Guillermo O’Donnell was a brilliant, agenda-setting scholar, and we mark his passing with a written tribute (see pages 18–19), as well as with several events to honor him in Buenos Aires, March 26–28 (page 3).

As the Kellogg Institute’s first academic director, Guillermo left multiple legacies upon which we attempt to build: excellence in democratization studies, a very prominent visiting fellows program, scholarship that addresses hugely important questions for contemporary humanity.

Both because of Guillermo’s passing and the celebration this year of the Institute’s 30th anniversary, this is a timely moment to pose the question, “What difference has the Kellogg Institute made?”

We have tried to make a difference by asking important questions, forging new research agendas, building linkages from the world of scholarship to the world of democratic practice, and nurturing graduate and undergraduate students. In all of these respects, Guillermo blazed a brilliant path.

This newsletter includes several articles inspired by the question of how Kellogg has made a difference. Our Colombia program (2000–03), which hosted a number of prominent Colombian scholars at risk, gave them a place to engage in scholarship in an academic community that deeply appreciated their contributions (pages 24–25.). 

Sadly, one of these scholars and a personal friend, Alvaro Camacho; recently passed away; see page 25.). Rather than profiling current students, as we usually do, in reflecting on impact, we are featuring what one former PhD student (pages 26–29.) and two former undergraduates are doing (pages 32–33.)

One of Guillermo O’Donnell’s inspiring qualities as a scholar was that he always moved on to fascinating new research questions. In the spirit of embracing his legacy, Kellogg today is attempting to build on his great work in democratization studies while also developing and supporting more scholarship and teaching on human development studies. The Kellogg Institute remains a great place to think and write, discuss some of the world’s burning questions, collaborate with other scholars, and engage students in life-transforming ways.

My third term—and 13th year—as Kellogg director ends on June 30. I am stepping down to have more time to engage in scholarship. It has been a life-enriching experience to lead the Institute and to work with so many talented faculty colleagues during this time.

I would like to thank Kellogg’s staff leadership team for their superb work, dedication, and friendship: Executive Director Steve Reiffenstuel, Associate Director Sharon Schierling, Assistant Director Holly Rivers, and Senior Administrative Assistant Peg Hartman. These individuals and my other colleagues at Kellogg are an amazing bunch, and I will miss working with them on a daily basis.

Finally, my heartfelt thanks to Kellogg’s faculty fellows and Advisory Board and the University leaders who have helped make the Institute what it is today.

Scott Mainwar
Director
Archbishop Louis Kèbreau of Haiti Receives Notre Dame Prize

Haitian ARCHBISHOP LOUIS KÈBREAU was awarded the 2011 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America on December 8. An audience of hundreds, including Haitian dignitaries and Church leaders, attended the award ceremony in the Cap-Haitien cathedral.

"More than one person told me this was exactly the kind of celebratory event that the Church, the Archbishop, and Cap-Haitien needed after all that Haiti had endured with the earthquake," said Kellogg Executive Director STEVE HEFENBERG, who attended with others representing Notre Dame.

Conducted in four languages—French, English, Spanish, and Creole—the ceremony was followed by a Mass celebrated with more than 30 priests.

"There were snare drums and electric guitars, a swaying choir singing in Creole, and women in flowing white dresses dancing," recalls Reifenberg. "At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Archbishop raised the Notre Dame Prize over his head to the rousing cheers of the packed cathedral."

Mgr. Kèbreau was recognized for his dedication to public service and social justice and his focus on providing opportunities for Haitian children to have access to quality education," said REV. JOHN I. JENNINGS, CSC, president of the University of Notre Dame.

"In the wake of the 2010 earthquake, he has been instrumental in helping Haitians rebuild destroyed churches and schools while ministering to their physical and spiritual needs."

Working with the US Bishops Conference and Catholic Relief Services, the Archbishop helped create and now oversees the Program for the Reconstruction of the Church in Haiti (PROCHE), which is responsible for the coordination, construction quality, and transparency of Church rebuilding efforts in Haiti. He has also advocated for a coordinated national strategy for rebuilding and improving Catholic schools, a vital source of quality education in Haiti.

Mgr. Kèbreau has been an advocate for the homeless, the needy and the less fortunate; he is not afraid to take a stand for justice nor is he afraid to confront the evils of Haiti with a holy anger," said Caleb E. Lucien, president of Haisan International Ministries in Haiti.

The Archbishop has also insisted that the origins of Haiti's deadly cholera epidemic be investigated and made public, so that future outbreaks can be prevented in Haiti and elsewhere.

Mgr. Kèbreau has served as president of the Episcopal Commission on Catholic Education and as president of youth ministry for the Latin American Episcopal Conference (CEALAM). He has been president of the Haitian Conference of Catholic Bishops since 2005.

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 10,000 cash prize, with a matching amount donated to a charitable organization recommended by the laureate.

Upon the recommendation of Mgr. Kèbreau, the matching prize was donated to Action et Solidarité contre le Pauvreté (Action and Solidarity Against Poverty), which assists university students in Cap-Haitien who cannot pay their educational expenses.

Kellogg Fellows Engaged in Haiti

Three Kellogg faculty fellows are at the forefront of Notre Dame's current efforts to engage with Haiti. They are collaborating with Haitians on innovative and culturally appropriate programs rooted in the University’s long history of partnership with the island nation.

■ Founded in 1993 by REV. THOMAS STREET, CSC, the Notre Dame Haiti Program is a world leader in the fight against lymphatic filariasis (LF), a disfiguring, mosquito-borne disease that affects more than 2 million Haitians. The program has grown from a public health research initiative based in one Haitian community to a national intervention with global impact, aiming to eradicate LF worldwide by 2020.

■ With structural engineering colleagues and students, TRACY KUEWUNDI-CORREA has taken up the challenge of building affordable, culturally appropriate, and safe low-income housing in post-quake Haiti.

■ EngineeringEmpower (EE) grew out of surveys of earthquake damage and interviews with displaced residents. The new housing model can resist both earthquakes and hurricanes, is affordable for those most in need, and can be built and maintained with locally available materials and technology. Currently, the team is developing a creative business model that allows Haitians to fabricate, sell, and construct the new homes.

■ REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, has been very much involved in the efforts of Notre Dame’s Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE), which he cofounded, to support the rebuilding, revitalization, and improved quality of primary and secondary Catholic schools throughout Haiti.

Working with Catholic Relief Services and the Congregation of Holy Cross, which has had a long-term presence in Haiti, ACE is playing a leading role in the renewal of the Haitian educational system.

For more information: http://committeehaiti.nd.edu

Paul Farmer and Gustavo Gutiérrez in Historic Dialogue

When DR. PAUL FARMER came to campus in April 2011 to accept the Notre Dame Award for International Human Development and Solidarity on behalf of Partners In Health (PIH), the global health organization he cofounded 25 years ago, he was profoundly moved by the opportunity to reconnect with Faculty Fellow REV. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, OFP, who has deeply influenced his mission to bring high-quality health care to the very poor.

Farmer returned to Notre Dame in October to hold a public dialogue with Gutiérrez, as well as to foster ongoing relationships with the Kellogg Institute and other University partners.

“Fr. Gustavo is one of my heroes and has inspired much of my own work in global health with a preferential option for the poor,” said Farmer, who is renowned for his PIH efforts.

The dialogue, “Re-imagining Accompaniment: Global Health and Liberation Theology,” took place on October 24 as part of the Ford Program’s “Discussions on Development” series.

Opening the conversation with a “doctor’s tribute” to Gutiérrez, Farmer recalled how in his early days in Haiti he came to realize “poor people were socialized for scarcity. It was then I began to read Fr. Gutiérrez.”

Commitment to the poor means combining an understanding of the complexity of global poverty with concerted efforts to end it, he said, noting that advances in science and technology have widened the healthcare gap between rich and poor.

For his part, Gutiérrez commented on theological motivations for fighting poverty and praised Farmer’s “very creative and concrete manner of expressing the option for the poor,” which links medical treatment and accompaniment to address unjust situations.

“Poverty is not a destiny, it is a situation that can change,” he said.

Farmer’s work is one among “a thousand ways” of committing to poor persons and to eradicating poverty. Each of us must find our own way of doing the same.

Delivered to a standing-room-only crowd of over 500 people at Notre Dame, the dialogue was also streamed live to a Harvard University auditorium, where Farmer’s students, colleagues, and PIH supporters gathered. In addition, over 800 unique visitors accessed the event on the Web.

While on campus, Farmer and PIH staff interacted with undergraduate and graduate student overs meals, in working group meetings, and in a class taught by Gutiérrez.

“Fr. Gustavo and Paul Farmer have both rejected complacency,” said GREG WOOD ’12, one of Gutiérrez’s students. “Liberation theology is a challenging theology, because it challenges our social order and what we are accustomed to. Farmer has accepted the challenge and has done so in an unprecedented way.”

A medical anthropologist and physician, Farmer is Kokkotoumene University Professor at Harvard University, chair of the Department of Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School, and a founding director of PIH. His work focuses on community-based treatment strategies for infectious diseases in resource-poor settings, health and human rights, and the role of social inequalities in determining disease distribution and outcomes.

Gutiérrez, the “father of liberation theology,” is most well known for his foundational work A Theology of Liberation: History, Politics, and Salvation.

As a result of Farmer’s visit, a collaborative publication between Farmer and Gutiérrez is planned.
STILILLA Conference Gathers Indigenous Language Experts from across the Americas

A major international conference held at the Kellogg Institute October 30 to November 2 promises to put the University on the map for scholarly research on Latin American indigenous languages and cultures. The conference showcased Latin American and especially indigenous scholars, a rare occurrence in US academic circles.

The 2011 Symposium on Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America—STILILLA—aimed to engage participants in a hemispheric dialogue while serving as a forum for networking and exchanging ideas, experiences, and research on pedagogical, methodological, and practical issues from cross-disciplinary perspectives.

“The conference was a one-of-a-kind event, mixing indigenous language advocates from Mexico, Central America and the Andes, scholars from across the Americas, and eminent cultural activists based in the United States,” said the leading linguistic anthropologist BRUCE MANNHEIM, one of the event’s keynotes.

Many participants were first-language speakers of Native Latin American languages. It was exactly the kind of mix—the clang of perspectives—that produces new ideas.”

The over 150 participants shared research and pedagogy aimed at fostering and disseminating indigenous languages and traditions while making a tangible difference in the lives of indigenous peoples. “STILILLA 2011 is a major research conference dedicated to promoting and preserving the languages and cultures of some of the most underrepresented peoples in our hemisphere,” said Kellogg Faculty Fellow SABINE G. McCORRACK, a conference organizer.

Conference keynotes included distinguished US and Latin American academics as well as DEMETRIO COITI CUIX, a Maya intellectual and activist who served as Guatemalan deputy vice minister of education, and GRACIELA HUNOA, a renowned Mapuche poet from Chile whose prophetic voice has raised awareness of poverty and oppression among the Mapuche.

According to Mayan scholar AUSTINE JIMENEZ of Guatemala, the conference served a unique function in “opening spaces for indigenous scholars from Ab’ya Yala—the Americas—to share their knowledge and analysis on their languages.”

“It made a significant contribution in the construction of a different society where we can all live together and where all indigenous peoples’ languages can be respected,” he said.

To organize STILILLA 2011, the Kellogg Institute partnered with the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), the Association for Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ATULLA), and centers for Latin American Studies at nine universities, as well as seven Notre Dame units.

“STILILLA 2011 built on the accomplishments of the 2008 Symposium on Teaching Indigenous Languages of Latin America, the first initiative of this scope in the world,” said SERAFIN CORONEL-MOLINA, president of ATULLA. “More than 30 indigenous languages were represented in diverse sessions at this hemispheric conference.”

Organizers raised more than $140,000 to provide travel support for participants from Latin America. Outside funding included a $25,000 grant from the National Science Foundation’s Documenting Endangered Languages Program as well as a grant from the Ford Foundation-Latin American Studies Association (LASA) Special Projects fund.

Economists Talk Development

Development economists from area universities gathered at the Kellogg Institute in early December for a daylong discussion of new research.

Organized by Faculty Fellows JOSEPH KABOSKI and MOLLY LIPSCOMB, “Development Day” aimed to foster dialogue and build community among development economists in the region, as well as provide faculty and graduate students with feedback on new projects. The mini-conference expanded upon a similar workshop held at the University of Michigan in 2010.

“They started bringing faculty and students together at Michigan last year,” said Kaboski. “For the faculty, it’s a good way to foster intellectual relationships and for the students, it’s great to get their feet wet in the profession. I’m glad Notre Dame could carry the torch this year.”

Participants from Notre Dame, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University addressed development questions such as AIDS treatment, girls’ education, migration, and the media. Countries under study included Nepal, Kenya, Malawi, and Mexico.

“Development Day was an excellent opportunity to talk with development economists from other Midwestern universities, learn about their newest research, and discuss potential projects for collaboration,” said Lipscomb.

Kellogg-Nanovic Panel: “Crisis of the Euro”

Fellows of the Kellogg Institute and Nanovic Institute for European Studies came together on November 7 for a lively, well-attended panel discussion on a topic with grave implications for the world economy: the future of the euro zone.

“There are many reasons why the euro crisis is unlikely to be solved and why the collapse of the euro is possible,” said ROBERT FISHMAN, a fellow of both institutes. He cited the different economic situations of the 17 member countries, weak European identity, and incompressible economic institutions as key factors standing in the way of a solution.

Nanovic Fellow SEBASTIAN ROSATO was even more pessimistic, forecasting the euro’s collapse. Kellogg Fellows ALEXANDRA GLUHINSKY and JEFFREY BERGSTRADE placed the crisis in historical perspective and pointed to shortcomings of the euro zone’s fiscal mandate, respectively.

A collaboration with the Nanovic Institute, the interdisciplinary panel was organized by Kellogg Faculty Fellow and Nanovic Director A. JAMES M. ADAMS.

Kellogg-Kroc Symposium: “Transitions to Democracy and the Arab Spring”

An October 4 symposium gathered scholars and public policy experts to consider how lessons from Latin America’s experience with democratization might be applied to the events unfolding in the Middle East today.

Organized collaboratively by the Kellogg Institute and the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, the symposium drew upon the depth of knowledge of scholars who study the Middle East, Latin America, and democratization at the two institutes, as well as invited guests.

“There are many obvious differences between the two regions, the Arab world in some ways resembles Latin America 30 years ago,” says Kellogg Executive Director STEVE REIFENBERG.

Up until the late 1970s, Latin America was dominated by authoritarian regimes. Religion, culture, and external actors were viewed as obstacles to change. And yet, by 1990, most had been replaced with elected governments—a dramatic transition to democracy in just over a decade.

Though the situation in the Middle East today is perhaps not as favorable, symposium participants underscored that Islam is not incompatible with democracy. External actors should not let the revolutionary face of the Arab transitions undermine efforts to support democratic reform.

Renaoned democratization expert ALFRED STEFAN ’58 of Columbia University, who gave the keynote address, said the Arab Spring protestors had made a powerful impression on him.

“It is one of the most creative civil society resistance movements in history,” he said, noting, however, that many protestors were “profoundly ambivalent” about the prospect of elections.

“The Middle East has a democratic legacy that analysts often forget,” said EMAD SHANIN of the Kroc Institute.

Speakers called for a new methodological approach for studying democratization in the Arab world, one that avoids concepts of Middle East exceptionalism.
**Under Secretary of State Addresses Kellogg Themes**

US Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs MARIA OTERO spoke on the Kellogg Institute’s two major themes in her address, “Democracy and Human Development,” on October 13. “Democracy is at the core of what we think is important at home and abroad,” she said. The conflict and misery that follow failed states and natural disasters are exacerbated by the “common thread” of weak governance.

Development suffers as well when citizens lose faith in their governments, as they have around the world, she noted.

The recipient of the Institute’s 2007 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America for her work to foster economic opportunity for the poor, Otero is one of the nation’s foremost foreign relations officials, with a portfolio that includes issues as diverse as human trafficking and global water security.

**Presidents Visit to Discuss African Development**

In one week in September the Kellogg Institute helped facilitate the visits to Notre Dame of a sitting president—Ernest Bai Koroma, of the Republic of Sierra Leone—and a former president, Horst Koehler of Germany. Both men made development in Africa the topic of their public lectures.

**Tolerance and Freedom in Sierra Leone**

On the 27th, President Koroma described the intertwined values of tolerance and freedom that are so important to his country as it seeks to develop. Sierra Leone went from a state of civil war to providing troops for the African Union peacekeeping force in Darfur in less than eight years.

In Sierra Leone, people of faith have learned to emphasize commonalities,” said this Christian president of a majority Muslim population.

Koroma detailed his government’s efforts to improve food security, infrastructure, and education. Sierra Leone has seen a significant drop in infant mortality after the introduction of free health care for mothers and young children in 2010.

Faculty Fellow CATHERINE BOLLEN, who has studied Sierra Leone since 2003, served as moderator for the event. In research funded by the Ford Program, she is currently looking at how young people are living in the wake of the civil war.

“President Koehler, previously director of the International Monetary Fund, addressed Africa’s developmental challenges in a lecture co-sponsored by the Institute’s Africa Working Group.

“Whatever happens in Africa has an impact on us in Europe,” he said, noting that the current economic crisis is in the West, not in Africa, where economic growth is relatively strong. He advocated a new relationship with African nations based on fair contracts that keep profits in resource-rich countries and create jobs for Africans.

“President Koehler challenged students at Notre Dame to look at Africa in new ways and incorporate Africa into their lives,” said Kellogg Faculty Fellow PAUL OCOBOOK, who was instrumental in organizing the event.

**Kellogg Hosts IFE Discussion of Challenges to Mexico’s Democracy**

Representatives of Mexico’s seven major political parties shared their visions for Mexico’s future in dialogue with leading Mexico experts from area universities on January 12.

Hosted by the University of Notre Dame at its Chicago satellite campus, the event was sponsored by Mexico’s Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), the autonomous public organisation that runs the country’s federal elections, and organized by the Kellogg Institute in conjunction with the Institute for Latino Studies.

The event was the first of its kind, a part of a new effort by IFE to lay out the challenges that face Mexico on the eve of the 2012 elections.

“Discussions of this type lead to the transparency that is so essential to democracy,” said Kellogg Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING.

Former Visiting Fellow BENITO NACIF HERNÁNDEZ, the IFE council member who chairs the effort to engage Mexican citizens living abroad, agreed.

“There has been an underlying shift in Mexican politics, whereby important actors no longer shy away from international scrutiny and exposure,” he said.

“This is only the second election in which Mexicans living abroad have been able to cast absentee votes, IFE sponsored this event in part to promote electoral participation,” noted ALLERT BROWN GORT, who organized the event with JAMIE PENSAIDO.

The two faculty fellows cochair the Institute’s Mexico Working Group, which took the lead in bringing the IFE to Chicago.

**Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Discusses 2012 Mexican Elections**

Mexican statesman CUAUHTÉMOC CÁRDENAS drew upon his own experience in helping to open-up Mexico’s political process in his February 22 lecture, “Elections in Mexico: Change or Continuity?”

Among the challenges of the upcoming 2012 elections are how politicians and parties can restore people’s faith in government as a whole, he said. Voters should expect candidates “to propose real changes and make real commitments.”

Critical topics for parties to address include corruption and violence, economic growth and fiscal reform, education, and high concentrations of both unemployment and wealth. He offered several suggestions for shaking up the political process, including candidates running independently of parties, citizen referendums, and making it easier to set up new parties. Cárdenas was awarded the Institute’s 2010 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America in recognition of his work to expand and consolidate democracy in Mexico. Still active in efforts to confront Mexico’s problems, he is currently president of the Fundación para la Democracia.

**“Fat Women: Exclusion and Desire”**

On September 9, the noted Portuguese literary figure Isabela Fujiikinson discussed the creation of her latest novel A Gorila (The Fat Woman) (Angelus Novus, forthcoming). Growing out of her own experience, the work explores the destructive self-hated obesity that can bring to women in contemporary society.

“A fat woman’s dilemma exists in her own self-abasement,” she said.

This year’s Visiting Portuguese Writer, Fujiikinson visited Notre Dame as part of an ongoing partnership with the Luso-American Development Foundation (FLAD).

**Legacies of Revolution and Liberalism in Mexico**

President Antonio Aguilar, a leading expert in the history of political ideas in Mexico, analyzed the country’s “unifying myths” in his September 29 lecture. He explored the construction of liberalism and revolution as building blocks of nationalism, how that consensus broke down, and how the concepts were “liberated” for new use.

“Vote or Not to Vote: Social Pressure and Turnout in Uganda”

On October 6, Faculty Fellow REV. ROBERT DOYD, CSC, and CLARK GIBSON III, the director of the Center for the Study of African Political Economy at the University of California, San Diego, presented joint research exploring why, against significant odds, citizens vote at high rates in Africa.

In a get-out-the-vote experiment in Kampala, the first of its kind in Africa, they tested whether civic duty or social pressure impacted voting.

Contrary to their expectations, they found that social pressure decreased turnout.

“Context matters,” Dowd said. His and Gibson theorize that “social pressure may decrease voter turnout in fragile new democracies.”

**Love and the Law in Porfirian and Revolutionary Northern Mexico**

Historian BILL FRENCH of the University of British Columbia held the attention of this Kellogg audience on December 1 by quoting from a collection of unlikely historical texts—old love letters that had ended up in court.

His current project is a history of courtship in Mexico between the 1880s and 1930s based on letters found in archives in Chihuahua, Oaxaca, and Guanajuato.

French discussed how emotions across meanings “through specific interactions, in particular places, and at given moments of time, creating ‘structures of feeling’ that come to characterize an era.”

**The Institutional Legacy of African Independence Movements**

“History matters for democratization,” asserted Princeton University Professor of Politics Leonard Wantchekon in his March 1 talk.

His research has found that different levels of democracy in Africa can be attributed in great part to the nature of independence movements.

“Urban mass protests by their very nature create the seed of a strong civil society,” he said. Rural antidotal insurgencies, by contrast, tend to lead to more autocratic, unstable regimes.

Wantchekon works with the Afrobarometer Network as well as the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, which supports good governance in Africa.
LANCE ASKIDSON (PhD, University of Arizona) wears many hats. He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2008 as director of the new Center for the Study of Languages and Cultures (CSCl) and associate professor of practice and second language acquisition. In the past, he has taken on another new role as the University’s assistant provost for internationalization.

Askidson provides strategic planning and leadership for international studies programs and internationalization initiatives at the University, both on and off campus. As the director of the CSCl, he oversees a wide array of language learning programs, including abroad experiences, and directs the English for Academic Purposes program, which provides support for international students on campus.

As assistant provost, one of his projects is considering how Notre Dame can make study abroad “more intellectually substantive” and not such an isolated experience. He notes approvingly that the Kellogg Institute has done an excellent job of aligning abroad experiences with their minors and encouraging students to see their time abroad as part of a single academic trajectory. Now, he says, he is focused on helping to align study abroad with undergraduate majors.

“What attracted me to Kellogg was the opportunity to work with a broad spectrum of internationalists,” Askidson says. “Kellogg fellows are concerned about how their work has an impact beyond Notre Dame—it really is ‘learning in service to justice,’ as the University’s mission says.”

Askidson’s research focuses on second language acquisition, particularly the literacy skills of second language learners, and he teaches courses on applied linguistics. He has published articles in both books and scholarly journals, including Language, Measurement and Society and Linguistics and Education. He serves as managing editor of the IALLT Journal for Language Learning Technologies. Fluent in French, this language acquisition expert has also studied Arabic, German, and Spanish.

TRACY L. KIJEWSKI-CORREA (PhD, University of Notre Dame) is the Leo E. and Patti Ruth Lenbeck Associate Professor of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences. An Indiana native and a “Tri-Domer,” she joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2003.

Called the best structural engineer of her generation by her peers, Kijewski-Correa and her Structural DYNamics And Monitoring (DYNOm) Laboratory team address 21st-century civil infrastructure challenges posed by increased urbanization and natural hazard vulnerability,” she says.

While some of her award-winning research has focused on topics such as the effects of wind on tall buildings, she has also been drawn to topics less traditional in her discipline.

“I have particular interest in the impact of natural disasters and substantial infrastructure on developing countries,” she explains. Part of DYNOm’s work seeks to use engineering as a tool to empower people and build the capacity of communities by developing solutions to practical problems.

An initial project in Thailand and Indonesia explored design and policy changes to improve tsunami resistance following the 2004 Indian Ocean disaster. Today, with her DYNOm team and other groups of students, she is using interdisciplinary collaborations and innovative technologies to address a range of problems in the developing world. The “EngineeringEmpower” project is developing an affordable, culturally appropriate housing model for post-earthquake Haiti that can resist both earthquakes and hurricanes and be built and maintained by Haitians with locally available materials and technology (see page 4).

“A Shelters for All” competition, part of a National Science Foundation–funded project, asked citizens-at-large to propose innovative housing for the world’s poor in a new crowdsourcing initiative.

Kijewski-Correa is also the faculty advisor for NDSEED (Notre Dame Students Empowering through Sustainable Engineering Development), which each year designs and builds a foothold in an isolated rural community—so far in Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, where they will return in 2012 on a grant from the Kellogg Institute.

Kijewski-Correa’s many papers have appeared in such venues as the Journal of Structural Engineering and Journal of Engineering Mechanics. In 2008, her paper “Validating the Wind-Induced Response of Tall Buildings” won the American Society of Civil Engineers State-of-the-Art of Civil Engineering Award.

PAMMA FRICHOW (PhD, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland) joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2011 as the associate director of doctoral studies for the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. Previously, she taught at the University of Minnesota.

Fritchow’s research interests include issues of security and development, peace and conflict, transitional justice, Latin American politics, revolutions, and social movements. Her interest in Latin America is long-standing; currently, she is working on a book manuscript based on her doctoral research that examines uprisings by unemployed groups in Argentina around the 2001 economic crisis.

In addition, in a project that combines transitional justice and development, she is studying how international development agencies are involved in government reparation programs in Colombia. She is also looking at democracy promotion and development actors in Cuba.

“It was drawn to the Kellogg Institute by my interest in Latin America but also by its work on development,” says Fritchow, who is exploring future collaboration with the Ford Program. “Development studies are a logical connection between Kellogg and Kroc. I would like to serve as a bridge between the two institutes.”

In addition to her PhD, Fritchow holds an MSc in comparative politics from the London School of Economics and an MA in international relations and peace conflict resolution from the University of Salvador in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A native speaker of German and English, she is fluent in Spanish and has a “good knowledge” of Italian and French.

Before entering academia, Fritchow was active in the worldwide campaign to stop the spread of small arms and light weapons, working in the US, Europe, and Latin America with the Federation of American Scientists, Sällskapet, the Small Arms Survey, the Association para Políticas Públicas, and the Asia Foundation for Peace and Human Progress.

CARLOS A. JAUREGUI (PhD, University of Pittsburgh) joined the Notre Dame faculty in the fall as associate professor of Latin American literature. A native of Bogotá, Colombia, Jauregui previously taught at Vanderbilt University. He research focuses on colonial studies, including the cultural history of Spanish America and Brazil.

“Rather than dealing with periods, I deal with conceptual problems and issues like race, labor, immigration, colonial wars, and human rights,” he says. “Colonialism is not just something from the past but a series of economic, political, and social structures that affect us today in our relationships with others and with the world.”

In a project funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, “Going Native and Becoming Other in Latin American Literature and Film,” Jauregui is currently examining historical and fictional accounts of radical identity transformation and otherness in colonial and postcolonial Latin America.

“These are tales about colonial figures who face the predicament of becoming other, suffering or enjoying their own collapse as they surrender themselves to other cultures,” he says. His interests in human rights and social and economic justice drew him to the Kellogg Institute.

“Hope to find an interdisciplinary space of critical thinking and debate,” he says.

Jauregui’s 2005 book, Canícula. Camballismo, calabismo, antropología cultural y creencias religiosas (Puebla: Universidad de los Andes, 2005), and several co-edited volumes: Colonialidad at Large: Latin America and the Postcolonial Debate (Duke University Press, 2008), Revisiting the Colonial Question in Latin America (Vervuert, 2008), and Colonialidad y crítica en América Latina (Universidad de Puebla, 2008).

ELIZABETH SUDDY TULEJA (PhD, University of Pennsylvania) is associate teaching professor of management at the Fanning Center for Business Communication in the Mendoza College of Business. Prior to coming to Notre Dame in 2008, Tuleja taught at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and at the Wharton School.

Tuleja’s research interests focus on issues of intercultural and managerial communication. A current research project looks at how MBA students develop intercultural competence in the context of a Notre Dame cultural immersion experience in China. A great deal has been written about undergraduate immersion experiences but very little about graduate level programs, she notes.

“In business schools, international immersion most often focuses on key business practices such as understanding international mergers or international finance and accounting practices while the crucial aspect of understanding society and culture is often overlooked,” she says.

In other work, Tuleja is collaborating with Mendoza’s MBA Program and Executive MBA Program to develop courses in intercultural communication as well as other cross-cultural immersion experiences.

Tuleja has published in leading business communication journals, such as Communication Quarterly and Quarterly Journal of Business and Technical Communication. Her most recent article is “Designing and Developing Questionnaires for Translation across Cultures,” IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication 54, 4 (2011, coauthored).

She is currently completing the 3rd edition of her textbook, Intercultural Communication for Businesses (Cengage, forthcoming), and has just developed an online certificate course in advanced intercultural management for the Executive Education program in conjunction with University Alliance.
“Multiple Lives”
Kabamba’s perspective on African politics and economic development is shaped both by his own life story and his training as an anthropologist. “I have multiple lives,” he says.
In the “very Catholic environment” in which he grew up, a remote mission village close to the Angolan border in southwest Congo, young boys who wanted to be successful chose to be priests. Kabamba attended a Jesuit boarding school 60 miles from his home, earned a bachelor’s degree in mathematics and physics, and by a somewhat complicated route, entered the Jesuit order, serving his novitiate in Cameroon.

Then, in quick succession, he earned a second bachelor’s degree (in philosophy, Centre Sevres, Paris), three master’s degrees in philosophy (at a Jesuit college in the DRC, the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, and the University of Natal Durban, South Africa), and a master’s degree in development studies (also the University of Natal Durban).

Yet, throughout this extensive educational preparation for the priesthood, Kabamba says, it was important for him “to have my feet on the earth.” Thus, between earning degrees, he taught mathematics and philosophy in high schools in both the DRC and Chad, served as a counselor to northern African migrant single mothers in Paris and street children in Nairobi, and worked for six years as a prison chaplain—in Chad, Cameroon, and Burkina-Faso.

“Working in prisons was the best thing I could have done,” he says. “We pigeonhole people for their actions—but people in prison have many other sides as human beings.”
Three experiences among “the poorest of the poor” are integral to the Jesuit experience, he explains, and are intended as a humbling counterweight to the order’s rigorous intellectual training.
Washing bodies in African hospitals and begging for food in central France indeed taught humility—and prepared him for the role of ethnographer. Although Kabamba decided to leave the order in the eleventh year of the 14-year formation process, he does not regret his Jesuit training and the practice of liberation theology.

“We deal with the very intellectual as well as the very poor,” he says. “We pigeonhole people for their actions—but people in prison have many other sides as human beings.”
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VISITING FELLOWS SPRING 2012

A former visiting fellow has returned to the Kellogg Institute for the spring 2012 semester. He joins ASLI BAYALD, JOHN GERRING, SAMUEL HANDZIUK, MATTHEW INGRAM, PATRICE KABAMBA, and MANOLO VELA CASTAÑEDA, who hold academic year appointments.

EDUARDO POSADA-CARBO (PhD, University of Oxford), a departmental lecturer at the Latin American Centre and research fellow at St. Anthony’s College, Oxford University, studies the comparative history and politics of Latin America with a special focus on Colombia. While in residence at Kellogg, Posada-Carbo will be working toward the completion of the book project “Elections and Democracy in Colombia, 1830–1930,” an interdisciplinary examination of the democratization of Colombia in its first century as an independent state. This work is a culmination of a decade of research, evolving from a narrow focus on electoral practices to a wider concern with democratization processes.

Posada-Carbo has been Cogol Visiting Professor of Latin American Studies at the Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs at Brown University while in residence at Kellogg. He was previously a visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute in fall 2004, spring 2007, and fall 2008.

His publications include Liberalismo y poder. Latinoamérica en el siglo XIX (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2011), coedited with Iván Jakle, and The Colombian Caribbean: A Regional History, 1870–1950 (Oxford University Press, 1996) as well as many other books and articles. He is the general editor of two major series on Latin American and Colombian history.

Previously the director of a daily published in his hometown, Barranquilla, Posada-Carbo writes a regular column for El Tiempo, the leading Colombian newspaper.

Providing Policy Expertise on Legal Reform in Mexico

This year, in addition to working on his book project on judicial reform in Brazil and Mexico, Visiting Professor MATTHEW INGRAM (PhD 2011–12) has served as an external consultant for training and research projects relating to criminal procedure reform in Mexico. He has worked with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, the Justice in Mexico project at the University of San Diego, and several projects for the federal governments of both Mexico and the US, including a large assessment project funded by the US Agency for International Development.

In fall 2012, he will begin a new position as assistant professor of political science at the Rochester College of Public Affairs and Policy, State University of New York, Albany.

Professor Ingram has been a Kellogg visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute since fall 2009. While at the Institute, he has served as a consultant to the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Justice in Mexico project.

GRANTS, HONORS, AND PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS

JEFFREY BERGSTRAND presented two keynotes: “International Trade, Foreign Direct Investment, and Economic Integration Agreements,” at the 12th Conference of the Spanish International Economics Society in Castellón de la Plana, Spain in June, and “Economic Integration Agreements and the Margins of International Trade,” at the conference “Empirical Investigations in International Trade” at Purdue University in November.

ALLERT BROWN-GORT was named to the editorial board of Dialogo, a bilingual journal published by the Center for Latin American Research at DePaul University.

PAOLO CAROZZA was appointed director of Notre Dame’s Center for Civil and Human Rights. He also serves as associate dean for international and graduate studies, Notre Dame Law School.

AMITAVA DUTT received a research grant from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for “The Rise of the South and New Opportunities and Challenges of Development” (2011–12). In addition, he was appointed to the editorial board of the International Journal of Happiness and Wellbeing.

THOMAS GRESK was named coeditor of the Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization.

JUAN CARLOS GUZMÁN received two research grants totaling $215,000 from the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC). Guzmán will study the importance of the landscaping industry for Latinos’ socioeconomic and intergenerational mobility and evaluate a USHCC initiative to make Latino businesses more environmentally friendly.

RAHUL OKA was elected fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology and member of the executive board of the Society for Economic Anthropology (2011–14).

KAREN RICHMAN received a $129,000 grant from the National Endowment for Financial Education for “The Significance of Gender for Savings and Retirement,” part of an ongoing collaboration with Teresa Ghilarducci of the New School for Social Research. The case study will be conducted in Chicago’s Latino community.

Richman also delivered the keynote “Religion at the Epicenter: Religious Agency and Affiliation in Léogane after the Earthquake” as part of the Great Discussions Speakers Series at St. Norbert College in March 2011.

ERNESTO VERDEJA was appointed Social Science Korea Civic Solidarity Research Scholar by Korea University. As part of the “Inherited Responsibility Project,” he will explore reconciliation efforts in East Asia after Japanese colonialism in the early 20th century. He was also elected to the advisory board of the International Association of Genocide Scholars.

Research to Improve Sanitation in Africa Gets $1 Million Boost

Faculty Fellow MOLLY LIPSCOMB and economists Laura Schecter and Juan-Francois Houde of the University of Wisconsin, Madison have received funding for a large-scale project to improve the health of neighborhood residents in Dakar, Senegal and at the same time make sanitation services more environmentally friendly.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is supporting their two-year research project to increase the accessibility of sanitation technology in poor neighborhoods with a more than $1 million grant to Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA).

“Sanitation is one of the biggest health concerns in high-density poor communities in developing countries,” says Lipscomb. “With the new funding, the researchers are conducting three randomized controlled trials, which will cover 400 households in 400 poor neighborhoods of Dakar. The problem: how to incentivize the proper disposal of latrine sludge. One that will precipitate ways to increase household investment in sanitation through social effects such as altruism, social pressure, or learning from neighbors. The other two will explore how to reduce the market power of mechanized sludge removal firms, thus reducing households’ costs. The collaborators are partnering with CREPA, a West African NGO, and working closely with ONAS, the National Office for Sanitation of Senegal.

Lipscomb credits a $15,000 seed grant from the Institute’s Ford Program with helping to lay the groundwork for the new, larger study.
**Asian Studies Initiative Grants**

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

**BILL GODDIRE, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, received funding to develop a summer engineering program in China for Notre Dame undergraduates in partnership with Beijing’s Tsinghua University.**

**THERESA ROXIE-KELY, associate director for planning and development and concurrent professor of management in the Nonprofit Professional Development program at the Mendoza College of Business, was awarded a grant to explore research opportunities with NGO leaders in Beijing, where she will also connect with administrators at Renmin University and develop curricular resources on Asian leadership.**

**JOHN C. TAN, research assistant professor of genomics, disease ecology, and health, received funding for his project, “Establishing Malaria Genomics Collaborations in Southeast Asia,” which will allow him to connect with malaria scholars and medical doctors treating malaria in the region.**

**ELIZABETH TULÉ-SA, associate teaching professor of management, Mendoza College of Business, was awarded funding to pursue Chinese language study in Beijing during summer 2012.**

**SUSAN BLUM, professor of anthropology, received funding for a May research conference, “Learning In and Out of School Education Across the Globe.” An interdisciplinary gathering of scholars will examine a range of human learning, continuing long-term investigations of the topic and complementing the 2011-12 Notre Dame Forum on Reimagining Education.**

**ALBERT BROWN-GORT, associate director of the Institute for Latino Studies, and JAIME PENASDO, assistant professor of history, received funding to organize a new working group to serve as a venue for faculty and students to consider issues related to Mexico and to develop stronger connections between Notre Dame and institutions in Mexico.**

**MICHAEL DESCH, professor of political science, received funding for an April workshop to discuss a draft of the National Intelligence Council’s “Global Trends: 2030” report.**

**E. JANE DOERING, executive coordinator of the Teachers as Scholars Program in the College of Arts and Letters, received funding to bring a Brazilian scholar to an international multidisciplinary conference on the French novel.**

**SIMONE WEIL to be held at Notre Dame in March.**

**VICTORIA TIN BOR HUI, assistant professor of political science, received support for her ongoing work to compile a dataset on Chinese warfare and for travel to the annual convention of the International Studies Association in April to present “What is ‘China’ Between ‘Central States’ and the ‘Middle Kingdom.’”**

**LIONEL M. JENSEN, associate professor of East Asian languages and cultures and concurrent associate professor of history, received a grant to organize a new working group on Asia and Asian studies. The interdisciplinary group will provide a forum for faculty, graduate students, and outside scholars to share emerging research and further build the Asian studies community at Notre Dame.**

**TRACY KLEWSKI-CORREA, Leo E. and Patti Ruth Linbeck Associate Professor of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences, received a grant for a pilot study of the outreach needed to introduce new housing technology to Haitian families and builders. The study is part of a larger project to design safe, affordable, and sustainable housing in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake.**

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**GRANTS, HONORS, AND PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS Continued**

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**Interdisciplinary Project Receives Templeton Funding**

Faculty Fellows REV. ROBERT DOVDO, CSC, and MOLLY LIPSCOMB have been awarded a $275,000 grant from the John Templeton Foundation to support their research on the role of religious organizations in promoting public health initiatives in Africa. The project has already received support from the Kellogg Institute and the Tony Blair Faith Foundation.

They will conduct a randomized controlled trial in 250 villages in rural Uganda, where contaminated water is a major cause of health problems and premature death. The study will assess whether religious or political leaders are more effective at promoting health-enhancing behaviors—in this case, the purchase and use of tablets that make water safe for drinking.

“We hope that the results of this study deepen our understanding of whether, how much, and why religion and religious networks matter when people in developing countries make important decisions that affect their health and the well-being of their families,” says Dowd.

The results of the interdisciplinary research promise to help policy makers in developing countries gauge the most effective ways of channeling resources to implement large-scale public health interventions.

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**Ros Takes Up Post at UNAM**

Kellogg Institute Faculty Fellow JAIME ROS has been granted transitioned to achieve a fixed status at the University of Notre Dame in 2011 but continues to teach and write from his new home base. Now living in Mexico City, Ros is professor of economics in the Post Graduate Division of Economics at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM).

Long a core member of the Kellogg Institute scholarly community, Ros is an expert on the Mexican economy. His most recent book, coauthored with Juan Carlos Moreno-Brid, is Development and Growth in the Mexican Economy: A Historical Perspective (Oxford University Press, 2009), one of the first comprehensive English-language treatments of Mexico’s economic history in nearly forty years.

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**Moreno Receives Governor’s Award**

Faculty Fellow MARISEL MORENO (left) was recognized with Indiana’s prestigious Governor’s Award for Service Learning for her collaboration with a local community center, La Casa de Amistad.

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**Kellogg Faculty Grants**

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**Scott P. Manweirn, Eugene P. and Helen Conley Professor of Political Science, was awarded funding to organize an international conference highlighting the work of Kenzie Fellow GUILLERMO O’DONNELL and his contributions to the study of democracy. The conference will be held in Buenos Aires in March (see page 3).**

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**Rahul Oka, assistant professor of anthropology, received continued support for the Development Studies Working Group, which draws together members of the Notre Dame community interested in international development to share ideas, funding opportunities, and real-world experiences.**

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**Rev. Robert Peltz, CSC, professor of theology, was awarded a grant to facilitate the exhibition of his documentary, Monsaraz: The Last Journey of Oscar Romero, at the Museum of Memory and Human Rights in Santiago, Chile.**

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**Faculty News**

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In Remembrance

A Tribute to Guillermo O’Donnell

By Scott Mainwaring

Our dear friend and colleague GUILLERMO O’DONNELL died November 29th in his native Buenos Aires at the age of 75, following a four-month battle against cancer.

O’Donnell’s scholarly contributions can be grouped into three phases. Early in his career, he worked primarily on the origins of authoritarianism in South America, especially in the region’s more developed countries. First published in 1973, Modernization and Bureaucratic Authoritarianism was a seminal work in understanding the origins of modern authoritarianism in Latin America.

Unlike many of his contemporaries, Guillermo recognized that this was a new kind of authoritarian rule. Again unlike his contemporaries, he also understood that this new pattern of authoritarian rule had profound theoretical implications for understanding the relationship between modernization and democracy. He subsequently wrote many important papers about the nature of authoritarianism in Latin America.

In a second phase, O’Donnell was the pioneer in anticipating the wave of transitions to democracy that began in Latin America in 1978. With remarkable prescience, when Latin America was at the zenith of authoritarian rule, he correctly and almost uniquely understood that many of the awful dictatorships then in power were likely to be transient. He studied internal contradictions within authoritarian regimes and then analyzed the wave of transitions to democracy that resulted in part from the tensions within authoritarianism that he had analyzed earlier. Once again, he opened a new research question, hugely important both theoretically and in the “real” world. His 1986 coedited volume, Transitions From Authoritarian Rule (Johns Hopkins University Press) remains a classic. It is one of the most widely cited works in political science.

Beginning in the late 1980s, O’Donnell’s attention turned to the severe deficiencies of most democratic regimes, again with a primary focus on Latin America. While countless other individuals observed these same deficiencies, nobody matched his acuity in the theoretical analysis of new issues that revolve around these shortcomings. He coined many important concepts that remain at the core of analyses of contemporary democracy. For example, his concept “delegative democracy” refers to democratic regimes in which the president and congress are democratically elected, but in which mechanisms of accountability are fragile. He contributed seminal articles on accountability, the rule of law, and the relationship between the state and democracy. His article, “Democracy, Law, and Comparative Politics” (Studies in Comparative International Development, Spring 2001), won the Luebbert Prize for the best article in comparative politics, awarded annually by the Comparative Politics section of the American Political Science Association. As a scholar, O’Donnell always focused on great normative issues that confront contemporary humanity—how to build better democracies, how to ensure more effective rule of law and more even citizenship. In the last two decades, he achieved a judicious balance between criticizing the deficiencies of Latin American democracies while at the same time not indulging in facile criticisms that could fuel anti-democratic sentiment.

His scholarship won him wide recognition. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, O’Donnell won the 2003 Kalman Silver Award for Lifetime Achievement, given every 18 months by the Latin American Studies Association. He was president of the International Political Science Association from 1988 to 1991, and also served as vice-president of the American Political Science Association from 1999 to 2000. In 2006, he won the inaugural Lifetime Achievement Award of the International Political Science Association. He was the recipient of countless other fellowships and awards, including the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship.

Indicative of the nearly global reach of O’Donnell’s work, it has been translated into Korean, Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and of course, English. In recent years, several leading Latin American universities awarded him honorary PhDs. Throughout his career, O’Donnell posed great new theoretical questions about tremendously important developments in the contemporary world. He was a deeply learned person who always drew upon the antecedent scholarship, yet one of his extraordinary gifts was recognizing new questions and new problems that had not hitherto been addressed. He stands as one of the most important thinkers about democracy and dictatorships in the history of political science.
ALLERT BROWN-GORT represented Notre Dame at an August 2011 meeting of the Mexico-US Working Committee on Unaccompanied Migrant Youth. Headed by Mexico’s First Lady, Margarita Zavala, the committee includes representatives from the US Department of Homeland Security as well as Mexico’s Youth Protection Services and Office of Inter-Institutional Relations at the National Institute of Migration.

JORGE BUSTAMANTE was appointed by the Mexican Senate as an advisor to the director of Mexico’s National Commission of Human Rights in December 2011. PAOLO CAROZZA was one of 24 Catholics invited by the Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue to participate in the second seminar of the Catholic-Muslim Forum, held in November 2011 at the site of Jesus’ baptism in Jordan. Twenty-four prominent Muslim religious leaders and scholars also attended.

KAREN RICHMAN codirected the workshop “Cultural and Human Capital” at the Rebuilding Léoniga Conference organized by University of Notre Dame in Léoniga, Haiti in March 2011 with the goal of drawing up a master plan for the city.

ERNESTO VERDÍEJA spoke on “Reconciliation, Collective Memory, and Reimagining the People” in November 2011 in a public speakers series at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, which serves as the “creative home” for civil-society efforts to enhance and deepen Israeli democracy.


REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC is a new volume was published in the University of Scranton Press Series. “Peace, Justice, Human Rights, and Freedom in Latin America, in Honor of Archbishop Oscar Romero, Martyr and Prophet,” of which Fr. Pelton serves as general editor.

THOMAS GRESK is “Efficient Delegation by an Informed Principal” (with Eric Bond), Journal of Management and Economics Strategy 20 (Fall 2011).

DANIEL GROODY is Gustavo Gutiérrez: Spiritual Writings (Orbis Books, 2011).


JUAN M. VITULI is Editor, annotated edition of his own book, La光纤 propia muerte de Juan de Espinosa Medrano (Iberoamericana, 2003).
**NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press**

SUSAN FITZPATRICK-BAHRENS explores how Maryknoll Catholic missionaries went to Peru to save a “backward” Church and were instead transformed into vocal critics of US foreign policy and key supporters of liberation theology and intercultural Catholicism.

Placing the transformation in the context of a transnational encounter among Catholics with shared faith but distinct practices and beliefs, she contests assumptions about secularization and the decline of public religion by demonstrating that religion continues to play a key role in social, political, and economic development.

Based on two years of research in Peru that included interviews with Maryknoll clergy and participant observation in an Ayamara community, the book is also a remarkable history of the country and its relations with the US during a turbulent period.

Fitzpatrick-Bahrens, a former Kellogg visiting fellow, is associate professor of history at California State University, Northridge.

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**The Right to the City: Popular Contention in Contemporary Buenos Aires**

In The Right to the City, GABRIELA IPPOLITO O’DONNELL focuses on the dilemmas and opportunities of popular contention in the city of Buenos Aires. Through various channels of collective action and associational activities, as well as through voting, she asserts, the urban popular sector is a fundamental actor in the pursuit of the expansion and consolidation of citizenship rights.

In her study of the emergence of a wave of grassroots popular organizations in Villa Lugano, one of the city’s poor neighborhoods, she examines the cyclical patterns of collective action by the urban poor and their consequences for alleviating poverty and inequality.

A former Kellogg guest scholar who received an MA from Notre Dame before completing her PhD at the University of Cambridge, Ippolito-O’Donnell is professor in the School of Politics and Government at the Universidad Nacional de San Martín in Argentina.

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**Power in the Balance: Presidents, Parties, and Legislatures in Peru and Beyond**

A new book by Barry S. Levitt, assistant professor of politics and international relations at Florida International University, addresses important questions about executive power in new democracies. His in-depth study of politics in Peru provides a fast track for his regional analysis of cross-national differences and change over time in presidential power across 18 Latin American countries.

In Peru and throughout Latin America, Levitt shows, the rule of law and the organizational forms of political parties have a stronger impact on legislative-executive relations than do most of the institutional traits and constitutional powers that configure the formal “rules of the game.” His findings have implications for improving the quality of new democracies everywhere.

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**NEW WORKING PAPERS**

Five new titles have been added to the Kellogg Institute Working Paper Series. Faculty Robert FIORETTI serves as the editor of this peer-reviewed series, available at kellogg.nd.edu/publications/workingpapers/

#382 “Electoral Personalism and Economic Policy”
By Daniel Kahneman (London School of Economics)

#383 “The Road to Universal Social Protection: How Costa Rica Inform Theory”
By Juliana Martínez Franchini (University of Costa Rica) and Diego Sánchez Acuña (ILS Antwerp College, Oxford University) with Héctor Solano (Universidad Nacional Experimental del Callao, Peru)

#384 “Civil Society after Dictatorship: A Comparison of Portugal and Spain, 1970s–1990s”
By Tiago Fernandes (Universidad Nova de Lisboa)
A decade ago the Kellogg Institute community was saying goodbye to a series of visiting fellows and guest scholars from Colombia who had spent a semester or more at Notre Dame. “Scholars at risk,” they had helped to intern and actual assassination attempts after speaking out in their home country.

In the last years of the 20th century, Colombia was in crisis. In internal armed conflict was the longest running in the Americas. While it could boast of being one of the region’s oldest democracies, the armed conflict, corruption, and narco-traffickers made much of the country ungovernable. The nation struggled with overwhelming violence; perpetrators included the military, paramilitaries, guerrilla groups, and common criminals. The level of violence was among the highest in the world, with over 25,000 homicides a year. Human rights activists and academics who spoke out for peace received death threats and worse.

GUSTAVO GALLÓN, the director of the Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ), one of Latin America’s foremost respected human rights organizations, brought his young family to Notre Dame in 1998 to escape the violence. He spent spring 1998 through spring 2000 as a Kellogg visiting fellow, thinking, writing, and talking about transitional justice issues in Colombia.

Our conversation resulted in a question posed by former University President REV. THEODORE HESBURG, CSC: “What can a US university like Notre Dame do to help Colombia?”

Gallón and his CCJ colleague CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ MEJÍA, who was a Kellogg guest scholar, Kellogg Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING, and staff members CHRISTOPHER WEINA and SHARON SCHERLING put their heads together with leaders of Notre Dame’s Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and Center for Civil and Human Rights. Together, they devised a plan to invite other threatened Colombian scholars to spend time at Notre Dame.

This was not the first time the Institute had played such a role. Soon after it was founded in 1982, the Kellogg Institute had served as a haven for academics from countries in Latin America under military rule—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. As visiting fellows, these scholars continued to work and write. In the company of others from across the region, they built a comparative perspective valuable to the coming transitions to democracy.

In 2000, the Notre Dame-Colombian group hoped to do the same—not only to help to remove individuals and their families from very real danger, but to create a critical mass of scholars who could use the time away to work on democracy and human rights in Colombia. The effort grew into a three-year collaboration with the Kroc Institute. The project, entitled “Democracy, Human Rights, and the Kroc Institute,” received funding from the Office of the President of the Ford Foundation.

In addition to Gallón and Rodríguez, seven other scholars spent time in residence at the Institute in partnership with the Colombia project. At least one member of each family—several academic couples were in the group—had received death threats. One, EDUARDO PIZARRO LEÓN GÓMEZ, had been shot five times in an assassination attempt.

“We left Colombia in quite dramatic circumstances,” says political scientist ANA MARÍA BEJARANO, who arrived with Pizarro and their small son.

“When we first arrived at Kellogg we were still living in survival mode—our lives diametrically and forever changed by the impact of violence in our country,” she recalls. “That year at the Kellogg Institute granted us the time and space necessary to rebuild our lives and rethink our future.”

The Kellogg Years

At the Institute, the scholars were able to get away from the violence and get back to work. “Intellectually, it gave us a golden opportunity to share in one of North America’s most exciting and challenging academic environments,” says Bejarano.

“That was a critical step in our recovery: to realize that even from our country, we could continue working and being productive, that we could still contribute to thinking about our collective future.”

Pizarro and the ability to “continue my academic work amid immense solidarity, making my obligatory exile less painful.” Like the others, his focus was on the situation in Colombia, and how to make things better there.

Sociologist NORA SEGURA and her husband ÁLVARO CAMACHO GUZMÁN arrived at the same time as Bejarano and Pizarro, although they stayed for only one semester. (Sadly, we recently learned of Camacho’s death; see box at right.)

Where Are They Now?

At the end of their Kellogg stay the Colombian visitors scanned, some going directly home, others to other American institutions for a period of time. Eventually, all except Bejarano returned to Colombia for good. Most took up their old positions, returning to academia and advocacy. Several have devoted much of their time to public service. All continue to advocate for the future of Colombia.

Gallón and Rodríguez Mejía returned to the CCJ, which Gallón directs to this day, coordinating a 60-person team that conducts research and litigation and advocates for human rights in Colombia and internationally. Gallón is the very public face of the organization, which is known across the Americas.

“During the 2000s we had to face a very tough situation concerning human rights in Colombia,” he says, citing the Uribe government’s aggressive policies against human rights defenders. A special intelligence unit targeted human rights advocates, Supreme Court judges, journalists, and political opponents—and their families—with threats, surveillance, and unauthorized wiretaps.

Gallón is proud that the CCJ challenged these practices in court, winning the annexation of the “Counterterrorism Statute” that allowed the military to arrest or interrogate civilians as well as provisions that would have allowed the government to reduce the sentences of some paramilitary members.

“The time I spent at the Kellogg thinking about transitional justice made me strongly qualified to deal with proposals and challenges on transitional justice in Colombia during the 2000s—and even now,” Gallón says.

Segura has retired from teaching, although she continues to work with the NGO, which focuses on indigenous rural development and the other on peace initiatives and impoverished communities. She published her Kellogg work in Colombia, where “it would be accessible to the audience is to speak to.” (See list of publications, page 35.)

Orozco has published a distinguished academic career, focusing on the violence and the social inequalities beneath armed conflict. Camacho received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Wisconsin in a distinguished academic career; he has taught at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Bogotá, Colombia, and at the Universidad del Valle (Cali), research professor and director of the Institute for Political Studies and International Relations (IPRI) at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, and for the last decade, professor and director at the Center for Sociocultural and International Studies (CISED) at the Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá).

For many years a columnist for the Colombian newspaper El Espectador, Camacho was also an active member of the Grupo de Memoria Histórica, of the Comisión Nacional de Reconstrucción y Reconciliación. Two years ago he lost his family and especially to his wife NORA SEGURA.
Manuel ALCANTARA (Fall ’00, ’07, Spring ’11), professor of political science at the University of Salamanca, Spain, is visiting professor at the Instituto de Estudios Andaluces/América Latina in París for the spring semester.

ARCHE BROWN (Fall ’98), armentus professor of politics at Oxford University, reports that The Rise and Fall of Communism has come out in paperback in the US (Ecce, 2011) and in Portuguese in Brazil, as A escandaço e queda do Comunismo (Editorial Record, 2011).

MAXWELL A. CAMERON (Fall ’88), professor of political science at the University of British Columbia (UBC), was appointed director of UBC’s Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions. For academic year 2011–12, he is a Distinguished Scholar in Residence at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies, also at UBC.

Leah CARROLL (1994–95) is now the director of the Office of Undergraduate Research at the University of California, Berkeley.


CARLOS GUEVARA-MANN (Spring ’10) is now based in Panama as programme officer for the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

Wendy HUNTER (2004–05), a member of the Kellogg Institute Advisory Board, was promoted to professor of government at the University of Texas, Austin.

Fabiye LEHOUXCO (Spring ’20), associate professor of political science at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, contributed “The Third and Fourth Waves of Democracy” to Jeffrey Haynes, ed., Routledge Handbook of Democratization (Routledge, 2011).

Margarita López NAYA (Spring ’99), senior researcher at the Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo (CENDES) at the University Central de Venezuela, authored “Hugo Chávez and the Populist Left” in Steven Levitsky and Kenneth M. Roberts, eds., The Resistance of the Latin American Left (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011). She also published Democracia participativa en Venezuela: Origen, avances, peripeísmos y desafíos (Centro Guzmil, Temas de Formación Sociopolítica N° 50, 2011).

James McGuire (Fall ’88), professor and chair in the Department of Government at Wesleyan University, received the 2011斌斌 Robnik Prize for Comparative Social Science Research in Wealth, Health, and Democracy in East Asia and Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2010). The斌斌 Robnik Prize is awarded annually by the International Social Science Council, the European Consortium for Political Research, and the University of Bergen, Norway.

Covadonga MESEGUER YERA (Fall ’03), associate professor at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico, coauthored with Javier Apaiz “Collective Remittances and the State: The 3x1 Program in Mexican Municipalities” in World Development 40, 1 (2012).

Simón Pachano (Fall ’10), director of the doctoral program in Andean studies at FLACSO Ecuador, published Calidad de la democracia e instituciones Políticas en Bolivia, Ecuador y Perú (FLACSO, 2011).

Catalina Romero (Spring ’93, Fall ’01), professor of sociology at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, recently completed her term as dean of social sciences. She helped 2011–12 Latin American and Caribbean Guggenheim Fellowship for the project “Diversity within Catholicism and its Democratizing Effect in Latin America: The Peruvian Case.” She was also elected to the executive committee of the Latin American Studies Association (2012–14).

Sanjay Ruparelia (Spring ’09), assistant professor of political science at the New School, coedited Understanding India’s New Political Economy: A Great Transformation? (Routledge, 2011).

Helén I. Safa (Fall ’89), professor emeritus of the University of Florida, Gainesville, was honored by the Institute of Caribbean Studies at the University of Puerto Rico with a special issue of the journal Caribbean Studies (18, 2, 2010) dedicated to her work. She first conducted research in Puerto Rico in 1954, before entering graduate school.

María Elena SIKERBERG (2008–10) will begin a new position as assistant professor of political science at Reed College in fall 2012.


Joseph Wright (2008–09), assistant professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, was named the inaugural recipient of the Jeffrey and Sharon Hyde Political Science Board of Visitors Early Career Assistant Professorship.

Current Students

Graduate students in the Kellogg Institute community benefit from PhD and dissertation year fellowships, research grants, and conference travel and professionalization support. Many of these students work closely with faculty fellows and also lead and participate in Institute working groups.

AUSTIN CHOI-FITZPATRICK (sociology), a current Dissertation Year Fellow, coedited From Human Trafficking to Human Rights: Rethinking Contemporary Slavery (with Alison Bryk, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011). He is also the recipient of a Dissertation Improvement Grant awarded by the National Science Foundation.

Claudia Baez-Camargo (political science, PhD ’05) is the lead researcher and coordinator of the “Governance of Health Systems” project undertaken jointly by the Basel Institute on Governance and the Swiss Tropical Institute. She is also a consultant to the World Health Organization.


Daniel Brink (political science, PhD ’04), associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, and Marcelo Leiras (political science, Ph.D. ’07), professor of government at the University of San Andrés in Buenos Aires, are coorganizers with Kellogg Institute Director Scott Mainwaring of the conference “Guillermo O’Donnell and the Study of Democracy” to be held in March in Buenos Aires (see page 3).

Ozlem Kayhan Pusane (political science, PhD ’10), assistant professor of international relations at Isku University in Istanbul, Turkey, is the recipient of a four-year EUR 10,000 Marie Curie Reintegration Grant awarded by the European Commission for her project “When Battlefield Success Leads to Effective Counterinsurgency: Searching for a Cross-Regional Theory.”

Sarah Muñoz (sociology, PhD ’07) is assistant professor of sociology at Duquesne University. Her article “What Happened to Praxis? Toward a Public Sociology Considering the Occupation of the West Bank,” Journal of Public and Professional Sociology 3, 2 (2011), originated in work she did at the Kellogg Institute.

Anibal Pérez-Liñán (political science, PhD ’01), associate professor of political science and member of the core faculty at the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, contributed “Bolivian: The Rise and Fall of Judicial Review” (with Andrea Castanogó to Gretchen Helme and Julio Rico-Figueroa, eds., Court in Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2011).
A Physicist Maps Human Development

Graduate Student Alumni Profile—César Hidalgo, PhD ’08

When César Hidalgo arrived at Notre Dame in 2004 as a Kellogg PhD fellow, he hardly fit the profile of a typical Kellogg graduate student. Rather than a social scientist studying Latin America, he was a Chilean student studying physics—one who concentrated on the hot-topic area of network theory.

But Hidalgo has come full circle. Now the ABC Career Development Professor of Media Arts and Sciences at the MIT Media Lab, this physicist focuses some of his most exciting work squarely on the important Kellogg theme of human development.

While Hidalgo has studied the dynamics of mobile phone networks, human mobility patterns, genetic co-expression, and disease co-morbidity, these days, his primary work is using sophisticated mapping techniques to help address problems associated with economic development around the world.

Along with economist Ricardo Hausmann of Harvard University’s Center for International Development, where Hidalgo is a faculty associate, he is pioneering the use of network theory to quantify the productive structure of countries—and, by extension, to point the way for countries to develop industrial and economic policies that can raise their citizens’ living standards.

The first step in their endeavor was mapping the mix of products—from bananas to computer chips—that 128 countries around the world make or grow and export. Some of the resulting maps were initially published in “The Product Space” (Science 317, 2007), with more extensive mapping and explanation in The Atlas of Economic Complexity (2011, available at atlas.media.mit.edu).

“The unique mix of any country’s products,” he says, “depends on a variety of constraints that are hard to quantify and measure, yet the mix can be expressed and mapped as a network—one that actually reveals not only the wealth of a particular economy but also its structure, sophistication, and capabilities.”

Now, Hidalgo, Hausmann, and others are using the maps for long-term predictions of economic development. They have observed that countries can expand their product capabilities most easily by incrementally enlarging the set of activities they are already able to do. Thus, a country that currently exports bananas, for example, can increase its productivity most quickly by also exporting mangos—rather than deciding to begin manufacturing computer chips.

“Our method provides a little bit more pragmatism in a field that otherwise tends to be very full of what some development economists call wishful thinking,” says Hidalgo.

Countries are always competing to attract foreign direct investment, but it is hard for them to know what the next steps should be, he points out.

“There is a hunger for information,” he says. “It is critical for a country’s leaders to have good arguments and to be able to attract the right investors to the industries that will succeed.”

And that is where the maps come in. They can predict the success of a specific industry in a certain region or country—such as a benzene plant opening in Vietnam.

“I like to think of our work as a weather map for economic systems,” Hidalgo says. “We do not pretend to tell potential explorers where to go but to pinpoint what is out there and what routes may be shorter or more secure, thus speeding up the process of economic development.”

Hidalgo credits his Kellogg funding with providing him the tools to begin this important work.

“The supplemental funds provided by the Kellogg fellowship during my graduate-school years were critical. The extra funding enabled me to go to Boston to work with my mentor, Albert-László Barabási, and develop the methodology and collaborations that are the foundation of my current academic focus.”

Hidalgo’s creativity finds expression in the artistic as well as the scientific realm. His website (http://www.chidalgo.com) is certainly one of the most striking and informative websites in academia. His work has been published and exhibited in such venues as MIT and the New York Hall of Science.

“Most of the things I admire about César is his willingness to integrate fields in a seamless way, which adds tremendous value to the sciences,” says Maria Escobari, executive director of Harvard’s Center for International Development. “His PhD in physics combined with his passion for international development and his aesthetic sense makes him one of the most creative minds in this space.”

She calls The Atlas of Economic Complexity “most predictive of growth than any other development indicator out there.”

Hidalgo’s and Hausmann’s groundbreaking work has led to consultations with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank and the governments of the Dominican Republic, South Africa, and the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais.

Their theories have caught the attention of the BBC, PBS, and the New York Times Magazine, which featured Hidalgo’s work last year in “The Art of Economic Complexity” (May 11, 2011). He was recently awarded the Bicentennial Medal by the Chilean Congress and appeared on Wired UK’s “The Smart List 2012: 50 People Who Will Change the World.”

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And his “visualizations”—beautiful graphics built from data collected from his forays into the networks of medical records, mobile phone communications, gene expression, and countries’ exports—have been published and exhibited in such venues as MIT and the New York Hall of Science.
UNDERGRADUATES EXPLORE INTERNATIONAL CAREERS

Answering an unmet need on campus, the Kellogg Institute brought back its INTERNATIONAL CAREER WORKSHOP this spring after a three-year hiatus. More than 125 undergraduates eager to investigate career opportunities available to students pursuing international and language studies came out for the Saturday event on February 4. Faculty and staff spoke about a variety of international careers and how to prepare for them.

Newly named Associate Dean for Entrepreneurship and Director of ESTEEM DAVID MURPHY gave the keynote, discussing “Social Entrepreneurship: Changing the World through the Power of Business.” Addressing an audience of mostly College of Arts and Letters undergraduates, Murphy assured his audience that “business is not evil” and spoke of the need for all types of majors in the field. As part of his talk, Murphy focused on his experience as CEO of Better World Books and the worldwide impact of the business.

Kellogg Faculty Fellows ERIN METZ MC DONNELL and JAMIE BLEYK shared their expertise in working abroad as well as ways to find international work opportunities in conventional business settings. Other panels included networking advice from Kellogg Executive Director STEVE REINBERG and Program Coordinator DENISE WRIGHT as well as a talk on international human rights by Faculty Fellow SEAN O’BRIEN. “Inspiring!” said one attendee, while another called the event “eye-opening to the importance of networking and the business aspect of international careers.”

Proceeding the workshop, Kellogg Assistant Director HOLLY RIVERS, who directs the Institute’s student programs, appeared with McDonald and Black on the local PBS station’s Economic Outlook program to discuss opportunities for young people to work abroad.

NEWS FROM ALUMNI—WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Throughout our 30-year history, working with undergraduate students has been an important part of the Kellogg Institute’s mission. From one-on-one relationships with faculty fellows to internships in far-flung places, Kellogg programs have an impact that endures long after graduation.

Alumni have used the in-depth knowledge of international issues and hands-on experience of the world they gained through their Kellogg experiences in a variety of ways as they have moved on in the world. While we often report on graduating seniors, in this issue we focus on news from alumni three or more years out. See what they are up to! (Also see pages 32–33 for longer profiles of two Kellogg alumni.)

SOPHIA TWOROG ’17 (economics and preprofessional studies), who spent summer 1986 as an intern with the Center of Concern in Washington, is now economic affairs officer with the Trade, Environment, and Development Branch at the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, Switzerland. She holds a PhD in economics from the Ohio State University.

KAREN WIENER ’01 (psychology and sociology) was an intern with the Sacred Heart Sisters of Suaypa, Honduras through the Summer Internship Program and is now senior education specialist focusing on early-grade reading in Africa at the global development organization PEPFAR in Washington, DC. She earned an EdD from Harvard University.

JENNIFER HAMMOTTO ’02 (government and international studies), who was an intern with the Advocates for Human Rights in Minneapolis, is now the lead attorney at Atlantic Legal Association in its VMWA (Violence Against Women Act) Program. She holds a JD from Loyola University Chicago School of Law.

AURORA ELENA LACAYO ’16 (program of liberal studies) worked with Copanid in Peru through the Summer Internship Program in 2006 and is now an immigration field coordinator at the National Council of La Raza in Washington, DC.

KATHLEEN MONTICELLO ’06 (politics, science), a former International Scholar who interned with the Foundation for Sustainable Development in Bolivia, is now a Latin American equity analyst with Pinebridge Investments. Currently in the New York office, she will be based in Santiago as of April 2012. She earned an MA in international economics from the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

ALEJANDRO WILLIAMS ALVAREZ ’16 (management and peace studies), who interned with Timorese American in its VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Program, is currently the CEO of Colegio Williams de Cuernavaca in Mexico.

RACHEL KUTZLEY ’05 (politics science) is currently a political officer at the US Embassy in Quito, Ecuador. Kutzley interned with Fundación Salvadorina para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADEIS) in El Salvador. She holds an MA in international peace studies from the Universidad para la Paz in Costa Rica.

To learn more about where the alumni of our Internship and International Scholar Programs are today, check out our new alumni Web pages: kellogg.nd.edu/students/internship/alumni.html and kellogg.nd.edu/students/scholars/alumni.html

FOURTH ANNUAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON PEOPLE

Sponsored by the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, the fourth annual student-led HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE at the University of Notre Dame drew an enthusiastic crowd on February 10 and 11.

This year’s theme, “Faces Behind the Figures: Visions of Prosperity, Progress, and Human Potential,” brought focus to “the real people we talk about in development and not just the numbers,” noted KARA RYAN ’13, who cochaired the conference with GREW WOODS ’12.

The event featured student presenters from across the country and around the world sharing original research projects. More than 250 students, faculty, and development experts came from as far as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to participate, including delegations from Uganda Martyrs University and Kenya’s Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

“The Ford Program’s collaboration with these universities is really neat,” said Woods. “Notre Dame students are intern there and learning so much. And then to have faculty and students from Uganda and Kenya come here to meet our students and our faculty is incredible. These kinds of partnerships are the seeds of true and sustainable development.”

Presentations on research conducted in over 35 countries by 82 students covered a wide array of topics, from sustainability and technology to health and education. The weekend also featured media presentations—including a student-produced documentary, a student photo contest, and music performed by Notre Dame seniors—that highlighted the importance of approaching development studies from different angles.

OPEN HOUSE HELPS STUDENTS INTEGRATE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

With over 300 undergraduates in attendance, the Institute hosted its annual INTERNATIONAL OPEN HOUSE in September. Over 20 campus offices were represented, educating students about funded internships, research grants, language study, and traditional study abroad opportunities. International students from several countries offered their time to advise undergraduates planning to participate in University programs abroad.

Assistant Provost for Internationalization and new Kellogg Faculty Fellow LANCE ASKILDSON moderated a session in which two returning students offered advice and inspiration to underclassmen hoping to develop and conduct research projects abroad. MARY ATKINSON ’12 discussed her Quilombo Summer Fellowship experience in Peru and GREG WOODS ’12 talked about the work he undertook in Uganda on a Kajallo/Rico Undergraduate Research Grant.

Recent returnees—or those thinking ahead—took an eye-opening trip to Peru using the funding that they received through the International Research Grant to see for themselves the reality of the issues they are researching. Students are looking forward to returning home with a deeper understanding of the issues they are researching, as well as a sense of the potential for their work to make a difference.

Keynote Speaker Mark Wesley

Speakers included keynote Mark Wesley from Not For Sales, an organization that fights modern-day slavery, and Johann Rousselot, a photojournalist with Amnesty International’s Digest project.

“The student organizers of the conference have done it again,” said Faculty Fellow AMVATA DUTT, the director of the International Development Studies minor.

“The high-quality work presented provided ample evidence that students at Notre Dame, around the country and in fact the world are doing hard-headed analysis while keeping the fences behind the numbers in their hearts, as suggested by the conference title.”

The event was cosponsored by the University’s Center for Social Concerns and SFIT StudAbroad, a program of World Learning.
Undergraduate Alumni Profiles—Out into the World

Over the years, the Kellogg Institute has been a central part of the Notre Dame experience of many undergraduates, who have taken advantage of the myriad opportunities Kellogg offers to deepen and extend their knowledge of the world.

Where they take that knowledge when they graduate is up to them—and they take a variety of paths, some that could have been anticipated, some not. What do they do with that foreign language? With that graduate degree?

Since they are all different, no one story is characteristic—but here are two that demonstrate the creative ways our alumni have taken their Kellogg Institute training to the world.

Championing Improved Children’s Health Care: Betsy Brooks ’18

By Mary Hendriksen

As a Kellogg Institute International Scholars Program (ISP) participant, BETSY BROOKS ’08 wrote her senior thesis on the relationships between modern-day Russians’ civic engagement and their health.

She also worked intensely as Faculty Fellow DEBRA JAVELINE’s research assistant on responses to the 2004 terrorist attack on a school in Beslan, Russia, where hundreds of Russians, many of them children, were killed or wounded.

Betsy is now combining her interests in public health and children’s welfare—and building on the research and analytical skills developed through her Kellogg work—as a research associate at PolicyLab, an innovative center at The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia Research Institute.

Betsy oversees a large project budget for an initiative that has already screened over 3,000 children—from a variety of economic and cultural backgrounds—for signs of internal health issues as autism, speech impairment, motor delay, anxiety, and depression.

“Children with developmental delays are often not identified before they start school,” she says, “so we want to focus on important early intervention services that could minimize the delay.”

The screening that Betsy’s project provides is relatively simple. Before a visit with the pediatrician, parents complete a questionnaire online about their child’s health, and the answers are automatically scored and made available immediately to the child’s developmental milestones or current behavior. The innovation is that by the time the child starts school, “thus losing out on important early intervention services,” she says, “they have a head start.”

It was this hands-on research and networking experience in her sophomore year that stirred Brooks’s burgeoning interest in Russia led to a pairing with Javeline that has proved important to her career path. As Javeline’s research assistant, she studied Russian newspapers and other publications to help construct a comprehensive timeline of such details as rallies, meetings, and petitions in Beslan.

“This is one of the most formative periods in my education; particularly at Beslan, it was my first experience in public health and policy research for graduate school, and these are the fields I am working in now and love.”

Even with her demanding schedule at PolicyLab, Brooks has continued to work on a freelance basis with Javeline on the Beslan research. As the person who created the timeline and knew the sources that are best for research, she felt a commitment to the project and wanted to help see it through.

Two bonuses of that ongoing relationship have been continued familiarity with the Russian language—which may prove useful for working with Russian-speaking families in the future. Her interest in Russia led to a pairing with Javeline that has proved important to her career path.

Brooks has also continued with her own research. With Javeline as coauthor, Brooks has turned her senior thesis into a journal article—“The Health Implications of Civic Association in Russia,” Social Science and Medicine (forthcoming).

“At Kellogg,” she says, “I was challenged to think critically about research questions and offered a variety of opportunities to pursue my own research interests. Both have proved to be important to me still.”

The Short Distance from Latin America to Pakistan: Megan Prinster Sheehan ’06

By Mary Hendriksen

How did a Kellogg Institute Latin Americanist come to be involved with relief efforts in Pakistan? The short answer is yes. She was part of the team that got the surge of public interest in the tragic Pakistan earthquake of 2005.

“During that trip,” she says, “I realized how much the people there could benefit from the knowledge and expertise of the Kellogg community.”

Since November 2011 Sheehan has been an assignment in Islamabad. Her day-to-day work focuses primarily on CRS-Pakistan’s education projects, for which she is currently assembling a “toolkit” of strategies to mobilize community support of education. An important component, she explains, is an innovative approach of playing the Holy Quran at the forefront of all educational activities.

CRS President CAROLYN WOO, the former dean of Notre Dame’s Menlo College of Business, does not find this kind of journey out of the ordinary. “A Notre Dame education,” she says, “opens eyes and inspires hearts to take on the profound challenges in the world.”

JOSEPH ROCK, director of Global health training at Notre Dame’s Eck Institute for Global Health and the CRS country representative in Pakistan for three years, agrees.

“Students who graduate from Notre Dame—especially those who have benefited from the Kellogg Institute’s research grants and seed money—have a leg up on students who have not had such opportunities,” he says. “They have bicultural sensitivity, and many of them have language abilities that give them a competitive edge.”

As Sheehan looks to her future, she knows that she will work overseas and anticipates that she will continue in the international NGO sector. She is eager to learn new skills, particularly financial and managerial. While looking ahead, Sheehan looks back as well—and recognizes that her years at Kellogg are at the root of her career and life choices.

“The Kellogg Institute breathed life into my understanding of international politics—a topic that I used to view as ‘dry’ and out-of-date,” she says. “It opened my eyes and, as a result, has propelled me to pursue an education in global health training at Notre Dame.”

At Kellogg, Sheehan learned about the need for a knowledge of local languages: “Having a working knowledge of the local language is critical to success in the field.”

Sheehan is grateful for the opportunities she received as an ISP participant and the independent research projects she undertook as a Kellogg Institute student. Even the everyday challenges of her job, which she explains, is an innovative approach of playing the Holy Quran at the forefront of all educational activities.

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At Notre Dame, Sheehan’s academic interests were focused on Latin America. A sociology major and Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor, she undertook a Kellogg summer internship in Brazil, traveled to Chile for a study-abroad semester, and, through the CSC, volunteered at an orphanage in Honduras. Already fluent in Spanish when she arrived on campus, she enrolled in intensive language classes along the way to facilitate her Brazil experience.

After graduation, Sheehan leveraged her knowledge of Latin America into three internships in Washington, DC: at the Center for International Policy’s Central America program, the Embassy of Brazil, and the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development. Her Notre Dame grounding in international affairs—in no small part due to the efforts of her LASP advisor—led Sheehan to Johns Hopkins’ School of Advanced International Studies for a master’s degree in international relations and economics (2009). There, it was her fluency in Portuguese that caught her by surprise during a summer internship doing microfinance client assessments for FINCA International in Mozambique, where Portuguese is the official language.

“The experience of interacting daily with SAIs classmates from more than 40 countries, coupled with the Mozambique experience,” she says, “made me eager to become involved with other regions of the world.”

Since 2009, Sheehan has worked for Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which has offices and programs in over 90 countries. She served as a short-term program manager in Kyrgyzstan in 2010 and, after visiting CRS programs in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt in 2011, wrote an article about the predicament of Iraqi refugees for Inter-Action’s magazine for international development professionals.

“Afterward,” she says, “I knew that I wanted to pursue a career in international development.”

Since 2011, Sheehan has been a project manager for CRS in Pakistan, where she leads her team to develop strategies to mobilize community support of education and health. She also coordinates her team’s work with other agencies, including USAID, UNICEF, and the Pakistan government.

“Without the ISP and Kellogg Institute, I don’t think I would be where I am today. They gave me the knowledge and experience that I needed to continue my career path.”

Sheehan is grateful for the opportunities she received as an ISP participant and the independent research projects she undertook as a Kellogg Institute student. Even the everyday challenges of her job, which she explains, is an innovative approach of playing the Holy Quran at the forefront of all educational activities.
Before joining the faculty at Toronto, Bejarano spent two years at Princeton, where she was a visiting lecturer in the Department of Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

She has published widely, including Procesos Democráticos: Understanding Regional Stability and Change in Colombia and Venezuela, which came out in the Kellogg Institute’s series with the University of Notre Dame Press (2011). Quite consciously, she continues to publish in Spanish and serves as a bridge between her colleagues in Bogota and North America.

“I write, publish, teach, and lecture on Colombia to a variety of audiences,” she says. “I see this as an indirect service to my country—a way of contributing to explaining its complexity.”

“I have devoted my academic work to understanding the factors that have brought so much misery to my country and my compatriots. I also try to envision and endorse the kinds of changes that could help bring a lasting peace and lend support to a solid and vibrant democracy in my country.”

“I am more proud of having been able to rebuild my life and that of my son against all odds,” she adds. “I have taken every opportunity that has opened up for us—without forgetting, not for a moment, where we came from, or the reasons that brought us here.”

“Really worth doing” Ten years later, virtually every person associated with the Ford-funded Colombia project speaks of it in positive terms. While one would want to replicate those days, both those who provided safe haven and those who accepted it remember it fondly.

“The program had all the elements of very effective policy,” says Pizarro. “It not only provided us with a space to live while in exile, but allowed us to continue our academic lives, and even enrich them, by being in contact with other scholars.”

“Whenever pain was a part of the story, it was really worth doing—one of the things I feel most satisfied about having done in my career. We helped bring people under death threats to Kellogg and allow them to be very productive.”

The program continues to have an impact. “I will value the friendships that we formed for the rest of my life,” she says. “The Kellogg fellowship had a huge impact on me,” he affirms.

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Kellogg Institute Reception
Saturday, May 26, 2012  8:30 –10pm

San Francisco, California

and

Remembering Guillermo O’Donnell
Featured Plenary Event
Thursday, May 24, 2012  8:30 pm

30th International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA)