

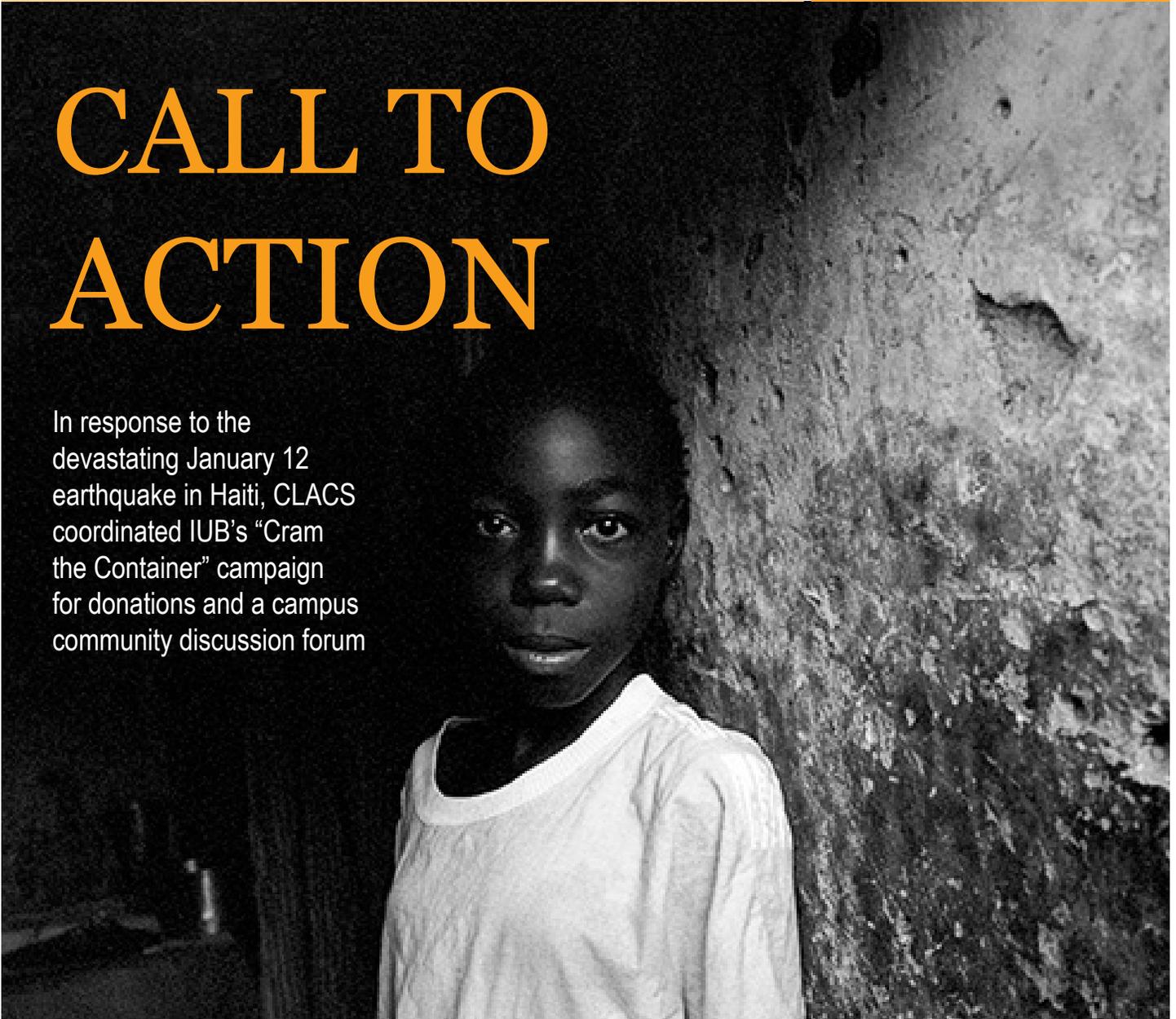
ENFOQUE

Spring 2010 NEWSLETTER

The Center for Latin American
and Caribbean Studies
at Indiana University

CALL TO ACTION

In response to the devastating January 12 earthquake in Haiti, CLACS coordinated IUB's "Cram the Container" campaign for donations and a campus community discussion forum



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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



In many ways, it's been a very difficult year in Latin America and the Caribbean. Our brothers and sisters in the region have borne a good share of the suffering caused by the latest economic downturn. In addition, Mexico has dealt with the H1N1 pandemic, the unprecedented expansion of drug-related violence in several major urban centers, and most recently, a serious earthquake in the Mexicali region. In June, Honduras experienced a coup d'état, and after months of de facto military rule they "elected" a new President under questionable conditions, with very limited freedom of speech and press, and with most opposition candidates opting out. In large part because of tacit U.S. acceptance of this situation, Honduras continues as a widely repudiated sham democracy, with an alarming number of murdered journalists in recent months.

Perhaps the story of the year was the almost unimaginable destruction caused by the January 12 earthquake near Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This produced over 230,000 deaths, countless injuries, and an ongoing health and development crisis that may take years to overcome. Finally, let us not forget the 2nd largest earthquake in recorded history, which struck off the coast of Concepción, Chile in early March, generating a tsunami and causing extensive

destruction and loss of life. Many of us have deep connections to these places of suffering, and we hope that our work as scholars and as activists will contribute to the betterment of conditions there.

So, our own economic struggles here must be placed in perspective. At CLACS we have been able to enjoy the last year of our current Title VI grant and maintain a robust agenda of programming and activities. Internally, our work was dominated this year by the preparation of a new Title VI grant, which we sent off to Washington on March 22nd.

In addition to our own staff, we have many people to thank for helping us prepare this grant proposal, including faculty and staff of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, and the Directors and staff of most other area studies centers on campus. But most of all I wish to acknowledge the valuable input by the members of our extended Steering Committee: John McDowell (Folklore), Jeff Gould (History), Luís González (Libraries), Shane Greene (Anthropology), Christy Ochoa (Law), Steve Selka (AAADS), Vivian Nun Halloran (Comparative Literature/American Studies), Armando Razo (Political Science), Debbie Cohn (Spanish and Portuguese/American Studies), Lessie Jo Frazier (Gender Studies), Anne Pyburn (Anthropology), Eden Medina (Informatics), Roberto García (Business), and John Nieto-Phillips (History). A special note of recognition and thanks goes to Serafin Coronel-Molina (Education) for his tireless work and advocacy on behalf of CLACS. By the end of June, we hope to share good news about our renewal as a National Resource Center for 2010-2014!

(Continued on page 12)



CLACS Staff at Spring Celebration
(from left to right)

Bradley Levinson, Emily Miller, LaNita Campbell, Julia Sorcinelli, Richard Valdez, Andrea Siqueira, Jorge Valenzuela, and Bill Tilghman

CALL TO ACTION

Even before news of the tragic January 12 earthquake hit the headlines, we at CLACS were already deeply involved with Haiti. Only 2 months prior, from November 12-14, along with the Creole Institute we had co-hosted the 21st Annual Meetings of the Haitian Studies Association at IU. It was our special pleasure to receive such a distinguished group of Haitians and Haitianist scholars to deliberate on the conference theme, “New Ecologies: Actualizing Global Contributions and Development in Haiti.”

Over the course of two days, we heard from a dazzling variety of scholars who are deeply engaged in projects of social, cultural, and ecological transformation in Haiti. Keynote and plenary speakers included Michael Dash (NYU, “Location Matters:

Grounding Creolization in the Caribbean Imagination”), Glenn Smucker, Claudine Michel (UC Santa Barbara), Gina Athena Ulysse (Wesleyan), Jennie Smith-Pariola (Otterbein), Serge Madhere (Howard), Robert Fatton, Jr. (Virginia), Alex Dupuy (Wesleyan), Bob Maguire (Trinity), Suze Mathieu (State University of Haiti), and Robert Chaudenson (University of Provence). Our dear colleague and collaborator, Albert Valdman, founder and director of the Creole Institute at IU, received a lifetime achievement award from the Haitian Studies Association.

It was thus with great consternation that we learned about the unprecedented dimensions of the destruction caused by the January 12th earthquake near Port-au-Prince. We quickly moved into action, designating CLACS as a



CALL TO ACTION *Continued*

drop-off site for donations and encouraging various campus groups to use our space for organizing and discussion. Working with the Provost's office and various campus groups, we quickly established a website for further information and fundraising: <http://www.indiana.edu/~haiti/>. We also helped to organize a Campus-Community Forum and Call to Action, held on January 21st and called "Decoding Disaster: Understanding the Haiti Earthquake of 2010." The Forum consisted of numerous presentations, from the Mayor of Bloomington and the IU Vice-President for International Affairs, to mini-lectures about Haiti's seismology, history, politics, and culture. It ended with a call to fundraising action, and an opportunity for organizing (Video stream of the entire Forum can be viewed at: http://broadcast.iu.edu/lectures/haiti_10/index.html).

Pursuant to the Forum, CLACS became centrally involved in a unique local campaign to send critical material aid to the victims of the earthquake. We were able to draw on the unique contacts and experience of Professor Charles Beeker, Director of the Underwater Science Program in the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Beeker has been working for years in the Dominican Republic, and he has experience shipping large maritime containers of research material back and forth from Bloomington to the D.R. He also has close contacts with the U.S. Agency for International Development, which he learned was coordinating overland truck shipments of aid into Haiti. The IU central administration pledged to cover the costs of shipping a maritime container from Bloomington to the D.R., and thus our "Cram the Container" campaign was born. For most of the month of February, CLACS coordinated the campaign to fill the container with high-priority relief items. This also involved conducting benefit music events whose proceeds could be used to purchase items for the container. Among those who worked especially hard

in this successful campaign and deserve special recognition are: Debra Unger Levinson (volunteer coordinator), Katherine Forgacs, CJ Lotz, and all of our CLACS graduate assistants.

Of course, Haiti still needs our help, and our efforts to provide aid and information will be ongoing. Already, plans are in the works for more benefit and educational events in the fall. One important volunteer initiative is the digital scanning of a good portion of the Haitian Creole materials held at the Creole Institute. The earthquake devastated most libraries and research facilities in Haiti, including the Department of Applied Linguistics, with which our students and faculty had close ties. Digitizing scarce print materials held here at IU and posting them on the Web is one way that we can modestly contribute to the reconstruction of Haiti. For those interested in joining the effort, please contact Kat Forgacs at: kforgacs@indiana.edu.



IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKE:

- 9 million: Total population of Haiti
- 3 million: Estimated number of people affected by the quake
- 1 million: Estimated number of displaced people
- 800,000 to 1 million: People in need of temporary shelter

IUB FACULTY BOOKS PUBLISHED

In the last two years, our faculty have published a broad range of book-length projects: historical studies, autobiographies, textbooks, and more. These publications represent a significant expansion of knowledge about, and often extending beyond, Latin America and the Caribbean.

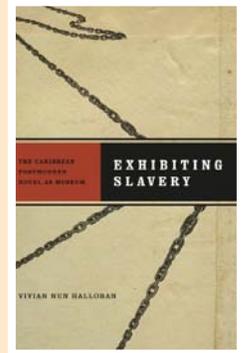


Vivian Nun Halloran

Associate Professor of Comparative Literature

Exhibiting Slavery: The Caribbean Postmodern Novel as Museum
(University of Virginia Press, 2009)

Halloran examines the ways in which Caribbean postmodern historical novels about slavery written in Spanish, English, and French function as virtual museums, simultaneously showcasing and curating a collection of “primary documents” within their pages. As she attests, these novels highlight narrative “objects” extraneous to their plot—such as excerpts from the work of earlier writers, allusions to specific works of art, the uniforms of maroon armies assembled in preparation of a military offensive, and accounts of slavery’s negative impact on the traditional family unit in Africa or the U.S. In doing so, they demand that their readers go beyond the pages of the books to sort out fact from fiction and consider what relationship these featured “objects” have to slavery and to contemporary life. The self-referential function of these texts produces a “museum effect” that simultaneously teaches and entertains their readers, prompting them to continue their own research beyond and outside the text.

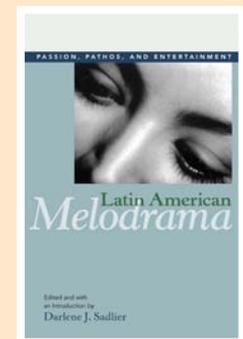


Darlene Sadlier

Professor of Spanish and Portuguese

Latin American Melodrama: Passion, Pathos and Entertainment
(University of Illinois Press, 2009)

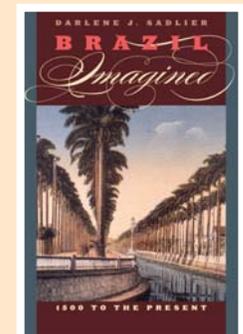
Like their Hollywood counterparts, Latin American film and TV melodramas have always been popular and highly profitable. The first of its kind, this anthology engages in a serious study of the aesthetics and cultural implications of Latin American melodramas. Written by some of the major figures in Latin American film scholarship, the studies range across seventy years of movies and television within a transnational context, focusing specifically on the period known as the “Golden Age” of melodrama, the impact of classic melodrama on later forms, and more contemporary forms of melodrama. An introductory essay examines current critical and theoretical debates on melodrama and places the essays within the context of Latin American film and media scholarship.



Brazil Imagined: 1500 to the Present (University of Texas Press, 2008)

The first comprehensive cultural history of Brazil to be written in English, *Brazil Imagined: 1500 to the Present* captures the role of the artistic imaginary in shaping Brazil’s national identity. Analyzing representations of Brazil throughout the world, this ambitious survey demonstrates the ways in which life in one of the world’s largest nations has been conceived and revised in visual arts, literature, film, and a variety of other media.

Beginning with the first explorations of Brazil by the Portuguese, Sadlier incorporates extensive source material, including paintings, historiographies, letters, poetry, novels, architecture, and mass media to trace the nation’s shifting sense of its own history. Topics include the oscillating themes of Edenic and cannibal encounters, Dutch representations of Brazil, regal constructs, the literary imaginary, Modernist utopias, “good neighbor” protocols, and filmmakers’ revolutionary and dystopian images of Brazil. A magnificent panoramic study of race, imperialism, natural resources, and other themes in the Brazilian experience, this landmark work is a boon to the field.





Shane Greene

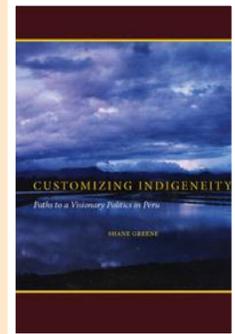
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Customizing Indigeneity: Paths to a Visionary Politics in Peru
(Stanford University Press, 2009)

How do vision quests, river locations, and warriors relate to indigenous activism? For the Aguaruna, an ethnic group at the forefront of Peru’s Amazonian Movement, incorporating practices and values they define as customary allows them to shape their own experience as modern indigenous

subjects. As Greene reveals, this customization centers on the complex articulation of meaningful social practices, cultural logics, and the political economy of specialized production and consumption. Following decades of engagement with and resistance to state-mandated missionary education, land-titling, and international advocacy networks, the Aguaruna have faced numerous constraints in pursuit of their own political projects.

Based on first-hand fieldwork, the work provides a new theoretical language for the politics of indigeneity. Documenting the dynamic between historical constraints and cultural creativity, it provides a fresh perspective on indigenous people’s agency within evolving structures of inequality, while simultaneously challenging common assumptions about scholarly engagement with marginalized populations.



Eduardo S. Brondizio

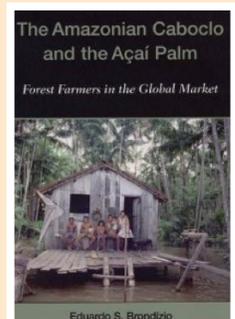
Professor and Chair of Anthropology

The Amazonian Caboclo and the Açai Palm: Forest Farmers in the Global Market
(The New York Botanical Garden Press, 2008)

This remarkable monograph tells the story of the boom in the açai (*Euterpe oleracea Mart.*) fruit economy—from a rural staple to a chic health food delicacy in national and international markets—and examines the development

of the production systems and commodity chains required to supply the burgeoning demand for this fruit. It also carefully reconsiders the contested and stigmatized history of the social identity of caboclos. The Amazonian caboclos who inhabit the Amazonian estuarine floodplains are, in a very real sense, forest farmers. They have been transforming their forest environment, sometimes imperceptibly, for generations. The boom in açai provides an invaluable window through which the society, ecological knowledge, and economic life of those who produce the fruit can be viewed.

Charles Peters, editor of The New York Botanical Garden Press’ series Advances in Economic Botany, comments, “Brondizio’s treatment of caboclos and açai sets a new standard in the study of people and plants. His monograph goes beyond description to provide key insights into why things unfolded the way they did in the Amazon estuary and what this means for the future forests and farmers of the region. For that reason, this is an important work.” His research contributes greatly to the broader understanding of rural development, globalization, and the role of small-scale farmers and local resources in the sustainable development of Amazonia.



Marvin D. Sterling

Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Babylon East: Performing Dancehall, Roots Reggae and Rastafari in Japan
(Duke University Press, 2010)

An important center of dancehall reggae performance, sound clashes are contests between rival sound systems: groups of emcees, tune selectors, and sound engineers. In World Clash 1999, held in Brooklyn, Mighty Crown, a Japanese sound system and the only non-Jamaican competitor, stunned the international dancehall community by winning the event. In 2002, the Japanese dancer Junko Kudo became the first non-

Jamaican to win Jamaica’s National Dancehall Queen Contest. High-profile victories such as these affirmed and invigorated Japan’s enthusiasm for dancehall reggae. In Babylon East, Sterling traces the history of the Japanese embrace of dancehall reggae and other elements of Jamaican culture, including Rastafari, roots reggae, and dub music. He provides a nuanced ethnographic analysis of the ways that many Japanese involved in reggae as musicians and dancers, and those deeply engaged with Rastafari as a spiritual practice, seek to reimagine their lives through Jamaican culture.

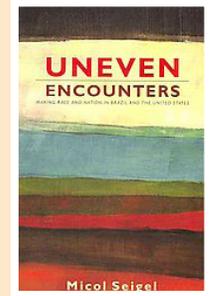


Micol Seigel

Assistant Professor of American Studies and African American and African Diaspora Studies

Uneven Encounters: Racial Construction in the Americas (Duke University Press, 2009)

The book tells the story of marginalized, mostly Afro-descended citizens who rarely traveled, but who surveyed global landscapes nonetheless. Concentrated in cities, particularly Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, New York and Chicago, these world citizens embraced the innovations in mass culture and communications technology that followed the First World War. Consuming foreign products and perusing their advertisements, playing music, dancing for fun or profit, performing vaudeville and other forms of popular theater, reading newspapers and working as journalists, they grasped pieces of far-flung worlds, and wove transnational filaments into the tools they applied to shape the social categories that most restricted or seemed most likely to transform their everyday lives. These subjects' transnational stories expand the understanding of how race is made in a range of exciting directions. Leaving behind the national frames that constrain most scholarly views of the subject, Seigel explores some of the global currents moving between Brazil and the U.S. that helped North Americans and Brazilians refine their ideas of black, white, and in between. Insisting that race in the modern world is intricately yoked to notions of nation, the book focuses on the co-production of racism and nationalism. Declining to add yet another national comparison of the two most-compared countries in the Americas, it instead reveals the inextricable, joined history of Brazilian and North American national racial ideologies. Rather than elevating elite intellectual and political elements, it highlights popular culture. Finally, recognizing that sex and gender are critical facets of racial and national belonging, this book applies the tools of feminist and queer theory to the study of race and nation, providing sophisticated readings of racial construction that in turn reframe core queer-theory concepts such as passing and drag. Archival research in both countries allows the book to follow one-sided projections through to their foreign receptions, outlining real conversations. Genuinely transnational in a way few works are despite the frequent calls for such methods today, this theoretically-informed history sets a new standard for the study of racial construction.

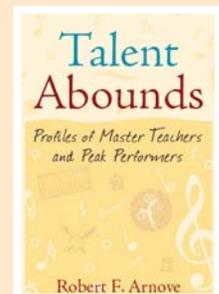


Robert F. Arnove

Chancellor's Professor Emeritus

Talent Abounds: Profiles of Master Teachers and Peak Performers (Paradigm Publishers, 2009)

How can youthful talent become world-class talent? Arnove tells the stories of master teachers and their students who raise performance to peak levels in classical music and conducting, jazz, opera, modern dance, chess, mathematics, swimming and diving, and the culinary arts. The book is unique in the scope and depth of exploration of different fields of endeavor and the individuals who have shaped them. Readers hear the voices of famous performers as they describe their early family experiences and formative years, the progression of teachers and coaches they had, their performance careers, educational philosophy and teaching practices, and their legacies. Important questions are explored throughout: Is exceptional talent an innate quality? Even so, does its fulfillment depend on the intervention of expert teachers? How do social class, gender, and ethnicity influence access to instructional and performance opportunities? Can lessons learned in one particular national and cultural context or in one performance field be extended to other societies and fields? How does public policy shape the recognition and development of talent? The concluding chapter offers insights into how public education can nurture the talent of all individuals.

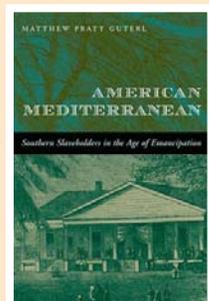


Matthew Guterl

Associate Professor of African American and African Diaspora Studies

American Mediterranean: Southern Slaveholders in the Age of Emancipation (Harvard University Press, 2008)

How did slave-owning Southern planters make sense of the transformation of their world in the Civil War era? Guterl shows that they looked beyond their borders for answers. He traces the links that bound them to the wider fraternity of slaveholders in Cuba, Brazil, and elsewhere, and charts their changing political place in the hemisphere. Through such figures as the West Indian Confederate Judah Benjamin, Cuban expatriate Ambrosio Gonzales, and the exile Eliza McHatton, Guterl examines how the Southern elite connected—by travel, print culture, even the prospect of future conquest—with the communities of New World slaveholders as they redefined their world. He analyzes why they invested in a vision of the circum-Caribbean, and how their commitment to this broader slave-owning community fared. From Rebel exiles in Cuba to West Indian apprenticeship and the Black Codes to the “labor problem” of the postwar South, this beautifully written book recasts the nineteenth-century South as a complicated borderland in a pan-American vision.



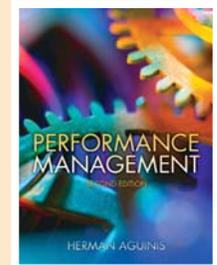


Herman Aguinis

Dean's Research Professor and Professor of Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management, IU Kelley School of Business

Performance Management (Pearson Prentice Hall, 2009)

In today's globalized world, it is relatively easy to gain access to the competition's technology and products. Thanks to the Internet and the accompanying high speed of communications, technological and product differentiation is no longer a key competitive advantage in most industries. This book makes a compelling case that what makes some businesses more successful than others is people. Organizations with motivated and talented employees offering outstanding service to customers are likely to pull ahead of the competition, even if the products offered are similar to those offered by the competitors. The book focuses on research-based findings and up-to-date applications that help increase an organization's human capital. In contrast to many other books in business and related fields, which include a separate chapter on "international issues," in this book international issues are fully integrated throughout. The book includes a discussion of performance management systems in organizations in Latin America and many other parts of the world (e.g., China, Europe, North America).

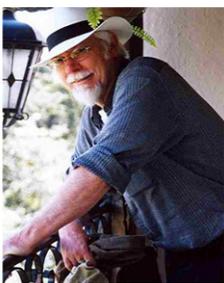
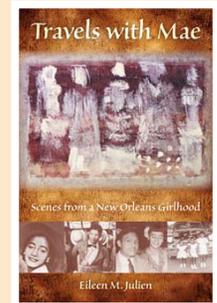


Eileen Julien

Professor of Comparative Literature, French and Italian, and African American and African Diaspora Studies

Travels with Mae: Recollections of a New Orleans Girlhood (Indiana University Press, 2009)

"This is a book to love, to savor like one of the Julien family gumbos. . . . A wonderful portrait of middle-class blacks in a city usually portrayed by the poverty of its black population and the decadence of its whites. This is real life in New Orleans, in both its unique qualities and the universality of people in their common experiences, as well as a moving depiction of a loving relationship between a mother and a daughter." —Christine Wiltz, author of *The Last Madam: A Life in the New Orleans Underworld*. With a series of lyrical vignettes Julien traces her life as an African American woman growing up in middle-class New Orleans in the 1950s and 1960s. Her narratives focus on her relationship with her mother, family, community, and the city itself, while touching upon life after the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.



John H. McDowell

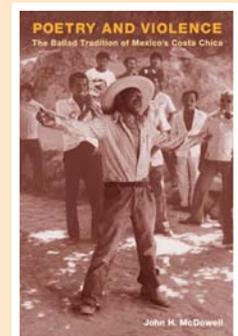
Professor of Folklore

Poetry and Violence: The Ballad Tradition of Mexico's Costa Chica (University of Illinois Press, 2000, released as paperback in 2008)

Does art that depicts violence generate more violence? Taking up a question that touches on contemporary developments such as gangsta rap and schoolyard shootings, McDowell provides an in-depth study of a body of poetry that takes violence as its subject: the Mexican ballad form known as the corrido. He concentrates on the corrido tradition in Costa Chica, where the ethnic mix includes a strong African-Mexican, or Afro-mestizo, component.

Through interviews with corrido composers and performers, both male and female, and a generous sampling of ballad texts, he reveals a living vernacular tradition that amounts to a chronicle of local and regional rivalries. In the Costa Chica, the ballads center around land redistribution in the aftermath of the revolution, the process of capital formation in the area, and the consolidation of federal authority in this isolated region.

Focusing on the tragic corrido with its stories of heroic mortal encounter, McDowell examines the intersection of poetry and violence from three perspectives. He explores the contention that poetry celebrates violence, perhaps thereby perpetuating it, by glorifying for receptive audiences the deeds of past heroes. He discerns a regulatory voice within the corrido that places violent behavior within the confines of a moral universe, distinguishing legitimate from illegitimate forms of violence. Finally, he contends that poetry can be a healing force that helps sustain the community in the wake of violent events. A detailed case study with broad social and cultural implications, the book is a compelling commentary on violence as human experience and as communicative action.



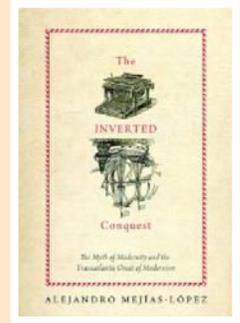


Alejandro Mejías-López

Associate Professor of Spanish

The Inverted Conquest: The Myth of Modernity and the Transatlantic Onset of Modernism (Vanderbilt University Press, 2010)

Modernismo (1880s-1920s) is considered one of the most groundbreaking literary movements in Hispanic history, as it transformed literature in Spanish to an extent not seen since the Renaissance. As Mejías-López demonstrates, however, modernismo was also groundbreaking in another, more radical way: it was the first time a postcolonial literature took over the literary field of the former European metropolis. Expanding Bourdieu's concepts of cultural field and symbolic capital beyond national boundaries, he shows how modernismo originated in Latin America and traveled to Spain, where it provoked a complete renovation of Spanish letters and contributed to a national identity crisis. In the process, described by Latin American writers as a reversal of colonial relations, modernismo wrested literary and cultural authority away from Spain, moving the cultural center of the Hispanic world to the Americas. Mejías-López further reveals how Spanish American modernistas confronted the racial supremacist claims and homogenizing force of an Anglo-American modernity that defined the Hispanic as un-modern. Constructing a new Hispanic genealogy, modernistas wrote Spain as the birthplace of modernity and themselves as the true bearers of the modern spirit, moved by the pursuit of knowledge, cosmopolitanism, and cultural miscegenation, rather than technology, consumption, and scientific theories of racial purity. Bound by the intrinsic limits of neocolonial and postcolonial theories, scholarship has been unwilling or unable to explore modernismo's profound implications for our understanding of Western modernities.

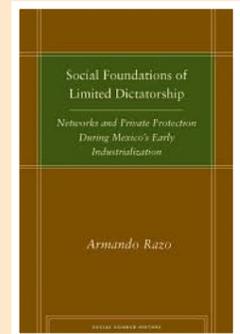


Armando Razo

Associate Professor of Political Science

Social Foundations of Limited Dictatorship: Networks and Private Protection During Mexico's Early Industrialization (Stanford University Press, 2008)

This innovative new book contributes simultaneously to two different disciplinary fields: comparative political economy and Mexican history. It does so by attempting to explain why Mexico—contrary to the predictions of several dominant theories of economic growth—enjoyed a comparatively high rate of economic growth and development under the highly authoritarian dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876–1911). In conducting a detailed political analysis of Diaz's rule Razo introduces network analysis to the study of institutions and growth, and shows how dictators can maintain their power with credible growth-enhancing policies.



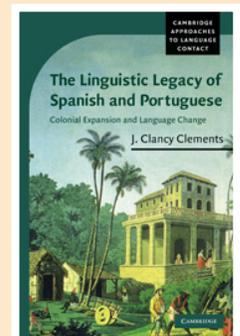
Joseph C. Clements

Professor of Spanish and Portuguese and Linguistics

The Linguistic Legacy of Spanish and Portuguese: Colonial Expansion and Language Change (Cambridge University Press, 2009)

The historical spread of Spanish and Portuguese throughout the world provides a rich source of data for linguists studying how languages evolve and change. This volume analyses the development of Portuguese and Spanish from Latin and their subsequent transformation into several non-standard varieties. These varieties include Portuguese- and Spanish-based creoles, Bozal Spanish and Chinese Coolie Spanish in Cuba, Chinese Immigrant Spanish, Andean Spanish, and Barranquenho, a Portuguese variety on the Portugal-Spain border.

Clements demonstrates that grammar formation not only takes place in parent-to-child communication, but also, importantly, in adult-to-adult communication. He argues that cultural identity is also an important factor in language formation and maintenance, especially in the cases of Portuguese, Castilian, and Barranquenho. More generally, the contact varieties of Portuguese and Spanish have been shaped by demographics, by prestige, as well as by linguistic input, general cognitive abilities and limitations, and by the social dynamics in the speech community.



SPRING SEMESTER 2010 AT MLCP

The Minority Languages and Cultures of Latin America Program (MLCP) continues to support research and teaching focusing on the languages and cultures of Latin America's marginalized populations, especially its indigenous communities and peoples of African descent. Spring Semester 2010 saw a number of engaging events and talks, both within our organization and in conjunction with other programs on the Bloomington campus, leading up to the coming MLCP Spring Institute in May, 2010.

On Tuesday, March 8, MLCP faculty and students gathered with Nobel Prize winner Elinor Ostrom to enter into a conversation about sustainable heritage. MLCP director John McDowell had posed for Lin the question -- what happens if we think of language and heritage as part of a commons that must be effectively managed for cultural sustainability, and she opened the conversation by clarifying that language is a public good rather than a common-pool resource, which means that one person's use of this resource does not preclude another's. We turned then to an engaging discussion of such allied matters as indigenous knowledge, traditional beliefs and practices, and local institutions, and how each of these is implicated in the analysis of resource management in Latin American settings. Lin brought up core concepts like "graduated sanctions," a feature of local systems of social control, and "polycentricity," the idea of nested spheres of influence and authority, in an effort to get at the mechanics of these processes as they play out on the ground in Latin America. After a stimulating hour-and-a-half of congenial discussion, we thanked Lin Ostrom for helping us to continue thinking with the notion of sustainable heritage. For a sequel, Lin has invited the MLCP to make a presentation in her Monday workshop next semester.

Several weeks later on Tuesday, March 26th, the Minority Languages and Cultures of Latin America Program sponsored a graduate student roundtable. Mariella Arredondo and Juan Eduardo Wolf, both newly returned from the field, presented on their respective research before an audience of faculty and students. The presentations were firmly grounded in research questions and ethnographic regions, and members of the audience entered into lively conversation with the two presenters. Mariella Arredondo talked about her research on schools in Arequipa, a highland mestizo city in southern Peru. Arredondo examined the uneven distribution of bilingual education and the role of race and ethnicity in both public and private schools. Juan Eduardo Wolf explored the influence of Afro-descendent music and dance troupes on carnival celebrations in Arica, located in northern Chile. He illustrated performances of various groups during the regional festival called Con la Fuerza del Sol, which features dance and music competitions, and he contextualized these traditions in the political history of this contested region.

The MLCP also hosted a stimulating conversation with Professors Guillermo de la Peña (Anthropology at CIESAS, Guadalajara), and Bret Gustafson (Sociocultural Anthropology at Washington University), on Thursday, April 8. A group of MLCP faculty and students gathered at Folklore and Ethnomusicology to scrutinize the barriers to full citizenship affecting indigenous communities in Latin America and the kinds of cultural and political initiatives these groups are taking to challenge and remove these barriers. The talk centered on the prospects for retaining native languages and ethnic elements while participating as full citizens in these republics, and the work of both our visitors highlights the role of "indigenous scribes" and "indigenous intellectuals" in advancing these political causes.

In upcoming events, the Minority Languages and Cultures of Latin America Program is pleased to announce a Spring Institute for Thursday and Friday, May 20-21, at IU in Bloomington, Indiana, whose purpose is to bring together colleagues located at colleges and universities around the state of Indiana to share ideas and practices related to doing research on and teaching about marginalized populations in Latin America. Participation is assured from colleagues representing several Indiana institutions of higher education, with panels on "Peoples of Mexico," "Indigenous Languages of Latin America," "Africa in America," and "Teaching Latin America."

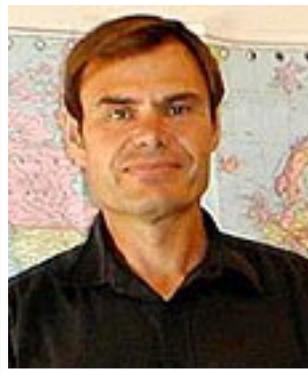
There will be panel sessions on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, and a Friday afternoon workshop on "Exploring Latin America through Electronic Resources." All sessions will be held at the Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology, 501 North Park, Bloomington, Indiana. There will also be a showing of a new documentary, "Slaves of the Saint," produced by Kelly Hayes, Religious Studies, IUPUI.

For further information on the MLCP, or if you would like to be added to our email listing, please see our website at <http://www.indiana.edu/~mlcp/index.php> or contact us at mlcp@indiana.edu.



Juan Eduardo Wolf (left) presents during the student roundtable and Professors Bret Gustafson and Guillermo de la Peña (right) engage in conversation with MLCP.

CHALLENGING NEOLIBERALISM ACROSS LATIN AMERICA



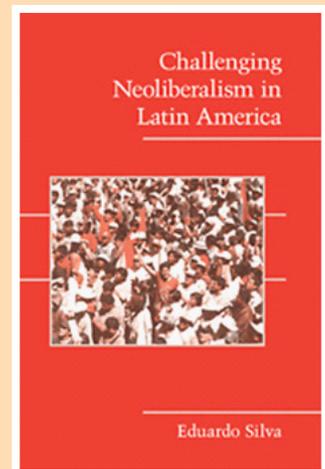
Eduardo Silva, Professor and Chair of the Political Science Department at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, visited IU following the winter break, after the release of his most recent publication, *Challenging*

Neoliberalism in Latin America (Cambridge University Press). During his visit, Silva met with faculty and students of multiple departments, including Economics and Political Science, and aired an interview on WFHB's Spanish-language community radio program, *Hola Bloomington*. A native of Chile, Silva came to the U.S. in the early 1970s to complete his theatre studies at the University of Texas, Austin, and eventually went on to complete his doctorate in Political Science at the University of California at San Diego. Throughout, he has fervently remained committed to understanding the forces and powers of mobilization throughout South America.

In the presentations and discussions of his book, Silva articulated how at the turn of the 20th century, a concentration of diverse social movements arose unexpectedly in Latin America, culminating in massive anti-free-market demonstrations. These events ushered in governments in Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela that advocated a larger social role for the state, thereby challenging the consensus of neoliberal hegemony. While these countries present slightly different cases, the central problem they had in common was the increasing political alienation and socioeconomic exclusion of workers and indigenous peoples due to the neoliberal system and its policies. These actors, Silva argued, mobilized to build successive waves of anti-neoliberal collective action, which

played a significant role in the demise of the "Washington consensus" for neoliberal reform and the political shift to the left that followed. Events across the region during this time brought about a shift which was influenced by favorable political associational space, a reformist orientation to demands, economic crisis, and mechanisms that facilitated horizontal linkages among a wide variety of social movement organizations. Peru and Chile each provide contrastive cases, where anti-neoliberal mobilization never arose significantly to challenge the state.

Professor Silva is also a Fellow at the Center for International Studies at UMSL and specializes in Comparative Politics, Latin American political economy, and environmental policy in developing countries. He is author of *The State and Capital in Chile: Business Elites, Technocrats, and Market Economics* and co-editor of *Organized Business, Economic Change, and Democracy in Latin America and Elections and Democratization in Latin America, 1980-1985*. His articles have appeared in leading journals such as *World Politics*, *Comparative Politics*, *Development and Change*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Journal of Latin American Politics*, and the *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*. His breadth of scholarship added a very informative perspective to our spring lecture series.



SUMMER FLAS 2010

In the spring of 2010, CLACS awarded FLAS fellowship grants to support graduate study of modern foreign languages and related area and international studies. Listed below are the names of the recipients and their language of study.

Summer FLAS Recipient	Language
Virginia Arreola (Spanish and Portuguese)	Haitian Creole
Eric Carbajal (Spanish and Portuguese)	Quechua
Anita De Castro (SPEA)	Portuguese
Elizabeth Herring (Spanish and Portuguese)	Guarani
Emily Miller (CLACS and SPEA)	K'iche
Margaret Remstad (School of Education)	Quechua
Audrey Ricke (Anthropology)	Portuguese
Jessica Rivers (Communication and Culture)	Portuguese
Tara Zahler (Second Language Education)	Quechua

Letter from the Director *(continued from page 2)*

I also want to recognize the invaluable service provided by our faculty on a number of selection committees this year. For helping to select and recruit another great M.A. cohort, thanks to Shane Greene and Luciana Namorato (Spanish and Portuguese) for serving on the Admissions Committee. The academic year and summer FLAS committees had to contend with a very high number of applications this year, so a hearty thanks to them: Andrea Siqueira (CLACS), Vania Castro (Spanish and Portuguese), Quetzil Castañeda (CLACS), Pravina Shukla (Folklore), and Stacie Marie King (Anthropology). Thank you as well to the committee for the selection of student summer travel grants, Rinku Roy Chowdhury (Geography), Micol Seigel (AAADS/American Studies), and John Galuska (Foster Center). And finally, for aiding me in the selection of faculty travel grants, thanks to David Jacho-Chavez (Economics).

We want to recognize our graduating Master's students and outgoing Graduate Assistants! Nina Marie Hensarling (dual MBA), Ashleigh Klingman

(dual MPA), Nancy Vázquez-Soto, Jorge Valenzuela, and LaNita Campbell will be finishing up this semester or this summer. All of them have chosen to write compelling master's theses, on topics ranging from small coffee producers in Peru (Hensarling) and sustainable development on the Galapagos Islands (Klingman), to Brazilian favela youth (Valenzuela), Chicano AIDS-awareness education (Campbell), and the gender politics of animal abuse in Puerto Rico (Vázquez-Soto). We especially want to thank and bid farewell to Jorge and LaNita, who have served us for two years as graduate assistants at CLACS. We also thank Julia Sorcinelli for her great service as a CLACS GA; she will be staying on campus another year to complete her dual degree in SPEA.

The rest of this newsletter bears witness to the rich variety of activities we continue to organize at CLACS, as well as the tremendous vitality and productivity of our affiliated faculty and students. We hope that you'll stay in touch and get involved!

- Bradley Levinson

TINKER RECIPIENTS FOR SUMMER 2009

Human Development as a Precursor to Sustainability

Ashleigh D. Klingman (SPEA and CLACS)

The Ecuadorian law requires a balance of conservation and sustainable development in planning of the island communities to successfully coexist with the celebrated World Heritage Site of Galapagos National Park, which covers 97.3% of the archipelago land mass. My research focuses on what human development processes are necessary to achieve this unique balance. Since modern, liberal, and globalizing society focuses on increasing material consumption and self-aggrandizement, how can this small archipelagic community of 30,000 people be expected to follow a different path?



My focus has been on formal, adult/community, and informal educational processes. I used my Tinker Grant of 2009 to return to San Cristobal, Galapagos to collect data on public works, social regulations, public education, and continuing education courses. This research was the last chunk of data that I am incorporating with previously collected data: ethnographic and participatory action research (PAR) from January 2006 (Fulbright study) to August 2009 (summer research project); Galapagueñan institutional policies and evaluation literature collected over the same time period; and literature review of education for sustainable development and multiculturalism. My photos illustrate my work with both the regional government and local Scouts groups.



En Pelota: Dominican Baseball, Cultural Performance, and Transnational Exchange

Elizabeth A. Burbach (Folklore and Ethnomusicology, Anthropology, and American Studies)

In the summer of 2009, I received a Tinker Field Research Grant to conduct research on baseball in the Dominican Republic. Conceiving of baseball as a lens through which to analyze and understand a community, I am interested in how and why baseball has been recontextualized to reflect and express Dominican sensibilities and what ends they serve. Focusing on stadium culture, or community and communal behavior in and around stadiums, I attend to baseball as it is engaged and experienced in everyday life by regular people. A multi-sited ethnographic project, my research centers on Boca Chica and its community ballfield, Estadio Juan Ozoria. Within theoretical frameworks of practice and performance, I aim to examine how issues concerning gender, race, class, and nation may manifest in and through baseball and what this may reveal about historic patterns of exchange between the Dominican Republic and the U.S. This summer I explored four fieldwork sites (Boca Chica, San Pedro de Macorís, Santiago, and Santo Domingo), made new contacts, and cultivated existing collaborative relationships. Thanks to CLACS and Tinker funds, I not only gathered the materials necessary to determine the project's feasibility but also lay a strong foundation for this new body of research.

TINKER RECIPIENTS FOR SUMMER 2009

Microfinance and Group-lending in Chiapas, Mexico

Trish Gibson (Political Science)

This past summer I traveled to the small town of Palenque in Chiapas, Mexico. I wanted to know why microfinance organizations (MFOs) working in poor, rural areas are able to sustain high rates of repayment. I also was interested in understanding if the microfinance group was instrumental in facilitating members' cooperation in community projects beyond shared loans. I had the opportunity to observe the practices of AMEXTRA, an MFO which works in 10 states across Mexico.



AMEXTRA facilitates the formation of small groups of borrowers, who are jointly responsible for loans received from the organization. I administered 51 surveys to borrowers in 14 small credit groups of varying sizes and attended several microfinance meetings. Peer pressure appeared to be an important factor in explaining high repayment rates. The sharing of working lists of defaulters among MFOs in Palenque also limited borrowers from accessing credit from other MFOs once they defaulted. I also found that in the case of AMEXTRA's operations in Palenque, most group members already knew each other before joining the lending group. When they cooperated in community projects, it was because of pre-existing relationships rather than because participation in the lending group had built trust or facilitated

cooperation.

The Welfare State and the Politics of Health Reform in Peru

Shiri Noy (Sociology)

This past July and August 2009 I set out on a five week pre-dissertation research trip to Lima, Peru to conduct interviews exploring the politics of health sector reform in Latin America, in the context of globalization and neoliberal pressures by international financial institutions. My goal on this research trip was to see whether access to policy makers and other key informants would be possible, and to begin preliminary data collection. Specifically, I wanted to compile a more complete list than I had of key actors involved in health sector reform in the last twenty years, and conduct interviews with key informants in the various agencies and organizations. I am pleased to report that over the course of the month I successfully completed 20 interviews, with 24 key informants. Though gaining access was initially difficult through referrals and snowball sampling I was able to interview most of the key actors in the health sector in Peru: Ministry of Health and Social Security personnel, international organization and international financial organization representatives, NGO personnel and experts. I am currently analyzing the interviews, having recently finished transcribing them in full. This trip allowed me not only to collect preliminary data, but to ascertain that indeed I can gain access to the necessary people to conduct my dissertation research and has given me valuable information on how to improve and refine my interview instrument. I am extremely grateful for the Tinker Travel Grant for affording me this opportunity to develop my dissertation research.

HUMAN RIGHTS, LEGAL SYSTEMS, AND CUSTOMARY CULTURES ACROSS THE GLOBAL SOUTH



On April 9-10, the Maurer School of Law, the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies and the African Studies Program sponsored a Symposium on law and language across the global south with a special focus on human rights as the concept is shaped, adapted, rejected, or contested in various locations. In Africa, Latin America, and other locations in the global south, social groups commonly operate with multiple legal systems that generally include an official state system of law and others based on indigenous legal practices, customary law, and Islamic law. Scholars have used the term legal pluralism to analyze these complex legal situations, but work has only begun that can analyze how human rights discourse can articulate with these various legal systems. Equally challenging is the conjunction of the notion of human rights with indigenous rights and women's rights, both forceful movements across the global south today. Boaventura de Sousa Santos has asked a question which might serve to launch our discussion: "How can human rights be both a cultural and a global politics?"

The Symposium took place over a day and a half in plenary format, to allow for ample discussion and exchange. Scholars of legal systems and legal pluralism presented their findings and concepts on panels with scholars and practitioners of human rights, in its fullest definition. The papers will be published in the *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, a peer reviewed, interdisciplinary Journal published by the Law School and IU Press.

The following scholars addressed specific issues in Latin America and the Caribbean:

Jo-Marie Burt (Associate Professor of Government and Politics at George Mason University): *Guilty as Charged: The Trial and Prosecution of former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori for Human Rights Violations*

Guillermo de la Peña (Professor of Anthropology at CIESAS – Occidente): *Ethnographies of Social and Political Exclusion in Western Mexico*

Jan French (Assistant Professor of Anthropology at University of Richmond): *The Power of Definition: Brazil's Contribution to Universal Concepts of Indigeneity*

Mala Htun (Associate Professor of Political Science at The New School) and S. Laurel Weldon (Associate Professor of Political Science at Purdue University): *Sex Equality in Family Law: Religion, Custom, and the State in Comparative Perspective*

Bret Gustafson (Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Washington University): *Gas Geopolitics and Indigenous Self-Determination Rights in Bolivia*

César Rodríguez-Garavito (Associate Professor of Law and Sociology at University of the Andes): *Between Global Governance and Indigenous Rights: The Right to Prior Consultation and the Proceduralization of Survival*

Paula Spieler (Professor of Law at School of Law Fundação Getúlio Vargas — Rio de Janeiro) : *Maria da Penha Case and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: Contributions to the Debate on Domestic Violence Against Women in Brazil*

DR. JAMIL MAHUAD, FORMER PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR, VISITED IUB



Close to the end of March, in a joint effort of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS), the Center for International Business Education & Research (CIBER), the Indiana Democracy Consortium, the Department of Economics, and the Office of International Programs, Dr. Jamil Mahuad visited Indiana University to participate in several events, including two public talks. Dr. Mahuad is best known as the President of Ecuador from 1998-2000. Perhaps his greatest legacy was the resolution of a long-standing border dispute with Peru, for which he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1999. Since his presidency, he has concentrated his work on international negotiation, conflict resolution, and dispute mediation as a fellow with Harvard's School of Law and the Kennedy School of Government.

After speaking at a private lunch event with the Department of Economics, Dr. Mahuad's first public talk took place on Thursday March 25th and was titled, "A Difficult Presidency: The Challenges of Governing Ecuador, 1998-2000." During this session, Dr. Mahuad explained to the audience the main problems his country was facing when he took office, and the consequently difficult decisions his administration had to make to stabilize

Ecuador in the context of a deep economic crisis. Using some pictures and spontaneous creative drawings, the talk evolved into an enjoyable lecture, followed by an active round of questions. The event had a great response from the IU and Bloomington community, leaving virtually no space left in the IMU's State Room West.

The day after, on Friday, March 26th, Dr. Mahuad was the keynote speaker for the 3rd Annual International Public Affairs Association Spring Conference, organized by the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA). His talk, titled "Negotiation and Conflict Resolution in the Peru-Ecuador Border Dispute and Beyond," was very illustrative in explaining the steps taken towards the solution of the historical border dispute between these two countries, which had already involved armed conflict and, at the time, prospects for an imminent war. After the end of the conference, Dr. Mahuad also participated in a reception at the Tudor Room, during which he was honored by the Director of our Center as well as by representatives of many other departments.



CLACS 2010 SUMMER FIELD RESEARCH GRANT RECIPIENTS

In the spring of 2010, CLACS awarded Summer Field Research Grants to fund student research across Latin America and the Caribbean. Listed below are the recipients' names and the titles of their research projects.

Summer Grant Recipient	Title of Research Project
Eric Bindler (Folklore & Ethnomusicology)	The Island Life: Music, Tourism, and Cross-Cultural Exchange in Jamaican Reggae
William Dustin Cantrell (School of Education)	Community for Community: Engaging Youth in Positive Practices in Jamaica
Christopher Davidson (Spanish and Portuguese)	Production and Perception of Boundary Tones in Puerto Rican Spanish
Katherine Forgacs (Folklore and Ethnomusicology)	A study of documents that relate to Caribbean Creoles and housing and are located in St. Lucia's major cultural repositories
Laura Garrett (SPEA)	Roots, Fruits, and Jamaican Ecologies: Mapping Ambassabeth Ecolodge and Neem Park
Amy Miller Gray (Geography)	Indigenous Control of Tourism in Kuna Yala, Panama
Emily Milller (CLACS and SPEA)	Education for Reproductive Rights and Female Empowerment in Guatemala
Michael Mixtacki (School of Music)	Arará Drumming and Song in Matanzas, Cuba
Michael Perkins (Geography)	A Field Visit to Calakmul Municipality, Campeche, Mexico
Jason Siegel (Linguistics and French and Italian)	Shared Past, Shared Present? Contact Between Creoles and Their Lexifier in the French Guiana
Julia Sorcinelli (CLACS and SPEA)	The Impact of Female Self-Employment on Household Well-being and Decision-Making Power in the Dominican Republic
Lyra Spang (Anthropology)	Food and Sex in Belize: A Gendered Arena for the Production, Contestation and Reinforcement of Identity
Jonathan Warner (History)	The Development of a Pan-West Indian Ethnic Consciousness in Panama

STAY TUNED FOR MORE DETAILS ABOUT CLACS EVENTS IN THE FALL

Fall 2010

September 15-16: Vicki Ruiz, speaking on border and Latino history

October 22-24: Film festival; 5 films of the Mexican Golden Age of cinema, by Emilio Fernandez and Gabriel Figueroa

November 8-9: Boaventura de Sousa Santos, sociologist and democracy activist

Early October: Gustavo Esteva, Mexican educator and environmental activist

October: Tony Seeger, Ethnomusicologist from UCLA



JAMIL MAHUAD VISIT AND SPRING CELEBRATION



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