A 92ª Conferência anual da AATSP promete ser muito interessante, com as mudanças que se apontam na linha do horizonte. Uma delas é a possibilidade de se obter créditos a nível de pós-graduação participando da conferência de 2010. Através de seu programa de educação à distância, a University of New Mexico e a AATSP juntaram-se para esse acordo bastante inovador, no qual o estudante poderá receber até quatro créditos e, assim, combinar verão, viagem e estudos.

A Portuguese Newsletter da primavera de 2010 tem o privilégio de apresentar Gregory Rabassa, como Destaque. Rabassa, que nasceu em 1922, depois de ter traduzido mais de sessenta livros, diz que é a tradução é algo impossível! Em Ponto de Vista, Robert Anderson lembra Tim Lopes, jornalista morto em 2002. A Portuguese Newsletter ainda traz informações sobre eventos que ocorreram ou que ainda vão acontecer, livros publicados, conferências, tudo o que faz o mundo de língua portuguesa nos Estados Unidos.

Luci Moreira
Loui Moreira - Dr. Rabassa, the readers of the Portuguese Newsletter would like to learn a little about your life and career. How is that you became interested in translation, specifically of Portuguese books?

Gregory Rabassa - As so many givens are really the opposite of what they sound, the question should have been, “How did the translation become interested in you?” As for books from the Portuguese, that would follow the strange course of my getting my PhD in Brazilian literature when it would have seemed more natural for my following along in Spanish (which I have, in fact, also done). The word is serendipity, or perhaps happenstance. I was born in Yonkers, New York, to a Cuban father and a WASP mother of an old New York family of Scottish extraction and some English input. The Old Man had come young from Cuba to escape his tyrannical Catalan father and had become quite wealthy as a sugar broker. Shortly after I was born he lost it all except for a gentleman-farm in New Hampshire north of Hanover with 1,000 acres of woodlands and pasture along the Connecticut River. The farm, which was unprofitable, soon became a hostelry. This is where I grew up.

In the fine local high school I learned to construe Caesar and started learning French, both of which activities had strong bases in translation. Would that they still did today. In college (Dartmouth was close by and generous) I meant to pursue a scientific bent; naturalist as a child, then chemistry and physics in school. As I had not learned much Spanish at home, since my parents always spoke English and would only use Spanish to withhold something from us children (or in my father’s case to emit a fine Castilian curse as he cut himself in the kitchen). In college, therefore, I studied my first Spanish formally and did rather well at it. I also kept up my French and when I got into Proust with Professor Ramon Guthrie I saw that this how I wanted to go, so I became a Romance Languages major. In Spanish we had a wonderful teacher, Joseph Folger, who was a native of Nantucket (as he said, all Folgers were) and whose first foreign language had been Portuguese, learned from fishermen he listened to in his childhood. Joe taught a beginning course in the language which attracted a number of language collectors, of which I was one.

Then war came and like so many I enlisted in the Army reserves, 6 credits short of a diploma but with my comprehensive exams behind me. Before I was called up I was approached by a former Dartmouth administrator, Bob Lang, who was recruiting people for something I had never heard of—as so many would not until well after the war. It was the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and they were looking for people with what he called “cryptic minds” for the communications and operations section. It sounded good. When I was called up I first had to undergo infantry training, which ultimately meant three cycles until finally I was summoned to Washington. There I was sent to the message center to learn cryptography and to various areas outside in the hills (Camp David was one) for further training in weaponry and tactics. Then it was to North Africa, landing at Casablanca and by rail to Algiers, where OSS headquarters was located. It was there that I polished my French a bit and also did some translation, this time from English to English. When a message came in from the field (southern France or Italy), after decoding it had to be paraphrased, because the clear text would have enabled the enemy to break the code quite easily, as this was a rather simple double-transposition cipher.

From there it was to Italy, and as we moved up the peninsula and poked along I kept myself going with a fine copy of Dante and slowly picked up Italian with

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help from the locals but watching out for so many dialectical components. After Normandy the world forgot about us but we brought off Operation Sunrise, which was an OSS affair involving the surrender of the German forces in Italy. I was part of it and got a medal from the dissolving Royal Italian Army. A nice keepsake of times gone by.

Our headquarters was set up in Rome and we kept waiting for space to ship back home. With very little to do except scattered political intelligence, I was able to roam about the Seven Hills and, with an ample motor pool, to tool about Italy, polishing up my Italian and dipping into Petrarch and Leopardi. Finally, in November 1945, we shipped out of Naples for a tedious voyage to Newport News, thence to Washington and a properly quick discharge. Now what? I needed a rest, but not as Bill Mauldin’s characters had suggested, a hitch in the regulars. I had been cheated out of a couple of years of college life as Dartmouth had sent my diploma home by mail, possibly accepting 3 credits of physical education for infantry training and 3 of modern European history as we were making a bit of the same. I wanted New York and familial roots, so it was Columbia, which had originally accepted me along with Yale, but Dartmouth had been more generous. What was I to study? I had thought of journalism or law, but both meant too much work. So I went for literature. My start in translation was even more offhand. At Columbia I became involved in the publication of Odyssey, a review that published in each issue translated literature from two European and two Latin American countries. My chore was to scout out new things from Latin America and the Peninsula. Along the way, I had to translate any number of items under various pseudonyms. I thought nothing of it until one day Sara Blackburn of Pantheon called me and asked if I might be interested in translating a novel from Argentina by one Julio Cortázar, about whom I had only vague knowledge. I agreed and did a couple of sample chapters. Sara liked them and Julio liked them, so I did the novel and got a National Book Award for Hopscotch. I’ve been at it ever since. Serendipity.

L M - Your book If This Be Treason: Translation and Its Dyscontents (New Directions) talks about some issues regarding translation. Can you explain to the readers one of the common issues regarding translations? One of your comments in the past is that translations are “a betrayal of the original.” Do you think that the translator not only translates but recreates an original work?

GR - Remember the second part of my epigraph from Patrick Henry: “Make the most of it.” A translation must be an original work, as so many of them differ. It is so simple: a translation can never be the same because languages can never be the same. Even in the bounds of one, we can never be sure, as Borges points out in his tale of Pierre Menard. Robert Lowell used the term “imitations,” which may be the most accurate description. I don’t believe it is treason unless there is an intent to betray and no translator should have such.

L M - During the Latin American literary explosion in the 60s and 70s it is said that “Rabassa emerged as something of a star in his own right through his uncanny ability to sense an author’s precise meaning, feelings, intentions…” A fter forty years you continue to be the star. Is there any particular advice that you would give to the new generation of translators?

GR - From my dabbling in cosmography I know that stars are
Gregory Rabassa was born on March 9, 1922. He obtained his Ph.D. in Spanish and Portuguese at Columbia University, where he taught for two decades, until moving to Queens College (CUNY). In 2006 he was awarded the National Medal of Arts, and in 2008 he was awarded the Medalha do Rio Branco, the highest honor bestowed by the Brazilian government. Dr. Rabassa has translated more than sixty books, including masterpieces of Julio Cortázar, Machado de Assis, Jorge Amado and Gabriel García Márquez, among other authors. At the age of 82, Rabassa published If This Be Treason: Translation and Its Dyscontents, his first book as an author. A corollary to his thesis in the book, “translation is impossible... The best you can do is get close to it.”

LM - Among the various awards you have received in your life as a translator, you have recently received an award from the Brazilian government (The Rio Branco Medal). What were your sentiments upon receiving this award?

GR - I love the Brazilian decoration I recently got, just as I love the country. I am grateful, also, that it was given me by a democratic regime that is widely respected here and abroad. I also love the title of Comendador, although I must be constantly wary of an encounter with some Don Juan Tenorio and ultimately turn to stone like a victim of Medusa.

LM - What are your upcoming plans?

GR - Lately, through circumstance, I have been working more with writers from Portugal. I have just finished a translation of Eça de Queirós’ Correspondência de Fradique Mendes and plan to undertake one of Bernadim Ribeiro's Menina e Mença, both for UMass/Dartmouth.

Selected translations:
Julio Cortázar: H opscotch ("Rayuela"); A Manual for Manuel (Libro de Manuel)
Gabriel García Márquez: One Hundred Years of Solitude (Cien años de soledad); The Autumn of the Patriarch (El otoño del patriarca), for which he received the PEN Translation Prize
Mario Vargas Llosa: Conversation in the Cathedral (Conversación en La Catedral)
Clarice Lispector: The Apple in the Dark, (A maçã no escoiro)
Machado de Assis: Posthumous Memoirs of Bras Cubas (Memórias Póstumas de Bras Cubas); Quincas Borba (Quincas Borba)
Osman Lins: A valovara (A valovara)
Jorge Amado: Captains of the Sand (Capitães de A reia)

Chester Higgins, Jr. / The New York Times
As If Swinging Hips Were a Crime: A Retrospective on Tim Lopes

Robert Anderson
Winston-Salem State University
July 2002 – March 2010

When Tim’s descriptive or narrative passages yielded to the words of those who were supposedly invisible or silent, the author Tim receded... He merely implied the questions that the readers had to formulate for themselves...

In early June of 2002, I was drafting a conference paper to be presented at the annual conference of the AATSP in Rio de Janeiro later that summer. The presentation was from a larger research project on the quilombo of Palmares. I began receiving anguished e-mails from friends in Rio relaying news first about the disappearance, then the presumed murder, and finally the forensic confirmation of the death of journalist Tim Lopes.

During that sticky North Carolina summer, I watched this story unfold, in horror and later despair, because, you see, Tim Lopes had been my friend. Whenever I took a break from my administrative work or my family to write my conference paper, I could focus on little else. In those weeks, I found myself more drawn to our personal history than to that of Palmares. What I chose to present at the 2002 AATSP meeting then was a retrospective, a sample from Tim’s early print career, with the intent of showing some of the youthful vigor of that work, which was at the roots of his talented and valiant investigative career. What follows are a few of the more personal remembrances here as we approach the eighth anniversary of Tim’s death.

I met Tim in late 1976, when I arrived in Rio to work as a journalist (for which I was not formally trained) and English as a foreign language teacher (for which I was). I had sublet an apartment from another American journalist, Reid Baron, but I needed someone to share the rent. My network of journalist friends went into action, putting Tim and me in touch with each other. I first saw him on a city bus, sporting, as he often did in the day, a Flamengo soccer team T-shirt. It is reported understood but been unable to confirm that his father, Argemino Lopes do Nascimento, was a career military officer who had lost his commission defending the democratic regime against the authoritarian coup of 1964. I do know that Tim’s father had a subsequent career as an educator, founding schools in under-resourced areas of Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. His cassação was an economic loss to the family too. They moved to the modest Mangueira district, at the foot of Mangueira Hill. Baptized Arcanjo Antonino Lopes do Nascimento, Tim got his nickname because, thanks to his build, complexion, and afro, he resembled the pop superstar Tim Maia. So, Tim Lopes, he ever was to his friends and the public.

When I met Tim, I spoke good Portuguese, but I was pure gringo, and a small-town white boy of 23, at that. I could barely understand him because of his working-class carioca street slang. Tim, 25 at the time, was writing free-lance, and my friends were not sure how this would work out—how would this tenderfoot foreigner and this malandro do morro (which, technically, he was neither) get along? But I needed an apartment mate and he needed a fixed address. We got along famously. I was raised Southern

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and Catholic, which were my strong suits in adapting to Brazil. However, I had acquired an American Protestant work ethic and frugality, and I imparted some basic organizational and financial skills to my new friend. I recall that when Tim would get paid, he would solemnly give me his share of the rent because he could not guarantee to me or himself that he would have any cash left within a matter of days.

The fact is that neither of us had much money, so I would regularly fix dinners of cheap soba noodles and fried eggs, which we would eat while Tim would tell me of whatever story he was working on. All told, I was clearly the junior partner in the arrangement, even if I could cook. I was in love with Rio, and Tim generously shared his knowledge of the city with me. We would go to Santa Teresa neighborhood’s colorful Bar Arnaudo or to the Gafieira Elite, a dance hall downtown where tangos, boleros, and slow sambas reigned. Hexagenarian couples would enthral us with their languid grace and decorous sensuality that we twentysomethings could only faintly imitate. I also gradually learned to talk. I came to say, with complete naturalness, things like, “Vamos dar linha à pipa, que o vento está a nosso favor.”

Tim was just charting his career of writing about city life. Journalist and mutual friend Roberto Ferreira cites in his own 2004 remembrance that both he and Tim began their careers in 1972 interning with O globo newspaper as focas, novices, sniffing out the police beat by listening to police radio communications and calling police precinct stations for news. Roberto later became an economic reporter, but Tim stayed on the crime and city beat. As early as his days as an intern, he began to come up with innovative story ideas. Even though I met him during the so-called Distensão, censorship was still in effect. Progressive journalist Vladimir Herzog had been tortured to death just the year before by agents of the dictatorship. Yet there was a vigorous, if precarious, alternative press voicing opposition to the regime. The mainstream press was rather stultified because of years of political and economic censorship and repression, though many fine professionals worked in the sector. Both the mainstream and alternative journalists (sometimes one and the same, though they might use pseudonyms) were breathing new life into the press.

One has to realize that censorship and the reticence of some editors not only affected the overtly political coverage, but it also repressed realism in social reporting, exactly the sort of stories that Tim liked to write, dealing with carioca life, focusing on the working class and the “old” Rio. Especially when the reporting veered towards exposing the chronic economic violence of daily life, the news stories faced chilling discouragement and even prior censorship. Tim somehow knew how to sell his story ideas and then subtly weave critique into his portraiture and landscapes. He published stories in the erstwhile alternative tabloid Reporter and gradually won space in mainstream publications such as the Jornal do Brasil and Isto É. He not only brought unaccustomed topics (at least for the day) to the printed page, but he also brought colloquial language. A lyrical writer himself, he mostly liked to let other carioca voices shine through his texts by liberally quoting his sources. Thus both the sentiments and the words of the poorest prostitutes, subway construction workers, security guards at Central Station, shopkeepers in Lapa, residents of Morro da Manguierã, and old guard samba composers appeared on the printed page in the mainstream press in ways that were without recent precedent. When Tim’s descriptive or narrative passages yielded to the words of those who were supposedly invisible or silent, the author Tim receded, adding only laconic comment, affirmative or ironic, according to the context. He merely implied the questions that the readers had to formulate for themselves in the waning years of the dictatorship.

I moved back to the US in early 1978, just before the Amnesty Law and labor movement strikes would signal the beginning of the end of the military government—and just before the Comando Vermelho issued from Ilha Grande Prison to make its debut on the streets of Rio. Tim’s star in the print media was rising. Success eventually led him to television. In the intervening years, Tim and I had continued on pg. 7
infrequent contact as we both got busy with work and raising sons on different continents. I had looked forward to a visit in 2002, which was not to be.

Soon after Tim’s ultimate sacrifice, Affonso Romano Sant’Anna (who coincidentally gave the keynote address at the 2002 AATSP conference) wrote a courageous editorial, “Nós, os que matamos Tim Lopes,” indicting various forms of society’s complicity. After reading the editorial, many of us may have wanted to recite a mea culpa. Those of us with clean hands, from Sant’Anna’s point of view at least, still need to recognize how we have “outsourced” our indignation and good deeds to the likes of Tim Lopes, as journalist Percival de Souza noted. As for journalists, in Tim’s 1977 story “Mangueira,” one of the residents, Carlos Fró, explained that one has to swing as one descends the steep streets of the favela: “Pra se equilibrar, a gente tem que descer desse jeito. Pulando daqui e dali para aguentar o asfalto. O plano. Porque se ginta fosse malandragem, pato já estava na cadeia há muito tempo.” In the world of early 21st century Rio, there are those who have said that Tim took unwarranted risks. As if swinging hips were a crime. No other than the agents of the Narcodictatorship are to be blamed for his death. And, as Souza reminds us, without the valor of Tim and other investigative journalists, who have brought us news from the battlefront on many occasions, many of the rest of us would know nothing.

UIUC

The recently created Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign sponsored the following events, which were also supported by either the Center for Translation Studies, Luso-Brazilian Association, or Dept. of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

On February 9, 2010, Daniel Munari from the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) and Coordenação de Pesquisas em Ecologia, Manaus, Brazil, now a visiting Scholar at Carnegie Mellon, gave the talk “Deforestation and the Future of the Amazon.”

On February 25, 2010, Cécile Fromont, U of Chicago, gave the talk “Kongo Christian Arts from Central Africa to Brazil, 1500-1800.”

On April 5, 2010, Maria Conceição Monteiro, UFRJ, gave the lecture “Brazilian/Canadian Literatures: A Cultural Legacy.”

On May 5, 2010, Earl Fitz, Vanderbilt U, gave the lecture “Translation and Inter-American Literature: The Key Roles of Brazil and Spanish America.”

On April 22 – 23, 2010, the Institute hosted an international conference entitled “A Comparative Analysis of Growth and Development: Argentina and Brazil.” Among the participants were Anderson Caputo (World Bank), André Villela (Fundação Getulio Vargas – RJ), Joseph Love and Werner Baer (UIUC).

Etc...

UIUC

March 19, 2010. Luciano Tosta, UIUC, gave the lecture “Quando a Globalização Esbarra na Tradição: Renovação e Resistência nas Músicas de Capoeira.”

University of Michigan


Following the retirement of Robert Krueger from the University of Northern Iowa, the administration will consider not hiring a replacement. Failing to do so would end the University’s Portuguese program. Dr. Krueger requests that letters of support for the continuation of the Portuguese program be sent to Dr. Samuel Gladden, Dept. of Modern Languages, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0504.

University of Pennsylvania

March 24 – 26, 2010. 12th Annual CIBER Business Language conference 2010 at the University of Pennsylvania, hosted by PennLauder CIBER. This year’s conference theme — Global Literacies — addressed an integrated global perspective to applied language and culture studies within business communication. Approaches and ideas balancing theory and practice were presented to respond to the challenges of the interconnected world of the 21st cen-

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Etc, continued from pg. 7

cury. Contributions from the Portuguese representation included: Maria Antonia Cowles (U Penn, Ret.); Ana Isabel Delgado (Johns Hopkins U and U Penn); and Márcia Flannery (U Penn).

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Spring of 2010. Regina Igel, of the University of Maryland, taught the class “Brazilian Literature in Translation,” as Visiting Professor at JHU.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Teaching Portuguese to Spanish-Speaking Learners (L1, L2 and Heritage): A Structured/Enhanced Input Approach. Project Director: Ana M. Carvalho, University of Arizona.

The project is sponsored by CERCLL (Center for Educational Resources in Culture and Literacy) and in collaboration with the Center for Latin American Studies and the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Arizona. By using learning tools available on the web, the tasks are designed to enhance learners’ exposure to authentic input in the target language and to draw learners’ attention to form and how structural aspects of the target language (syntax, vocabulary, pragmatics, and morphology) differ from Spanish. Access the online interactive modules at <http://portspan.cercll.arizona.edu/>

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

March 2010. “O lugar da literatura africana em língua portuguesa no século XXI.” Panel participants include the Lusophone African Writers Germano Almeida (Cape Verde) and Ungulani Ba Ka Khosa (Mozambique).


1 de Maio, 2010. A terceira Oficina para Professores de Português como Língua de Herança para Filhos de Brasileiros ocorreu sob a direção de Jose Carlos Paes de Almeida Filho.

CIBER - FIU

Florida International University's

above: Augusta Vono (FIU), Beatriz Cariello (FIU), and Anete Arslanian (AATP Florida)

CIBER promoted the Second Annual K-12 Language for Business Conference: Technologies and Tools for a New Language for Business Course on January 23, 2010. The Conference had the support of consulates, language associations and cultural organizations and brought editorial companies from throughout the world to Miami. The program had the goal introducing high school teachers and junior community college professors to the importance and necessity of incorporating aspects of Language for Business into the standard curricula. Additional information: <http://www.ciber.fiu.edu>

BROWN UNIVERSITY

March 2, 2010. Film: “Kangamba.” Screening was followed by a discus-

solution with A. Lopez-Denis Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow.


April 7, 2010. Readings by Germano Almeida (Cape-Verde Islands), Ba Ka Khosa (Mozambique), and Ondjaki (Angola). Followed by a Q & A session.

April 8, 2010. Mesa Redonda com Germano Almeida (Cape-Verde Islands), Ba Ka Khosa (Mozambique), and Ondjaki (Angola).


UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

On April 30, 2010, KU-2bros hosted a Bossa Nova and Brazilian Jazz night with artists Ricardo Vogt and OLeala Cyr. KU-2bros is a student group who has partnered with the Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese to host events to promote the Por-

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tuguese language, Luso-Brazilian Studies, and awareness of issues of social exclusion and violence in Brazil. Information: <www.2bros.org>

BRASA
The new 2010 BRASA officers are:
Vice President/President Elect (2010-2012/2012-2014)
• Jan H. French
  University of Richmond

Executive Committee (2010-2014)
• Marianne Schmink
  University of Florida
• Sonia Ranincheski
  Universidade de Brasília
• Vânia Penha-Lopes
  Bloomfield College
• Bryan McCann
  Georgetown University
• James Green
  Brown University

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

CUNY
April 22, 2010
“Clarice Lispector: Her Life and Legacy”
CUNY celebrated Clarice Lispector's 90th birthday with a roundtable on her work with Nadia Gotlib, Adriana Lisboa, Moacyr Scliar. The roundtable was moderated by Lídia Santos. Co-presented by the Consulate General of Brazil in New York, and The Graduate Center, CUNY.

UMASS DARTMOUTH


HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Brazil Activities at Harvard University:
March 2: “Cinema, Aspirins and Vultures” (2005), directed by Marcelo Gomes.
March 10: “Promises and Challenges of Development and Conservation in the Amazon.” Presentation and Commentary by Arnóbio ‘Binho’ Marques, Governor of the State of Acre; Jorge Viana, Former Governor of the State of Acre; Roberto Mangabeira Unger, Roscoe Pound Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School and former Minister of Strategic Affairs for the Brazilian government; and John Briscoe, Professor of the Practice of Environmental Engineering at Harvard University and former World Bank Country Director for Brazil.

ONGOING RESEARCH
Portuguese Research Findings
Following the publication of their preliminary study (www.swcolt.org/Connections/200801), M. Antônia Cowles (U of Pennsylvania, Ret.) and Lyris Wiedemann (Stanford) reported at the MLA 2009 Annual Conference in Philadelphia their findings from the second phase of their ongoing study on the acquisition of Portuguese in different contexts. Their presentation, “The Impact of Target-Country vs. Home-Country Immersion Programs on the Acquisition of Second Language Learners,” confirmed their findings from the preliminary study that suggested that there are differences in the patterns of acquisition in those two program modalities. Richer colloquial discourse with small repertoire is prevalent in target country participants while lexical-syntactical repertoire is broader in the production of Home Country students, including some aspects of formal register and greater sociolinguistic awareness. The authors also discussed implications of programmatic goals and design as well as instructor and student profiles as variables to be considered in future broader studies.
THE BOOKSTORE

BOOKS

Luso-American Literature: An Anthology of Writings by Portuguese-Speaking Authors in North America, co-edited by Robert Moser (UGA) and Luciano Tosta (UIUC) is forthcoming from the Rutgers University Press.


V iaçando através do alfabeto, by Clé mence Jouët-Pastré and Patrícia I. Sobral. Focus Publishing / R. Pullins Company, Newburyport, MA. This book is a reader for teaching Portuguese language to students at the intermediate to advanced levels. Making use of Didonário do Viajante insólito by Brazilian writer Moacyr Scliar as a point of departure, V iaçando aims to help students develop their reading comprehension.


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FACEBOOK
Semântica has started a new FACEBOOK page for Brazilian Portuguese with free lessons and language notes every day. Visit the website below and 'become a Fan' of Semântica.


ONLINE

*Online Access of Historic Brazilian Newspapers
There are two historic (late 19th to early 20th centuries) Brazilian newspapers that can be searched in the World Newspaper Archive (Readex) / Center for Research Libraries. To receive updates on this list, contact Amanda Mottorn at <amottorn@newsbank.com>. The complete Latin American list may be viewed at <http://infowebofnewsbank.com/?db=WHNPX&d_collections=WHNPLAN1

Coleção Brasilianista
The Biblioteca Nacional de Brasília, part of the Museu da República and where the opening ceremony of BRASA X will take place on July 22, 2010, has created a space for a collection of works on Brazil by “brasilianistas.” The following link gives some background information on the library and its initiatives in Brasília: <http://www.agenciabrasil.gov.br/noticias/2006/12/15/materia.2006-12-15.2960437908/view>

Portuguese language resources
Portuguese language resources can be found at http://www.latam.ufl.edu/Portuguese/index.stm

New resources, program information, updates, and corrections can be sent to Mary Risner at <mrisner@latam.ufl.edu>.

OXENTE!

UIUC
The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has hired Nola Senna to be the Undergraduate Portuguese Language Program Coordinator. She will start working in the fall semester of 2010.

BRAZILIAN INTERNATIONAL PRESS AWARD
The Brazilian International Press Award is an award ceremony created in 1997 by journalist Carlos Borges with the purpose of recognizing individuals, institutions and initiatives that are committed to promoting a positive image of Brazil abroad.

The 2010 ceremony took place on April 17 at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Universities and faculty honored this year: Harvard University, College of Charleston, Georgetown University, University of Miami, Florida International University, and Brigham Young University.

above: Michael Ferreira (Georgetown), Anete Arslanian (AATP Florida), L. Moreira (CofC), Leila da Costa (University of Miami), Steven Buterman (University of Miami), Maisa Zakir
SCMLA
October 28–30, 2010
The 2010 SCMLA (South Central Modern Language Conference) will take place in Fort Worth, Texas at the Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel. Papers are in Portuguese, Spanish, or English. Additional information: <http://www.ou.edu/scmla/>

APSA
October 7–9, 2010
The Seventh International Conference of the American Portuguese Studies Association will take place at Brown University, Providence, RI. The general theme of the conference is “Trans-Atlantic Exchanges” but contributions will be accepted on a variety of topics. Potential topics include the global diversity of the Portuguese-speaking world; Portuguese and Lusophone African Cinema; internationalization of literatures in the Portuguese language; the centenary of the Portuguese Republic; Race Relations; Intellectual history; Patrícia 'Pagu' Galvão (1910-1962) and the Proletarian novel. Additional information: <mmapsa@unm.edu>

BROWN UNIVERSITY
June 4 – 6, 2010
Portuguese & Spanish Teacher-Training Weekend Workshop on “Teaching Portuguese and Spanish as Foreign Languages”
Methods of how to create a student-centered classroom in which language acquisition is inseparable from cultural texts and relevant social issues of the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking worlds. The workshops will be conducted in a combination of Spanish, Portuguese and English. Workshop sessions will be led by Patrícia Sobral (Brown University), Nildia Schuhmacher (Brown University), Clément Jouët-Pastré (Harvard University), Rex Nielson (Brown University).

UVU – STUDY ABROAD
May 8 – June 13, 2010
Utah Valley University, in cooperation with the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, in Florianópolis, will be offering all levels of Portuguese classes (4-6 credits). The program will include visits to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Director: Débora Ferreira. Additional information: <http://uvustudyabroadtobrazil.wordpress.com> and <http://www.uvu.edu/international/isp/summer_programs/brazil.html>

UCLA – STUDY ABROAD
June 26 – August 7, 2010
Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. In addition to accelerated elementary, intermediate, and advanced Portuguese language courses, a new optional graduate seminar on cultural contact in narratives of travel, visiting, and exile in Brazil will be offered. Contact: José Luiz Passos <passos@humanities.ucla.edu> Additional information: <http://www.ieo.ucla.edu/TravelStudy/Portuguese-Brazil/overviewhtm>

CHAMADA PARA TRABALHOS
Machado de Assis em Linha, a revista semestral eletrônica de estudos machadianos, busca artigos para a próxima edição. Artigos devem ser submetidos ao conselho editorial da publicação para <emlinha@machadodeassis.net>
A revista encontra-se no site: <http://machadodeassis.net/revisa/index.asp>

Editor Timothy Coates (College of Charleston) is inviting submissions for the series Portuguese Global Interactions, which will be published by Lexington Publications. The series examines the global presence of the Portuguese from the beginnings of the empire in 1415 until the present day.

Portuguese Global Interactions examines the global presence of the Portuguese from the beginnings of the empire in 1415 until the present day, both within the formal limits of the Portuguese World and outside of it. As a result, the series includes not only historical works but also welcomes submissions that explore the general theme of interaction in the humanities, social sciences, and the fine arts. The series seeks to explore and understand the global historical impact and multifaceted presence of the Portuguese people, language, and culture, including religion.

Editor: Timothy Coates; Advisory Board: Charles Borges (Loyola University); Francis Dutra (U of California, Santa Barbara); Ivana Elbl (Trent University); James Green (Brown University); Maria de Deus Manso (Universidade de Évora); Stuart Schwartz (Yale University); Douglas Wheeler (University of New Hampshire); A. Russell-Wood (The Johns Hopkins University). Information: <www.lexingtonbooks.com>
Phi Lambda Beta

Os novos membros da Phi Lambda Beta da primavera de 2010 são os seguintes:

University of Florida, Gainesville
Local Chapter: Alpha Chi Chapter
Active members: Daniela Abad, Carly Beaugé, Garrett Johnson, Anneli Lefranc, Rose Llanos, Maria Lobo, Alicia Mercado-Harvey, and Caitlin Marie Porter

Georgetown University
Local Chapter: Epsilon Chapter
Active member: Rebecca Truta Sabo, Adela Tiscareño, Erin Yiu, Deion Terrance Simmons, and Sara Lynn Carothers

University of New Mexico
Local Chapter: Delta Chapter
Active Member: Glenia Amaral Lima

Rutgers University
Local Chapter: Zeta Chapter
Active Member: Gabriel Araújo

From the Office of the AATSP

2010 AATSP Awards
The following awards will be given to AATSP members, nominated by the AATSP general body. Winners will receive recognition at the Annual Conference in Guadalajara, Mexico, in July. Awards:
1. AATSP Outstanding Teacher of the Year Award
   A. Elementary Level (Grades K-8)
   B. Secondary Level (Grades 9-12)
   C. Two-year College Level
   D. College or University Level
2. AATSP Outstanding Service Award
3. AATSP Chapter Incentive Award
4. Robert G. Mead, Jr. Distinguished Leadership Award
5. Maria Isabel Abreu Award
6. ISE Language Matters Award

Additional information: <http://www.aatsp.org>

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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE AATSP

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