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Eric Holt-Giménez, Director of Food First, visited IU in January. Upstairs at Bloomingfoods, after a delicious locally sourced, organic lunch, the crowd filed in to hear Holt-Giménez speak to issues of food, power, and transformation.

Holt-Giménez started his talk by discussing the current food regime. Looking at the current organization of the food system as the result of years of policy, industry initiatives, and consumer response, the audience got a sense of the vastness of this issue. The Green Revolution, Earl Butz’s Get Big or Get out campaign, Structural Adjustment Policies, Free Trade and the industrial agro-foods complex were all building blocks of the current food system according to Holt-Giménez’s analysis.

While analysts might say that the food system is “broken” because of rising food prices, environmental degradation due to intensified agriculture, and diet-related health epidemics, Holt-Giménez disagrees. He argues that the food system is working as intended within a capitalist economy. That is, the food system is increasingly mechanized, accumulates wealth in the pockets of the few, and effectively externalizes costs.

Holt-Giménez does not, of course, believe that this is the way the food system should work. With years of activist research and field experience, he stands on the side of peasant farmers, marginalized populations, and food insecure, hungry people everywhere. After first hand experience in international financial and policy institutions, Holt-Giménez is convinced that real change will not come from the top, but through a repoliticization and convergence of social movements. In his latest book, *Food Movements Unite! Strategies to Transform Our Food Systems*, he writes about communities worldwide that share important lessons on how to build a global movement for change.

Holt-Giménez challenged the room to think about what we could do here, in Bloomington, to be part of the global movement to transform food systems. Now, our challenge is to link our efforts with the global political movement.
I spent Spring Break in Bolivia. It all started when I was doing research for a term paper on Via Campesina and social movements’ role in civic education. I came across the Food First website and their Food Sovereignty Tours. The dates for the Bolivia trip, titled “Llamas, Quinoa and Food Sovereignty,” happened to fall right over Spring Break. But, I thought, it was too expensive to even consider, so I put the idea away and just signed up for the list serve.

A few months and four grant applications later, I was flying to La Paz. I spent the week with a group of twelve people, all of whom had gathered to explore this idea of Food Sovereignty and what it looked like in the Bolivian Altiplano.

This is what it looked like to me: an open street market in the high city of El Alto where Aymara women sit with their tarps full of potatoes or tables full of fruits, fields of quinoa in yellows, reds, purples, and greens mixed with lavender-colored tarwi, or lupus, and richly green haba plants, or fava bean, along the shores of Lake Titicaca in the shadow of the Sleeping Dragon mountain, and a valley of Royal Quinoa, proudly organically certified and exported for US consumption, grown by farmers in community who know the names of hundreds of varieties of quinoa and can hold their heads high for the agroecological methods they are using to preserve the Gold of the Andes.

And I didn’t just see it. I tasted it. The communities we visited were eager to share with us their native products, and we were more than eager to taste everything they prepared for us. I ate all kinds of potatoes, quinoa prepared at least a dozen ways, and even a llama steak.

The timing of this trip could not have been better. It is, after all, the International Year of Quinoa, presided by Special Ambassador to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Bolivian President Evo Morales. Bolivia and its controversial quinoa have been in the news quite a bit over the recent months. Some authors have argued that the recent boom in quinoa demand (and therefore production) is damaging agroecological methods and leading to overproduction. Others argue that the rise in quinoa prices benefits poor farmers who are now able to live off of their production and haven't been subsumed by the agroindustrial complex. Consumers of imported quinoa are starting to get nervous about the ethical implications of this “super grain”.

There are no easy answers. What I could see, beyond the rhetoric of right and wrong, are the global political and economic forces at work even in the fields of the tiny quinoa grain. Global market supply-demand mechanisms, certification procedures, visions of development, complex policy arrangements, and political posturing are sown into every plot. No farmer, no matter how small the scale, is isolated from these phenomena. What is telling, however, is the farmers’ response, which in Bolivia, as in many other places, is Food Sovereignty: communities coming together to empower, to negotiate change, and to represent their own interests in political and economic forums.

My spring break trip was an amazing experience to see first-hand this powerful global social movement called Food Sovereignty, which I will continue to study in Peru for my Masters research project. But more than anything, this trip reminded me why I am committed to grassroots social change: because I want to be part of building this beautiful vision of the future where all people are treated with dignity and respect.
On Friday and Saturday, February 15-16, CLACS hosted the Second Annual Graduate Student Conference. The Conference, titled *Shifting Social Landscapes*, included students from UC Davis, UCLA, Tulane, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, Purdue and IU from a diverse range of fields such as History, Anthropology, Public Health, Spanish, Education, Public Policy, Art History, Food Studies, Sociology, and Film.

**Policy**

Mzilikazi Koné (UCLA) - Developing Empowerment and Leadership from the Ground Up: A Case Study on Costa Rican Sex Workers

Ian M. Michalski (Indiana University) - Language Ideologies, Linguistic Culture and Language Policy in the Dominican Republic

Irasema Rivera (Indiana University) - Latino/a and Latin American Health Assumptions: The “Latino Paradox” and the Limits of Identity Terminology in Health Research and Practice

Alexandra Toledo (Indiana University) - The Politicized Peasant: Latin American Resistance to the Neoliberal Food Regime

**Discussant - Bradley Levinson** (IU Professor of Education)

**Peruvian Amazon**

Scarlett Andrews (Tulane University) - Performing the Everyday: Viewing Natural and Built Environments through the Lens of Food Systems in Urban Amazonia

Cameron Johnson (UC Davis) - Selvamanos! Modernization, Narrative, and the Enigma of the Peruvian Amazon

Diana Steele (Purdue University) - “I Have Other Customs”: Historical and Contemporary Configurations of Difference between the Andes and the Amazon in Peru

**Discussant - L. Shane Greene** (IU Professor of Anthropology)

**Social Movements**

Edward Brudney (Indiana University) - Their Own Worst Enemies: Creation of Worker Resistance by the Proceso de Reorganización Nacional in Argentina, 1976-1980

Nicholas Tschida-Reuter (Indiana University) - Plurality and Consensus: A Moderating Dialectic in the Dominican 4% Movement

**Discussant - Micol Seigel** (IU Professor of American Studies/History)

**Film/Media**

Jennifer Boles (Indiana University) - The Grupo Liberación, Super-8 Cinema and the Double Personalities of Middle-Class Youth in Mexico City, 1968-1971
**Keynote - Dr. Anya Peterson Royce (IU Chancellor’s Professor of Anthropology and Comparative Literature)**

The Shifting Social Landscapes Graduate Student Conference was pleased to welcome our own Dr. Anya Peterson Royce to give the keynote address: “Living Change: Isthmus Zapotec culture, society, and politics over the long-term.” Dr Royce reflected on her 45 years of ethnographic work among the Zapotec indigenous people in the isthmus region of Oaxaca, Mexico. She brought a very personal style to her address by showing pictures and describing the people and organizations that she has worked with during her career.

Dr. Royce emphasized the importance of long-term field work in order to gain a deeper understanding of the changes taking place in the region. Likewise, she described how the everyday can serve as a means to understand the culture, rather than simply seeing it as a placeholder between major events. In this regard, she emphasized the Zapotec flexibility and strategic adaptation of novel elements into the culture. This fluidity has allowed the isthmus, and the city of Juchitán in particular, to remain an interesting and vital place for young people, which serves to reinvigorate the community and to motivate young people to stay, rather than to move away due to static ideas of culture.

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**Chris Moore** (Indiana University) - Politics in the ‘Non-Partisan’ Argentine Documentary: Jorge Prelorán and 1960s Tucumán

**Jorge Valenzuela** (Tulane University) - Discourses of Peace: Narratives of Media on the Pacification of a Favela in Rio de Janeiro

**Discussant - Joshua Malitsky** (IU Professor of Communication and Culture)

**Cultural Conflict, Identity and the State**

**Kyle Ellis Jones** (Purdue University) - “This was the thing we came to find”: Youth narratives of hip hop circulations in Peru

**Matthew Lebrato** (Indiana University) - Constructing Counter-Hegemony: Audience, Recognition and Indigenous Movements in Mexico

**Discussant - Javier F. León** (IU Professor of Folklore and Ethnomusicology)

**Memory and Representation**

**Kathryn Lehman** (Indiana University) - Conflict and History Creation in Camba Ideology

**Beth Ann Zinsli** (University of Wisconsin–Madison) - Embodying the Ruins of Havana: Carlos Garaicoa’s Photographs on Bone

**Discussant - Anke Birkenmaier** (IU Professor of Spanish and Portuguese)
Faculty Awards

Jeff Gould

On April 5, 2013, Dr. Jeffrey L. Gould, James H. Rudy Professor of History at IU Bloomington and former director of CLACS, received the John W. Ryan Award for Distinguished Contributions to International Programs and Studies. The Ryan Award was initiated in 1991 and was named for the man who was president of IU from 1971 to 1987. John Ryan (1929-2011) was instrumental in fostering IU’s commitment to excellence in international education. The award honors faculty members or librarians who have made exceptional contributions to the university’s international programs and studies. IU President Michael A. McRobbie presented the honorees with their awards at the 2013 Celebration of Distinguished Teaching dinner on Friday, April 5th. The dinner is one of the activities held as part of Founders Day, the annual celebration of IU’s founding in 1820. McRobbie described this year’s class of award recipients as “IU’s finest faculty members, whose efforts every day in the classroom, laboratory and studio transform the lives of students, preparing them for successful careers after graduation.”

From the perspective of CLACS, we have inherited a federally funded and internationally prestigious area studies center that is in large part the product of Jeff’s endless energy, passion to organize, and desire to make IU a place from which serious engagement with Latin America and the world is undertaken. This is reflected at all possible levels: in terms of his abilities to build what was originally a poorly funded and marginalized center into a now twice funded stand-alone Title VI center; as a key faculty member that has made IU’s Latin American History program one of the most competitive in the country; and as an incredibly productive scholar engaged in on-going research initiatives with wide impact in the fields of History, Anthropology, and Latin American politics. From all of us at CLACS, Congratulations Jeff!

Darlene Sadlier

Darlene J. Sadlier received this year’s Distinguished Faculty Award from the College of Arts and Sciences. The College honors accomplished alumni and faculty annually at its Annual Recognition Banquet, which was held this year on Friday, Oct. 5, 2012. The highlight of the banquet, now in its 35th year, is the presentation of the College’s most prestigious awards, including three Distinguished Alumni Awards, an Outstanding Young Alumni Award and a Distinguished Faculty Award. Darlene J. Sadlier is a faculty member in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, who began her career at IU Bloomington in 1978. She has been director of the College’s Portuguese program for 32 years.

This year, Professor Sadlier also published a new book, Americans All: Good Neighbor Cultural Diplomacy in World War II, with the University of Texas Press. Cultural diplomacy—“winning hearts and minds” through positive portrayals of the American way of life—is a key element in U.S. foreign policy, although it often takes a backseat to displays of military might. Americans All provides an in-depth, fine-grained study of a particularly successful instance of cultural diplomacy. The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (CIAA) was a government agency established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 and headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller that worked to promote hemispheric solidarity and combat Axis infiltration and domination by bolstering inter-American cultural ties.

From all of us at CLACS, Parabéns, Darlene!
The Minority Languages and Cultures Program was pleased to welcome Dr. Andrea Queeley to Indiana University on April 15, 2013. Dr. Queeley’s engaging talk was entitled “Soul Train Unbound: Rethinking the Current(s) of Diasporic Space and the Ethnographic Encounter” and drew faculty and graduate students from several departments, including Anthropology, American Studies, Latin American and Caribbean Studies, History, and Education. Dr. Queeley received her PhD in Anthropology from the City University of New York Graduate Center and is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Global and Sociocultural Studies at Florida International University. Her research is broadly concerned with African Diasporic subject formation, migration, and the negotiation of globalized structural inequalities.

Her talk at Indiana University focused on the possibilities for connection as well as the disjunctures of the ethnographic experience, particularly focusing on musical connections. She began by using Jay-Z and Beyoncé’s recent trip to Cuba as an ideal moment to explore the possibilities of mutual recognition and misrecognition between two hyper-visible Black American celebrities and Black Cubans. She utilized Jay-Z’s line that he “Done turned Havana into Atlanta” as an entry point to ask if this sort of encounter creates or simply capitalizes on diasporic space. Dr. Queeley then moved through her own fieldwork experiences around the Guantanamo Bay Military Base among descendents of migrants from the British West Indies and Jamaica in particular. During her fieldwork she was surprised to learn that Black Cubans had been exposed to the music and dance of Black America through the iconic weekly variety show “Soul Train,” which ran from 1971-2006. This discovery opened up questions about the boundaries of the transnational social field and creation of diasporic space. These immigrants and their Cuban-born descendants were transnational social actors embedded within the U.S. Empire via the integral role they played in the circulation of labor along a route that included the Guantánamo naval base. Soul Train thus served as a transnational media space that enabled connection through shared, albeit mediated, experience. This idea was linked to concepts of diasporic space that “provide space for universal Black self-recognition.” While highlighting multiple possibilities for connection and mutual recognition, Dr. Queeley also discussed the inherent dissonance of the ethnographic encounter. These disjunctures often include inequalities based on class, gender, and the possibilities of mobility.

Dr. Queeley’s talk was followed by a lively question and answer session, which touched on ideas of Blackness and mutual recognition. In particular, Dr. Queeley discussed other pop culture references, musical genres, and social imaginaries that Black Cubans draw on in conceptualizing Blackness, which besides the United States and Soul Train, include Jamaica and Africa.
On January 31st, CLACS hosted a lecture by Charles Walker, UC Davis Professor of History. Professor Walker’s presentation entitled “Violence, Geography, and Excommunications: Rethinking the Tupac Amaru Rebellion (1780-1783)” focused on new interpretations of the events that took place in the Rebellion that will appear in his upcoming book to be published by Harvard University Press in 2014.

Walker’s talk highlighted the major themes fundamental to understanding how the events of the Rebellion transpired. In particular, he emphasized the importance of the two phases of the rebellion and the ensuing repression, which departs from most narrative history on Tupac Amaru that focuses solely on the first phase ending with Tupac Amaru’s execution by the Spanish. He points out that the second phase has been traditionally ignored by historians which starkly contrasts with Tupac Amaru’s leadership, military tactics, and vision for a multi-class, multiracial movement intended to liberate the Andean region from Spanish colonialism. The second phase led by Tupac Amaru’s cousin, Diego Cristobal, was characterized by a deepening of violence against whites and mestizos alike. Over the course of the fighting, the indigenous rebel forces gained the upper hand against the Spanish as the fighting spread from Cuzco and concentrated in the Lake Titicaca region. The turning point came when the rebels accepted an amnesty from the Spanish only to be betrayed by the execution of Diego Cristobal and the escalation of the Bourbon reforms with the full retraction of the rights afforded the indigenous people.

The talk also discussed the role of the Catholic Church. Walker relied on historical accounts to demonstrate how the Church was a debilitating force for the rebel forces. Through the use of excommunications, the Church was able to divide the rebel forces from the leadership, since Tupac Amaru remained a devout Catholic and wished to maintain non-hostile relations with the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, Walker also discussed the key roles of the few priests that supported the rebels. By the end of the second phase, the Catholic Church became more powerful and the Spanish regained their control of the region.
On March 21, 2013, Dr. Claudia Leal visited Indiana University through an invitation from the Minority Languages and Cultures Program (MLCP) to give a presentation entitled, “Freedom in the Jungles of the Pacific Coast of Colombia.” Her talk was attended by numerous faculty and graduate students as well as by Dr. Jason McGraw’s “Modern Latin America” class and was followed by a lively question and answer session with faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students. Dr. Leal is currently an Associate Professor of History at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia, and she received her PhD in Geography from the University of California at Berkeley in 2004. Her research focuses on the formation and the present state of peasant societies in rainforest environments and on the role of racial categorization in shaping Latin American societies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Her work thus encompasses both environmental history and post-emancipation studies, which refer to the fate of societies and Afro-descendant people after slavery.

The first half of Dr. Leal’s talk at IU focused on why self-purchase was the prevailing method through which slaves gained freedom in the Pacific region of Colombia. She described the tenuous relationship that slave-owners and overseers had to slaves in a region where the vast majority of the population was Black and there was little or no police or army presence. In this situation, slaves had considerable leverage and were able to use it in order to gain two days off of work a week. During these days slaves were allowed to do exploratory mining in which they kept whatever gold they found. Slaves thus were able to earn the income that in many cases led to the purchase of freedom for themselves or for family members. The limited data available shows that 58-68% of freed slaves gained their freedom from self-manumission, compared to 25-50% in other regions in Latin America. Dr. Leal’s research thus challenges prevailing conceptions of slavery in Latin America in which self-manumission plays only a minor role in gaining freedom.

The second half of Dr. Leal’s talk focused on the post abolition period and asked the question: what does freedom mean in a context where former slaves are doing the same work? Dr. Leal argued that freedom in this context meant autonomy to determine how, where, and when to work. Autonomy in the Pacific region meant access to a variety of resources in the vast environment, including mines, forests (with rubber and vegetable ivory), strips of agricultural land, as well as rivers, swamps and oceans for fishing. Dr. Leal thus argued that agricultural land in Colombia was not as critical as in other areas where former slaves mainly became subsistence farmers. In the Pacific region, agriculture was only one of many forms of work practiced by former slaves, with mining, fishing, and various extracting industries often playing a more prominent role in maintaining the household economy. Dr. Leal’s research asks historians to rethink notions of what the Latin American peasantry looked like by showing that the peasantry in the Pacific developed a multifaceted economic approach based on access to the means of production of a variety of extractive industries as well as subsistence farming.

Finally, Dr. Leal connected autonomy and access to the means of production that Afro-Colombians developed during the colonial and post-emancipation periods to the conception of Black as an ethnicity in Colombian policy today. Colombia is one of few nations in Latin America that recognizes Afro-descendent group rights in a manner similar to indigenous rights. These rights are based on ideas of collectivity, shared history, knowledge, and traditional productive practices. Afro-Colombians have successfully drawn on these shared characteristics in order to be recognized in ethnic, rather than, racial terms.
In late February the Brazilian Studies Program and IU Libraries hosted two outside speakers as part of a symposium titled, “Human Rights, the Right to Memory, and the Truth Commission in Brazil.” The event was coordinated by the IU Latin American Studies librarian, Luis González, and consisted of two talks regarding the Brasil: Nunca Mais (Brazil: Never Again) project that came out of the dictatorship era. The Brazilian military dictatorship took power in 1964 and controlled the state apparatus until 1985. The coup and the ensuing regime, like numerous others in Latin America, were supported by the United States both politically and financially. After taking power, the dictatorship began to repress political dissidents using the methods of arrest, torture, and disappearance. The current truth commission has decided to investigate human rights violations committed by the state during this period.

To shed light on this history, Brown University Professor of History James Green gave a lecture entitled “Brazil: The Dictatorship's Legacy and the Quest for Justice.” A central question of Professor Green’s talk was: why did the truth commission in Brazil emerge at this moment in time? He related this question to Brazil’s attempt to come to terms with its authoritarian past. Brazil is utilizing the method of the truth commission elaborated by other countries in order to deal with past dictatorships, state violence, disappearances, and other human rights violations. While the South African “Truth and Reconciliation Commission” is probably the most widely known of truth commissions, Brazil is also able to draw inspiration from other countries in Latin America dealing with military dictatorships, such as Chile and Argentina.

James Simon, Director of International Resources at the Center for Research Libraries, also presented his work, which is more directly involved with the preservation of the Brasil: Nunca Mais documents themselves. His talk, “Brasil: Nunca Mais and the Library’s Role in Preserving Human Rights Evidence,” explored some of the more technical aspects of documenting and preserving this history.

Brasil: Nunca Mais was a secret project conducted by local human rights activists under the direction of Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of São Paulo, and with confidential support from the World Council of Churches. The project took place from 1979-1982, using the military’s own records to document human rights abuses, and was published as a book in 1985.

Both the project and book center on court proceedings from the trials of suspected dissidents who were tortured during the early years of Brazil’s military dictatorship. Lawyers
CLACS co-sponsored two lectures in November that were organized by Serafín M. Coronel-Molina, president of the Association for Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ATLILLA), and Beth L. Samuelson with the Department of Literacy, Culture, and Language Education (LCLE) in the IU School of Education. These lectures, also co-sponsored by twelve other departments and centers at IU, featured Dr. John R. Edwards, Professor of Psychology at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, Canada. Dr. Edwards, whose research focuses on language and identity, is also the editor of the Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development and the Multilingual Matters book series. His talk on November 26th at IU, titled, “The ‘New’ Ecology of Language: Some Critical Thoughts on Ecolinguistics,” introduced listeners to the idea that current ecological linguistic thought tends to be overly optimistic in its presentation that globalization promotes a conciliatory relationship between languages. Edwards proposed that instead what frequently occurs in the interaction between indigenous languages and dialects and more globally-focused languages is a brutal social Darwinism. Indigenous languages and dialects fall victim to an encroachment of this “ideal” commonality in speaking, whether displayed in an outright elevation of a global language in government funding and programs or through a reduction in the teaching of indigenous dialects.

Dr. Edwards gave his second lecture the following day in a similar vein, “Multilingualism: Understanding Linguistic Diversity.” Drawing on his rich experiences giving presentations in thirty countries around the world, and published in his recent book under the same name, Edwards’ talk highlighted the symbolic and group-identity-marking features of language. Over a hundred students and faculty attended to hear Edwards outline the components of global linguistic diversity and its effect on culture and society. With the new School of Global and International Studies at IU on the horizon, he perhaps also offered a relevant perspective on points to consider as this transition takes place.

Something particularly interesting in all of this is that the current president, Dilma Rousseff, was involved in subversive activity and was herself a victim of torture under the military regime. Naturally, this was not lost on anyone in the discussion of the current truth commission activities in Brazil. However, it does not appear as though president Rousseff is going after her former torturers but is rather seeking to ensure closure and the ability to rightfully move on from such a dark chapter of Brazilian history. It is amazing that the documents relating to President Rousseff’s torture were saved at all, especially given the way in which they were preserved. The greater context around hers and similar cases is imperative to better understand and learn from this history. Thankfully, “Human Rights, the Right to Memory, and the Truth Commission in Brazil” offered a way for the IU community to do just that.
To Matthew Van Hoose: Administrate this, they said, of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. And so he did. In that so doing he created the most unlikely of Melville figures: the intellectually all-knowing, endlessly generous, gregariously diplomatic, unexplainably charismatic, Indiana University bureaucrat. Bartleby watched on from a far, a little angry at first, and then totally remiss at missing these other administrative possibilities. Van Hoose not only preferred to. He preferred to do it with a certain style - bright tie, dark vest - and with a reason he found in the simple human fact that, well, everybody else benefited. Anthropologist with a bit of a language fetish. Saxophonist with an ear for the raw talent that emerges here and there amid the likelihood of eventual un-discovery. Conversationalist complete with every imaginable turn of phrase and at least two out of the three best possible responses to any question. And then there was Uruguay. Yeah, that's right, Uruguay. He wasn't much of a punk. But he definitely rocked. Por este lugar, te extrañan broder.- Shane Greene

I already miss Matt's patience and empathy. On so many occasions, I would drop by Matt's office frustrated by administrative problems and anxious to offload on a friend. Regardless of the myriad CLACS-related issues he was confronting at the time, he always managed to patiently hear me out, say something funny, and send me on my way feeling much better. From his infectious laugh to his eloquent bilingualism, Matt inspires people to listen more closely, think more deeply, and have fun doing it.- Mike Grove

From one moment to the next, Matt could be found equally at ease washing the day's dishes as crunching the budget with Richard or advising a student on courses. Throughout the day his laughter could be heard bursting throughout the house (often enough at some inane bureaucratic procedure—he never suffered fools gladly), or he would induce such laughter himself through joking repartee. One example of his sardonic wit comes to mind: the day after the December, 2008 incident in Baghdad, I came in to CLACS and asked him, “What did you think of that reporter throwing his shoe at President Bush?” He deadpanned on a basketball theme: “I thought it was an excellent toss. It had really good rotation.”

There is little doubt that Matt's name will someday achieve adjectival status in academia. In the meantime, we can celebrate the joyful efficiency that characterized his time at CLACS: Long live the Van Hoosean legacy! - Bradley Levinson

What first impressed me about Matt was his way with words. Only Matt could say phenomenological, unctuous and obstreperous in a casual conversation about the weather and not sound pretentious, even while wearing a perfectly pressed shirt with a vest and a tie. I think this speaks numbers about him as a person and about what he brought to CLACS. That is, Matt is the utmost professional and a brilliant scholar, but more importantly, he is a great friend and colleague with a remarkable sense of humor and a genuine concern for others. We are grateful for his time here and of course we already miss him dearly. - Jen Boles

Matt was the go-to guy for all things CLACS. His experience and willingness to help made him an amazing adviser and an enormous asset to us all. More importantly, he is a wonderful person to be around and a great friend.

For me and many students I know, Matt was instrumental in making our time with CLACS as good as it was. I wish him the best in his new endeavors, and I'm jealous of the folks that now have the privilege of enjoying his company. - John Kroondyk
Matt Van Hoose is one of the most extraordinary people I have known and his contributions to CLACS were incalculable. He possesses remarkable human, scholarly, and linguistic qualities and skills and he combines them in highly productive ways. His public performances, even simple introductions to speakers, were unfailingly eloquent in their lyrical succinctness of form and the profundity of content. I remember commenting to him that he should run for congress, not that I have ever heard a politician with Matt’s brilliance and verve. Although not a politician, he was a superb ambassador for CLACS.

Matt also is a deeply empathetic person and that quality facilitated his remarkable work with staff, GAs, students and virtually anyone who came in contact with him. These two dimensions are interrelated. His verbal skill in Spanish and English come, in part, from his ability to understand and immerse himself in other people, other contexts, and other cultures.

On a personal note, I will always be thankful for the work he put in on creating the English version of La Palabra en el Bosque. He worked dozens of hours, dealing with complex technical issues that arose from the use of different kinds of technologies, involved in the project. My colleagues in El Salvador were dumbfounded when I told him that his job had nothing to do with IT, that was he not a professional film editor, that he was not from the Southern Cone, and that he was doing the work pro bono. En resumen: *Asombroso.* -Jeff Gould

Thank you to CLACS Volunteers!

In coordination with the International Outreach Council during AY 2012-2013, CLACS has participated in 14 videoconferences and 8 community events. Additionally, CLACS volunteers have helped with our Graduate Student Conference, Shifting Social Landscapes, as well as presenting at local public schools.

With topics ranging from Variations of Samba in Brazil to Traditional Holidays in Peru and Minority Languages in Latin America to the History of Argentine Space Agencies, CLACS would like to thank and recognize all of our volunteers:

- Ana Carolina Barbosa de Lima
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- Marie Suding
- Francisco Tandoiy
- Luisa Torres
- Matthew Van Hoose
President Michael A. McRobbie led a delegation of IU administrators to three South American countries from November 5 to November 12, 2012, part of a series of international initiatives to advance the IU International Strategic Plan. Such presidential tours aim to strengthen IU’s partnerships in countries of strategic importance and to foster alumni relations. This trip to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile represented a significant moment in IU’s institutional history, the first visit to South America by a sitting IU president in nearly 40 years.

Brazil has emerged as a global economic powerhouse over the past decade, and reforms in higher education have opened up new opportunities for U.S. universities to more effectively partner with Brazilian institutions. With growing interest among IU faculty and students in research, teaching, and study abroad opportunities in Brazil, the signing of university-to-university agreements became the primary focus of the President's visit. These included agreements with the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV), and the Acadêmia Brasileira de Letras – four institutions of strategic interest to IU because of their strong reputation regionally, nationally, and internationally.

Famous Brazilian filmmaker Nelson Pereira dos Santos visited IU in April 2013, as the inaugural participant of an exchange with the Acadêmia Brasileira de Letras. An IU faculty member or advanced graduate student will be selected to visit the Acadêmia in 2013-2014. IU’s Office of the Vice President for International Affairs (OVPIA) will pursue a university-wide exchange for faculty and graduate students with USP in the coming year and will also support an exchange each year of one IU scholar and one member of the USP Faculty. The Kelley School of Business anticipates a faculty exchange will begin in 2013-2014 with USP’s Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade. Maurer School of Law has recently signed faculty exchange agreements with FGV’s schools of law in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Beyond new partnerships, President McRobbie also met with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Shannon and Dr. Denise Neddermeyer, director of the Brazilian Ministry of Education’s Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior. Both meetings focused on the Brazilian higher education environment, in particular the Brazilian government’s initiatives to stimulate internationalization of universities and support the mobility of students and faculty.

In Argentina, President McRobbie met briefly with three staff members at the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. The conversation focused on Argentina’s higher education structure and opportunities for collaboration within the current political, economic, and social environment. He also visited two universities – Universidad Nacional de La Plata and Universidad Austral – to explore potential areas of collaboration. Although IU will not pursue formal partnerships with these universities at this time, OVPIA does anticipate exploration of possible connections with Universidad de Buenos Aires in the near future.

Chile’s political and social stability, together with its positive economic trajectory, makes the country a particularly appealing destination for study abroad and other mobility opportunities for faculty and students. Although few IU faculty members have existing relationships with colleagues at Chilean universities, the two preeminent institutions in Santiago – Universidad de Chile and Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC) – have expressed a strong interest in partnering with IU. In fact, during the trip, President McRobbie signed an agreement establishing ties between IU and PUC, and the IU School of Journalism has started to discuss collaboration with PUC’s Facultad de Comunicaciones. A formal partnership with Universidad de Chile will likely emerge in the near future, collaborating with international studies, business, and informatics.
Whew…what a semester. In fact, an entire second year in the director’s seat comes to an end with both certain kinds of sadness and a horizon of new possibilities. The sadness is a mystery to no one familiar with the little white house that sits at 1125 E. Atwater. After several years of absolute dedication, Associate Director Matt Van Hoose resigned from his post in February to pursue another professional opportunity in North Carolina. I know I speak for everyone when I say we will miss him but also wish him the best in his new digs. After the frantic search for a new AD – special thanks here to Debbie Cohn, Christy Ochoa, Ricardo Valdez, Katie Novak, and Alita Hornick who all participated on the Search Committee - we identified an absolutely stellar candidate. I’m extremely excited to announce that CLACS has just hired Melissa Britton, soon to leave her position as the Latino Outreach Coordinator for the City of Bloomington in order to join CLACS as the new AD. We are convinced she will bring an entirely new energy and fresh perspective to everything CLACS does. We ask you to stop by her office, introduce yourself, and chat for a bit – well, you know, after she has a chance to settle in to the office opposite mine.

Melissa is in fact the newest of two new members of the CLACS family. Katie Novak, who joined us at the start of Spring semester as the first-time-ever-full-time Academic Secretary, is now becoming a familiar face to those CLACS serves. Allow me simply to reiterate here what I think everyone who has met her already knows. She has been a vital addition to the CLACS operation. It is largely thanks to her and the tireless Ricardo Valdez that CLACS made it through this transitional administrative moment. En fin, a las dos lideres de CLACS les damos la mas cordial bienvenida.

None of this is meant to suggest that all we did was survive an administrative changeover this semester. The newsletter itself suggests we did quite a bit more! CLACS Graduate Assistants (Kathryn Lehman, Aviva Elzufon, John Kroondyk, Matthew Lebrato, and Dayna Cueva Alegría) pulled off the second iteration of the CLACS Graduate Student Conference in February. The event was equally well attended and just as successful as the first – with IU graduate students sparking interdisciplinary conversations with others from around the country. Brazilian Studies also hosted two important events, a series of talks on human rights, truth commissions, and the dictatorship as well as the recent visit of famed Brazilian filmmaker, Nelson Pereira dos Santos (organized and hosted by Darlene Sadlier). Under the new direction of Jason McGraw, the Minority Languages and Cultures Program also sponsored two provocative visiting scholars, Claudia Leal (a historian of Colombia’s black Pacific region) and Andrea Queeley (an anthropologist of the African Diaspora).

That said, the time has come to take a small summer break, think about punk, and recharge for next year. It will be a challenging one given the approach of a new round, and by most accounts a more difficult round, of Title VI applications. Pero, ni modo choches, vamos avanzando nomás.

Shane
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