



Center for Latino/a and
Latin American Studies
University of Oregon

Clas Notes

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Spring 2012

From the Director

It is with great pride and a sense of wonder that I review my year as interim director of CLLAS. As always, it has been a busy year. We put on a number of events, broadened the reach of the Latino Roots Project, funded interesting faculty and graduate student research projects, helped establish an exchange program with the Universidad Autónoma de México (UNAM), and developed an internship pilot program with funding from the Graduate School.

Perhaps our single biggest accomplishment is the successful collaboration between CLLAS, Planning, Public Policy, and Management, and the Center for Equity Promotion in winning an Innovations in Graduate Education Grant from the Graduate School at the University of Oregon. Totalling \$20,000, the grant establishes a two-year pilot project entitled Cultural Competency through Community Partnerships. Essentially, we will create a service-learning program for graduate students interested in working for Latina/o service organizations throughout the state. In addition to the service learning component, the program also includes a zero-week summer course focusing on critical race theory, field methods, and observation techniques, PPPM 552, a course designed to expose students to various service organizations in Oregon, and an internship mentoring component that will create a feedback loop for students working in the field. In addition to the funding from the graduate school, The Americas in a Globalized World donated an additional \$5,000 to pay for a grant writer who will work on long-term funding for the project.

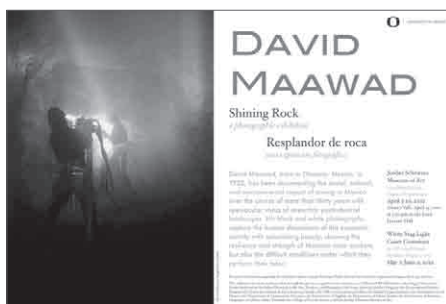
We also are excited about the historic exchange program between the University of Oregon and UNAM—one of the foremost research universities in the world. Spearheaded by CLLAS board members Pedro García Caro (Department of Romance Languages) and Carlos Aguirre (Latin American Studies Program; Department of History), the agreement is on the brink of being approved by both universities. We are hopeful that our first UO exchange student will be able to attend UNAM during fall term 2012.

In addition to our robust research initiatives, in collaboration with The Americas in a Globalized World, CLLAS provided logistical and event support for the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas event series. Beginning in September, we had events throughout the fall, winter, and spring terms. We also collaborated with the Department of Romance Languages and the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art to put on a photo exhibition by renowned Mexican photographer David Maawad. Finally, we sponsored a talk and consultation with Puerto Rican studies scholars Juan Flores and Miriam Jiménez Roman, who presented their fascinating research on Afro-Latinidad.

The work of a director is important, but the real heavy lifting was performed by our crack staff. Kudos to Eli Meyer, CLLAS Assistant Director, GTFs extraordinaire June Koehler and Heather Wolford, newsletter editor Alice Evans, and accountant Peggy McConnell. Without our team, we would not be able to generate our impressive slate of research activities and events.

While Lynn Stephen will be stepping back into her role as head of CLLAS next year, I'm excited to continue my association with the Center when I return from sabbatical in 2013.

Saludos, David Vázquez, Interim Director, Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies; Associate Professor of English



UO-UNAM Draw Closer to Historic Exchange Program

The University of Oregon is drawing nearer to signing an historic agreement with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). UNAM is the second oldest (established in 1551) and largest (roughly 206,000 students) university in the Americas. Its campus is a city within a city, offering a variety of environments—from urban to pre-Columbian—that earned it a World Heritage Site ranking in 2007.

Negotiations between the Office of International Affairs at the UO, the Latin American Studies Program, the Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies and UNAM to start a student exchange program next year are well underway. The steering committee formed by Lynn Stephen (Department of Anthropology), Carlos Aguirre (Department of History) and Pedro García-Caro (Department of Romance Languages) submitted a proposal to the Office of International Affairs. The proposal was approved and the committee met with the UNAM vice provost for international relations here in Eugene. We are now awaiting confirmation of the final text of the agreement to be signed this winter between the two university presidents.

This will be the first one-to-one student exchange between the UO and a Spanish-speaking university, with two to four undergraduates from any discipline traveling in each direction annually. We project that there will be an open invitation for interested students for the 2012-13 academic year, pending the legal approvals of the memorandum of understanding between the two universities. A selection committee will pick students based on merit, linguistic and cultural preparedness, and the quality of academic projects (courses, advanced undergraduate research, etc). Graduate students will also be able to participate in the exchange program, but the details will be defined on a case-by-case basis given the contractual commitments of students at UO.

UO's exchange program with UNAM will broaden international offerings and options for our students in a fundamental way: students will now have the opportunity of experiencing higher education in Latin America directly, first-hand. They will live in one of the most thriving cities in the world and will go to class in the Ciudad Universitaria—a “city within the city”—one of the most active research centers in the world. Here in Eugene, our classrooms will benefit from the voices of visiting Mexican students and their perspectives on the world. UNAM students will benefit from our renowned friendliness and enthusiasm for knowledge. As exchange students go back and forth, they will create new relationships between the United States and Mexico and will reinforce our commitments to human values and scientific innovation. ■

—by Pedro García-Caro, Department of Romance Languages



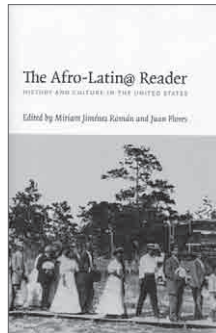
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Juan Flores and Miriam Jiménez Roman: Afro-Latin@ Studies at UO

We were privileged to have esteemed Puerto Rican, Latina/o, and Afro-Latin@ studies scholars Juan Flores and Miriam Jiménez Roman visit the UO from May 9-11. Flores, perhaps the leading Puerto Rican studies scholar in the world, and Jiménez, one of the pioneers of Afro-Latin@ studies, gave a talk and consultation with the CLLAS board.

Their talk on May 10 focused on the history and development of Afro-Latin@ studies in the U.S. academy. While there is a long tradition of African-American, Puerto Rican, Chicana/o, and Latina/o studies in the United States, Flores and Jiménez found in their teaching and research that there was little work dedicated to documenting the lives of Afro Latin@s—even though large segments of Puerto Rican, Dominican, Peruvian, Honduran, and even Chicana/o communities descend from African peoples. In order to remedy this gap in the research, Flores and Jiménez sought to document the cultural exchanges and experiences of Afro Latin@s. The culmination of this research was the publication of *The Afro-Latin@ Reader* (Duke University Press, 2010). Flores and Jiménez spent the bulk of their talk discussing the origins of their research, including how it has impacted them personally. There was also a lively exchange that included students who shared their experiences as Afro Latin@s in Oregon.

On May 11 both scholars consulted with the CLLAS board on developing the connections between Latina/o and Latin American studies. The bulk of the session was taken up by strategizing on how to overcome institutional barriers to successful collaborations between Latina/o and Latin American studies. Flores and Jiménez also encouraged CLLAS to become an advocate for developing African American and/or Africana (African diaspora) studies at the UO. —by David Vázquez, Interim Director, Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies; Associate Professor of English ■



CLLAS NEWSLETTER

SPRING 2012

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OUR MISSION

Putting Latino/a and Latin American Studies in Conversation

OUR VISION

The Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies promotes collaborative research of relevance to Latin America and U.S. Latino Populations. CLLAS aims to be the premier research center in the Northwest for fresh knowledge and information about the region, peoples and shared history and culture.

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INTERIM DIRECTOR David Vázquez, English

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Eli Meyer

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Latino Roots Project Continues to Flourish

The Latino Roots in Oregon Project is an excellent tool that individuals and institutions are welcome to use for educational purposes. Latino Roots materials (exhibit panels, booklet, documentaries) are available for use in middle schools, high schools, and higher education institutions in the state of Oregon. Curriculum development workshops for training students in how to produce their own Latino Roots stories can also be scheduled with the project research team.

Most recently, the panels were housed in the library of Willamette High School in Eugene. They have also been exhibited in Springfield High School, the Eugene Public Library, the UO Knight Library, and the Lane County Historical Society and Museum. The panels are currently in the process of being replicated to allow more opportunities for display.



The Latino Roots Project is administered through the Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies (CLLAS) and is a part of the "Americas in a Globalized World: Linking Diversity and Internationalization" big idea at the University of Oregon. Selco Community Credit Union is the community sponsor. For further information on the project, please write to clas@uoregon.edu.

SOJC ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR GABRIELA MARTÍNEZ CHOSEN FOR CSWS POST



Gabriela Martínez shoots video footage at PCUN headquarters in Woodburn, Oregon, October 2010.

Whether she is documenting the deadly effects of open-fire cooking and heating on children and women in Mayan homes in highland Guatemala, rescuing the history of indigenous women in Mexico, or writing about the geographical expansion and institutional growth of the Spanish telecommunications company Telefónica, UO associate professor and documentary filmmaker Gabriela Martínez (School of Journalism and Communication) carries out her work with a mixture of heart, intelligence, and skill that brings life and gravitas to the product. Co-creator with Lynn Stephen (Department of Anthropology) in 2010-11 of the Latino Roots class, which culminated in the making of 18 oral history documentaries by UO students,

Martínez has spent her 2011-12 sabbatical year in part by documenting historical atrocities from Guatemala's civil war and conducting research for a book about the political economy of collective memory.

Soon she will be taking on a new post with the UO Center for the Study of Women in Society. In making the announcement, CSWS director Carol Stabile said: "Gabriela is a fantastic colleague, collaborator, scholar, and documentary-maker. I am delighted that she will be joining CSWS in the fall as associate director." Martínez is also a member of the CLLAS advisory board.

CLLAS RECEIVES INNOVATIONS IN GRADUATE EDUCATION AWARD

The Graduate School awarded CLLAS \$20,000 to seed a project in collaboration with the Department of Planning, Public Policy and Management (PPPM) and the Center for Equity Promotion (CEQP) titled "Cultural Competency through Community Partnerships." The project is a two-year pilot program offering graduate students from across the university hands-on experience working in cross-cultural work environments. Students will take two courses: PPPM 552, Public Participation in Diverse Communities and a zero-week summer course focused on race, ethnicity, and culture in the workplace. To finish the program students will complete an internship within an organization that works with diverse populations. This project aims to provide graduate students crucial hands-on cultural competency in preparation for a diverse workplace. More details will be available in fall 2012.

MCKINLEY RECEIVES 2012 ACLS FELLOWSHIP

UO associate professor Michelle McKinley, School of Law, was awarded a prestigious American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) Fellowship. McKinley's fellowship will support her continued work on the book manuscript "Fractional Freedoms: Slavery, Legal Activism and Ecclesiastical Courts, 1589-1700." The UO Center for the Study of Women in Society awarded faculty research grants in 2009 and 2011 in support of McKinley's archival research for this project, which "uses the lens of legal history, and legal anthropology to examine litigation undertaken by Peruvian slaves in 17th century ecclesiastical courts."

McKinley, a member of the CLLAS advisory board, says about her research: "Fractional Freedoms' situates enslaved women as legal agents who simultaneously occupied multiple identities as mistresses, workers, wives, mothers, wet-nurses, and domestics that conditioned their experience of slavery. While I did not want to romanticize the experience of enslaved families, I was struck by the use of legal avenues to pursue family integrity that appear so frequently in Latin American ecclesiastical courts in

comparison with their virtual absence in United States courts. I wanted to add these valiant efforts of slave couples to the canon of knowledge about the slave family, and look at the broader role of courts in slave litigation."

Despite the variable outcomes of their lawsuits, McKinley "explores how enslaved women used channels of affection and sexuality to access freedom and prevent the generational transmission of enslavement to their children. Although attentive to the overarching oppressive structures of slavery, the book reveals instances in the lives of enslaved women when they acted as subjects other than human property. A retrospective look at these proceedings tells us how litigants strategically exploited the rhetorical power of liberty within the ecclesiastical courts and navigated between slavery and marriage in pursuing fractions of freedom."

INTERIM DIRECTOR WINS TWO FELLOWSHIPS

The Oregon Humanities Center awarded CLLAS interim director David Vázquez, Department of English, a fellowship for fall 2012 to work on his project "Latino Literature and the Crosscurrents of U.S. Environmentalism." Vázquez also received a fellowship from the Arizona State University Institute for Humanities Research and will be working on his project there in winter and spring terms of 2013.

GLADHART WINS AWARD FOR FICTION COLLECTION



Amalia Gladhart

UO associate professor of Spanish Amalia Gladhart's *Detours* won the 2011 *Burnside Review* Fiction Chapbook Competition. Gladhart is a CLLAS advisory board member. The manuscript will be published as a chapbook later this year by Burnside Review Press, with a reading and launch celebration to be held in Portland. *Detours*, made up of 53 numbered sections of varying length, traces an often-interrupted journey. It is about places

constructed out of imagination and memory, about getting off track (or trying to), and about the enjoyment of words. Final judge Blake Butler said of *Detours*: "It both had vision and moved in a refreshing way to install that vision, with consistently stirring language and juxtaposition of image and intent."

OVALLE SHARES RESEARCH ON HOLLYWOOD LATINAS

What is it about hairstyle that makes a woman exotic but safe? What is the code by which Hollywood presents the dancing Latina in this kind of "safe exoticism"?

In her paper "Thinking Through a Research Trajectory, From Hollywood Latinas to Hair/Style," published by the Center for the Study of Women in Society as the Spring 2012 issue of *Research Matters*, Priscilla Peña Ovalle discusses the research for her latest project, explaining how "Latinas function as the in-between bodies that mediate and maintain the racial status quo of mainstream media."

Ovalle, a newly-tenured associate professor in the UO Department of English and associate director of Cinema Studies, writes that "Just two years after publishing *Dance and the Hollywood Latina: Race, Sex, and Stardom* (Rutgers 2011), I am struck by the ways that researching and writing that book has impacted my next research venture, a multimedia project on hair, style, and racialized representations in visual media culture."

The article can be accessed from the CSWS website at: <http://csws.uoregon.edu/?p=13933> or obtained by emailing csws@uoregon.edu.



Visiting Criminologist Examines Femicide and Gender Violence along the U.S.-Mexico Border

Speaking “first and foremost as a social activist,” New Mexico criminologist and university professor Cynthia Bejarano examined the unsolved murders of girls and women in the region of Ciudad Juárez-El Paso before a gathering of more than 80 students and faculty at the UO Knight Library in late February. Bejarano showed images of some of the activist mothers who seek justice for their missing and/or murdered daughters as she presented her research on “Terrorizing Women: Femicide and Gender Violence at the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands.”

Noting that there are more than 32 different theories put forth about the murders and disappearance of hundreds of girls and women since 1993, Bejarano explored the complexity of efforts to understand and resolve a nightmarish horror story. She cited drug cartels, gangs, sexual slavery, the preying on poor and vulnerable migrants, a militarized, failed state, recreational drug use by Americans, a patriarchal system that devalues the feminine—and more. Numerous people have been scapegoated and brutalized for these murders, and there is tremendous cover-up. Activist mothers are themselves being targeted and murdered. Not



Dr. Cynthia Bejarano

long before her talk, four teenage girls from a middle school went missing in downtown Ciudad Juárez in an area known as a hotbed for abductions, she said, and recently 15 girls’ bodies were found in a region frequented by drug cartels. “The systematized and sexualized violence that these girls endured can be found across the world,” Bejarano emphasized. She quoted one teenaged girl who grew up in Ciudad Juárez who told her, “I have been terrified my entire life thinking that I would be the next girl to go missing.” “We underestimate the PTSD [post-traumatic stress syndrome] that

young people are suffering,” Bejarano said.

Bejarano also highlighted the sociological implications for the 10,000 to 15,000 orphaned children in Ciudad Juárez. Gangs or drug cartels solicit some children as lookouts or assassins, she said, roles for which they are paid and drugged. “We need to provide outlets for these kids not to gravitate toward the violence. There needs to be new infrastructure for people left behind, the abject poor who have no choice.”

Dr. Cynthia Bejarano is an associate professor of Criminal Justice at New Mexico State University. Her publications and research interests focus on border violence, immigration issues, and gender violence at the U.S.-Mexico border. She co-founded Amigos de las Mujeres de Juárez, which works for justice for missing and murdered women on both sides of the border, and is coeditor of an interdisciplinary anthology with Rosa-Linda Fregoso entitled *Terrorizing Women: A Cartography of Femicide in the Américas* (Duke University Press, June 2010).

The lecture was cosponsored by Center for the Study of Women in Society and the CLLAS. ■

Recent Books in Latino/a and Latin American Studies



On Making Sense: Queer Race Narratives of Intelligibility, by Ernesto Javier Martínez (Stanford University Press, October 2012). This

book juxtaposes texts produced by black, Latino, and Asian queer writers and artists to understand how knowledge is acquired and produced in contexts of racial and gender oppression. In their efforts to “make sense,” these writers and artists argue against merely being accepted by society on society’s terms, but articulate a desire to confront epistemic injustice—an injustice that affects people in their capacity as knowers and as communities worthy of being known. The book speaks directly to critical developments in feminist and queer studies, including

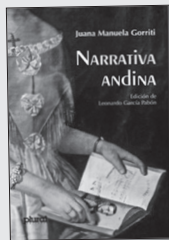
the growing ambivalence to antirealist theories of identity and knowledge. In so doing, it draws on decolonial and realist theory to offer a new framework to understand queer writers and artists of color as dynamic social theorists. The author is assistant professor in the UO departments of Ethnic Studies and Women’s and Gender Studies and a member of the CLLAS advisory board.



Poiesis and Modernity in the Old and New World, edited by Leah Middlebrook and Anthony J. Cascardi (Vanderbilt University Press, March 2012). UO Romance Languages professors Leah

Middlebrook, Leonardo García Pabón, Nathalie Hester, and Fabienne Moore all contributed to this new publication from the Hispanic Issues series, Vanderbilt University Press. This volume treats concepts of modernity as they helped shape cultural

production and philosophical inquiry in 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century Spain, France, Italy, England, and the Americas.



Juana Manuela Gorriti, *Narrativa andina*, by Leonardo García-Pabón (La Paz: Plural Editores, 2011). Juana Manuela Gorriti (1818-

1892) was an American whose life and work equally unfolded in the history and culture of Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. Born in Salta, married in Bolivia when he was then president, he lived in Lima in the prime of his intellectual and personal maturity and spent the last years of his life in Buenos Aires. Gorriti, today considered one of the classic writers of 19th-century Latin America, revealed in his work extraordinary aspects of life in Argentina, Bolivia and Peru. The author is a UO professor of Spanish, Department of Romance Languages.



Giving to CLLAS

Support of alumni and friends helps CLLAS achieve and exceed its mission. Gifts of any amount enable us to support critical research on Latin America and U.S. Latino populations.

For more information about giving to support CLLAS, please contact College of Arts and Science Development Office at 541-346-3950.

Unpacking Ethnotourism: Mapuche Struggles, “Development with Identity” and Tourism in South-central Chile

by Ignacio A. Krell Rivera

Since the 1990s, Latin American governments and powerful development institutions working throughout the region have adopted notions such as “development with identity” to address questions of ethnic and indigenous rights in the context of development policy. Critical scholars have considered neoliberal multicultural reforms and programs to be, paradoxically, both political spaces won to, and a form of governance exercised by, the same dominant institutions and powers. Many argue that this new form of “government through subjects” has been attained only through sophisticated tools for social control operating on the basis of de-politicized narratives of indigenous development. In this context, the promotion of ethnic ecotourism as a vehicle for a “win-win” situation between the expansion of markets and the strengthening of ethnic identities has become a key narrative and practice of this de-politicized “development with identity” discourse deployed “from above.”

My master’s thesis critically examines intersections between such governmental development interventions and the targeted actors and their own agendas within Mapuche communities of south-central Chile. I inquired how “development with identity” encounters were reshaping the ongoing transformation of rural Mapuche livelihoods, places, and identities under globalizing pressures; to what extent Mapuche actors were mediating these outcomes; and finally, who was winning and



losing from touristic recomposition, and how. Elucidating Mapuche touristic entrepreneurs’ economic practices and the discourses surrounding and shaping them has been a key focus of this project, particularly its fieldwork component.

With support from CLLAS, I conducted fieldwork during the two months I spent in Chile in summer 2011. I visited four locations where Mapuche communities are creatively engaging in tourism practices and discourses. I chose cases that allowed me to compare several key narratives surrounding and shaping Mapuche agency in touristic recomposition. The cases of Budi, Curarrehue, and Melipeuco, where I interviewed key entrepreneurs and leaders, helped me examine some effective forms of Mapuche politicization and re-shaping of tourism development. At Lake Icalma, where I spent almost a month conducting participant observation, I was able to problematize from different angles the tensions and ambivalences

of Mapuche engagement in touristic self-commodification of labor, space, and culture. I also observed how development staff on the ground, some of them Mapuche themselves, are mediating development networks and shaping touristic recomposition of rural Mapucheity in south-central Chile—just like their ethno-preneural counterparts. I also analyzed policy documents, which proved just as important as field observation and interviews. Through an analytical juxtaposition with discourses deployed “from above,” I shed light on the dissonant narratives and meaningful practices of Mapuche actors who encounter these policies on a local scale.

A de-politicized, top-down approach to “ethnotourism” has effectively been re-politicized by Mapuche subjects as they engage with ethnotourism in the role of cultural, political, and economic entrepreneurs. Committed to Mapuche social agendas, these “ethnopreneurs” are developing ambivalent and often tense relationships with neoliberal development networks, confronting a series of dilemmas when striving to incorporate tourism practices on their own terms. Finally, I found that in order to effectively re-politicize and influence touristic development and its effects on Mapuche places, livelihoods, and identities, these Mapuche communities are exercising a form of situated de-colonial praxis. This knowledge/practice not only entails learning practical ways to adapt tourism practices to the capacities and aspirations of the rural Mapuche, but also, I argue, might inform cross-cultural and academic debates on the possibilities and shapes of indigenous agency in development, sustainability, and globalization. ■

—Ignacio Krell Rivera is a master’s student in the Department of Environmental Studies.

The Impact of Microfinance on Women’s Empowerment in Bolivia

by Alejandra Garcia Diaz Villamil

How have communal banks in Bolivia impacted the empowerment of women entrepreneurs, particularly in terms of decision-making, leadership, participation in community associations, and self-esteem?

The focus of my research is to bring to light the efforts and struggles of indigenous Bolivian women in peri-urban areas. I provide testimony of some of the inequalities along gender lines in Bolivia. In particular, I focus on women’s struggle to become more independent by being entrepreneurs while still being able to be good wives and mothers. The resulting balancing act proves difficult when faced with wage disparity, discrimination, and lack of participation in business opportunities. Nevertheless, women find their calling when they begin a business and are able to generate their own income. Consequently, their self-esteem drastically improves, and they feel



Alejandra Garcia helps facilitate a focus group session with microfinance clients in Bolivia.

greater equality to their male counterparts.

The business case for targeting women is that women have higher repayment rates, invest in their family more than males, and are poorer than males. Therefore, targeting women is both profitable and sustainable for microfinance institutions. Simply targeting women and increasing women’s income is not enough to obtain gender equity.

Access to credit is one way that Bolivian women integrate into the economy and obtain income. However, the question of whether or not loans from nonprofit microfinance organizations results in empowerment, or at least

steps toward greater equity in Bolivia, needs more research. With this in mind, my study looks at whether or not this poverty reduction strategy not only alleviates poverty and offers access to credit for women, but more importantly, whether female entrepreneurs are empowered by providing greater access to participation in leadership roles, community associations and greater decision-making in the business and household.

A native Bolivian, I conducted this research primarily in partnership with Center for Alternative Projects and Studies for Development (CEPAD) and CRECER (a communal bank, Bolivian MFI). It was also supported with information by Foro Latino Americano y del Caribe de Micro Finanzas Rurales (FOROLAC) and FINRURAL (Association of Micro Finance Organizations of Bolivia.) Additionally, this research was supported by a CLLAS graduate student research grant. ■

—Alejandra Garcia Diaz Villamil, UO MPA Candidate 2012, M.A.L.P.S. Gender and Women Studies, Armstrong Atlantic State University.

UO to Help Sift Records for Evidence in Guatemalan Civil War Atrocities

Reprinted from *InsideOregon* (May 1, 2012)

The University of Oregon has agreed to collaborate with Guatemala's national police, along with other universities and organizations, on a series of projects that may shed light on police actions during the Central American country's 36-year civil war, which ended in 1996.

Dennis Galvan, the UO's vice provost for international affairs, recently signed a memorandum of understanding to work with the Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN) on the projects, which were triggered by the 2005 discovery of a trove of police archival collections.

"This is UO internationalization at its best—our experts and our scholars team up with colleagues in a distant setting to tackle a challenge of both global significance and local resonance," Galvan said. "We're mining newfound historical records to reveal the truth about human rights abuses. We're posting them to the Web so the world can see and no one will forget. And in the process we're expanding UO's global reputation for research that makes a difference in people's lives."

Members of the Guatemalan government's ombudsman office discovered piles of papers filling entire rooms, floor to ceiling, during a July 2005 inspection of a police compound in Guatemala City. The papers—about 80 million pages dating from 1882 to 1997, when the police agency was reorganized as part of a peace agreement—comprised the Historical Archive of Guatemala's National Police.

The archive's existence had been kept secret from victims, prosecutors, human rights activists and others who were trying to uncover the truth about atrocities that occurred during the country's long, armed conflict.

Public examination of the archives is



Guatemala's national police archive was discovered in 2005.

expected to yield evidence about alleged actions by Guatemalan police and military forces during the civil war. Documentation from the AHPN is already being used in legal cases against human rights violators and in investigations into the fate of Guatemalans who were "disappeared" and are believed to have been killed by state agents.

The UO will join a group of universities, research centers, and non-governmental organizations that are collaborating with the AHPN to process, digitize, preserve, and disseminate the contents of its archive.

A group of UO faculty including Carlos Aguirre (professor of history) and Gabriela Martinez (associate professor, journalism and communication) visited Guatemala in March along with Stephanie Wood, director of the university's Wired Humanities Projects, and videographer Andrew Kirkpatrick of the UO Libraries. The group attended a series of meetings and workshops at AHPN and completed the memorandum of understanding that was later signed by Galvan. Their trip was funded by the UO's Network Startup Resource Center and supported by the Wired Humanities Projects, Knight Library, Office of International Affairs, The Americas in a

Globalized World initiative, School of Journalism and Communication and Latin American Studies Program.

Under the agreement, various UO departments and programs will work on projects including production of a documentary about AHPN, translation and publication of a report entitled "From Silence to Memory" and the dissemination of digital content from AHPN's collection on the Wired Humanities Projects portal "Human Rights in The Americas."

According to Carlos Aguirre, "The signing of this MOU is a very significant step in fostering the UO's international agenda and increasing our collaboration with institutions in other parts of the Americas." "It also reflects a long-standing concern on the part of UO faculty and students with issues of social justice, human rights and historical memory in the region."

Guatemala's civil war raged from 1960 to 1996, causing enormous destruction and leaving a legacy of suffering—especially among the country's indigenous communities. Hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans were killed or "disappeared," and hundreds of indigenous communities were destroyed in what has been described as a genocide.

A United Nations-sponsored "Commission for Historical Clarification" concluded in its 1999 report that state agents were responsible for 93 percent of the human rights violations committed during Guatemala's civil war. There have been various attempts to identify and bring to court alleged perpetrators—including some of Guatemala's top political and military leaders—but those efforts have been met by obstacles that include a lack of documentary evidence. ■

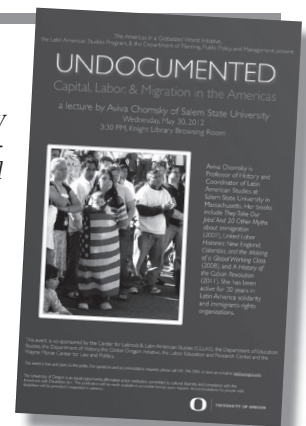
Undocumented: Capital, Labor, and Migration in the Americas A Lecture by Aviva Chomsky

The problem of undocumented or "illegal" immigration is in some ways new, but in other ways is simply a new incarnation of older systems of labor control under capitalism. In every period, laws and cultural beliefs have rationalized and sustained unequal statuses that justify the super-exploitation of certain groups for their labor. This talk explored contemporary ideologies of "illegality" and the creation of "undocumented" people in the context of the history of systems of exclusion and labor control.

Aviva Chomsky, a professor of history and coordinator of Latin American Studies at Salem State University in Massachusetts, spoke to a UO audience on May 30, 2012, at the Knight Library Browsing Room. Her books include *Linked Labor Histories: New England, Colombia, and the Making of a Global Working Class* (2008), *A History of the Cuban Revolution* (2011), *They Take Our Jobs! And 20 Other Myths about Immigration* (2007), and *The People Behind Colombian Coal: Mining, Multinationals, and Human Rights* (2007). She is also coeditor

of *The Cuba Reader* (2003) and *Identity and Struggle at the Margins of the Nation-State: The Laboring Peoples of Central America and the Hispanic Caribbean* (1998). She has been active for 30 years in Latin America solidarity and immigrants rights organizations.

This event was organized by the Americas in a Globalized World Initiative, the Latin American Studies Program, and the Department of Planning, Public Policy, and Management. It was cosponsored by the Center for Latino/a & Latin American Studies, the Department of Education Studies, the Department of History, the Global Oregon initiative, the Labor Education and Research Center, and the Wayne Morse Center for Law and Politics. ■



Juventud FACETA and UO Researchers Collaborate to Investigate Links between Racism and Health among Latinos in the Eugene/Springfield Area

A CLLAS-supported research project

Though there is extensive evidence that discrimination-related stress can negatively affect health, very little research to date has focused on the effects of discrimination-related stress for the health of immigrant populations in the United States. Ethnographic studies have provided important insights into those factors in immigrants' lives that they perceive as stressful (e.g., racism, poverty, undocumented status, language barriers, social isolation); however, qualitative research rarely addresses the physiological effects of immigrant stress. Quantitative research has benefitted from the incorporation of biological markers of stress that can compliment long-used self-report measures, and recent studies indicate that discrimination stress relates to elevated blood pressure and compromised immune function among Latino immigrant men, and obesity and elevated glucose among Latina immigrant women. This quantitative work, however, has yet to adequately address the complex and interrelated social factors that are responsible for these differences.

In spring 2011, CLLAS funded a pilot study that brings together Juventud FACETA, a community-based group composed of mostly Latino immigrant youth from the Eugene/Springfield area (a project of Amigos Multicultural Services Center) and University of Oregon anthropology graduate student Iván Sandoval Cervantes and faculty Dr. Heather McClure, Dr. Josh Snodgrass, and Dr. Lynn Stephen to lay the groundwork for a future multi-year study of racism, stress and health among Latino immigrants in Oregon. Three activities were funded



by the CLLAS grant, including 1) meetings among project partners toward the design of a future study, 2) youth training activities, and 3) preliminary research consisting of ethnographic interviews and a focus group with Latino immigrant community members residing in the Eugene-Springfield area. The team thus far has trained youth researchers in qualitative methods and the measure of health values (e.g., height, weight, blood pressure), and developed a brief interview protocol to guide the approximately hour and a half long interviews and inform the focus group.

Youth team members took the lead in designing research questions drawing on their extensive collective experience of adjusting to life in the United States and navigating unfamiliar and stressful circumstances and relationships. As a result of their leadership, the project has expanded its original focus on adults to include youth aged 15 to 17 years, and youth interviewers contributed questions that focus on stress associated with learn-

ing English and coming into contact with unfamiliar cultural expectations, continuing customs and practicing values rooted in home countries, relationships with family members in the midst of pressures to assimilate, and being bilingual and bicultural (or multilingual and multicultural) in the mostly monolingual English speaking and U.S. born communities in which they live and attend school. Youth also designed questions that focus on resilience and positive coping strategies in the face of difficult conditions in their lives—"can you tell me about a time when you felt strong or courageous?"—and on the meaning of "Latino community" for interviewees. The UO Institutional Review Board approved the bilingual study in April, and youth will conduct eight interviews in May with support from UO team members. Research team members will present on the project's process and preliminary findings at a public presentation on campus in late May. ■

—by Dr. Heather McClure, Department of Planning, Public Policy and Management (PPPM)

Resplendor de roca/Shining Rock

The Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art (JSMA) exhibited the work of Mexican photographer David Maawad from April 3-29, 2012. The exhibition, called David Maawad: Resplendor de roca/Shining Rock, featured nearly 40 black and white photographs. Each work spoke to some aspect of the environmental and social impacts of mining in Mexico. The show was a complement to Professor Pedro García-Caro's class "The Americas are (a) Mine: Natural Exploitation in the American Hemisphere. A Cultural Debate," which was offered during winter term through the Latin American Studies Program. Over a dozen UO units generously contributed funds to make the show a reality.

Curated by Professor García-Caro and art history graduate student June Koehler, the exhibition explored three different faces of mining as reflected in the people, the machine, and the land. Maawad's portraits reveal moments as extreme as the apparent brutality of toiling under the earth to the temporary release of rest above ground. They range from weighty, dramatic compositions exposing the weariness of the miners and their families, to more light, jovial scenes of laughter and play. Professor García-Caro has commented that "Maawad's black and white photographs capture the human dimensions of this economic activity with astonishing beauty, showing the resilience and strength of Mexican mine workers, but also the difficult conditions under which they perform their labor."



Real de Montego/ photo by David Maawad.

The artist's photographs capturing the mechanized world of the mine and its impact on the environment are harder to grapple with. They reveal the grotesque, hulking bodies of mining machines—the wenchers, with their innumerable moving parts; the furnaces that belch flame and smoke. Finally, they reveal a battered, scarred landscape covered with slag. Paradoxically, the very works that reveal the dreadful conditions of the mine are printed in silver gelatin or carbon and illuminated by copper and oil.

Despite its heavy subject matter, the show was well received by the community and over 70 people gathered to hear the artist's talk at the JSMA on April 25. After the deinstallation in Eugene, it was moved to UO's White Stag building in Portland. Plans are underway to

purchase a suite of the artist's works for the growing Latin American Collection at the JSMA. ■



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2012-13 RESEARCH PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY CLLAS

Each year CLLAS provides grants for faculty, students, and community organizations to conduct research. Grant guidelines can be found at: <http://CLLAS.uoregon.edu/grant-opportunities/>

Graduate Student Projects

Dancing Identities: Reflections on the Representation of Latina Bodies in American Popular Culture—Carolina Caballero Segura, Master's Candidate, Department of Dance

Carolina Caballero Segura's works seek to debunk stereotypical images of Latina women as represented in American popular culture. The critical thinking behind her creative projects stems from a desire to disrupt and subvert existing regimes of representation. In the United States, it is undeniable that the mass media and Hollywood dominate the popular perception of what Latinas are. By evoking the kinesthetic and symbolic power of dance in the media, these means have evoked images of an ethnic "other." Caballero Segura's work critically explores such dominant, hegemonic assumptions about dance and Latina identity.

Written in Blood and Ink: A Social and Agrarian History of San Juan Copala—James Daria, Master's Candidate, Department of Anthropology

James Daria's research examines the intersection of agrarian conflict, migration, and social movements through an interdisciplinary focus combining anthropology and history. The Triqui community of San Juan Copala in Oaxaca, Mexico has continually suffered from subjugation and political domination by neighboring groups. Despite conquest and colonization, the Triquis have waged a relentless struggle for self-

determination, producing both important social movements in the region as well as increased levels of outmigration to northern Mexico, California, and Oregon. Since a history of violence and bloodshed has plagued the Oaxacan town of San Juan Copala from colonial times to the present, it is important to ask how endemic violence in rural, indigenous communities in Mexico is to be understood. Daria seeks to situate the conflict historically by examining the role of agrarian conflict and the struggle for reform in the postrevolutionary period. An unearthing of the archival material on the agrarian history of San Juan Copala demonstrates that the history of this town is not simply written in blood, but is also written in ink as the community has fought within the political and legal system to rectify its problems.

An Alternative Form of Neoliberal Resistance: Youth Workers and the Creative Arts in Bogotá, Columbia—Kate Faris, Master's Candidate, Department of International Studies

Kate Faris's proposed project is an interdisciplinary investigation into an alternative, arts-based form of resistance to Colombian neoliberal policies through the case study of Fundación Proyecto de Vida, a nonprofit organization in the city of Bogotá, Colombia. Faris argues that the arts-based program is essential in breaking cycles of violence with internally displaced youth that are otherwise perpetuated by the lack of government social programs. Her research will document how the arts-based program actively strengthens the community by aiding in the social and psychological development of youth who have experienced prolonged trauma.

Protective Factors in an Educational Setting: Experiences of Foreign-Born Latino Immigrants—Karina Ramos, Doctoral Student, Department of Counseling Psychology

Karina Ramos's project will investigate the predictors of school success, academic aspirations, and the management of trauma symptomology in a Latino immigrant population. The study is unique in nature because it will explore the experiences of first-generation, foreign-born, Mexican American immigrant youth. While other studies have looked at predictors of success for students (and some have also studied these in Latinos in general), this one will be the first to explore such variables in a strictly-immigrant population. Also, for the first time, the development of trauma symptomology among Latino immigrant youth will be measured as a variable in relation to family, teacher, and social support. In particular, the research project will aim to compare predictors of grades in school and academic expectation among Latino immigrants.

Faculty/Community Collaborators

Stephanie Wood (Director, Wired Humanities Projects), Richard Hanson, Alina Padilla-Miller (Doctoral Student, SOJC), and Diana Salazar (WHP) for a collaborative project on archiving multi-lingual conversations dealing with migration, culture, and language.

The Oregon Folklife Network—Emily Afanador (Manager, Oregon Folklife Network) and Gabriela Martinez (Associate Professor, School of Journalism and Communication) to develop a self-documentation toolkit, which will be made available to Latino individuals and communities throughout Oregon.