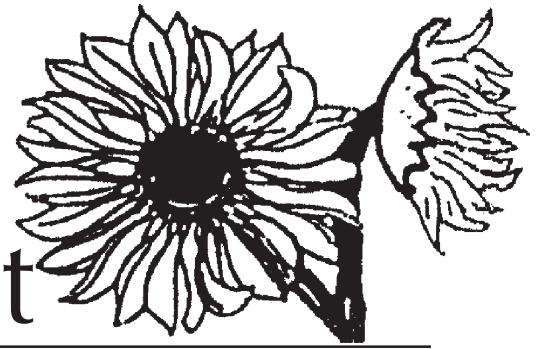


The Kansas Latin Americanist



Newsletter of the University of Kansas Center of Latin American Studies

1440 Jayhawk Blvd., Suite 320 - Lawrence • KS • 66045 - 7574 • (785) 864-4213 • latamst@ku.edu • www.ku.edu/~latamst

ANDEAN SCHOLARS DISCUSS THEIR SCHOLARSHIP

By Erin Adamson

Scholars of the Andean and Amazonian worlds converged at KU February 23 to 25 to share their research with fellow professors, students and community members at the conference “The Andean World: Environment, Identity and Nation Building.”

The conference brought together KU faculty, 22 guest scholars from institutions across the United States, and seven Peruvian scholars. Sponsorship of the conference was provided by The Center of Latin American Studies, Hall Center for the Humanities, Center for International Business Education & Research (CIBER), KU International Programs, U.S. Department of State, and U.S. Department of Education Title VI.

A formal banquet February 23 at the KU Alumni Center kicked off the event and allowed participants the opportunity to meet each other over a delicious meal. Professors Brooke Larson, history, the University of Connecticut, and Hildegardo Córdova Aguilar, geography, the University of San Marcos and University Católica in Lima, presented the keynote address at the banquet. Both spoke of the importance of continued scholarship on the Andean and Amazonian regions, and the growing importance of those regions within a global context.

During the next two days, scholars participated in eight panel presentations at the Hall Center Conference Hall. Panel topics were Archaeology, Culture and Environment; Power and Gender in Peru; Transmigration and Nation Building;

(see Andean Conference on page 9)

Director: Elizabeth Kuznesof
Associate Director: Peter Herlihy
Office Manager: Judy Farmer
Editor: Terena Silva

FROM THE DIRECTOR’S DESK

By Peter Herlihy and Elizabeth Kuznesof

It may sound silly to say that this year the Center of Latin American Studies (CLAS) finds itself “internationalizing” its programs and activities but that is precisely what is happening. Our activities echo Chancellor Hemenway’s advocacy for international experiences in higher education: “No one,” he said, “graduate or undergraduate, should receive a degree from KU without some kind of international experience.” In 2005, KU received the Senator Paul Simon Award for Campus Internationalization from NAFSA (North-Central Accreditation Board, the largest professional organization for international educators in the world), a strong hallmark of success.

Educators and policy makers agree that international education is no longer a backseat issue, rather one of crucial importance for the future of the United States and world community. Area centers like CLAS are experiencing a “**renaissance of relevance**” in a world fraught with intelligence failures, international misunderstandings, and ethnic conflict.

(see Director’s Desk, page 8)

CONTENTS

ANDEAN SCHOLARS	1
MEXICAN EJIDO	2
OUTREACH COORDINATOR.	2
COSTA RICA	3
MEXICAN HOLIDAY	3
EL PAPATURRO	4
BRAZIL AND EMBRAER	4
A LETTER FROM ABORAD.	5
FULBRIGHT-HAYS	5
WORLD FORUM	6
WENNER-GREN AWARD	6
SPANISH CLUB	7
FACULTY ANNOUNCEMENTS	20
BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT	22
BABY NEWS	23

DO NEOLIBERAL LAND REFORMS MEAN DEATH TO THE MEXICAN EJIDO?

By John Kelly, Peter Herlihy, and Jerry Dobson

University of Kansas Geography Professors Jerome Dobson and Peter Herlihy (Associate Director of the Center) began an international collaboration in 2005. It is a partnership between the American Geographical Society, the U.S. Foreign Military Studies Office, and the Mexican Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP) to bring together students and faculty from four universities in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. The collaboration will create a comprehensive national geographic information system (GIS) database that focuses on how neoliberal changes in Mexico's property regime will affect indigenous culture and land use. The project represents the initial step toward reviving research by university scholars to provide "open-source intelligence" on different regions of the world.

Project Leader Jerry Dobson conceived the project because he was troubled by U.S. intelligence failures and related conflicts around the globe. Most of the missing knowledge is not insider information that should be classified. Dobson, president of the American Geographical Society, says, "What's missing is open source geography of the type we teach routinely in regional geography courses, and it's based on the type of fieldwork and data analyses that geographers do routinely in every region on earth. I firmly believe the only remedy is to bring geography back to its rightful place in higher education, science policy, and public policy circles." The prototype research project, *México Indígena*, is directed by Herlihy.

Herlihy and Dobson have been joined by Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada) Geographer Derek Smith and KU Geography doctoral student John Kelly. By far the most important collaboration has been with UASLP, Mexico, where Miguel Aguilar Robledo has presided over the creation of one of the fastest-growing university academic departments in Mexico that includes anthropology, geography and history. Herlihy and Robledo have forged a link between the both universities, sharing equipment and office space, exchanging ideas through seminars and conferences, and committing graduate students and (see Mexican Ejido, page 13)

CENTERS GAIN OUTREACH COORDINATOR

By Erin Adamson

Many Latin American events at KU are now being recorded through photography and video thanks to the addition of Tatyana Wilds to the University staff.

Wilds, who holds a degree in graphic art from Washburn University, joined KU in October 2005 as the outreach coordinator for the centers of Russian, Eastern European, and Eurasian Studies; Latin American Studies, East Asian Studies and African Studies. Her goal is to make the area studies centers more visible on campus and in the community, create videos promoting the centers' work, and make the Global Sources newsletter and other materials available online.

"I am hoping to make it more visual, more modern," she said.

Wilds spends 50 percent of her time creating outreach materials for CREES and uses the other half of her time helping the four centers coordinate their resources and producing the Global Sources newsletter.

The position of outreach coordinator fits Wilds well because of her own international experiences and her professional background in education and the arts. Wilds obtained a master's degree in art education in her hometown of Krasnodr, Russia, which is located near the borders with Georgia and Ukraine, and worked as a teacher and as a manager and outreach coordinator with a charitable organization.

(see Coordinator, page 19)

Below: Tatyana in her office.



COSTA RICA GREETES KU JOURNALISM STUDENTS

by Linda Lee

Linda Lee, associate professor in the School of Journalism, will lead a group of students to Costa Rica in June to participate in the International Media and Marketing Communications summer course. She also led the program back in 2003.

The 15-day program is a hands-on, culture-based examination of media outlets in the capital city and marketing communications at both agencies and corporations. Lectures, site visits, and presentations will cover several leading industries in Costa Rica and focus on eco-tourism. Students will gain an international perspective on print, broadcast and online media, public relations and advertising.

In addition to daily seminars and site visits, students will have the opportunity to travel to significant cultural and historical sites in and around San José, as well as to participate in excursions to the Arenal Volcano, Rincon de la Vieja National Park, Tortuga Island, and a one-day river rafting trip. "This is a three-hour course on steroids," Lee said.

After the class ends June 21, Lee will remain in San José to conduct interviews for a research project on the culturally-sensitive marketing communications campaign that introduced Tropical brand fruit drink. The new product is from *Florida Bebidas*, Costa Rica's largest beverage company. Professor Lee received a General Research Fund grant to conduct the research this summer.



Above: Students on the 2003 journalism class at Cafe Britt.

Right: KU journalism students interview the marketing manager of Cafe Britt in June 2003.

BRINGING NEW LIFE TO A MEXICAN HOLIDAY

By Angie Spehar

Many people automatically assume American holidays are celebrated around the world. However, we would be sorely mistaken to believe this idea. It may come as a shock, but there are fascinating things taking place in our world to help enrich our lives. At the Center of Latin American Studies, it is our job to expose the community to events taking place in Latin America. Therefore, today's lesson: *el Día de los Muertos*.

The Day of the Dead, which is actually two days, falls on November 1st and 2nd. This holiday is the equivalent to All Saints Day and All Souls Day in the Catholic religion. The date for this traditional Mexican holiday is no coincidence. In pre-Colombian Latin America, death was celebrated instead of being feared. When the Spanish came over, the indigenous people were forced to convert to Catholicism, so they simply used the Spanish holidays as representations of their own beliefs. As a result, these two days celebrate the life of loved ones. It has become a holiday filled with ancient traditions and Catholic rites. The celebration usually begins on the eve of November 1st, with families honoring the spirits of their loved ones. Each family creates an altar in their home to call the spirit of the deceased. Colorful flowers are placed around the altar, along with candles lighting the way home for each spirit. Favorite foods, drinks and special items are brought to the altar to be important in death. For the Mexican culture, life is not over once you die; it is simply another step in the process. Once the altar is complete with all the decorations, including skulls and pictures of the deceased, families travel to the graves of their loved

(See Mexican Holiday, page 13)



EL PAPATURRO: LAWRENCE'S SISTER CITY

By Jeff Utter

During and after the Salvadoran Civil War of the 1980s, many poorer, smaller communities began organizing an effort to enhance solidarity and international awareness of their war-induced difficulties. This was impressively achieved with very little support from the Salvadoran government. As part of these efforts, many Sister Cities were set up — mostly in college towns in the U.S. — by Salvadorans struggling for a better way of life.

Lawrence is a Sister City to El Papaturro, a community of about 350 people. This community was repopulated on November 25, 1991 by Farabundo Martí Liberación Nacional (FMLN) ex-guerrillas and Salvadoran refugees returning from Honduras. For the second year in a row, a delegation of KU students visited El Papaturro to continue the dialogue about their struggle.

This year's trip was coordinated by Nick Brown, the only returning delegate from last year's visit. As a member of this delegation, I have developed a profound respect for the people of and surrounding El Papaturro and their way of life. The following paragraphs are an attempt to highlight the most meaningful aspects of this inspiring experience.

Jesse, our 23-year-old guide from Maine, greeted us at the airport. He has volunteered in El Salvador for four years and introduced himself on the bus by saying "Hello, my name is Jesse, and I'll be your...Jesse."

(See El Papaturro, page 14)



Above: The delegation of KU students who contributed to the community of El Papaturro, El Salvador.

BRAZIL, EMBRAER AND THE GLOBAL AVIATION INDUSTRY

By Alex Sphar

During the 2005 spring semester, the KU Graduate School of Business in conjunction with the Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER) offered an eight credit-hour course to provide an in-depth look at the global aviation industry, with a particular focus on Embraer — Brazilian Aeronautic Company. The Global Research Integrative Project (GRIP) is an analysis of Embraer and its position within the aviation industry, vis-à-vis many of the aviation firms located here in Kansas.

In order to fully understand Embraer, it was necessary to develop an understanding of both the aviation industry and the specific environment in which Embraer operates, which includes Brazilian politics, economics, and culture.

We began with studies about the global aviation industry, including the main competitors in each of the market segments, which are broken down by size. The Brazilian firm Embraer manufactures regional jets with between 30 and 120 seats. Its main competitor in this market segment is Canadian Bombardier. Our understanding of the aviation industry was further developed by visits to two of the manufacturers located in Wichita: Cessna and Boeing. Through our meetings at these firms and with the help of KU alum and Cessna's Director of International Finance, David Glassner, we were able to plan and prepare for our visit to Brazil and Embraer. Glassner was also the facilitator for the meetings held in Brazil and Kansas.

(See Embraer, page 15)



Left: Students visited São Paulo's Teatro Municipal while in Brazil.

FULBRIGHT-HAYS GROUP TAKES FORM

By Brent Metz

The Center, under the leadership of Adriana Natali Sommerville and Brent Metz, has steadily been making progress in planning the Fulbright-Hays Group Study Abroad to Guatemala for K-12 and community college teachers. The project will take 14 teachers to Guatemala for five weeks with a focus on multicultural education, especially Maya educational programs. The group will visit seven towns over a 4-week period and live with Mayan families for part of the time. On weekends, the group will explore Guatemala's famous markets, lakes, volcanoes, and historic sites. Ultimately, the teachers will collect experiences, photos, recordings, and cultural artifacts to create curricular units for their own courses and for internet dissemination to other teachers of international studies.

A committee of faculty and administrators have selected the 14 teachers from a very strong pool of 28 candidates. Selection prioritized teachers with little travel experience, with good ideas about how they would use the trip in their teaching, and with outstanding letters of recommendation, among other factors. We are very fortunate to have contracted Bonnie Orozco, a Spanish instructor from Ellsworth High, as our leader for construction of the curricular units. Ms. Orozco has experience from a Fulbright-Hays Group Study Abroad in 1994. We have procured the services of Maya activist and former KU Kaqchikel Maya instructor, Pakal B'alam, as events coordinator. Current KU Kaqchikel Maya instructor, Maya activist, and linguist, Ixkusamil Alonzo Guaján, will serve as the Spanish instructor for the trip. The Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de *(see Fulbright-Hays, page 19)*

A LETTER FROM ABROAD

by Anita Herzfeld

Buenos Aires, March 26, 2006

Dear everyone,

As many of you know, I am spending my spring semester on sabbatical in Argentina. Returning to my native country and my mother tongue after an absence of forty years has meant a somewhat difficult readjustment to (un)familiar faces and blurred places, now changed by time and distance. Even though I have come and gone many times during this interim, this is the first time I have spent a prolonged amount of time in my native Buenos Aires.

But when one has come and gone many times, the reconstruction becomes more complicated. When you leave a place definitely, you cannot go back to what is left behind because what you have left will never be the same. It is the price paid for being away. From a distance you fabricate fantasies about your return, whimsical dreams which depend a great deal on the geographic and psychological place where you are. When you are away, the memories of the quotidian leave their mark, condition your memory and mix themselves with your recollections. Thus, at different times and from different latitudes, you make up the distant country and you remember it as you need it.

In addition, if you consider that your mother tongue is an essential element of your identity, it is as colored by your anxiety as your home country itself. As you go in and out of a language, you feel you are not at home in either anymore. It does not sound automatic any longer. It acquires a less familiar meaning making words more valuable: you weigh every word's semantic load and you acquire a new vocabulary.

(see Letter, page 19)

FULBRIGHT GUATEMALA RECIPIENTS

ASHLEY GORNEY - GREAT BEND HIGH SCHOOL, GREAT BEND	LINDA MANLEY - EISENHOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL, TOPEKA
BONNIE OROZCO - ELLSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL, ELLSWORTH	LISA VALENTE - KICKAPOO NATION SCHOOL, POWHATTAN
CRISTIE BARRON - JCCC, OVERLAND PARK	MARY RICKLEY - CHAPMAN MIDDLE SCHOOL, CHAPMAN
ERIC STAAB - SOUTH GRAY HIGH SCHOOL, MONTEZUMA	PEGGY SORENSON - FREE STATE HIGH SCHOOL, LAWRENCE
JAMES LIOTTA - LONDON MIDDLE SCHOOL, TOPEKA	RACHEL FLASTER - HARMONY MIDDLE SCHOOL, OVERLAND
JANE MUSGROVE - HOPE LUTHERAN SCHOOL, SHAWNEE	PARK
JENNIFER HENDRIX - CIMARRON HIGH SCHOOL, CIMARRON	SUSAN LIOTTA - LONDON MIDDLE SCHOOL, TOPEKA
KRISTIN LEE - SANTA FE TRAIL ELEMENTARY, SHAWNEE	
MISSION	

POLYCENTRIC WORLD SOCIAL FORUM: CARACAS

By Marc Becker

As has happened every year for the last six years, at the end of January people from around the world gather in the World Social Forum (WSF) under the slogan “Another World is Possible.” The goal of the forum is to provide a space for social movements and civil society to reflect and strategize on ways to confront neoliberalism and militarism.

After meeting four of the last five years in Porto Alegre, Brazil, the forum moved this year to a new “polycentric” model of meetings in Mali, Venezuela, and Pakistan. The meetings originally were planned to be held simultaneously, but finally the Mali and Venezuela forums were held sequentially to the one in Pakistan, which was postponed until March.

The Venezuela forum (also known as the second Americas Social Forum, after a similar hemispheric meeting in Quito, Ecuador two years previous) began on January 24 with a massive rally through the streets of the capital city of Caracas. Over the next five days, delegates gathered at about 2000 workshops, panels, and sessions to discuss and debate a wide variety of social, economic, and political issues.

(See Social Forum, page 17)

LAURA HERLIHY WINS WENNER-GREN GRANT

Laura Herlihy, KU Latin American Studies Lecturer, was awarded a 2006 Wenner-Gren Individual Research Grant Award in Anthropology. This May, she will begin her research project, “Motherhood and Self-Determination: Indigenous and Afro-Caribbean Women Leaders on the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast.” In the past 25 years, Atlantic Coast women have catapulted from their positions of leadership in matrigroups to high political offices. Herlihy will collect testimonials of Miskitu and Creole women leaders; highlighting the domestic world where they grew up in and their involvement with the Nicaraguan revolution (1979-1990) and international NGOS. Herlihy will also employ a comparative approach, contrasting what she calls “ethno-feminism” along the Atlantic Coast with “indigenous feminism” among the Zapatista women in Chiapas.

WHAT I DID LAST SUMMER

By Nyana Miller

Every day this summer I woke up while the sun was still creeping over the Nicaraguan horizon. Light would stream in my window, through the hanging laundry and the iron bars. I would stretch my back, which was constantly sore from sleeping on that old cot, and I would lift the mosquito net and start my day.

Before the other staff members from Save the Children Organization rose, I looked over the list of things to do and assigned tasks to those who were around. Most days I either went, or sent someone, to meet a sick volunteer at the clinic. Some days there would be a long list of chores in preparation for a training workshop or a special activity that was coming up. Everyday I confronted obstacles that challenged me to learn more about myself and the place I was; to reach out to new people, to question underlying assumptions in the way things are routinely done, and to replace habit with innovation.

The result of my summer was the most profound satisfaction I have ever experienced. Our programs empowered 41 young Nicaraguans to learn and talk about AIDS, a topic previously obscured by social taboo. A group of women, many of whom experienced domestic violence, organized themselves to form a sewing cooperative. It was an opportunity to learn a new trade and enjoy a positive, all-women environment. Various communities started or improved schools or libraries for local children. Moreover, the 55 volunteers embarked on that journey which is well known to any Latin American Studies student. They gained an appreciation and an admiration for cultural diversity that will enrich the rest of their lives.



LATIN AMERICAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

By Angie Spehar

The academic year proved to be once again successful for the Spanish and Culture program offered through the Center of Latin American Studies. The program continues to be offered at Corpus Christi's, Pinckney, Hillcrest, and Saint John's elementary schools. The positive results obtained were possible, in part, because of the valuable help of the new teachers: Maggie Groner, Jackie LaVoie, Joanna Pergande, Max Paley, Margaret Grattan, Gloria Diaz, Fatima Rodriguez, Allison York, Lindsey Rohwer, Sarah Garlow and Angie Spehar. Though not all of the program teachers are teachers by profession, the majority have some sort of previous classroom experience and the willingness to lead the children in a valuable and fun experience of language learning. The children were split into separate classes according to grade level, and each class was age appropriate.

The program aims to integrate culture into the classroom through taught vocabulary. Topics of discussion include colonization and the origins of Spanish in the Americas, schooling, the monetary system and economies, women's roles at home and in society.

Through the teachers' knowledge and creativity, close monitoring from the Center of Latin American Studies and help from parents at each school, the program continually provides the same quality of teaching and learning year after year.

While the benefits to the children are anticipated and explicit, the teachers also gain positive experiences that may not be as predictable. The biggest benefit is that it allows students to become active members of the Center and to become involved in the local community. Through the hard work and dedication of the teachers, the participating students have learned a great deal about Latin America, making us look forward to next year!

(end)

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES CHANGES PATHS

By Tom Reid (Class 2004)

Without a doubt, stumbling into Latin American Studies at KU was one of the best things that happened to me as an undergraduate. I have said it before and will continue to say it. I took a wide variety of courses and left the university with three different majors: Latin American Studies, Environmental Studies and Spanish. I began as an Environmental Studies major and my interests in the Spanish language and background, along with my desire to study abroad, led me to double major in Spanish. However, Latin American Studies really gave my degree choices a more appropriate context and direction.

There are two major ways in which the department had an immensely positive impact on my studies. Because of degree requirements, I jumped into Brazilian Portuguese and began working on the next big hurdle in my lifelong dream: to become fluent in as many languages as possible. It also led me to participate in KU's summer study abroad program in Vitória, Brazil, which is one of the greatest experiences I have ever had. By learning Portuguese and living in Brazil, I discovered a great deal about a country that the average U.S. citizen knows next to nothing about. I also had the opportunity to live with an incredible host family that touched my life significantly at a critical time in my life. They continue to be a very important part of my life, even a world away, at this point, while I am studying in Europe.

One of the best classes I took at KU was Geography 304, Environmental Conservation, with Latin Americanist Professor Chris Brown. By taking his class I experienced one of the best professors on campus and also came to the realization that I am a geographer and never knew it. That is, in turn, shaping my future choices regarding my postgraduate studies and even how I approach problems, current issues and research. The second class was History 370, Latin American History – Violence and Social Conflict in Latin America, with Professor Kathryn Sloan. Both of these courses managed to tie together everything I had studied and became excellent capstones to my undergraduate degree.

(See Paths, page 20)

DIRECTOR'S DESK (from page 1)

Recently our Center and its faculty filled a larger mission providing new ways for understanding Latin America through teaching, service, and research in collaborations and exchanges with Latin American colleagues and institutions. CLAS administrator Judy Farmer can attest to this increasing internationalization of the Center, commenting she had “never processed so many foreign visitors in one year.” More and more, CLAS finds new ways of reaching Chancellor Hemenway’s dream.

Many distinguished Peruvians and Peruvian scholars visited campus over the past two years as part of the US Department of State Fulbright Partnership Grant with the University of San Marcos in Peru. The Andean and Amazonian Worlds Seminar at the Hall Center has been a forum for talks from visitors from Peru as well as KU faculty who are visiting Peru as part of the exchange. Especially notable guests include former President of Ecuador, Rodrigo Borja, and former Peruvian Minister of Education and Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Professor Nicholas Lynch. Held in late February (described within), “The Andean World: Environment, Identity and Nation Building,” conference brought together dozens of Andean scholars from Peruvian and U.S. universities, including distinguished Peruvian scholars and dignitaries Luis Jaime Castillo, Maria Emma Mannarelli, Cristóbal Aljovín, Iván Millones, Guillermo Nugent, Mónica Girão and HildegarDO Córdoba Aguilar. US scholars included Brooke Larson, Marie Price, Cynthia Radding, Karen Spalding, and William Woods, among others.

CLAS has also been a frontrunner in developing opportunities for **funded international study and research abroad for graduate students**. Tinker, FLAS, and NRC grants have provided graduate student funding for field research in Latin America. This year FLAS Summer Grants and the Center’s Latin American Summer Field Research Grants (with International Programs, College, CIBER, and Geography support) will send 15 to 20 graduate students abroad. Increasingly, our LAS graduate students are developing more competitive proposals to do increasingly important research and language study that extends beyond Spanish and Portuguese to include indigenous languages like Kechwa, Kaqchikel

Maya and Haitian Creole.

CLAS also aims at supporting significant **Latin American Research Clusters** that involve researchers and students from both KU and abroad. One example focusing on “open-source intelligence” research and radical neoliberal land reforms that may mean “*death to Mexico’s ejido*” is in the Department of Geography, representing collaboration between KU and Mexican scholars and students with universities and government institutions (see description within).

The Center continued to offer workshops, focus groups, conferences, and exhibits bringing Latin America content to campus for Kansas teacher training programs, but **outreach activity** is also increasingly internationalized. Programs are designed to provide teachers with more specific pedagogical direction and opportunities to study abroad. Two years ago, Outreach Coordinator Adriana Natali Sommerville and her husband Sam led a teacher outreach program to Argentina. KU anthropologist Brent Metz will lead one group to Guatemala this year. An upcoming 7th Grade Teachers Workshop will develop the State of Kansas “No Child Left Behind” benchmarks for geography, using Latin American and African examples through collaboration with Garth Myers and the KU African Studies Center. And, conscious or not, new **curriculum changes** also seem to reflect this increasing trend towards the internationalization of the Center, and KU in general, with the Center now graduating its first students to complete the Graduate Certificates in Brazilian Studies or Central American and Mexican Studies. CLAS plans additional “experiments” at internationalization or rather “Latin Americanization” using KU’s novel group living and learning, called “Thematic Learning Communities,” and the new undergraduate research program, called “The Research Experience Program,” focusing on issues of immigration, security, and terrorism through group living and learning.

All these developments bring much excitement and work to the Center and its staff. Sometimes pressures can be great and we are so thankful to everyone, including staff, faculty, and all our supporters who make this all possible. We are a community and there seem to be no limits on what we can do when we work together. We will give a *fond abrazo* and *agradecimiento* to Terena Silva and Guillermo

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK *(from page 8)*

Goicochea, graduating seniors, who have played such a fundamental role in the activities and outreach of the Center. We are also sad to bid farewell to Lorraine Bayard de Volo (leaving for the U of Colorado), to Cacilda Rêgo (going to Utah State), to Judith Williams (moving to U Mass at Amherst) and Chris White (moving on to be an Assistant Professor at Marshall U). Please join us in a farewell reception on May 12 (Stop Day) from 3:00 – 4:30 p.m. in 318 Bailey. We wish all the best for them and their families.

(end)

ANDEAN CONFERENCE *(from page 1)*



Above: Chancellor Hemenway and Professor Hoopes.

Political Economy and International Relations; Indigenous Politics and Natural Resource Management; Race, Ethnicity and Identity; Civil Society, Human Rights and Governance; and Migration and Urban Geography in the Andes.



Above: Graduate students interact at the Andean Conference right before a panel began.

ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT SESSION

By Erin Adamson

Presenters: Jeffrey Quilter (Harvard), Luis Jaime Castillo (U Católica), Tom Myers (U Nebraska), William Woods (KU).

Prof. Quilter discussed his project excavating a colonial church complex built in 1586 in northern Peru that contains a pre-Colombian indigenous temple. Prof. Castillo discussed his project excavating a Moche settlement in the Jequetepeque Valley and examined the clues the valley's irrigation systems offer into the changing levels of political centralization of the Moche. Prof. Myers presented work on the culture and ecology of upper Amazon and the terrestrial travel routes connecting Amazonian people. Finally, Prof. Woods presented on research that indicates Brazilian Amazonian people manipulated their natural environment to create fertile raised fields for agricultural production in areas often considered pristine forest.



Above: Participants listen attentively.

POWER AND GENDER IN PERU SESSION

By Elizabeth Kuznesof

Presenters: Maria Emma Mannarelli (U San Marcos/Católica), Karen Spalding (U Connecticut) and Nancy Van Deusen (W. Washington U).

The session on Gender and Power in Peru included papers focusing on women's agency in colonial and nineteenth century Peru. Karen Spalding's paper on "weapons of the weak" argued that indigenous communities found ways to communicate dissatisfaction with their Kurakas through lawsuits in colonial Peru. Maria Emma Mannarelli focused on the resistance from church and *(See Andean Conference on page 10)*

ANDEAN CONFERENCE (from page 9)

state towards women who became involved in writing and publishing in nineteenth century Peru. Nancy Van Deusen contributed a historiographical analysis of studies on gender and power. She argued the emphasis has shifted away from how women have been disempowered because of their exclusion from the production of knowledge, to ways in which they responded to gender inequities.

TRANSMIGRATION AND NATION BUILDING SESSION

By Elizabeth Kuznesof

Iván Millones (U San Marcos/Católica), Cristóbal Aljovín (U San Marcos) and David Parker (Queens U)

Iván Millones looked at war as a basis for identity and nationalism, specifically the failures of the War of the Pacific as a source of “shared misery” and for nationalist discourse. Cristóbal Aljovín examined the diary of merchant-businessman Heinrich Witt to deduce his sense of social order through questions of culture, race, gender and class. Virtue in the guise of discipline, order and honesty were especially important in this analysis. In “Huachaferia and Ciudadania (Class and Citizenship): or the Right to Have Rights in Twentieth Century Peru” David Parker brought a fresh outlook to the relationship between patronage and citizenship by arguing that patronage was actually the form that citizenship took for many citizens in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SESSION

By Elizabeth Kuznesof

Presenters: Marc Becker (Truman State), Chris White (KU), Ken Jameson (U Utah), Elisa Nelson (London School of Economics).

In “Remaking Leftist Politics in the Andes for the Twenty-First Century,” Mark Becker looked at changes in leftist discourse between the 1920s and today, especially noting stability and the growth of international protest movement against globalization and imperialism. In “Whose Battle is It?: The Question of Agency in the War on Drugs in Latin America” Chris White examined the attitudes and policies of Latin American governments with respect to drugs and argued that these governments in many cases have



Above: Kuznesof introduces scholars and students to the Andean Conference.

even stricter drug laws than those of the U.S. Cuba is a special example, while Andean countries tend to legalize coca at the same time cocaine is strongly prohibited. Ken Jameson in his talk “Globalization and its Discontents: the Failure of Developmentalism in the Andes” made a balance of the advantages and disadvantages of neoliberalism in the Andean region, and particularly the costs in terms of income inequality, poverty and democracy. The career of President Evo Morales of Bolivia was analyzed by Elisa Nelson in “From Dissident to President: Mobilization Strategies in Bolivia.” The prospects for alliances with other leftist leaders such as Hugo Chávez were discussed, along with questions of relationships with the IMF and globalization in general.

INDIGENOUS POLITICS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SESSION

By John Simmons

Presenters: Kenny Kincaid (KU), Will Holliday (Franklin College), and Cynthia Radding (U New Mexico).

The first speaker in this session, Dr. Kenneth Kincaid, presented “Sowing the (Eucalyptus) Roots

Above: Cristóbal Aljovín presents at the Andean Conference while Iván Millones looks on.



of Resistance: The Social and Ecological Consequences of Modernization in Early 20th Century Ecuador.” Kincaid discussed human-induced changes in vegetation at Lago San Pablo in Ecuador, and how this affected the indigenous community around the lake, particularly regarding control of hydraulic resources. Changes to the lakeside vegetation, introduced in the name of modernization, were analyzed in the context of ecological imperialism and ecological hegemony.

Dr. Will Holliday presented “Indigenous Communities, Water Rights, and Royal Governance in Colonial Cochabamba,” in which he explored questions of why so many inhabitants of colonial Spanish America, particularly indigenous inhabitants, made extensive use of the colonial judiciary despite the exploitative control held by the Spanish crown over these courts. Using an examination of water rights cases in colonial Cochabamba, Holliday argued indigenous inhabitants of the area were able to obtain a measure of justice in the courts based on the dual nature of the court system—the system promoted hierarchy and the honor code, but also provided Spanish monarchs some situations to promote themselves as benevolent patriarchs.

The final speaker in the session, Professor Cynthia Radding, addressed the topic of “Priests and Shamans: Spiritual Power, Ritual, and Knowledge.” In her study, Radding compared and examined cultural expressions of the sacred in the spiritual landscapes of cultures in Sonora, Mexico and Chiquitos, Bolivia, in the context of the overlapping



Above: Iván Millones, left, and David Parker respond to audience questions.

spheres of political and religious authority in colonial indigenous cultures, church architecture, processions, musical celebrations, and other rituals. Radding argued that spiritual landscapes are closely related to physical environments, indigenous communities, and the religious traditions imposed through the Spanish missions.

Below: Jeffrey Quilter presents his research in Peru.



RACE, ETHNICITY AND IDENTITY SESSION

By Brent Metz

Presenters: Brooke Larson (U Conn), Barry Lyons (Wayne State), and José Antonio Lucero (Temple)

The session progressed chronologically, with Larson initiating with a focus on elite “letrados” and the “knotted relationship between writing, power, and urbanity” at the turn of the 20th century in Bolivia. Lyons then looked at the discourse of awakening that Ecuador’s indigenous highlanders used to describe the advent of Liberation Theology in 1960-1980. Lucero brought attention to the present, looking at the contemporary indigenous movements of Bolivia and Ecuador, giving special attention to the issue of whether indigenous movements are a tool of the World Bank and other neoliberal bodies, or authentic grassroots movements with profoundly revolutionary results.

CIVIL SOCIETY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE SESSION

By Michelle McKinley

Presenters: Tanya Golash-Boza (KU), Guillermo Nugent (U San Marcos), and Mónica Girão (U San Marcos)

University of San Marcos Law Professor

(see Andean Conference, page 12)

ANDEAN CONFERENCE (from page 11)

Mónica Girão, special adviser to the Ministry of Justice, gave a detailed account of the corruption scandal that led to President Fujimori's demise, and the subsequent attempts to bring Fujimori and Intelligence Director Vladimiro Montesinos to justice. Prof. Girão also mentioned the cathartic effect that the corruption scandals have had on civil society in the demands for public accountability in governance.

Assistant Professor Tanya Golash-Boza, outlined the implications of identity politics and ethnicity for indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations. She found the strategies for political empowerment differ between these two groups depending upon the ways in which they mobilize ethnicity. For Afro-Peruvians, the choices for social inclusion depend on their subverting ethnic identity rather than oppositional politics.

Professor Guillermo Nugent analyzed the negative portrayal of indigenous identity through the use of newspaper images which depicted rural Andean women as incapable of complying with electoral processes. This iconic "incapacity" of rural indigenous women to vote was used to demonstrate their incapacity to act as citizens fully vested with voting rights in a modern, democratic state.

Prof. Nugent concluded that Peruvian society (and by extension political processes) continues to marginalize Andean communities rather than build an inclusive political democracy.

MIGRATION AND URBAN GEOGRAPHY IN THE ANDES SESSION

By Peter Herlihy

Presenters: Hildegardo Córdova Aguilar (U San Marcos/Católica), Marie Price (George Washington U), Brad Jokisch (Ohio U) and Garth Myers (KU)

This session of geographers points to the dynamic and changing nature of urbanism in Latin America and, in particular, how emigration patterns are influencing cities in the U.S. in ways that were unimaginable only a decade ago.

Distinguished Peruvian geographer Hildegardo Córdova Aguilar opened the session with his paper on "The City of Huancayo: Its Ecological Settings and Place Identity." Three-fourths of Latin America's population is urban and Dr. Córdova shows

Right: Scholars interact during coffee break.



how Huancayo, high in the Peruvian Andean Mountains, exemplifies many of the historic, social, and environmental characteristics of urbanization elsewhere in the Andes and South America. Migration research and policy expert, geographer Marie Price showed how social and economic push-pull factors influence Bolivian patterns in her presentation entitled "Emigration and Transnational Urbanism: A View from Bolivia." Dr. Price discussed South American populations living in the top five Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) in the United States, focusing on the migration and establishment of Bolivian populations and networks in the Washington, DC-Baltimore, Maryland metropolitan areas.

Finally, geographer Brad Jokisch presented his novel research on the migration of indigenous peoples in his presentation "Urbanization and Transnationalism Among Shuar of Ecuador: Implications for Territory and Identity." Dr. Jokisch shows how indigenous Shuar are beginning to understand and use their transnational ties to reinforce their own territorial control and cultural identity in the rain forests of Ecuador. Concluding the session, geographer Garth Myers provided insightful, cross-cultural comments on the entire session.

(end)



Above: Elizabeth Kuznesof chats with Prof. Karen Spalding (far left) and Prof. Nancy Van Deusen (right).

MEXICAN EJIDO (from page 2)

faculty from both institutions. Other team members have included KU doctoral student Mauricio Herrera, and Kansas State graduate student Vicki Tinnon-Brock.

Four UASLP graduate students have supervised much of the participatory research in the Huasteca Potosina, the project's first case study region. The Huasteca, where the easternmost ranges of the Sierra Madre Oriental meet the Gulf Coastal Plain, includes the most northerly remnants of humid tropical forest in the Western Hemisphere. The region is populated mainly by small landholder farmers growing corn, citrus, sugar cane, and raising cattle. Ethnically, there is a mix of Nahuatl speakers (descendants of the Aztecs), Teenek speakers (related to the Maya of Yucatan, Chiapas, and Guatemala), and Spanish-speaking *mestizos*. Land tenure systems include *ejidos* (post-Mexican-Revolution communal land grants), *comunidades agrarias* (indigenous communities with a variety of settlement pattern traditions), and private properties.

The project relies on participatory research, especially mapping, to develop its understanding at the local level and thereafter to "scale up" the interpretation from the individual parcels of indigenous farmers, to the community, study area, Huasteca region, state, and finally national levels. It also allows the study of over 300 different variables in a GIS to show how the new land titling program (called PROCEDE) has affected indigenous life in Mexico. Participatory research is a methodological approach to carry out crucial research functions and practical goals by trained residents of the study area communities - without the academic researchers. The research team has incorporated the data from this grassroots



Left: Local investigators and project team members create a community map.

approach into the GIS and uses it to analyze changes in land tenure practices.

From 1994 until now, the Mexican government has conducted a massive effort to survey, register, and eventually privatize every parcel in every *ejido* and *comunidad agraria*. The influence covers nearly half the area of the country and over 90 percent of the social properties under Mexican law. The *México Indígena* project team is tracking changes in land use, biogeography, migration, and violence connected to these radically new property regime developments. One Huastec farmer told the team that "although few of us have yet sold any parcels to people from *outside* our community, even the recent increase in buying and selling of properties between people *within* the community has generated conflicts between families." Many predict that these changes will result in the death of the *ejido*. (end)

MEXICAN HOLIDAY (from page 3)

ones hoping to call them home, while making sure they know they are not forgotten.

As a way to demonstrate the unique holiday, the Center of Latin American Studies along with the Anthropology Museum hosted the "Day of the Dead Exhibit and Workshop" at the Watkins Community Museum of History. The October 18 opening ceremony marked the exhibit's fourth year. The Center and the Museum held a seminar for K-12 teachers interested in the Day of the Dead.

Celia Daniels, KU Anthropology Museum Program Assistant and KU Museum Studies instructor, was the guest speaker at the workshop. A group of about 15 Kansas teachers spent the morning of October 29 listening to Daniels, who spoke about the Mexican holiday and how to incorporate its traditions and cultures in the classroom. Those who attended had the chance to practice some of the techniques presented and later received a tour of the exhibit.

Watkins Community Museum of History has agreed to continue hosting both events because of its success in presenting a culture's new perspective. Each year people learn about this traditional Mexican holiday and, in turn, carry on what they learn and help spread other cultures. With this, the Day of the Dead is once again alive in new minds.

(end)

EL PAPANURRO (from page 4)

We all quickly fell in love with “our Jesse,” in one way or another.

Our trip was planned long before our arrival. While in San Salvador, we stayed at the same hostel for the entirety of our stay. Temporarily mothered by a sweet *Salvadoreña* named Guadalupe, we enjoyed very comfortable accommodations and encountered no problems in the city.

Local leaders of regional associations MPR12 and the CRIPDES met us on our arrival night. They informed us, with Jesse as an interpreter, of the many issues these organizations have been facing since the war began to divide and destroy El Salvador.

Lorena, CRIPDES leader, stimulated our thought processes by saying, “We all need to be able to understand, reflect and decide for ourselves.” The discussion was the start of many thought- and emotion-evoking meetings we were to have.

The following day, we met up with the Madison, Wisc. delegation for a joint information session given by a group of women speaking out against the poor working conditions and exploitation in many foreign-owned corporate factories.

Sponsored by the organization *Las Dignas*, the group of 64 women banded together in an effort to demand fair wages and tolerable working conditions in the many *maquilas* ringing the capital city. The starkness of an in-person visit with victimized women added a realistic dimension to many already disapproving thoughts on this common type of exploitation.

Another especially memorable group we met with was *Homies Unidos*; a group of emigrants to the U.S. during the civil war, who were later deported back to El Salvador and brought back the street gang culture they had developed in from Los Angeles. Their many efforts revolved around bringing the young Salvadorans away from the phenomenon of gang culture and into an environment conducive to education and respect for humanity.

While still in San Salvador, we visited the Cathedral of Central America, which houses the Archbishop Romero Memorial. Archbishop Romero is one of the most important contemporary Salvadoran martyr. Assassinated during Mass in 1980, his memory is truly one of the driving forces of the

Salvadoran people. As many Salvadorans told us: “Archbishop Romero still lives and now belongs to the entire world.”

Protests in the in-between city of San Martín delayed our arrival in El Papanurro. We later learned the protests were a response to the termination of public services. This, according to the Papanurran, resulted from the victory of an FMLN mayor in a recent election over the current Arena Party administration in the city of San Martín.

We were very well received in El Papanurro and immediately greeted by several youth leaders. Many of us entered El Salvador with preconceived notions on how we would be received because of the many contemporary negative viewpoints on U.S. foreign policy. Salvadorans assured us they understand that the people are separate from the American government. It was very refreshing to experience the common Salvadoran view contradicting the inherent American belief that people are part of government’s decision.

Included in the several meetings arranged to continue dialogue about the contemporary Papanurran circumstances were the following groups: the Papanurran Youth Committee; the Papanurran Women’s Committee; Civil War veterans telling their stories; a group from the neighboring village *La Bermuda*; and the Salvadoran human rights movement group *Progreso*. All of these meetings were in addition to the conversations we all had with various community members and our host families.

One person in particular who stands out in my mind is Herbert. He owns one of the small *tiendas*, where our friendship began.



Above: Sean, Mia and Blake with several young school children in El Papanurro. The school is a relatively recent addition to the community. It has two large classrooms and houses grades K-6.

EL PAPTURRO (from page 14)

He was behind his fence and invited me to come and talk with him. We had a brief chat and I agreed to come back and meet him later on.

Now 30-years-old, Herbert entered the war at the age of 11 and was shot through the knee and received several shrapnel scars on his ankle at the age of 15. “*Fue bién difícil* [it was pretty tough],” is all his humbleness and character allow him to say of the war.

I got out of bed early a couple of mornings to help Herbert milk his cattle. We would then sit on his porch and drink coffee and eat bread. It is strange how well we got along. We could sit in silence and experience an unspoken appreciation of each other’s company and differences best exemplified by how much we were alike on a fundamental level.

Herbert’s wife was one of the two midwives who handled all medical situations at the community health clinic. Upon the establishment of the clinic, the community chose two women to head it. They were sent to the nearby city of Suchitoto and received nursing education but with no formal credentials.

The clinic was my original topic for this article but because of the depth of my overall experience (and the lack of any patients in the clinic during our stay there), the topic has shifted to cover the gist of the trip.

I did, however, receive a list of requested medical supplies from the two women in the clinic, mostly over-the-counter items such as vitamins and cold medicine. Anybody willing to donate items or money to purchase these items to Lawrence’s small sister community can contact me at jutter@ku.edu.

It is difficult to capture the meanings taken from this trip. In order to maintain a tradition, the El Salvador Sister Cities trip is now part of the Ecumenical Christian Ministries’ (ECM) Alternative Spring Breaks.

This is the type of experience that is worth any extra effort to attain. Personally, it has created enough love and respect for the Papaturren people and way of life to inspire continual involvement with this very beautiful part of the world.

(end)

EMBRAER (from page 4)

Concurrent with the industry analysis, we researched Brazil. By doing so, we understood the relationship between Brazil and Embraer and recognized many of the important differences in doing business in the Brazilian environment. The relationship basis of doing business in Brazil varies greatly from the relatively impersonal mode of business in the United States.

The ten students attended elementary Portuguese training with help from the Center of Latin American Studies. The instruction was helpful as we toured Brazilian companies and met with businesspersons and with KU alumni now working in Brazil.

Included in the coursework, and as part of our preparation for the trip to Brazil, we learned about Brazilian business and social customs and practices. This included understanding the Brazilian notions of time, personal space, hierarchy and the importance of relationships in business.



Above: Students strike a pose on top of the Pão de Açúcar, Rio de Janeiro

Following four weeks of classroom instruction about the aviation industry and Brazil, as well as ten weeks of language instruction, we traveled to Brazil. We landed in São Paulo, the economic center of Brazil and the location of many of our company visits. Our first stop was at the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), where we attended introductory courses on Brazilian economy, politics, legal environment and culture. We also met informally with Brazilian students and faculty to better understand the culture.

(See Embraer, page 16)

EMBRAER (from page 15)

Next, we met with executives from one of Brazil's largest commercial airlines, TAM. To learn more about the local economy, we met with members of the National Development Bank of Brazil, BNDES, responsible for import/export financing. Next we met with a former finance minister of Brazil who worked during the former President Collor's administration. During this time we quickly formed a complete picture of the Brazilian economic and political situation, vital to our understanding of Embraer. While in São Paulo we also visited BOVESPA, the São Paulo stock exchange, and Natura, a large beauty products company.

The combination of courses and company visits prepared us for our visit to Embraer. While we were at its headquarters, located in São Jose dos Campos, we met with company executives and toured the production facilities. It was an excellent opportunity to ask questions and grasp key strengths and challenges Embraer faces while operating in the Brazilian environment.

Upon returning, we compiled a presentation about the relative position of Embraer in the aviation industry, including the opportunities and threats that it currently faces. Overall, we found Embraer is in an enviable position, as the market for regional jets continues to expand and the constraints of the Brazilian business environment have been effectively addressed by the firm. This material was presented to faculty and business leaders from the Kansas area in May 2005. A second presentation of our findings occurred in an October 2005 meeting of the World Trade Council of Wichita, in front of an audience of aviation industry executives, including a few from Embraer!

(end)

Below: Students at the Cessna Plant in Wichita



CONGRATULATIONS

KU Graduate Students CLAS Summer Study and Research Abroad Awardees

The Center will be sending 13 KU graduate students abroad on funded study and research grants. The Graduate Committee awarded five of the very competitive **Foreign Language and Area Studies Graduate Fellowships (FLAS)** for Summer 2006, including:

- 1) Rebecca Crosthwait
- 2) Emily Gottschalk
- 3) Stacy Lutsch
- 4) Jeff "Alex" Sphar
- 5) Kerry Vanden Heuvel

Eight KU graduate students were awarded the **KU Latin Americanist Summer Field Research Grants**. These awards represent a collaboration to promote more international field research in Latin America among the CLAS with CIBER, the Department of Geography, The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate College, including:

- 1) Erin Adamson
- 2) Meredith Church
- 3) Renee Hanson
- 4) Melissa Hartnett
- 5) Amanda Heter
- 6) Pedro Mateo
- 7) Heather Putman
- 8) Jonathan Thayn



SOCIAL FORUM (from page 6)

About 80,000 people representing 2,500 organizations from around the world attended the forum. The largest delegation came from Brazil, where the forum started, with the next largest group from the host country of Venezuela, and then the neighboring country of Colombia, and the United States providing the fourth largest with about 2,000 delegates. United States participation in the forum has been small but growing, and this was the first year that U.S. activists had a noticeable presence.

The Caracas forum was much more monolingual than previous gatherings. In Porto Alegre, the official languages were the four main colonial languages in the Americas (Portuguese, Spanish, English and French), and anyone who was merely bilingual was at a distinct disadvantage. In Caracas, the *lingua franca* was Spanish, with most people from Venezuela and neighboring Andean countries only speaking and expecting conversations to be in Spanish. Furthermore, a growing United States participation also introduced a sizeable monolingual English audience who increasingly felt alienated in the Spanish environment.

Reflecting these language politics, IPS's forum newspaper *Terraviva*, previously published in several languages, appeared exclusively in Spanish in Caracas. For the first time, the youth camp had its own newspaper called *El Querrequerre* (named after a local bird that dies if held in captivity), which was almost entirely published in Spanish and English.

Below: Becker talks about the Social Forum during a Merienda in the spring semester.



Setting the tone for the forum and reflecting its central issues, the leading slogan at the opening march was “no to war, no to imperialism, another world is possible, another America is possible.” The dominant discourse at the forum, however, has radicalized. Rather than talking about war and globalization, the language increasingly shifted to one of anti-imperialism and anti-capitalism. Reflecting this, volunteers greeting delegates at the airport sported shirts with the slogan “a better world is possible, if it is socialist.”

Holding the forum in Venezuela was controversial and reflects long debates within the forum over the relationship between civil society and party politics. On one hand, Hugo Chávez's government is engaging in a process of social change in line with the goals of the WSF. As such, Caracas was a logical venue for a debate on how to construct a better world. On the other hand, from the beginning the WSF was designed to be an expression of civil society that explicitly rejected the participation of political parties or armed groups and statist solutions. These debates over the role of state structures in fostering social justice have long run through the political left, with these debates in the WSF being only the most recent manifestation.

For Venezuela, having the forum in their country was an excellent opportunity both to exchange experiences with others and to build international understanding and solidarity for the Bolivarian Revolution. Venezuela does not historically have a strong civil society, but the Chavez government appears to have provided political space for significant growth. A fourth of the panels in Caracas were organized by Venezuelan organizations.

Some people feared that in Venezuela, the WSF would turn into a Chávez forum. In reality, Chávez was present everywhere and nowhere at the same time. Few Chavista banners or chants made their way into the opening march. Although several panels focused on building solidarity with the Bolivarian Revolution, overall the discussions retained their broad ideological and thematic diversity with Chávez being a minor and relatively insignificant footnote.

(See Social Forum, page 18)

The one exception, however, was Chávez's personal presence at the forum. As in 2005 at Porto Alegre, Chávez headlined the largest event, although this time as the leader of the host government WSF regulations permitted and sanctioned his presence. His speech reflected the consolidation and radicalization of the Bolivarian Revolution. Continuing his religious language, Chávez declared that "we are realizing the utopia dream that Christ did not see during his life." He proclaimed that "this century we will bury United States imperialism."

Chávez argued the forum should take advantage of its momentum to build a political struggle, and that it is important to support governments like that of recently elected Evo Morales in Bolivia. He noted that the concrete advances in Venezuela would not have been possible without taking political power. Some participants resented Chávez injecting himself into one of the key debates in the forum. Chávez, however, argued that even if he were not president he would still be present advancing these ideas. "I am just one more person like the rest of you in [this] forum," he stated.

More significantly, however, was the logistical and institutional support the Chávez government provided to the forum. A week before the forum was to open, a bridge on the freeway between the airport and Caracas showed signs that it was on the verge of collapse and had to be closed. The government diverted traffic onto an old winding road through the mountains and poor neighborhoods separating the airport from Caracas, turning a safe and quick fifteen minute trip into a potentially dangerous trek of at least two hours and often much longer.

In response, the state oil company provided free and safe shuttle service between the airport and the city. Once in the city, the government provided free transportation on the metro system, tents for the meetings, and even bottled water for participants. The government also waived visa requirements and airport taxes, facilitating the participation of as many people as possible. Chávez seemed to recognize this balancing act. "We have helped with [the] forum and are willing to do so in [the] future," he stated, "but its work is completely autonomous."

Although an expression of civil society, the

forum could not succeed without external support. While the forum also received state and municipal funding in Porto Alegre, as a consequence of the polarizing nature of the Chávez government this collaboration became more overtly apparent and controversial in Caracas. Some argued that the forum should return to its original vision of providing non-governmental alternatives, while others maintained that governments are not inherently good or evil, but value-neutral and that Chávez demonstrates how state structures can be used to advance goals of social justice. Who should be responsible for organizing and administering an enormous event continues to be a pressing issue.

Perhaps at this point the World Social Forum has served its original purpose of altering the discourse around economic and social policies.

It has been a wonderful place to break out of the isolation of local organizing efforts, connect with others around the world working on similar issues, and regain energy to continue the struggle. It has accomplished the goals of the slogan "globalize the struggle, globalize hope." No matter what shape it takes in the future, the WSF has been a historic experience with a lasting impact on social movements around the world.

(end)

**ARGENTINE FULBRIGHT-HAYS SEMINAR
ABROAD ON CHILDHOOD FOR K-12 AND
COMMUNITY COLLEGE TEACHERS**

CLAS is excited to announce a second Fulbright-Hays Group Study Abroad Seminar to Argentina in June and July of 2007. This five-week seminar will be open to K-12 and community college instructors in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and other teachers that are willing to travel to Lawrence, KS. It includes round-trip travel and expenses with a focus on childhood, culture and required subjects of the K-12 curriculum.

For more information contact Adriana Natali-Sommerville at adriana@ku.edu

COORDINATOR (continued from page 2)

Wilds initially came to Kansas in 1998 to be near her daughter, then a student at Washburn, and taught part-time in Topeka schools. Wilds met and married her husband in Topeka, and had a second daughter. Her son has also joined her in Topeka.

Wilds also promotes the study of Russia by visiting public schools in Lawrence and teaching children about Russian language and culture.

(end)

FULBRIGHT-HAYS (from page 5)

Mesoamérica (CIRMA), which is one of the most respected research foundation in Guatemala, is assisting with accommodations, transportation, and weekend tours. We look forward to sharing the experience with the remainder of the Latin Americanist community!

(end)

LETTER (from page 5)

Recently, I watched a Bernard Shaw play performed in Spanish; however, I “heard” it in English—both languages are now definite parts of me and neither is my only own.

The memories of childhood in “my” Argentina are linked to instability; of not ever knowing what was going to happen the next day. In my own home, it was the relationship with World War II, the Peron years, the military takeover of the 60s. But this instability has also determined that I have always wanted to come back to find new surprises. Argentina is full of them and Buenos Aires has endured changes where you least expect. Something new is to be found everywhere, which has been exciting. The Argentine economy appears to be booming. Unemployment is down, exports are up and the economy grows month after month. The most profound symbol of change is Buenos Aires’ *Puerto Madero*, the city’s former docks which were neglected and rat-infested and are now boasting plush hotels, restaurants, and the most expensive apartments. But do these statistics tell the full story? Most certainly not. The starkest possible reminder that Argentina still has a problem is right there. In the middle of this much-sought-after neighborhood

is a community kitchen for poor children and pensioners. And as part of the “magic realism” which endows Latin America, it will be run by one of the country’s most well-known radical protesters, on land donated by a wealthy businessman.

As for my work, I have been fortunate to find an enthusiastic collaborator for my editing project on “Languages in Contact.” A professor at the University of Buenos Aires, Angelita Martinez, will be my co-editor on the *Interculturalidad* issue of the university journal *Signo y Seña*. Moreover, I have made some progress in writing a textbook for LAA 332 Language and Society in Latin America course and future students will “enjoy” it firsthand! I have other projects and only time will tell how successful I am at making them happen. In the meantime, I have worried greatly about the significant damages to our alma mater, but I have also felt exhilarated by the many notes I have received from some of my former students. I miss everybody very much and wish everyone the best for the remainder of the semester. Look forward to our *reencuentro*.

Con todo cariño,
Anita



Anita Herzfeld by the monument to Alfonsina Storni, Argentine poetess, who was one of the most important Ibero-American poetess of the postmodernism movement.

(end)

studied and became excellent capstones to my undergraduate degree.

The professors and advisors I have gotten to work with through the Latin American Studies department have been first rate and, since graduating, I have come to realize the caliber of the education I received both from the university as a whole and the Center of Latin American Studies in particular.

RESEARCH PROGRAM TO BRING KU AND BRAZIL CLOSER

Prof. J. Christopher Brown, Geography and Environmental Studies, led the establishment of an official Memorandum of Understanding between KU and EMBRAPA (Brazil's Federal Agriculture Research Agency). Prof. Brown worked with Marcelo Guimarães of EMBRAPA's Satellite Monitoring Research Group, stationed in Campinas, São Paulo, to secure the agreement facilitating future interactions between any KU researchers or students and any one of the hundreds of research employees working in EMBRAPA. Together with Kevin Price (Geography and the Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program of the Kansas Biological Survey), Brown is working to establish a research program with EMBRAPA to use high-temporal resolution remote sensing to monitor the expansion of soybean agriculture in the Amazon. Prof. Price traveled to Campinas at the end of March to meet with researchers at EMBRAPA and affiliated research groups at UNICAMP (State University of Campinas).

FACULTY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Luis R. Corteguera, Associate Professor of History, received praise for his 2002 book For the Common Good: Popular Politics in Barcelona, 1580-1640 from the new Grupo de Estudio de Historia de la Cultura Política, which called the book an "important study of the artisans of Barcelona."

Our own **Anita Herzfeld**, Professor of Latin American Studies, traveled extensively in fall of 2005

to present papers at three international conferences. In September, Professor Herzfeld presented *La política y la planificación lingüística del nacionalismo a la globalización*, at the "Europa und die romanische Welt" conference at the Universität der Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany.

She then presented *Un encuentro trilingüe y su consecuencia lingüística* at the XIV Internacional Congress of the Asociación de Lingüística y Filología de la América Latina (ALFAL) in Monterrey, Mexico, in October. In November, she presented *La criollística en el Siglo XXI* at the International Colloquium to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Afro-Latin American Studies at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), in Tepoztlán, Mexico.

At KU, she presented *Peruvian Student Response to Indigenous Rights and Bilingual Education: a Pilot Study* as part of the Andean and Amazonian Worlds Seminar at the Hall Center for the Humanities, in September. She also was awarded the "Michael Young" Advisor's award and the Provost's Award for Leadership in International Education.

Professor Herzfeld obtained a sabbatical for spring 2006 to co-edit an issue on "*Interculturalidad*" of the journal *Signo y Señal* published by the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Tamara Falicov, Associate Professor of Theatre and Film, presented a paper on the Ibero-American film finance pool *Programa Ibermedia* at a conference on Latin American cinema at the University of Manoa-Hawaii in November. She was invited to judge the *Muestra de cine y video costarricense* in San José, Costa Rica, during the week of Nov. 17-24th.

Professor Falicov curated a series of Mexican films for the Hispanic Heritage Month at the Olathe Public library, Indian Springs branch. She also gave a lecture at Johnson County Community College on contemporary Argentine cinema to students traveling there in January, and was the keynote speaker at the Kansas City, Kansas Community College lecture on border crossings in film for the Hispanic Heritage Month. She was awarded a Hall

Elizabeth Kuznesof presented “Domestic Labor, Slavery, and Household Organization in Colonial and Nineteenth-Century Brazil” at the 2006 LASA Conference, Puerto Rico. She is an invited speaker for the 2006 CPDOC-BRASA Symposium on Brazilian Historian and Society at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas in Rio de Janeiro with the topic “The Social Construction of Brazilian Citizenship: A Problem of Politics, Gender and Race.”

Kuznesof will present “The Construction of Brazilian Nationalism and Citizenship in a Multi-Racial Polity” at the 52nd International Congress of Americanists in Seville, Spain. She will also be chair and commentator for session on “Child Social Welfare in Brazil” for BRASA (Brazilian Studies Association) Conference at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Elizabeth Kuznesof published “Women in Brazil” in *Iberia and the Americas: Culture, Politics, and History* 3 Vols. Edited by J. Michael Francis. She also published a review of *Surprise Heirs I: Illegitimacy, Patrimonial Rights and Legal Nationalism in Luso-Brazilian Inheritance, 1750-1821* and *Surprise Heirs II: Illegitimacy, Inheritance Rights and Public Power in the Formation of Imperial Brazil, 1822-1889*. A review of *Family and Frontier in Colonial Brazil: Santana de Parnaíba, 1580-1822* will be published September 2006.

Kuznesof also wrote an invited chapter on “Childhood and Slavery in Brazil” for *Raising an Empire: Children and Youth in Early Modern Iberia and the Americas* organized by Bianca Premo, which is currently in press.

Brent Metz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and former Associate Director of the Center of Latin American Studies, published *Ch’orti’ Maya Survival: Indigeneity in Transition* with the University of New Mexico Press (March 2006). He also organized, chaired, and presented at the double panel “The Ch’orti’ Area, Past and Present” at the American Anthropological Association meeting in Washington in December, and organized, chaired, and presented at the panel “Borderline Indigeneities” at LASA in Puerto Rico. He will also lead the Fulbright-

Brad Montgomery-Anderson, a PhD student in Linguistics and an ABD, is writing a Comprehensive Grammar of Cherokee to be used by the Cherokee Nation in their language revitalization program. His summer fieldwork has been in the state of Veracruz, Mexico, where he works to compile a database of Chontal Mayan. His first child, Scarlett Vickers Montgomery-Anderson, was born February 4 and weighed in at 7lbs, 14 oz.

Paola Sanguinetti, Associate Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, presented a paper at the IX Ibero American Congress of Digital Graphics in Lima, Peru, in November. She is also organizing a Summer Study Abroad Program on Architecture in Peru and Brazil for six weeks in June/July 2006.

John E. Simmons, Collections Manager at the Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Research Center and Interim Director of the Museum Studies Program, was awarded a U.S. Department of State Office of International Programs Speaker and Specialist grant for a consulting and lecture tour in Ecuador in spring 2005. As part of that grant he traveled to Guayaquil in February 2005, where he consulted at the Parque Histórico de Guayaquil and presented three lectures at the Escuela de Biología of the Universidad de Guayaquil. In Cuenca, Simmons consulted at the Parque Zoológico Amaru, the Museo de Esqueletología, and Parque Nacional Cajas, and presented two lectures at the Escuela de Biología del Medio Ambiente of the Universidad del Azuay. On the same trip, in Quito, he conducted a workshop on the care and management of natural history collections at the Museo de Zoología of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador and presented a lecture at the Centro Cultural entitled “El espíritu de vino rectificado: lo que sabemos (y no sabemos) de la preservación en líquido.”

Also in 2005, Simmons and Colombian colleague Yaneth Muñoz-Sabaa published a book on the care of natural history collections, *Cuidado, Manejo y Conservación de las Colecciones Biológicas*.

(See Faculty, page 22)

Jack Winerock, Professor of Piano, and **Deborah Schwartz-Kates**, Associate Professor of Musicology, supervised the visit of Professor Dora de Marinis from the National Conservatory in Mendoza, Argentina, in early November. Professor de Marinis presented a recital of Argentine piano music and conducted master classes for advanced piano and string students during her visit.

William Woods, Director of Environmental Studies, consulted with the Smithsonian Institution on Amazonian Dark Earths for a new exhibition being developed on soils for the National Museum of Natural History. He also consulted with The Eprida Foundation and Embrapa in Rio de Janeiro about dark earths.

Professor Woods published in Die dunklen Erden Amazoniens. In Handbuch der Bodenkunde, edited by Rainer Horn, Hans-Peter Blume, Peter Felix-Henningsen, Walter Fischer, Hans-Georg Frede, and Karl Stahr. He presented *Amazonian Dark Earths: Shouldn't Be, But Are*, at the Kansas State University Department of Geology Seminar Series; *11,000+ B.C. to 1491 A.D. Amazonia: What Does Mann Say?*, presented at the Conference of Latinamericanist Geographers Meeting, in October in Morelia, Mexico; and *Soils and the Human Sciences: Interpretation of the Past*, at the 6th Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Chapter of the International Humic Substances Society, in November in Rio de Janeiro.

At KU, Professor Woods presented *Carbon Sequestration and Agriculture: An Example from the Past*, at the Environmentally Sustainable Development: Working Together for People, Prosperity and Peace Lectures at the The Dole Institute of Politics, in November. He also conducted extensive media outreach about the Amazon and dark earths.

George Woodyard, Professor Emeritus of Spanish and Portuguese, continues to edit the *Latin American Theatre Review*, now in its 39th year. In October, he was invited to participate in the 20th anniversary of the *Festival Iberoamericano de Teatro* in Cadiz, Spain. He recently published articles on plays by Mexicans Ximena Escalante and Victor Hugo

Rascon Banda, the latter in a special volume edited by Stuart Day, Assistant Professor of Spanish and Portuguese, and former KU student Jacqueline Bixler.

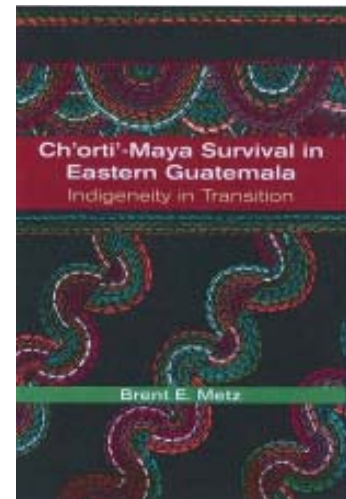
Chris White has accepted a tenure-track teaching position at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. Dr. White will continue teaching his last class for KU this summer, and will begin teaching at Marshall in the fall semester. His teaching duties will be focused on Latin America, U.S.-Latin America, and the Developing World. He plans to move this July, so if anyone wants a scooter, he's selling one. It gets 90 miles to the gallon.

White was also selected for the Center of Teaching Excellence award for the Latin American Studies department. Just recently, he was given a contract to publish his dissertation into a book. And lastly, but certainly most importantly, he and his wife are expecting twin boys (Zach and Vince) this June.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Ch'orti'-Maya Survival in Eastern Guatemala: Indigeneity in Transition
by Brent E. Metz

Scholars and Guatemalans have characterized eastern Guatemala as "Ladino" or non-Indian. The Ch'orti' do not exhibit the obvious indigenous markers found among the Mayas of western Guatemala, Chiapas, and the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico.



Few still speak Ch'orti', most no longer wear distinctive dress, and most community organizations have long been abandoned. During the colonial period, the Ch'orti' region was adjacent to relatively vibrant economic regions of Central America that included major trade routes, mines, and dye plantations. In the twentieth century Ch'orti's directly experienced U.S.-backed dictatorships, a 36-year civil war from

start to finish, and Christian evangelization campaigns, all while their population has increased exponentially. These have had tremendous impacts on Ch'orti' identities and cultures.

From 1991 to 1993, Brent Metz lived in three Ch'orti' Maya-speaking communities, learning the language, conducting household surveys, and interviewing informants. He found Ch'orti's to be ashamed of their indigeneity, and he was fortunate to be present and involved when many Ch'orti's joined the Maya Movement. He has continued to expand his ethnographic research of the Ch'orti' annually ever since and has witnessed how Ch'orti's are reformulating their history and identity.

Order online at www.unmpress.com

(end)

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GRADUATING LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES STUDENTS:

MAJORS

Emily Brooks
 April DelCampo
 Andrea Dye
 Christina McCoy
 Rachel Mehl
 Anna Lanier
 Robert Quinn Fernandez
 Selena Ramirez
 Maria E. Rodríguez
 Momina Sims
 Yaremi Tapanes



M.A.

Stephanie Barrows
 Karen Bonkiewicz
 Amy Culey
 Férida Lopez
 Lisa Rausch

MINOR

Amittia Davis
 Andrew Hendrix
 Kyle Hoedl
 Geoffrey Lydick
 Luis Q. Santa Cruz

Right: Born on February 4, 2006, Scarlett Vickers Montgomery-Anderson, weighed 7 pounds and 14 ounces. Her parents are Elizabeth and Brad Montgomery-Anderson.

BABY NEWS FROM OUR FACULTY



Brother Theo and parents Lorraine Bayard de Volo and Cory Riddle welcomed to their family Shayne Riddle Bayard de Volo on July 6, 2005.



Connor Vinko Brown, born to J. Christopher Brown and Denise Perpich on February 20, 2006. Connor weighed 9 lbs and 1 oz and was 27 inches long.



NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards

In order to promote good scholarship and to recognize the accomplishments of our members, the Executive Committee of the NCCLA voted in 1984 to institute a program of annual cash awards for work in three areas of scholarship. The amounts of these awards are subject to annual approval by the Executive Committee; it is expected that prizes will be awarded every year in all categories where materials have been submitted for presentation at the conference except when compelling reasons can be shown for not doing so. Only conference participants are eligible to submit materials for consideration.

Every effort will be made by the Awards Committee to announce the winners of awards at the annual meeting. Those individuals who want their work considered should submit it to the Awards Committee (via the Program Chair) by **October 1, 2006** as an email (Word) attachment.

The following awards are available:

The Raquel Kersten Professional Research Award

A \$150 award may be given for a research work dealing with Latin American Studies in any relevant academic area. Papers will be judged first, as to their contribution to new knowledge of Latin America, secondly, on the thoroughness and appropriateness of research and methodology, and thirdly, on the style or form of presentation. Papers may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese and must be unpublished when submitted.

Professional Teaching Award

A \$150 award may be given for an effort in the field of teaching Latin American Studies. This effort can entail the development of audio-visual materials, curriculum materials, theoretical or practical papers, or any other project designed to improve the teaching of Latin American Studies. Projects may be directed towards the primary, secondary or university level, or for the education of the general public.

Student Research Award

A \$150 award may be given to a research paper submitted by a student currently enrolled at an institution of higher education. Papers will be judged on the same basis as the professional research awards.

40th anniversary
North Central Council of Latin Americanists

Call for Papers

**Minnesota State University, Mankato
Mankato, Minnesota**

November 3-4, 2006

1966 - 2006
Four Decades of Art, Culture, and Society in Latin America
an interdisciplinary conference

NCCLA invites proposals for panels, round tables, and papers from all disciplines that address the conference theme. Interdisciplinary and comparative analyses are most welcome. Proposals may focus on any region and may be written in English, Spanish or Portuguese. Teaching panels concerning pedagogical strategies, teaching and learning methods, and in-class or long distance innovative approaches are especially invited. The conference will feature a variety of special events in honor of NCCLA's 40th anniversary including a keynote address by Dr. Roderick Ai Camp (Claremont McKenna College).

Some suggested topics:

- The Latin American Literary "Boom" and its Legacy
- Democratization and Neo-Liberalism
- Reflections of Latin America in Contemporary Cinema
- Mobilizing the People: Social Movements, Liberation Theology, and Evangelicals
- Cultural Studies and its Contribution
- The Pursuit of Justice: Dirty Wars, Human Rights and Truth Commissions
- From Che to Presidents "Lula" and Evo: The Transformations of the Latin American Left
- Indigenous and Afro-Latin American Organizations

Proposals (250-300 word abstracts) must be submitted by **July 15, 2006**. Please enclose a cover sheet stating professional affiliation, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of each participant. Please also state need for audiovisual support. E-mail submissions are encouraged.

Graduate and advanced undergraduate students are encouraged to participate. Up to six student travel grants of up to \$150 each are available. Grants are for full-time students who are not professionally employed. Applications can be found at <http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CLACS/nccla/awards.html>.

Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards (see following).

Send abstracts and proposals to:
Seth Meisel, NCCLA Program Chair 2006
Department of History
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Whitewater, WI 53910
262.472.5149 PH / 262.472.1372 FAX
meisels@uww.edu

FACULTY 2005 - 2006

Omofolabo Ajaya-Soyinka, *American Studies & Women's Studies*
Giselle Anatol, *English*
Chris Anderson, *Business*
Danny Anderson, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Elizabeth Asiedu, *Economics*
Phillippe Barriere, *Architecture & Urban Design*
Lorraine Bayard de Volo, *Government & Women's Studies*
Melissa Birch, *Business*
Chris Brown, *Geography & Environmental Studies*
Soraya Cardenas, *Sociology & Environmental Studies*
Marta Caminero-Santangelo, *English*
Diana Carlin, *Communications*
Walter Clark, *Music & Dance*
Muriel Cohan, *Music & Dance*
Luis Corteguera, *History*
Michael Crawford, *Anthropology*
Paul D'anieri, *Government*
Stuart Day, *Geography & Environmental Studies*
Bart Dean, *Anthropology*
Andrew Debicki, *Humanities & Western Civilization*
Dimitrios Dendrinis, *Architecture Administration & Academic*
Rene Diaz, *Architecture Administration & Academic*
Michael Doudoroff, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Lindy Eakin, *History*
Dietrich Earnhart, *Economics*
Charles Eldredge, *History of Art*
Tamara Falicov, *Theatre & Films*
Bryan Foster, *Biology*

Ronald Francisco, *Government*
Patrick Frank, *History of Art*
Bryant Freeman, *African & African American Studies*
Peter Frevert, *Economics*
Deborah Gerner, *Government*
Jane Gibson, *Anthropology*
Tanya Golash-Boza, *Sociology*
Manuela Gonzalez-Bueno, *Education*
Michael Greenfield, *Biology*
Shirley Harkess, *Sociology*
Tanya Hartman, *Art*
John Head, *Law*
Clarence Henry, *Music & Dance*
Peter Herlihy, *Geography*
Anita Herzfeld, *Latin American Studies*
John Hoopes, *Anthropology*
Shigeru Iwata, *Economics*
Gwynne Jenkins, *Anthropology & Women's Studies*
Roberta Johnson, *Spanish & Portuguese*
William Johnson, *Geography*
Jill Kleinberg, *Business*
Jana Krentz, *SPLAT*
Jill Kuhnheim, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Elizabeth Kuznesof, *History & Latin American Studies*
Paul Laird, *Music & Dance*
Mehrene Larudee, *Economics*
Linda Lee, *Journalism*
Thomas Lewin, *History*
Thomas Longoria, *Government*
Donna Luckey, *Architecture Administration & Academic*
Elizabeth MacGonagle, *History*
Patricia Manning, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Jonathan Mayhew, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Judith McCrea, *Art*
Genaro Mendez, *Music & Dance*
Valerie Mendoza, *History*

Lewis Mennerick, *Sociology*
Brent Metz, *Latin American Studies*
Felix Moos, *Anthropology*
Joane Nagel, *Sociology*
Mehrangiz Najafizadeh, *Sociology*
Andrea Norris, *Spencer Art Museum*
Robert Nunley, *Geography*
Yajaira Padilla, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Town Peterson, *Museum of Natural History*
Cornel Pewewardy, *Teaching & Leadership*
Ray Pierotti, *Biology*
Rosalea Postma-Carttar, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Catherine Preston, *Theatre & Film*
Richard Prum, *Biology*
Clifton Pye, *Linguistics*
Cacilda Rego, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Gary Reich, *Government*
Isidro Rivera, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Fred Rodriguez, *Education Administration*
Carol Rose, *Business*
Tony Rosenthal, *History*
Paola Sanguinetti, *Architecture Administration & Academic*
Antonio Simoes, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Lee Skinner, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Robert Spires, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Charles Stansifer, *History*
Michael Swann, *Architecture Administration & Academic*
Orley Taylor, Jr., *Biology*
Valery Terwilliger, *Geography*
Barbara Thompson, *Special Education*

Robert Timm, *Museum of Natural History*
Susan Twombly, *Teaching & Leadership*
Peter Ukpokodu, *African and African American Studies*
Vicky Unruh, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Maria Velasco, *Art*
Marta Vicente, *History*
Pat Villeneuve, *Spencer Art Museum*
Judith Williams, *African and African American Studies*
Ted Wilson, *History*
William Woods, *Geography & Environmental Studies*
George Woodyard, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Donald Worster, *History*
Akira Yamamoto, *Linguistics*
Patricia Ybarra, *Theatre and Film*

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Steven Bozarth, *Geography*
Stephen Gingerich, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Laura Herlihy, *Latin American Studies*
Nina Kinti-Moss, *Latin American Studies*
Kathleen McCluskey-Fawcett, *College of Liberal Arts & Sciences*
Kathryn Sloan, *Latin American Studies*
Claudia Villegas-Silva, *Spanish & Portuguese*

EMERITUS & RETIRED FACULTY

Samuel Adams, *Journalism*
John Augelli, *Geography*
John Brushwood, *Spanish & Portuguese*

Robert Casad, *Law*
Vernon Chamberlin, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Donald Chambers, *Social Welfare*
Larry Day, *Journalism*
William Duellman, *Museum of Natural History*
John Garland, *Business*
William Griffith, *History*
George Heller, *Music & Dance*
Phillip Humphrey, *Museum of Natural History*
Carl Lande, *Political Science*
Judith LeBlanc, *ABSC/Life Span Institute*
Robert Lichtwardt, *Biology*
Michelle McKinley, *Museum of Anthropology*
Charles Michener, *Entomology Museum*
Robert Ridgway, *Curriculum & Instruction*
Robert Smith, *Museum of Anthropology*
Raymond Souza, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Marillyn Stokstad, *History of Art*
Robert Tomasek, *Political Science*
Barbara Waggoner
Arnold Weiss, *Spanish & Portuguese*
Philip Wells, *Botany*

OUTREACH RESOURCES

The Center of Latin American Studies offers music and culture traveling suitcases to educators throughout Kansas. Each suitcase includes a collection of musical instruments, compact discs, videos, books, curriculum guides, maps, country information and sample lesson plans. Suitcases can be used as learning tools or for displays during international fairs.

The following is a list of suitcases currently available for use by educators:

- ANDEAN MUSIC: ENCOUNTER OF TWO WORLDS
- CUBA AND THE CARIBBEAN: MUSIC AND DANCE
- MUSIC AND CULTURE OF CENTRAL AMERICA
- THE MUSIC OF BRAZIL
- THE MAYAN PEOPLES OF GUATEMALA
- SPANISH LANGUAGE TEACHING TOOLS
- ARGENTINEAN CULTURE
- MEXICO, MUSIC AND CULTURE
- ARGENTINA

We also have a lending library with videos and books available to teachers.

For more information on how to check out materials from the Center, please visit our Web site:
www.ku.edu/~latamst.



For a free subscription contact the Center of Latin American Studies at latamst@ku.edu.

University of Kansas
Center of Latin American Studies
1440 Jayhawk Blvd., Suite 320
Lawrence, KS 66045-7574

Address Service Requested

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID Lawrence, KS Permit No. #232