

The committee has enthusiastically selected Christopher L. Carter as the recipient of the 2021 Juan Linz Award, for his dissertation *States of Extraction: The Emergence and Effects of Indigenous Autonomy in the Americas*. At a time when representation and inclusion of different groups pose a challenge for our societies, Carter's dissertation tackles the relatively understudied topic of political and economic autonomy of indigenous populations. Starting with the intriguing puzzle of why some indigenous groups do not accept autonomy from the state, the study introduces an explanation that is based on these groups' past experiences of state and elite extraction. In addition, Carter argues that central governments are willing to extend autonomy when political support from indigenous groups is crucial for incumbents, and when rural elites are unable to stop these efforts or are uninterested in exploiting indigenous land or labor. The dissertation brings together data from different countries from the Americas, focusing more closely on Peru and Bolivia, and analyzing the indigenous experience in the US from a comparative perspective. The empirical analysis is rich. It includes historical natural experiments that leverage the timing of the reversal of the law that opened up Native American land to privatization as well as geographical discontinuities in assignment of unpaid indigenous labor in Peru. The dissertation also explores the consequences of economic and political autonomy and suggests that partial (economic) autonomy might not always bring improvements to the indigenous groups' representation and well-being. By introducing an original answer to the important question of why we see variation across time and place in the inclusion and representation of indigenous groups and supporting its arguments with rigorous analysis of novel data, we expect that this dissertation will open new directions for future research.

The committee is also pleased to award Jane Esberg with an Honorable Mention for her brilliant dissertation, *Strategies of Repression in Pinochet's Chile*, which offers new insights on the dynamics of repression under authoritarianism. She thoroughly reexamines a well-studied case with new evidence that builds on an impressive archival data collection effort, the use of text as data, and careful empirical assessment of her theory. Esberg goes beyond existing work that highlights the role of repression in quelling dissent, and suggests that it can also serve the complementary role of buttressing support for autocrats. She argues that dictators have an incentive to legitimize their rule by showing their capacity to provide security in the face of real or imagined threats. In successive empirical chapters, the dissertation also shows that physical repression against most visible, prominent opponents is avoided in order not to spark dissent. Censorship is, in turn, used to pursue the policy preferences of the dictator's base. By bringing together new theoretical insights, original data, and innovative methodological approaches, Esberg's dissertation makes an important contribution to our understanding of the politics of repression.