The beginning of the academic year is a time of hopeful energy and creativity here, as Notre Dame students and faculty return, as a new cohort of visiting fellows arrive and begin to make their presence felt, and as we look ahead with enthusiasm to another extraordinarily rich year of events and activities at the Kellogg Institute. We return to our familiar themes and programs—and find them new again.

This year, of course, is a particularly significant new beginning for me and for the Institute, as I have the privilege of becoming the Kellogg Institute’s new director. In many ways it has been an easy transition to make, thanks to the outstanding leadership and legacy of my predecessor, Scott Mainwaring, and thanks to the superb team of staff members around me who work so hard to make Kellogg a vibrant place. (See page 18 for a staff interview with me.) Each fall, even as we slip into familiar routines, there is a freshness to the life of the Institute as it reflects the comings and goings of the members of our community, and as our research programs and planning respond to the shifting needs and emerging questions the world around us presents.

Again we convene our faculty fellows, now almost 90 in total, and facilitate the many intellectual collaborations and exchanges among them. This fall we welcome three new faculty fellows (see page 12). With great sadness we also mark the loss of Faculty Fellow Sabine MacCormack (see page 34). Sabine was a unique inspiration and great friend to many of us, and her absence will be sorely felt, even though I am confident that she is now celebrating her own, ultimate, new beginning.

The Visiting Fellows Program, a mainstay of the Kellogg Institute’s intellectual community, gathers seven distinguished scholars here this fall, working on both democracy and human development issues (see page 10).

And we are already planning the award ceremony for the 2012 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America. This year’s remarkable recipient, Maestro Antonio Abreu of Venezuela, has used music education to help young people from impoverished circumstances achieve their potential (see page 3).

As I reflect on the year to come and on the accomplishments of the past year reported in these pages—perhaps most notably the conference in Buenos Aires highlighting the many contributions to the study of Latin American politics and democracy made by Guillermo O’Donnell, Kellogg’s first academic director (see page 5)—one of my favorite sets of poems, T. S. Eliot’s Four Quartets, comes to mind.

In “Little Gidding” Eliot writes, “We shall not cease from exploration / And the end of all our exploring / Will be to arrive where we started / And to know the place for the first time.” I like to think that in all of the continuing explorations that the Kellogg Institute undertakes this year, we will both return to where Guillermo O’Donnell began and yet know the place for the first time.

Paolo Carozza
Director
Notre Dame Award Goes to Amartya Sen, the “Conscience of Economics”

A visionary and spirited advocate for the world’s poorest people, the Nobel Prize-winning economist and philosopher AMARTYA SEN received the 2012 Notre Dame Award for International Human Development and Solidarity at a campus ceremony on April 17. In presenting the award, University Provost THOMAS BURKHARDT lauded Sen for being the “voice for people who have no voice.”

REV. ROBERT A. DOWD, CSC, director of the Kellogg Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, which bestows the Award each year, applauded Sen’s integration of “the intellectual life and a life of action,” as well as his focus on research that “addresses real-world problems and promotes respect for human dignity.”

“Amartya Sen’s concept of ‘development as freedom’ exemplifies the values at the core of the mission of the University of Notre Dame and the Ford Program,” said Kellogg Executive Director STEVE REIFENBERG. “His enormously important work complements how we approach development at the Kellogg Institute.”

Sen was recognized for his half century of work to illuminate the true causes of poverty and suffering. Most notably, he has transformed how development is defined and measured by focusing attention on positive freedoms and human capabilities rather than income alone.

“The world is nasty and unjust in many different ways,” said Sen in an address on campus. “Our ability to live in this world depends on our ability to see the many ways people are impoverished.” He urged audience members to remedy serious problems of global development by first understanding them. Known as the “conscience of economics,” Sen helped to shape the UN’s Human Development Index, a widely used measure of quality of life. He has investigated food distribution, war and peace, gender inequality, global health, and education, merging theoretical and empirical research on poverty and its complex causes with advocacy.

The Award citation honored Sen “for showing that there can be no truly human development without respect for human dignity, human rights, and human agency;” for “placing his amazing intellectual skills at the service of others”—and for inspiring young people to dedicate themselves to human development.

A citizen of India, Sen is the Lamont University Professor at Harvard University, where he also holds appointments in economics and philosophy. He received the 1988 Nobel Prize in Economics for his contributions to social choice theory, in addition to numerous other honors around the world.

The Notre Dame Award recognizes individuals or organizations that stand in solidarity with those in deepest need as they become agents of their own change. Recipients are honored for substantial contribution to the promotion of international human development through research, practice, public service, or philanthropy.

Sen’s visit to Notre Dame was a collaborative effort of the Kellogg Institute and the Kron Institute for International Peace Studies, which sponsored his public lecture.

Argentina Conference Considers Future of Guillermo O’Donnell’s Legacy

Leading democratization experts from across the Americas and Europe gathered in Buenos Aires on March 26 and 27 to consider the ongoing importance of the theoretical writings of visionary political scientist GUILLERMO O’DONNELL, the Kellogg Institute’s founding academic director, who passed away in November 2011. The conference was organized by Faculty Fellow SCOTT MARWINOFF and two of O’Donnell’s former students, DANIEL BRINKS, now teaching at the University of Texas at Austin, and MARCELO LASARIS of Argentina’s Universidad de San Andrés (see profile page 28).

“The conference brought together scholars from O’Donnell’s generation and new scholars to think about how his work informs the study of democracy today, in all regions of the globe,” says Brinks. “The intent of the conference was first and foremost to “advance democratization studies,” says Mainwaring. A book of collected conference papers is forthcoming from The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Varieties of Democracy Project Completes Pilot Study

The ambitious Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project is doable, say project investigators after successfully completing a pilot study. The Kellogg-supported effort aims to measure hundreds of attributes of democracy for all countries from 1900 to the present.

Between May 2011 and January 2012, the V-Dem team carried out a pilot study of 12 countries—Albania, Burundi/Myanmar, Egypt, Ghana, Japan, Mexico, Russia/FSR, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yemen (North and South).

Ninety-five country experts completed online questionnaires on political institutions and practices relevant for understanding all types of democracy: participatory, consensual, majoritarian, deliberative, and egalitarian, in addition to electoral and liberal democracy. (Data for downloading and visualization interfaces are available at https://v-dem.net.)

The results are encouraging, says Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPENDE, one of the project’s principal investigators (PHI). “They show that it is possible to measure democracy in a very fine-grained way, with quite plausible variation from year to year, country to country, and dimension to dimension.”

The Kellogg Institute is the US institutional home for this international collaborative effort, which involves 15 scholars in the United States, Europe, and Chile. Its European institutional home is the Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Celebratory Tribute

Celebrating the conference, a festive tribute and reception celebrated O’Donnell’s life and work—and marked the 30th anniversary of the Kellogg Institute, which he was instrumental in establishing. View a video tribute prepared for the celebration at: http://kellogg.nd.edu/odonnell. In addition to the array of demonstration scholars who took part in the conference, the video includes remarks by public figures FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO, ALEJANDRO FOXLEY, and IGNACIO WALKER, as well as REV. THEODORE HEBBURGH, CSC.
The Chilean Experience Through Literature and Film

Chileans have grappled to understand the Pinochet coup, the dictatorship that followed, and the country’s subsequent democratization in a multitude of ways. During the Kellogg Institute’s “Chile Week” in April, the Notre Dame community experienced recent Chilean history as interpreted by writers and filmmakers. On April 15, Chilean presidential candidate Claudio Orrego Larraín spoke at the launch of a bilingual version of The Surprising Adventures of Bathazar, written by his father, the late Claudio Orrego Vicuña, immediately after the 1973 coup. A parable about a polar bear, rich in imagery and meaning, Bathazar can be read as an allegory of responding to the human rights violations committed by the Chilean military dictatorship.

Faculty Fellows REV ROBERT PELTON, CSC, and REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, and translators Christina Cervanek and Alessandra Mendieta also took part in the event, which was cosponsored with the Center for Social Concerns and the Program on Law and Human Development.

The next day, the Festival of Chilean Film kicked off with the panel discussion “Masters of Chilean Cinema,” featuring three acclaimed Chilean directors. Ignacio Agüero, Gonzalo Justiniano, and Andris Wood took their work after the Pinochet dictatorship had almost eliminated Chile’s film industry. Their films have played a critical role in the country’s democratization process and help transform Chile’s present-day conceptions of history and identity.

Showcasing the originality of Chilean filmmaking, the festival featured five works, including the internationally acclaimed Machuca (2004), which views the chaotic events of 1973 through the eyes of two unlikely friends, boys from very different sectors of society.

Asian Film

How does a photographer depict “dignity”? In spring 2012, the Kellogg Institute sponsored talks by two French photographers who took on that charge for Amnesty International France. The powerful exhibit that resulted—“Dignity: Human Rights and Poverty”—made its American debut at Notre Dame in 2012 as part of the campus-wide “Rousseau 2012/Dignity” project. Celebrating the tercentennial of the birth of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the project aimed to stimulate a cross-disciplinary discussion on social justice and human dignity.

The “Dignity” photographs inspire reflection on the intersection of human rights and poverty, depicting people living in poverty in five countries around the world. In February, Johann Rouseau discussed making images of tribals and other marginalized groups in India. With Amnesty giving the photographers complete freedom to choose their subjects, he chose to focus on themes such as the destruction of village life by large companies. In March, Philippe Braun talked about photographing people in the slums and resettlement areas of Egypt. “Even in the most difficult situations,” he said, “they hold onto their dignity.”

Photographing Dignity

The 2012 Asian Film Festival in March highlighted the creativity of contemporary Indian cinema with four films screened at the DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts. The festival kicked off with the panel discussion “Masters of Chilean Cinema,” featuring three acclaimed Chilean directors. Ignacio Agüero, Gonzalo Justiniano, and Andris Wood took their work after the Pinochet dictatorship had almost eliminated Chile’s film industry. Their films have played a critical role in the country’s democratization process and help transform Chile’s present-day conceptions of history and identity.

Showcasing the originality of Chilean filmmaking, the festival featured five works, including the internationally acclaimed Machuca (2004), which views the chaotic events of 1973 through the eyes of two unlikely friends, boys from very different sectors of society.

Monseñor Film Honored by LASA

In May, Fr. Pelton’s documentary on the final three years of Archbishop Romero’s life received top honors at the 2012 Film Festival of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA). Monseñor, the Last Journey of Óscar Romero, received the LASA Award of Merit in Film and was screened at the LASA conference in San Francisco. A LANACC production, the documentary includes extracts from Romero’s homilies and personal diary, and personal interviews with a cross section of Salvadorans. Fr. Pelton recruited noted filmmaker Ana Carrigan and Juliet Weber for the film, which is available through First Run Features. The Kellogg Institute provided support for the project.

The Enduring Influence of Archbishop Romero

“An Icon for South Africa”

The Bishop of Rustenburg, South Africa, Kevin Dowling, CSLR, delivered the annual Romero Lecture on March 28 as part of the 2012 celebration of the life and work of Archbishop Óscar Romero of El Salvador.

Romero played an inspirational role in the struggle against apartheid, said Bishop Dowling, who led numerous peaceful protests against the apartheid government and later testified before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

“I learned from my brother Romero that there is always a cost to fighting injustices,” he said in his eloquent lecture. Faculty Fellows and Romero scholar REV ROBERT PELTON, CSC, the director of Latin America North America Church Concerns (LANACC), organizes Romero Days each year.

International Conference

Education—schooling or otherwise—is a major factor in the life of the young around the globe. On May 22 and 23, twenty scholars and practitioners from across the United States and as far away as South Korea gathered at Notre Dame to participate in a wide-ranging Kellogg Institute conference focused on two normally unexamined assumptions: that human development requires schooling, and that schooling leads to better quality of life.

“International scholars generally assume they know what schooling is, but in this conference we took a serious look at varieties of schooling and at learning that does not take place in schools, in a variety of societies around the world,” said Faculty Fellow and conference organizer SUSAN BLUM.

Participants addressed a simple but profound research question: what can we learn about the extraordinary range of human learning, in schools and out of schools, at various ages, that has significant effects on individual and social well-being?

Incorporating both theory and practice, presenters described how learning takes place—with varying degrees of success—in a wide range of cultural and institutional contexts around the world. They sought to recognize some of the multitudes of ways people learn, what that says about the nature of humanity, and how those insights might apply practically to help children and adults learn better.

“As education is prominently on everyone’s agenda now, it is crucial to know more about its possibilities, limitations, and variations,” said Blum. “My own thinking was greatly advanced by the interactions we had at the conference and many people felt for the first time and discovered potential intellectual colleagues.”

A collection of findings from the conference is in the works and participants plan to continue to meet and collaborate. In addition to Blum, Kellogg Faculty Fellows CATHERINE BOLTON and TAMO CHATTOPADHYAY took part in the conference. Other Notre Dame participants included KEVIN BARRY, director of the Kanbe Center for Teaching and Learning, W. MARTIN BLOOMER, a classicist, and STUART GREENE, director of the undergraduate minor “Education, Schooling, and Society.”
Brazil: Has the Future Come?

Two public policy experts from Brazil spoke about their mission to “complexify” the US view of Brazil in a June 7 discussion at the Kellogg Institute: Sérgio Favatto, a leading political analyst, and Denis Mione, an innovative education and anti-violence advocate, discussed the challenges Brazil faces in a time of rapid economic growth, bringing together Kellogg themes of democracy and human development.

Brazil has made huge strides in consolidating democracy and human rights, said Favatto, but the concentration of power in society and especially the party system is a danger sign. He is working to bring together people of different persuasions for open discussion of “hot” issues such as energy and judicial reform, with the goal of increasing the potential of civil society to influence agenda setting.

Improving the quality of public education is critical to Brazil’s future, said Mione. Almost all Brazilian children attend school but are not learning what they need to know to be productive. “We are not just talking about education,” he said. “We are also in microenterprises—all conceived, constructed, and managed by the people who use them, in collaboration with local and international partners.”

The Instituto Fernando Henrique Cardoso and the Lemann Foundation, respectively. They were named Chicago Council of Global Affairs Guha Hart Fellows for 2012, the first time the honor has been shared.

Demystifying the Euro Crisis

In an April talk cosponsored with the Nanovic Institute for European Studies, Peter Hall described a variety of myths about the origins of and responses to the Euro crisis, noting a “Rashomon-like” quality of media coverage.

“Both supporters and opponents have failed to appreciate how organization of the political economy has affected what states can do,” he said.

The real roots of the crisis, he contends, lie in the fundamental asymmetries of northern and southern European forms of capitalism. The Euro was established as a political project and to survive needs to be sustained politically by national leaders. Hall is the Krup Foundation Professor of European Studies at Harvard University.

The Institute takes another look at the Euro crisis on September 19 in a panel featuring Faculty Fellows JEFFREY BERGSTRAND, ROBERT RISHMAN, and ALEXANDRA GUISINGER.

Collaborative Design in the Service of Sustainable Development

Also in April, as part of the Ford Program Discussions on Development Series, Chellina Odboe, cofounder and principal of Kounouyr Design Initiative (KDI), discussed sustainable urban design as a catalyst for social change.

Participatory planning and design are key to sustainable development in impoverished communities, she said. Using a project in Kibera, Nairobi as an example, she outlined how KDI collaborates with residents to create low-cost, high-impact built environments—Productive Public Spaces (PPS)—that improve everyday life in multiple ways. Formerly unusable areas become community meeting areas, vegetable gardens, playgrounds, and microenterprises—all conceived, constructed, and managed by the people who use them, in collaboration with local and international partners.

“Trade and Inequality: From Theory to Estimation”

Stephen Redding, the Harold T. Shapiro ’54 Professor of Economics at Princeton University, presented a collaborative project on a trade-based explanation for wage inequality in his March talk.

While neoclassical theory emphasizes the impact of trade on wage inequality between industries, he noted more recent theories of firm heterogeneity point to the impact of trade on wage dispersion within occupations and industries. The collaborators used data for Brazil to show that much overall wage inequality does indeed occur within occupations. It is driven by wage dispersion between firms, which in turn is related to employment size and trade participation.

Theoretical modeling and empirical evidence confirms the importance of international trade for explaining the increase over time in income inequality, Redding explained.

Addressing Human Rights

The Kellogg Institute cosponsored two lectures with the Center for Civil and Human Rights during the spring semester: T. Alexander Aleinikoff, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, gave the Program on Law and Human Development Annual Lecture on March 19.

Echoing the “Responsibility to Protect” initiative established by the United Nations, he proposed a “Responsibility to Solve” framework to break the stalemate of nearly 19 million people stuck in refugee camps around the world, sometimes for generations.

Protracted refugee situations can be “calamitous” for refugees, entailing an enormous loss of human potential. Instead, Aleinikoff called for refugees to be reintegrated into real communities.

Responsibility to Solve could provide the international community “a moral fulcrum to get people home,” he asserted.

In June, Ecuadorian Judge Monica Encalada reported on the controversial Ecuadorean legal case, voicing concerns about the future of a free press and independent judiciary in Ecuador.

On April 25, former Faculty Fellow JOAN MENDIOLA, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, discussed his book Taking a Stand: The Evolution of Human Rights (with Marjory Wentworth, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011). He described the history of human rights over the last 40 years, noted that Latin American civil society has emerged from “a nightmare of oppression,” and human rights are now firmly on the world’s agenda.

However, “Iron torturers could be executed fairly we have been disabused,” Mendiol said.

Advocating a victim-centered approach to inquiry and prosecution, he rejected the public view that torture is inevitable. The world needs to return to a universal moral condemnation of torture, he declared.

New Staff

JESSICA McKAY-COMPANION joins the Kellogg staff as office coordinator. She provides administrative support to Kellogg fellows and helps manage competitions for student funding in addition to managing the Institute’s office operations. She holds a BA in English with a minor in Spanish from Indiana University.

DENNIS HARASZKO, the Institute’s new senior research specialist, works on program development, strategic partnerships, communications, and fundraising for the Ford Program, the Kellogg Institute, and Notre Dame’s Initiative for Global Development.

In June, with opportunity in both village and regional levels with the Peace Corps and the Millennium Villages Project, Dennis holds an MPP from the Harvard Kennedy School and a BA in anthropology from the University of Notre Dame.

Moving On: Lacey Haussamen and Tony Pohlen

No one worked harder to build the relationship between the Ford Program, Uganda Martyrs University, and the Ugandan community of Nimiyas, where Ford began its community engagement work, than Assistant Director for Research and Community Engagement LACEY HAUSSMANN. In June, after three years, we bid Lacey farewell but fortunately will be able to continue collaborating with her. She is now assistant director of global health training for the Eck Institute of Global Health just across campus.

In August, we said good-bye to Ford Program Assistant Director for Administration and Academic Affairs TONY POHLEN, who will also continue to work for the University—but in Jerusalem, as the program director of the Tarbut Eucumenical Institute for Theological Studies.

Tony played a leading role in building the Ford Program and we will greatly miss his common sense, creativity, and willingness to go beyond the call of duty. During his four years at the Kellogg Institute he was instrumental in developing both the International Development Studies minor and Ford’s new community engagement site in Nairobi, Kenya.
VISITING FELLOWS FALL 2012

Seven new visiting fellows join the Kellogg Institute this fall.

JOSE ANTONIO AGUILAR RIVERA (PhD, University of Chicago), professor and researcher in political science at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City, joins the Kellogg Institute for the 2012-13 academic year. He focuses his research on electoral processes and voter behavior, liberalism, multicentrism, and republicanism.

Aguilar’s Kellogg project is “Great Expectations, Democracy and its Discontents,” a study of the transition to democracy in Mexico following the 2000 elections. Examining the effects of reforms attempted in the political arena, such as campaign regulation, restrictions on political expression, and quotas designed to ensure equity, he plans to show that unrealistic conceptions of democracy have blinded Mexicans to feasible reforms.

Aguilar is the author or coauthor of more than 13 books and has published dozens of book chapters and journal articles. A Fulbright scholar in 2002-03, he was a researcher for the Center for Democratic Development at Mexico’s Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE) in 2004-06. While in residence at the Kellogg Institute, he will teach an undergraduate political science class.

ROSSANA CASTIGLIONI (PhD, University of Notre Dame), a former Kellogg dissertation year fellow, returns to the Institute for the fall semester from Santiago’s Universidad Diego Portales, where she is department chair and associate professor of political science and a research fellow at the university’s Institute of Social Sciences.

“Against All Odds: Social Policy Rollbacks in Democratic Chile,” Castiglioni’s Kellogg project, continues her investigation of recent Chilean reform initiatives, which have seemed paradoxical to some. With an updated theoretical framework, she plans to analyze the post-reform political implications of the Lagos and Bachelet administrations, part of a larger book project on the evolution of social policy in Chile. She will use process tracing in an attempt to explain social policy variation in the areas of education, healthcare, and pensions.


MARÍA MATLIE DE OLLER (PhD, University of Notre Dame) returns to the Kellogg Institute from the Universidad Nacional de San Martín in Argentina, where she is dean of the School of Politics and Government as well as professor of political science. She will spend a month during fall 2012 at the Institute, where she studied with Guillermo O’Donnell as a graduate student.

Her project, “Presidential Leadership in Latin America,” investigates the impact of presidential leadership on democratization in Latin America. After working for a decade on the topic vis-à-vis Argentina, Oller has launched an empirical study of the region as a whole.

She will build on existing research about presidential democracies, examining the political-institutional position of the president in relationship to the governing party or coalition, congress, the citizenry, subnational levels of government, and other social and state actors.

With the ultimate goal of systematizing the study of presidential leadership, she will spend her time at Kellogg evaluating methodology and conceptualizing her project.

In addition to dozens of articles and book chapters, Oller has published ten books.

RODRI GOZA ZARAZAGA, SJ (PhD, University of California, Berkeley) is the director of the Centro de Investigación y Acción Social (CIAS), a joint research and social welfare center in Buenos Aires. He will spend the fall semester developing a book manuscript, “Political Machines and Networks of Brokers,” which uses a case study of Argentina’s Peronist Party to attain new insights into how party machines operate.

Focusing on the role of brokers as well as other key relationships and strategies, Zaraza will analyze differences in brokerage dynamics across Argentina. Using formal models that look at how brokers’ information and reputation influence centrist strategies such as vote buying, he will extend his project with a comparative analysis of cases from around the world. He contends that opposition parties could learn from the connections centrist parties have built with the poor, often by providing what the state has failed to provide.

Long involved in community development projects in his native Argentina, Zaraza co-founded Protagonizar, a microcredit organization that promotes the social, economic, and cultural development of low-income citizens. Earlier publications include La pobreza de un país rico (Siglo XXI Editores, 2004).

GUEST SCHOLARS FALL 2012

Guest Scholars are externally funded visiting faculty members or scholars from other institutions who join the Kellogg community for periods of up to a year.

PETER JOHN OPIE Royal Docks Business School University of East London Academic Year

monds

FERNANDO BIZARRIO Universidad Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) São Paulo, Brazil Fall

STEVEN SANFORD (PhD, University of New Mexico) joins the Kellogg Institute for the academic year. With research interests in comparative political economy, globalization, and development and a focus on Latin America, he has studied the politics of innovation in low-tech industries in developing countries.

At Kellogg, he will work on the book manuscript “Coproducing Innovation: State-Society Relations and the Production and Diffusion of Technology in Mexico.”

Expanding on his dissertation, the research examines how artisanal producers of ceramics, and small producers more generally, grapple with the demanding standards of globalized markets. He explores why some small producers respond with “low road” strategies that undermine wages and working conditions while others take the “high road” to become globally competitive.

Sanford’s research, which is based on extensive fieldwork in Mexico, draws on social network and statistical analysis of an original survey and interviews with producers and officials. Preliminary findings focus on optimal ways for state agents and producers to interact, speeding the flow of information about technology and markets and increasing the likelihood of the adoption of new ideas.

Sanford will teach an undergraduate political science course while at the Kellogg Institute.

KRISTIN MICHELTH (PhD, New York University), who will spend the academic year at the Kellogg Institute, investigates the major catalysts that improve the quality of democratic processes and quicken the pace of human development in Africa.

Partnering with local NGOs and aid donors, she is evaluating the role of information communication technologies in several ongoing projects.

At Kellogg, Michelth will collaborate with Kellogg Fellow JIMME BLEEK on “Good Morning Timbuktu! The Impact of Radio in Rural Islamic Africa,” which utilizes a field experiment in Mali to ascertain whether access to radio via a radio distribution program can ameliorate ordinary citizens’ political behavior from traditional elites such as village chiefs and imams. Other joint projects focus on public opinion vis-à-vis the insurgent rebellion and recent coups, as well as female circumcision.

Michelth is also conducting field experimental investigations of two programs aimed at improving the political accountability of local government in Uganda: “311” testing to report public service deficiencies and the dissemination of politician scorecards. Her previous research in Ghana found that electoral competition exacerbates citizen-level discrimination based on partisanship in everyday economic activities.

While at Notre Dame, Michelth will teach a political science course.

DAVID ALTMAN (PhD, University of Notre Dame) returns to the Kellogg Institute for the fall semester from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, where he is professor of political science.

Previously a Kellogg dissertation year fellow and guest scholar, he is collaborating with Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPER on the Varieties of Democracy project as project manager for direct democracy and Latin America (see page 4).

Propriety designed direct democracy can empower citizens by breaking through institutionalized barriers to accountability, Altman asserts. He will extend his research by looking at the policy consequences of citizen participation in the project “Does Direct Democracy Alter the Status Qua? The Policy Impact of Direct Democracy Around the World (1980-2010).” He plans a comprehensive large-N study to look at the worldwide use of mechanisms of direct democracy—referenda, popular initiatives, and plebiscites—with the goal of analyzing whether it is possible to make generalizations about popular votes, or if each vote is too distinct to draw patterns.

Altman’s most recent book is Direct Democracy Worldwide (Cambridge University Press, 2011), which is the springboard for his fellowship project. He has contributed numerous articles to peer-reviewed journals, including “Bringing Direct Democracy Back In: Towards a Three-Dimensional Measure of Democracy,” Democratization (forthcoming).
NEW FACULTY FELLOWS

Three new faculty fellows have joined the Institute.

LARISA FAST (PhD, George Mason University) is assistant professor of political science and specializes in conflict resolution at the Kroes Institute for International Peace Studies and the Department of Sociology. Looking for constructive, nonviolent ways to transform conflict, she focuses her research on the causes of violence against civilians, particularly aid workers, in addition to her work on development and peacebuilding more generally.

Having just completed a book project, “Aid in Danger,” Fast is building a global database of threats and incidents of violence against aid workers and aid delivery.

“Intentional violence is now a leading cause of death among humanitarian workers around the world,” she says. “Knowing more about the characteristics of this type of violence can help aid agencies better protect their staff and access those in need.”

Fast offers a course in the Kellogg International Development Studies minor and is looking forward to working more with the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity.

“I appreciate the Ford Program’s combination of scholarly research and direct engagement with communities, which is something I do in my research and my life as well,” she says.

Recently, Fast undertook research in South Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda for a collaborative USAID-funded project to identify innovative approaches to security management for relief and development workers. Products include a series of casebooks published by Save the Children and the article “In Acceptance We Trust,” forthcoming in Daedalus, a leading journal in humanistic studies.

Previously, Fast worked for international organizations, primarily in North America and Africa, as a project manager, consultant, and trainer.

GUILLERMO TRELLO (PhD, University of Chicago), associate professor of political science, comes to Notre Dame from Duke University. Previously, he was research professor at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in his native Mexico.


“My research shows that the breakdown in local religious and political monopolies and the spread of competition for indigenous souls and votes empowered indigenous communities to fight for land redistribution and indigenous rights. Whether these struggles become violent or not depend on the conciliatory or repressive strategies subnational elites adopt to implement unpopular neoliberal agricultural reforms,” Trello explains.

Currently, Trello is conducting research for a new book project, “Votes, Drugs, and Violence: Democratization and Organized Crime in Latin America.” He seeks to explain why democratization leads to the rise of organized crime and criminal insurgencies in some locations but not in others and how to achieve justice and security.

Trello says: “The Kellogg tradition of combining state-of-the-art research with a passion to learn about specific countries and world regions is the ideal context to conduct my new research,” he notes. “Social sciences and area studies are at odds in many of the most influential world-class universities; they are not at Kellogg.”

GRANTS, HONORS, AND PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS

THOMAS F. ANDERSON was promoted to professor of Romance languages and literature.

SUSAN BLUM gave the keynote address “Whose Words Are These? Who Care? Views of College Plagiarism, Authorship, and Learning from Inside and Outside School,” at the Conference on College Composition and Communication held in St. Louis, MO in March 2012.


REY DANIEL G. GROODY, CSC, received the 2012 Touchstone Award from the National Federation of Priests’ Councils in recognition of his work in the Latin community and his scholarship in migration issues and theology.

VICTORIA TIN-BOR HUI was promoted to associate professor of political science. In addition, she was awarded a $30,000 grant for the 2012-13 academic year from the Earhart Foundation for her ongoing book project, which compares Chinese beliefs about sovereignty against the historical record.

REY PAUL V. KOLLMAN, CSC, was appointed executive director of the University’s Center for Social Concerns, effective July 1, 2012.

RICHARD A. JENSEN was named Gilbert Schaeffer Professor of Economics.

ROBERT C. JOHANSEN is now professor emeritus of political science.

KIHAN KIM was appointed non-residential guest researcher (2012-14) at the Asian Cultures Research Institute at Toyo University in Tokyo. His research will focus on the comparative development of Japan, China, and South Korea.

REV. WILLIAM M. LIEBS, CSC, was named vice president for mission engagement and Church affairs.

NELSON C. MARK was named North American editor of the Pacific Economic Review.

REV. SEAN McMURRY, CSC, will be a visiting scholar at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University during spring 2013.

MARISEL MORENO received an honorable mention for best article from the Latino Studies Section of the Latin American Studies Association for “Family Matters: Resisting la gran familia puertorriqueña in the Works of Rosario Ferné and Judith Ortiz Cofer.”

JUAN M. RIVERA received the Lybrand Certificate of Merit Award for “Budgeting for International Operations: Its Impact on and Integration with Strategic Planning” (with Ken Milani), Management Accounting Quarterly 12, 4 (2011), which was selected as one of the best articles of the year at the Institute of Management Accountants Annual Meeting in Las Vegas in June 2012.

REV. THOMAS STREET, CSC, was promoted to associate professor of the practice, biological sciences.

Kaboski Receives 2012 Frisch Medal

Faculty Fellow JOSEPH KABOSKI has been awarded the 2012 Frisch Medal for his paper, "A Structural Evaluation of a Large-Scale Quasi-Experimental Microfinance Initiative," Economica (September 2011), which evaluates the impact of microfinance, widely used as a tool to fight poverty in developing countries.

Presented biennially by the Econometric Society for the best paper published in Econometrica within the previous five years, the Frisch Medal is one of the top three prizes in economics—and also the most prestigious "first prize" for an economist in the profession save Faculty Fellow RICHARD JENSEN.

“Joe’s accomplishment demonstrates that modern, mainstream economists not only care about social justice, but also understand that the best way to formulate social policy is to use state-of-the-art methods to determine which policies actually are effective in achieving their objectives,” Jensen said.

Kaboski and his co-author, Robert M. Townsend of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, analyzed Thailand’s Million Baht Village Fund, one of the world’s largest government microfinance initiatives. This paper suggests that such programs can have varying results for participants and may not be the most cost-effective use of funds for many situations.
FACULTY NEWS

NELSON MARK, the Alfred C. DeCham Jr. Professor of International Economics, received a grant to host the Midwest Macroeconomics Meetings at Notre Dame in May 2012.

ERIN METZ MAcDONNELL, Kellogg Assistant Professor of Sociology, was awarded a research grant to investigate how political or economic changes in home country conditions affect the rate at which educational migrants to the United States return home to contribute to their countries’ development.

To learn more about Kellogg funding opportunities: kellogg.nd.edu/faculty/grants

Funding for Research

SIMEDON ALDER and JEFF THURK, both assistant professors of economics, received grants to present their research at the annual meeting of the Society for Economic Dynamics (SED), held in June 2012 in Copenhagen.

CATHERINE BOLSTEIN, assistant professor of anthropology and peace studies, received funding for her project “In Pursuit of Manly Happiness: Well-Being, Education and Manhood in Northern Sierra Leone.” Bolivia’s fieldwork will investigate the impact of formal education on future leaders as they transition from a culture of war to one of development.

MICHAEL J. COPPEDGE, professor of political science, received a renewal of his collaborative faculty grant for the Varieties of Democracy Project (see page 4).

PAMMA FINCHOW, associate director of doctoral studies at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, was awarded a grant for exploratory research in Colombia on a project evaluating reparations as a vehicle for transitional justice and its impact on development actors.

THOMAS GRESICK, professor of economics, received funding to initiate collaborative research on how multinational firms use private information about investment opportunities to minimize tax liabilities. He will work with partners on international tax competition at the Copenhagen Business School, the Norwegian School of Economics and Business, and the University of Stavanger.

REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC, associate professor of theology, was awarded a grant to complete an edited volume, “The Option for the Poor Beyond Theology: An Interdisciplinary Reader,” which grew out of a Kellogg-sponsored conference.

JUAN CARLOS GUZMAN, director of research at the Institute for Latino Studies, received support for data collection in Haiti on the post-earthquake cholera epidemic, part of a wider effort to provide baseline data to be used by policy makers during future epidemics in Latin America.

JOSEPH KABOSHI, David F. and Erin M. Seng Foundation Associate Professor of Economics, and MOLLY LIPSICOMB and STEVE LUGAUER, both assistant professors of economics, received funding for a randomized microfinance experiment in Uganda that seeks to determine the most effective ways to motivate household savings among the poor.

Asian Studies Initiative Grants

Five members of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures 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 (USFLIP) program, and Notre Dame’s Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts (ISLA).

LIANGYAN GE, associate professor, was awarded funding to develop the course “Urban Culture in Late Imperial China.”

LEONEL JENJEN, associate professor, and ROBERT GINELLO, research professor of theology and East Asian languages and cultures, were awarded a grant to develop the course “Religions, Suffering and Human Development,” which they will team-teach in fall 2013.

SYLVIA LIN, associate professor, was awarded funding to develop the college seminar “Revolutions and Identity Changes in China” as well as an advanced Chinese language course. She gathered course materials and investigated advanced language pedagogy in Hong Kong and Taiwan in summer 2012.

KEIRRA YASHER, visiting assistant professor in Japanese, received a grant to develop the spring 2013 course, “Gateways to East Asia I: The Classical Foundations.”

Events and Symposia

PAOLO CAROZZA, professor of law, REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, professor of political science, and REV. ROBERT PETLON, CSC, professor of theology, received funding for a book launch at Notre Dame of the bilingual version of Claudio Orrego Vichuca’s “The Surprising Adventures of Balthazar (University of Scranton Press, 2011) (see page 6).

CATHERINE PERRY, associate professor of French, and ALISON RICE, assistant professor of French, received funding to organize a North African film festival, which will feature films from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. It will be held at Browning Cinema in the fall.

DIANNE PINDERHUGHES, professor of Africana studies and political science, received a grant to bring Maria Bowen of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to Notre Dame for the spring 2013 lecture “Land Reform in Mozambique and Brazil.”

REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, professor of political science and director of the Institute for Educational Initiatives, received support for “Hope in Action: Transforming Haiti Through Catholic Education,” a June 19-21 Notre Dame forum that gave donors, policymakers, US church leaders, and Haitian stakeholders the opportunity to share research on the state of Haitian education and to galvanize support for innovative reforms to Catholic education in Haiti.

International Educational Opportunity Grants

Six members of the Notre Dame faculty received grants to support faculty-led student travel in connection with for-credit course offerings or other well-defined educational opportunities.

KRIPAILI KRUSCHE, assistant professor of architecture, received funding for architecture and civil engineering students to undertake research in Mumbai, India with the goal of creating a heritage preservation plan to be presented to Mumbai’s city planning authorities. The group focused on mapping and reconnecting elements of the historic urban center and on integrating existing government plans to protect heritage monuments.

TRACY L. KJEVING CORRAIO, Leo E. and Patti Ruth Linbeck Associate Professor of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences, received a grant to enable undergraduate students to work with community members to design and construct a footbridge in rural Nicaragua as part of the ongoing Notre Dame Students Empowering through Engineering Development (NDSEED) effort, now in its fourth year.

REV. ROBERT PETLON, CSC, director of Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC) and concurrent professor of theology, received funding to take students to Chile in fall 2012 as part of the course “Chile, Church and State, 1960-1973.”

F. CLARK POWER, professor of education in the Program of Liberal Studies, received funding for Notre Dame student athletes working in conjunction with Ford Program community outreach staff at Uganda Martyrs University to train physical education teachers from the Ford field site in Jinidu to use “Play Like a Champion” character-focused techniques in their coaching.

ROBERT SEDLACK, associate professor of art, art history, and design, received a grant to travel with his design students to Johannesburg, South Africa to plan and implement an innovative campaign to unite a South African community divided by xenophobia.

SAMIR YOUNÉS, associate professor of architecture, received travel support for 5th-year architecture students to participate in a fall course in Havana, Cuba that will focus on local architecture, the environment, and historical conservation as well as the relationship between building and socioeconomic practices.

Kellogg Institute Working Groups

Led by Kellogg faculty fellows, working groups draw together an interdisciplinary mix of the University community to further inquiry on emerging research themes or focus attention on topical issues. Kellogg faculty fellows ALBERT BROWN GORT and JAMES PASSIDIO received renewed funding for the Mexico Working Group, which encourages debate on issues pertaining to Mexico and holds a biennial undergraduate research conference.

KAREN GRAUBARD, associate professor of history, received continued funding for the Latin American History Working Group, which aims to strengthen the growing community of Latin American historians at Notre Dame.

PAUL ODDEBOCK, assistant professor of history, received a funding renewal for the African Working Group, which features the discussions at Notre Dame of cutting-edge research on Africa.

Kellogg Institute for International Studies

Cover image: „The Surprising Adventures of Balthazar“ by Claudio Orrego Vichuca

Grants for Latin American Studies Initiative: José Ignacio Gutiérrez

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FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

DOUGLASS CASSEL has been elected by the Organization of American States (OAS) to serve on the Board of Directors of the Justice Studies Center of the Americas (JSAC), an independent agency in the Inter-American justice system. The JSAC promotes research around judicial reform, regional cooperation and networking, as well as dissemination of information on justice in the Americas. Cassel’s three-year term will begin in January 2013. He previously served two terms on the board, including one as its president. He has identified two initial priorities: raising funds from the US government and other sources for the work of the Center, and encouraging the Center to offer training programs in Inter-American human rights treaties and jurisprudence to national court judges.

GEORGE LOPEZ has contributed to public understanding of the ongoing conflict in Syria through numerous interviews with a variety of media, including CNN, NPR, MSNBC, Bloomberg Businessweek, the New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Huffington Post. His interviews and op-eds have ranged from the prospects for success of the Kofi Annan plan to the deadlock at the UN Security Council to the effect of US and EU sanctions on the Assad regime.

MARY ELLEN O’CONNELL presented the lecture “Cyber Security and International Law” at London’s Chatham House, on May 28. Also known as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the independent think tank is the counterpart to the American Council on Foreign Relations.

O’Connell also delivered two keynote addresses: “The Right to Life in War and Peace” at the Institute for Theology and Peace in Cologne, Germany on May 12 and “The Use of Force, Drones, and Just Cogens Norms in International Law” at a Network for Religion in Public Life conference held at Westminster Abbey in February. She has continued to speak out forcefully on the legality of US drone attacks in outposts such as the American Hideout, NPR, the BBC, the Guardian, and Rolling Stone.

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC spoke on his Vatican II experience as a partus (topical expert) for the influential Cardinal Leo Suensens of Belgium at the “Vatican II Remembered” conference held at Walash University in May.

“Cardinal Suensens was one of the especially creative thinkers of the Second Vatican Council,” Fr. Pelton recalls. “Being a member of his staff during the last session of the council was a great learning experience.” Pelton coordinated and took part in the Cardinal’s discussions with experts, Council participants, women religious, and laypeople and helped to draft statements for inclusion in what became Gaudentium at Spas, the Pastoral Constitution of the Church in the Modern World.

Kellogg Fellows Honored for Excellence in Teaching, Research, and Mentoring

Three Kellogg faculty fellows were recognized for special honors during University ceremonies marking the end of the 2011-12 academic year.

DIANNE PINDERHUGHES, professor of anthropology, received the 2012 Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. Presented by the provost after a faculty review of peer and student nominations, the award recognizes professors in various disciplines whose continued teaching profoundly influences undergraduate students.

CAROLYN NORDSTROM, professor of anthropology, received the 2012 Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. Presented by the provost after a faculty review of peer and student nominations, the award recognizes professors in various disciplines whose continued teaching profoundly influences undergraduate students.

VICTORIA TIN-BOR HUI, associate professor of political science, received the Kellogg Institute’s Undergraduate Mentoring Award, which recognizes one faculty fellow each year for excellence in mentoring undergraduate student research. Selected from nominations made by students, the award is presented to a faculty member who has demonstrated an exceptional commitment to advising undergraduate students in the Institute’s student programs. The award carries a $750 cash prize.

An anthropologist, Richman adapted her classroom curriculum for Internet use in 2007, setting out not only to teach grammar and phonetics but also to introduce students to the complexities of Haitian history, economy, politics, religion, and art. By placing language study within a broader anthropological framework, she aims to cultivate respect for Haitian thinking and values: “to teach a Creole perspective on the universe.” After Haiti’s 2010 earthquake, the number of visits to the site spiked as people appealed to collective sentiment through stories and writings promoted or exemplified social justice in modern life. Described as “a stellar example of how the social sciences can be used to further discourse and understanding of evocative social issues that too often provoke deep economic and political divisions,” Richman was commended for her research and teaching on issues of inequality.

ANTHONY CARVALHO explores how Brazil’s new government used symbols and imagery in a book that won Brazil’s most prestigious literary award after its 1990 publication and is now available in English for the first time. João Maria de Carvalho explores how Brazil’s new government used symbols and imagery to consolidate power after the birth of the Brazilian Republic in 1889. Since the majority of Brazilians had not been involved in the republic’s formation, the new political elites aimed to increase participation in republican ideals by shaping the social imagination through universal, accessible means. They appealed to collective sentiment through stories and images of heroes and founding fathers, images of women, and national flags and anthems.

Carvalho demonstrates how the foundational symbols created for the new republic reflected important ideological battles over the nature of the new regime. He evaluates the acceptance or rejection of these symbols by the public and their success in promoting the legitimization of the republic and redefining the collective identity of Brazilians.

A noted Brazilian scholar, Carvalho is professor of history at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian Ministry of Culture funded the English translation by Clifford E. Laidens.

“The book now arriving in the hands of English-language readers has become indispensable to an understanding of Brazil…João Maria de Carvalho [is] an author with one of the most celebrated research agendas in Brazil.”

—Maria Alice Rasas de Carvalho
Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro

NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES

with Notre Dame Press

The Formation of Souls: Imagery of the Republic in Brazil

In a book that won Brazil’s most prestigious literary award after its 1990 publication and is now available in English for the first time, João Maria de Carvalho explores how Brazil’s new government used symbols and imagery to consolidate power after the birth of the Brazilian Republic in 1889.

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Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro

Problems Confronting Contemporary Democracies: Essays in Honor of Alfred Stepan

A new volume edited by Faculty Fellow SCOTT MAINWARING and Douglas Chalmers celebrates the pioneering work of ALFRED STEPAN, one of the most prominent comparative political scientists of the past four decades. Originating in a 2007 conference in Stepan’s honor at Columbia University, the book’s essays illuminate and advance some of the debates he launched, exploring questions such as: What are the consequences of different paths toward democracy? How can religion support democratic diversity? And what ongoing dilemmas do democratic governments face in raising the armed forces that once ruled?

Contributors demonstrate the substantive, geographic, and methodological range of Stepan’s work by building on many of his major scholarly contributions. They examine cases ranging from Latin America to the post-Soviet regions to China, Turkey, Israel, Spain and Portugal, and the United States.

In addition to Mainwaring and Chalmers, who is professor emeritus of political science at Columbia University, contributors include Faculty Fellow ROBERT M. FISHMAN, former Visiting Fellows CEGLA MARTINEZ GALLARDO, scholar Edward L. Shihora, Jonathan Harl, and Juan A. Linz, and sociologist and former Brazilian president Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

“A [critically and emotionally] engaging with the wide-ranging contributions of Alfred Stepan…The geographical scope of the volume, like the work of Stepan itself, is especially impressive, as is its cross-generational coalition of contributors.”

—Richard Snyder, Brown University
New Institute Director Paolo Carozza Looks Forward

Passionate about Kellogg

You have described yourself as “passionate” about leading the Kellogg Institute. Can you elaborate? My passion for the Kellogg Institute comes from a real and deep commitment to the ideals that the Institute embodies and seeks to realize. Democracy and human development are vital to the advancement of human flourishing in every part of the world, and here at Notre Dame the Institute plays an indelible role in fostering and supporting an active faculty and student engagement with international studies through research, teaching and learning, and linkages.

To me, a true passion for these ideals is a desire to see them realized as fully as possible, a desire that drives me to always be asking something greater.

How does your background connect you to the Institute’s work and vision? My enduring scholarly interest has been at the intersection of comparative and international law and human rights, with expertise in both Latin America and human development, or democracy and self-governance—and the distinctiveness of particular social, political, historical, and cultural contexts.

You have a deep understanding of how democratic institutions in Latin America work from your time on the IACHR. How do you see the Kellogg Institute moving forward in this area, one of its great areas of focus in the past? Kellogg’s historic strength in the study of democracy and democratization, especially in Latin America, is a measured asset for the Institute to preserve and build upon. Political systems are dynamic and evolving; however, and the challenges of democracy are quite different today than in past decades. Turning as a member of the IACHR and reporting on the conditions of the political systems throughout the hemisphere, I saw firsthand how much the health of democracies today is compromised by endemic institutional weaknesses and corruption, or by widespread social exclusion and inequality that limit genuine participation in the political community.

The increasing interdependence of political and economic systems today also makes democracy in any one place that much more conditioned by its connections to other political systems, both in the region and around the globe.

For all these reasons, maintaining our historic strength means not only continuing to explore the enduring questions of democracy and of the Latin American region, but broadening our inquiries to face contemporary realities and to connect our regional expertise to a global vision of the problem of democracy.

Are there other ways you plan to build upon the Institute’s historic strengths? The lifelong of any university community is in its faculty and its students. Kellogg has had the privilege of being closely involved in recruiting and supporting faculty throughout the University, and that is an area where we can and must use our resources strategically to maintain the Institute’s vitality.

Similarly, continuing to serve as a catalyst for undergraduate and graduate student engagement with the world and with democracy and human development will help generate a sustained yet evolving focus on the Institute’s core areas in the future.

Finally, it is exciting to renew the focus on human development that was a part of early Kellogg scholarship.

How can the Institute foster research in this area going forward? The field of human development is young and still in great need of both definition and intellectual leadership. This offers the Kellogg Institute a wonderful opportunity to make rapid progress toward being a global presence in this area.

Grounded in a conception of development that values the inherent dignity of every person, with a rich heritage of interdisciplinary collaboration, and with the Ford Program’s community-engagement work at the heart of our human development initiatives, the Institute is in an ideal position to help define and test the basic questions, assumptions, and methods of the field.

The greatest challenge we face is in setting a research agenda adequate to that ambition is the need for additional faculty—especially those who can be real intellectual entrepreneurs—and the students and staff to help them realize their creative new projects.

What kind of impact do you hope to have in your role as director? If there is one word that could summarize what my hope for the Institute is, I would like it to be a “presence.” We should be present in the world in such a way that one cannot sensibly undertake the study of democracy or human development—our core areas—without engaging the intellectual leaders and scholarship and students that constitute the Kellogg Institute.

Within the University of Notre Dame, we should seek to be present in all of the efforts to expand and enhance international studies and to build bridges linking programs and people.

Only if we are truly present in these environments, present with a clear vision of our ideals and a commitment to realizing our distinctive mission, can we hope to have a positive impact on the University and on the world.
Nalepa Wins Second Book Prize

Faculty Fellow MONICA NALEPA has won the American Political Science Association's 2012 Leon D. Epstein prize for Skelton in the Closet: Transitional Justice in Post-Communist Europe (Coppedge 2012). This book examines the strategies behind decisions on how and whether to prosecute members of the former authoritarian regimes in Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic as they transitioned to democracy. As such, it is the source of the country's emerging political parties.

Presented by the APSA's Political Organizations and Parties section, the Epstein award honors a book published in the last two calendar years that makes an outstanding contribution to scholarship on political organizations and parties.

"(This is) the sheer size and scope of Nalepa's research, excerpted out from the very beginning of the evaluation process," says prize committee chair Mark Brewer of the University of Maine. "The word seminal was used more than once in our discussions."

This is the second win in two years for Nalepa. Skelton’s Skelton also won the 2011 Best Book Award from the APSA Comparative Democratization section.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

AMITAVA DUTT

GEORGES EDELBER
- "Discerning Ethical Challenges for Marketing in China" (with Qian Ni), Asian Journal of Business Ethics 1, 2 (2012).

ROBERT FISHMANN

KAREN GRAUBART

VICTORIA TRU-BOR HUI

DEBRA JAVELINE
- "The Health Implications of Civic Association in Russia" (with ELIZABETH BROOKS '91), Social Science & Medicine 74, 9 (2012).

KAJIAN KIM
- "Growth, Environment, and Politics: The Case of China" (with RENPING HAO and Andrew Chapple), in China and the World Economy, proceedings of the University of Washington Research Center for International Economics (2012).

NELSON C. MARK

REV. SEAN MCGRAW, CSC

MONIKA NALPE

MARY ELLEN O’CONNELL
- Editor, "What is It? An Investigation in the Wake of 9/11" (Martina Niffel Hill, 2012), with several chapters by O’Connell.
- "What is Aggression?" (with M. Niyazmatov), International Criminal Justice 10 (2012).

MARÍA ROSA OLVERA-WILLIAMS

KAREN RICHMAN
- "The Religions of Taiwan: Engendered Agency and Affiliation in Liogána After the Earthquake," in Earthquakes in Religion 41 (Umea 2012). Richman coedited the special issue with Terry Rey.

LYN SPIELMAN

NEW WORKING PAPERS

Three new titles have been added to the Kheel Center Working Paper Series. Faculty fellow ROBERT FISHMANN serves as the editor of this newly-revised series, available at: kheel.cornell.edu/publications/ workingpapers/

#388 "Networked Justice: Judges, the Diffusion of Ideas, and Legal Reform Movements in Mexico"
By Matthew C. Ingram (University at Albany-SUNY)

#389 "Elections in Latin America 2008-2011: A Culturally Fair Election?"
By Manuel Alcantara (University of Sabanica)

#390 "The Catholic Church, Elections and Democracy in Colombia, 1830-1930"
By Eduardo Posada-Carbo (St. Antony's College, University of Oxford)
NEWS FROM VISITING FELLOWS

MANUEL ALCANTARA SÁEZ (Fall '10, '07), professor of political science at the University of Salamanca, published El Oficio de Político (Editorial Tecnos, 2012).


LEAH ANNE CARROLL (1994-95), director of the Office of Undergraduate Research, University of California, Berkeley, received the Michael Jiménez Prize from the Colombia section of the Latin American Studies Association for Violent Democration: Social Movements, Ethnic, and Politics in Colombia’s Rural War Zones, 1984–2008, which appeared in the Kellogg Institute series with the University of Notre Dame Press (2011). The prize honors innovative theoretical, methodological, or conceptual approaches that also advance analysis of social themes relevant to a greater understanding of Colombian reality.

JAN HOFFMAN FRENCH (Fall '05) was promoted to associate professor of anthropology at the University of Richmond, effective February 2012.

Huber and Stephens Credit Democracy with Reducing Inequality in Latin America

Former visiting fellows EVELYN HUBER (Fall '07, Fall '10), the Macmillan Alumni Distinguished Professor of Political Science and JOHN D. STEPHENS (Fall '07, Fall '10), Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr. Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology, both at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, have just published Democracy and the Left: Social Policy and Inequality in Latin America (University of Chicago Press, 2013), which they worked on during their most recent Kellogg residency. Another former visiting fellow, KURT WEITLUND (2004-08), calls it a “theoretically profound, empirically thorough, and wide-ranging work that advances the more optimistic view that democracy itself plays a crucial role in stimulating redistribution in Latin America and that the political left is the most important agent in effecting this change.”

Aguilar Publishes Liberty in Mexico

JOSE ANTONIO AGUILAR RIVERA (2012-13), just setting in at the Kellogg Institute as he begins his visiting fellowship (see profile page 19), reports the publication of Liberty in Mexico: Writings on Liberalism from the Early Republican Period to the Second Half of the Twentieth Century (Liberty Fund, 2012). The volume presents 44 essays and writings on liberty and liberalism, from the early republican period to the late 20th century, from a variety of important Mexican authors. Selections by Octavio Paz round out the collection of primary sources previously not available to readers in English. The texts in this volume refute commonly held notions that the liberal program in Latin America had no indigenous roots, says Aguilar. “The institutions of modern representative government and free-market capitalism were very much part of the founding of Mexico.”

JOHN FRENCH (Spring '07), professor of history at Duke University, was awarded the best article prize by the Brazil Section of the Latin American Studies Association for “How the Not-So-Powerless Prevail: Industrial Labor Market Demand and the Contours of Militancy in Mid-Twentieth Century São Paulo, Brazil,” Hispanic American Historical Review 90, 1 (2010). He also authored "Kill the Americans!" The US Government, Citizens, and Companies in Latin America from the Panama Canal to Plan Colombia,” Radical History Review 112 (Winter 2012).

KENNETH F. GREENE (Fall ’05), associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, will be a residential fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for the 2012-13 academic year. He published “La reforma electoral y la compra de votos en México” in Diócesis Electoral 1, 2 (2011).

SAMUEL HANDLUN (2011-12) starts this fall as assistant professor of political science at the University of Utah.

MATTING INGRAM (2011-12) has taken a new position as assistant professor of political science at the University of Abilene-SUNY.

PAULO KRISCHKE (Spring '03), who teaches in the Graduate Program in Humanities at the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, published a revised version of Populism and the Catholic Church: Political Crisis in Brazil, 1992-2002 (Curitiba, 2010) in Portuguese as A CNBB e o Golpe Militar de 1964: Asptra Contemporâneas (UFRG, 2012).


PATIENCE KABAMBA (2011-12) begins a new position in fall 2012 as assistant professor of anthropology at Marymount Manhattan College.

CAS MUDDIE (2009-10) has joined the University of Georgia’s Department of International Affairs as assistant professor. With Cristobal Rivina Kalthawser, he coedited Populism in Europe and the Americas: Corruptive or Threat for Democracy? (Cambridge University Press, July 2012), which features case studies from former Visiting Fellows KATHLEEN BRUHN (Spring ’04), STEVE LEVITSKY (Fall ’09), and KENNETH ROBERTS (Fall ’10).

GABRIEL NEGRETTO (Fall ’10), associate professor of political science at the Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economica (CIDE) in Mexico City, will spend fall 2012 as Edward Larocque Tinker Visiting Professor in the Department of Political Science at Columbia University. He published “Shifting Constitutional Designs in Latin America: A Two-Level Explanation,” Texas Law Review 89, 7 (2011) and “Replacing and Amending Constitutions: The Logic of Constitutional Change in Latin America,” Law & Society Review 46, 4 (2012).

SANJAY RUPARELIA (Spring ’08), assistant professor of politics at the New School for Social Research, will be a visiting fellow at the Project on Democracy and Development at Princeton University and a fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies for the 2012-13 academic year, pursuing the project “Enacting a Right to Basic Social Welfare: India’s Great Transformation in Comparative Historical Perspective.”

OTTON SOULS (2010-11) has begun teaching at the University of Costa Rica, the country’s largest and oldest university.

MARIANO TORCAL (Fall ’00), professor at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, and GABOR TOKA (Fall ’03), professor of political science at Central European University in Budapest, were among the coeditors of The Europeanization of National Politics? Citizenship and Support in a Post-Enlargement Union (Oxford University Press, 2012). Torcal is also Spanish national coordinator of the European Social Survey (ESS).


MIKAEL WOLFE (Spring ’09) is beginning a new position as assistant professor of history at Stanford University.


DEBORAH VASHAR (Spring ’08), professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, coedited (with Peter Kingstone) The Handbook of Latin American Politics (Routledge, 2012).
Unraveling the Mystery of Democracy
By Mary Hendriksen

Testimony to the breadth of his intellect and interests, Gerring has built an equally impressive résumé in a third field of political science—comparative politics. His fascination with the myriad of ways that different societies are governed, combined with his methodological acuity, is at the foundation of his work on democracy.

At the Core of Political Science
Why the interest in democracy?
“You would be hard pressed to find a political scientist who is not interested in democracy in some way,” Gerring explains. “It is, quite simply, at the core of the discipline and what distinguishes political science from other disciplines.”

Yes, Gerring says, although philosophers and scholars have studied democracy since ancient times, it “remains a mystery to us.”

Unraveling that mystery is not merely interesting to Gerring in the abstract. “One cannot understand the future of democracy throughout the world and how to shape it unless one understands the forces that produced its current manifestations,” he says. “Yet with no concept as central to policymakers and scholars as democracy, we have not been as systematic in our analysis of it as we might be.”

Along with several collaborators, prime among them Kellogg Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPEDGE, Gerring is working to change that.

Collaborating on “Varieties of Democracy”
Gerring’s first priority at Kellogg this past year was his collaboration with the University of California at Berkeley—in history and in political science, respectively. His first book focused on American political development. Gerring’s subsequent and highly influential work deals with methodology.

Unlike traditional one-dimensional measures of democracy—the Freedom House Political Rights index, for example—the V-Dem project disaggregates the concept of democracy in many different ways. Results from a pilot study of 12 countries confirmed that the project will do what it is intended to do: measure democracy in a fine-grained way, with plausible variation from year to year, country to country, and dimension to dimension.

“It was tremendously helpful to have John in residence in 2011–12,” Coppedge says. “It is easier to make decisions about theory conceptual and administrative problems in a face-to-face discussion than it is by e-mail, and we had such discussions many times every week.”

Now past the mid-point in the project, what is most exciting to Gerring are the many potential uses for the collected data. “With the data, scholars can test democracy’s causal effect as an independent variable,” he explains. “They can ask questions like: does democracy hinder economic growth, contain inflation, promote public order, or ensure international peace?”

He expects that the V-Dem data will also be used by development agencies to assess the state of democracy in a given country, whether certain policies are working, and perhaps even play a role in the conditional transfer of funds.

Other prime stars, Gerring notes, will be activists. “We hope that our data allows people who are working around the world to transform their political systems to get a better handle on what’s working and what’s not.”

The V-Dem project has sharpened Gerring’s own theories of democracy. “If you had asked me several years ago what democracy means,” he says, “I probably would have shaken my head and said ‘lots of things.’”

“Now, though, I’m happy with the idea that there are seven principles of democracy—perhaps a few more we haven’t yet identified or to which we haven’t yet reconciled ourselves. That’s a useful way of carving up the subject. In other words, aren’t an infinite number of ways to think about democracy?”

Big Data Sets, Big Questions
Even while the V-Dem project is in full-chrome mode, Gerring is working with other collaborators to unravel some of the other mysteries of democracy, as well as puzzles related to development.

One project is an extension of an NSF-funded collaboration with Coppedge on colonialism and its legacies. The initial project focused on data related to the sub-state relations of colonizers on the modern world—an influence the investigators say no people on planet escaped.

Now, they are re-casting the study to incorporate data related to long-term patterns of the collapse of the empire throughout the world. Most recently, Gerring has been immersed in two interconnected, collaborative, large data-set projects: the first relates to democracy and population, the second to democracy and diversity. Both studies aim to answer the overarching question: Are population, diversity, and democracy causally related?

Gerring’s working hypothesis is that a large and diverse country offers numerous platforms upon which opposition to a regime can form. Whether based on a gender, a language, a religious, civil, ethnic, caste, or regional tie, the more social groups there are and the greater the dispersion of possibly conflicting interests and values, the harder it will be for an authoritarian ruler to co-opt the opposition, and the easier it will be for opposition leaders to find potential bases of support.

He explains that the democracy and population study came about on the basis of something he calls the “functional” view of the relationship between size and democratic principles.

“If one thinks about the participation dimension of democracy, we generally think that the smaller the polity the more likely it is to be democratic,” he says.

“Yes, if we think about the other dimensions of democracy—the electoral dimension, for example, which signifies the degree to which there is competition, multi-elections, and elections on the executive or presidential level—there may very well be a different relationship, one in which larger polities are more democratic than smaller ones.”

With Boston University graduate student Dominick Zaricki, Gerring is analyzing this pattern across national and sub-national settings. The factors they are exploring include measures of competitiveness, closeness of the vote between the two highest vote getters, and the degree of turnover in elected officials.

The Democracy/Diversity Puzzle
Complementing Gerring’s population and democracy investigation is a large-scale investigation into the relationship between democracy and diversity. In his ongoing project, Gerring in the process of collecting the data he was collecting for the initial population study.

“There is something to these data,” he recalls, “I saw that while we usually think of homogeneous populations as more democratic, that did not always seem to be the case.”

He points to two countries that could be interesting case studies: India and Papua New Guinea. They are two of the most diverse countries in the world, yet, despite many conflicts, each has been a stable democracy since independence.

In his efforts to get to the root of this second puzzle, Gerring has enlisted both Zaricki and former Kellogg International Scholar MICHAEL HOFFMAN ’10, now a Ph.D. candidate in political science at Princeton University.

While the three are well versed in the intricacies of large-data-set investigations, they have found that the diversity study has highlighted challenges.

“If you think that it is difficult to measure democracy, measuring diversity is probably worse,” Gerring notes ruefully.

A perfect example is presented by the attempt to categorize religious identity. That may seem to be a straightforward task. Gerring says, but it can quickly become more complicated. For example, should members of different sects be categorized as belonging to the same religion?

And while the kind of scrupulous discrimination is just the tip of the iceberg in the study, it is the kind of challenge Gerring savors.

Autoecologies “on the Ropes”
As Gerring’s fellowship drew to a close, he delineated himself energized by progress made on many fronts.

“He is a deep thinker,” says Faculty Fellow SCOTT MAINWARING, while more than a few fellows and graduate students noted the insightful of his questions and comments in the weekly lecture series.

Coppedge thoroughly agrees, adding “It was a treat for graduate students to have a prominent scholar co-teach a seminar with me in the spring.”

Part of the appeal to the Kellogg community was undoubtedly Gerring’s talent for asking stimulating questions—a habit he shows no signs of stopping. As a scholar and a citizen, Gerring is intrigued by the many burgeoning pro-democracy movements around the world—from those connected to the Arab Spring, to opposition movements in Africa and Latin America, to new forms of civil society movements.

“It is exciting for those of us who study democracy to see that autoecocies are really on the ropes—everywhere,” he says. “Whatever the factors driving these many movements, there’s no systemic nation’s state’s safe right now.”

Scholars at the Kellogg Institute and around the world will be watching to see how Gerring incorporates these new developments into one of his many analyses of democracy past and present.
Graduate Student Alumni Profile: Marcelo Leiras

Carrying on the Lessons of Guillermo O’Donnell

By Mary Hendriksen

O’Donnell was very influential in Leiras’ intellectual and political development—and his quest to find the critical “levers.”

“At an undergraduate studying sociology in Argentina, Guillermo’s work was a revelation to me,” says Leiras. “When I discovered his written on bureaucratic authoritarianism, I saw immediately that he was able to look through current political events and uncover the skeleton, the underlying structure of political behavior. It was as exciting as it was illuminating.”

FORAMINE YEARS AT NOTRE DAME

Thus, it was a turning point in his life when Leiras was admitted to Notre Dame’s Department of Political Science in the spring of 1994 as a Kellogg Fellow. His fellowship, funded by the Coca-Cola Company during O’Donnell’s directorship, gave Leiras the distinction of being one of 15 graduate students over a five-year span who received full tuition, a generous stipend, and health insurance for four years of graduate study.

Leiras has vivid memories of his first few days in the United States. He recalls the hum of the bus tires on the asphalt as he traveled from Chicago’s O’Hare Airport to Notre Dame and watching—but not understanding—Jay Leno on television. Experiences such as these made a young student who had long been fascinated by American culture suddenly feel like Lewis Carroll’s Alice.

“Like her,” Leiras says, “I went through the mirror to the other side”—in this case, the real US.

As Leiras completed coursework and began independent research, his appreciation of O’Donnell’s guidance only increased.

“What I admired about Guillermo the most,” he explains, “was his intelligence. When you’re a kid, to be in frequent contact with a person who is that smart is both challenging and stimulating.

“Guillermo’s singular trait,” Leiras says, “was his approach to politics. He really liked politics. While he had strong opinions himself, he was never self-righteous or judgmental. Once you start putting yourself in other people’s shoes do you understand better what politics is about and you enjoy more what you do.”

O’Donnell wasn’t the only faculty member both kind and influential to Leiras. Faculty Fellow SCOTT MAINWARING, then the director of graduate studies in political science; the late ALBERT LEMAY, current Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPLEDGE and ROBERT FISHMAN, and political theorist FRED DALMARAY were all important to him academically and personally.

After spending four formative years at Notre Dame, Leiras returned to Argentina in 1998 to work in the field of public opinion. He returned in 2005 to finish his degree.

HONORING O’DONNELL WITH AN ACADEMIC CONFERENCE

Still, Leiras says, the conference proved to be an intense and moving experience. Papers dealt with some of the key issues of the day—for example, a paper by former Visiting Fellow STEVEN LEVITSKY of Harvard University examined the dangers institutional volatility presents to Latin American democracies.

CONTINUING THE STUDY OF DEMOCRATIZATION

The challenges of democratization continue to be central to Leiras’ scholarship.

One of his current interests is federalism, particularly problems with decision making and democratic representation flowing from multi-level governance in Argentina. A coauthored article on this topic has been accepted for publication by World Development for a special issue on decentralization (forthcoming 2013).

A second interest for Leiras is the relationship between candidates, public officials, and judges, particularly how political competition affects legal adjudication.

In addition to his own scholarship, Leiras is influencing the next generation of Argentine political scientists through his roles at the Universidad de San Carlos as an associate dean of undergraduate studies in political science and international relations, and director of the master’s program in public policy.

He teaches his students what he considers the interdisciplinary program fosters, promoting informed by interdisciplinary and cross-regional perspectives.

O’Donnell’s unique ability to merge academic and personal worlds with political孰以之为, is something he could never have known what a difference the environment. Leiras realises that, as a young scholar, he was able to look through current political events and uncover the skeleton, the underlying structure of political behavior. It was as exciting as it was illuminating.7

What is it like to have been a graduate student of the eminent political scientist GUILLERMO O’DONNELL, the Kellogg Institute’s first academic director? MARCELO LEIRAS (PhD ’06) knows—and the lessons learned from that experience influence him every day.

Now teaching political science at Argentina’s Universidad de San Andrés, Leiras puts it this way: “Guillermo challenged me to always think carefully, to speak and write as clearly as possible—and to never do either without having thought first.”

While those critical lessons were learned and absorbed, Leiras and O’Donnell connected as fellow Argentinians and friends.

O’Donnell, the Kellogg Institute’s founding director, was one of the first people Leiras met in this country—in the Hesburgh Center parking lot, of all places. On the spot, O’Donnell invited Leiras to his home for a spaghetti dinner—the first of many, many dinners in that true Argentinian style, Leiras notes, lasted until 2 or 3 a.m.

While their discussions centered on politics, there was much more involved. In the best of academic mentoring traditions, Leiras says, O’Donnell taught him how to be a scholar.

A Quest to Understand the “Levers of Society”

Leiras came of age in Argentina in the 1980s—a highly charged time in his country and throughout Latin America. Immersed in politics as a teenager, he knew that he wanted to understand not only how social systems work but, as he puts it, “where the levers of society were so that I could help transform it.”

Congratulations to our 2012 PhDs! Five Kellogg graduate fellows received their PhDs in May and are moving on to new positions.


CHADWICK CURTIS (economics, Ph.D. ’12), also a 2011–12 Dissertation Year Fellow, is now assistant professor of economics at the University of Richmond.

JULIO GARIN (economics, Ph.D. ’12), a Kellogg PhD Fellow since 2007, will be assistant professor of economics at the University of Georgia.

EZECUEIL GONZALEZ OCAÑOS (political science, Ph.D. ’12), a Kellogg PhD Fellow (2006–11) and a Dissertation Year Fellow (2010), begins work at CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas) in Mexico City.

JUAN YEPEZ (economics, Ph.D. ’12), a Kellogg PhD Fellow since 2008, is now an economist at the Western Hemisphere Department of the International Monetary Fund.

NEW PHDS ON THE MOVE

Diplomatic Studies

OSORIO TO SPEND 2012–13 AT VALE’S MACMILLAN CENTER

JAVIER OSORIO (political science), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, has been awarded a 2012–13 pre-doctoral residential research fellowship by the Program on Order, Conflict and Violence at the Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University. The interdisciplinary program fosters rigorous theoretical and empirical research on questions related to the rise and collapse of order around the world. Osorio dissertation disentangles the micro-dynamics behind the onset, escalation, and diffusion of drug-related violence in Mexico.

BOTERO RECEIVES SSRC FELLOWSHIP

SANDRA BOTERO (political science), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, received an International Dissertation Research Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) for her project “High Courts and Socioeconomic Rights in Latin America.” The SSRC fellowship offers up to 12 months of support to PhD candidates to conduct dissertation research outside of the US, promoting work situated in a specific discipline and geographical region but also informed by interdisciplinary and cross-regional perspectives.

Botero is working on the dissertation, “Competition for Resources and Policy Outcomes: Evidence from Colombia’s Supreme Court.” The project, which will be defended in May 2012, uses a combination of ethnographic, policy and survey evidence to show how the outcome of high court cases is affected by the political competition for resources and by the number and strength of the parties involved. Past work by Botero has received funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation, the Swedish Institute, and the Political Science Research Committee at the University of Notre Dame.
Undergraduate Profile—Mitch Gainer

Academic Star Finds Grounding in Real-World

By Mary Hendrikson

“Governments around the world make policies restricting the flow of capital in their country, which affects the FDI flows between those countries and has major implications for development,” Gainer explains. “My senior thesis models FDI flows using a ‘gravity equation’ to predict the effect of loosening government restrictions on FDI flows.”

Using his model, Gainer was able to show that economic drastically overestimate the effect of capital account liberalization on FDI flows. The thesis garnered him top honors in the Department of Economics’ prestigious Remick competition, an annual competition that recognizes outstanding research papers by undergraduates who use statistical methods to analyze an applied problem judged to be important, timely, and original. The award carries a $5,000 prize.

India Internship Balish Problem-Solving Skills

Another Kellogg experience gave Gainer a completely different view of the usefulness of economics. The summer after his junior year, he interned in Udaipur, India, with ACCESS Development Services, a not-for-profit company that sponsors farming cooperatives and has a proven track record of lowering farmers’ production costs while increasing their productivity.

Given wide latitude that summer to identify a problem and then solve it, Gainer chose to design a five-year business plan with the managing partners of four local cooperatives—outlining for investors and employers a strategy to not only break even but to break away from reliance on grants or donations. He also proposed an alternative management structure for the cooperatives that would allow them to reach their break-even point two years sooner than originally projected—a structure that ACCESS may now use as a model across India.

At graduation, Gainer had much to be proud of: a stellar academic record, his high level research with Bergstrand; the ACCESS internship, two publications in Notre Dame’s undergraduate policy science journal Reprod Policy as well as a forthcoming article in Social Indicators Research, service as president and captain of the University’s mock trial team; and selection as one of Notre Dame’s Rhodes Scholarship nominees.

In this whole impressive mix, Gainer feels that it was the skills honed during his Kellogg research and internship that were most important.

“I learned through Kellogg how to go into a situation with barriers— theoretical, statistical, cultural, language, or otherwise—and come up with a meaningful solution,” he says.

With his future plans now a tantalizing unknown, there are many arenas in which Gainer can apply those lessons.

Immediately after the November elections, he will go to work as an associate in the Chicago office of the Boston Consulting Group. He may then join a social business like ACCESS—or consider remaining in the private sector, using his experience to work for others, or perhaps having caught the political bug, enter the political realm.

Whichever Gainer lands, he will take one more lesson to heart.

“The greater lesson Kellogg taught me,” he says, “is to take ownership of my work and to be the driver behind my project—whateve it may be.”
2012 GRADUATES BUILD ON KELLOGG EXPERIENCES

As members of the Class of 2012 head out into the world, those who have been part of the Kellogg Institute community are especially well prepared for the challenges of global citizenship. Whether they attend graduate school, secure employment, or engage in service projects, their international experience and broad view of the world will provide them a solid foundation.

MOVING ON TO NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND GRADUATE SCHOOL

MITCH GAINER ’12 (economics) is the recipient of Notre Dame’s 2012 Bemoulli Award. The $5,000 award recognizes outstanding research papers authored by undergraduate students who use statistical methods to analyze an applied problem judged to be important, timely, and original. A Kellogg International Scholar who interned for the Sustainability Development in India, Gainer earned a MA in political science concurrently with his undergraduate economics degree (see profile page 29).

PATRICK HERNANDEZ ’12 (political science) received a Wolfott Fellowship Foundation to cover tuition and fees while he pursues an MA in security policy studies at George Washington University.

NATALIE ROSADO ’12 (history), a former intern with ProWorld Service Corps in India, currently works with AmeriCorps VISTA as outreach coordinator for an immigration project that helps clients claim education and financial benefits at the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago.

VERONICA STAFFORD ’12 (English/Spanish), who interned with WorldTeach in Ecuador, has joined the Peace Corps in Liberia, where she is a secondary school English teacher.


Deanna Kolberg

TARA DUFFY ’12 (film, television, and theatre) and ASHLEY LOGSDON ’12 (biological sciences/theology) are working towards M Ed degrees through the Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE) Service through Teaching Program at the University of Notre Dame. Duffy, a Latin American Studies minor, is a high school teacher in Washington DC while Logsdon is teaching in Tampa, FL. She interned with ProWorld Service Corps in Thailand.

JOSEPH VANDERZEE ’12 (history), the 2012 recipient of the Institute’s Consuline Award for Outstanding Student Contributions to the Study of or Service to the Catholic Church in Latin America, is also in the ACE Masters in Education program. Vanderze is currently teaching geography in Corpus Christi, TX. He was a Kogalil International Scholar, Latin American Studies minor, and recipient of both a Kogalil/Kroc Undergraduate Research Grant and Experiencing the World Fellowship to Peru (see profile page 29).

UP AND COMING INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS EXCEL

ANDREW CHAMPEAU ’13 (chemical engineering/economics) co-presented “Growth, Environment, and Politics: The Case of China” with his faculty mentor/Keun Kim at the conference “China and the World Economy” in Seattle in March.

ALEXANDER COCCIA ’14 (African studies/peace studies) received the Sir. Jean Lenz, OSF Award, which honors a student who has displayed leadership in promoting a more diverse and inclusive campus community. Coccia is also the recipient of the 2012 Christopher Zorich Award, which recognizes the contributions of a Notre Dame student-athlete to the University community and the community at large. This past summer, Coccia completed field research on “The Role of Garaca in Rwandan Development” through an Experiencing the World Fellowship (see box at right).

UP AND COMING INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS EXCEL

DEANNA KOLBERG ’14 (Chinese/political science) presented “Soft Power: It’s Not a Zero-Sum Game” at the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference in Annapolis, MD in April. On Experiencing the World Fellowship, she traveled to India this summer for her project, “Primary Projects in India: An Internship in Top-down Development.”

DISRAELI WEITSTEIN ’13 (accountancy/Chinese) received a Notre Dame Excellence in Accountancy Scholarship funded by Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG, and PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

GRADUATING TO SERVICE

MARGARET ADAMS ’12 (history/peace studies) and ANNE HUNTINGTON ’12 (Arab/medical history) are working with Open Arms Home for Children in Kenya, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Adams interned with United Planet in Ghana and Huntington, in China with WorldTeach.

THOMAS EVERET ’12 (political science), a Latin American Studies minor, is teaching at an elementary school in Detroit, MI through Teach for America.

KELSEY CLEMONS ’12 (psychology) is working at Mercy Home for Boys & Girls in Chicago. Clemon interned with WorldTeach in Ecuador.

CASEY QUINLAN ’12 (English/Spanish) began a Jesuit Volunteer Corps position this fall as a family advocate and case manager with Posada Esperanza, a shelter for women and children escaping cultural and domestic violence in Austin, TX. Quinlan interned in Costa Rica with WorldTeach.

Voices from the Field: “Narratives Are More Compelling Than Numbers”

Experiencing the World (ETW) fellowships give freshmen and sophomores the opportunity to engage in innovative exploratory projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Student projects may include research, nonprofit work, study, or other activities that will increase their commitment to and knowledge of one of the regions of focus.

This past summer, Kellogg International Scholar ALEXANDER COCCIA ’14 received an ETW fellowship to conduct research in Rwanda, where, in the mid-1990s, nearly one million Rwandans, mostly Tutsis, were slaughtered in acts of genocide. Through personal interviews, Coccia investigated the effectiveness of Rwanda’s gacaca courts (courts of reconciliation) in aiding communities to rebuild trust between their citizens and to advance economic development.

Alexander writes:
At the conference on gacaca I attended in Kigali, Rwanda, one panelist discussed the archival value of the court records of the over 12 million cases tried. In one of the most honest statements of the conference, he said, “We just aren’t quite sure what to do with them all.” When and if the gacaca records are made more accessible, they will be a goldmine for scholars and activists trying to explicate the effectiveness of gacaca as a post-conflict model for reconciliation.

The large numbers of cases make it easy to generalize about gacaca’s effectiveness but narratives are needed to substantiate those statistics. The intricate and complexities of human emotion surrounding the reconciliation process cannot be conveyed by statistics alone. What people say in narratives is much more compelling than what is said about people in a number.

In one of my interviews, a survivor of the genocide called over a man who had told the truth at the gacaca courts about killing her family members and had been released back into the community. The man described the killing, saying, “They [the killers]” did this and that.

The woman, who said she had forgiven him because he told the truth during gacaca, stopped him and ordered, “Say yes, because you killed too.”

There was a long silence from all of us. That was an experience that cannot be quantified, but is invaluable in understanding the true personal dynamics of a post-conflict society.
Finding Creativity in a Community of Researchers

By Mary Hendriksen

A Research-Intensive Path

And so began a string of research experiences that taught VanderZee—“in a very hands-on way—what it means to be a scholar.

With the assistance of another Kellogg faculty fellow, the late Sabine MacCormack, VanderZee put together a proposal for a Kellogg Experience World grant for summer 2010. His project: researching mission schools founded for the indigenous elites in the archives of the Universidad de San Marcos in Lima, Peru.

Thru Kellogg, he also won a scholarship to study his junior year at the prestigious Center for International Studies at the Colegio de México in Mexico City.

His research there on the city’s infamous October 1968 Tlatelolco Massacre, in which government soldiers killed large numbers of student protestors, culminated in the “best paper” award at the Institute’s “Mexico: 1810, 1910, 2010” Undergraduate Student Conference as well as the Monsignor Francis A. O’Brien Award from the Department of History.

VanderZee’s capstone research experience was his senior honors thesis, directed by MacCormack, a world-renowned expert on the colonial Andes. He returned to Lima on a Kellogg/Kroc Undergraduate Research Grant the summer before his senior year to continue his study of religious education during Peru’s colonial period and to hone in on a thesis topic.

Digging deep into four archives, VanderZee was captivated by the life of a 17th-century Peruvian missionary, Diego Francisco Altamirano, whose History of the Province of Peru drew from colorful and anecdotal missives to his superiors in Rome—communications in which Satan and the Virgin Mary assumed as prominent a role as any human characters.

VanderZee argued in his thesis that in addition to instructing and inspiring the faithful, Altamirano’s magical accounts helped the Jesuits to legitimize their authority and to defend Catholic ideologies.

A boon to his research, VanderZee notes, was the access Kellogg provided him to visiting scholars. In his final year at Notre Dame, he had the good fortune to meet and seek advice from both Visiting Fellow DONATO AMADO GONZALES, a noted ethnobiologist from Caracas, and Ramón Mujica Pinilla, the director of the National Library of Peru.

Shaped by Two Key Mentors

VanderZee “has been and most hard working student I have met at Notre Dame,” says Pensado. “His genuine interest in Latin American history and social justice is contagious.”

In written comments, MacCormack called VanderZee’s thesis a “penetrating” work of scholarship with “superb documentation”—one that successfully pushed a “complex and sophisticated argument.”

“Ice—it’s an outstanding piece of research, a substantial contribution to knowledge, and a pleasure to read,” she wrote.

With commendations from his mentors of that caliber, it is no surprise that, in addition to graduating magna cum laude in history, VanderZee won the Kellogg Institute’s 2012 John Considine Award, which honors outstanding contributions to the study of or service to the Church in Latin America.

Now teaching ninth-grade world geography in El Paso, Texas, through Notre Dame’s Alliance for Catholic Education master’s program, VanderZee plans to eventually enter the priesthood and to earn a doctorate in history.

Looking back at his time at Kellogg, VanderZee praises the “huge” mentors he had in Pensado and MacCormack. Pensado, he says, “demonstrated how to dive into sources and write about them boldly,” while MacCormack “shaped and broadened my understanding of the possibilities for scholarship.”

VanderZee also praises the support the Kellogg Institute offers undergraduates.

“Not only did my Kellogg opportunities enable me to study and research abroad,” he says, “my experiences were ones that allowed me to function independently—to burst the mold and be creative.”

Most of all, he is grateful that as an undergraduate, he was considered an integral member of the Institute’s scholarly community.

“Kellogg,” he says, “embodies the idea of a community of researchers who model how to go about historical research and the meaning it can have in the world today.”

—Undergraduate Profile
T he Kellogg Institute lost a dear friend and colleague with the sudden death on June 16 of Faculty Fellow SABINE MACCORMACK, who suffered a heart attack while gardening, one of her favorite pursuits. She was 71.

“Sabine was one of Notre Dame’s most distinguished faculty members,” said former Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING. “Beyond that, she was a person of great generosity and warmth. She was tireless and fearless in working for the collective good, and touched many lives in many places. I will remember her with the greatest admiration and affection.”

JOHN McGREEVY, I. A. O’Shaughnessy Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, called MacCormack “one of the leading humanists” in contemporary academia, noting that “her scholarly range, from antiquity to the colonial Andes, was matched by her extraordinary scholarly passion.”

**Remarkable Range of Scholarship**

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters, MacCormack was professor of both history and classics, achieving prominence in both disciplines in works that spanned the Roman empire and late antiquity, the Andes in the 16th and 17th centuries, and interaction between Andean and European cultures and religions.

“She had one of the most fertile and creative scholarly minds I’ve known, always generating new ideas and new projects,” always noting what stood out of the box, always able to identify promising, innovative approaches and ideas,” said Faculty Fellow TED BEATTY, a fellow Latin American historian.

Born in Germany, MacCormack received her PhD at Oxford University in 1964 and taught at the University of Texas at Austin, Stanford University, and the University of Michigan before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 2003.

The recipient of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation’s Distinguished Achievement Award in 2001, MacCormack was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2007. She was the author of numerous articles and book chapters in several languages and five books, including *Art and Ceremony in Late Antiquity; Religion in the Andes: Vision and Imagination in Early Colonial Peru; The Shadows of Poetry: Vergil in the Mind of Augustine;* and, most recently, *On the Wings of Time: Rome, the Incas, Spain and Peru.*

“MacCormack indelibly changed the way historians understand conversion in the colonial world,” said Faculty Fellow KAREN GRAUBART, an expert on colonial Latin America.

“She was perhaps the first, and certainly the best, to take the position that a historian must work from within both traditions—the Catholic and the Andean—in order to understand the ways in which religious imagination emerged in the colonial context. Her critical insight into Spanish texts allowed an Andean worldview to appear alongside the Catholic view that sought to replace it.”

**A Home at the Kellogg Institute**

MacCormack used the Kellogg Institute as the base for her wide-ranging scholarship on Latin America and contributed in ways large and small to the Institute’s mission: with great affection, she called the Kellogg community her home at Notre Dame.

“Sabine was peerless,” said anthropologist SUSAN BLUM, who served on the Kellogg Faculty Committee with MacCormack. “I was always awed by her courage and clarity.”

MacCormack’s arrival at the University catalyzed the establishment of Notre Dame’s PhD track in Latin American history. She was also instrumental in creating the University’s Latin American Indigenous Language Learning (LAILL) Program, which she endowed with funds from her Mellon award.

Projects that focused on building connections with and between indigenous peoples of the Americas were dear to her heart. She was proud that the LAILL program gave Notre Dame students “a window into the indigenous world.”

Most recently, she organized the 2011 Symposium on Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America, which brought together experts, including many indigenous participants, from across the Americas.

At the time of her death, she was editing a collection of essays by conference participants.

**Role Model and Mentor**

Students and colleagues remember MacCormack not only as an insightful scholar but also as an invaluable and inspirational mentor.

“A true role model,” wrote ANNE McGINNESS, a graduate student advisee.

KATY KOLE, another of MacCormack’s graduate students, admired “her ability to give energy, time, and wisdom to her students and colleagues.”

**Boundless Creative Spirit**

A colleague recalls the craftsmanship with which MacCormack approached her writing, with each word and sentence receiving careful attention. Others remember her hospitality and caring attention, whether in South Bend, Rome, or Cusco.

She was also an accomplished painter, carrying her watercolors with her on journeys in the Andes. A MacCormack original graces the cover of *On the Wings of Time,* as well as at least one other volume from the University of Notre Dame Press.

Anthropologist MARGARITA HUAYHUA of Peru, who served as a Notre Dame Quechua instructor, credits MacCormack with encouraging her doctoral studies.

“She was one of the most important persons in my life,” she said. “She believed in my capacities and my work.”

“I can only imagine how many ‘orphans’ she has left behind—students, colleagues, projects,” wrote ALAN DURSTON, associate professor of history at Toronto’s York University. “She did more for my career than almost anyone, and I wasn’t even her student.”

For his part, Beatty recalls the many young historians who have told him it was her Latin American history that inspired them to go to graduate school.

MacCormack also took time each year to mentor undergraduates. In 2011–12 she was thesis advisor to Kellogg International Scholar JOSEPH VANDERZEE ’12 (see page 32).

“I know that her example opened my mind to the potential that the life of the researcher and humanist can have in service to communities like the Kellogg Institute, our University, or even entire cultural families—like Quechua-speaking Andeans or the Catholic Church—not to mention the countless individuals she touched,” he wrote. “I hope I can pay back that legacy in some way through my own life and scholarship.”
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