



University of Illinois
at Urbana Champaign



► Fall 2008 / Spring 2009

LEMANN BRAZILIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE WITHIN CLACS

CLACS is pleased to announce the inauguration of the Lemann Institute of Brazilian Studies (LIBRAS) on October 2009. The University of Illinois received a major gift from Swiss-Brazilian financier and entrepreneur Jorge Paulo Lemann to establish an Institute of Brazilian Studies that will be housed in the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies.

The purpose of the Brazilian Studies Institute is to promote research on Brazil by members of the faculty by encouraging collaborative research between U of I faculty and Brazilian colleagues. In addition periodic conferences on Brazilian topics will be organized and there will be the goal to promote instruction on Brazilian topics in various disciplines including promotion and study of the Brazilian Portuguese language and literature. The institute will also facilitate visits to Brazil by U of I students and faculty, and visits to the U of I by Brazilian scholars and students.

The funds will be used to promote a variety of specific program initiatives, including: an endowed Chair of Brazilian history in the Department of History; an endowed lectureship for the Portuguese language program, a general endowment for one or two distinguished visiting Brazilian professors per year in a variety of disciplines; scholarships for U of I graduate and undergraduate students for "study abroad in Brazil" and for Brazilian exchange students; longer-term leadership fellowships for Brazilian professionals to obtain a professional masters' degree, such as the MSPE program; funds for



Jorge-Paulo Lemann

promoting conferences on Brazilian topics – held both at the U of I and in Brazil; occasional lectures by Brazilian scholars and policy-makers; the publication of edited volumes containing conference papers.

The Institute will intensify and enhance the multi-disciplinary study of Brazil at the University of Illinois, and make our campus one of the premier centers for research and teaching on this emerging power. We hope that a few Lemann Institute programs may begin before the end of this year.

Cover Story FOCUS ON LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Globalization and Latin American Agriculture

by Peter Goldsmith, College of Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences (ACES)

Latin America has emerged as a significant force within the global agri-food system. Agricultural production in the region is growing 3% per year, or 1.5 times the global rate. At the same time, modern food and energy now involve industrialized systems of production. Larger farming units, greater coordination

across the food chain, and global integration operate within a context of greater social and environmental expectations. Meeting these social and environmental expectations challenges the developing countries of Latin America where public and private institutions are weak. The region must now balance

the world's increasing demand for food and fuel, their own ambitions for development, and society's expectations as to the way food and energy are produced and natural resources are used. Such complexities create new strategic challenges not only Latin America's agricultural industries and policymakers,

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Focus on Latin American Agriculture

Globalization and Latin American Agriculture

by Peter Goldsmith

College of Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences (ACES). UIUC



(cont from pg. 1)

but also non-governmental organizations and outside stakeholders who have an interest in the region's practices and development.

The interconnectedness of the modern agri-food system creates a unique environment for an emergent Latin American agribusiness complex. Suppliers, consumers, and stakeholders are increasingly located in different regions of the world. Economic development, for example in Asia, is an urban phenomena, whereby rural workers move to cities. They are more productive, have higher earnings, and change their consumption patterns. The world's increasingly urbanized food system involves the separation of production and consumption. Foodstuffs, like many commodities and products in the global economy, travel greater distances as supply chains lengthen. The phenomenon is known as "food miles." Greater scale, specialization and efficiency are required to competitively serve large and distant markets. Consumers benefit from greater food variety selection and lower prices, but now are less aware of the origins of their food. There are environmental impacts as well, as increasing transportation of commodities, and food products and greater consumption of processed foods involves higher usage of transportation fuels and energy, and increased greenhouse gas production. The structure of the agribusiness complex and the associated institutional developments in Latin America reflect this new reality of international consumerism and environmentalism.

As an example, increasingly many of the commodities and natural resources consumed in Asia, originate outside the region. Wealth increases and local demand outstrip local supply. Developing countries dominate the list of the 30 fastest growing economies. Comprising over 50% of the world's population, these thirty countries have been

growing on average 6% per year since the turn of the century, three times faster than the world as a whole. Consumption patterns change, not only in terms of increased quantities, but there is a shift from starches to protein as world incomes rise. Latin America has emerged as a leading producer and exporter of meat and feed grains. Over the ten-year period of 1995-2005 the global demand for pork and poultry has increased over 60%. Soybeans are a major ingredient of livestock, and are grown on over 94 million hectares world-wide. This expansion in meat demand due to income increases has in turn caused a commensurate increase in soybean production, and an expansion of the underlying land base for production. Soybean hectares expanded by 30 million hectares, two times the size of the state of Illinois, during the period. Two-thirds of that expansion took place in South America, particularly Argentina and Brazil. But interestingly at the same time farmers in the center of the soybean belt of Brazil set aside 10-80% of their land to preserve native forests under a novel public-private program.

China is the birthplace of the soybean and used to be a leading producer and exporter. Now China is by far the world's leading importer, purchasing its needs from the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Globalization has had a dramatic change on where crops are grown, making the Western Hemisphere increasingly the producer of the world's food and the Eastern Hemisphere, the consumer.

In addition to crop expansion, South America expanded its production of meat 6.9 million metric tons (27%), and meat exports 4.9 million metric tons since 2000. So 70% of the expansion of South America's meat production expansion has been to meet the demand of foreign consumers. European consumers are, for example,

increasingly eating Brazilian beef and valuing the healthiness of the region's grass-based diet for cattle. But, increased demand for Brazilian beef causes land use changes to pasture from native vegetation. This has global implications as some of the world's most valuable native biomes reside in Latin America.

Foreign consumers are now directly linked to the agricultural political economy in Latin America. Agricultural development in the United States and Europe occurred in isolation when norms and expectations were different, especially with respect to consumers and the environment. In a globalized world Latin American agricultural development is a much more public event with many more and varied stakeholders and expectations.

Latin American agricultural development is also a very modern phenomenon involving industrial production systems, advanced technologies, greater coordination along the value chain, and much larger units of production. These modern agricultural systems have different economic, social, and environmental impacts compared with the idealized notion of a traditional small family farm. Again the United States and European agricultural development, and their associated institutions and norms, occurred at a time when farms were small, rural populations were large, supply chains were short, and technological sophistication was low. Therefore traditional agricultural policies of the north may not be appropriate for the south. Modern agribusiness growth in Latin America often outpaces government institutions and public infrastructure development. Rapid demand growth world-wide, modern farming technologies, and large tracts of undeveloped land provide the incentives and resources for agribusiness expansion.

(cont pg. 13)

CLACS: Our Mission

We are an interdisciplinary unit within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences that brings together faculty and students who have a common interest in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Through colleges and departments across the campus, we seek to support and enlarge an inter-disciplinary faculty who maintain an active research agenda and teach courses on Latin American subjects. We support faculty and graduate research, travel, and dissemination of research results.

We promote the presentation of Latin American art, literature and, music, and scholarly research to the lar-

ger community through exhibits, performances and lectures. We also assist the Latin American Collection at the University Library in purchasing teaching and research materials. Finally, we sponsor conferences, symposia, colloquia, and outreach activities on current affairs and other matters of scholarly and general interest.

The University of Illinois and the University of Chicago form a consortium that is funded by the U.S. Department of Education and constitutes a "Title VI" National Resource Center in Latin American Studies.

The combined resources of the consortium provide one of the largest

Director's corner

As I write these lines in the midst of the most severe economic slump in the lifetime of more than 90 percent of humans alive today, I am surprised to find myself with quite a bit of optimism about our own work: Latin American studies at the University of Illinois is thriving. Although we face considerable challenges ahead, our campus is currently buzzing with research, teaching and outreach activities related to Latin America and the Caribbean. Our noted and talented faculty is carrying out research from the psycho-social problems of street children in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, to the linkages between the sacred and the environment in classical Maya kingship, the effects of climate change on tree communities in neotropical rainforests in Panama, musical genres and identity politics in Cuba, the history of linguistic contact between Quechua and Spanish in Peru, and the marketing of soybeans in Brazil and Argentina, to name just a few examples. An impressive cohort of several dozen Illinois graduate students each year fans out for pilot or dissertation research throughout the region, from Mexico to Chile, with funding from the

Center and other internal sources or prestigious external fellowships as SSRC, Fulbright, Wenner-Gren and Inter-American Foundation.

Over the past several years our Center has intensified its outreach activities, both to the campus community and to other constituencies throughout central Illinois. The lecture by Naomi Klein in October 2008 about the origins of a ruthless form of capitalism in Latin America was the largest event about our region on campus anyone can remember (see article in this issue). The expansion of our successful "Spanish Story Time" events to several schools in Urbana and Champaign is delivering regular opportunities to young students to listen to Spanish language stories and music. Teacher workshops on Latin America, and our Speaker's Bureau for K-12 schools and community colleges are now bringing the resources of the University of Illinois to interested groups throughout central Illinois. I invite you to visit the web-site of the Center, ever more user-friendly and with lots of information about conferences, fellowship opportunities, and programs of study: it now receives thousands of hits every



Ambassador João Almino de Souza, Consul General of Brazil in Chicago: U.S- Brazil Relations in the 21st Century.

concentrations of human and material resources on Latin America in the United States, with over 120 core faculty, over 11,000 course enrollments, and 700,000 library volumes that constitute one of the three largest Latin American library resources in the nation.



Dr. Nils Jacobsen

year from across the globe.

The most outstanding event for our Center and for Latin American Studies at Illinois during the past academic year is the \$14 million gift by Brazilian entrepreneur and financier Jorge Paulo Lemann to found an Institute of Brazilian Studies. It will be part of the Center and develop a broad gamut of activities including research, teaching and outreach regarding Brazil, bringing distinguished visiting scholars to campus, short and long term fellowships for faculty and students working on Brazil and conferences and publication programs. The Lemann Institute of Brazilian Studies will be inaugurated on October 15, 2009 and our colleague Joseph Love, distinguished historian of modern Brazil, (*cont pg. 13*)

▶ 2008-2009 HIGHLIGHTS



Jose Murillo, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. Joaquim Nabuco and the British Abolitionists. September 22, 2008



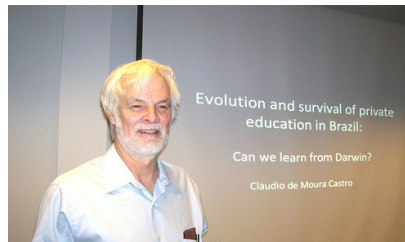
Ambassador João Almino de Souza, Consul General of Brazil in Chicago. U.S- Brazil Relations in the 21st Century. Nov. 11, 2008



Brooke Larson, SUNY-Stony Brook. Archive, School, and Counterpublic: Making of the Aymara Peasant Movement in Bolivia February 26, 2009



Jeffery Lesser, Emory University. Ethnic Militancy in a Racial Democracy: Japanese-Brazilian Identity and Dictatorship, 1964-1974. March 11, 2009



Claudio de Moura Castro, President, Advisory Council of Faculdade de Pitágoras, Brazil. Evolution and Survival of Private Education in Brazil. March 13, 2009



Billie Jean Isbell, Cornell University. Lessons from the Cornell- Peru Project in Vicos. March 17, 2009

FALL 2008 Reception



CLACS ' students, faculty and friends



Samantha Potempa, Kathleen O'Brien with Professor Norman Whitten (Anthropology)



Sandunga's Cuban & Latin American music performance

Students Awards 2009

Awards / Fellowships

- Amy Firestone** (*SIP*)
 - Inter-American Foundation Fellowship (IAF)
- Kathleen O'Brien** (*Anthropology*)
 - Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC)
- Veronica Mendez** (*CLACS*)
 - Yates Fellowship (WGGP)
- Hasan Shahid** (*CLACS*)
 - Brazil Initiation Scholarship (BRASA)
 - National Security Ed Program (NSEP)
 - David L Boren Fellowship (declined)

Eduardo Herrera (*Musicology*)

- 2009 T.W Baldwin Prize for Book Collecting

Winner Undergraduate Paper Prize:

Robert Mackin (*Anthropology*)
 "The North Acropolis: Labor of Kings"

Winner Graduate Paper Prize:

Carolina Sternberg (*Geography*)
 "From 'Cartoneros' to ' Recolectores Urbanos', The Changing Rhetoric of Neoliberal Governance in Buenos Aires"

SPRING 2009 Reception



CLACS MA students with Nils Jacobsen



Angelina Cotler presents a gift to Nils Jacobsen in recognition of his work for CLACS



Andrew Orta and Nils Jacobsen

2008 SPECIAL EVENTS



Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism in Latin America

October 29, 2008

Award-winning journalist and activist Naomi Klein visited the University of Illinois in late October of 2008 to discuss her ideas about the violent roots of neo-liberal political economy in Latin America and the need to build a social movement against capitalist globalization, the topics of her most recent book, *The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism*. Her visit, sponsored by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies and the George A. Miller Committee, provided a timely opportunity to examine the development of the global economic system, given the explosive acceleration of the global economic crisis during fall 2008. In honor of her visit, the Graduate Employee's Organization and several local unions and community groups held a rally on the Quad on the afternoon of October 29.

The Rise of Current Social Movements and Protests in Latin America - Roundtable



Prof. Andrew Orta (Anthropology, UIUC);
Naomi Klein, Journalist;
Prof. Fernando Coronil (Anthropology, CUNY);
Prof. Nils Jacobsen (History, CLACS, UIUC)

NAOMI KLEIN PRESENTATIONS

“Shock Doctrine:

The Rise of Disaster Capitalism in Latin America:”

Impressions from Her Visit to the University of Illinois

by Laura Duros, PhD candidate, History, UIUC

Klein's headline lecture drew an overflow audience in 900-seat Smith Memorial Auditorium. After expressing her excitement at being greeted by protests in honor of her ideas, rather than in protest of them, Klein made it clear that her arguments regarding the rise of what she variously called “disaster capitalism,” “savage capitalism,” “neoliberalism,” and “Reaganomics” were critical to understanding how the world has arrived at its present crisis and how this crisis can be resolved. The earliest example of disaster capitalism and its destabilizing consequences could be seen in the implementation of neoliberal policies of privatization and deregulation in Latin America. Calling these policies the “liberation of the elites,” she claimed that neoliberalism was a fairy tale that equated free markets with freedom and democracy. In reality, she suggested, neoliberalism was a severe shock to any social system promoted by repressive dictatorships in countries like Chile and Argentina. It required some form of violence –whether through natural disaster or through military repression – that shook up a body politic to its very core before the radical capitalist policies could be imposed on a people. To avoid the dangers of disaster capitalism and economic collapse, Klein claimed that we must learn to avoid such “shocks” by creating alternative histories to the neoliberal distortion of collective memory and instead preserve the “real” collective memory. In her opinion, a collective memory of the dangers of disaster capitalism, buoyed by the active mobilization of social protest groups, is critical to fixing the problems of the current economic situation. Klein acknowledged the difficulties in creating this collective memory, but she argued that the present moment, with an economic crisis created by disaster capitalism and the then imminent historic election of Barack Obama, has created the perfect opportunity for change.

Naomi Klein also spoke on the talk show of Champaign-Urbana's NPR station and signed copies of her new book at the Union bookstore before participating in a roundtable discussion on the “Rise of Current Social Movements and Protests in Latin America.” Also participating were Professor Fernando Coronil (Anthropology, CUNY) and Professor Andy Orta (Anthropology, UIUC). The discussion, moderated by CLACS Director Nils Jacobsen, focused on the rise of alternative social movements in Latin America. Following the comments of Orta on Bolivia and Coronil on Venezuela, Klein expanded upon her talk of the previous night to provide specific examples of alternative ways of conceptualizing and organizing the world, as opposed to the current capitalist system. In particular, Ms. Klein highlighted the role of indigenous movements as well as other social protest groups and the need for these protest movements to continue their mobilization after winning power. For Naomi Klein, the current world climate presents an opportune moment for the creation of alternative histories and alternative visions of the world, without the dangerous and destabilizing presence of disaster capitalism. However controversial, these ideas have sparked conversation and intellectual discussion on our campus.



Naomi Klein Book signing

Illini Bookstore. Oct. 30, 2008

Tinker Workshop

Summer 2008 on

Pre-Dissertation Field Research

October 24-25, 2008

The workshop showcases graduate students' travel research in Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula. Supported by a grant from the Tinker Foundation, the program is designed to encourage preliminary travel and exploratory fieldwork by graduate students in any field who are in the process of defining their future research and/or PhD proposals.



Picture from Monica Yañez-Pagans. Bolivian market



GLOBAL AND LOCAL GEOGRAPHIES

Moderator: Faranak Miraftab
Urban & Regional Planning

Sara Ortiz-Escalante, Urban and Regional Planning. "Local Government Response to Violence against Women: Evaluating Response and Prevention Initiatives in Vilafrance del Penes, Spain."
Erinn Nicely, Geography. "Appropriating Spaces: Global Geographies of Fair Trade Production and Consumption."
Carolina Sternberg, Geography. "The Geographic Contingency and Spatiality of Neoliberal Governance. The Case of Buenos Aires and Chicago."
Jordi Honey-Roses, Urban and Regional Planning. "Adaptive Management for River Restoration in the Llobregat River Valley, Spain."



ENVIRONMENT AND HABITAT

Moderator: James Dalling,
Plant Biology

Rodolfo Martinez-Mota, Anthropology. "Effects of Habitat Disturbance on Stress Levels and Parasite Infections in Black Howler Monkeys (*Alouatta Pigra*) in Southern Mexico."
Nicoletta Righini, Anthropology. "The Importance of Diet, Food Choice, and Nutrition in the Feeding Ecology and Conservation of Black Howler Monkeys (*Alouatta Piagra*) in Southern Mexico."
Catherine Bechtoldt, Ecology, Evolution and Conservation Biology. "Predicting Avian Diversity Patterns and Response to Land Use Change for Conservation Planning: Multi-scale Ecological Niche Modeling in the Central Brazilian Amazon."



STATE AND NATIONALISM DISCOURSES AND REGULATIONS

Moderator: Nils Jacobsen,
History, CLACS

Pilar Eguez, Anthropology. "Prostitution, Theatre and the State: Regulating Bodies and Public Spaces in the Fin de Siecle, Havana."
Sally Perret, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. "Discourses on Hunger in Post-War Spain."
Laura Duros, History. "Popular Nationalism in Colombia: Protest against the United States in 1909."
Andy Eisen, History. "Imagining, Enforcing and Crossing Mexico's Northern Border, 1920-1964."



SPANISH VARIETIES IN MEXICO AND PERU

Moderator: Jose Ignacio Hualde,
Spanish, Italian, & Portuguese

Amy Firestone, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. "The Impact of Urban Migration on Quechua Language Use in Arequipa, Peru."
Claudia Crespo, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. "Andean Migrants as Sellers in Lima's Food Markets."
Claudia Holguin, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. "Mexican Spanish Intonation: Perceptions of the Northern Mexican Accent."



EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN PERU AND BOLIVIA

Moderator: Anna Maria Escobar,
Spanish, Italian, & Portuguese

Monica Yañez-Pagans, Agriculture and Consumer Economics. "Indigenous Bilingual Education in Bolivia."
Kate Grim-Feinberg, Anthropology. "Rituals of Citizenship: Indigenous Peruvian Schoolchildren's Constructions of Self in Society."
Joel Zovar, Anthropology. "Scripting the Face of a Nation: The Construction and Use of Aymara Indigenous and Political Identity in the Bolivian Museum Complex."



SEARCHING IDENTITY

Moderator: Ellen Moodie,
Anthropology

Kari Zabler, Anthropology. "Preliminary Fieldwork at San Jose de Moro, North Coastal Peru"
Anthony Jerry, Anthropology. "Locating Identity: The Tracing of Racial Subjectivities within the Costa Chica, Oaxaca."
Peter Tanner, Art History. "Lost Portraits: An Analysis of Reflective Portraits Taken by Grete Stern."
Christine Lasco, Agriculture and Consumer Economics. "Estimating the Supply Response of Sugarcane Acreage in Brazil."

Spring 2009 CONFERENCE:

Latin American Revolutions And Civil Wars Before Mass Politics, 1810-1910: Towards New Interpretations From The Political Culture And Social Movements



Dr. Julio Cotler, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima, Peru

A symposium held at the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies on April 2-4, 2009 brought together 15 leading historians and social scientists from Latin America, Europe and the United States working on political cultures and social movements in Latin America during the first century after independence. Responding to the new scholarship on nation-state formation, citizenship, electoral politics and gender and racial orders in the region, symposium papers and lively discussions sought to revise the conventional view that nineteenth century political violence in Latin America held little importance beyond intra-elite power struggles.

Papers discussed the new political imaginaries embraced by revolutionaries, different justifications for violence corresponding to various notions about constitutional order, modes of recruiting partisans for revolutionary struggles, and the linkage between local and national political struggles. The symposium confirmed that revolutions and civil wars were major occasions of broadening political participation of subaltern groups (blacks, Indians, small farmers, artisans) in the course of the nineteenth century.

It is planned to publish the papers, in late 2009 as CLACS Working Papers electronically, and later as a print volume.



Sonia Alda Mejías, Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado, Madrid & Julio Cotler



Dr. Julio Cotler & Hilda Sabato, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina



Mair Saul, Anthropology, UIUC ; Clement Thibaud, Université de Nantes, France & Sonia Alda Mejías



Nils Jacobsen & Cecilia Méndez, University of California at Santa Barbara

FACULTY AWARDS



Eduardo Fradkin
Physics

American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

AAAS Fellow

From Engineering at Illinois News:

"Election to the American Academy is an honor that acknowledges the best of all scholarly fields and professions. Among the academy's 210 other new fellows are U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Nobel laureate Nelson Mandela, Civil War Historian James McPherson, and actors Dustin Hoffman and James Earl Jones. They will be inducted Oct. 10 during ceremonies at the academy's headquarters in Cambridge"



Alejandro Lugo

Anthropology and Latina/Latino Studies

**Border Regional Library Association
2008 Southwest Book Award for:**

Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts: Culture, Capitalism, and Conquest at the U.S.-Mexico Border

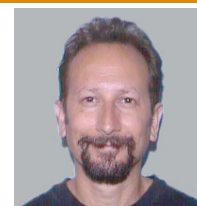


Marcelo Bucheli

History and Business

**Center for Advanced
Study Fellowship, UIUC**

Fellowship provided to a limited number of associate and assistant professors.



Oscar Vasquez
Art History

UIUC

IPRH/ FAA

Faculty Fellow

"Graffiti's Palimpsests: A brief moment in the history of representation (1970-2008)" is a manuscript project examining graffiti as a palimpsest; as a practice read through extant models of social, historical or visual theory in the late 20th century. This will be a history of graffiti as advantaged moments and responses by groups in the face of competing discourses.

▶ New Faculty



Elizabeth Lowe, PhD

Director of the Center for Translation Studies

Elizabeth's research interests include inter-American literature, translation and reception theory and terminology. Her major teaching areas are literary translation, translation theory and practice, and terminology and computer-assisted translation. Her research interests include Inter-American literature, translation and reception theory and terminology. She also has an interest in indigenous languages of the Americas and language policy.



Ann Schneider, PhD

Visiting Assistant Professor of Latin American History

Anne received her Ph.D in Latin American History at the University of Chicago in August 2008 with a dissertation titled, "Amnestied in Brazil, 1889-1995." Her dissertation research was supported by both SSRC and Fulbright-Hays fellowships. Earlier she earned a BA in English and Spanish from Creighton University, and two MA degrees: one from Creighton University in Theology, and the other in Latin American Studies from the University of Texas, Austin. Her doctoral dissertation is an imaginative and highly innovative work on changing practices of granting amnesty to military and civilian officials of old regimes after episodes of major regime change in Brazil, from the overthrow of the empire in 1889 to the end of the institutionalized military regimes of 1964-1985 and the reestablishment of democracy in that year.



Kirstie Dorr, PhD

ASST PROF, Gender and Women's Studies Program and Latina/Latino Studies.

Kirstie Dorr received her Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in Comparative Ethnic Studies. Her research interests include transnational and critical race feminism, American/ethnic studies, critical geography and spatial theory.



Andrea Martens, PhD

Assistant Professor in International Agribusiness Management Assistant Professor in Strategy

Andrea received her Ph.D. from 2008 University of California at Berkeley in Business and Public Policy in 2008. She grew up in Germany, Chile, and Indonesia. This led to her interest in reducing income disparities across countries.

She believes that the main vehicle for this is ensuring a positive business environment. While working as a consultant at McKinsey & Co., she was offered to teach Introductory Economics and then decided to pursue a Ph.D. in Business and Public Policy.



Regina Garcia, MFA

Assistant Professor, Theatre

Born in Santurce, Puerto Rico, Regina attended Sarah Lawrence College and New York University's Department of Design for Stage and Film where she received her MFA in Scenic Design. Regina is a Fellow of the NEA/TCG Career Development Program for Designers and is also a recipient of a Princess Grace Award in Scenic Design for her work with Pregonos. She recently received a Latino ACE Award for her designs for *Borinquen vive en el barrio*.



Margarita Teran-Garcia, PhD

Assistant Professor Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition.

Margarita was born in Santurce, Puerto Rico and received her Ph.D. from the University of Texas in 2001 and her M.D. from the National Autonomous University, UNAM, Mexico City in 1989. Her interests lie in human nutrition; gene-nutrient interactions of humans; the role of genetic and environmental influences on the development of obesity. She is currently working on a project related to health issues using information from her collaborators in Mexico, collecting and analyzing data.



Flavia Andrade, PhD

Assistant Professor of Kinesiology and Community Health

Andrade's research interests focus on demography, aging and population health, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. She has published several articles on Brazilian demographic aspects. In her current research, she examines the interactions among aging, disability, obesity, and diabetes mellitus in Latin America and the Caribbean. She has also been interested in how early in life experiences can affect later health and socioeconomic outcomes. Her research interest in aging and the life course also extends to the analysis of living arrangements and social support of older adults.



Lia Nogueira, PhD

Assistant Professor Agricultural and Consumer Economics

Lia received her PhD from Washington State University, in Economics in 2008. Her research interests include international trade, econometrics, industrial organization, with a focus on barriers to trade, food safety and policy analysis.



Irene Small, PhD

Assistant Professor of Art History

Irene V. Small specializes in Modern and Contemporary Art, and is currently working on a book focusing on experiments in participatory art by the Brazilian artist Hélio Oiticica in the 1960s. She received her Ph.D. from Yale University in 2008, where her dissertation research was supported by a Getty Research Institute Predoctoral Fellowship and a Dedalus Foundation Ph.D. Fellowship. Her research interests include spectatorship and the work of art's address of its viewer, modernism in a global context, problems of formalism and method, and the social history of art.

Professor R. Tom Zuidema

Emeritus Professor of Anthropology and Professor at the Center for Advanced Study

by Angelina Cotler, CLACS



Prof. Zuidema

Professor Zuidema started his professional career as a student focused on Southeast Asia with the goal to become a civil servant in Indonesia, the former Netherlands Indies. His preparation combined, on the one hand, languages from Indonesia, anthropology, history, archeology, Chinese and Arabic cultures and on the other hand, a study of Western and Indonesian laws and economics.

Originally, he prepared to write a doctoral thesis on a theme subject in Indonesian anthropology history but as the country became independent in 1951, he was unable to go there to do fieldwork. His professor, de Josselin de Jong advised him to study the social organization of the Inca Empire, one reason for that advice being that he was, as an anthropologist and linguist, was one of the few Dutch originally trained as a Americanist, having worked in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean. Even though he was going to study the social organization of the Incas, he was always expected to do modern fieldwork anthropology in South America or in the Andes. Big influences for him was anthropology from Brazil, the works of Curt Nimuendajueiman Daiu studies on the Bororo, Jake Tribes, and the early studies of Levi Strauss on South America. They mostly directed his interest to the subject that he was going to study in the Andes.

His scholarship on Inca society began in 1951. In 1962 he published his dissertation on The Ceque system of Cusco. The social organization of the capital of the Inca Empire, dealing with the organizational framework of the royal city of Cusco and, by extension, the whole of the Inca Empire before its destruction by Francisco Pizarro and his brothers in the years 1532-1534.

His book on *The Ceque System of Cuzco* (1964) was later translated into Italian (1971) and Spanish (1995), the latter with a new evaluation of the problem. His lectures on Inca civilization, delivered in 1984 at the Collège de France, Paris, led to his book on *La Civilization Inca au Cuzco* (1986) and were also published in both Spanish (1990) and English (1990). A collection of his earlier articles appeared also in his book *Reyes y Guerreros* (1989). His recent publications are mostly related to Andean concepts of time. This year, his book on the calendar in Cuzco as used by the Inca bureaucracy and in rituals will be published in Peru in Spanish under the title *El Calendario Inca: Tiempo y Espacio en la Organización de ritual en Cusco. La idea del pasado*. The reconstruction is primarily based on the rich but very dispersed information found in the old Spanish chronicles on the Incas but also with support from archeological evidence. Having obtained this reconstruction of an original calendar, different from what the Spaniards imagined it to be, Prof. Zuidema's present focus is on pre-Hispanic textiles that in their outlay represent different kinds of precise calendars.

Even though he retired several years ago, he continues to be a very prolific scholar. Professor Zuidema has had many positions in his career: Curator of the South and North American Collection at the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde in Leiden, Netherlands; Professor at the University of Humanga, Ayacucho in Peru, and at the University of Texas, Austin; Associate Director at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in Paris, Professor at the Collège de France and of the University Paris X in Nanterre. Further he taught at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, at Harvard University, and at the Facultad de Ciencias Latinoamericanas in Quito, Ecuador. He was a Visiting Scholar at the Getty Center for the History of Art and professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru.

Prof. Zuidema was appointed by Queen Juliana to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences. Among the many awards that he received are the Francois Premier Medal of the Collège de France and honorary degrees from the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru (1993), Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima (2003) and the Universities of Ayacucho (1995) and Cuzco (2006). That same year of 2006 the Congress of Americanists honored him. Besides his professorship in the Center of Advanced Study here in the University of Illinois, the University of Bologna, Italia, where he lectured from 2001-2007 also appointed him to life membership in its Center of Advanced Studies. In 2008 the Peruvian government awarded him the decoration of the Orden del Sol in the Degree of Commander (see pictures), the highest honor.

Condecoration, Orden del Sol in the Degree of Commander



P. Michael McKinley Ambassador of the United States of America in Lima, Peru; Tom Zuidema; Jose Antonio Garcia Belaunde, Minister of International Affairs, Peru

Prof. Zuidema started teaching socio-cultural Anthropology at the University of Illinois in 1964. Among the many students he trained with an Andean focus are Catherine Allen, Professor and chair of the Elliott School International Affairs at the George Washington University; Gary Urton, Dumbarton Oaks professor in the Archeology.

2008-2009 BROWN BAG LECTURE SERIES

Thursdays at Noon

SPRING 2009

TU January 29; Richard Flamer, The Chiapas Project

Hypocrisy on the Border

TH February 5; Augusto Espiritu, Department of History, UIUC

The Flexibility of American Empire: Legacies of 1898

FR February 6 (Talk organized with the European Union Center)

Karen Alter, Associate Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University

Nature or Nurture: Judicial Lawmaking in the European Court of Justice and the Andean Court of Justice. Karen J. Alter and Laurence Helfer (Vanderbilt Law School)

TH February 12; William Castro, Dept of Spanish, Italian & Portuguese, UIUC

Indigeness without Indigeneity/Indigeneidad sin Indigenismo: The Case of Two Creole Central American Writers and/at the Limits of 'the Nation'

TH February 19; Raul Santos, Department of Economics, University of Sao Paulo

The Ascend of Brazilian Economic Discourse in the XX-century

TH February 26; Brooke Larson, Department of History, SUNY-Stony Brook

Archive, School, and Counterpublic: Making of the Aymara Peasant Movement in Bolivia

TH March 5; Vanessa Landrus, Assist. Prof. of Spanish,

Eastern Illinois University

Women's Journalism in 19th Century Argentina

TU-WED March 10-11; Jeffrey Lesser, Prof History and Director Tam Institute

for Jewish Studies, Emory University

Tu March 10

Jewish Culture and Society

How the Jews Became Japanese and Other Stories of Nation and Ethnicity

Wed March 11

Ethnic Militancy in a Racial Democracy: Japanese-Brazilian Identity and Dictatorship, 1964-1974

TU March 17, 2-4pm; Billie Jean Isbell, Prof. Anthropology, Cornell University

Lessons from the Cornell Peru Project in Vicos

TH March 19; Irene Coromina, Assist. Prof. of Spanish,

Eastern Illinois University

Early Twentieth-Century Argentine Literature and Popular Culture: the Picaresque and the Tango

MO APRIL 13, 3-5pm; Luis Millones, Professor,

Universidad de San Marcos, Lima, Perú

Después de la Muerte: El Infierno, el Purgatorio y el Limbo en el Pensamiento de los Países Andinos

TH April 16; Brandt Peterson, Assist. Prof. Anthropology,

Michigan State University

Mestizaje, Ambivalence, and the Measure of Indigeneity in El Salvador

TH April 23; William Hope, Ph.D. Anthropology, UIUC

A Social History of the Cuban Guajira Guantanamo

TH April 30; Samantha Potempa, M.A. Latin American Studies, UIUC

Indigenous self-Representation in the Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE) Website



BBS October 17, 2008. Randal Johnson presentation on Brazilian Cinema's Global Dilemma

FALL 2008

TH September 4; Pedro Mateo, Ph.D. Linguistics, University of Kansas

Nominalization in Q'anjob'al

TH September 11; Sarah Rowe, Ph.D. Candidate, Anthropology, UIUC

Politicizing the Manteño Community: Identity (Re) Production in Late Prehispanic Coastal Ecuador

TH September 18; Sarah Stigberg, Ph.D. Candidate, Art History, UIUC

A Marvelous Collection of People

MON September 22, 12-2pm; José Murilo, Professor of Brazilian History,

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

Joaquim Nabuco and the British Abolitionists: Tactics and Vision

TH September 25; Brian Montes, Ph.D. Candidate, Anthropology, UIUC

We Are Maya: The Production of Post Caste War Maya Identity in Quintana Roo Mexico

TH October 2; Sheila Markazi, Molecular and Cellular Biology, UIUC

Engineers Without Borders Guatemala Project: Water Sustainability in a Rural Maya Community

TH October 9; Hasan Shahid, Latin American Studies, UIUC

Muslim Identity in Buenos Aires

TH October 16; Flavia Andrade, Prof. of Kinesiology and Community Health, UIUC

Gender Differences in Disability and Personal Care Assistance among Older Adults with and without Diabetes in Mexico

FRI October 17, 12-2pm; Randal Johnson, Prof. of Spanish and Portuguese,

University of California, Los Angeles

Brazilian Cinema's Global Dilemma

TH October 23; Diana Arbaiza, Ph.D. Candidate, Spanish, Italian & Portuguese, UIUC

"Pasenme ustedes el limeñismo:" Spanish Language and Hispanism in the Work of Ricardo Palma

TH November 6; Jennifer Manthei, Prof. of Anthropology,

University of Illinois Springfield

Discourses of Hope: Brazilian Girls Talk about Race, Guys, and Careers

TH November 20; Yolopattli Hernandez, Ph.D. Candidate,

Spanish, Italian & Portuguese, UIUC

Controlling Moving Bodies: Sixteenth-Century Visual and Textual Representations of the Indigenous People in Colonial Peru and Mexico

FR November 21; Augusto Espiritu, Prof. of History, UIUC

American Empire: The Career of a Concept

TH December 4; Jose Cheibub, Prof. of Political Science, UIUC

Electoral Effects of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: The Impact of Bolsa Família on the 2006 Presidential Elections in Brazil



Dean Easter interview. November 2, 2008

Robert Easter has worked in the University of Illinois' College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences since 1976, starting as an Assistant Professor of Animal Sciences and, since 2002 as the Dean of this large and diverse College with over 200 faculty members and research projects ranging from horticulture to biofuels, genomics, nutrition and juvenile delinquency. There has always been Latin American students in ACES, more from Mexico (supported from by "Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología," the national scientific research support institution) in the early years. In the last decade, Brazilian and Argentine students are more common. Easter stressed that both the students and the faculty from Latin America who have been working in the College are generally of a very high caliber, with excellent training from their home countries.

Eugene Davenport who founded the college in 1867 set the tone for these close ties from the very beginning. Even before coming to Illinois, Davenport helped establish the University of São Paulo's School of Agronomy in Piracicaba, Brazil. According to Easter, today the close relationship between both universities ranges from engineering to agronomy and economics, including cooperation on biofuel research.

In the late nineties, UIUC signed a collaborative agreement with the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), Argentina. The partnership worked well for about three years, but after Argentina's economic collapse in 2001, INTA had no capacity to function and as a result that relationship disappeared. Today, Easter is glad to report that in 2007 the university and INTA entered into new conversations and as a result collaborative efforts have increased.

Illinois' Strong and Deep Ties with Latin America in the Field of Agricultural Research and Education An interview with Robert Easter

Interim Provost & Dean of the College of Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences (ACES)

Argentina and the US produce some of the same agronomy products, like cattle. In many cases, both countries' cattle are derived from the same fathers because of the widespread use of internationally available semen. Therefore many cattle have half sisters and brothers, half a world away. Most US cattle eat a corn-based diet while the Argentinean cattle eat a mostly grass-based diet, in Argentina, INTA Balcarce, outside of Mar del Plata, has a fantastic extensive grassing system. This situation has presented researchers with a unique opportunity; at the university's Institute of Genomic Biology we have the capabilities to research how particular genes affect quality eating characteristics and growth efficiencies.

Brazil is also a country with which US growers have strong ties with and in which some have had concerns about competition in various world markets; especially with regards to soybean production. Easter commented, "We and Brazil are very interested in putting soybeans into the European and Asian markets." One challenge facing farmers wanting to sell in European markets stems from the many rules regulating genetically modified crops. As a result we see the emergence of alliances among growers to work on these issues.

Another area of Latin America of growing importance to UIUC is Honduras and the El Zamorano School. In the 1920s the United Fruits Company built an educational unit to support the banana industry in the region. Over time it developed into the El Zamorano Pan-American School of Agriculture in Honduras. Dean Easter describes it as "the best agricultural school in Latin America." There, there are about 1000 students from a mix of backgrounds and situations who receive scholarships. They study for half of the day and the other half of the day they work. As a result the students

receive training in various aspects of agriculture from planting to processing.

ACES has different projects with El Zamorano, the food science division in El Zamorano has a UIUC alumni as its head, an ACES graduate student, and one faculty member is working jointly at both institutions on nutritional projects. An interesting dimension is that many of US companies, especially meat and dairy companies are looking for managers in this part of Latin America. The US company Smithfield Food, which produces 25 % of the pork in US, has half of their managers coming from Latin America, and El Zamorano is a major source for their personnel.

Collaborative projects continue to increase between Latin America and Illinois. The College of ACES has faculty regularly traveling as consultants to Colombia, Mexico, and Costa Rica. Looking towards the future Interim Provost Easter describes the possibilities as, "very significant, particularly dealing with Brazil and Argentina." Within agriculture, the future work force issue is labor management, rather than hand labor, "Our department of crop science struggles to get students; no one wants to be a farmer these days." But there is support for individuals who plan to go into agricultural fields, "Two companies have given us [ACES] 1.5 million dollars to support students that want to have a career in plant breeding."

In Latin America, a lot of large corporations, especially from Brazil and Argentina, are looking for young people who are still engaged with agriculture, particularly agricultural engineers. Corporate offices of these companies in Latin America view the population of agriculture students from Brazil and Argentina with great promise because of their experience and background. Looking towards the future Interim Provost Easter thinks, "We are going to see ourselves doing a lot more interaction with them."

Taxes on Agricultural Exports in Argentina: Causes and Consequences of a Major Political Crisis

by Cesar Ciappa, PhD'06. Agricultural & Consumer Economics, ACES. UIUC



During March of 2008, an attempt to increase the tax on agricultural production exports sunk Argentina into a debate with infinite political and ideological ramifications. As a result, farm production and particularly grain and meat marketing was suspended for 120 days affecting the most important value-added chain in the country (and one of the world's largest suppliers of agro-industrial commodities).

The agro-industrial chain in Argentina produces 18.5% of GDP, occupies 35% of the labor force, generates fiscal income equivalent to 12% of GDP (40% of total tax collection). From the value added in the chain, 33% is exported (56% of total Argentine exports), generating a yearly inflow of US \$20 billions into the country.

During second half of the twentieth century, the farm sector in Argentina was affected by a complicated system of interventions and restrictions, and agricultural trade remained lethargic until the decade of the 1990s, when the elimination of these restrictions contributed to the transformation of the sector into one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy.

In late 2001, Argentina suffered one of the deepest political and financial crises of its history. At that time the circumstances forced the government to undertake a large currency devaluation and the imposition of export taxes on the main agricultural products. The decision did not generate important resistance among farmers since the increase in the exports taxes was in part compensated by the greater purchasing power of the dollars received from exports.

The main goal of the tax was to stabilize the critical financial situation of the federal government. However, given the impact of food expenses on the people's income, the implementation of such taxes on food exports would create a gap between the local and international prices. This helped to attenuate the impact of the devaluation on the internal food prices that affected real wages and poverty.

In early 2002 the tax was set at 20% of the FOB price for various grains and was kept at that level until January of 2007 when the rate on soybeans was increased to 24%. Towards November 2007, consider-

ing the important price increases in the international grain markets, the federal government decided to increase the tax rate again to 35% for soybeans, 32% for sunflowers, 28% for wheat and 25% for corn.

Even though taxes were increased several times during 2007 international prices helped the farmers to get reasonable profits. But on March 11th of 2008, *resolución 125* was promulgated. The resolution introduced a new method to determine the tax rate on agricultural exports in which the rate was linked to the price level of the commodities in the international markets. The export tax rate would now rise and fall according to international commodity prices. Given current price levels, the rate for soybeans was set at 44%.

The federal government argued that considering the "extraordinary profits" generated by high international prices and the high exchange rate, there was room for promoting a more progressive income distribution centered on a plan of public policies financed by revenues from the rising export taxes. Additionally the new scheme would allow isolating local commodity prices, avoiding international "food inflation".



Farmer's strike. "Piquete" of farmers at Coronel Pringles, Buenos Aires, Argentina. May 27, 2008

But the farmers insisted that the high exchange rate was no longer applicable given the persistent cost inflation during the last years. They also argued that the extraordinary profit did not exist given the increase in the prices of the main production inputs. The farmers' associations launched a series of protests, strikes and road blockages against the government

measure that lead to the closure of the most important routes and highways in the main production areas. Although the objective concerning food inflation was reasonable, the argument of the extraordinary profit was false.

This was the starting point of a conflict that divided the entire society during four months and had significant political and economic consequences. From the political point of view, the conflict led to a considerable deterioration in the image of the President who had won the election only 5 months before. In addition to that, the conflict generated a fissure in the governing coalition when the Vice-President and President of the Senate - considering the social mobilization generated by Resolution 125 among farmers and their middle class urban supporters - voted against the president's proposal to pass the law introduced to ratify the executive resolution.

From the economic point of view, one of the most important consequences of the resolution was the elimination of the Argentine futures market, essential for commodity price discovery and an important tool for risk management in the whole food chain. But the most important consequence was the sudden steep drop of economic activity in practically all of the cities in the production zones. Those regions were paralyzed when the heart of their economy, the farmers, started the protests and strikes.

The consequences of this massive conflagration continue until today. Although the farmers won the first round in the conflict, the international financial crisis that hit commodity prices during the fall of 2008, is seriously affecting Argentine farmers, generating important losses for many of them. The other looming problem for the near future is that the combination of local uncertainty (mainly due to politics) and the low international prices can cause an important decrease in planting area during the new campaign. Since Argentina is currently suffering its worse drought of the last 20 years, the perspectives for the 2009 harvest are not promising. Farmer associations are starting to call for a lowering of the current level of export taxes in order to regain some of the lost profitability.

Cover Story Focus on Latin American Agriculture

Conference on Energy and Development: Comparing Brazil and The United States

This conference was co-sponsored by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies of the University of Illinois and the University of São Paulo and was held in Ilha Bela (São Paulo) on November 21 – 24, 2008. There were 40 participants and 23 papers were presented by 13 Brazilians and 10 by non-Brazilians – of which 7 by University of Illinois faculty.

The topics covered included the impact of the recent oil shock, energy and income distribution, energy and inflation, energy and trade, the regional impact of energy policies, corn-based vs. sugar-based ethanol, etc. - A volume based on the conference is being prepared and has already been accepted for publication by Routledge and should appear in late 2010.

This collection of essays examines the growth of the Brazilian energy sector - most especially its bio-fuel industry - from various angles. These include its impact on the country's general eco-

nomie growth, on government finance and price stability; on world food prices; on the distribution of income; on the distribution of land; on employment; on the environment, including climate change; on the agricultural sector, including the tradeoff between bio-fuels and food prices; and on the balance of payments. To provide comparative perspective, some of the essays concentrate on the U.S. experience, where the growth of ethanol was based on corn, which was much less efficient than ethanol based on sugarcane.

The conference and resulting collection of essays shows the complexity and interdependence of the issues involved in moving a society reliant on non-renewable energy sources to one based on alternative sources of energy. A particular lesson to emerge is that Brazil, in pursuing a flexible mix of fossil fuels and bio-fuels, has greatly diminished its dependence on exogenous energy shocks, thus setting an example



Christine Lasco (ACES) in Brazil

for both rich and developing societies. The US experience has been more problematic. Nevertheless, as the discussions reveal, recent years have seen unprecedented progress in trying to reduce US reliance on fossil fuels. Over the last decade the two countries have become the world's largest producers of ethanol. Brazil's ethanol boom has been spearheaded by the domestic development of flex-fuel cars, a technology which the U.S. is keen to adopt. Unlike the U.S., the Brazilian quest for self-reliance in energy has been boosted by recent discoveries of vast offshore oil fields.

Director's Corner (cont from pg. 3)

will be its founding director. The Institute will contribute to making Illinois one of the premier centers for Brazilian studies in the country.

This summer my term as Director of CLACS comes to an end. I have greatly enjoyed the past six years focused on advancing Latin American and Caribbean Studies at Illinois. The best part of the job has been meeting and working with all of you, faculty colleagues, students and friends of the Center, learning about your ideas and projects, and trying to help just a little bit to facilitate your work and create a space for interdisciplinary discussions. Whatever we have accomplished has been due to the wonderful team at the Center: amazing Angelina Cotler,

indefatigable Alejandra Seufferheld, the incomparable quechuista Clodoaldo Soto, and the warm and caring Gloria Ribble. A big THANK YOU to them all!

I am pleased to announce that Andrew Orta, my friend and Andeanist colleague from the Department of Anthropology, will be taking over as Director of CLACS in August 2009. His vision and leadership will help keep Latin American and Caribbean Studies strong at Illinois. As we approach 50 years of the existence of the Center in 2014, we at Illinois are in a good position to continue making major contributions to understanding and interacting with this wonderful region of the world.

Cover Story (cont from p g. 2)

The private sector, for example in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil, settled and cleared lands, long before the presence of government regulation, oversight, enforcement, transportation infrastructure, or public educational and research institutions.

As a result government intervention to address public goods such as the needs of small and landless farmers, protecting the heritage of native cultures, environmental stewardship, effective courts and jurisprudence often lag a very active agribusiness sector.

Private intervention in general, and public-private partnerships in particular, have emerged as a unique response to assist governments in providing much needed services and infrastructure in rural Latin America.

▶ CLACS 2009 Graduates



WILLIAM HOPE
(PhD. Anthropology '09)

"Donde Nace lo Cubano: Aesthetics, Nationalist Sentiment, and Cuban Music Making."

I look forward to continue working with CLACS as instructor of the LAST 170 "Introduction to Latin American and Caribbean Studies."

M.A. Graduating



JOHN ANTIA
(M.A.)

"Echoes from the Past: Phases of Colombian Military Assistance"



CELESTE RADOSOVICH
(M.A.)

Dancing "Latin": Performance, Latinidad and Salsa Dance in Champaign, IL



MIRIAM ZAMBRANA
(M.A.)

"The Impact and Practice of Santeria among Practitioners in Puerto Rico"



SAMANTHA POTEPA
(M.A.)

"Indigenous Self-Representation in the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador Website (CONAIE)"

▶ ALUMNI NEWS

STEPHANIE MOORE
(BA, History '87)

Stephanie defended her history Ph.D. dissertation entitled "The Japanese in Peru, 1899-1950: Local Conflict, Geopolitics, and the Construction of Anti-Japanese Sentiment" at the University of California San Diego in March 2009.

She recently presented a paper "Imperialism via the Womb: Gender, Eugenics, and Anti-Japanese Sentiment in Peru, 1900-1950" at the Western Association of Women Historians Conference.

Her article "Gender and Japanese Immigrants to Peru, 1899 through World War II" is forthcoming Spring 2009 in the University of California World History Workshop's Scholarship Repository."

JACKSON FOOTE
(B.A., History '06)

Jackson Currently works in St. Louis as head of development at Citizens for Missouri's Children, the state's leading child advocacy group.

Before coming to CMC, Jackson was an organizer with the Missouri Public Interest Research Group, where he worked with students in St. Louis to plan and develop grassroots advocacy campaigns.

ARIEL YABLON
(Ph.D., History '02)

Recently published "Disciplined Rebels: the Revolution of 1880 in Buenos Aires, Argentina" (Journal of Latin American Studies 40:3, 2008). After holding an assistant professorship at the University of New England, Maine, for four years, he has returned to Buenos Aires, Argentina. He currently teaches at Universidad Torcuato di Tella and works on a documentary series on the history of Argentina in the Twentieth Century for Argentina's public television.

JULIETA FRANK
(PhD., ACES' 08)

Julieta received her PhD in Agricultural and Consumer Economics and is currently a Professor in the Department of Agribusiness and Agricultural Economics at University of Manitoba, Canada.

MICHELLE WIBBELSMAN
(PhD., Anthropology '04)

Michelle Wibbelsman works as a Research Fellow at the Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas, Austin and as an adjunct faculty at St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas.

NORMA SCAGNOLI
(PhD., ED' 07)

Norma Scagnoli works as eLearning Specialist for the College of Business at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where she plays a key role in faculty development and integration of technology in classroom teaching and learning. Norma has extensive experience in online education as instructor, administrator and researcher. She worked as Program Coordinator for CTER one of the first online masters program at the University of Illinois. Norma has a Ph.D. in Human Resource Development from the University of Illinois, a Masters degree in Education with specialization in Instructional Technologies, and a Bachelor's degree in English as a Foreign Language.

JULIAN NORATO
(PhD., ENG' 05)

Julian Norato works as a Senior Research Engineer, Champaign Simulation Center, Caterpillar Inc.

Prominent Latin American Alumnus

Architect Cesar Pelli

On October 2008 Pelli comes to the U of I for the inauguration of the Business Instructional Facility (BIF), the first Green building on campus, designed by Pelli Clarke Pelli Associates



Arch. CESAR PELLI in his visit to the University of Illinois. October 16, 2008

Cesar Pelli (1926-) was born in Argentina where he grew-up and studied Architecture.

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1995 selected Pelli as one of the 10 most influential living American architects. In 1989 the association recognized Pelli and Associates with award for Excellence in Architectural Design. In 1996 the University of Illinois recognized Cesar Pelli through its Alumni Achievement Award. In 2008, Yale University bestowed to Pelli an honorary doctoral of arts degree for his work in architecture. He has also received the prestigious Illinois Medal.

Highlights of his career include serving as the former dean of the Yale School of Architecture, the design of several exceptional buildings in the united states and abroad including the Petronas Towers in Malaysia. Pelli has also published eight book of architectural theory.

In October, 2008 Cesar Pelli came to the University of Illinois, with Rafael Pelli and Fred Clarke, for the inauguration of the Business Instructional Facility (BIF), the first "Green" building on the U of I campus certified through Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) using sustainable design elements and environmentally friendly features.

Can you tell us about yourself as a Latin American at US?

I was born, raised, and studied architecture in Tucumán, Argentina; located at the north-west next to the Andes. In Tucuman I had an extraordinary and very good foundation in architecture. I first came to the US with my wife, for nine months, on a scholarship for a Masters in Architecture at the U of I. After graduation I worked for two years with a very good and prestigious architect firm in Finland, Eero Saarinen. Since then I have continually received jobs and here I am fifty-three years later.

When you studied architecture at the U of I, were there other Latin-American students?

At the time when I studied at the U of I, in 1953, there were not other Latin students in architecture, but there were Cuban students studying medicine. In 1953 I had offered to work to Cuba, but I was not accepted, because of the corruption that was in the Cuban government at this time. In architecture there were international students from three other countries; Egypt, Sweden, and China. I worked specially with Professor Richardson, a very good person, who was in charge of the Graduate Architecture Department. He was an associate of the firm that built the Sears Tower.

The idea of adapting buildings to their surroundings seems to also have been inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright?

Frank Lloyd Wright without a doubt was a genius that could grasp the best of a place and transform it in his own way, above all nature, and to respond to the nature at the same time.

Eero Saarinen responded to the urban contour/ environment. He competed in 1922 to design the Chicago Tribune building, but he lost because the people that voted decided on another building style, instead of choosing a building that blended well with its environment.

Do you think that the design principles that you used in US can be applied to Latin America?

Clearly of course, we are building in Latin America. Last week I was in Buenos Aires, Argentina. There we are finishing a corporate high-rise building,, the Repsol-YPF tower, located in Puerto Maderos. We did design two universities campuses in Argentina. One is the Universidad Siglo 21 in Cordoba, Argentina, which has two areas that connect the buildings with open spaces. The second one that we designed was a modest building for the city of Rosario, Argentina, that currently provides services to the community, such as medical, dental, and social services.

What can be done to apply the ideas of Sustainable Architecture to our everyday lives?

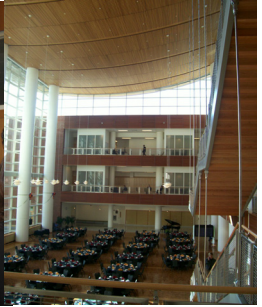
First, it is very important that the general public are conscience of the importance of sustainability, and are aware that we need to do something. If that consciousness becomes the general mindset, then that mindset is what will lead the public's support of sustainable buildings.

What are some ways to apply the ideas of sustainable architecture to places with fewer resources, such as those in Latin America?

Consciousness and intention are very important; a lot can be done using very simple elements. Many things that are often lacking when wanting to construct a sustainable building is due more to the building 's system & design, then with the use of exotic materials. Also, in Latin America the labor costs associated with construction is considerably less. The use of Passive Solar Systems is very important for sustainable buildings, for example, the use of hang outs, which transform a screen of ten feet into a passive element that provides shade. This is the most basic concept that is used when teaching passive design, the use of orientation, shades, insulation, and ventilation. Another useful element for insulation is the use of two or three pairs of glass layers in windows. In the sustainable architecture movement, materials that conserve energy are crucial.



Inauguration of the BIF Pelli with two U of I Argentinian alumni



Main Hall Business Instructional Facility (BIF)



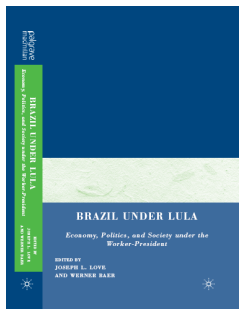
Business Instructional Facility (BIF) Green Roof



Business Instructional Facility (BIF) courtyard. Glass wall facing South

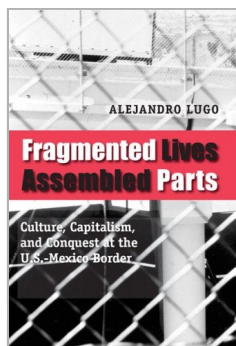
▶ Book Releases

CLACS FACULTY



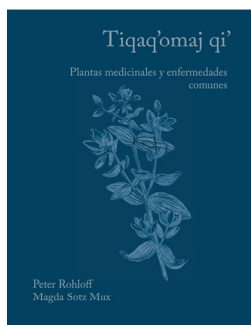
Brazil Under Lula
Economy, Politics, and Society
under the Worker-President
Joseph L. Love & Werner Baer
(Editors)
Publisher: 2009 Palgrave Macmillan

Multidisciplinary analysis of the impact of the government of President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and his Workers' Party on Brazilian economy and society.



Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts
Culture, Capitalism, and Conquest
at the U.S.-Mexico Border
Alejandro Lugo
Publisher: 2008 University of Texas
Press

By comparing the social and human consequences of recent globalism with the region's pioneer era, Alejandro Lugo demonstrates the ways in which class mobilization is itself constantly being "unmade" at both the international and personal levels for border workers.



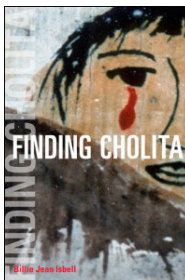
T'iqaq'omaj qi'
Plantas medicinales y enfermedades comunes
Peter Rohloff & Magda Sotz Mux
Publishers: 2009 Wuqu' Kawoq & CLACS

Cosponsored by CLACS; this book is the result of work in the altitudes of Kaqchikele in Guatemala. For two years the authors lived among "comadronas", naturalists, Mayan spiritual guides, and sick patients. Because it is written in two languages, Spanish and kaqchikell, it could be used in classes of kaqchikel alphabetization.

ILLINOIS PRESS

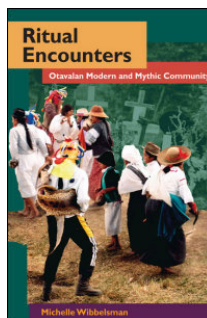
Series
Interpretations of Culture in the New Millennium

General Editor: **Norman E. Whitten, Jr.**



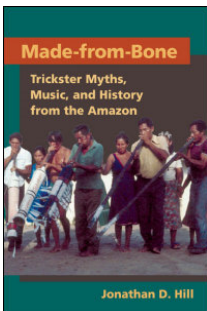
Finding Cholita
An exceptional story of survival
and redemption in the Andes
Billie Jean Isbell
Publisher: 2009 University of Illinois Press

Finding Cholita is a fictionaied ethnography of the Ayacucho region covering a thirty-year period beginning in the 1970s. It is a story of human tragedy resulting from the region's long history of discrimination, class oppression, and the rise and fall of the communist organization Shining Path.



Ritual Encounters
Otavalo Modern and Mythic
Community
Michelle Wibbelsman
Publisher: 2009 University of Illinois Press

The mythic roots and modern future of Ecuadorian indigenous communities in the twenty-first century, this book examines ritual practices and public festivals in the Otavalo and Cotacachi areas of northern Andean Ecuador's Imbabura province. Otavaleños are a unique group in that they maintain their traditional identity but also cultivate a cosmopolitanism through frequent international travel. *Ritual Encounters* explores the moral, mythic, and modern crossroads at which Otavaleños stand, and how, at this junction, they come to define themselves as millennial people.



Made-from-Bone
Trickster Myths, Music, and History
from the Amazon
Jonathan D. Hill
Publisher: 2008 University of Illinois Press

Primordial, mythic narratives from the indigenous Wakuénoi of South America, available in English for the first time ever. *Made-from-Bone* is the first work to provide a complete set of English translations of narratives about the mythic past and its transformations from the indigenous Arawak-speaking people of South America.

Mexico's Summer of Discontent:

Summer Research at Illinois about the 1968 Olympics and Political Violence

by Dr. Julia Sloan, Assistant Professor of History, Cazenovia College

Two of the most significant developments in the history of post-Revolutionary Mexico collided in the fall of 1968. In that period, a student-led social protest movement and the government-sponsored preparations to host the Olympic Games, vied for the attention of the nation and a place in charting its future. While not necessarily ideologically incompatible, these two struggles, one to reform the government and the other to present Mexico to the world in the best possible light, were at tactical and logistical loggerheads. Protests that routinely brought tens of thousands of youth out into the streets and plazas of Mexico City while those streets and plazas were being readied to host tens of thousands of foreign visitors during the Olympics made confrontation virtually inevitable. That confrontation came on October 2, 1968 when government forces violently suppressed the student movement in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas. The Tlatelolco Massacre, as this event has come to be known, left a still undetermined number of people dead, ostensibly ended the student movement, and cleared the way for the Olympics to proceed unencumbered by protestors. Thus, to understand either of these events fully, the student movement or the Mexico City Olympic Games, one must understand their uneasy coexistence throughout the summer and fall of 1968. To that end, I came to the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign in the summer of 2008 to use the university

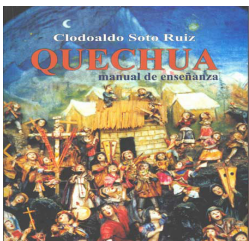
libraries and archives to investigate the events of 1968 in Mexico. In addition to the vast holdings of the university libraries, the university archives were of particular importance to my project because they contain the papers of Avery Brundage, University of Illinois alumni and head of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) when Mexico bid for and hosted the Olympics in the 1960s. The Brundage Collection provided a wealth of information on the selection of Mexico to host the 1968 Games, the ideals motivating Brundage, the inner-workings of the IOC, the inner-workings of the Mexican Olympic Committee, and the response within the Olympic community to the student protests and Tlatelolco Massacre.

The Brundage Papers reveal a man ardently committed to maintaining an arguably outdated vision of Olympic idealism, an International Olympic movement deeply fractured by geopolitical considerations, and a host city/country working feverishly to meet its international obligations and transcend its international reputation. Brundage's steadfast commitment to amateurism, his perception of the Olympics as non-political, and his efforts to extend the Olympic movement and spirit to previously unrepresented or under-represented parts of the globe (like Latin America) frequently elicited controversy within the Olympic leadership and exacerbated Cold War tensions as well as those between the North American core and the

global south. The documents detailing international political conflicts reveal deep fissures between national Olympic Committees over such issues as race and ideology. Further, the Brundage Collection contains countless expressions of consternation over Mexico's selection as the 1968 host city as well as an equal number of assertions of confident readiness from Mexican officials. Throughout, one fact is plainly evident; Avery Brundage was an unrelenting advocate for Mexico's bid to get the games and never wavered in his public support of Mexico's preparations.

Thus, the Brundage Papers help round out the picture of Mexico 1968 by providing a wealth of information about all aspects of Olympic preparation from political wrangling to propagandist advertising all undertaken against a backdrop of popular protest. Examination of these papers makes clear the inextricable interconnectedness of the Olympics and the student movement, not simply in terms of time and space, but also in terms of politics, finance, and international status. The opportunity to come to the University of Illinois and utilize the resources in its libraries and archives thanks to a fellowship from the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies provided access to this crucial collection of documents and as such was a great boost to my study of 1968.

Quechua at CLACS



Professor Soto's Quechua Book: Manual de Enseñanza

For more than 20 years CLACS has offered Quechua language classes at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Sixto Clodoaldo Soto, a socio-linguist, and highly skilled experts in web-based course development.

This online course is designed to be delivered in an asynchronous, paced format. Students are not required to log-on to the computer at a set class time, and therefore can work through the material in a self-paced manner, with specific completion dates for chapter modules, quizzes, and exams.

“ARI! Yachakusunchik runasimta!”

Means:

YES! We are learning Quechua!

Approximately pronounced:

[yatdzakusuntzik runasimta]

The 'r' in Quechua is a flap, like the sequence 'tt' of the American English 'Betty'.

Quechua is spoken by 8 to 10 million people in the Andes and Amazonian regions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and in parts of Bolivia and Argentina, and it is the largest Native American language in the Americas.

The Center now offers regular Academic Year and Summer classroom sessions and an on-line four semester course developed by an expert team consisting of our Quechua instructor,

YOU CAN DO BETTER THAN HIM! LEARN QUECHUA!

Quechua is the most widely spoken Native American Language with more than 8 million speakers in the Andean Region

The Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies offers beginner, intermediate and advanced courses in Quechua for graduate and undergraduate students

Register for Fall 2009 for LAST 445 CRN 30777

For more information go to www.clacs.illinois.edu
Or call (217) 333-3182

CLACS OUTREACH

www.clacs.illinois.edu/outreach/about

Outreach at CLACS is a service-oriented program funded through a Title VI Federal Area Studies grant. It is designed to increase public knowledge about Latin America and the Caribbean and Latin American and Caribbean peoples and cultures. During this year our programs included:

CLACS K-12 Educators Outreach: Teachers Workshop, Teaching resources, CLACS library, and Speakers Bureau. Participation at Schools's International Fairs, and Global Fest.

Children & family Outreach: Spanish Story Time, School-to-Library Spanish Time, Family Care & Share Spanish Time.



Teachers Workshop participants

2009 Latin American Teachers Workshop

“Building Bridges”: The Diversity of Latin American Cultures

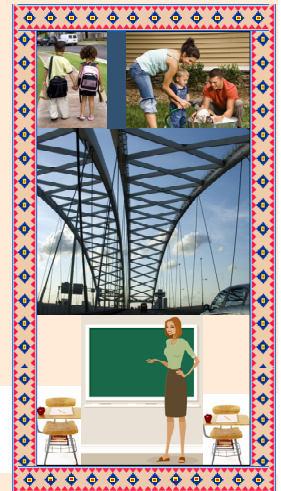
Nineteen educators from schools from seven Central Illinois cities participated in the workshop. All participants received 7 CPDU's credit hours.

The program included :

The Diversity of the Latin American Roots, Languages, Lifestyle, People's and Food Contributions Worldwide, and Teaching Resources.

The speakers were UIUC Faculty/Grad students and educators for Urbana & Champaign School Districts:

Angelina Cotler (CLACS) , Sarah Rowe (Anthropology), Jovita Baber (History) , Anna Maria Escobar (Spanish,Italian,Portuguese), Claudia Fradkin (Unit 4), Joyce Bezdicek (Education, USD116) Lucia Maldonado (USD116) , Maria Cardoso (USD116) Edna Viruell-Fuentes (Latino/Latina Studies Program) Eliana Rosales (FSHN) , Paula Mae Carns (LAC Library) Clodoaldo Soto (CLACS) , Nils Jacobsen (History, CLACS)



Singing during lunch time

Thank you to each speaker for your valuable presentation!

The 2010 Latin American Teachers Workshop will be on Saturday April 10th

Please, let us know your Latin American teaching interest to: clacs@illinois.edu.

For registration: <http://www.clacs.illinois.edu/events/specialevents/>

Spanish Story Time

Since October 2006, children of different backgrounds have participated in the Spanish Story Time, a bilingual program that combines Latin American stories, music, and crafts.

CLACS organize Spanish Story Time the second Saturday of each month from 2 :30 to 3:30 p.m. at The Urbana Free Library.

THANK YOU!!! MUCHAS GRACIAS!!!

CLACS would like to give a special thank you to all the people who made SST possible telling the stories, playing music or doing the craft:

Ayda Parra; Paula Norato & Julian Norato; Eduardo Herrera; Samantha Gardiner; Patricia Guzman; Gabriela Seufferheld; Lindsay Pycik; Gabriela Calzada & Mauricio Villamar; Mayela Diaz Mirón; Verónica Mendez & Eric Johnson, Ernesto Cuevas and; Sebastian, Jonathan & Javier Seufferheld,.

A Special Thank you to Barb Linter, Shih Mei Carmody, and the Urbana Free Library for their support.



SST at the Urbana Free Library



Music at the Spanish Story Time

► 2008 - 2009 OUTREACH with U of I Extension

In the School Year 2008-2009 CLACS developed programs for K-12 students and families with Julia Bello-Bravo, from U of I Extension. The programs include, Theater Workshop for Middle School students, School-to-Library Spanish Time, and Spanish Time with Family Care and Share.



Morning group

Theater Workshop

for Middle School Students

"Tales in the Theatre and Theater in the Tales"

Ernesto Galindo Perez presented two sessions of the bilingual and interactive Theater Workshop on March 7, 2009 at the Krannert Performing Arts Center.

In the workshop participated nine students in the morning session, and twenty-two in the afternoon session. Each participant choose a character to represent.

Thank you to Samuel Smith, the Krannert Performing Arts Center, and La Casa Cultural Latina for their support!!!



Characters representation



Final performance



Interaction at the afternoon session



Urbana Free Library (UFL) tour

School-to-Library Spanish Time (S-LST)

The goal of School-to-Library Spanish Time is to encourage elementary school students to discover literature, enjoy reading and at the same time learn about Latin American culture.

School teachers and librarians bring children to the Library for bilingual storytelling (Spanish/English), crafts, and music.

The program was held at the Urbana Free Library (UFL) with Leal School students; at the B.T. Washington (BTW) school Library and the Douglas Branch Library with BTW K-3 students from the University of Illinois Student Opportunities for *After-school* Resources (SOAR) program.

Thank you to Shih Mei Carmody from the UFL, Amanda Raklovits from the Douglas Branch Library, and Lila Moore and Ann Bishop from the SOAR after-school program.



Leal Scholl First grade at the UFL



S-LST T at the BTW School Library



S-LST at BTW with SOAR afterschool program

Spanish Time with Latino Family Care & Share

Latino Families Care and Share is a program affiliated with Hope Community Health Center, co-sponsored by Parents Care and Share, Girl Scouts and CLACS.

The program has presentations on family functioning, health education and Spanish Time (ST) for children and adults.

Thank you to Suzanne Lino and Dr. Cristina Medrano from Hope Community Health Center.



Spanish Time at "Dia del Niño" celebration

Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

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TO:

ALUMNI NOTES

Send Us Your Notes

We would love to hear from Latin Americanists/ Caribbeanist alumnus for inclusion in our Alumni Notes. Please send us by e-mail, fax or mail, your news along with the degree(s) earned, years of the degree(s), your current affiliation and contact information:

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- ◆ Phone
- ◆ Address
- ◆ City/State/ZIP
- ◆ E-mail
- ◆ Year of Graduation
- ◆ Degree
- ◆ College
- ◆ Current Affiliation

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