

Recognised Students 2013-2014



Marcelo Torelly is originally from Rio Grande do Sul, where he earned a Law Degree at PUCRS, but spend most of his career living in Brasil. There he studied at UnB, where he earned a Master Degree in Law and was a DPhil candidate. He arrived in Oxford early January 2014 sponsored by Brazil's CNPq. He spent the semester here researching how institutional interactions between the Inter-American Human Rights System and constitutional legal regimes from Latin American countries are reshaping Constitutional Law across the region and allowing the emergence of new constitutional actors and patterns of transconstitutional governance. During his stay at the University he was also a visiting academic at the Faculty of Law. He has been a visiting researcher in the Institute for Global Law and Policy, Harvard Law School; a Special Advisor for Brazilian Ministry of Justice in Transitional Justice issues; the Head of Brazil's Amnesty Commission Historical Memory Department; and the manager of the joying international program for transitional justice in the global south sponsored by Brazil's Federal Government and the United Nations Program for Development. Published work includes "*Justiça de Transição e Estado Constitucional de Direito*" (Fórum, 2012) and also work on transitional justice, constitutional law and human rights available in English, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Contact details: mtorelly@gmail.com



Fernando Leite is a Dphil student in Sociology at the Universidade Federal do Paraná. The topic of his research is the field of Brazilian Political Science. There are three units that compose the field: Political Scientists, academic production of ideas and academic institutions. He tried to answer two questions: *how* is the field of Brazilian Political Science structured? *Why* is it structured this way? His hypothesis is that the units are based on two oppositions: (i) between those that study institutionalized politics and those that do not; and (ii) between empiricist and 'theoristic' approaches. He used statistical techniques such as Correspondence Analysis to analyse the field and Logistic Regression to test the hypothesis. He argued that these oppositions were the product of a conflict between Political Scientists following the role model of the American Political Scientist "scholar" and Social Scientists following the role model of the French "intellectual".

Contact details: ferngutz@gmail.com



Claudio Riveros F. is an Instructor Professor at the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello and Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile. His fields of interest are Social Movement, Nationalism, Ideology and Populism. He is undertaking a DPhil in Sociology at the University Alberto Hurtado, Chile and has been working on his thesis. His topic of research is Populism in Chile. As it is well known, populism is one of the most important political issues in Latin America. On the one hand, the purpose of my thesis is to clear up highly ideological and general perceptions of populism, which hinder a full understanding of its real dimension. On the other, to empirically enquire if in Chilean history it is possible to recognize *populist regimes* or, alternatively, *populist moments* or *populist phenomena*. In fact, the aim of his research is to demonstrate that in Chile there have not been *populist regimes* but only *populist moments* or *populist phenomena*. He focused on trying to establish why this did not occur and, at the same time, which are its consequences. His hypothesis is that Chile has not developed *populist regimes* because oligarchy, political parties and, in the last stance, the Army Forces, blocked the *populist moments* or *phenomena*.

Contact details: claudio.riveros@uai.cl