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CLASICOS



Center for Latin American Studies

University Center for International Studies
University of Pittsburgh

50 Years of Latin American Studies

CLAS and University of Pittsburgh alumnus **Roland Armando Alum** summarizes the contributions of **Professor Hugo G. Nutini** to the corpus of Latin American anthropological knowledge upon Dr. Nutini's impending retirement and as he turns 85 in June 2013—while marking a half-a-century as a University of Pittsburgh faculty member.

Hugo Nutini: The Latinamericanist Anthropologist Gone Native⁽¹⁾

"Nutini knows Mexico better than any [other]...anthropologist."
—Henry Selby, Mesoamericanist, University of Texas

I. Introduction

Professor Hugo G. Nutini (b.1928), the most senior Latinamericanist at the University of Pittsburgh, is celebrating his 85th birthday on June 26, 2013. After living up to his word to continue teaching until completing 50 years of loyal service to Pitt, he has announced his impending retirement.

Hugo joined the faculty of the then-incipient, but soon to be world-class, Pitt Anthropology Department in fall 1963, rising through the academic ranks and reaching the distinguished position of "University Professor" in 1986. He was the first, and at times the sole, Hispanic anthropologist at Pitt.⁽²⁾ As his student and teaching/research assistant in the mid-1970s, I had the honor of collaborating with him, chiefly on his long-term project about the distinctively Iberoamerican *compadrazgo* (co-godparenthood) ritual kinship system.⁽³⁾ More recently, I have helped—if modestly—with the reports of his studies on the spread of Protestantism in Central Mexico.⁽⁴⁾

II. A Well-Spent Life

In his life journey, Hugo has encountered his share of personal, familial, professional—and, of late, health—hurdles that would have derailed anyone else. His parents emigrated from Florence, Italy, to southern Chile. They owned a cattle and horse ranch that employed numerous Mapuche Indians, among whom Hugo spent his childhood, thus learning their language. He was home-schooled by his parents and private tutors with a classical curriculum encompassing Latin and French. He received his first bachelor's degree at age 18 (in Civil Engineering) from the Chilean Naval

Academy. Later, while in the Chilean Navy (1947-49), he was a member of Chile's Track Team, winning medals at international competitions.

Hugo went to Harvard in 1949 with a Chilean scholarship to study philosophy, but interrupted his studies to serve in the Korean War with the U.S. Armed Forces, leading a platoon of primarily Mexican-origin soldiers. After demobilization, he studied at UCLA while performing an assortment of odd jobs—such as coaching Hollywood actors in Spanish and Italian diction. He earned another BA (1955) and an MA (1958), both in philosophy, and had completed half of his doctoral dissertation on Bertrand Russell's epistemology when he switched disciplines to anthropology.

In summer 1959, Hugo began his on-site studies of Mexican Nahuatl-speaking rural communities. Upon completing his dissertation in 1962—which focused on the village of San Bernardino Contla—he received the PhD under the guidance of Mesoamericanists Ralph Beals and Pedro Carrasco (the latter, an admired Spanish Republican exile Mexicanist) from the University of California.



Professor Nutini at the Department of Anthropology's 50th Anniversary Celebration on December 9, 2011.

(1) For their cooperation with this humble *homenaje* to Hugo Nutini, I thank: (a) my former fellow-students Jeannie Nutini (Hugo's wife), J. Frechione, G. Chick, D. Rosh, F. Rothstein, R. Scaglion, and D. Slade; (b) Hugo's faculty colleague T. Kaufman; and (c) Hugo's co-authors B. Isaac, H. Selby, J. Taggart, and D. White. Inasmuch as this is an in-progress project, I welcome comments from all other "Nutiniologists."

(2) Aside from his Chilean background, Hugo is a veritable "Latino" given his Italian heritage.

(3) I had the privilege of being Hugo's coauthor on a synoptic comparison of how scantily *compadrazgo* was dealt with in the extant ethnographies on Latin America, which became a chapter in the first Nutini-Bell monograph (1980; also published in Spanish in 1989)—a study that remains the authoritative benchmark on ritual kinship.

(4) In their jointly authored forthcoming volume, Hugo and Jeannie examine key social consequences of the increasing conversion of mostly poor Mexicans to Protestant alternatives, an imaginative analysis that might have made Durkheim and Weber envious (see also Nutini and Nutini, 2010).

After serving as an outside reader of Hugo's dissertation, George P. Murdock, a major pillar of Pitt's Anthropology Department, recruited Hugo to Pitt's faculty in 1963. When the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) was founded in fall 1964, Hugo and the legendary John Gillin joined its roster as Pitt's two sole Latinamericanist anthropologists.

Hugo brought generous grants and attracted students to Pitt; indeed, he has taught thousands of undergraduates and scores of graduate students, several of whom have attained international recognition. He founded three field stations in Central Mexico that involved Pitt with other U.S. and Mexican institutions. As a teacher and advisor, he has been *exigente* [demanding], albeit supportive, as graduate students competed for his mentorship.

Like all humans, Hugo has certain idiosyncrasies. For example, he normally took a hands-on approach in just about every activity in which he was involved. Moreover, he has usually shunned the limelight; in fact, his sense of humility renders him a difficult informant. I have known him for four decades, but there are some aspects of his life that I am learning about only recently (e.g., a left foot injury in Korea). On the other hand, he talks keenly about his field data.

Hugo has not been disposed to jump on high-tech bandwagons. Even as a struggling graduate student some 40 years ago, I owned an electric typewriter, while he typed his drafts on an authentic antique manual typewriter. This was surprising, given his early training in a technical field—engineering—and his additionally having co-edited a volume (with Pitt alumnus Ira Buchler) on *Game Theory in the Behavioral Sciences* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1969) that foreshadowed high-tech anthropological techniques. Several years ago, I learned from his son Chris that Hugo was finally using word-processing computer programs; although he has yet to engage in e-mailing.

III. The Anthropologist Gone Native

In May 2009, Pitt alumna Doren Slade published a column *á propos* Hugo's 80th birthday in *Anthropology News*, which I followed with my own piece in the same publication in October.⁽⁵⁾ But I still have a quibble with her assertion that Hugo's erudite "flavor...is essentially European." Maybe yes to a certain extent. True, Hugo has a penchant for sprinkling his texts with Latin and French glosses; and admittedly, an elegant blending of British-Functionalism, French-Structuralism, and Rus-



Mural by the Tlaxcalan artist Xochitiotzin, where Hugo served as a model (third from right, with helmet in hand).

sellian philosophy permeated his early work. Hugo's theoretical-methodological outlook, however, has evolved with time (see section IV below). If anything, he might be a real case of "the anthropologist gone native"—to wit, he:

- 1) is unquestionably a Mexicophile;
- 2) has spent significant time in Mexico most of his adult life;
- 3) married Mexican-born Jeannie, also an anthropologist (and his research partner in several studies);
- 4) arranged for their sons to be born in Mexico;
- 5) taught at two Mexican universities—in one of which he met Jeannie, and in both of which he developed an intellectual following;
- 6) examined just about every layer of Mexican society, from Indian and *mestizo campesinos* in the states of Tlaxcala, Puebla and Veracruz to the remnants of the phenotypically European hegemonic urbanite classes;
- 7) put his person and soul where his pen has been—becoming a ritual *compadre* to many *mexicanos/mexicanas*;
- 8) was inducted, among other honors, into the Mexican Academy of Genealogy and Heraldry;
- 9) consulted *pro bono* for the Instituto Nacional Indigenista and other Mexican institutions (examples of his practicing/applied anthropology);
- 10) enjoys Pittsburgh's intellectual ambience, but still longs for Mexico, as he repeatedly tells me when I call him from New Jersey; and

(5) Additionally, Slade and I co-authored a note about Hugo's accomplishments in *Pitt Magazine* (Feedback, Summer 2009). I reviewed the Nutini-Roberts (1993) enthralling tome on Tlaxcalan supernaturalism for the *Latin-American Anthropology Review* (1994), and Hugo's second volume on the Mexican aristocracy (2004) for the *Political and Legal Anthropology Review* (2006).

H. Nutini (continued)

11) speaks Spanish with an identifiably Mexican accent and lexicon (a standard indication of acculturation).⁽⁶⁾

IV. Theoretical-Ethnographic Sophistication

Hugo is one of the very few North-American Latinamericanist socio-behavioral scientists with formal training in the philosophy of science.⁽⁷⁾ He elaborated his initial theoretical orientation in some six significant papers published between 1965-1972. These publications established him as a world authority on the Structuralism of Claude Lévi-Strauss, who—incidentally—was also a Latinamericanist.⁽⁸⁾

Above all, Hugo has consistently espoused fact-based scientific anthropology, assuming its temporal, fallible characteristic á la philosopher Karl Popper. Hugo has insisted in differentiating the empirical, discernible behavioral patterns (“what is;” i.e., epistemology), from “what ought to be” (i.e., the ideal, or ethics). Notwithstanding the undeniable subjective epistemological limitations involved in interviewing informants, he would attempt to uncover the ethnographic (describable) reality from the native’s view (the “emic” perspective; in his case beyond *Verstehen*).

Although Hugo is rather reserved in public, he is open and humorous in informal settings. While usually reticent to talk about himself, he is forthcoming about his intellectual stance. He has rebuffed Marx, preferring instead the epistemic analytic foundation of French sociologist-philosopher Raymond Aron, who is popular among Latin American intellectuals and whom Hugo considers more sensible and modern than Marx.

Hugo spent the 1969-70 year expanding his expertise in linguistics (one of the traditional four components of anthropology) with the famed linguist-philosopher Noam Chomsky at MIT.⁽⁹⁾ In subsequent writings, Hugo drew novel multi-disciplinarian comparisons of Lévi-Strauss’ Structuralism with Chomsky’s Generative-Transformational Grammar, notably the mental deep structure concept, which Hugo has woven further into his ethnographic narratives.

Indeed, Hugo’s ethnographies—often intermingled with ethno-historical, pre-Hispanic and Colonial archival research—are permeated by a robust, if flexible, theoretical framework. They deal with seemingly dis-

parate, yet interconnected sociocultural topics, such as syncretic folk religion, witchcraft symbolism, socio-structural mobility, labor migration, and especially kinship networks (still anthropology’s keystone). Many of his writings may be considered “salvage anthropology,” as he chronicles the changes he has witnessed throughout 50+ years, particularly in the indigenous’ cosmovision (in his terms, their “*imago mundi*”). Although quantity of writings is admired in academia, in Hugo’s case what counts most is the depth and breadth of his nearly 200 publications, encompassing some 15 voluminous books—several in Spanish—while he has still others in preparation (see note 4).

In the 1970-80s, Hugo teamed up with his closest Pitt colleague, John M. Roberts (b.1916-d.1990), who introduced Hugo to the psychologically informed idea of “expressive culture.” Its premise is that all social institutions and cultural complexes have an emotional, non-utilitarian significance.

Roberts took brief field trips to Mexico with Hugo, and their joint venture resulted in half-a-dozen publications (some posthumously for Roberts) on the expressive culture of the surviving Creole aristocracy-plutocracy as well as of Tlaxcalan sorcery (e.g., Nutini and Roberts, 1993). This was a *quid pro quo* partnership: Roberts—originally a North American Indian Nations specialist—crowned his professional career with a Latin American taste; while Hugo opened a new window to decode the epistemological issues vis-à-vis the mysteries of Mesoamerican culture.⁽¹⁰⁾

Since then, Hugo has raised the study of expressive culture to a new level. Whereas Roberts employed primarily mathematical formulations, for Hugo it involves qualitative-intensive ethnographic models built on his eclectic methodological experience and vast cross-disciplinarian theoretical expertise. His strength lies, precisely, in that he did not adhere to a rigid paradigm.

V. By Way of a Conclusion

Hugo is a fan of Agatha Christie thrillers, which makes sense. Just as Christie’s principal characters, Miss Marple and Detective Poirot, solve crimes in her whodunits, Hugo relentlessly pursues what I would call

(6) Traditionally, sociocultural anthropologists (ethnographers) study the “exotic other” (a culture other than his/her own). Naturally, it is easier for a Latin American person to acculturate to another Hispanic culture, than it would be for, say, an Anglo North-American. Technically, Hugo went through two acculturations: U.S. and Mexico. I can appreciate these processes, given my own longitudinal studies—and personal experience—in the U.S. and the Dominican Republic.

(7) Hugo is also a Resident Fellow at Pitt’s outstanding Center for Philosophy of Science.

(8) He personally conversed and corresponded with the French master multiple times, as Lévi-Strauss considered Hugo among his top interpreters in the Americas.

(9) Chomsky was already notorious for his rants on contemporary politics; but Hugo assures me that their discussions were confined to linguistics.

(10) G. Chick, R. Bolton, and I have written about Roberts’ scholarly legacy and the Nutini-Roberts collaboration (*American National Biography*, 1999; *Anthropology News*, October 1976, April 2010, May 2010; *Panthropology*, Fall 2002). See also Roberts’ obituary by Chick and Nutini (*Anthropology News*, September 1990).

an “ethnographic autopsy” of whatever topic he focuses upon. Three examples may be sufficiently illustrative: (1) he has uniquely problematized the 35 sacramental and non-sacramental occasions that he uncovered for Mexican *compadrazgo*; (2) while investigating a sample of 47 cases, he dissected the Tlaxcalans’ belief in the “ethereal anthropomorphic *tlahuelpuchi*” vampire-witch (routinely blamed for infanticide); and (3) he has ingeniously elucidated 230 “expressive domains” (also covering material culture) pertinent to the remnants of the still mostly endogamous Mexican aristocracy and haute bourgeoisie.

Hugo’s life history demonstrates a contagious passion for mentoring, meticulous scholarship, and the Mexican people whose society he has been examining for 54 years. When the definitive history of the anthropology of Latin America and its contributions to the cross-cultural growth of the socio-behavioral sciences is finally recounted, Hugo’s legacy should figure prominently—much to Pitt’s honor.

I could write immensely more in rendering tribute to this gentleman-scholar, but *CLASicos*’ space is limited.

For now, let us wish *felicidades* (with mariachis singing “Las Mañanitas”) to the indefatigable Chilean-Italian-American polyglot ethnologist gone native Mexican—additionally blessed as a great-grandfather—on his fruitful first 85 years and his half-century serving Pitt.



Additional References

- Nutini, H. 2004. *The Mexican Aristocracy: An Expressive Ethnography* (University of Texas Press).
- Nutini, H. and B. Bell. 1980. *Ritual Kinship; The Structure and Historical Development of the Compadrazgo System* (Princeton University Press).
- Nutini, H. and J. Nutini. 2010. “El Evangelismo Protestante en el Centro de México;” in F. Báez and A. Lupo (eds.), *San Juan Diego y la Pachamama* (Editora del Estado de Veracruz).
- Nutini, H. and J. Roberts. 1993. *Bloodsucking Witchcraft: An Epistemological Study of Anthropomorphic Supernaturalism in Rural Tlaxcala* (University of Arizona Press).

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Conferences / Symposia / workshops

Becoming Mexico

Despite extended periods of political continuity, Mexico has traditionally been imagined as a space of instability. Mexican philosophers, poets, scholars, and statesmen have long reflected on the idea of Mexico as potential not yet realized, at once utopian and dystopian, an identity always in formation. The ambivalence of this cultural energy is intensified in the US context, where Mexico functions as a key referent in an astounding variety of culture wars. In the terms of these debates, and all of the fear and de-



Left to right: Joshua Lund, Jonathan Arac, Gregory Downs, and Gayle Rogers.

sire that they imply, “Mexico,” the geopolitical space, becomes “Mexicanization,” a geocultural process of transformation: a potentially disruptive force that can weigh against an imagined purity of an exceptional American identity, or stand as a source of creative and economic renewal. What is the history of the idea of Mexico? “Becoming Mexico: Culture, Politics and the Imagined Americas,” a symposium organized by **Joshua Lund** (Associate Professor, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures) and **Gayle Rogers** (Assistant Professor, Department of English), was held on September 27, 2012, and reflected on this question through in interdisciplinary forum featuring four speakers and commentators:

Gregory Downs (Associate Professor, Department of History, The City College of New York, CUNY): “The Mexicanization of Mexico, the Americanization of the United States: The Southern Neighbor and the United States’ Political Imagination”
Response by Jonathan Arac (Andrew W. Mellon Professor of English, University of Pittsburgh, and Founding Director, Humanities Center, University of Pittsburgh)

Conferences/Symposia/Workshops (continued)



Maria del Pilar Blanco and Paul Eiss.

Maria del Pilar Blanco (Lecturer in Latin American Literature and Culture, Spanish and Latin American Studies, University College London, University of Oxford): “Science and the Making of Mexican Modernity”

Response by **Paul Eiss** (Associate Professor, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University)

Nicole Guidotti-Hernández (Associate Professor, Department of American Studies, and Associate Director, Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas at Austin): “Against Mexicanization: Historicizing Yaqui and Other Profiles of Deportability”

Response by **Armando García** (Assistant Professor of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh)



Nicole Guidotti-Hernández and Abraham Acosta.

Abraham Acosta (Assistant Professor, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Arizona): “Remapping the US-Mexico Border: Heterogeneity, Itinerancy, Politics”

Response by **John Beverley** (Distinguished Professor of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh)

Sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh’s Center for Latin American Studies, Humanities Center, Cultural Studies Program, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, Department of English, Department of English Literature Program, Department of History, and the Global Studies Center.

Healthcare

On October 3, 2012, the University of Pittsburgh’s Hispanic Heritage Celebration 2012 presented “A Focus on Healthcare,” featuring presentations by two CLAS faculty members:



Diego Chaves-Gnecco, MD (Assistant Professor, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; Director and Founder of Salud Para Niños, Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh): “Providing Health Care for an Invisible Community: Salud Para Niños Celebrating 10 Years of Service”

Patricia Documét, MD, DrPH (Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh): “De la Mano con la Salud: A Network of Latino Men”

On this occasion, Dr. Chaves-Gnecco was awarded a certificate from the Mayor of Pittsburgh proclaiming October 3 as “Dr. Diego Chaves-Gnecco’s Salud Para Niños Day”—recognizing the contributions of Diego to comprehensive health care for children in the region and to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Salud Para Niños (the first pediatric bilingual-bicultural clinic in Pittsburgh and Southwestern Pennsylvania), founded by Dr. Chaves-Gnecco in mid-2002.

Patricia Documét and Diego Chaves-Gnecco.

Social Movements and Global Crisis

“The International Workshop on Social Movements and Global Crisis: Coalitions and Conflict in Contemporary Social Movements,” organized by **Jackie Smith** (Professor, Department of Sociology), took place on October 4-6, 2012. This is a project that convenes scholars and practitioners of contemporary social movement coalitions who are interested in uncovering: (1) how organizations bridge differences between local and global arenas of action, and (2) what lessons can be drawn from both scholarly research and organizing experiences about the factors affecting coalition durability and effectiveness. The project thus aims to advance scholarship on social movement coalitions in the contemporary, globalized context while also developing collaborative networks among scholars and social movement practitioners that can contribute to and inform the agenda and methods of scholarship and practice.

Jackie Smith.



The opening panel of the workshop, titled “Social Movements amid Global Crisis: Local and Global Activism in the US and World Social Forums,” discussed how the economic and ecological crisis affects popular mobilization for social change. The panelists drew on vast experience and knowledge of activism in Latin America, the Middle East, and elsewhere to assess the resources and obstacles to social movement efforts to unite around shared goals and to address the question: How do movements build solidarity and enduring relationships that connect local level activism with global analyses and networks? The panelists were:

Cindy Wiesner (Director, Grassroots Global Justice Alliance, and member of the US Social Forum National Planning Committee)

Jerome Scott (US Social Forum National Planning Committee, former director of Project South/Anchor Organization for US Social Forum 2007, League of Revolutionaries for a New America)

Darryl Jordan (Former Director, American Friends Service Committee’s Third World Coalition, US Social Forum National Planning Committee, and WSF Palestine Organizing Committee)

Rose Brewer (Morse Alumni Distinguished Teaching Professor of African American and African Studies, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and member of the US Social Forum National Planning Committee and the WSF Palestine Organizing Committee)

Valentine Moghadam (Director, International Affairs Program and Sociology Department, Northeastern University, and author of *Globalization and Social Movements: Islamism, Feminism, and the Global Justice Movement*)



Left to right: Darryl Jordan, Cindy Wiesner, Jerome Scott, Valentine Moghadam, and Rose Brewer.

More details about the workshop and the network of scholar-activists it has generated can be found at: www.pittcoalitionsworkshop.wikispaces.com.

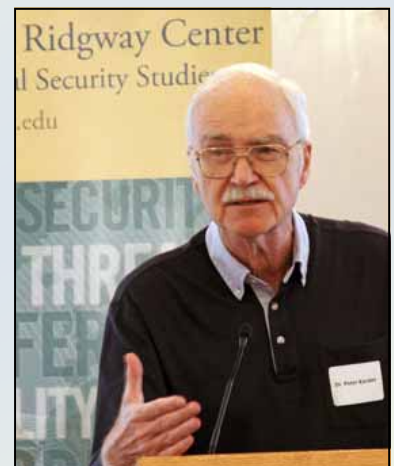
Sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh’s Department of Sociology, Global Studies Center (through a Global Academic Partnership grant from the University Center for International Studies and the Office of the Provost), Center for Latin American Studies, and Institute for International Studies in Education.

Cuban Missile Crisis

October 2012 marked the 50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis, an event during the Cold War that brought the world the closest it has come (to date) to an exchange of nuclear weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. From October 16 to 28, 1952, President John F. Kennedy and his team wrestled with a diplomatic crisis of epic proportions, as did their counterparts in the Soviet Union. President Kennedy enacted a naval blockade around Cuba and made it clear that the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived threat to national security. Disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev’s offer to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for the U.S. promising not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly agreed to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey. Against this background, “The Cuban Missile Crisis: 50 Year Anniversary Conference,” held on October 16, 2012, sought:

- To re-examine the crisis in light of the most recent research
- To consider the lessons learned in terms of crisis bargaining and crisis management
- To look ahead and consider what great power crises might look like in the coming decades
- To identify new challenges of escalation dynamics and decision-making in crises that are likely to be far more complex than the Cuban Missile Crisis

The conference featured keynote speaker **Peter Kornbluh** (Senior Analyst and Director of Cuba and Chile Documentation Projects, National Security Archive, George Washington University), with comments and insights from **Peter Karsten** (Professor, Department of History, University of Pittsburgh), **Dennis Gormley** (Senior Lecturer, Graduate School of Public



Peter Karsten.

Conferences/Symposia/Workshops (continued)

and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh), **Forrest Morgan** (Senior Political Scientist, RAND Corporation), and **Ryan Grauer** (Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh).



Left to right: Dennis Gormley, Charles Gochman, Ryan Grauer, Forrest Morgan, Phil Williams (Director, Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies), and Peter Kornbluh.

In a final panel—presided over by **Charles Gochman** (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh)—the speakers offered their views on the importance of power and coercion versus concessions and diplomacy in managing the Cuban Missile Crisis. They also discussed the lessons of the crisis for contemporary security challenges.

Sponsored by The Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and University Center for International Studies, with support from the Center for Latin American Studies.

Jorge Luis Borges

On November 8 and 9, 2012, the Borges Center at the University of Pittsburgh brought together a group of renowned Borges scholars for a “Symposium on the Reception of the Work of Jorge Luis Borges.”

Thursday, November 8

9:30 a.m.—Welcome

9:45 a.m.—**Alberto Rojo** (Associate Professor of Physics, Oakland University): “Borges citado por científicos”

10:30 a.m.—**Daniel Balderston** (Mellon Professor of Modern Languages, University of Pittsburgh): “The Theory of Games and Genetic Criticism: On the Manuscript of ‘La lotería en Babilonia’”

11:15 a.m.—**Lies Wijnterp** (Doctoral candidate in Hispanic Philology/Sociology, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen): “El lenguaje de las cubiertas y su relación con la recepción temprana de la obra de Borges”

2:30 p.m.—**María Eugenia Mudrovic** (Professor of Latin American Studies, Michigan State University): “Borges y el Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura”

3:15 p.m.—**Alfredo Alonso Estenoz** (Associate Professor of Spanish, Luther College): “Borges en Cuba”

4:30 p.m.—**Jorge Schwartz** (Professor Titular em Literatura Hispano-Americana, Universidade de São Paulo and Diretor, Museu Lasar Segall): “Guía de lectura de Borges para el Brasil”

5:15 p.m.—**Susanne Klengel** (Professor, Lateinamerika-Institut, Freie Universität Berlin): “Francia después de la Colaboración: La obra de J. L. Borges en un país dividido”

Friday, November 9

10:00 a.m.-Noon—Roundtable Discussion of the Reception of Borges, led by **Ana Cara** (Professor of Hispanic Studies, Oberlin College)

Noon—**Jorge Schwartz** on Lasar Segall (in Portuguese)



Left to right: Alberto Rojo, Lies Wijnterp, and Daniel Balderston.



Susanne Klengel and Jorge Schwartz.

Afro-Cuba

On November 12, 2012, Gloria Rolando's film "1912: Breaking the Silence" was screened at the University of Pittsburgh. The documentary film focuses on the 1912 racist massacre against the Partido Independiente de Color in Cuba, and 2012 marked the centennial of the massacre. The screening was followed by a discussion featuring **Gloria Rolando** (Afro-Cuban filmmaker), **Roberto Zurbano** (editor of *Movimiento*, Casa de las Americas), and **Tomas Fernandez Robaina** (archivist, writer, and activist); moderated by **Alejandro de la Fuente** (Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh). On November 13, these same panelists participated in a roundtable discussion on "The Afro-Cuban Movement," held at Carnegie Mellon University and moderated by **Kenya Dworkin** (Associate Professor of Hispanic Studies, Carnegie Mellon University).

Sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies, Department of History, and Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures; Carnegie Mellon University's Center for the Arts in Society; and Norfolk State University's International Studies Program.



Left to right: Tomas Fernandez Robaina, Alejandro de la Fuente, Gloria Rolando, and Roberto Zurbano.



Armando García and Natalie Cisneros.



Julieta Paredes and Elizabeth Monasterios.

Feminism and the Ruses of Coloniality

On March 1, 2013, **Armando García** (Assistant Professor of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh) convened a one-day symposium on "Feminism and the Ruses of Coloniality." The symposium was designed to bring discussions of feminism and coloniality to bear on state of the field contemporary feminist and decolonial theory.

1:30 p.m.—Welcome

2:00 p.m. *Session I*

Natalie Cisneros (Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Allegheny College): "Mestizaje and 'Alien' Identity: Gloria Anzaldúa on Immigration"

Respondent: **Elizabeth Monasterios** (Associate Professor of Latin American Literature, University of Pittsburgh)

3:10 p.m. *Session II*

Julieta Paredes (Aymara intellectual, performance artist, and co-founder of the Bolivian anarcho-feminist collective Mujeres Creando, Bolivia): "Feminismo comunitario es feminismo revolucionario"

Respondent: **Armando García**

4:30 p.m. *Session III*

Roundtable Discussion on "Feminism and the Ruses of Coloniality," led by **Armando García**

Sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, Humanities Center, Cultural Studies Program, and Department of Theatre Arts.

18th Latin American Social and Public Policy Conference

The Eighteenth Latin American Social and Public Policy Conference was held on February 14 and 15, 2013. **Kurt Weyland** (Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics, Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin) delivered the Fourteenth Carmelo Mesa-Lago Distinguished Latin American Social and Public Policy Lecture on “The Study of Latin American Politics: From ‘Leninism’ to ‘Maoism’.”

The annual Latin American Social and Public Policy conference features presentations on social and public policy research in Latin America by university students, with comments by University of Pittsburgh faculty and local experts. For the 18th conference, twenty-three students from the University of Pittsburgh and one student from the University of Texas at El Paso presented papers and six experts led discussions.

The 2013 conference was organized by Latin American Social and Public Policy Fellows **Nestor Castañeda-Angarita** (Political Science), **Maria Escorcia** (Public and International Affairs), **Diana Hoyos** (Anthropology), **Edgar Largaespada** (Public and International Affairs), and **Katie Watt** (Public and International Affairs) with direction and support from **Luis Bravo** (Coordinator of International Relations and Fellowships). The organizers and the Center would like to thank everyone involved in the conference.

The conference was sponsored by the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program of the Center for Latin American Studies (a US Department of Education-designated Title VI National Resource Center). A list of the conference panels, presenters, and discussants follows.

Thursday, February 14

8:40 a.m.

Welcome: **Kathleen M. DeWalt** (Director, Center for Latin American Studies)



Left to right: Nestor Castañeda-Angarita, Jorge Delgado, Edgar Largaespada, Caleb Pittman, Morgan Brown, Maria Luisa Toro Hernandez, and Rachel Gately.

8:45 a.m. *Social and Public Policy in Latin America*

Moderator: **Nestor Castañeda-Angarita** (Political Science)

Edgar Largaespada (Public and International Affairs): “Prisons: Vectors of HIV in Brazil”

Caleb Pittman (Law): “Chilean Environmental Law: Balancing Development with Ecological Concerns”

Rachel Gately (History and Spanish): “Affirmative Action and Education in Contemporary Brazil”

Maria Luisa Toro Hernandez (School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences): “United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: From Ratification to Implementation in Colombia”

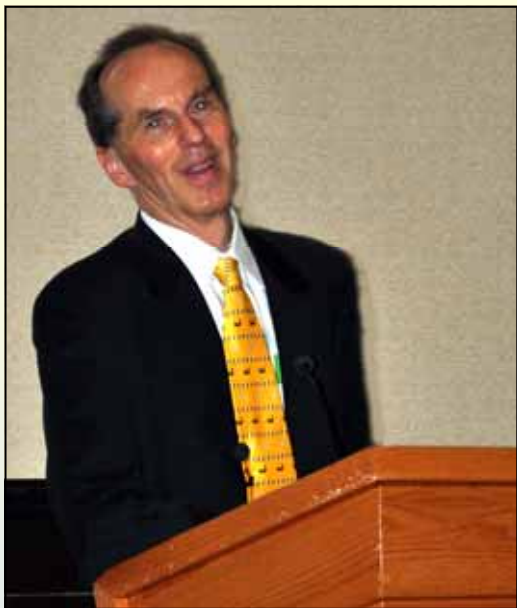
Morgan Brown (Public and International Affairs): “An Examination of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil”

Discussant: **Jorge Delgado** (Associate Director, Institute for International Studies in Education, and Instructor, School of Education)

11:00 a.m.

2013 Keynote Address

Fourteenth Carmelo Mesa-Lago Distinguished Latin American Social and Public Policy Lecture: “The Study of Latin American Politics: From ‘Leninism’ to ‘Maoism’,” by **Kurt Weyland** (Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics, Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin)



Kurt Weyland is the Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics in the Department of Government at the University of Texas at Austin. His research interests focus on democratization, market reform, social policy and policy diffusion, and populism in Latin America. His studies have drawn on a range of theoretical and methodological approaches—including insights from cognitive psychology—and he has done extensive field research in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, and Venezuela. After receiving a Staatsexamen from Johannes-Gutenberg Universitat Mainz in 1984, an MA in Latin American Studies from the University of Texas at Austin in 1986, and a PhD in Political Science from Stanford University in 1991, he taught for ten years at Vanderbilt University. He has received research support from the SSRC and NEH and was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, in 1999-2000 and at the Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, in 2004-05. From 2001 to 2004, he served as Associate Editor of the *Latin American Research Review*. He is the author of *Democracy without Equity: Failures of Reform in Brazil* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1996), *The Politics of Market Reform in Fragile Democracies:*

Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela (Princeton University Press, 2002), several book chapters, and many articles in journals such as *World Politics*, *Comparative Politics*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Latin American Research Review*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Democracy*, *Foreign Affairs*, and *Political Research Quarterly*. He has also edited a volume, *Learning from Foreign Models in Latin American Policy Reform* (Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2004). His most recent book, *Bounded Rationality and Policy Diffusion: Social Sector Reform in Latin America*, was published by Princeton University Press in July 2007. Currently, he is working on an edited volume (with Raúl Madrid and Wendy Hunter), titled *Leftist Governments in Latin America: Successes and Shortcomings*, which is under contract with Cambridge University Press.

1:45 p.m. *International Development in Latin America*

Moderator: **Katie Watt** (Public and International Affairs)

Rebecca Jeudin (Public and International Affairs): “Coup D’etat and Economic Implications”

Jeffrey Nelson (Economics): “Unintended Consequences of Conditional Cash Transfers in Brazil”

Samantha Seltzer (Political Science): “Are Conditional Cash Transfer Programs Clientelism in Disguise? A Look at the Mexican CCT Program Progres-Oportunidades and the Evolution of Brazilian CCT Programs Fome Zero and Bolsa Família”

Andrew Reed (Public and International Affairs): “Those Dam Protesters: How the Nature of Claims May Shape Non-Traditional Participation in Resource Management in Latin America”

Discussant: **Paul Nelson** (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs)



Left to right:
Paul Nelson,
Samantha Seltzer,
Jeffrey Nelson,
Rebecca Jeudin,
Andrew Reed,
and
Katie Watt.

4:00 p.m. *Society and Policy*

Moderator: **Nestor Castañeda-Angarita** (Political Science)

Alejandra Boza (History): “Catholicism and Indigenous Autonomy in Tierradentro, Colombia, 1904-1950”

Left to right:
Nestor Castañeda-Angarita,
Alejandra Boza,
John Frechione,
Monica Jacobo Suarez,
and
Edgar Largaespada.



Monica Jacobo Suarez (Public and International Affairs): “Education Policy for Equality of Educational Opportunity: Teaching Hispanic Newcomers in the U.S.”

Edgar Largaespada (Public and International Affairs): “Central American and Caribbean Disaster Management Open-Source Network”

Discussant: **John Frechione**, (Associate Director, Center for Latin American Studies)



Left to right: Ignacio Arana, Kurt Weyland, Miguel Carreras, Cassilde Schwartz, Sofia Vera, Maria Escorcía, and Nestor Castañeda-Angarita.

Friday, February 15

9:00 a.m. *Political Science Panel*

Moderator: **Maria Escorcía** (Public and International Affairs)

Ignacio Arana (Political Science): “Former Latin American Presidents: Between Courts and Ballots”

Miguel Carreras (Political Science): “Outsiders and Executive-Legislative Conflict in Latin America”

Nestor Castañeda-Angarita (Political Science): “Special Interest Politics and Revenue-Raising Tax Reforms: The Latin America Case”

Cassilde Schwartz (Political Science): “The Legitimacy Trap: Institutional Design, Outcomes, and Lessons from Latin American Judiciaries”

Sofia Vera (Political Science): “Low Legislative Reelection Rates in Latin America: The Peruvian Case”

Discussant: **Kurt Weyland** (Professor of Latin American Politics, University of Texas at Austin)

11:00 a.m.

University of Pittsburgh Latin American Social and Public Policy Faculty Lecture: “Addressing Population Dispersion and Marginalization in Mexico” by **Marcela Gonzalez-Rivas** (Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs); with Public and International Affairs student participants **Cassandra Chaire** and **Curtis Thomas**



1:00 p.m. *Governance and Violence in Latin America*

Moderator: **Diana Hoyos** (Anthropology)

Evelyn McCoy (Music and Spanish): "Ya ves, soy Asháninka: Terrorism in Peru"

Susan Achury (Political Science, University of Texas at El Paso): "Political Corruption: Accountability and Party System Institutionalization in Latin America"

Eamonn Berry and **Rosamaria Ponciano** (Public and International Affairs): "Developing a Human Security Index for Guatemala: 1982 and 2005"

Discussant: **Javier Vazquez D'Elia** (Doctoral Candidate, Political Science)



Left to right: Susan Achury, Eamonn Berry, Evelyn McCoy, and Javier Vazquez D'Elia.



Left to right: Alyssa Weisensee, Matt Auger, Ana Paula Carvalho, Richard Hill, and Courtney Sladic.

2:30 p.m. *Field Trip Panel*

Moderator: **Edgar Largaespada** (Public and International Affairs)

Richard Hill (History/Political Science): "Empresa e a Política: A Study of the Impact of Corporations on Traditional Power Structures in São Luís do Maranhão"

Matt Auger (Business/Spanish): "The Effects of Globalization and Their Perception by the Population of São Luís, Brazil"

Alyssa Weisensee (Spanish/Anthropology): "Public Opinion Survey: Current Viewpoints and Future Ambitions for Bolsa Família in São Luís"

Courtney Sladic (Economics/Spanish): "A Micro-

empresa de São Luís do Maranhão e as Percepções dos seus Microempreendedores em Relação aos Serviços de Microfinança"

Discussant: **Ana Paula Carvalho** (Lecturer, Hispanic Languages and Literatures)

4:00 p.m.

This year, the Latin American Social and Public Policy Conference hosted a Book Symposia Series in collaboration with the Department of History for the book *Radical Moves: Caribbean Migrants and the Politics of Race in the Jazz Age* (The University of North Carolina Press, January 2013) by CLAS faculty member **Lara Putnam** (Associate Professor, Department of History). Dr. Putnam's book focuses on the generations after emancipation, when hundreds of thousands of African-descended working-class men and women left their homes in the British Caribbean to seek opportunity abroad. However, in the 1920s and 1930s, racist nativism and a brutal cascade of antiblack immigration laws swept the hemisphere. Facing borders and barriers as never before, Afro-Caribbean migrants rethought allegiances of race, class, and empire. In *Radical Moves*, Dr. Putnam takes readers from tin-roof tropical dancehalls to the elegant black-owned ballrooms of Jazz Age Harlem to trace the roots of the black internationalist and anticolonial movements that would remake the twentieth century. The symposium featured commentary on the book by renowned scholars: **Cindy Hahamovitch** (Professor of History, College of William and Mary), **Patrick Manning** (Andrew W. Mellon Professor of World History, University of Pittsburgh), and **Carole Boyce Davies** (Professor of Africana Studies, English, and Comparative Literature, Cornell University).



Left to right: Patrick Manning, Cindy Hahamovitch, Lara Putnam, and Carole Boyce Davies.

Lectures Series



September 5, 2012

“Transmitting EU Environmentalism to Latin America: What Happens When European Companies Invest Overseas?,” by **Carolyn M. Dudek** (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Hofstra University); sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies and the European Union Center for Excellence



September 21, 2012

“Anabranching Patterns in Large Rivers: State of the Art and Clues from the Tropics,” by **Edgardo M. Latrubesse** (Associate Professor, Department of Geography and the Environment, The University of Texas at Austin); sponsored by the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering



October 9, 2012

“Brazil and Turkey: Emerging Nations in the New Global Order,” by **Lílían Duarte** (Cultural Attaché, Brazilian Embassy in Turkey)



October 16, 2012

“Rumberas in Motion (Pictures): Transnational Movements in the Archive of Mexican 'Classic' Cinema,” by **Laura Gutiérrez** (Associate Professor, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Arizona); sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, Program of Cultural Studies, and Film Studies Program



November 2, 2012

“Repertoire of Strategies in the Unemployed Workers' Movement of Argentina,” by **Federico Rossi** (Center For Inter-American Policy and Research Post-Doctoral Fellow, Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University); sponsored by the Department of Sociology, Pittsburgh Social Movements, and the Center for Latin American Studies



November 30, 2012

“Paradoxes in Roberto Bolaño's 2666,” by **Hermann Herlinghaus** (Professor of Latin American Literature, Universität Freiburg, Germany; International Adjunct Professor, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh); sponsored by the Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures

December 5, 2012

“Are Raul Castro's Economic and Social Reforms Working in Cuba?” by **Carmelo Mesa-Lago** (Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Economics and Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh)



December 5, 2012
“Doing Business in Brazil,” by **Tadeu Carneiro** (Chief Executive Officer, CBMM [Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineração], Brazil)



January 16, 2013
“Local Struggles, Transnational Frameworks: The Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Cultural Cold War in Latin America, 1950s-1960s,” by **Jorge Nállim** (Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Manitoba); sponsored by the Department of History



January 24, 2013
“Régimen comunicativo, periodismo y movimientos sociales en Colombia bajo el gobierno Santos,” by **Fabio López de la Roche** (Associate Professor and Coordinator of the Cultural Studies Program, Universidad Nacional de Colombia)



February 18, 2013
“Narrating Criticism: The Function of the Story in Academic Writing,” a workshop by **Betina González** (Argentine fiction writer and Professor at the University of Buenos Aires)

February 19, 2013
“The Ghost that Guides Me: On Writing and Bilingualism,” by **Betina González** (Argentine fiction writer and Professor at the University of Buenos Aires)

March 1, 2013
“Practices and Processes of Formative Period (1500 BC-AD 300) Agricultural Change on the Taraco Peninsula, Bolivia,” by **Maria Bruno** (Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology, Dickinson College)



March 4, 2013
“The Americas Upside Down: Is the U.S. Still the ‘Civic Culture’ Role Model? Evidence from the Americas-barometer 2012,” by **Mitchell Seligson** (Centennial Professor of Political Science, Professor of Sociology, and Director of the Latin American Public Opinion Project, Vanderbilt University)



March 4, 2013
“La novela del personaje y la novela del narrador: Sobre *Lo imborrable* y *El entenado* de Juan José Saer,” by **Nicolás Lucero** (Assistant Professor of Spanish, Department of Romance Languages, University of Georgia)

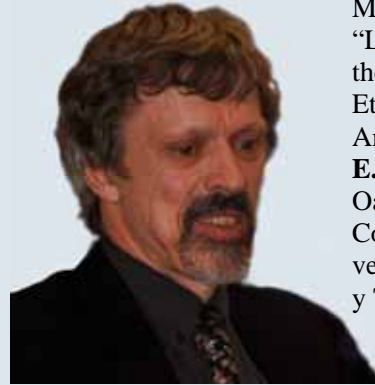
Lectures (continued)



March 21, 2013

“Cuba: Reformas y Desafios,” by **Eduardo Torres Cuevas** (Director of the Biblioteca Nacional Jose Marti in Havana, President of the Cuban Academy of History and Director of the Casa de Estudios Fernando Ortiz, University of Havana)

March 25, 2013
“Sexo en Saer: el arte del fantasma,” by **Dardo Scavino**
(Profesor de Literatura y Cultura Latinoamericana, Université de Versailles)



March 29, 2013

“Llama Caravan Hubs in the South-Central Andes: Ethnography and Archaeology,” by **Axel E. Nielsen** (Dumbarton Oaks Fellow 2012-13; Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina)

The Americas—In Concert

On December 1, 2012, Med Health Services and the Pittsburgh Cardiovascular Institute, in collaboration with the Center for Latin American Studies and Shady Side Academy, presented the fifth annual “The Americas—In Concert.” The Americas—In Concert series is designed to promote the development of local and national professional musicians, while exposing Pittsburgh’s general public to the musical works of all of the Americas—from North to South. The concerts are free and open to the public. The fifth concert featured the Pittsburgh Youth Chamber Orchestra (PYCO), led by distinguished violinist **Pablo Ardiles**. The PYCO presented a highly moving repertoire of intercultural encounters and were joined on stage by some of Pittsburgh’s leading performers—including Brazilian Soprano **Lilly Abreu**, guitar soloist **Marco Sartor**, Pittsburgh’s traditional Argentine-style tango quartet **AquiTango**, and three classically trained cellists and a rock drummer who make up the one and only **Cello Fury**. Once again, the 650-seat Hillman Center for the Performing Arts at Shady Side Academy was filled to capacity.



Pablo Ardiles and the Pittsburgh Youth Chamber Orchestra.



Marco Sartor.*



AquiTango band members (left to right): Ernesto Contenti, Maureen Conlon Gutierrez, and Jose Layo Puentes. Not pictured: Tom "El Cacho" Roberts.*



Pablo Ardiles (left) and Lilly Abreu (right), with members of the PYCO.*

*Photographs courtesy of Patricia Galetto.

33rd Annual Latin American and Caribbean festival

The Center's Latin American and Caribbean Festival moved back to Posvar Hall for 2013 (although the last time it was held at this venue, the building was known as Forbes Quadrangle). The festival's layout was designed to replicate a street fair from the region—with food and craft booths, street-side dining, and musical performances held on the "outside" stage at one end of the street. The street was strung with papel picado, festive lights, and balloons and packed with visitors throughout the day.

Held on March 23, 2013, the festival was a great success, thanks to **Luz Amanda Hank** (CLAS Academic Affairs & Outreach Assistant) and her legion of volunteers.



Scenes from the Festival





THE GO-TO FORUM

for scholarly analysis of current and significant topics on Latin America and the Caribbean.



Panoramas provides a web-based venue for thoughtful dialogue of Latin American and Caribbean issues. By enabling a voice for scholars, students, policy makers and others to engage in constructive commentary on relevant current and historical topics, the forum also serves as an academic resource to worldwide educational audiences. Housed at the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS), and maintained by CLAS faculty, students and alumni, *Panoramas* strives to be at the forefront of scholarly analysis of affairs in the Latin American region.

Visit *Panoramas* at: www.panoramas.pitt.edu



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