The Denver Skyline. Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Denver_skyline.jpg

IN THIS ISSUE:

► Editor’s Message
► President’s Message
► Graduate Membership
► Hispania TOC Sept. & Dec.
► Useful Links & Chapter Websites
► AATSP Staff & Directors Contact Info.
► AATSP Officers Contact Information
► An AATSP Member in Panama
► Election Results
► New Graduate Journal
► 2015 Conference in Denver
► Awards, Prizes, Scholarships
► JNCL News
► Important Dates
EDITOR’S MESSAGE:

Dear colleagues,

I do hope that you had a good fall semester and that your best students will continue studying Spanish and / or Portuguese and that those who didn’t do very well will all improve this Spring! It was great to see many of you at ACTFL and at my local state conference and to see how the profession is thriving and progressing in a world that is increasingly dominated by technology and instant communication.

In preparation for this newsletter I always go to the National AATSP website to see if there is anything new that should be highlighted. I’m happy to report that one great tool is the impressively detailed calendar on the website. You can even link it to your Microsoft Outlook Calendar (I just got mine to work and it’s impressive!). Go to: http://www.aatsp.org/events/event_list.asp  Another innovation is the “Member Spotlight” on the AATSP homepage. Be sure to read the special spotlight essay about the person featured. This is a wonderful way to get to know some of our members! The AATSP website has been completely overhauled and you can find a lot of very useful and interesting information there. Be sure to go to: http://www.aatsp.org at least once a month to see what’s new.

In this newsletter you will find an essay about one AATSP member’s experience in Panama at our conference this past summer. Also, there are several new initiatives for graduate students reported here. Be sure to scroll down to find out what is happening with Hispania. Here you will find Tables of Contents for both the September and December issues. In addition, the AATSP Election results are included, along with the photos of those who were elected. The AATSP was represented at a number of foreign language conferences this past fall. Be sure to find the list. It is impressive! There is definitely a lot going on in this vibrant, active, almost 100 year-old organization! I hope you will enjoy reading about the many newsworthy items contained in this issue.

Sincerely,

Mary-Anne Vetterling, Editor, Enlace Online
Professor of Spanish & Associate Dean, Regis College, Weston, MA 02493

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE: December, 2014

Dear Colleagues,

As we approach the end of the semester and the calendar year, I wanted to take a moment to extend my appreciation to all of you for the wonderful work you do every single day—work that enriches the lives of all of our students and that weaves the fascinating and intricate tapestry that is the AATSP. We have had a truly momentous year as an organization.
Our conference in Panama was nothing short of spectacular and I was thrilled to see so many of you from every sector present at our annual gathering. We have received many and varied quality proposals on a variety of topics for our 2015 gathering in Denver from July 17-20. Mark your calendars now!

The growth of the National Spanish and Portuguese Exams, the Sociedad Honoraria Hispánica, and the Sociedad de Amistad has been remarkable. We have an ever-increasing number of scholarships, partnerships, and travel stipends. Our publications—Hispania, Enlace, the Portuguese Newsletter, Albricias, and our new graduate student journal The Spanish and Portuguese Review—continue an exemplary tradition of scholarship and outreach through our association. As we approach our one-hundredth year, I encourage you to consider the call for submissions for the centenary volume of Hispania.

We have an attractive, updated look for our Website, publications, and brochures. Our chapters have been incredibly active, sponsoring scores of activities and events. The AATSP poster contest and webinars have gained momentum and are increasingly popular, as are the classroom resources found on our Website. We have added a graduate department membership category to attract and mentor the Spanish and Portuguese teachers of tomorrow.

None of the many, many initiatives undertaken by the AATSP this year would have been possible without the tireless dedication of our Executive Director, Emily Spinelli, and the wonderful staff at the national office. I would like to thank them all for making this year such a success and such a pleasure.

On a sad note, we lost our colleague and friend, Lynn Sandstedt this year. A faithful long-time member of AATSP, Lynn served as both President of AATSP and Executive Director. Many of you shared your wonderful memories of our colleague on the AATSP Website.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve you this year. I appreciate all my colleagues and friends on the Executive Council. This has been an active, productive council and I shall miss the camaraderie of the members whose terms will end this December. Thank you to Laura Zinke, Bill Van Patten, Margo Milleret, and Cathy Soud. I look forward to working with our new members next year and extend a warm welcome to Anne Fountain, Mark Del Mastro, Mary Risner, and Martha Vásquez.

My best wishes to all for a successful end to the semester and a wonderful holiday season. ¡Todos a una!

Warm regards,

Sharon Fechter

AATSP President, 2014
Professor of Spanish & Chair, Dept. of World Languages & Philosophy,
Montgomery College
97th Annual Conference:

Meeting the Needs of a Changing Profession

Grand Hyatt Denver Hotel
Denver, Colorado

July 17-20, 2015

• More than 200 sessions and workshops
• President's Welcome Reception
• Awards Banquet
• AATSP Chapter Assembly
• Opportunities for CEUs and graduate credit
• Optional excursions to immerse yourself in Denver

THE AATSP CONFERENCE IS AN ADULT-ONLY EVENT INCLUDING ALL RECEPTIONS, AWARDS BANQUET AND EXCURSIONS

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION RATES

AATSP Conference registration rates have not increased since 2007.

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After June 10, 2015 conference registration must be processed on site in Denver.
♦ ELECTION RESULTS. New Executive Council Members, 2015

President-Elect
Anne Fountain; San José State University; San José, CA

College / University Representative
Mark Del Mastro; College of Charleston, Charleston, SC
Secondary (9-12) Representative
Martha Vásquez; William Howard Taft High School; San Antonio, TX

Portuguese Representative
Mary Risner; University of Florida; Gainesville, FL
![AATSP IMPORTANT DATES](http://www.aatsp.org)

**January 15, 2015:** Abstracts for Centenary Issue of *Hispania*
**January 31, 2015:** NSE Registration due
**March 15, 2015:** Submission for SPR, Graduate Student Journal
**April 1, 2015:** Poster Contest entries due
**April 1, 2015:** Early Bird Registration for AATSP Conference in Denver
**May 1, 2015:** AATSP Awards Applications Due
**July 17-20, 2015:** AATSP Conference

For all these deadlines and more be sure to check the website at [http://www.aatsp.org](http://www.aatsp.org)

![AN AATSP MEMBER’S EXPERIENCES IN PANAMA](http://www.aatsp.org)

**Massachusetts Chapter AATSP member Ric Calleja attended the AATSP conference in Panama this past July and below is his account of his experiences there. His essay captures beautifully the spirit of Panama City and will delight those who still have to pay it a visit, along with those who were there this past summer.**

**A Week in Panama City**

*By Ric Calleja, Spanish teacher, Brookline (MA) High School & AATSP Member*

I went to Panama City to attend the American Association of Spanish Teachers annual conference in July. I led a workshop on using poetry with intermediate classes and attended a few workshops on ideas and strategies. I also had the opportunity to get together with some fellow teachers from Massachusetts and others from different parts of the country whom I had met during previous conferences. And as usual, I made a few new friends. But more importantly, I made time to explore this tropical city that straddles a famous canal linking two oceans.

Parts of Panama City have a modern, busy feel like Miami with traffic to match and a growing collection of skinny high rise buildings that have began to dwarf the original Spanish style buildings which now seem lost in a forest of glass and steel buildings with their doormen and air conditioning. But fortunately, the city has preserved its colonial core and its Latin American soul which is evident as you walk on any of the streets that connect the newer and older sections of the city. I am fortunate that the hotel where I’m staying, Hotel Centro Americano, is practically equidistant between Punta Paitilla, where most of the hotels and fancy stores are located, and Casco Antiguo, the colonial part of the city. A strip of park land called Cinta Costera links both sections. According to my guidebook, *The National Geographic Traveler to Panama*, this waterfront boulevard has been widened in recent years and now includes a promenade for walking, a bike trail, and gardens that flank the sea wall that faces the Pacific Ocean.

On my third day in the city, I decide to walk to the conference site, the Trump hotel on Punta Paitilla. I head down Cinta Costera at 7:30 in the morning, and arrive at
the conference at 8:45 dripping in sweat from the 75% humidity. But I am happy. I’ve practiced what I preach: the only way to really get to know a city is to explore it on foot.

On my fourth afternoon, I am joined by Pat Donohue, a former Brookline High School colleague and two new friends to explore the Cinta Costera in the opposite direction. We get to the Casco Antiguo as the sun is setting on the Pacific Ocean. All of us are over fifty, yet we walk the entire length of the Cinta and hold up well in the heat. After our long walk we are rewarded with a great little plaza for resting and catching our breath. The Casco is a gem of two- or three-story buildings painted in pastel colors with wrought iron gates and balconies. It reminds me of Old Havana, Old San Juan and the colonial section of Santo Domingo. Many of the Spanish-style buildings have been renovated in recent years and have been turned into restaurants, bars and souvenir shops. But every now and then you turn the corner and see an un-renovated building with peeling paint, and laundry hanging over the balcony to remind you that Panama is still emerging from the Third World.

Pat has heard of a restaurant called El Diablito Rojo and we go search for it in the warren of narrow streets that crisscross the Casco. It takes a bit of asking for directions to find the restaurant. We first ask two little old ladies sitting on folding chairs on the sidewalk in front of a crumbling building, then a souvenir seller and finally a young soldier guarding a government building with a submachine gun. All of them point us this way and that in a friendly, patient manner. I find these interactions to be typical during my stay in Panama City. From restaurant servers, to taxi drivers, to the staff at the Hotel Centro Americano, every Panamanian I come into contact is invariably friendly and helpful.

El Diablito is worth the search. The restaurant is small, and also doubles as a bar. It’s decorated with the colorful devil masks that are traditionally worn in Carnaval celebrations. Though we have the option of sitting outside, we opt for a table in the air conditioned coolness of the interior. We share a feast: caribañolas (yuca stuffed with meat) tostones (fried plantains stuffed with crab meat), arroz con pollo (saffron rice with chicken), and ropa vieja (shredded beef). And we order flan for dessert. We all agree that the food is tasty and well prepared. But after so much eating, we need another, but much shorter walk. We backtrack our steps to Plaza de Independencia, the central square in the Casco. From there we take a cab to our respective hotels.

One of the ladies asks the driver in Spanish why he’s wearing a New York Yankees hat. He replies in perfect English that he lived in New York for a number of years but was deported back to Panama for being “a bad boy” and not following all the laws of the USA. But he’s been trying to get his act together since arriving in his native country. He flashes a big grin I interpret to mean, “I might have done some bad things in the past but here in Panama you’re safe with me.” He drops me off first and I worry a little about whether my friends will arrive safely at their hotels. I find out the next day that the driver was a perfect gentleman and even opened the doors for them.

The afternoon the conference ends, there’s a tour offered to participants to see the Miraflores locks of the Panama Canal. I pack into one of the three buses filled with teachers and luckily find a seat next to Robert Nasatir who teaches at a Jesuit high school in Nashville, TN. His workshop on the “flipped classroom” was among the three best I attended. But in addition, Robert is a guitarist and a musicologist. He is a real expert on the current music scene in Cuba and travels to the island frequently to stay in contact with
his musician friends. He’s written a book about the Nueva Trova, the song movement which revolutionized music on the island in the 1960s and personally knows some of the **trovadores**. I learn a lot from Robert about the life and works of these remarkable men. He knows Frank Delgado, my favorite **trovador**, personally, and tells me that in real life Frank is a generous, open and funny human being. I know him as a man who plays a great guitar, and sings with a clear voice and humor about the current situation on the island. (Check out his songs “La otra orilla” and “Carta de un niño cubano a Harry Potter” on YouTube.) At the end of the ride, I feel I should compensate Robert for all the information he’s given me about Cuban music. I offer to buy him a drink but he has somewhere to go and I give him a rain check for year’s conference in Denver.

The canal tour does not disappoint. I climb up to the viewing platform on the fourth floor of the Visitor Center and see an enormous container ship going through the locks. On the bottom floor of the Visitor Center, there is a 3-D movie about the importance of the canal for the Panamanian economy and the enormous project currently underway to widen it. The canal, opened in 1914, can no longer service all of the container ships. Nowadays some are even too large for the canal. Next to the theater, there is a little museum with photos of the building of the canal and displays of some of the insects and butterflies that live in the canal zone which stretches 80 miles between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In another room I climb onto a simulator that gives you a feel for what it’s like to be piloting a ship through the canal.

It’s time to head back to the city. On the way back, I continue my conversation with Robert while we pass by the many installations the Americans built during the near century they ran the canal. According to my guidebook, many of them have been turned into schools, social clubs and residences for the well connected. The whole zone resembles a green tropical oasis outside busy Panama City.

That night I decide to treat myself to Café Boulevard Balboa which is just down street and around the corner from my hotel. John Le Carré mentions it in his novel, *The Tailor of Panama*, an overall good read that chronicles the travails of Harry Pendel, British tailor turned spy. I sit on the restaurant porch which overlooks the Cinta Costera. According to my waiter, the sea wall was less than a hundred yards from the restaurant before the area was widened to create the coastal belt. The restaurant has the look of an American diner but the food is distinctly Panamanian. I order *sancocho*, a thick chicken soup with *yuca*, followed by *arepas* filled with pulled pork and for dessert, mango ice cream. I am in need of a walk after the big meal. I cross the pedestrian bridge over busy Boulevard Balboa and join the multitude of walkers, skateboarders, and bike riders to walk off the big meal on the Cinta. Even at night the breeze coming from the Pacific feels warm and humid.

Saturday morning the conference is over. I have two and a half days left in Panama City. I eat my usual breakfast at the hotel restaurant: a bowl of fruit, scrambled eggs with tomato and green pepper, French style bread and a strong cup of *café con leche*. Sixta, a friendly, chatty young woman serves me this energy-giving breakfast every morning. She also gives me suggestions of places to visit and parts of the city to avoid.

I walk up the street from my hotel to Parque Porras, a leafy, well kept park with a monument to Belisario Porras, one of the founders of the Panamanian Republic. I also find a bust of one my heroes, the Cuban poet and revolutionary José Martí. But I do not
have time to sit in the park. Today is my major walking and exploring day. I disobey Sixta’s advice to go directly to the Museum of Contemporary Art by taxi and avoid walking in the crowded chaotic streets of the Calidonia neighborhood. Instead, I head up Avenida Cuba and plunge into the heart of this working-class district. The sidewalks are lined with small eating establishments made of metal. Even at nine in the morning, people are sitting on plastic chairs, eating and drinking, leaving little room for walkers like me to get by. I pass an array of kiosks selling all kinds of goods in front of stores selling similar things, and in the middle of it all, a McDonald’s restaurant and El Machetazo, a huge discount store that reminds me of Costco.

Completely by chance, I encounter the Panamanian Congress or Asamblea Legislativa. The legislative branch of government is housed in a modern looking building ringed by a wrought iron fence, the entrance guarded by security guards. It’s not the kind of parliament building you would expect to find in a fledgling democracy like Panama where you would think that the people’s representatives might be more accessible to their constituents.

I ask for directions to the museum but no one seems to know where it is. I pass car repair shops, warehouses of various kinds, and tire fixing shops before coming to a very busy intersection called Plaza Cinco de Mayo. There I finally realize that the museum is on the other side of Avenida Bolívar, the busy thoroughfare that separates Calidonia from the former Canal Zone. I cross using the pedestrian bridge and enter a different world. I find myself in front of Cerro Ancón, a small mountain that rises behind the Calidonia district. This is the neighborhood of Balboa. It was here that American administrators and engineers of the canal lived. Across the street from a large Anglican church, I find the museum. I’ve arrived too early. A few minutes later it opens to its only customer. I seem to be the only person in this city of million people with an urgent need to see art. The museum is housed in a pretty 1930’s stucco building that was once a masonic temple. I pay for my three dollar ticket and detour around a vacuuming employee to enter the exhibits. The whole museum has been given over to an exhibition of graphic art from all over Latin America. It’s interesting enough but I had expected to find paintings by current Panamanian artists so I’m a little disappointed. And when I take out my camera to take a picture of a clever advertisement to show my wife (who’s an artist) upon my return, I realize my camera is not working. I start to freak out a little. “Just enjoy the experience.” I hear my wife’s voice in the back of my head. “Why do you feel you need to encapsulate the world in pictures?” But I am one of those who need to capture the world in pictures. I like to show photos of the places I travel to my colleagues and students. The reluctance of my camera to work throws me for a loop.

I leave the museum and walk up the road that goes up Cerro Ancón. The buildings that were once part of the administration of the canal have all been renamed and repurposed. Gorgas hospital, named after the American doctor who helped conquer yellow fever is now the Panamanian hospital for oncology. The elegant buildings that house the national palace of justice and the union of Panamanian journalists were also built by the Americans in the 1920’s and 30’s. I keep going up the mountain road hoping it leads to a summit with views of the city. Walking up Cerro Ancón is like entering a sanctuary where you hear song birds and see lush tropical vegetation but you’re only a short walk from the craziness of city life below. On the right side of the road I see the houses where the American officers once lived, including a large palm flanked wooden
house that once belonged to the chief engineer of the canal. It now serves as a guest house for visiting dignitaries.

I have no idea where the road is leading me. I decide to stop, take a long sip of cold water, wipe the sweat of my face and look for a cab heading down the mountain. In less than a minute a taxi stops. I tell the driver I want to get to Casco Antiguo. He nods and lets me in. I’m grateful the car has air conditioning, and he’s playing a CD of Rubén Blades, the pride of Panama and one the most important singer-song writers of the last 40 years in Latin America. Rubén has used the rhythms of salsa music to create songs that speak about the social issues facing Latin America. I had seen in my guidebook that Rubén remodeled one of the mansions in the Casco across from a little park overlooking the bay. I ask the driver if the house is open to the public. “Rubén does not live there anymore. Too many people were knocking on the door to get a glimpse into the house; too many people were stopping in front of the house to take pictures. Rubén sold the property and moved to Bocas del Toro (a resort area in the north of the country). I’m disappointed. I was hoping to find a little museum dedicated to Rubén’s artistic career and buy a CD of his music for a friend who also loves his music.

The driver drops me off at Plaza de Francia, the very tip of the Casco which juts out into the bay. There’s a group of young people from a local art college displaying paintings of varying quality. I walk over to one who’s painted some urban scenes. It’s the kind of art I like. But I don’t see where I could fit a framed painting in my small suitcase so I admire the work, smile a lot and move on. I stop by the monument to the workers who died building the first canal, the one French engineers set out to build before conquering the obstacles posed by twin killers, malaria and yellow fever. The result was the death of over twenty thousand workers mostly from the West Indies before the Americans took over and completed the project. It was Cuban doctor Carlos Finlay’s discovery that mosquitoes transmitted yellow fever and malaria and the putting of Finlay’s research into practice by an American military doctor named William Gorgas that allowed the canal to be built. Dr. Gorgas led a campaign to eradicate mosquitoes by eliminating their breeding grounds and inoculating the workers against malaria and yellow fever. Those two accomplishments made the completion of the canal possible.

The promenade along the tip of the Casco is lined with tables where vendors sell all kinds of souvenirs, from t-shirts to “Panama hats” (which are either mass produced in China or hand made in Ecuador). The most interesting items for sale are the ones made by the Cuna Indians with their distinct colors and patterns. I buy a few souvenirs for my aunts and uncles in Miami where I will be stopping for a week before returning home.

There are many, many beautiful buildings and plazas in the Casco. It’s my kind of place. I love colonial Spanish architecture and small plazas with flowers and gazebos but I can’t get my camera to work so I walk faster than I normally would. I’ve got to get my camera fixed! Totally by accident I run into a boutique hotel that has a cool interior decorated with mismatched furniture and colorful paintings. My server is a friendly young woman who senses my need for a cold beer and brings me a balboa right away. I order the pulled pork arepas. There are not too many customers so she comes for a chat. Although she looks Panamanian, I find out she’s from the Dominican Republic and has been living in Panama City for the past nine years. She likes Panama where she is paid in dollars and makes enough to support herself and to send some money to her family on the island. She tells me that the Panamanians have been welcoming and accepting. Yet
although she has adapted well to life in the city, she misses her native Bani and is thinking of returning in a year.

My arepas are delicious and I order another beer. I ask her if she knows of a place where I could get my camera looked at and she points me in the direction of Avenida Central, a pedestrian only street that connects the Casco to Calidonia. Unlike the crafts and souvenir shops of the Casco, Avenida Central has real stores and there is not a single tourist in sight. There are stores that sell shoes, women’s clothes, school supplies, cell phones, and every other item you could imagine, but there isn’t a single camera shop in sight (cell phones with cameras might be making camera stores into a relic of the past).
I stop at El Machetazo, the department store Sixta told me I could get a pass to get around the city in an air conditioned Volvo-made bus for 25 cents instead of “taking expensive taxis.” After I buy the pass, I go to their electronics department where a young clerk tinkers with my camera and tells me I should go to the Albrook Mall where there are several camera stores.

I put my new pass to work and catch a bus heading to the mall at busy Cinco de Mayo plaza. Three young guys with guitars get on the bus and tell us they’re going to “perform a couple of songs for our listening pleasure.” They play a song I don’t recognize but then do a good interpretation of the Rubén Blades song, “Amor y Control.” They pass the hat and get a few coins from their captive audience before exiting the bus.

The mall is at the edge of the city by a small airport that was once an American base. It’s enormous and has nothing to envy any of the malls I’ve seen in Miami. I’m in luck. I locate an electronic store that carries Olympic cameras. The salesman tinkers with my camera and plugs the battery into a charger. It shows it’s holding the charge but still, the camera plays dead. He suggests I take it to a place that deals exclusively with Olympic products and scribbles an address on piece of paper. I ponder for a few minutes whether I should follow the salesman’s suggestion. But then I remember that I’ve got cell phone with a camera back in my hotel and this realization brightens my mood.

I celebrate by having a cortadito (espresso with milk) at a Juan Valdez kiosk and continue my celebration with a dish of dulce de leche ice cream at the nearby Hagen Daas kiosk. I feel a lot better but I have not come to Panama City to linger at a mall. I had planned to take a bus back to my hotel but there’s a line of people waiting for its arrival and it starts to rain. I get into a cab which is only willing to charge me two dollars to take me to my hotel.

I ask the driver my usual question, ¿Cómo van las cosas? just to make conversation. I always enjoy hearing the scoop on local issues from cabbies who usually have a read on the pulse of the country. My new driver launches into a diatribe. “It’s a struggle, amigo. I’ve got to scrape at least 400 dollars a month just pay the rent and buy some food. You see that store over there the one with the big 99 sign out in front? It’s owned by Martinelli, the son of a bitch who was the president until recently. As his store expands, the neighborhood stores can’t compete and go out of business. Then, he can charge what ever he wants. That’s why food has gotten more expensive.” He goes on with his diatribe against the rich for a while. “When General Torrijos ran the country, he would buy food in bulk then sell it back to the people for reasonable prices. That’s what a good leader does.” I wish the driver luck and tell him to keep the five dollar bill I pull out of my wallet.
I charge my phone and an hour later after a cooling shower (I haven’t been able to get the hot water to work) I head out into the city armed with my new photographic capabilities. I walk towards the modern part of the city and notice the contrast between traditional food kiosks, small stores, one or two story houses and the large glass towers, and mega stores that are sprouting up everywhere. I walk into another mall but head out a few minutes later. It’s getting dark and I’m getting hungry. I take a cab and tell the driver to drop me off at the Café Boulevard Balboa. Once again, I order sancocho and arepas which taste just as good as the night before.

Sunday morning, I find out from Sixta that I can catch the bus that goes to Panama Viejo right on the Cinta Costera a few blocks down the street from my hotel. After my usual breakfast, I head out of the city to see the ruins of the original Panama City which was burned to the ground in the 1600’s by British pirate Henry Morgan and his crew. The ride to Panama Viejo takes me through the heart of the modern city and some of the humbler neighborhoods on the outskirts. There’s construction everywhere, mostly of the glass and steel high rise kind. The bus drops me off in front of the large archeological site which is sandwiched in between a busy highway on one side and the bay on the other.

I walk over the little stone bridge that remains from the original settlement and enter the archeological site. Before Morgan’s arrival, the city had five thousand structures and served as an important conduit point for the gold, silver and other goods heading to Spain from its colonies in Peru. From Panama Viejo, they were carried by mule train across the isthmus to the port of city of Portobelo on the Caribbean side. There galleons would transport the cargo across the Atlantic to Spain. Little remains of the original city. More notable among the ruins are the convent and church of the Dominican order and the bell tower of the cathedral which I climb and get a view of the whole site and the skyline of Panama City. It seems amazing that a city of several thousand people could be turned to rubble by a handful of pirates. The archeologists working with artists have done a good job giving the public a sense of what each structure looked like before the arrival of Morgan. In front of each ruin there is a placard explaining what the building was used for and a visual representation of what it looked like before its destruction. The site is also a great bird sanctuary with its tall trees, which also give the visitor shelter from the tropical sun. I finish my visit with a tour of the small museum at the entrance of the park that displays the type of the tools, weapons, and goods that were produced by the Spanish settlers in Panama. It also displays a large diorama of what the city might have looked like in 1671, the year of its destruction.

I head back to the city on another comfortable air conditioned bus. I have one more place I want to explore, the Amador Causeway which is on the other side of the city overlooking the entrance to the canal. According to my guidebook the causeway was built out of the earth and rocks that were removed during the building of the canal. The narrow causeway links the mainland with three small islands that are now nature preserves. My taxi driver drops me off in front of the new museum of Biodiversity. It’s an impressive building. It was designed by famous architect Fran Gherry and looks like a colorful version of his masterpiece, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao Spain. I look at my watch and realize that I’ve got a couple of hours before the start of the world cup finals which I want to watch at the restaurant in my hotel with some soccer crazed Spaniards who are also staying there. So I won’t get to see the islands or the nature
preserve. I’ve got just enough time for a walk along the promenade that looks onto the Bridge of the Americas and to see the museum of Biodiversity. The bridge resembles the Sagamore Bridge over the Cape Cod Canal but from a distance it looks much taller. It crosses the canal and it’s tall enough to allow the massive container ships lining up to enter the canal to pass underneath its arches.

The Museum of Biodiversity is a work in progress. Several of its exhibit rooms have not yet opened but it charges foreign visitors an entrance fee of 22 dollars. I try to argue with the ticket seller that I’m not a rich tourist but a humble Spanish teacher from Massachusetts. I show her my school I.D. and my union card to no avail. I end up paying the rich tourist fee.

The museum has very cutting-edge graphics and lighting. I watch a six-minute I-max movie on the flora and fauna of a Panamanian forest. Then I move on to another room that has an exhibit of prehistoric animals that once roamed Panama. But the most interesting exhibit features a series of columns each with digital representations of a particular period of Panamanian ecological history from pre-Columbian times to the present. I start a conversation with one of the young guides walking around to answer visitors’ questions. He’s a majoring in Environmental Studies at the University of Panama. I mention to him that I had just come from Panama Viejo where I saw that the creek that ran under the historical bridge was littered with trash, and that I’d seen mounds of trash thrown into the bay where The Cinta Costera meets Punta Paitilla. He shakes his head and tells me that part of the mission of the museum is to work with young people to create ecological awareness and hopefully the young will be more conscious about the need to protect the environment or at least not litter. After my talk with him I feel less angry about the 22 dollar fee. Hopefully some of that money will go to environmental education.

I look at my watch and it’s one thirty. In a half hour the world cup final match will be starting. I walk out the museum and in a matter of seconds a cab appears. I ask the driver if he’s planning to see the game. But of course he can’t. He’s got to work until the evening. But he will be listening to the game on the radio. Like most Panamanians he’s been actively following the World Cup. He laments that Panama almost made it to the Cup but got knocked out in the last qualifying match by the USA. He tells me that he supported the Brazilian team and is still in shock at the monumental beating his favorite team received at the feet of Germany. But he was very impressed with the play of the teams from neighboring Costa Rica and Colombia. Especially with the play of James Rodríguez, the young Colombia forward who became the surprise star of the tournament. He doesn’t really care who wins between Argentina and Germany.

I get to the hotel restaurant just as they’re playing the national anthems. I order a beer and a ham sandwich with French fries, good soccer-watching food. I sit next to the Spaniards who are also really into soccer. But right away I realize they’re rooting for Germany. “Caramba, how can you Spaniards root for Germany?” One of them tells me that his father and hundreds of thousands of Spaniards worked in Germany during the nineteen sixties to help support their families and he’s still grateful to Deutschland. I feel less angry at them for not supporting a Spanish-speaking team. But of course, they’re also Europeans. The game is enjoyable and both teams squander multiple opportunities to score and we all know how it ends.
After a short nap and a cooling shower I head out to Casco Antiguo to take the photos that I did not get to take on my previous visit. I am in luck. The light is perfect as I walk around the narrow streets. The Casco is a peninsula shaped like a hand with its pinky sticking out into the bay. It’s only four avenues wide by nine short streets long. But it has three major plazas: Francia, Independencia and Bolívar, with benches for people to sit around and people-watch. The statue of Bolívar, the liberator, looking tall and debonair is impressive. There are a few smaller plazas around the Casco. My favorite was the tiny “Plazuela de las mojas” which looks out into the bay where you can sit and look at the bay across the street from Rubén Blades’ former residence. The Casco also has a number of colonial churches, the two most notable are the cathedral (which was closed both times I visited) and the church of San José, where its altar survived the sacking of the original city and was moved to the new church built to house it after the Spanish rebuilt the city in this tiny peninsula. Until it gets dark, I crisscross the Casco taking pictures of the lively colonial structures, the plazas, the flowers, the views of the bay. At seven (dusk in Panama City) I am joined by my friend Pat Donohue. We had planned to eat at an Italian restaurant suggested by my guidebook, but, actually, luckily it’s closed. And we head over to our new favorite, El Diabilito Rojo.

Monday morning I wake up early and pack up to leave the city I’ve taken a real liking to. Fortunately my plane is not leaving until the afternoon. So I have a chance to retrace my steps through Calidonia and Cerro Ancón. I get a second chance to take the pictures the death of my camera prevented me from taking on Saturday. On busy Cinco de Mayo square, I notice a small statue of Gandhi, naked from the waist up and holding onto his staff. He’s a good symbol for the Panamanians who less than three decades ago experienced the turmoil of the Noriega years and the American invasion to topple him which cost hundreds of Panamanian lives. Today’s Panama seems on the surface to be at peace and comfortable with its diversity. It has become a magnet for people from all over Latin American seeking work.

I felt safe in Panama city to do what I love to do when I travel: walk around a lot, rest in shady parks, interact with people in the language I love, eat good, inexpensive food, buy a souvenir or two, and take lots of pictures. I highly recommend a visit.

Ric Calleja

♦ AATSP WEBINARS

The AATSP will be sponsoring Webinars this year. Be sure to check the AATSP website for details so you can register by the deadlines.
NEW! GRADUATE DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP

Graduate Department Membership is open to any college/university language department that offers graduate degrees in Spanish and/or Portuguese. The group membership would provide membership status to one full-time faculty member and the graduate students in the department.

URL: http://www.aatsp.org/?page=GraduateMembership

The Graduate Department Membership consists of the following three tiers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category One: $250</th>
<th>One full-time faculty member and 1-20 graduate students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category Two: $350</td>
<td>One full-time faculty member and 21-40 graduate students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Three: $450</td>
<td>One full-time faculty member and 41+ graduate students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The full-time faculty member for each category could be one of the following:
  - Department chair
  - Graduate advisor
  - Dissertation advisor
  - Any other full-time faculty member approved by the department.

- The full-time faculty member invites individual graduate students to join online. The graduate student will receive an email invite from the faculty member to the email address provided.

- The full-time faculty member is considered a "regular" member of the AATSP and has all the rights and privileges of regular members.

- The graduate students belongs to a new category of membership: Graduate Student Member. The rights and privileges for the graduate student members are the same as for student members except that they can remain in the category of Graduate Student Member as long as the department is willing to pay their membership in that category.

- The graduate students receive the electronic version of *Hispania*. The full-time faculty member chooses to receive either the print or electronic version of *Hispania*. 
PRICING FOR GRADUATE STUDENT MEMBERSHIP

The prices listed above offer a significant savings over our regular rates. Please examine the following prices per category.

**CATEGORY ONE:** One full-time faculty member and 1-20 graduate students:

- $65 One full-time faculty member - $65.00
- $25 per graduate student for 20 students* - $500.00
- Total regular cost - $565.00
- Department Membership Price - $250.00
- Savings - $315.00

**CATEGORY TWO:** One full-time faculty member and 21-40 graduate students:

- $65 One full-time faculty member - $65.00
- $25 per graduate student for 40 students - $1000.00
- Total regular cost - $1065.00
- Department Membership Price - $350.00
- Savings - $715.00

**CATEGORY THREE:** One full-time faculty member and 41+ graduate students:

- $65 One full-time faculty member - $65.00
- $25 per graduate student for 50 students* - $1250.00
- Total regular cost - $1315.00
- Department Membership Price - $450.00
- Savings - $865.00
Spanish and Portuguese Review (SPR), the annual graduate student journal of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese (AATSP), invites the submission of original, unpublished manuscripts on culture, film, linguistics, literature, pedagogy, second language acquisition, translation, and other areas related to the study or teaching of Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian languages and cultures. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods of research are encouraged. In addition to articles, SPR invites the submission of book and media reviews, interviews, and notes on technology and pedagogical resources. All submissions should display thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the subject and field in question; be written in Spanish, Portuguese, or English; and strictly adhere to the journal’s guidelines.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES:

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Submission Deadline: March 15, 2015

Please send all submissions and inquiries to Editor David P. Wiseman at spr@aatsp.org.
♦ AATSP BOOTH AT ACTFL

♦ AATSP REPRESENTED AT STATE CONFERENCES

The National Office had AATSP booths this past fall at the following conferences:

- MIWLA (October 23-24, 2014)
- FLAVA (September 25-27, 2014)
- FLANC (October 2-4, 2014)
- NYSAFLT (October 10-11, 2014)
- MFLA (October 10-11, 2014)
- FFLA (October 16-18, 2014)
- MaFLA (October 23-25, 2014)
- ICTFL (October 23-25, 2014)
- IFLTA (November 6-8, 2014)
- TFLTA (November 7-8, 2014)
- FLA-NC (November 7-8, 2014)

♦ Albricias Has New Publication Schedule

Albricias will now be published twice per year, March and November, starting with the first issue in 2015. The journal will continue to focus on student work and sponsors should note that the change will not affect the number of student produced items which will be published. The page count of each issue will increase to accommodate the same number of qualified student submissions.
AATSP 2015 Poster Contest Theme

Español: un puente al futuro
Português: uma ponte para o futuro

Each year the AATSP sponsors the Poster Contest that is open to K-12 Spanish and Portuguese students whose teachers are current AATSP members. The posters are a demonstration of student understanding of the importance and uses for learning new languages and an excellent project for Hispanic Heritage Month and Foreign Language Celebrations!

The AATSP Poster Contest..
• Encourages cross-curriculum collaboration (social studies and art)
• Encourages discussion of language study
• Promotes creative thinking
• Celebrates visual learners
• Celebrates artistic expression
• Verbalizes appreciation for other languages
• Is a great program advocacy tool
• Provides student recognition
• Is an excellent way to engage the enthusiasm of our students!

*Contact your AATSP Chapter for chapter contest deadlines and information.

National Poster Contest Deadline: April 1, 2015.

Teachers of winning students will be notified by the end of May 2015.

Additional information about the AATSP 2015 Poster Contest:

Go to: http://www.aatsp.org/?Posters_2015
♦ AATSP Remembers Lynn A. Sandstedt

Lynn A. Sandstedt was a long time AATSP member, Past President and previous Executive Director of the AATSP who worked tirelessly for the Association. He passed away Thursday, October 30, 2014 at the age of 82. To read messages in his memory from other AATSP members go to: 

♦ MLA Field Bibliography Fellowships

The MLA International Bibliography invites applications for field bibliography fellowships.

Field bibliographers examine scholarly materials and send citations and indexing information to the MLA office for inclusion in the bibliography. Fellowships are for a three-year period, beginning 1 July 2015, and ending 30 June 2018; five to ten fellowships will be awarded annually. The MLA seeks scholars of any level of seniority interested in training as field bibliography fellows and able to deliver 100 citations each year. This opportunity is open to potential as well as existing field bibliographers. The MLA will provide materials and training meetings at the annual convention. Fellows attending training sessions will have their conference registration fees waived. On completion of the fellowship, they will receive a stipend of $500 and a certificate at the awards ceremony at the MLA convention. It is hoped that recipients of these fellowships will continue submitting citations throughout their careers.
The deadline for application is **April 1, 2015**. The basic criteria for application are:

1. MLA membership  
2. MA or Ph.D. in a relevant field  
3. Access to scholarly material for indexing

To apply, send a letter of request including qualifications and reasons for application to the fellowship, and a current resume or c.v. Materials or questions may be addressed to:  
Helen Slavin  
MLA International Bibliography  
26 Broadway, 3rd floor  
New York, NY 10004-1789  
or hslavin@mla.org

♦ NEWS FROM THE MLA

Shari Spaine Long, Editor in Chief of Hispania and Professor and Chair, UNC Charlotte, Dept. of Languages and Culture Studies, has just been elected to the Modern Language Association’s Executive Committee on the Teaching of Languages.

♦ NEWS FROM HISPANIA

The Editors of *Hispania* invite you to keep your eye out for the following highlights, which will be published in the journal in 2015:

- Don’t miss Professor Bill VanPatten’s white paper titled “Where are the Experts?”, which will be published in the **March 2015** (98.1) issue of *Hispania* and will surely incite further conversation.

- Be sure to check out the **June 2015** (98.2) issue of *Hispania*, which will feature brief articles that were presented at the MLA 2015 Convention in Vancouver. All of the works in the special feature present innovative approaches to teaching Spanish and Portuguese. *Hispania* Book/Media Review Editor Domnita Dumitrescu organized the sessions at the convention and the feature for the journal.

- We are thrilled to announce that *Hispania* will publish a Special Issue in **September 2015** (98.3) on Film and Film Studies, curated by Editor Sheri Spaine Long and esteemed Guest Editors David William Foster, Benjamin Fraser, and Bill VanPatten. The expanded issue, which includes important scholarship and book/media reviews, will be invaluable for practitioners and scholars of film in Spanish and Portuguese.

- In the **December 2015** (98.4) issue of *Hispania*, the State-of-the-State Feature is not to be missed. Written by Professor Karol Hardin, this year’s State-of-the-State Feature will present an overview of Medical Spanish curricula in the United States.
**HISPANIA’S CENTENARY ISSUE (Call for Papers)**

**Visionary Essays: The Future of Spanish and Portuguese**

We are pleased to announce that the Executive Council of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese approved the publication of a special issue of *Hispania* to celebrate the centennial of the Association’s founding (1917).

The Call for Abstracts for the special issue of *Hispania* has a deadline of **January 15, 2015**. The Editors of the centenary issue of the journal will exercise editorial discretion in selecting the most innovative and outstanding proposals for this special issue. Guest Editor, Frank Nuessel, University of Louisville, and *Hispania* Editor Sheri Spaine Long, UNC Charlotte, will curate the volume with the assistance of the *Hispania* Editorial Board and *Hispania*’s anonymous peer reviewers.

The special issue is intended to provide readers of the journal with overview essays that contain both a succinct historical perspective and a forward-thinking vision of the future of a particular segment of our field. Most of the issue will address matters that will be of importance as *Hispania* enters its second century of publication. To that end, consistent with *Hispania*’s broad scope, we are soliciting papers in a wide variety of areas identified in this separate call for abstracts. Abstracts can be written in English, Portuguese, or Spanish.

In the published volume, the final essays will be no longer than **3,500 words** in length and one or two responses (**750 words**) to each essay will accompany the essays (or position papers) to provide multiple perspectives on a wide variety of topics of interest to the profession.

For the initial stage of development of the special centenary issue of *Hispania*, we invite the submission of abstracts (up to **300 words** + select bibliography). We welcome proposals from emerging scholars as well as established academics, teachers, researchers, practitioners, and administrators of all levels/types of instruction. Two experts in the field will evaluate each abstract anonymously. Due to space limitations, it will not be possible to include all proposed topics.

**Potential Topics and Themes for Development**

The Editors are interested in visionary essays on topics relating to the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese language, literature, and culture. The *Hispania* Editorial Board developed the following questions and list of topics (in alphabetical order) for possible inclusion in the special centenary issue of *Hispania*. Proposed essays are not limited to the list below:

How are Spanish and Portuguese truly unique international languages? What will it mean to be a Hispanist in the future? What will the future Spanish and Portuguese major look like? What is the long-term impact of the National Standards? What will the profession look like in 2068 (the sesquicentennial anniversary of the AATSP)? Is articulation among language levels and disparate programs possible? What are future directions for Spanish and Portuguese at all instructional levels (pre-K, K–12, community college, undergraduate, and graduate)? How will language teacher education change? Who will be
the future teachers and professors of Spanish and Portuguese? Will assessment drive
language instruction/curriculum in the future? Will the construct of a canon exist? What
is the future role of the textbook and ancillary materials including on-line ones in basic
language instruction? Will Spanish and Portuguese continue to be framed as heritage
languages? What will be the role of the professional association? How can we integrate
languages and careers to meet diverse student needs? What combination of literary,
linguistic, and cultural topics are likely to develop to meet students' needs and interests?

The themes for development include, but are not limited to, the following areas:
Cinema Studies; Community engagement; Cultural Studies; Culture; Digital pedagogy
and scholarship; Ethnic studies (e.g. Chicano); Languages for specific purposes; Latin
American and Latino Studies; Linguistics, language science, and pedagogy; Literature of
the Iberian Peninsula; Minority perspectives in Spanish and Portuguese (e.g. Afro-
Hispanic, Queer Studies); Portuguese and Brazilian Studies; Portuguese language,
literature, and culture (including all areas where Portuguese is an official language or a
significant language); Spanish in the United States; Technology and media; Translation
and interpretation studies; Transnational literature; World literature

Format

The special centenary issue of *Hispania* will include 15–20 state-of-the-art essays.
Because of space limitations, it will be necessary to adhere to a strict word limit of 3,500
words for each final essay. These essays will then be circulated to one or two scholars in
the field, who will provide a rejoinder not to exceed 750 words.

Procedures and Time Line for the Centenary Volume of *Hispania*

1. Submit an abstract of 300 words that includes a select bibliography, which will not
   count as part of the 300 words, no later than **January 15, 2015**.
2. Send the abstract as an email attachment to abstracts100@aatsp.org as a PDF.
3. Authors of abstracts that are selected to be developed into 3,500 word essays will be
   contacted no later than **March 30, 2015**.
4. Full-length essays will be due by **September 1, 2015**, at which time they will be sent
   out for peer review. The final version of the essays will be due on **January 15, 2016**.
   Colleagues with accepted essays will need to plan their schedules in order to meet this
deadline. 5. Essays will be distributed to respondents on **January 30, 2016** with a due
date of **April 1, 2016**.

We appreciate your interest in this special issue of *Hispania* and your efforts to
distribute this call for abstracts to interested colleagues. Please feel free to contact the
editors with any questions.

Sheri Spaine Long      Frank Nuessel
UNC Charlotte          University of Louisville
sherilong@uncc.edu      frank.nuessel@louisville.edu

Editor's Message


Hispania Guest Editor

Consuelo Hernández. *Hispania Guest Column: Celebración de la vida de Gabriel García Márquez*, pp. 351-354

Letter to the Editor


MLA 2014 Convention Feature


Andrés Aluma-Cazorla. *The Gay Immigrant and the Use of Spanglish in Ángel Lozada’s No quiero quedarme sola y vacía: A Linguistic Transgression or a Struggle to Assimilate in the Late Capitalist City?*, pp. 364-365.


Linguistics, Language Science, and Pedagogy


**Literature and Culture**


Vanessa Rodríguez de la Vega. *La construcción de lo siniestro en los crímenes de la novela histórica La sangre de los crucificados* de Félix González Modroño, pp. 452-462.


Irune del Rio Gabiola, *Civilizando el carnaval: La retórica del progreso en las obras de Lola Rodríguez de Tió*, pp. 477-484.


**Books/Media Reviews: Pan-Hispanic/Luso-Brazilian Literary and Cultural Studies**


Anne Walsh. *Understanding Juan Benet: New Perspectives* by Benjamin Fraser (review), pp. 513-514.


Ana Osan. *The Limits of Literary Translation: Expanding Frontiers in Iberian Languages* eds. by Javier Muñoz-Basols et al. (review), pp. 519-520.


Kristian Van Häsendonck. *Imágenes femeninas en la literatura española y las artes escénicas (Siglos XX–XXI)* eds. by Francisca Vilches-De Frutos, y Pilar Nieva-de la Paz (review), pp. 523-524.

Juan Pablo Gil-Osle. *Ese idioma raro y poderoso: Once decisiones cruciales que un escritor vasco está obligado a tomar* by Iban Zaldua (review), pp. 524-525.

**Books/Media Reviews: Linguistics, Language, and Media**


Israel Sanz Sánchez. *Fundamentos teóricos y prácticos de historia de la lengua española* by Eva Núñez Méndez (review), pp. 527-529.


**Books/Media Reviews: Fiction and Film**


Editor's Message


Hispania Guest Editorial


State-of-the-State Feature


Literature and Culture

Rita M. Palacios. Actos peatonales, actos de consumo: La queerificación del espacio en La estrategia de Chochueca de Rita Indiana Hernández, pp. 566-577.


Bécquer Seguín. Trotsky, Eisenstein y Las Hurdes: Dialécticas políticas en el cine de Luis Buñuel, pp. 600-611.

Mary Lusky Friedman. Tales from the Crypt: The Reemergence of Chile’s Political Memory, pp. 612-622.

**Linguistics, Language Science, and Pedagogy**


**Book/Media Reviews: Pan-Hispanic/Luso-Brazilian Literary and Cultural Studies**

César Ferreira, Domnita Dumitrescu. *Dos mundos literarios: España e Hispanoamérica, siglos XX y XXI* by Germán D. Carrillo (review), pp. 689-690.


Geoffrey Voght. *Imperial Stagings: Empire and Ideology in Transatlantic Theater of Early Modern Spain and the New World* by Chad M. Gasta (review), pp. 694-695.


**Book/Media Reviews: Linguistics, Language, and Media**


Frank Nuessel. *El buen uso del español* (review), pp. 712-713.

**Book/Media Reviews: Fiction and Film**


♦ **DATA BASE FOR LITERATURE**

Fundación Universitaria Española anuncia nuevas bases de datos para el estudio de la literatura

La Fundación Universitaria Española (Madrid, España) ha puesto a disposición de todos los hispanistas y estudiosos de las literaturas hispánicas el Portal de acceso a recursos de Literatura Española e Hispanoamericana en Internet.

Se puede acceder de forma libre y gratuita a través de la siguiente página:

http://www.fuesp.com/proyectos_literatura.asp

♦ **IMPORTANT AFFILIATED SERVICES OF THE AATSP:**


SHH [http://www.sociedadhonorariahispanica.org](http://www.sociedadhonorariahispanica.org)


As you've likely seen in the news since last week as the budget deadline approached, Congress has passed a funding bill that will fund all agencies of the government through fiscal year 2015, except for the Department of Homeland Security, which is funded through mid-March. JNCL-NCLIS has been tracking the appropriations process and dialogue and has submitted letters and comments to our contacts on Capitol Hill and in the appropriations committees, and many of you responded to action alerts and sent messages as well. Thank you to everyone who helped advocate for languages in the FY15 Appropriations.

The language funding that we advocate for is spread throughout several departments of the government. This year's appropriations cycle brought some successes, and thankfully, very few cuts.

The chart below details past-years appropriations and requests to the relevant language programs in the Department of State, Department of Defense and Department of Education, as well as this year's totals.

Foreign exchange programs in the Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Department of State received a slight increase in funding compared to FY14. We had hoped that these programs would receive the levels recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee over the summer, at some 15% higher than the 2014 levels, but the overall increase, of 4.3%, is far better than the levels recommended by the House of Representatives. Moreover, Title VIII of the Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act benefitted from a specific funding line of $3m, and a change in the legislative language that we hope will ensure that the appropriated funds are properly transferred to their intended program, which did not happen in either of FY13 or FY14.

In the Department of Education, FLAP remains zeroed out and the funding for state-level block grants that would take its place received no funding. On the Higher Education side, Title VI and the International and Foreign Language Education Office received level funding, despite the Senate recommendation for a nearly $10m increase. Both results are a significant disappointment.

Defense funding for foreign language did see some increases. DARPA received an additional $136m over the FY14 level. DARPA funds significant research in language technology; we hope to report on the funding levels for these programs in the near future. An additional $10m was added for Foreign Language training to the Department of Defense budget for operations and maintenance. The Defense Language and National Security Education Office (DLNSEO) faces a cut of nearly $7m in 2015; however, initial
indications are that the programs of the National Security Education Program - the Boren and Flagship programs in particular - should be insulated from these cuts. We will continue to monitor this and report as we learn more.

Appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities remained at FY14 levels; this is a considerable victory for the National Humanities Alliance and all of its partners, including JNCL-NCLIS, as the initial proposals from the House of Representatives eliminated all funding for NEH. The National Science Foundation, which has an active research program in linguistics, remained level-funded at the 2014 amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(in thousands)</th>
<th>FY13 CR</th>
<th>FY14 Omnibus</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State Department, ECA</strong></td>
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**JNCL Research Opportunity Notice, October 31, 2014**

This week, Rachel, Maria, and I had the opportunity to meet with Dr. Elizabeth Albro, Associate Commissioner for Teaching and Learning at the Institute for Education Sciences, United States Department of Education (IES). As some of you may know, IES has funded two recent studies on the impact of Dual Language Immersion (DLI) in K-12 schools, one recently completed by Professor Sean Reardon at Stanford University on Latino students in DLI in San Francisco (see http://cepa.stanford.edu/news/do-latino-
In our meeting with Dr. Albro, three areas of research on foreign language (FL) education were discussed. The Institute for Education Sciences (IES) is aware that FL education, and in particular, DLI is spreading in many states and local education agencies. While IES does not have a specific research strand on FL education or DLI, IES would like to see more applications in this area, and has indicated to JNCL-NCLIS that there are potential funding programs.

The three broad areas we discussed (and the funding opportunities and contacts) are as follows:

1. What are the cognitive bases for the (apparent) advantages of bilingualism and dual language immersion?

The program for research funding in this area is the IES' "Cognition and Student Learning" Program, http://ies.ed.gov/funding/ncer_rfaps/casl.asp; the Program Officer is Dr. Erin Higgins, (202) 208-3749, Erin.Higgins@ed.gov.

2. How can we transition research on dual language immersion and language learning more broadly into the curriculum?

The program for research funding in this area is the IES' "Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships in Education Research," http://ies.ed.gov/funding/ncer_rfaps/partnerships.asp; the Program Officer is Dr. Allen Ruby, (202) 219-1591, Allen.Ruby@ed.gov.

3. What are the best practices for Dual Language Immersion, including best practices for Special Education students?

The two research studies noted above (San Francisco and Portland) fall into this area, and were funded under the IES' "Evaluation of State and Local Education Programs and Policies" program, http://ies.ed.gov/funding/ncer_rfaps/stateandlocal.asp. Dr. Allen Ruby, (202) 219-1591, Allen.Ruby@ed.gov

Dr. Albro stressed the importance of reaching out to the program officers as soon as possible with potential research ideas and partnerships. The FY16 RFP will likely be available in the spring, with awards made in September or October.

Please do consider reaching out to the Program Officers and submitting research applications to IES. The issue of FL and DLI needs attention, in the view of IES, and this is a possible funding source that would replace, to some degree, the cancelled Title VI Institutional Research and Studies Program.

With Best Wishes,
Bill Rivers
♦ LINKS OF INTEREST:

Best Spanish Websites: http://www.uni.edu/becker/Spanish3.html
CARLA: http://www.carla.umn.edu/
Cemanahuac: http://www.cemanahuac.com/
Embajada de España, Consejería de Educación: http://www.educacion.gob.es/eeuu
FIAPE: http://www.fiape.info/
JNCL/NCLIS: http://www.languagepolicy.org/ and also https://www.facebook.com/JNCNCLIS
Middlebury Language Schools: http://www.middlebury.edu/academics/ls
NCLRC: http://www.nclrc.org/newsletter.html
NETC Aventura Cultural summer Spanish teacher immersion programs: http://www.educationaltravel.com/aventura
NNELL: http://nnell.org/
Quia Games in Spanish: http://www.quia.com/shared/spanish/
Sigma Delta Pi: http://www.sigmadeltapi.org/
Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History http://www.spellman.org

♦ FOR YOUR CALENDAR:

● Central States: March 12-14, 2015, Minneapolis, MN. http://www.csctfl.org
● Southeast Coastal Conference on Languages and Literatures, March 26-27, 2015, Savannah, GA. https://sites.google.com/a/georgiasouthern.edu/seccll-conference/
● AATSP, July 15-20, 2015, Denver, Colorado http://www.aatsp.org
● MLA, January 7-10, 2016, Austin, TX. http://www.mla.org

NOTE: The AATSP website has a much more detailed calendar that you can link to your Microsoft Outlook calendar directly. Go to: http://www.aatsp.org/events/event_list.asp
♦ CHAPTER NEWS:

Below are some homepages of AATSP Chapters that you might wish to access as you look for good ideas for your own chapters and to help you network with other AATSP members.

♦ Alabama Chapter:
http://mlc.ua.edu/spanish/aatsp/
♦ Arizona Chapter:
http://aatsp-az.org/
http://www.facebook.com/pages/AATSP-Arizona-Chapter/346269962437
♦ Arkansas Chapter:
♦ California Chapter (Northern California):
http://aatspnc.org/
♦ California Chapter (Southern California):
http://sites.google.com/site/aatspsocal
♦ Canada Chapter (Ontario):
https://sites.google.com/site/aatspontario/home
♦ Florida Chapter:
http://www.faatsp.us/page.php?page_id=16
♦ Georgia Chapter:
http://www.aatsp-ga.org/
http://aatsp-ga.org/index.html
♦ Illinois, Chicago Area Chapter:
http://www.chicagoaatsp.org/
♦ Illinois, Downstate Chapter:
http://www.downstateilaatsp.org/
♦ Indiana Chapter:
http://www.iaatsp.org/
♦ Iowa Chapter:
http://sites.google.com/site/aatspia/
♦ Kansas Chapter:
http://KATSP.weebly.com/
♦ Kentucky Chapter:
♦ Maine Chapter:
https://sites.google.com/a/rsu5.org/aatsp-maine/
♦ Massachusetts Chapter:
http://aatsp-massbay.tripod.com/
♦ Michigan Chapter:
http://www.aatsp-michigan.org/
♦ Minnesota Chapter:
http://mn-aatsp.org/
♦ Mississippi Chapter:  
http://www.aatsp-ms.org/  
♦ Nebraska Chapter:  
http://www.education.ne.gov/forlg/NATSP/NATSP.html  
♦ New Hampshire Chapter:  
http://nhaatsp.org/  
♦ New Jersey Chapter:  
http://www.njaatsp.org/  
♦ New York: Long Island Chapter:  
http://www.aatsplongisland.org/  
♦ New York: Metropolitan New York Chapter:  
http://www.aatspmetny.org  
♦ North Carolina Chapter:  
https://sites.google.com/site/aatspnc/  
♦ North Dakota Chapter:  
http://bis.midco.net/jmcrow/ndaatsp/index.htm  
♦ Ohio Chapter:  
http://aatspbuckeyechapter.wordpress.com/  
http://aatspbuckeye.yolasite.com/  
https://www.facebook.com/groups/buckeyeaatsp/  
♦ Oklahoma Chapter:  
http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100001630154892  
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia Area):  
♦ Rhode Island Chapter:  
http://mb-faculty.mosesbrown.org/ybaez/RIAATSPHP.htm  
♦ South Carolina Chapter:  
http://burlwalker.com/scaatsp/premios.html  
♦ Tennessee Chapter:  
http://www.aatsp-tn.org/  
♦ Texas (Lone Star):  
♦ Virginia Chapter:  
http://www.aatspva.org  
♦ West Virginia Chapter:  
https://sites.google.com/site/aatspwv/  
♦ Wisconsin Chapter:  
http://www.aatsp-wi.org
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1. Submissions may be written in Spanish, Portuguese or English.
2. Submissions should be made electronically in Word for Windows and submitted either via email or snail mail (CD).
3. Photographs or art work may be in color or black and white.
4. All submissions are subject to editorial review. Deadlines:
   Fall: November 1; Winter: January 1; Spring: April 1, Summer: August 1.

Please note the following publication dates for Enlace:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 15</td>
<td>(Fall Issue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>(Winter Issue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>(Spring Issue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 15</td>
<td>(Summer Issue)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>