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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 02 | CLACS/Lemann Committees
- 03 | In Memoriam
- 04 | Director's Note / Thanks
- 05 | Highlights 2015-16
- 06 | Zuidema by Orta and Jacobsen
- 08 | Baer by Esfahani
- 10 | Baer by Elosegui
- 11 | Latin American Library News
- 12 | Lemann Institute News
- 14 | Water Project by Andrade
- 16 | New Affiliated Faculty
- 17 | Faculty Achievements
- 18 | Faculty Grants & Publications
- 19 | Quechua at CLACS
- 20 | CLACS MA Graduates 2016
- 21 | Cotler by Whitten
- 22 | Tinker Research Notes
- 24 | FLAS Fellowships 2015-16
- 25 | Tinker Workshop 2015
- 26 | Lemann Fellows 2015-16
- 28 | Outreach Highlights
- 30 | CLACS Announcements for Fall 2016

THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES (CLACS) WAS CREATED IN 1963. IN A CONSORTIUM WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CLACS IS A TITLE VI NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER, RECEIVING CONTINUOUS FUNDING SINCE 1976 FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. SINCE 2009, CLACS HAS HOUSED THE LEMANN INSTITUTE FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES.

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IN MEMORIAM

R. Tom Zuidema (1927-2016)

Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Latin American Studies. At UIUC since 1964. Renowned for his work on the Andes and the Inca Empire. Zuidema took early written records by Western “witnesses” to the South American empire — including conquistadors, missionaries, and others associated with Spanish colonialism — and interpreted them to gain deeper understanding of Inca social and political life. He extended this painstaking work to cover other aspects of Inca society; in doing so, he became known as one of the leading anthropologists of his generation.

LAS 100 - Gallery of Excellence of the University of Illinois.

<http://www.las.illinois.edu/100/excellence/>



Photo credit: Brian Stauffer

Werner Baer (1931-2016)

Jorge Lemann and Distinguished Professor of Economics, graduated at Harvard in 1958, and joined UIUC in 1974. Active supporter of CLACS, and of the creation of The Lemann Institute at our university. His research focused on the Brazilian economy, and the process and consequences of privatization in Latin America. He was Consultant to the World Bank, Ford Foundation, Brazilian Planning Ministry, U.S. Information Agency, and U.S. State Department.

<http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/wbaer/>



Photo credit: Brian Stauffer

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FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Affiliates and Friends of CLACS,

It is an honor to serve as director of Illinois-CLACS, an NRC center in partnership with the University of Chicago continuously since 1976. The NRC Title VI grant allows us to support our Latin American Studies library and our faculty affiliates with seed funding, which increases their competitiveness when seeking external grants. Last year alone, our over 135 faculty affiliates representing over 50 units on campus were awarded more than 36 million dollars in external funding.

During 2015-2016 the Title VI grant also helped fund the visits of distinguished speakers to campus for our lecture series highlighting diversity in disciplines, perspectives, and regions. Some examples of these public lectures are (1) China's investment interests in Latin America and the impact on their economic policies (Carol Wise, International Relations, USC); (2) Cuba's information revolution, presented by Director Emerita Marta Terry González (Marti National Library, Cuba); (3) Transnational Migration US-Mexico (Guillermo Ibarra, U of Sinaloa, Mexico); (4) Democracy and International Policy (Abraham Lowenthal, Pacific Council on International Policy, USC); (5) Religion, Human Rights, and Violence (Daniel Levine, U of Michigan); and (6) Violence against Women (Carlos Echarri, Mexican Demographic Society, Mexico). Other highlights include our annual *Latin American Film Festival*, initiated by our Senior Associate Director, Angelina Cotler, in 2007; a week-long Educators' Workshop entitled *Latin American Populations and Cultures*, which drew 15 K-16 educators from the Midwest; and a two-week High School Bridge program to study Brazilian Portuguese and Culture, which attracted 13 students from area schools. These activities foster spaces of interdisciplinary, academic, and cultural exchange between scholars, students, and regional K-16 instructors, and scholars and communities of the Americas.

With a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, CLACS offers Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships (FLAS) for the study of Quechua and Portuguese, which help make our students more competitive when seeking other grants. This past year we granted 24 Fellowships, representing 13 different departments. Last academic year alone the total amount of other funding that students studying Latin America at UIUC were awarded in grants was \$1,678,935 - this includes Fulbright-Hays and all study-abroad funding for students traveling to Latin America. These fellowships help our students with job placement in an increasingly competitive job market. Since 2004, our Quechua students, for example, are now in Higher Education (37.5 percent); graduate schools (8 percent), the private sector (23 percent), an NGO (10 percent), K-12 education (8 percent), the federal government (4 percent), state/local government (2 percent), foreign governments (2 percent), and international organizations outside the U.S. (2 percent).

CLACS also helps fund Graduate Student Research thanks to the support of two private endowments (*The Marianne and Peter Kilby Fellowship*; *The Dr. Joseph L. Love Sr. and Virginia Ellis Love Fellowship*); one private fund (*The Norm E. Whitten, Jr. and Dorothea Scott Whitten Fund*); a grant from the Tinker Foundation; and funds from the Illinois-Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies. In 2015-2016 we were able to help fund the research of 24 graduates from 14 different departments.

We are looking forward to continuing to support cutting-edge research, promoting innovative teaching, and disseminating knowledge about Latin America by engaging students, faculty, and members of the community through active outreach.

Respectfully,

Anna María Escobar

THANK YOU!

For endowment funds to support Graduate Student Dissertation Research in the names of:

**Marianne and Peter Kilby
Dr. Joseph L. Love, Sr. and Virginia Ellis Love**

For fellowship funds to support Graduate Student Research in the Andes and the Amazonia in the names of:

Dr. Norman Whitten, Jr. and Dr. Dorothea Schott Whitten

For Gift Funds in the names of:

Dr. Dara Goldman

Dr. Nils P. Jacobsen

Dr. Itai Seggev

Dr. Irene S. Jacobsen

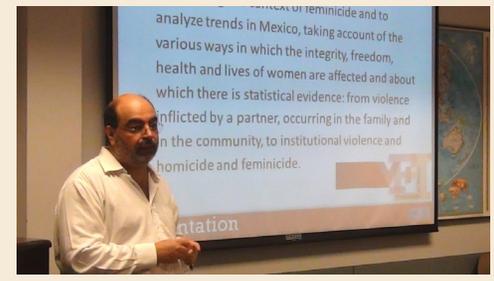
HIGHLIGHTS 2015-2016



September 8, 2015
Eduardo Rios-Neto, Department of Demography (CEDE-PLAR), Federal University of Minas Gerais (Brazil), and 2015-2016 Lemann Visiting Professor.
The Conclusion of the Demographic Transition in Brazil livre spécimen de polices de texte.



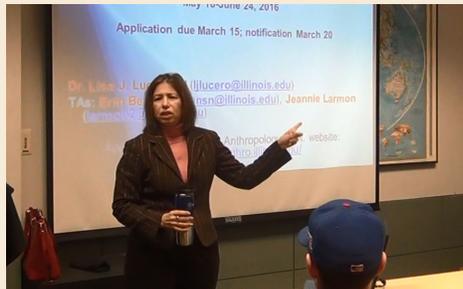
October 14, 2015
Marta Terry González, Former president of and consultant to the Cuban Library Association (ASCUBI); Professor at the University of Havana, Cuba.
Dialogue with a Veteran Cuban Librarian: The Long View on Literacy, Literary Culture, Digitization, and Revolution.



October 22, 2015
Carlos Javier Echarri, Center for Demographic, Urban, and Environmental Studies (CEDUA), El Colegio de México and President of the Mexican Demographic Society.
Violence against Women: The Situation in Mexico and Latin America.



November 16, 2016
Gilberto Hochman, Professor of History of Science, Medicine, and Public Health at the Casa de Oswaldo Cruz FIOCRUZ.
Parasites and Revolution: Scientists, Communists and Public Health in Brazil (1945-64).



February 11, 2016
Lisa J. Lucero, Professor, Anthropology, UIUC
Ancient Maya Pilgrimage in Times of Drought: Cara Blanca, Belize.



March 10, 2016
Pablo Piccato, Professor of History, Columbia University
A world of lies: Assassination and conspiracy in post-revolutionary Mexico.



March 31, 2016
Abraham Lowenthal, Professor of International Relations, University of Southern California. President Emeritus, Pacific Council on International Policy
Crafting Democratic Transitions: Learning from Experience.



April 28, 2016
Ana María Caballe Masforroll, Professor of Spanish Literature, University of Barcelona, Spain; and Tinker Visiting Professor, University of Chicago.
La utopía se demora: Balance del centenario de Julio Cortázar (1914-2014).



June 2016
Agnes Lugo-Ortiz, Professor, Romance Languages and Literatures, University of Chicago. Talk on *Slavery and Visual Culture in the Caribbean* at Summer Latin American Studies Educators' Workshop

R. TOM ZUIDEMA (1927 - 2016)

By Andrew Orta (Anthropology) and Nils Jacobsen (History)

R. Tom Zuidema passed away at his home in Urbana, Illinois on March 2, 2016. He was 88 years old. Zuidema was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, where he also held an appointment at the Center for Advanced Study. He was a long-time faculty affiliate of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Zuidema was a world-renowned pioneering scholar of Andean Studies and a beloved mentor and colleague to many who had the chance to work closely with him. News of his death has sparked an outpouring of tributes to him as a scholar and celebrations of his legacy.

(note from Center for Advanced Study
<http://cas.illinois.edu/person/r-tom-zuidema/>)



Tom Zuidema
Photo credit: Brian Stauffer

Reiner Tom Zuidema was born on May 24, 1927 in Haarlem, Netherlands. As a young man he worked briefly for the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, spending some time in Indonesia (then the Dutch East Indies). He studied ethnology at the University of Leiden, originally in preparation for future work in Southeast Asia. A number of factors – including Indonesian independence from Dutch colonial rule (1949) and growing scholarly attention within the Dutch anthropological tradition to the Americas as a comparative case to their long-standing focus on Southeast Asia — turned Zuidema's studies to the New World and especially the case of the Inca. After completing an MA at Leiden in 1951, Zuidema enrolled in a Ph.D. ethnology program at the University of Madrid, conducting research on Spanish accounts of the Inca empire and traveling to Peru for the first of many times in 1952. He completed his Madrid Ph.D. in 1953, with a dissertation titled, "La organización social y política incaica según las fuentes españolas."

Zuidema then enrolled in the anthropology Ph.D. program at Leiden. His 1962 Leiden dissertation was published in 1964 as *The Ceque System of Cuzco: The Social Organization of the Capital of the Inca*, and immediately established his reputation as a major young scholar, with an innovative theoretical bent, in the field of Andean ethnology and ethnohistory.

Zuidema's anthropology reflected the Dutch "Leiden school" tradition, often characterized as "structuralism" for its focus on coherent and enduring regional patterns of indigenous representations. Dutch structuralism of the Leiden tradition shares similar foundations — Mauss, Durkheim — and other points of intellectual engagement with the more widely known anthropological structuralism associated with Claude Lévi-Strauss. Zuidema described Lévi-Strauss's essay "Do Dual Organizations Exist?" (1956), written in tribute to Zuidema's mentor Jan Petrus Benjamin de

Josselin de Jong, as his "guide and inspiration" during his early work on Peru. But Zuidema's work also showed the additional traits of the Leiden approach of analytic attention to history and historical texts, and to a more expansive or regionalist unit of analysis.

The Andean region, approached by Zuidema as a complex historical unit of analysis spanning social systems from the high puna to the Amazonian lowlands, rewarded this approach. Taking the Spanish encounter with imperial Cuzco as a point of departure, reading through the imperfect reporting of Spanish eyewitnesses to pre-Conquest Andean society, and supplementing that with ethnographic, archaeological, linguistic, geographic and iconographic data, Zuidema sought to elicit and detail the ideological principles and socio-organizational patterns of Andean society. Moiety systems, marriage and exchange practices, a mytho-historical genealogy of Inca rulers, all expressed what Zuidema grasped as core principles of Andean social organization. The ceque system—a network of sacred places and shrines radiating out from the seat of Inca power in Cuzco, and condensing the symbolic integration of the Incas' far flung empire—offered a potent, if dizzyingly complex, material illustration of his analysis.

Zuidema first explicated this system in his 1964 Leiden dissertation. Like the ceque lines themselves, his work radiated out from there through his more than 110 articles and high-level lectures on Inca kinship, ritual, mythology and calendrics — the most important of which were published in two volumes, *La civilización inca au Cuzco* [1986; English language ed. 1990] and *Reyes y guerreros: ensayos de cultura andina* [1990] — and his magnum opus, *El calendario inca: tiempo y espacio en la organización ritual del Cuzco: la idea del pasado* [906 pp., 2010]. All of these publications were connected to a project aimed at elucidating and tracking the expression over time of foundational principles of Andean society and meanings. These principles brought kinship systems into unison with cosmology, mythology, spatial ordering of the empire and its constituent parts, the dynastic rules of Inca succession and the Inca calendar. Zuidema was the first to propose a full-blown explication of the calendar, where he understood the ceque lines and shrines as complex represen-

tations of specific dates and seasons in the Incas' sacred calendar rounds.

Between 1956 and 1964, Zuidema worked as Curator for the South and North American Collections at the Rijkmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden (Dutch Imperial Museum for Ethnography). In 1964, Zuidema and his family returned to Peru, where he had accepted a professorship at the Universidad Nacional San Cristóbal de Huamanga, in the Andean town of Ayacucho. Besides teaching anthropology, Zuidema carried out ethnographic and ethnohistorical field research in the vicinity of Ayacucho.

In 1967, Zuidema accepted a position as Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He spent the rest of his teaching career at Illinois until his retirement in 1993. Donald Lathrap, the archaeologist of Amazonian South America, was instrumental in bringing Zuidema to Illinois, interested in the connections between lowland and highland South American societies. Zuidema's appointment was also linked to the development of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at Illinois, founded in 1963. He became part of a growing cluster of Andeanist anthropologists on campus. This strength in Andean socio-cultural anthropology was complemented by hires in Andean history, musicology, literature and archaeology. Since the mid-1970s, Illinois also counted with a strong program in Quechua language instruction. Tom Zuidema's presence was crucial for Illinois' status as one of the premier centers for Andean Studies in the United States, strengthening CLACS as a Title VI National Resource Center and attracting top Andeanist students.

Zuidema belonged to a handful of socio-cultural anthropologists, archaeologists and ethnohistorians who completely renovated modern Andean studies between the 1950s and 1980s. These foundational scholars came from distinct conceptual and theoretical backgrounds, leading to considerable debates and competing claims. It is this highly theorized, yet empirically grounded and regionally focused approach to anthropology and ethnohistory that made Andean studies such an exceptionally exciting and innovative field over this time.



Tom Zuidema, talking with Anna María Escobar, Enrique Mayer, Nils Jacobsen, and Andy Orta, at the CLACS 50th Anniversary, October 2013. Photo credit: Brian Stauffer

Zuidema was central in the training of numerous socio-cultural anthropologists, archaeologists and ethnohistorians of the Andes at Illinois. Many of these have become notable scholars themselves, further shaping the field of Andean studies in the U.S. and internationally. But it is characteristic of Zuidema's teaching style that he did not form a school. His students report his helpfulness, generosity and deep engagement with their work, without imposing his own conceptual approach. Zuidema's legacy as a generous teacher can be found in his students' own path-breaking projects that bear the strong regionalist commitment to the field of Andean studies he helped to shape, without following in lockstep with all of Zuidema's structuralist ambitions.

Tom Zuidema's work was recognized through numerous fellowships and visiting professorships: University of Texas at Austin; Guggenheim Fellowship; École Pratique des Hautes Études en Sciences Religieuses, Sorbonne; Collège de France; University of Paris X, Nanterre; École Pratique des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales; Center for Advanced Studies in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art; University of Michigan; Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities;

Harvard University; FLACSO Quito; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú; University of Bologna. He received honorary doctorates from two leading Peruvian universities, the François I Medal at the Collège de France, and an appointment as Corresponding Member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences by H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The University of Illinois appointed him as permanent Associate of the Center for Advanced Studies, one of the highest honors it can bestow upon faculty members.

Tom Zuidema left a deep impression on scholars and students from around the world who were in awe of his erudition, the complexity of his ideas, and his boundless curiosity, but were also drawn to him for his personal modesty, approachability and eagerness to engage in dialogue. It will require decades of further research to grasp the full implication of his work. But, for those of us fortunate to know and work with him, it took just a few encounters to appreciate his genuineness, his passion for scholarship, and his understated, sometimes sly sense of humor.

WERNER BAER

OBITUARY: ACADEMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF WERNER BAER

(DECEMBER 14, 1931- MARCH 31, 2016)

By Hadi Salehi Esfahani, Economics



*Professor Werner Baer in front of the Weston Memorial Fountain
Photo Credit: Hadi Salehi Esfahani*

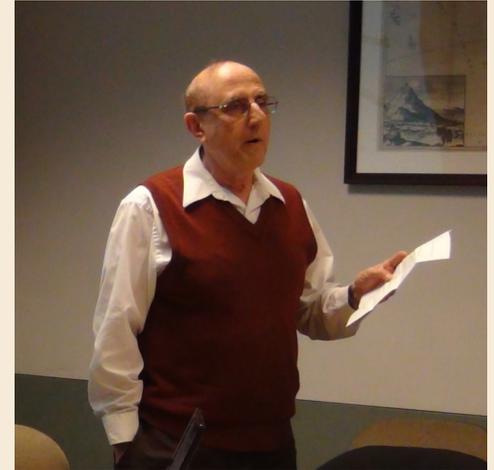
Werner Baer has left a very rich and extensive academic legacy that spreads from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to other academic and policy institutions in the United States, Latin America, and beyond. During his long career as an economist, from the mid-1950s when he started work on his PhD dissertation at Harvard University until his death at the end of March 2016, he contributed significantly to economics research and teaching, particularly on Brazil and the rest of Latin America. He was not only a first rate researcher and teacher, but he also supported the research and education of many other scholars and students in substantial ways. In addition, he was instrumental in the development of academic programs and institutes at the University of Illinois and elsewhere.

Werner's achievements can be traced to a host of his outstanding qualities. First and foremost, he cared about other people and did whatever he could for whoever he could help. He was dedicated to the cause of economic development and promoted research that was relevant to people's lives. For him, this included support for other scholars and, especially, helping to identify and train talented students. The result was a vast network of economists that had developed around him, multiplying the opportunities and capabilities of the individuals involved.

Another remarkable trait was Werner's impressive intellect that made him a keen observer and a critical thinker. Even though he was well-trained in mainstream neoclassical economics, he identified its weaknesses and went against the grain early on. He questioned the paradigm of perfect markets and full rationality that prevailed in the economics profession in the



Professor Hadi Salehi Esfahani, Economics Department. Photo credit: Hadi Salehi Esfahani



Professor Baer at CLACS Lecture Series, October 2013

1960s and 1970s and pointed to alternatives that proved more relevant to the real world and gained greater recognition in development economics as paradigms evolved in the following decades. In particular, his in-depth study of Brazil's steel industry (Baer, 1970) vividly displayed his innovative approach to the analysis of development issues and proved path-breaking in research on the political economy of industrialization in developing countries. As a reviewer commented, the study was impressive because of "its wealth of hard-to-find and hard-to-get information, evidence of painstaking search in government and company files and the professional literature," and because the account "makes fascinating reading; a motley procession of actors moves across the stage: American entrepreneurs, Brazilian generals, industrialists, and nationalists, officials of various governments, and representatives of American and German companies" (Muller, 1971). Innovative approach, attention to institutional detail, and timely recognition of rising policy concerns remained as the hallmark of Werner's work as Latin America economies and the development agenda evolved over the past decades. He was often at the forefront of emerging issues and

expanded his research into new areas such as trade, privatization, infrastructure, technological change, inequality and regional disparity, environmental policy, and the role of democratization and political regimes.

Werner's other highly notable characteristics his energy, persistence, and entrepreneurial attitude, which he devoted to promoting his research and teaching causes. His mind was constantly busy coming up with ideas for productive projects that could help shed light on policy-relevant issues or would create training opportunities for students. His energetic pursuit of those ideas generated funding that enabled hundreds of students and scholars to further their studies and to produce a myriad of papers. A prominent example of such a contribution was the idea of establishing a self-sustaining master's program (Master of Science in Policy Economics, MSPE) to provide professional training in economic policy for government officials and other interested individuals. Since 1984 when the program was launched, it has had educated well over 1500 professionals and generated tens of millions of dollars, which have in turn facilitated research and PhD education at the Department of Economics and the University.

Werner Baer's resourcefulness and deep concern for people's lives as well as his enthusiastic and charming personality attracted his students, colleagues, and many other people who came into contact with him and made them want to contribute to his cause. This was, indeed, the driving force behind Jorge Paulo Lemann's donations to the University of Illinois, which led to the foundation of Brazil Institute. Werner's influence is also quite visible at other parts of the University of Illinois, especially at the Department of Economics. His legacy remains particularly strong in Brazil and in other Latin American countries, where the students and scholars who have benefited from his research, teaching, and support cherish his memory.

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Muller, Hans G. (1971). "Book Review: *The Development of the Brazilian Steel Industry*. By Werner Baer. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press. Pp. xiii, 202. \$10." *The Journal of Economic History*, 31 (2), 1971, 452-454.

IN WERNER'S HONOR: THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONSENSUS SOCIETY IN ARGENTINA

By Dr. Pedro Elosegui, Banco Central de la República Argentina, Director LID-Univ. Maimónides, Argentina

I HAD THE HONOR OF HAVING PROF. WERNER BAER ON MY THESIS ADVISOR COMMITTEE AND AS A CO-AUTHOR. AS DID MANY OTHER ARGENTINEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMISTS, I BENEFITTED FROM HIS GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT. HE WAS, AS HIGHLIGHTED BY ONE HIS LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS, AN "EXCEPTIONAL HUMAN BEING WHO CHANGED THE LIFE OF A LOT OF PEOPLE."

He was a prestigious academic, teaching at Yale (1961-1965) Vanderbilt (1965-1974) and from then on at the University of Illinois, holding since 2001 the Lemann Chair. In fact, he was teaching his economics and economic development course at 85 years old when he passed away. He left a really important legacy for all of us.

Werner was an enthusiastic scholar and researcher of Brazilian and Latin American economic progress. He closely followed the region's economic and social developments. He visited the region at least once a year and was in contact with most (if not all) of his former students. Indeed, he can proudly take credit for supporting the academic formation of several outstanding economists in the region. Those include a Constitutional President (of Ecuador), several Central Bank Presidents as well as government ministers, legislators, regulators, economic advisors, academics, professors and consultants. In that sense, he was not only a passionate researcher of the Latin American economic development but also an actual practitioner. With his effort and guidance he helped to create an intellectual network of economic scholars with a special sense of the main challenges for the economic development of the region.

He had a very interesting view about the Argentinean economy. He actually published original works on Prebisch [1] and several research papers on Argentina. [2] [3] [4]. I benefited from his particular view and enthusiasm during our joint research Project on Argentina. We focused on the historical moment that marked the end of the Convertibility Plan and the neo-liberal economic policies during the 90s. Our research paper, written with Andrés Gallo, ended up being a commonly cited paper on the 2001 Argentinean crisis [5].



Werner Baer, Pedro Elosegui, Gabriela Sabatella in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Photo credit: Pedro Elosegui

Interestingly, we began to work on the paper during October 2001. The paper was written almost in real time as the sharp economic, social and political crisis was underway. By the time of the collapse of the Convertibility Plan, the paper was finished and "An explosion of popular discontent occurred in December 2001" and had forced the Argentinian President to resign.

In that paper, inspired by his vision and after discussing several alternative hypothesis, we developed an argument based on the view of Argentina as "a conflict society". Even though the type of economic conflict analyzed in the paper is present in all societies, it was particularly relevant for those turbulent times and illustrative of several characteristic features of the Argentinean society (even nowadays).

In fact, we noted that "it was clear that the key to future stable economic growth was dependent on finding a way to turn the "conflict society" into a "consensus society." The work emphasizes that conflicts are not absent in any consensus society: the fight for shares will always exist. However, we concluded that "a working definition" of a democratic consensus society is one in which such conflicts can be solved in an economically sustainable way.

The recent performance of the Argentinean economy suggests that such a consensus is still a challenge. The challenge is also an opportunity to generate a socially inclusive economy. In that view, the state should fulfill an important role, taking into consideration fiscal rigidities and sustainability but promoting economic development. Assuring equilibrium between the different and well organized socio-economic groups in the society is a precondition.

The fundamental conclusion of his work is the paramount importance that social balances have for sustainable and inclusive economic development. His unconditional effort to create a network of highly qualified social scientists is a legacy that demonstrates a goal to which our personal and professional development will always be linked.

[1] "The Economics of Prebisch and ECLA," Economic Development and Cultural Change, January 1962 (re-impreso en El Trimestre Economico).

[2] "From privatization to re-nationalization: what went wrong with privatization in Argentina?" con Gabriel Montes-Rojas, Oxford Development Studies, (2008).

[3] The Economies of Argentina and Brazil: A comparative perspective, edited by Werner Baer (Edward Elgar Publishers: 2012).

[4] Baer, W., Margot, D. & Montes-Rojas, G. (2011). "Argentina's default and the lack of dire consequences" *Economia Aplicada* (Brazilian Journal of Applied Economics) 15(1), 131-146, March 2011

[5] "The Achievements and Failures of Argentina's Neo-liberal Economic Policies". Oxford Development Studies, Werner Baer, Pedro Elosegui y Andrés Gallo. Vol. 30, Nº 1, 2002.

2015-2016 U OF I LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN LIBRARY NEWS

Spring 2015, Fall 2015 and Spring 2016

By Antonio Sotomayor, Assistant Professor University Library, Librarian for Latin American & Caribbean Studies

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES HAD ANOTHER GREAT AND PRODUCTIVE YEAR AT THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FOR THE SEMESTERS INCLUDING SPRING 2015, FALL 2015 AND SPRING 2016. PROFESSOR ANTONIO SOTOMAYOR, LIBRARIAN OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES, HAS BEEN ACTIVE MEETING WITH STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND VISITING SCHOLARS TO TALK ABOUT DISCOVERING AND UTILIZING RESOURCES IN THE COLLECTION, SEEKING FEEDBACK FOR SERVICES AND COLLECTION NEEDS, AND DISCUSSING OVERALL MATTERS OF SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH PROJECTS. THE LIBRARIAN HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CURATING AND SECURING THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING, INCLUDING OVERSEEING THE PURCHASE OF SECONDARY MATERIAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES IN THE REGION, MAINTAINING SUBSCRIPTION TO SERIALS AND DATABASES, AND ACQUIRING SPECIAL RESEARCH AND TEACHING MATERIAL.



International and Area Studies Library's *Chai Wai Discussion Series* entitled "Brazil & Rio 2016 Olympics: Playing the BRIC Game." March 8, 2016. Photo credit: Antonio Sotomayor

Some of the highlights for the past year and a half include:

- Curation of four new and comprehensive research guides: *Research Guide to Peru*, *Research Guide to Bolivia*, *Research Guide to Brazil*, and *Research Guide Latin American and Caribbean Sport*.
- Curated and co-curated exhibits: "Brazil and the Rio 2016 Olympics" and "Explore International Comics @ Illinois."
- Oriented Tinker pre-dissertation graduate students on Library resources before their field trips, in some cases meeting with them individually.
- Provided Library instruction sessions to courses in History and Anthropology.
- Secured outside grant from the *Latin Americanist Research Resources Project* (LARRP) to continue developing a digital humanities project based on our Conde de Montemar Letters collection (1761-1799).
- Co-hosted the George A. Miller Visiting Professor Marta Terry González from Cuba, moderating a panel discussion on Cuban Libraries.
- Traveled to Havana, Cuba to establish collaboration with the *Centro de Estudios Martianos*, the *Biblioteca Nacional José Martí*, and the *Universidad de las Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el Deporte Manuel Fajardo*.
- Traveled to Rio de Janeiro to learn from their library systems. Made contact and sought collaboration with the *Biblioteca Nacional*, *Arquivo Nacional*, *Library of Congress's Rio de Janeiro Office*, *Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa*, *Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil* (CPDOC), and the Social Science and Education Library at the *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*.

- Travelled to Puerto Rico to seek collaboration on primary source preservation efforts with the *Museo Olímpico de Puerto Rico* and the *Asociación Puertorriqueña de Investigación del Deporte*.
- Oriented our late Professor Tom Zuidema on the potentials of donating part of his collection on the Andes to the University Library and Archives.
- Moderated the International and Area Studies Library's *Chai Wai Discussion Series* entitled "Brazil & Rio 2016 Olympics: Playing the BRIC Game." We had the honor of having among our panelists the late Professor Werner Baer, who gave, as always, extraordinary insights into the political economy of hosting the 2016 Rio Games. A video recording of the event is available online:

<http://guides.library.illinois.edu/sports/rio2016>

On the collections side, we acquired around 5,000 new monographs for the period this report covers. Our collection is close to reaching 980,000 volumes (inclusive of all languages). We keep building the collection comprehensively, that is, from all countries and territories in Latin America and the Spanish Caribbean and from multiple disciplines. A special collection on sport (unique in the nation) has been growing with additional money and in collaboration with other library units. This collection includes 3,600 volumes from all countries and territories in Latin American and the Spanish Caribbean, not counting all the primary sources available in our Avery Brundage collection for Olympic Studies. Some of the other highlights for collections include:

- Collaborated with the Library's Advancement Office to seek additional support for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the Library.
- Continued identifying special acquisitions of material for Colombia supported by the *Campo Elías Palencia Memorial Fund*. Acquisitions include: *Antología Jesús Antonio Bejarano* (7 volumes), *Vasco Núñez de Balboa - V Centenario Mar del Sur* (facsimile kit of a rare letter written October 16, 1515 from Santa María de la Antigua Darién), and *Records of the Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs of Colombia, 1960-1963*. (microfilm).
- Acquisition of *Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations between the United States and Colombia, 1945-1959* (microfilm).
- Acquisition of the complete run of the magazine *Mundo Deportivo*, 1949-1959; 523 issues (Argentina)
- Acquisition of the complete run of the magazine *Placar*, 1970-2015; 1403 issues (Brazil)

Professor Sotomayor has also worked in making sure our Library collection is accessible and within reach of all users on campus and beyond. We have complete information about our activities and collections on our website,

<http://www.library.illinois.edu/ias/lat/index.html>.

You can find us on Facebook "Latin American Studies at UIUC Library", and we also post announcements in CLACS's and the Luso-Brazilian Association's Facebook pages. For an individual tour of the website, to schedule a classroom visit, or to meet to discuss current or future research, please send Professor Sotomayor an e-mail at asotomay@illinois.edu.

LEMANN INSTITUTE NEWS 2015-16

By Elis Artz, Program Coordinator, Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies

The Lemann Institute had a productive and successful year.

The Institute welcomed several high-profile speakers and drew upon campus expertise to examine contemporary challenges in Brazil. The year's programming highlight was the lecture and performance by renowned Brazilian artist and former Minister of Culture Gilberto Gil. The widely-advertised event drew an audience of over 1000 to the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, including visitors traveling from Chicago, Indianapolis and Peoria.

The Institute supported the successful recruitment of faculty in Portuguese, a core academic area for Brazilian Studies. Anthropologist John Karam of DePaul University was recruited as Associate Professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. Karam, an award-winning specialist on Middle Eastern immigration and ethnicity in Brazil and the Southern Cone, deepens the expertise on race and ethnicity in the second largest nation in the Americas. His recruitment adds to the arrival in Spanish & Portuguese this year of Glen Goodman, a historian of German immigration and ethnicity in Brazil. The School of Social Work recruited Liliame Windsor, Assistant Professor from Rutgers University, who conducts research on substance abuse and HIV risk in the United States and Brazil.

This year the Institute welcomed several high-profile speakers and drew upon campus expertise to examine contemporary challenges in Brazil.

In 2014-15, the Institute worked with IPS and Sponsored Programs to establish a collaborative research agreement with the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP). A five-year agreement was signed on April 13, 2015. The agreement provided matching funds for scientific and technological cooperation between researchers at the University of Illinois and researchers from São Paulo universities. FAPESP matched up to \$20,000 per collaborative research award made by the Lemann Institute in its annual Collaborative Research Grants competition in cases where the collaborators are in São Paulo, up to \$120,000 over the course of the five-year agreement.

For the 2015-16 Lemann Graduate Fellowship, the Institute received ten applications and awarded four fellowships. The fellowships are open to students in all academic units that agree to provide tuition waivers. The four Lemann Fellows for 2015-16 are as follows:

LENORE MATTHEW

PhD Candidate, School of Social Work
Research Title: Psychosocial Barriers to Formal Employment among Low-Income Women in Brazil



Lenore is conducting research in Salvador, Bahia, examining economic, demographic, social and psychological factors that affect low-income women's inclusion in formal work, in a context in which nearly half of Brazil's working population is active in informal employment.

JOHN MARQUEZ

PhD Candidate, History
Research Title: Community, Culture and Conflict: The Lives of Enslaved and Free People of African Descent in Late-Colonial Rio de Janeiro



John's project focuses on the vice-regal capital of colonial Brazil, examining social relationships in slave society in order to understand the tension between the social and cultural proximity between slaves and free people amid differences of social hierarchy and legal status.

MAYARA BALHEGO DE LIMA

M.A. Candidate, Urban and Regional Planning
Research Title: Haitian Presence in Southern Brazil: Its Present and Future Impacts on Immigration Policy



Mayara's project examines the contemporary migration circuit between Haiti and Brazil. Her work examines the impacts and influence of migration as it interacts with national, state, and local government policy.

RENATO SCHWAMBACH VIEIRA

PhD Candidate, Agricultural and Cons. Economics
Research Title: Efficiency and Distributive Effects of Transit Fare Subsidies in Brazilian Cities



Renato's project applies methodologies used in U.S. and European cases to understand the role of transportation studies both as social welfare efforts and as efforts to relieve urban traffic, considering the complexity of transportation both in cost and congestion for job accessibility.



Perspectives on the Impeachment In Brazil: A Roundtable Discussion. May 3, 2016

The major initiative for 2015-16 was the first self-study, external evaluation and strategic planning process for the Institute. The process marked the transition from the creation and program building of the Institute's first years to its maturing engagement and long-term development goals. The self-study mapped the initiatives of the Institute, the work of Brazilian Studies, as well as engagement and collaboration in Brazil at UIUC. The self-study and planning committee included Jerry Dávila as Chair; Mary Arends-Kuenning, Werner Baer and Joe Love.

In the midst of political crisis, Brazil is dealing with outbreaks of Zika along with increased reports of microcephaly and Guillain-Barre syndrome in babies born to mothers infected by Zika. A panel was organized and started with an up-to-date report about Zika virus. The panel formed by Leslie Reagan, Brian Allanof, Mary Arends-Kuenning and Noureen Sugrue

discussed the history of public policy responses to similar epidemics in the past that caused birth defects, the history of attempts to control the aedes egypti mosquito that carries Zika virus in Brazil, and the current epidemiology of the Zika virus.

The Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies also hosted a roundtable discussion about the political and economic confluence surrounding the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff. A deepening economic crisis, corruption scandal, and political crisis have deepened social and ideological divisions in Brazilian society as the articles of impeachment advanced from Brazil's Chamber of Deputies to its Senate. The roundtable discussion brought together faculty expertise in Brazilian politics, economics and social sciences in order to raise and explore questions about the factors converging in, and emerging from, the impeachment of President Rousseff.

The Institute hosted one Lemann Distinguished Visiting Scholar during the 2015-16 academic year, Professor Eduardo Rios-Neto in Fall 2015.

Eduardo L.G. Rios-Neto was Lemann Distinguished Visiting Professor in fall 2015 and spring 2016. Professor Rios-Neto is Full Professor of Demography at CEDEPLAR-Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG). He has a Ph.D. in Demography from the University of California at Berkeley, 1987. In 1996, he spent a year developing postdoctoral activities in the field of Demography at the University of Texas at Austin. He was Tinker Professor at the University of Texas at Austin in the first semester of 2006, when he taught a course on policy impact evaluation in Latin America. He received the Brazilian Federal Government Medal of Scientific Merit in 2010. He was President of the Brazilian Population Association (ABEP) from 1999-2002. He was member of the Brazilian National Committee on Population and Development (CNPD) and eventually became the president of CNPD, 2004-2011. He has been a fellow at the Ford Foundation, CNPq - Brazilian National Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Population Council. He was the vice chair of the bureau organizing the Commission on Population and Development of the United Nation's Economic and Social Council in 2010. Professor Rios-Neto gave the keynote Lemann lecture "The conclusion of the demographic transition in Brazil" in September 2015. He taught a course in the sociology department, Soc474, "Population Trends and Patterns", fall 2015. He led the workshop "Social science and public policy in Brazil", sponsored by the Brazil Center with support of the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics. Directed to graduate students, at the dissertation proposal, elaboration, or writing a paper on Brazilian issues, spring 2016.

In addition, the Institute hosted as a visiting scholar for 2015-16 Antonio Carlos Lessa, Professor of History of Brazilian Foreign Policy at the National University in Brasília. Lessa is editor of the *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional*, Brazil's leading international relations journal, and is Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Association of International Relations.

HONDURAS WATER PROJECT

By Flavia C. Andrade, Kinesiology and Community Health



Dr. Flavia C. Andrade

Back in the summer 2014, I was contacted by Ann-Perry Witmer about the possibility to join the Honduras Water Project: Real-World Design team as a professional adviser. I quickly replied and we met at the Business Instructional Facility.

Ann is a civil engineer who has been long involved in water projects in the developing world, but she is also a journalist and she has a passion for interdisciplinary work. Ann explained me that the Honduras Water Project is a two-semester course offered through the College of Engineering that uses real-world conditions and clients to build an understanding not only of how to design a working rudimentary water system but why the design should be created in collaboration with community members, a partner Honduran NGO, and students from non-engineering disciplines.

The project was a way for me to connect my research on the health of individuals in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as going back to my roots as a demographer, sociologist and a previous environmental inspector in Brazil. It was a great opportunity to work with colleagues from different professions and students from many disciplines. Above all, it was a real opportunity to return to the community in a faster way than doing traditional academic research. After few minutes, I was convinced that this would be a great experience and so I accept the challenge -- after all, I was already committed to teach two courses in the Fall.



View of some village homes from the house students lived in during their visit.
Photo credit: Flavia C. Andrade and Ann-Perry Witmer



Children of Cerro Verde listen excitedly to a health and hygiene lesson taught by HWP students in the community center. Photo credit: Flavia C. Andrade and Ann-Perry Witmer



Travel team members meet with co-instructors Ann-Perry Witmer and Keilin Jahnke before a community meeting. Photo credit: Flavia C. Andrade and Ann-Perry Witmer. Photo credit: Flavia C. Andrade and Ann-Perry Witmer

Each year, participants in the Honduras Water Project assist a new rural Honduran community partner in establishing a sustainable water system, while working closely with alumni mentors and professional advisors. The course merges community service, international development, education, and interdisciplinary collaboration to provide sustainable community development solutions to recipients in need, and provides participants with an opportunity to build cultural competency when working beyond their home borders.

The intent of the course is to create a critical-thinking experience that forces students to assess needs and interventions not only from their own perspective but from the perspectives of the recipients. The skills learned in this course advance an understanding that technology is dependent upon the skills and willingness of the recipient to use the technology effectively to address a need. Because

students develop a theoretical understanding and then apply it to a specific project, they are able to observe and assess the outcome of the learning process. Students also work in cross-disciplinary teams, evaluating need not only from a technical perspective but also from social, political and economic perspectives as well, while at the same time providing participating social-science and applied health students with a stronger understanding of their interrelationship with engineering in international development efforts.

As one of the professional adviser, my goals have been to provide the students information about the health status and social aspects of the Honduran population, guide them on the process of conducting international health and demographic research and assist in the preparation of health educational materials. Together, we discuss social, economic and health aspects, and identify study

goals, define sampling strategies, and develop instruments for data collection. We also develop health educational materials. Particular attention is given to the context and the need to be aware of cultural differences as well as similarities. I have enjoyed this experience and I particularly appreciate the incredible willingness of students to work collaboratively, respectful of different perspectives and cultural aspects.

While the course raises funds for system construction, the community and a partner NGO in Honduras implement the design provided by the course. Systems designed in past years have been constructed and are providing residents with safe drinking water. The course has also assisted in community education, which is central to the water project.

FACULTY NEWS 2015-16

WELCOME NEW CLACS-AFFILIATED FACULTY!

DOLORES ALBARRACIN

Professor, Psychology

dalbarra@illinois.edu

Specialization: Attitudes and social cognition. Motivational processes in attitude and behavior change. Action goals and cognitive processes. Applications of social cognition to disease prevention programs. Professor Albarracin is interested in understanding the influence of social stimuli on the behavior of individuals living in society. In general, her work comprises a social cognitive approach with multiple levels of analysis and is relevant to various areas of psychology (clinical, counseling, cognitive, and developmental psychology), as well as other disciplines (e.g., communication, psychiatry, sociology, economics, neuroscience).



SUSANNE BELOVARI

University Archives

belovari@illinois.edu

Specialization: Archival historian, whose research includes culinary history, Holocaust restitution, and history of anthropology, among others. CLACS-Archives liaison regarding CLACS faculty archives.

CLAUDIA BROSSEDER

Assistant Professor, History

cbrossed@illinois.edu

Specialization: Brosseder's research focuses on the indigenous world of colonial Peru, as well as on the intellectual history of colonial Peru in a transatlantic setting. She is particularly interested in reconstructing the colonial Andean world from the vantage point of the Andean people. Over the course of her studies Brosseder has gained expertise in two distinct areas of scholarship: the intellectual history of early modern Europe and the history of the colonial Andes.



FRANCINA DOMINGUEZ

Assistant Professor, Atmospheric Sciences

francina@illinois.edu

Specialization: Interactions between the land and the atmosphere, and more specifically, on changes in hydrology and climate due to human modification of the land surface and greenhouse gas emissions.



GEORGE HENSON

Lecturer, Spanish and Portuguese

gbhenson@illinois.edu

Specialization: As a LAS translator, Henson specializes in contemporary Latin American prose.



JOHN TOFIK KARAM

Associate Professor, Spanish and Portuguese

karam@illinois.edu

Specialization: Area and Ethnic Studies, Race, Nationalism, Transnationalism. Prof. Karam advances the transnational turn in area and ethnic studies by reframing South America and the Middle East through their mutually entangled imaginaries. His current book project is titled, "Manifold Destiny: Arabs at a South American Border Remaking the Hemisphere."



ANDREIA LISBOA DE SOUZA

Lecturer, Spanish and Portuguese

alsousa@illinois.edu

Specialization: Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies and Black/African Diaspora Studies.



ALLYSON PURPURA

Senior Curator, Krannert Art Museum

purpura@illinois.edu

Research interests: Critical museology and curatorial practice; politics of knowledge; word/image studies; African art historiography; ephemeral art and theories of value; Swahili coast and transoceanic studies; Islam.



FELISA REYNOLDS

Assistant Professor, French and Italian

felisavr@illinois.edu

Specialization: 20th and 21st century literature in French, from former French colonies and the French-speaking world. Special concentration on the French Caribbean.



ANN-PERRY WITMER

Visiting Teaching Associate,
Engineering

awitmer@illinois.edu

Specialization: Contextual engineering design in developing countries, especially in Central and South America. Director of the Honduras Water Project.



CONGRATULATIONS TO CLACS FACULTY!

FACULTY AWARDS

ANNIE ABBOTT

Professor, Spanish and Portuguese

- 2016 Campus Awards for Excellence in Public Engagement
Community service-learning course, "Spanish in the Community."

FLAVIA ANDRADE

Professor, Kinesiology and Community Health

- 2015 College's Excellence in Graduate and Professional Teaching Award

ELVIRA GONZALEZ DE MEJIA

Professor, Food Science and Human Nutrition

- Paul A. Funk Recognition Award 2015
- 2015 International Achievement Award
Honoree: Sheth Distinguished Faculty Award for International Achievement

EDUARDO LEDESMA

Professor, Spanish and Portuguese

- IPRH Prize for Research in the Humanities 2015-16
"The Poetics and Politics of Computer Code in Latin America: Codework, Code Art, and Live Coding"

MICHAEL SILVERS

Professor, Musicology

- American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship
Project "Voices of Drought: Forró Soundscapes in Northeastern Brazil."
- IPRH Prize for Research in the Humanities 2015-16 Honorable Mention
"Birdsong and a Song About a Bird: Popular Music and the Mediation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Northeastern Brazil"

A MINUTE WITH ...
ILLINOIS NEWS BUREAU

The University of Illinois News Bureau generates and coordinates news coverage of the Urbana-Champaign campus. The News Bureau disseminates news and research stories to the news media.

A Minute With... publications

A MINUTE WITH ANTONIO SOTOMAYOR,
Latin American Library. March 2, 2016

[U. of I. librarian, historian examines Puerto Rico's route to becoming an Olympic nation](#)

A MINUTE WITH ADRIAN BURGOS JR.,
History. March 24, 2016

[The U.S., Cuba, and baseball, our shared national pastime](#)

A MINUTE WITH DAMARYS CANACHE,
Political Science. July 8, 2016

[Will Venezuela need a massive relief effort?](#)

A MINUTE WITH JERRY DAVILA, Lemann Institute,
History. July 13, 2016

[Some historical context as Brazil prepares to host the Olympics](#)

A MINUTE WITH MARC HERTZMAN,
History. July 29, 2016

[If the Rio Olympics had a soundtrack? Samba!](#)

TRIBUTE TO CLODOALDO SOTO,
CLACS QUECHUA INSTRUCTOR.
CONGRATULATIONS CLODO!

QUECHUA PROFESSOR CLODOALDO SOTO-RUIZ RECEIVES A TRIBUTE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CAREER.



Photo credit: Quechua Aliance, University of Pennsylvania

On November 14, 2015, the Quechua Student Alliance at the University of Pennsylvania honored Clodoaldo Soto for his contributions to the study and teaching of Quechua.

THANK YOU AND ALL THE
BEST TO ANGELINA COTLER

Angelina Cotler, CLACS Senior Associate Director

With a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Illinois, Angelina began her exemplary work at CLACS in 2005. She became a role model in the Area Studies, a beloved student advisor, and active participant in the CLACS Lecture Series that she oversaw. Angelina also started and maintained until she left the very successful CLACS - Latin American Film Festival at The Art Theatre Co-Op in Champaign.

Thanks Angelina, for your exemplary work, professionalism, and commitment. All the best in your new position at CLAS, University of Pittsburgh!

NOTE: See p. 21 for more on Angelina written by Prof. Norm Whitten.

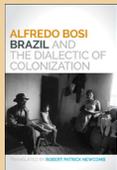
CLACS IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE SPRING 2016

CLACS FACULTY GRANTS RECIPIENTS

1. GLEN GOODMAN (Spanish & Portuguese) for a course development project on Constructing National Identities in Latin America.
2. ELLEN MOODIE (Anthropology) for a collaborative research project on Ethnography of Research Methods in Cuba.
3. LUZ MURILLO (Curriculum & Instruction) for a research project on Understanding Cultural and Linguistic Practices in the Schooling of Indigenous Immigrants from Guatemala.
4. MARILYN PARSONS (Curriculum & Instruction) for a course development project for a Study Abroad Program in Argentina for Future Teachers.
5. RYAN SHOSTED (Linguistics) for a course development project on a Indigenous Language Documentation Course on Q'anqob'al, a Maya language from Guatemala.
6. ANTONIO SOTOMAYOR (University Library) for a project on The YMCA of Havana: Sport, Religion, and U.S. Imperialism in Cuba, 1898-1940s.
7. KATE WILLIAMS (Library & Science Information) for a research project on Community Informatics and Libraries in Cuba.

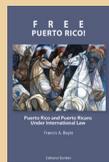
SOME PUBLICATIONS

Brazil and the Dialectic of Colonization. The provocative classic in its first-ever English translation



Alfredo Bosi (author)
Robert P. Newcomb (translator)
[University of Illinois Press](#), 2015
ISBN-10: 025208084X
ISBN-13: 978-0252080845

Free Puerto Rico!
Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans Under International Law



Francis A. Boyle (author)
[Editorial Borikén](#), 2016
ISBN: 978-1-61887-804-5

The Power of Huacas
Change and Resistance in the Andean World of Colonial Peru



Claudia Brosseder (author)
[University of Texas Press](#), 2015
ISBN: 978-0-292-75694-6

Engaging the Emotions in Spanish Culture and History



Luisa Elena Delgado, Pura Fernandez, Jo Labanyi (editors)
[Vanderbilt University Press](#), 2016
ISBN10: 0826520855

Lughz al-Qaf
Arabic translation from the Portuguese
O enigma de Qaf by Alberto Mussa



Wail Hassan (translator)
[Cairo, Egypt: The National Center for Translation](#), 2015
ISBN: 978-977-91-0119-4

Global Heartland
Displaced Labor, Transnational Lives, and Local Placemaking



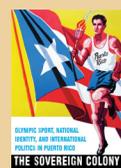
Faranak Miraftab (author)
[Indiana University Press](#), 2016
ISBN: 978-0-253-01942-4

Privatization and the New Medical Pluralism: Shifting Healthcare Landscapes in Maya Guatemala



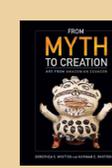
Anita Chary and Peter Rohloff (authors)
[Lexington Book](#), 2015
ISBN-13: 978-1498505376
ISBN-10: 1498505376

The Sovereign Colony:
Olympic Sport, National Identity, and International Politics in Puerto Rico



Antonio Sotomayor (author)
[University of Nebraska Press](#), 2016
ISBN: 19780803278813

From Myth to Creation:
Art from Amazonian Ecuador

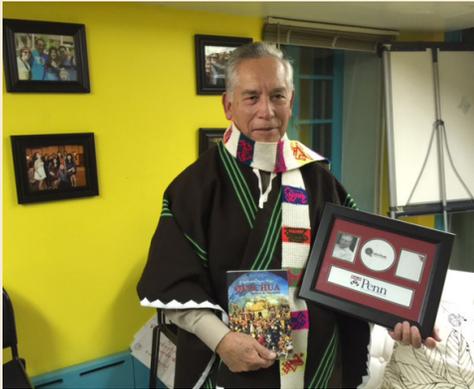


Dorothea S. Whitten and Norman E. Whitten Jr. (authors)
[University of Illinois Press](#), 2016
ISBN: 978-0-252-08193-4

QUECHUA @ CLACS

By S. Clodoaldo Soto, Quechua Instructor, CLACS

QUECHUA IS THE MAJOR INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAS AND HAS BEEN TAUGHT IN THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES SINCE 1967.



Quechua Student Alliance, University of Pennsylvania honors Clodoaldo Soto for his contributions to the study and teaching of Quechua. November 2015

Photo credit: Quechua Alliance, University of Pennsylvania

Nowadays Quechua community speakers number about 10 million and live in a wide territory, covering Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Let's present some particular features of Quechua linguistic structure and the people that use the language.

1. In the territory indicated above, people speak different dialects or varieties. There are **two basic Quechua families of dialects**: those that are spoken in the **North-Central Andean territory of Peru** (Ancash, Junin, Huanuco, Cerro de Pasco) and those that are spoken in the rest of **South America**.

2. This language, in general terms, has only **three vowels** (a, i, u). The North-Central Andean dialects add three long ones (aa, ii, uu). For example: naani 'road', chiina 'girl', puusha 'foam'.

3. The basic consonant system has **15 phonemes** (ch, h, k, l, ll, m, n, ñ, p, q, r, s, t, w, y). However, some dialects, such as Cuzqueño, have, in addition to these, 'aspirated' and 'glotalized' occlusive consonants (ph, p'; th, t'; chh, ch'; kh, k'; qh, q'), leading to contrasts such as tanta 'collect money', thanta 'old clothes', and t'anta 'bread'.

4. The syllable structure follows these four patterns: V; CV; VC; CVC : a.way (v.cvc) weave; ar.wiy (vc.cvc) entangle; ka.chuy (cv.cvc) chew.

5. A word in Quechua consists of a root plus suffixes: wasi 'house'; wasi-y 'my house'; wasi-kuna 'houses'; wasi-kuna-pi 'in the houses'; wasi-yki-chik-kuna-manta 'about your houses'. Wasi is the root and -y 'my', -kuna 'plural marker', -pi 'locative', -yki 'your' (singular), -chik 'plural marker', -manta 'about' are suffixes.

6. Roots only have two syllables: wa.si 'house', sa.cha 'tree', ha.muy 'come'.

7. The **-cha** suffix marks the concept of 'smallness.' For example wasicha is 'little house'. It is well-known that this concept is applied to nouns like 'house' however Quechua also applies this idea to verbs i.e. Quechua-speakers using this suffix say things like: her talk is little, she talks like a baby, her talk is cute: asichan; asi is the root for 'to laugh.'

9. Quechua-speakers employ the suffix **-chka** to bring any action to the moment of speech. For example, puklla-chka-n 's/he is playing', which is a common idea in many languages like English or Spanish, but also it is very common to say: kaypi ka-chka-n s/'he is here', Husiyimi ka-chka-ni 'I am Joseph'. Literal translation of these expressions are: s/he is being here (in the same moment I say it) and, I am being Joseph

(when introducing oneself to somebody else). That is to say, Quechua employs a progressive form even with stative verbs such as ka- 'to be', which is typically not allowed in other languages. In other words, Quechua-speakers give importance to insisting emphatically that some particular state is true in the exact moment of her/his utterance.

10. Quechua doesn't have 'function' words like English (articles, prepositions, conjunctions). Rather, the concepts indicated by these types of grammatical words are in Quechua expressed either by context or by the use of some specific suffix: runa llamkan 'the man works', runawan warmi 'the man and the woman', etc.

Quechua-speakers are still in the present day under the linguistic pressure of the most powerful Spanish-speaking community since the arrival of Spaniards to the continent. We Quechua-speaker are bilinguals and monolinguals. Great numbers of the bilingual community have been able to insert themselves successfully into the workforces of the different countries they live in. However, the monolingual speakers remain vulnerable to discrimination by members of the various other sectors, in some cases, including the bilingual community. There are still millions of forgotten people living in the huge mountains of the Andes where they were chased centuries ago who have yet to full and equal participation in the national life of their countries.



Quechua Language Club 2015-16

CLACS MA GRADUATES 2016

DEXTER BURNS, MA

Latin American and Caribbean Studies

THESIS: PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVIS: EXAMINING THE USE OF SAYA BY AFROBOLIVIAN SOCIAL ACTIVISTS

Advisor: Andrew Orta, Anthropology



My years spent as a graduate student at the Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies was a period of academic and personal growth, especially while preparing to write a thesis. My topic changed dozens of times which initially worried me, but I later learned it was just a normal part of the thesis process. My passions for Latin music and Afro-Latino history/ culture were revitalized by the professors and staff of the CLACS who encour-

aged me to concentrate my interests into a unique thesis project.

My thesis entitled *Performance of Activism: Examining the use of Saya by Afrobolivian Social Activists* investigates the use of *Saya* (Afrobolivia's traditional musical art) as a medium of outreach by black activists. Since the rise of Afrobolivian organizations in the 1980's the Bolivian government has been under constant pressure by black interests groups to address a number of communal grievances. The Afrobolivian community seeks increased incorporation into Bolivian society/ national identity and greater black representation in Bolivian politics. Afrobolivian activists have utilized *Saya*-oriented social movements to raise awareness and support for their cause which has been well-publicized within Bolivia and abroad. My thesis argues that as a result of the *Saya*'s use in this way, the *Saya* has transformed from what was once only perceived as a customary aspect of Afrobolivian culture into a brazen symbol of the Afrobolivian social movement. The support that I received from the CLACS was instrumental in helping me to secure fieldwork funding from the Tinker Foundation and successfully complete my thesis. Additionally, I was awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship for the study of Portuguese for the duration of my MA program. Since graduating and beginning my career in international affairs, I have used my Portuguese language skills on at least 4 occasions. I am certain the MA degree that I earned from the CLACS will continue to serve me well both academically and professionally.

KRYSTA BEAM, MA

Latin American and Caribbean Studies

Thesis: PRINTING PEACE: CULTURAL AND PEDAGOGICAL NEGOTIATION THROUGH CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS IN COSTA RICA, 1912-1947

Advisor: Nils Jacobsen, History



In August 2014, I joined the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies as an MA student. For two years, I have had the privilege of being surrounded by scholars working as agents of social change to better understand Latin America and all its complexities, past and present. And it was only through the support of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies and the Foreign Language and Area

Studies (FLAS) Fellowship that I have been able to embark on this adventure. Thanks to the generous support of the Center, in April of 2015, I had the opportunity to attend and present at the Coloquio Internacional Antiimperialismo Latinoamericano hosted by the Universidad Nacional in Costa Rica. Later that year, CLACS granted me a Tinker Summer Field Research Fellowship, which made possible a 4-week research trip to Costa Rica.

My research centers on revolutionary feminists Carmen Lyra and Luisa González, who negotiated the cultural politics of education as intermediaries between students and the state through the publication of children's periodicals, Lyra's *San Selerín* (1912-1913, 1923-1924) and González's *Triquitraque* (1936-1947). In the context of the budding nation-state formation process throughout Latin America, popular literacy movements and the expansion and centralization of the educational sphere proliferated. In Costa Rica, the Olympians, a group of elite intellectuals intricately connected with the agro-export oligarchy, were overwhelmingly patriotic and patriarchal, and aimed to create a national culture that would reinforce existing social and racial hierarchies. My research suggests that Carmen Lyra and Luisa González used their periodicals to negotiate toward a culture of inclusion and engagement in the classroom, away from the patriotic and patriarchal cultural politics of the Olympians. Contemporary memory has forgotten the revolutionary ideals of these educators, but my research affirms Carmen Lyra and Luisa González cannot be separated from their legacies as active members of the Costa Rican Communist Party, as fervent Latin Americanists, and as revolutionary feminists.

SPECIAL NOTE

ANGELINA COTLER:
Dedicated Scholar, Superior Administrator, and Cherished Friend

By Norman E. Whitten Jr., Anthropology



In August of this year the distinguished program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, which is now host to the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), gains a stellar Associate Director, Angelina Cotler. As she departs from her position as Senior Associate Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies here at the UIUC, where she has served for eleven years, she leaves a record of scholarship and administrative capabilities and accomplishments that should be the envy of all involved in world-class area studies.

Arriving here after taking her B.A. at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú in 1995, she began serving as a teaching assistant in anthropology and an instructor in Spanish, Italian and Portuguese in 1997, performing with acknowledged excellence in seven different courses over a number of years.

Accolades accumulated as she taught. She was ranked "excellent" by her students on several occasions, and was granted all three of the prestigious teaching awards in anthropology: the "Joseph B. Casagrande Award," the "Edward M. Bruner Award," and the "Best Teaching Assistant in Anthropology Award." Recognition of excellence in research capability began even earlier with her receipt of internal funding from anthropology, CLACS, and Tinker beginning in 1998 and continuing through field research in Lima, Peru, and completion of her doctoral thesis entitled "Investing in Women: Myths and Realities of Micro-Credit Programs in Peru" in 2005.

As she moved seamlessly into serious administrative work as associate director of CLACS on completion of her Ph.D., she garnered several prestigious acknowledgments for outstanding service, including the Chancellor's Academic Professional Excellence Award in 2011 and the designation as "Honoree" of the Women's Resource Center, Office of Inclusion and Intercultural Relations in 2015.

An active participant in the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), Angelina has presented four important papers at this conference, and also served as a member of the Executive Committee, Peru Section, for the past eight years and as secretary of that section for the past six. Work with the World Bank, the Ford Foundation, and the USAID complements her involvement with LASA as does her local involvement with several university units, including service as a University Senator, the Latin American Specialist in the Office of Study Abroad, and a field reviewer for the Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Fellowship.

In area studies, as in many of the social sciences and humanities, we sometimes speak of "micro" and "macro" perspectives and expertise. Angelina has demonstrated her versatility in both sectors. Her research in and on Peru obviously places her at the cutting edge of understanding of urban women's economic situations, and her extraordinary ability to understand the macro-dynamics of national and international relationships constitutes a major contribution to all individuals and institutions with which she is in contact. I have never had a conversation with Angelina about national events in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia or Venezuela, for example, without coming away enlightened. And her interpretations of the international significance of such events is deep and convincing. She is truly a warm and remarkable person, a scholar of considerable esteem, and a colleague and friend to be cherished.

Norman E. Whitten, Jr.

2015 LATIN AMERICAN
FILM FESTIVAL

September 18-24, 2015

The Art Theater Co-Op
Champaign, Illinois

Organized by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS)

2015 Latin American Film Festival

September 18-24, 2015

The Art Theater Co-Op
www.arttheatercoop.com
126 W Church St
Downtown Champaign

Conducta / Behavior (Cuba)
Fri 18, 6:00 pm – Sun 20, 7:15 pm – Wed 23, 8:15 pm

A coleção invisível / The invisible collection (Brazil)
Fri 18, 8:30 pm – Mon 21, 6:15 pm – Thu 24, 6:00 pm

Zanañoria (Uruguay)
Sun 20, 9:00 pm – Tue 22, 7:15 pm – Thu 24, 9:15 pm

No soy Lorena / I'm not Lorena (Chile)
Sat 19, 6:00 pm – Sun 20, 9:30 pm – Tue 22, 9:30 pm

El crítico de cine / The Film critic (Argentina)
Sat 19, 7:00 pm – Tue 22, 5:00 pm – Thu 24, 5:00 pm

Vestido de novia / His wedding dress (Cuba - Spain)
Sat 19, 9:15 pm – Mon 21, 6:00 pm – Wed 23, 6:00 pm

Únete mis amores / All of me (Mexico)
Sat 19, 3:00 pm – Sun 20, 3:00 pm

Q & A session with Bernard Attal
Director of "The invisible collection"
Fri 18, 10:00pm

All films are subtitled in English. For additional information and showtimes, please visit www.clacs.uiowa.edu

The Latin American Film Festival is made possible with the support of the Department of Anthropology, Latino Institute for Boston Studies, Latino Studies, Office of Vice President for Multicultural Advancement of Western College, Department of Speech and Performance, UIUC, Center for Cultural Learning & Arts, and The Arts.

Beginning in 2007, Angelina Cotler organized the Latin American Film Festival, a week of Latin American Films offered to the community. This program has been very successful and has become part of the Champaign-Urbana cultural calendar.

2015 SELECTED FILMS

- BEHAVIOR (Cuba, 2014)
- THE INVISIBLE COLLECTION (Brazil, 2013)
- ZANAÑORIA (Uruguay, 2014)
- I'M NOT LORENA (Chile, 2014)
- THE FILM CRITIC (Argentina, 2013)
- HIS WEDDING DRESS (Cuba-Spain, 2014)
- ALL OF ME (Mexico, 2014)

TINKER 2015 RESEARCH NOTES

ETHAN MADARIETA,
PhD student, Comparative Literature

"PERFORMING UTOPIAN FUTURES UNDER OPPRESSIVE REGIMES: AFFINITIVE GESTURES AND SPACES OF MEMORY IN LATIN AMERICA"



Ethan Madarieta and Néstor Ganduglia, Uruguay

With the generous support of CLACS and the Tinker Summer Research Fellowship I spent seven weeks in Uruguay, mostly in and around Montevideo and Treinta y Tres. My summer research involved the analysis of post-dictatorship monuments, museums, memorials, and memorial and activist cultures.

Through conversations and archival research at the Museo de la Memoria (MUME), the Biblioteca Nacional, Casa Bertolt Brecht, and the Universidad de la República Uruguay I found what appears to be, in the years surrounding and during the mid-twentieth century dictatorship, Uruguay's unique focus on Brechtian (Epic) theatre and Augusto Boal's Teatro do oprimido as a tool for resistance and political intervention.

In the midst of my investigations I met with several leading scholars of memory and cultural production during and after the mid-twentieth century dictatorship. Professor Gustavo Remedi introduced me to Sr. Néstor Ganduglia, one of the founding members of the alternative theatre group Teatro Barrial, and we had the opportunity to share mate and talk about radical theatre on two occasions. Teatro Barrial's barrio specific street theatre and protest actions resonate within a broader framework of Latin American conceptualist works that focus on affinitive actions to produce collective effects: material, memorial, and affective.

I have since been working on constellating the theoretical frameworks of performance-texts—works that are always both performance and text, a mode of artistic creation where, for example, the gestures of a performance cannot be separated from its written counterpart, its form or content—in order to tease out processes/methods for creating everyday utopias through direct and immediate actions under oppressive regimes, specifically in Chile, Uruguay, and the United States. These processes/methods, I argue, make possible spaces for affinitive actions in the present which reach for better futures and in so doing establish present, everyday utopias. The broad implications of my study involve rethinking Marx's critical inversion of the Hegelian dialectic in relation to Latin American Conceptualisms, considering memory as a space of potential that can manifest through performance, and conceptualizing performance methods for producing radical political change.

KELLY SENTERS
PhD candidate, Political Science

"LEVERAGING SUBNATIONAL FRAGMENTATION TO ASSESS DECENTRALIZATION'S EFFECT ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC GOODS"



Kelly Senters

I am a doctoral candidate at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Concentrating in the field of comparative politics, I study governance, corruption, and decentralization with an eye to their effects on civic participation and the provision of public goods and services. I am especially interested in the study of these topics in the Latin American and Caribbean region (and, specifically, in Brazil).

In the Summer of 2015, I conducted fieldwork in Brazil as Tinker Fellow. During my time in Brazil, I implemented a survey experiment with university students from a number of Brazilian universities through which I hoped to understand an important element of political participation in Brazil. Specifically, I was interested in understanding the extent to which political parties informed electoral decisions given that many understand personalism to be a primary impetus in vote choices in the Brazilian context. I am working (slowly!) on extending the research I did last summer with a post-doctoral scholar from the University of São Paulo.

My dissertation approaches related topics from a different angle. In my dissertation, I leverage municipality emancipations in Brazil to reanalyze the consequences of decentralization for both political participation and the provision of public goods and services. Specifically, I am interested in whether these outcomes improve as a function of reducing the size of local governments. To perform these assessments, I am embarking on a massive data collection effort. With the collected data, I intend to implement a series of empirical analyses that will lend insight into these relationships. I will return to Brazil to conduct dissertation fieldwork as a Lemann Fellow in the Spring and Summer of 2017. I will collect available data that is not digitized or accessible via the Internet or library resources, spend time in municipalities experiencing emancipation processes, and perform municipal assessments.

SILVIA V. ESCANILLA HUERTA
PhD student, History

"SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY. THE CENTRAL COAST OF THE VICEROYALTY OF PERU 1812-1820"



Silvia V. Escanilla Huerta in Machu Pichu, Peru

I was awarded the TINKER Fellowship in 2015 to conduct archival research at the Biblioteca Nacional in July of that year. My dissertation research focuses on the origins of independence in Peru between 1780 and 1824, and for this trip my main goal was to find information regarding the implementation of the Constitution of Cadiz in 1812-14 in the northern region of the viceroyalty of Peru.

I wanted to analyze what effects the implementation of the constitution have in Andean communities of that region, but I expanded the research to other regions as well. The trip was highly rewarding not only in terms of the documents I was able to find, but also in that I reconnected with friends and colleagues, and I delivered two conferences at prestigious institutions. Academically, my findings helped to strengthen my hypothesis that after the implementation of the constitution in 1812, the organization of local elections engendered local political instability. This political instability reflected the tensions between local elites and the Spanish crown that later would reappear during the militarization process, and then during the war. In this sense, the TINKER Fellowship allowed me to make one more step in the path towards a new interpretation of the origins of independence in Peru. Furthermore, I delivered two lectures, one at the Instituto Riva Agüero, and another at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú based on my current research. I met two different audiences (scholars in the first lecture, and students in the second lecture) and in both cases the comments and questions from the audience were very stimulating and thought provoking.

On a personal note, during my trip I reconnected with friends in Lima, and I also met my advisor who coincidentally traveled with his family to Peru in July 2015. In all I had a fantastic time in Lima, I enjoyed the local cuisine, I had the opportunity to meet new people and reconnect with others, and finally I was able to find valuable data that will push forward my research. Although Peru is not my home country every time I travel there I feel at home and the local academic community has everything to do with that feeling. They have always welcomed me with warmth and kindness, helping me to navigate the intricacies of the archives and life in Peru more generally. My trip to Peru on July 2015 reinforced my conviction of becoming an Andeanist but also it reminded me why I will be very proud and honored to be called a Peruanist in the near future. Peru is a unique place in the world and regardless of the complexities of doing archival work there, I will never get tired of uncovering all the layers of its rich and fascinating past.

CRISTINA MOSTACERO
PhD student, Hispanic Linguistics, Spanish and Portuguese

"THE USE OF THE DISCOURSE MARKER *PUES* IN ECUADORIAN SPANISH"



Cristina Mostacero in Quito, Ecuador

Thanks to the support of CLACS and the funds of the Tinker Fellowship I had the opportunity to travel to Quito, Ecuador, in the summer 2015 to conduct research on the use of the discourse marker (DM) *pues* in Ecuadorian Spanish. DMs (well, like, you know, I mean...) are multifunctional words that we use in our everyday communication. They are not simple 'fillers',

but have a complex role in the discourse. Speakers use them, among other purposes, for topic changes, reformulation, hedging, to emphasize... DMs can also give us information about the speaker's dialect's origin, her social class, or the social relationships between interlocutors.

Pues is a highly frequent DM in different dialects of Spanish—such as Mexican, Colombian and Peninsular—that can be translated into English mainly as 'well'. In Spanish *pues* is used to introduce an answer to a question, to reformulate a sentence, to introduce or change the topic of a conversation, and to emphasize, among other functions. With the goal of analyzing the use of *pues* in natural conversations of speakers of Ecuadorian Spanish I conducted 20 interviews. Results showed that Ecuadorian speakers use *pues* mainly as an emphatic marker to strengthen and intensify their statements, to reflect an attitude towards what is communicated, or to indicate the certainty of an opinion. Example (1) below reflects one of these emphatic functions.

(1) "Porque sí hubo una época, digamos de segundo a tercer curso, que me robaron 6 veces. Entonces, o sea también el tonto era yo *pues*." "Because, there was a time that, let's say, from second to third grade, that I was robbed 6 times. Then, I mean, *obviously* I was also the stupid one here."

The use of this emphatic *pues*, which usually appears at the end of the sentence, has developed in the form of a final /f/ that is attached to the word that the speaker wants to emphasize. This /f/ comes from a reduction of *pues* into 'pos' or 'ps', and then a second process of sonorization in which /ps/ becomes /fs/ and finally /f/ as in example (2) below.

(2) El tonto era yo *pues* ->El tonto era yo *ps* ->El tonto era *yofs* -> El tonto era *yof*

This final /f/ is characteristic of the Spanish spoken by the young population in Quito, and it is considered an idiosyncratic feature of the *habla quiteña* (Spanish spoken in Quito).

CLACS FELLOWS

FLAS FELLOWSHIPS 2015-16

The Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships support graduate and undergraduate study in modern foreign languages in combination with area studies, international studies, or international or area aspects of professional studies. CLACS FLAS fellowships may be used for the study of Brazilian Portuguese, Quechua or any other Amerindian Language.

CLACS awarded 20 fellows for the FLAS fellowship Academic Year 2015-16 (AY 15-16), and 4 fellows for FLAS Summer 2015 (S15)



CLACS FLAS Fellows Academic Year 2015-16.

The 20 FLAS AY 2015-16 fellows come from 13 Academic De-partments: from Humanities (Spanish & Portuguese; History; Linguistics), Social Sciences (Political Science; CLACS; Anthropology), Arts (Music), Education (Educational Policy), Agriculture (Crop Sciences; Agric & Biol), Animal Sciences (Animal Sciences), the sciences (Molecular and Cellular Biology), and Urban and Regional Planning.

The diversity in the types of courses that they took is represented by topics connected to Latin American and the Caribbean history and culture, environment and climate, nutrition, population movements (diaspora, migration, informal settlements), politics, and religion. The students were at different levels in their knowledge of the languages.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- HALLEY JUVIK, Anthropology. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- ASHLEY NAGELE, ACES Animal Sciences. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- MICHELLE PATINO, Linguistics. *Quechua* (AY 15-16)
- RENEE POND, Molecular and Cellular Biology. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)

GRADUATE STUDENTS

- KRYSTA BEAM, CLACS. *Quechua* (AY 15-16)
- DEXTER BURNS, CLACS. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- DAVID DYCK, Crop Science. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- MEGAN GARGUILO, Spanish and Portuguese. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- SAMANTHA GOOD, Spanish and Portuguese. *Portuguese* (S15)
- ERICA HORTON, Urban & Regional Planning. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- ERIC JONES, Music. *Quechua* (AY 15-16, S15)
- JOHN JONES, Educational Policy. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16, S15)
- BLAIR NIECE, Political Science. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- CASSANDRA OSEI, History. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- LUKE PLUTOWSKI, Political Science. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- ELIZABETH QUICK, History. *Quechua* (AY 15-16)
- AMANDA RECTOR, Spanish and Portuguese. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- ASHLEA RUNDLETT, Political Science. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- KELLY SENTERS, Political Science. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- MICHAEL STABLEIN, Agric. & Biolog. Engineering. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- URBAN ANGELA, Urban & Regional Planning. *Portuguese* (AY 15-16)
- SARAH WEST, Spanish and Portuguese. *Maya* (S15)

TINKER WORKSHOP 2015

OCTOBER 30-31, 2015

CLACS AWARDS TINKER PRE-DISSERTATION FIELD RESEARCH GRANTS TO SUPPORT PRELIMINARY SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECTS.

The Tinker Workshop is an annual event that showcases graduate student research and also provides students with detailed commentary by participating Center faculty affiliates.

Seventeen graduate Tinker fellows presented their summer 2015 research. Presentations were organized into the following topics:



ECOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

ERIN UPDYKE, Entomology

"Ecological, Entomological, and Epidemiological Investigations of Chagas Disease in Panama."

MARIN THOMPSON, Agriculture and Consumer Economics

"In Whose Best Interest: A Study of the Incentives to Reduce Loss in Paraná."

Commentator: JAMES DALLING, Professor, Plant Biology.

PUBLIC POLICIES

ALANA ACKERMAN, Anthropology

"Refugees or Universal Citizens? Shifting Notions of Citizenship in Twenty-First Century Ecuador."

SERGIO CONTRERAS, Urban and Regional Planning

"The Effectiveness of Micro Enterprise Policies in Chile: The case of Centro de Emprendimientos Chile Compra."

KELLY SENTERS, Political Science

"Revisiting Tenuous Party-Voter Relations and Rejuvenating the Influence of the Political Party in Shaping Brazilian Legislative Elections."

Commentator: GISELA SIN, Associate Professor, Political Science.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SILVIA ESCANILLA, History

"Interpreting the Spirit of the Law: The Indians of Huacho and the Constitution of Cádiz, 1812-1814."

KRYSTA BEAM, Latin American Studies

"Navigating the State and Civil Society for Public Education Development in 20th Century Costa Rica."

CAROLINA ORTEGA, History

"Recentering Mexico in Mexican Immigration: Guajaratenses Mobility at the turn of the 20th Century."

THAIS R. S. DE SANTANA, History

"(Re) Imagining Brazilian Modernity: Popular Experiences with Urban Transformation Manaus and Rio de Janeiro (1892-1922)."

Commentator: NILS JACOBSEN, Associate Professor, History.

IMAGINARIES AND UTOPIAN VISIONS

JASON AHLENIUS, Spanish and Portuguese

"Transamerican Modern Imaginaries: Travel Literature to the United States During the Mexican Porfiriato (1876-1898)."

ETHAN MADARIETA, Comparative World Literature

"Acting Together: Utopian Visions and Interactive Memory Space."

Commentator: MARISELLE MELENDEZ, Professor, Spanish and Portuguese.

DISCOURSES

CRISTINA MOSTACERO, Spanish and Portuguese

"The use of the discourse marker *pues* in Ecuadorian Spanish"

CARMEN GALLEGOS, Spanish and Portuguese

"Discourse of migration process in Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The utopia of the city."

Commentator: ANNA MARIA ESCOBAR, Associate Professor, Spanish and Portuguese.

CONTEMPORARY PHENOMENA

BRENDA GARCIA, Anthropology

"A Bursting Bubble of Safety: A Brief Analysis about the How the Drug War Begins to Permeate Mexico City."

FABIAN PRIETO, Institute of Communications Research

"Prepaid cards, minutes and telemonederos. Mobile infrastructures and the public in Bogota, Colombia. (1995-2005)."

DAVID ARISTIZABAL, Anthropology

"Ecologies of Recycling: Profit-Drugs-Disease-Scavenging in Cali, Colombia"

DEXTER BURNS, Latin American Studies

"Resilience and Triumph: Examining recent social movements of Afro-Bolivian communities in La Paz Department."

Commentator, ELLEN MOODIE, Associate Professor, Anthropology.

LEMANN FELLOWS RESEARCH NOTES

MAYARA BALHEGO DE LIMA

Master's Candidate, Department of Urban & Regional Planning

HAITIANS AND IMMIGRATION POLICY IN BRAZIL

After the earthquake of 2010 in Haiti, Brazil saw an increasing number of immigrants. Estimates indicate that approximately 40,000 Haitians migrated to Brazil between 2010 and 2014. Immigrants had an important historic role in populating and diversifying Brazil. However, after the 1950s, immigration slowed down and the image of the immigrant became of the foreigner, the outsider, the stranger. The presence of South American immigrants in Brazil, despite constant and relevant, had never created the same discussion that the Haitian immigration had until 2015. The proportion of the influx and the great amount of media coverage pointed towards a significant and important moment for the Brazilian national immigration law and policy.

Research activities

During the Fall 2015, I developed, with the support of the Lemann Fellowship Program, a research paper that investigated five aspects of the Haitian migration to Brazil. These aspects are: a) The migration trends from Haiti to Brazil, and the importance of this influx; b) The challenges Haitian immigrants faced in coming to Brazil; c) The impacts of Haitian immigrants on Brazilian communities; d) The communities' reactions to Haitian immigrants; e) The efforts to integrate these immigrants.

In my study, I show that Haitian migration to Brazil gained popularity not due to easy access, as visa-free countries for nationals of Haiti did not receive the same influx. I argue that the profile of the Haitian immigrant in Brazil serves as evidence that a strong economy (and the dissipated image of prosperity) greatly influenced the decision to migrate. The trend started as majority male in prime working ages and evolved throughout the years as family began to reunite and the "Brazilian dream" propagated to uneducated layers of the Haitian society.

The Lemann Fellowship provided me with the financial resources to communicate with organizations in Brazil and dedicate my semester to investigate the issues pointed above. It also provided me with valuable contacts that helped me in including different perspectives in this study. Throughout the semester, I had the opportunity to talk to Professors and Researches, as well as other fellows, who had expressed their interest and opinions about immigration in Brazil. The Lemann Fellowship instigated me to continue this research in my planning career. Moving forward, I hope to focus on understanding how the Brazilian economic recession affected the lives of Haitian immigrants. Until mid-2015, the presence of Haitians created a good momentum for discussion of immigration policy. However, the slowing down of the economy and the consequent weakening of the Brazilian affluence in the international scenario put the immigration policy back into the shelf. That historical moment for Brazilian immigration policy may have passed. Nonetheless, my research paper serves to document the presence and impact of Haitian immigrants in communities in Brazil.

Publications, Working Papers, Conferences and Presentations

- ACE 2nd Year Paper Presentation (UIUC) – December 11, 2015
 - Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies Seminar Series – March 1, 2016
- The most recent version of the paper was accepted to be presented at the International Transportation Economics Association Annual Conference in Santiago Chile in June 15-17, 2016.

LENORE MATTHEW

Ph.D. Student, Department of Social Work

UNPAID CARE AND INFORMAL LABOR OUTCOMES AMONG YOUNG ADULT WOMEN IN BRAZIL: INSIGHTS FROM A FEMINIST LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

As both a researcher and practitioner in the areas of labor and gender issues, my research and practice focus on gender-based inequalities in global labor markets with a focus on informal employment and the care economy. My dissertation explores these themes in the context of urban Brazil, focusing on socio-familial determinants of informal labor among young adult women, particularly unpaid care work.

Research Activities

As a Lemann Fellow for the spring and summer semesters of 2016, I was enabled to meet critical milestones in my graduate studies career and make significant progress on my dissertation. During the spring semester, I completed my qualifying paper, an exam in the form of a publishable manuscript, as well as the theoretical foundation of my dissertation. This article is now under review in a peer-reviewed journal. I will also present the article at an international research conference on the care economy in the fall of 2016.

Organized in a series of three articles—one theoretical, one qualitative, and one quantitative—my dissertation seeks to identify the relationships, interplay, and effects between labor and unpaid familial care across the life course for young adult women in Brazil. This research idea has been refined and informed by collaboration from visiting Lemann Institute scholars, as well as a research internship on the care economy, which I completed in May to November 2015 at the International Labor Organization (ILO) headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, prior to my tenure as a Lemann Fellow. During the spring 2016 semester, I also finalized the research design for my dissertation, including development of the qualitative interview guide and a statistical model.

I will continue as a Lemann Fellow in the summer of 2016 by conducting qualitative fieldwork in Salvador, Bahia. This research will include in-depth interviews with informally employed young adult women with care responsibilities, aiming to understand the nature of the relationship between unpaid familial care and labor activities over the course of their lives. This data will be used to develop the qualitative article of my dissertation, as well as inform the theoretical model building and quantitative articles.

Publications, Working Papers, Conferences and Presentations

- L. E. Matthew. Under review. "Does labor formalization impose externalities on informally employed women?: Considering unpaid care."
- L. E. Matthew, S. Esim, S. Maybud & S. Horiuchi. 2016. The provision of care through cooperatives: Survey and interview findings report. Geneva: International Labor Organization (ILO).

L. E. Matthew. "Relationships between (in)formal labor and unpaid care." Accepted to present at the Problems and Visions in Social Care Conference. Ljubljana, Slovenia. September 14 -15, 2016.

JOHN C. MARQUEZ

PhD Candidate, Department of History

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM FOR AFRICANS AND PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT LIVING IN THE CITY AND CAPTAINCY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

My research studies the worlds of slavery and freedom for Africans and people of African descent living in the city and captaincy of Rio de Janeiro. Focusing on the late colonial period, I examine the formation of communities based on ethnic ties and kinship bonds, religious and cultural practices, and the strategies of resistance employed by free and enslaved peoples to colonial power. I situate Rio de Janeiro within the South Atlantic World, mapping the local relations of free and enslaved people within the larger imperial dynamics that connected Rio, West Central Africa, and the Rio de la Plata. I utilize colonial and ecclesiastical documents located in Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, including marriage and obituary records, inquisition cases, cartas de alforria and other documents discussing the process of manumission, and colonial correspondence between Portuguese officials.

Research Activities

With a Lemann Graduate Fellowship during the spring of 2016, I began the research and fieldwork phase of my dissertation. Having completed my departmental preliminary examinations in colonial and modern Latin American history the previous semester, I departed for Rio de Janeiro in January of 2016. During my two-month research trip, I consulted collections at the Arquivo Nacional, the Biblioteca Nacional, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (IHGB), and the Arquivo da Cúria Metropolitana. At the Arquivo Nacional, I worked with notarial records and administrative correspondence for the city of Rio de Janeiro to develop the component of my dissertation that studies freedom cases of enslaved and free Africans and people of African descent in the final decades of the eighteenth century. At the Biblioteca Nacional, I worked with collections related to the exploration of and expansion into the interior of the captaincy of Rio de Janeiro. At the IHGB I examined documents in the Projeto Acervo Digital Angola Brasil (PADAB), which brings together holdings on Africa and digitized documents from Angola's national archive. Finally, I began my work with parish records at the Arquivo da Cúria for the captaincy of Rio de Janeiro. These records—particularly marriage registers and obituaries—provide critical information on the ethnic identities of free and enslaved Africans and the ways they formed communities and relationships with each other.

Towards the end of this brief research trip, I travelled to Minas Gerais where I worked for one week at the Casa Borba Gato in Sabará. The purpose of this trip was to develop a comparative understanding of themes that are central to my research on Rio de Janeiro. Working through wills, inventories, and notary records from the mid-eighteenth century, I paid close attention to the methods of and variances in record collecting that shaped how individuals (slave or free) interacted with administrative officials and institutions. This provides insight into how, for example, the practices of notaries registering cartas de alforria (letters of freedom) varied across space and time to shape the experience and limits of manumission.

Funding from the Lemann Center supported the initiation of my dissertation research and fieldwork and allowed me to develop methods for collecting and approaching my primary sources. I will return to Brazil in May of 2016, continuing the research I began under the Lemann Fellowship. Based on my two-month research trip, I am developing a working paper on freedom cases of African and Brazilian born slaves who contested their enslaved status across the South Atlantic World.

RENATO SCHWAMBACH VIEIRA

Ph.D. Student, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics

EFFICIENCY AND DISTRIBUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSIT FARE SUBSIDIES IN THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

This study evaluates the efficiency and distributional characteristics of the transit fare subsidy in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. The analysis integrates a discrete choice estimation of urban transportation with an aggregated congestion model. The efficiency of the policy is evaluated by estimating the welfare variation caused by counterfactual values for the transit fare. The results show that social welfare increases with subsidization and is highest when the transit fare is completely subsidized. The distributive analysis shows that the subsidy has a progressive effect, with higher welfare gains to lower income people. However, within all income strata there are some individuals who would face a welfare loss from increasing subsidization.

Research Activities

The project used data from the Household Commuting Survey of 2012 which is publicly available at the website of the Companhia do Metropolitan de São Paulo (São Paulo's Subway operator). For each observation in the Survey, counterfactual travel times were calculated using Google Maps Directions API. With this information, a discrete choice model of urban mode choice was estimated, allowing for the calculation of mode substitution elasticities. With those results, a welfare analysis of subsidy was carried using counterfactual values for the transit fare.

I am now working on an extension of the project where the elasticity of transit ridership is calculated with a reduced form estimation. I plan to use the discrete fare hikes imposed by the government to evaluate their effect of transit price on the aggregated consumption of public transportation.

Publications, Working Papers, Conferences and Presentations

I submitted this project as my Research Paper Qualification for my PhD in Agricultural and Applied Economics, and it passed the evaluation of the academic committee.

I presented different stages of this project at the following events:

- 8th Midwest Graduate Student Summit (Purdue University) – April 12, 2015
- Regional Economics Application Laboratory Seminar Series (UIUC) – August 24, 2015
- ACE 2nd Year Paper Presentation (UIUC) – December 11, 2015
- Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies Seminar Series – March 1, 2016

The most recent version of the paper was accepted to be presented at the International Transportation Economics Association Annual Conference in Santiago Chile in June 15-17, 2016.

CLACS OUTREACH 2015-16

THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARRIBEAN STUDIES HAS CONTINUED TO OFFER DIVERSE OUTREACH PROGRAMS FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY INCLUDING LOCAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES. THE MOST NOTEWORTHY OUTREACH EVENTS OFFERED DURING THE 2015-2016 YEAR INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

CLACS STORYTIME: CLACS presented the bilingual program Spanish Story Time (Spanish-English) and the tri-lingual program. Latin American Languages Storytime: (Quechua-English-Spanish; Portuguese-English-Spanish) at Champaign schools, as well as in programs for the community and at Public Libraries. Hispanic Heritage Month (HHM) Celebration: CLACS organized the Hispanic Heritage Month celebration at the Urbana Free Library. CLACS co-sponsored HHM programs at the University Family Housing, and at La Casa Cultural Latina. CLACS presented bilingual storytelling in Spanish-English and Portuguese-English at several Champaign Unit 4 elementary schools during the Hispanic Heritage month.

Latin American Carnivals: On February 3, 2016 CLACS organized the program: Celebrating Latin American Carnivals! at the Douglas Branch Library. This event dynamically explained how Carnaval is richly and diversely celebrated in different regions and countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on the diversity of traditions, music, and attire.



Celebrating Latin American Carnivals. Feb. 3, 2016

Joint Title VI Programs: CLACS participated in the following outreach programs which were coordinated in conjunction with other Title VI International Area Studies Centers located on campus:

- International Careers Workshop,
- Citizens of the World International Fair for Oakwood Jr. High,
- Global Fest 2015, Quechua and Portuguese discovery room.

CLACS organized two Summer Workshops. One was aimed at introducing high school students to the Portuguese language, and the second workshop was an opportunity for educators to expand their knowledge on Latin American Populations and Cultures.

1ST HIGH SCHOOL SUMMER BRIDGE-PORTUGUESE

JUNE 6- 17, 2016

By Raquel Goebel, Portuguese Instructor



Thirteen High School students participated. Students represent nine High Schools: 6 HS from Champaign County, 1 HS from other IL county; and 2 outstate HS. Students are from different HS level: Senior 2, Junior 4, Sophomore 5, Freshmen 2.

Portuguese at UIUC: A new opportunity in town This summer of 2016 started with an exciting new opportunity for local high school students, the 1st Summer Bridge Program. The initiative consisted of a two-week intensive course in Brazilian Portuguese, organized by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, CLACS, at the University of Illinois. The course was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, Title VI Grant, in conjunction with the Department of Spanish & Portuguese. A UIUC Portuguese Instructor, Raquel Goebel, taught at Lincoln Hall, from June 6 to July 17, 2016.

The importance of learning Portuguese

Portuguese is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world with approximately 250 million speakers worldwide. It is the third most widely spoken European language in the world (after English and Spanish). It is the official language of nine countries: Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, East Timor, Cape Verde, and São Tomé and Príncipe. It is also spoken in the Macau region in China, making it an official language on every continent except North America. In terms of business relevance, Portuguese is one of the official languages of the European Union, MERCOSUR, and the Organization of American States.

The focus of the Summer Bridge

Beyond the traditional courses offered by UIUC, this summer high school students from the local community were invited to participate in a new initiative: the Summer Bridge. The main goal of the Portuguese Summer Bridge Program is to prepare students to

understand, produce, and maintain simple conversations on everyday topics in Portuguese. Beyond teaching the formal aspects of the language, the course helped students develop cultural awareness and an appreciation of diversity, providing them with a basic understanding of Brazilian culture.

How the program worked

During two-weeks in the summer, students with little to no prior knowledge of Portuguese participated in an introductory course directed to High School students. From 9am - 1:30pm students practiced Portuguese using language materials and activities prepared by Raquel Goebel, a UIUC instructor. These activities were supported by discussions, cultural activities, and the opportunity to explore travel highlights. These activities sought to introduce students to Brazilian art, music, history, traditional foods, and celebrations. Students met local Brazilian artists who were invited to speak about relevant Brazilian cultural topics. Students listened to music, prepared and sampled Brazilian foods.

Most fun aspect of the program

The course filled up and, based on student's feedback, it reached its goals! Some students said that they look forward to a part 2 of the course next summer! The most rewarding aspect of the program was to see high school students eager to learn about Brazil and its beautiful culture. It was also gratifying to know that students are preparing for their future careers even before getting to college by learning how to see the world through different lenses, understanding and adjusting to cultural differences.

SUMMER 2016 LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES EDUCATORS WORKSHOP LATIN AMERICAN POPULATIONS AND CULTURE

THE ONE-WEEK PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATORS WORKSHOP WAS HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CAMPUS ON JUNE 6-10, 2016 FROM 9:00 AM - 2:00 PM (25 HOURS).

Fourteen educators participated, representing a diverse group of educational institutions: 7 Illinois high schools, 3 out-of-state high schools, 2 community College, 1 foreign university, and 1 educational cultural institution.

The workshop was organized by the CLACS University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and was co-sponsored by CLAS University of Chicago (UC).



Luz Murillo, Curriculum and Instruction, UIUC

PRESENTERS

LUZ MURILLO, Associate Professor, Curriculum and Instruction (UIUC) and ANNA MARIA ESCOBAR, Associate Professor, Spanish and Portuguese, and CLACS Director (UIUC) directed and led the workshop, inviting the following guest presenters, who are faculty members at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), and The University of Chicago (UC):

- PATRICK SMITH, Associate Professor, Curriculum and Instruction, (UIUC)
- AGNES LUGO-ORTIZ, Associate Professor, Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, (UC)
- WILLIAM BALAN-GAUBERT, Haitian History Scholar, (UC)

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Workshop presentations were focused on:

- becoming familiar with the cultures of Latin American Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants;
- Understanding the intellectual and cultural production of Latin America;
- Considering and analyzing linguistic, literary, and visual representations of Latin American peoples;
- Critically reviewing the political situation of Latin America;
- Identifying and developing pedagogical tools based on new understandings of Latin American populations and cultures.

PRESENTATIONS

Noteworthy presentations included within the above workshop objectives were entitled:

- Introduction to Latin American populations and cultures;
 - The reason for the new social movements in Latin America populations;
 - Linguistic revitalization: Personal Travel Narrative; Mesoamerican Literacies, Slavery and Visual Culture in the Caribbean;
 - Bilingual Schooling in an Arhuaco Community in Northern Colombia;
 - Afro-Populations in Latin America;
 - The Birth of Freedom in the Americas: An Introduction to Haitian Society and Culture.
- In addition to the presentations, daily activities incorporated the use of pedagogical tools.



Anna Maria Escobar, UIUC



Patrick Smith Curriculum and Instruction, UIUC



William Balan-Gaubert, History, UC

SYMPOSIUM ON THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Sponsored by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies



Friday, September 23, 2016 - Illini Union, Room 104

PROGRAM

- 8:30 Breakfast and Registration starts
- 9:00 – 9:10 Welcome – Anna María Escobar (Director, CLACS)
- 9:10 – 9:50 Frank Salomon, University of Wisconsin at Madison
Remembering Tom Zuidema (1928-2016)
- 9:50 – 10:30 Nils Jacobsen, History (UIUC)
Rethinking Revolution in Latin American History: The Case of the Peruvian Revolution of 1894-1895
- 10:30 – 11:10 Claudia Brosseder, History (UIUC)
Unsettling and Unsettled Readings: Occult Scripts in Sixteenth Century Lima and the Challenges of Andean knowledge
(In honor of Professor Nils Jacobsen's forthcoming retirement)
- 11:10 – 11:50 Fernando Ortega, Universidad de San Francisco de Quito
Health and Inequality in Andean-Amazonian Ecuador
- 12:00 – 13:20 Lunch
- 13.30 – 14:10 Marleen Haboud, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador
Claro que mis hijos saben Kichwa, solo que no traducen... Endangered voices and language loss in Ecuador
(In honor of Professor Clodoaldo Soto's forthcoming retirement)
- 14:10 – 14:50 Norman Whitten, Emeritus Professor of Anthropology (UIUC)
'Seeing' South American peoples and nation-states from academic margins: Blackness and Indigeneity in Ecuador
- 15:00 – 16:00 Discussion Table: 'Andean Studies' in a Globalized World
Marleen Haboud, Mercedes Niño-Murcia, Fernando Ortega, Frank Salomon, Claudia Brosseder, Anna María Escobar, Nils Jacobsen, Mariselle Meléndez, Andrew Orta, Clodoaldo Soto, Kasia Szremski, Norman Whitten.
- 16:00 – 16:15 Closing of Symposium

PARTICIPANTS

Marleen Haboud
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador

Mercedes Niño Murcia
University of Iowa

Fernando Ortega
Universidad de San Francisco de Quito

Frank Salomon
University of Wisconsin at Madison

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign:

Claudia Brosseder
History

Anna María Escobar
Spanish & Portuguese

Nils Jacobsen
History

Mariselle Meléndez
Spanish & Portuguese

Andrew Orta
Anthropology

Clodoaldo Soto
Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies

Kasia Szremski
Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies

Norman Whitten
Emeritus, Anthropology

LECTURE SERIES

FALL 2016

Tuesday, September 6

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Ruben Oliven (Distinguished Visiting Professor, UFRGS, Brazil), Anthropology
Brazil Circles the Globe: Five centuries exchanging commodities, ideas and cultural practices

Friday, September 9

Room 101 ISB, 5:00-8:00 pm

CLACS and Lemann Annual Reception

Tuesday, September 13

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Edilza Sotero, African Studies, Brown University
Black Political Representation in Brazil after the Estado Novo

Thursday, September 15

Room 101, 12pm

Joseph Love, Emeritus Professor of History, UIUC
Inequality in Latin America: Past and Present

Friday, September 23

All day, Illini Union 104

Symposium on the Andean Countries

Monday, September 26

The Art Theatre (126 W. Church St, Champaign)

LAFFito (Latin American Film Festival)

Ixcanul (2015, Guatemala)

Thursday, September 29

Room 101, 12pm

Juan Andrade, Food Science, UIUC
The link between agriculture and nutrition in rural households: The case of the Purchase for Progress Program in Guatemala

Monday, October 3

The Art Theatre (126 W. Church St, Champaign)

LAFFito (Latin American Film Festival)

Nise: The Heart of Madness (2015, Brazil)

Tuesday, October 4

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Pedro Elosegui, Deputy Manager Research Department, Banco Central de la República Argentina, Director LID-Univ. Maimónides, Argentina
Structural Economic Model for Ecuador: A Dollar-ized and Oil-ized Economy

Thursday, October 6

Room 101, 12pm

Flavia Andrade, Kinesiology & Community Health, and Ann-Perry Witmer, Engineering, UIUC
The Honduras Water Project

Thursday, October 6

Spurlock Museum, 7 PM

Northeast by Southeast: A Night of Brazilian Regional Music

Tuesday, October 11

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Andiara Schwingel, Kinesiology and Community Health, UIUC

Mobilizing the community to prevent and control chronic diseases in Brazil – new perspectives for Community Health Agents

Tuesday, October 18

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Karl Monsma, Sociology, UFRGS Brazil
How did European immigrants in Brazil learn to be racists? Evidence from Western São Paulo

Thursday, October 20

Room 101 ISB, 12pm

Kasia Szremski, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, UIUC

Alternative Complexity in the Andes: Diaspora, Exchange, and Cooperation on the Western Andean Slopes during the Late Intermediate Period (1100 – 1470 CE)

Tuesday, October 25

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Mauro Sardela, Materials Research Lab Director, UIUC
TBA

Friday & Saturday, October 28 - 29

Room 101 ISB, all day

TINKER WORKSHOP

Summer Research in Latin America, Graduate Student Presentations

Tuesday, November 1

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

Luciano Nakabashi, Economics, São Paulo University
Poverty and Development: Evidence for a Developing Country

Thursday, November 3

Room 101 ISB, 12pm

Ellen Moodie, Anthropology, UIUC
Desire and anxiety: Notes on encounters between Cuban social scientists and a U.S. Anthropologist

Tuesday, November 8

Room 101 ISB, 2pm

José Carlos Belieiro, Social Sciences, UFSM Brazil
Um novo Capitalismo no Brasil: Fusões e Aquisições no Governo Lula

Thursday, November 10

Room 101 ISB, 12pm

Sean Brotherton, Anthropology, University of Chicago
The Socialist Humanitarian Imperative: The Logic and Practice of Cuba's Quest for Global Health in the Americas.



ILLINOIS REVIEW FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES
LEMANN INSTITUTE FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

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