

**FROM THE EDITOR**


A Portuguese Newsletter, através de Paulo de Medeiros, confirma o fechamento do programa de Estudos Portugueses da Universidade de Utrecht. O fato lamentável chegou a ser uma questão levantada no Parlamento holandês três vezes. Em “Destaque”, a PN apresenta a entrevista com John Chasteen, da University of North Carolina, que fala sobre seus projetos como latinoamericanista. Em “Ponto de Vista”, Agripino Silveira comenta sobre as “constructions not very compositionals”. A Portuguese Newsletter apresenta detalhes da primeira cerimônia de iniciação do Sigma Delta. Lembramos que a data final para o envio de resumos para a conferência anual da AATSP no Panamá é no dia 15 de novembro!

Luci Moreira

**DESTAQUE**

**LM – You have been teaching Latin American History at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill with published work on a diverse range of political, social, and cultural topics. Could you tell the Portuguese Newsletter readers a little about your career, and how your interest in Brazil began?**

**JC – Brazil, for me, was the other half of Latin America. I had traveled in Mexico and Central America, and had lived in Colombia and married a Colombian, and so spoke Spanish pretty well, but Portuguese and Brazil remained total mysteries. And I guess because Area Studies shaped my education, I thought in terms of Latin America, and got to graduate school saying to myself: “I need to know about Latin America’s other half and its language.”**

John Chasteen

Luci De Biaji Moreira
LM – In 2011, the third edition of your book Born in Blood and Fire was released. Between the first edition (2001) and the third, you also published National Rhythms, African Roots: The Deep History of Latin American Popular Dance. How did dance come to be a professional focus for you? How variegated is the African influence on Latin American dance? How different are the African roots of Samba, Salsa and Tango? Is there a national character to dance in Latin America, and more specifically in Brazil?

JC – My interest in dance: I lived in Cali, Colombia, in my early twenties. You couldn’t live in Cali, hardly, and not dance; salsa, specifically. The great thing, the liberating thing, is that you didn’t have to be good at it, you just had to draw breath. My main teacher was my wife Carmen.

The question about how different African roots may have grown into different Latin American dances is a very good one. National Rhythms emphasizes a general process that is diasporic, created by fluid cultural exchange and creation across the Atlantic World, and as a result I end up downplaying the particularity of the African traditions that enter into it. For the case of Brazil, even though we are used to thinking a lot about Candomblé—which, as your readers will know, has clear origins in Nigeria—I believe that the strongest overall influences on Brazilian popular dance are those of Central Africa, where most Brazilian slaves came from.

LM – Born in Blood and Fire is a concise book spanning nearly six centuries and twenty nations in Latin America. You also managed to retain a global emphasis by incorporating the roles of Europe and the United States in the shaping of political, social, and economic trends in Latin America. With so much popular and academic discussion centered on ‘globalization’ as a concept and as a historical phenomenon, what are your thoughts on the term? How would you compare our current era from ‘insipient’ periods of globalization such as European Western expansion in the early modern period through Latin America’s colonial history, more specifically in Brazil, with a social-democrat president?

JC – The earlier phase of globalization that I frequently compare to today is the 1870-1930 period. Flows of capital, labor, goods, and information had been facilitated by new technologies. Free trade was the reigning idea, and economies grew enormously but also produced enormous disparities of wealth. In Latin America generally, and Brazil specifically, the heads of government were very much on board with the process. So that makes today’s Social Democrats especially welcome!

LM – Born in Blood and Fire was shaped by political ideologies that were in search of independence, national identity, and survival (in Brazil and Latin America). With Brazil rising as the sixth-largest economy in the world and a stable democracy, how does the history written in blood and fire attract students today? Did your narrative of Latin American history need to change in order for you to incorporate the changes that occurred in last decade into the third edition of your book?

JC – I’ve been feeling this more and more myself. U.S. students used to wonder primarily about poverty and revolution, or at least, those were the phenomena that historians of Latin America felt they needed to explain historically. As the present changes, we ask different questions about the past. I teach a History of Brazil class at the University of North Carolina, and last time I went in thinking that my lectures were about the origins of Brazil’s woes, and I felt less prepared to explain its successes. The next edition of Born in Blood and Fire will have, at least, a new chapter that tries to frame things a little differently.

LM – In other works you carefully examine the role of Lázaro Cardenas from Mexico in the shape of Mexico’s nationalization. A notable anecdote you bring up is Simón Bolívar’s dance on a banquet table to celebrate Latin American Independence. Is there any episode in the history of Brazil that became a similar folk story or that is humorous? Is there any one Brazilian that stands out as responsible for Brazil’s current state?

JC – People! The great thing about people is that all readers are interested in them. That’s why I decided to organize my book Americanos: Latin America’s Struggle for Independence
around a specific set of dramatic personae and put a lot of work into creating a tiny gallery of their portraits. I found it humorous that José Bonifácio de Andrade e Silva, the sort of person who was so serious we might imagine that he was born with grey hair, liked to dance lundu, the salient Afro-Brazilian dance of the 1820s. And there’s this move, you know, the umbigada, when the dancers approach one another and bump bellies. Imagine the scene with José Bonifácio!

To establish myself as a translator, I had to take whatever opportunity arose, of course. I translated academic stuff at first, mostly history, and that was no fun, really. I enjoyed doing Hermano Vianna’s Mystery of Samba because he let me have a free hand. He works in television, and he is very used to the idea of combined creative input. He read the translation as I did it, chapter by chapter, and told me at the end that the English version was better written. The only guy easier to work with, on his book The Lettered City, was Angel Rama, because he was dead. Dead authors are wonderfully accommodating. On the other hand, they never say anything so nice.

LM – Your most recently released book is a translation of O Alienista, written by Brazilian novelist Machado de Assis. If we consider that in National Rhythms you impart your passion for preserving the traditions of Latin America and sharing the cultures of the Americas, what space does O Alienista occupy in your oeuvre? Could you tell the PN readers a little about your experience as translator of Portuguese books and why you mention elsewhere that “translating O Alienista was so much fun”?

JC – I’ve been very lucky as a translator. Horrifyingly few translations are published in English when compared with other languages. So, getting to translate things that one particularly admires is a rare privilege.

To collect Machado short stories that had never been translated into English, and retranslated others so the collection would have had a unified voice. The idea was to collect Machado short stories that would provide a good look at the society of nineteenth-century Brazil and translate them in a way that would speak to twenty-first century U.S. readers. As soon as I had drafts, I put them on the syllabus of my History of Brazil course. One student told me he insisted his roommate read “The Alienist,” which is something like fifty pages long. Now, that’s a lie, a very unusual roommate, or a cause for optimism!

LM – You have been very active as a professor, writer, and translator. You are also the Daniel W. Patterson Distinguished Term Professor at UNC. You still perform Latin American songs (“singing in dissent”, as you said). Given these commitments, what are your next plans? You seem like quite the renaissance professor; is there any type of project you would refrain from taking on?

As for The Alienist and Other Stories of Nineteenth-Century Brazil, I’m ecstatic about it. Machado, of course, has been dead for some time, which allows me to imagine that we would have had a great working relationship. That’s the way it feels, when it’s working right, to translate. It’s like being the author’s collaborator, the interpreter at his elbow, who communicates his intention (not his words) to the new audience. To be Machado’s interpreter was particularly thrilling because I feel a special admiration for his style. His prose is so concise. That’s always my own goal, too. And I love his humor and his tolerance. He’s had some excellent translators, of course. John Gledson’s are really superb. I included several stories that had never been translated into English, and retranslated others so the collection would have a unified voice.

I think that serious historians must learn to tell some of their stories on screen. As soon as I do have a few film scripts lying around. I think that serious historians must learn to tell some of their stories on screen. So I’ve done a screen adaptation of W.H. Hudson’s The Purple Land about the 1870s adventures of a young Anglo-Argetine among the gauchos, for example. Also, I have the beginnings of one about Louis Moreau Gottschalk, who was the first great piano virtuoso of the United States and who began to introduce Caribbean musical ideas into the classical music canon back in the 1830s. He died in Rio, and there’s quite a story there.

John Chasteen is a Professor of History (cultural history of Latin America) at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he received his Ph.D. in Latin American History.

Selected publications:
• Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America
• Americanos: Latin America’s Struggle for Independence
• National Rhythms, African Roots: The Deep History of Latin American Popular Dance
• Heroes on Horseback: A Life and Times of the Last Gaucho Caudillos
Phi Lambda Beta

Induction Ceremony, Delta Chapter: Rhode Island College

Phi Lambda Beta’s newest chapter, founded at Rhode Island College by Assistant Professor Silvia Oliveira in the Spring of 2013, had its first induction ceremony on April 10, 2013. George Monteiro was the keynote speaker, with “Why I Am of Two Minds When It Comes to John Philip Sousa”. Monteiro created the first Portuguese and Brazilian Studies program in the nation at Brown University, and he created the first PhD program in this field of study. In his address to the Portuguese students, he stressed the importance of taking pride in their ancestry.

Rhode Island College President Nancy Carriuolo, who also spoke during the event, noted that the establishment of the local chapter of the Portuguese Honor Society at RIC was a “milestone” for the Portuguese Studies Program. She also noted that the program “has been built on excellent faculty and students”.


Membros Honorários: George Monteiro, Brown University Professor Emeritus of English, Portuguese and Brazilian Studies; João Luís Morgado Pacheco, Conselheiro das Comunidades Portugueses and board member of the Institute for Portuguese and Lusophone World Studies (IPLWS); António Ambrosio, RIC Class of 2005, Chair of the IPLWS board; and John Lema Jr., benefactor of the John A. and Mary V. Lima Scholarship in Portuguese Studies at Rhode Island College

Rhode Island College
Sigma Chapter

Membros Ativos: Christopher Barbosa, Vanessa Branco, Filipe Fernandes, Carlos Neves, Stacey Saraiva, Liana Viveiros

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above: George Monteiro delivering the keynote address

above: Silvia Oliveira, Nancy Carriuolo, Liana Viveiros, Stacey Saraiva, Carlos Neves, Filipe Fernandes, Vanessa Branco and Christopher Barbosa, Marie Fraley, and Ron Pitt

above: Ron Pitt, Silvia Oliveira, Nancy Carriuolo, John Lema, João Pacheco, António Ambrosio, George Monteiro, and Marie Fraley
THE BOOKSTORE

PRÊMIO LITERÁRIO JOSÉ SARAMAGO
O Prêmio Literário José Saramago de 2013 foi atribuído ao escritor angolano Ondjaki pela obra Os Transparentes. O prêmio, que é concedido a cada dois anos, foi anunciado no dia 5 de novembro na sede da Fundação José Saramago, na Casa dos Bicos, em Lisboa. O prêmio distingue uma obra literária no domínio da ficção, romance ou novela, escrita em língua portuguesa, por um autor com idade não superior a 35 anos à data da publicação do livro, e cuja primeira edição tenha saído em qualquer país lusófono.

Ondjaki disse, ao receber a homenagem: “Este prêmio não é meu, este prêmio é de Angola.” “Eu não ando sozinho, faço-me acompanhar dos materiais que me passaram os mais velhos. Na palavra ‘cantil’ guardo a utopia, para que durante a vida eu possa não morrer de sede.”

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SMITH COLLEGE
Smith College’s Poetry Center has organized a visit from the award-winning mineira poet Adélia Prado, who participated in three events on campus:

- Q & A with Adélia Prado and translator Ellen Doré Watson, November 12, 2013
- Poetry Reading with Adélia Prado and translator Ellen Doré Watson, November 12, 2013
- Global Salon: Life on this Turbulent Planet: A View from Brazil through the Lens of Poetry & Faith, November 13, 2013

These events were co-sponsored by the Departments of Spanish & Portuguese and Comparative Literature, the Five College Faculty Seminar on Literary Translation, the Five College Afro-Luso-Brazilian Faculty Seminar, and the Lewis Global Studies Center.

BROWN UNIVERSITY
O escritor Luís Fernando Veríssimo esteve recentemente na Brown University e falou a professores e alunos daquele universidade no dia 15 de setembro passado. Foi também o convidado do programa “Daqui e da Gente” no Portuguese Channel de New Bedford, Massachusetts, a convite de Onésimo T. Almeida, moderador do programa.

O Professor Roquinaldo Ferreira, africanista lusófono e Professor de História na Universidade da Virgínia, foi selecionado pela Brown University para ocupar a Cátedra Vasco da Gama, criada nesta universidade com o apoio de um grupo de fundações e instituições portuguesas, que contribuíram para a criação de um legado perpétuo. O Professor Roquinaldo Ferreira, que fica afiliado aos Departamentos de História e de Estudos Portugueses e Brasileiros, terá a sua cargo o ensino e investigação na área da Expansão Portuguesa na época pré-moderna e moderna.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
The Brazilian Studies Program and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS) sponsored two lectures by Stuart B. Schwartz, from Yale University:

- “Padre Antonio Vieira: Prophet of a Sugar Empire”, September 26
- “The Rains of Lares: Sovereignty, Disaster, and Revolution in the 19th-Century Caribbean”, September 27

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON
The Portuguese Program hosted a lecture and Brazilian music concert with the group “Choro da Manhã” on March 24 with musicians Richard Miller, Jason Ennis, Michael Zsoldos, and Zé Maurício.


UMASS DARTMOUTH
The Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture organized a panel with Portuguese Consul Pedro Carneiro on September 16, 2013. Panel members were Gloria de Sá, Frank Sousa, and Gláucia Silva (Chair of the Department).

Gabe Galambos gave a presentation on his recent book, The Nation by the River, on October 28, 2013. The talk was organized by the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives in collaboration with the Center for Jewish Culture.

above: Anna Klebucka at Middlebury

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MIDDLEBURY LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

ESCOLA DE PORTUGUÊS

A Escola de Português recebeu Ondjaki como escritor-residente. Ondjaki ensinou um curso de cultura e literatura de Angola para os alunos de nível avançado (ver premiação na página 10).

Algumas das palestras oferecidas em Middlebury durante o verão de 2013:

• Ondjaki: “Angola durante e depois das guerras: um retrato”
• Anna Klobucka, UMass Dartmouth: “As vozes e os corpos de Fernando Pessoa”
• Rosália Diogo: “Brasil / Moçambique: aproximações socioculturais”

MIDDLEBURY/MONTEREY


UCLA

The StarTalk Workshop on Heritage Speakers, July 22-26, 2013. Portuguese was among the nine languages featured by the workshop, which was sponsored by StarTalk and the National Heritage Language Resource Center, and co-sponsored by the UCLA Asia Institute, the UCLA Center for Near Eastern Studies, and the UCLA Latin American Institute.

PALCUS

Panel Discussion: Civic Engagement in the Portuguese Community of California, November 1.

Welcome by Fernando Rosa, PALCUS Chairman. Discussion with:

• Miguel Vaz, Director of Culture & Art, Luso-American Foundation
• Elmano Costa, Ph.D., Portuguese American Citizenship Project
• Alvin Ray Graves, Ph.D. Author, “Portuguese Politicians in California: A Century of Legislative Service”
• U.S. Congressman Jim Costa (D, CA-16)
• CA Assembly Member Kathleen Marie Vieira Honeycutt (1993-1994)

Moderator: Marie R. Fraley, Director, Institute for Portuguese and Lusophone World Studies at Rhode Island College.

BRAZIL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The conference to discuss the current and future state of Latin America’s largest economy took place at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, D.C. on October 11, 2013, with the following speakers:

• Mauro Vieira, Ambassador of Brazil to the United States
• Anthony Harrington, Former Ambassador of the United States to Brazil and President of Albright Stonebridge Group LLC
• Luciano Coutinho, President of Brazilian Development Bank – BNDES
• Henrique Meirelles, Chairman of Lazard Americas, Chairman of J&F Investmentos, and Chairman of the Olympic Public Committee
• Joaquim Levy, Chief Executive Officer, Bradesco Asset Management (BRAM)
• Murilo Portugal, President FEBRABAN
• Donna Hrinak, Vice President of Boeing International, and President Boeing Brazil
• Gary Spulak, President of Embraer Aircraft Holding, Inc.
• David Neeleman, Founder, Chairman and CEO of Azul Linhas Aéreas Brasileiras
• Paulo Sotero, Director of the Brazil Institute at The Woodrow Wilson Center
• Geoff Dyer, Foreign Policy Correspondent at The Financial Times
• Marcos Troyjo, Director of BRIClab at Columbia University
PONTO DE VISTA

Constructions In The Teaching Of Portuguese

Agrípino S. Silveira
Stanford University

In a Portuguese as a Third Language (PTL) classroom, instructors are constantly contending with the interference of not one language, but two languages simultaneously, namely and most frequently, English and Spanish. This calls for teaching methods that go beyond the traditional ones employed in other foreign language classrooms. These creative, if not unorthodox, attempts to reconcile a communicative approach with effective strategies to help learners not only attain high levels of proficiency, but become proficient in separating all the languages in their minds, have sparked an avenue for further research and discussion on what best attends to the needs of these learners.

When teaching a foreign language, instructors should not ignore the fact that there is another language already established and very dominant in the minds of their learners. In the case of PTL, there are two, which means two grammatical systems, two sets of cognitive processes necessary to perform the demands of each language, and two inventories of lexical information, to name a few. In short, while there is a lot of information already in place to help the learning of Portuguese, the odds are very much against it, simply because most of what will be learned will likely be mapped against either their first or second language. So how can we, as instructors, help our learners beat these odds?

An alternative that provides learners with immediately usable input is a constructional approach to teaching whereby language input is made up of constructions: pairings of form and meaning that frequently co-occur together. This approach supplies instructors with a resource to help their pupils achieve higher levels of proficiency more naturally.

As far as their lexical composition is concerned, while others occur in different guises, showing syntagmatic expansion (muito prazer em conhecê-lo/a) or paradigmatic substitution (Tudo bem? Tudo bom?). These substitutions are especially evident in open-slotted constructions.

Given that idioms exist, and that they have their own meanings, it follows that there are constructions: units of grammar which are larger than words, which are meaningful, and whose meaning is not regularly predictable from their parts. They provide learners with the opportunity to increase their oral proficiency. These learners need to be exposed to comprehensible input that can be replicated in the output. It is argued here that this approach fits these needs effectively.

Many researchers have demonstrated that an approach that focuses on formulaicity contributes to language acquisition and attainment. It can be extrapolated that constructions, not only those that are formulaic in nature but even those that are highly compositional, should also be considered in the types of input presented to the learners.

Frequently occurring constructions are believed to play a crucial role in language acquisition because they provide the material for exemplar-based learning, which is memory-based and relies on both holistic storage and retrieval.

‘Constructions’ is a term used to denote a variety of related phenomena also referred to as formulaic sequences (quebrar o galo, bater na mesma tecla, etc.), lexical phrases or chunks (falar a verdade vs. contar uma mentira, etc.), standardized similes (escuro feito breu, faminto como leão, claro como a água, duro como uma pedra, etc.), proverbs and clichés (tempestade em copo d’água, sem pé nem cabeça, quem espera sempre alcança, etc.), social routine formulae (Tudo bem? Prazer em conhecê-lo/a, etc.), verb-noun collocations (correr um risco, tomar cafè da manhã, etc.), verb-preposition collocations (gostar de, confiar em, etc.), and open-slotted constructions (word order, X dar Y a Z, etc.). Some of these sequences are fixed, but become productive for learners to receive their input in the form of constructions, rather than piecemeal instances of language followed by grammatical rules.
It is claimed that 50% – 70% of adult language is produced in the form of constructions that are formulaic and not very compositional. The remainder can be said to be instances of open-slot constructions. While still fixed, open-slot constructions allow for more compositionality than formulaic expressions. It is now well recognized that mastery of formulaic language is a prerequisite for learners to attain a native-like command of the language, because it helps them produce stretches of discourse that sound natural (or idiomatic) to native speakers, and because formulaic language facilitates fluency. This is so because since the input is given as a sequence or a pattern, the output produced by the learner will be similar at lower levels of proficiency and variable in surface but similar in structure in the more advanced levels. This process bypasses the rule-based transformations one would have to go through by attempting to apply grammatical rules to every new linguistic production. It does so because the form the learner is exposed to as input is equal or similar to the expected output, giving the learner the opportunity to produce native-like language promptly.

Constructions provide PTL learners with the tools to bolster their acquisition by exploiting memory-based learning, which is more intuitive and native-like, allowing for learners to produce forms more rapidly in real time. This is because these forms are retrieved more holistically, and are not the product of rules. Take the Portuguese ditransitive construction (subject + verb + direct object + indirect object), exemplified by João deu um livro à Maria. This construction, in all its instantiations carries a transfer meaning, that is the notion that the referent of the subject transfers the referent of the direct object to the referent of the indirect object, irrespective of the particular verb occurring in this construction. This abstract, constructional knowledge can be then applied repeatedly, with only the verb and referents changing, but the pattern remains the same (e.g., comunicar algo a alguém, mandar algo a alguém, ceder algo a alguém, to name a few). Thus, it is more productive for learners to receive their input in the form of constructions, rather than piecemeal instances of language followed by grammatical rules; or even less productive, contexts in which learners need to infer the pattern. These contexts are not productive because the patterns they illustrate are in competition with highly frequent patterns already in place in the minds of the learners, hence they will resort to their pre-existing knowledge to produce such patterns, rather than producing them rote.

Another example that relates to grammatical patterns in language can be seen in the many uses, or patterns, that compound the Present Subjunctive in Brazilian Portuguese. While grammarians and textbook writers offer pages and pages of semantic possibilities and syntactic examples of the Present Subjunctive, the grammatical pattern can be summarized in two constructions, namely

\[
\text{TO BE PRESENT} + \text{ADJ.} + \text{QUE} + \text{VERB SUBJUNCTIVE}
\]

as in "É importante que estudemos para o exame... and

\[
\text{VERB EMOTION} + \text{QUE} + \text{VERB SUBJUNCTIVE}
\]

as in "Espero que possamos nos encontrar no futuro."

In short, constructions offer instructors the possibility to work with language as it is used, and learners with form and meaning pairings that they can use effectively to communicate their needs. These pairings are effective blocks in the building of proficiency for a language learner for they are concrete representations of the language produced by native speakers, thus allowing the learner to produce language that is more native-like.

*This does not imply that there are not units smaller than words; on the contrary, by units here it is meant items that are produced through one processing strategy.*
The Bookstore, continued from pg. 5

THE BOOKSTORE

ACADÉMIA BRASILEIRA DE LETRAS


25º Prêmio Camões


PUBLICAÇÕES

The Alienist and Other Stories of Nineteenth Century Brazil, translated by John Chasteen, was published in 2013 by Hackett Publishing. The book has an introduction to “Brazil’s Machado, Machado’s Brazil”, by Chasteen. The translations of eight of Machado de Assis’s short stories bring nineteenth-century Brazilian society and culture to life for modern readers.

Ex-Voto: Poems by Adélia Prado, translated by Ellen Doré Watson, was published by Tupelo Press in 2013. The book is Adélia Prado’s most recent collection of poems and the second collection of Prado’s poetry translated by Watson. Watson is a poet, translator and teacher at Smith College, having published five collections of poems.


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**The Brazilian Road Movie: Journeys of (Self)Discovery**, edited by Sara Brandellero, was published by the University of Wales Press in 2013. The volume explores some of the key trends and films in the development of the road movie in Brazil through a collection of ten essays covering a broad range of case studies, from the silent era to the present day.


**Becos da Memória**, de Conceição Evaristo, tem edição reeditada pela Editora Mulheres em 2013. O romance possui uma pluralidade de sujeitos e dramas, com uma narrativa descontínua, em que se pontuam vozes e gestos.

**Cangoma Calling: Spirits and Rhythms of Freedom in Brazilian Jongo Slavery Songs**, edited by Pedro Meira Monteiro and Michael Stone, open access published in 2013. The authors present the oral heritage of the last generation of slaves in the New World, singing jongo work songs and signifying chants. This hybrid book in open access is available at <http://www.laabst.net> (includes 81 field recordings) and <http://www.umassd.edu/portgrad> (just the book).


**Utopias em Dái Menor: Conversas transatlânticas com Onésimo**, uma entrevista de mais de 300 páginas conduzida por João Maurício Brás, foi publicada pela Gradiva em 2012. João Maurício Brás é doutorado em Filosofia e as conversas transatlânticas cobrem um conjunto de temas abordados por Onésimo T. Almeida em vários livros e mais de uma centena de ensaios dispersos em livros coletivos e revistas.

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Bookstore, continued from pg. 11

*Brazilian Jive: From Samba to Bossa and Rap*, by David Treece, was published by the University of Chicago Press’s series Reaktion Books – Reverb in 2013. This collection of essays brings together musicological analysis, song interpretation, cultural history and political commentary of several classic songs from the bossa nova repertoire, such as “A Felicidade”, “Garota de Ipanema” and “Águas de Marco”, as well as illuminating accounts of how Brazilian music has interacted with other cultural spheres such as cinema, religion, television, political resistance and race relations.

*Land, As Far As the Eye Can See: Portuguese in the Old West*, by Donald Warrin and Geoffrey L. Gomes, was published by Tagus Press at UMass Dartmouth, in partnership with the University Press of New England (UPNE) in 2013. The book is about pioneering Portuguese men and women who settled the vast frontier of the American West.

Pensadores que inventaram o Brasil, por Fernando Henrique Cardoso, foi publicado pela Companhia das Letras em 2013. Cardoso dialoga com seus mestres sobre os temas recorrentes que unificam o volume: o embate entre Estado e sociedade civil, o legado da colonização, as vicissitudes da democracia, os entraves ao desenvolvimento econômico, a promoção da justiça social.


*The Nation by the River*, by Gabe Galambos, was published by Garnet Star in 2013. To write the book, the author researched New World Crypto-Jews and the Inquisitions and journeyed to the Azorean islands.

REVISTAS
“e-Journal of Portuguese-History”, revista eletrônica, celebrou o seu décimo segundo aniversário no outono de 2012 com a realização de um colóquio que se propôs reavaliar momentos-chave da história portuguesa num contexto global. Os trabalhos apresentados nesse colóquio estão publicados no vol. 11, nº1, do 2013 e podem ser encontrados em: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Portuguese_Brazilian_Studies/epjh/>.

LAND, As Far As the Eye Can See Portuguese in the Old West

DONALD WARRIN & GEOFFREY L. GOMES

“Pessoa Plural” é uma revista eletrônica de estudos pessoanos, dirigida por Jerônimo Pizarro, da Universidade de los Andes (Bogotá, Colômbia), Onésimo T. Almeida (Brown University) e Paulo Medeiros (University of Warwick, Reino Unido) e que foi lançada recentemente, tendo já sido publicados três números. A revista, que tem periodicidade semestral e é publicada pelo Department of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies da Brown University, pode ser encontrada em: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Portuguese_Brazilian_Studies/ejph/pessoaplural/issues.html>.


A “Revista História e Cultura”, da UNESP/Franca, apresenta o dossiê “História e Música” no v.2, n.1, de 2013. Organizado pelas professoras Lígia Nassif Conti e Mariana Oliveira Arantes, o dossiê aborda as inter-relações entre História e Música a partir de diversas abordagens e temáticas.


CINEMA


“Father’s Chair” (“A Busca”), directed by Luciano Moura (2012), tells the story of Theo, a workaholic doctor whose neglected wife has recently asked for a divorce, who is dealt another blow when his 15-year-old son disappears. In despair, Theo takes to the road to find his son. During his journey across Brazil, Theo discovers what really matters to him.
CALL FOR PAPERS

"Studies in Latin American Popular Culture", special issue devoted to the films, music, comics, and popular literature of the 1960s and 1970s. Abstracts should be sent by November 15, 2013 to Cacilda Rêgo at cacilda.reg@usu.edu and/or Carolina Rocha at <crocha@siue.edu>.


FELLOWSHIPS

MIDDLEBURY LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

The Portuguese School (June 20 - August 9, 2014) announces for the 8th consecutive year the Katherine Davis Fellowship for Peace: Investing in the Study of Critical Languages. The Davis Fellowships are merit-based and intended for exceptionally qualified individuals with demonstrated interest in one or more of the following areas: international, global, or area studies; international politics and economics; peace and security studies; and/or conflict resolution. Individuals in other fields, including working professionals, are encouraged to apply. The KD Fellowships are competitive, merit-based awards, and are made possible by a generous gift from Kathryn Davis, to address today’s critical need for increased language proficiency in the United States. Applications for the ten Kathryn Davis Fellowship must be postmarked by January 14, 2014. More information: <http://www.middlebury.edu/is/finaid/fellowships/kwd>.

CONFERENCES

SECOND INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

The conference will take place at UCLA, from March 7-8, 2014. Its focus will be on heritage / community language studies as a multi-disciplinary field. Papers, posters, and panels relevant to heritage language studies include the following disciplines: anthropology, demographics, linguistics, sociology, applied linguistics, policy, psychology, bilingualism, education, and assessment. For more information, contact <nhlrc@international.ucla.edu>.

BRASA XII

The 12th International Congress of the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA) will take place on August 20-23, 2014 in London. The Congress program will include academic panels, invited speakers, workshops, plenary sessions, and cultural activities. BRASA partners will be King’s Brazil Institute at King’s College London and the Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. More information: <www.brasa.org>.

XI AIL

O XI Congresso da Associação Internacional de Lusitanistas ocorrerá de 21 a 25 de julho de 2014, sob responsabilidade da Universidade de Cabo Verde. Maiores informações: <xicongressoail@lusitanistasail.net>.

INFLIT

The first international conference “TeleTandem: Orientation and Guidelines for Telecollaboration Sessions and Mediation Meetings” will take place from February 28 to March 1, 2014, at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. More information: <infilit2014@gmail.com> and <http://www.as.miami.edu/mll/labs/faculty/INFLIT.html>.

BORDER ENCOUNTERS IN THE AMERICAS


NeMLA 2014

The 45th Annual Convention of the Northeast Modern Language Association (NeMLA) will be from April 3 - 6, 2014 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Convention’s theme is “Rethinking Brazilian Literature,” and presentations will utilize literary criticism and/or theory in conjunction with a particular text or texts, in topics such as sexuality, gender roles, nature, representation of animals, use of language, human rights, and race.
Soundscapes: Music from the African Atlantic, 1600-present

The Carolina Lowcountry and Atlantic World Program (CLAW) at the College of Charleston in Charleston, SC invites paper proposals addressing the transnational and transcultural impacts of music throughout the Atlantic World for a conference to be held March 7-9, 2014. The main interest of the conference is in twentieth and twenty-first century music and cultural exchange, but the conference is open to any work that examines the movement of music in the Atlantic World from the 1600s to the present, with or without an interdisciplinary focus.

Themes include the following: tradition and modernity in popular and indigenous music; music, race, and empire; pan-African rhythms; race and beach music on the American Atlantic coast; musical culture and diaspora studies.

Proposals are due on December 6, 2013 to John White at WhiteJ@cofc.edu. More information: <http://claw.cofc.edu/conferences.html>.

96th AATSP Conference

The conference will take place on July 2014 in Panama City. At the meeting in San Antonio, it was proposed the following people to organize panels, but all are invited to submit abstracts to the AATSP.

• Lyris Wiedemann – SLA or Linguistics including Port. for Span. Speakers
• Gláucia Silva – Heritage language
• Rob Moser – Literature (possibly theatre)
• Rachel Mamiya – Technology
• Mary Risner – Business and Lang. for special purposes
• Miriam Kurcbaum Futer – Grad students in Brazil / topic to be determined
• Debora Ferreira – Portuguese Program Development

If you have a campus mailing address that does not match the address label below, please write your new address on the following form or send an email to Luci Moreira at <moreiral@cofc.edu>.

If you would like to have your name removed, check the appropriate choice.