

noticias

INSTITUTE OF
LATIN
AMERICAN
STUDIES

COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY

SPRING 2007
MARCH



Fidel Castro, Cuban rebel leader, being interviewed on February 17, 1957 at his hideout in the Sierra Maestra by Herbert L. Matthews of *The New York Times*.

NYT's ANTHONY DEPALMA PRESENTS BOOK AT SIPA

The Man Who Invented Fidel a Study of Herb Matthews, Castro, and Cuba

by Jessica Gillota

Anthony DePalma is the man who followed the man who invented Fidel. The author of Castro's obituary (which he's been revising since 2001) DePalma had personal ties to Cuba since high school where he met the young Cuban girl who became his wife in New Jersey in 1966. Since then, DePalma was a foreign correspondent for *The New York Times* and bureau chief in Mexico and Canada. He has reported on the most critical events in Latin America and other parts of the world and has followed Cuba's story. As Castro continues, DePalma keeps rewriting his final farewell.

DePalma spoke at ILAS on February 8th, to share his new book *The Man Who Invented Fidel*. He said his talk at Columbia "comes full circle" because much of his research was done at Butler Library utilizing the rare book collection, which holds Herbert Matthews' papers and notes. Most people don't know who Herbert Matthews is, nor that he gave ILAS the upside down map of Cuba that hangs in room 802—a gift from Castro and the people of Cuba to Matthews.

The Man Who Invented Fidel questions whether Matthews was fooled by Castro or not, and more importantly touches on the objectivity and bias that reporters bring when writing the news as it happens. Matthews was the NYT reporter whose personal interview with Castro in 1957, when everyone thought Castro was dead, brought him back to life and continued the revolution. The book addresses the questions we have been asking for the past half century that haven't changed. "Fidel Castro is the most quoted person in twentieth century history, if not

ever. We're still asking, did Fidel betray his revolution? Did he always intend to deliver Cuba to the communist camp? Or was he forced to deliver it because of American policy? Who lost Cuba?" DePalma said to the full room.

DePalma considers his book an "autopsy of an interview" because he examines how a three hour interview between Matthews and Castro "changed history. Had it not been for those two men at that time," Cuba would be different. DePalma scrutinizes the objectivity and truth in the way the media helps shape foreign policy and probes the role the *Times* played in creating and supporting Castro's career.

The questions may linger for fifty more years, and maybe then we will keep asking the same questions. However, DePalma gives us more facts to choose from and, of course, in the end, leaves it up to each of us to decide for ourselves. The question now is not who lost Cuba, but what will happen to Cuba after Castro? (continued on page 3)

ilas
online

ILAS is pleased to invite students, faculty and those interested in our comings and goings to visit our redesigned website. While we acknowledge that it is a work-in-progress, we look forward to providing you with a better ILAS on the web and will roll out updates and new features during the Spring Semester. We welcome your feedback!

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ilas>

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Faculty Spotlight: María Uriarte

This month's faculty focus is on Assistant Professor Maria Uriarte, who teaches in the Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Biology (E3B) Department. Tucked up in the loft of the new addition of the Schermerhorn Extension, Uriarte examines human legacies on landscapes and develops tools for forest management in Latin America, the Caribbean and North America. She focuses on the effects different human actions have on forest dynamics and how forests respond. "We can't think of nature as having some sort of cultural construct," she said to explain why one aspect of her research is to develop models that explore and define how humans benefit from nature and how nature benefits from humans.

Uriarte is currently teaching Ecology classes like "Neighborhood Analyses of Forest Ecosystems Using Likelihood Methods and Modeling," a course that literally teaches students how to model the trees in the forest. Typically forest modeling focuses on one type of tree and makes assumptions based on the homogeneity of a forest. Using spatially-explicit, individual-based models, scientists can model forests of different tree species and learn more about how the different organisms interact with each other, therefore creating not only more productive forests, but healthier ones, too.

She is also working on three projects in each of the regions of the Western Hemisphere. In the Caribbean, Uriarte is modeling the long-term dynamics of tropical forests under climate change. By developing likelihood-based models to understand and measure the impact and severity of hurricanes, Uriarte hopes to understand the interaction of human land use and hurricane disturbance and ultimately reduce the damage of hurricanes. "The main benefit of conservation is that it buffers us from disaster."

In Brazil, Uriarte is working to understand what happens when forests are fragmented to reduce the impact on plant species. Along with this, the research team is looking to find the most ecologically sustainable size. In Canada she is working to increase sustainable management of forest ecosystems. Through modeling she is exploring the implications that certain harvesting regimes have on long-term forest dynamics, calculating the economic consequences of harvesting regimes and determining regimes that maximize timber value, carbon sequestration and structural complexity.

ILAS interviewed our Forest Warrior to find out more about the woman behind her many models:

Q: *Why do you love what you do?*

A: Right balance of intellectual stimulation, applicability, interacting with people and the freedom to choose how I spend my time.

Q: *What specifically draws you to focus your research and work in Latin America?*

A: Applicability of my research to real questions; cultural affinity, interesting questions.

Q: *In your opinion, what natural event has had the most impact in Latin America?*

A: Human land use.

Q: *What is the largest threat to the environment in LA now?*

A: Same as before.

Q: *What is your favorite course to teach?*

A: Statistical modeling

Q: *Out of all your work, what are you most proud of?*

A: My son.

Q: *What's the last book you read?*

A: *Working Forests In the Tropics* by Dan Zarin et al. -for work... *Love* by Toni Morrison for fun.

Q: *Favorite fruit you can only get from south of the border?*

A: Globalization has made that question obsolete I think....

Q: *If you had to live in one place the rest of your life, where would it be?*

A: I am hopelessly nomadic but New York City is looking pretty good!

Q: *If you were to start your career over again, what would you do or who would you be?*

A: Music.

Q: *What's the weirdest thing a student has ever done or asked in class?*

A: Isn't that privileged information?

Q: *Deciduous and Coniferous Trees?*
Deciduous.

Regional Roundup:

A slightly irreverent look at the news related to Latin America...

1. ¡Aló, Presidente!

US President George W. Bush heads to Latin America in the coming week amid mounting criticism that Washington's foreign policy in the region is a shambles. The president's trip will take him to generally-friendly nations Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico, where he will ~~share his country's oil wealth and spew anti-imperial rhetoric~~ promote closer trade ties, more anti-drug trafficking cooperation and an increased emphasis on biofuels and other alternate energy sources. Undersecretary of State Nicholas Burns has called 2007 "a year of engagement" with Latin America, but no one doubts that Bush goes with a weak hand. Maybe he *should* open up the Strategic Petroleum Reserve...

2. Just Say No

The US published its annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) on March 1. The spin US officials put on the information contained in the report is highly political. Venezuela and Bolivia, which have doubts about US anti-drug policy in the region, came in for major criticism from Anne Patterson, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Yet countries with major narco-gangster problems, notably Colombia and Mexico, were praised for their efforts even though there is clear evidence that the drug trade became stronger in 2006, so much so that Mexico's army has been deployed in a quarter of the country's 32 states.

3. Let's hope the final isn't a repeat of the 1975 classic...

Since the founding of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in 1973, further integration in the region has proceeded slowly. The revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, signed in 2001, established both the Caricom Single Market and Economy (CSME) and the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ), but both have yet to become a reality for most of the region. However, the Cricket World Cup, due to begin on March 11 and held for the first time in the West Indies, has obliged the organization to devise a series of ambitious integration initiatives which could have a lasting impact on the development of the region. Hey, whatever works.



What will happen to Cuba after Fidel?

Our ILAS faculty sound off ...

It will be carnival in Miami and hell in Cuba. It will be a total mess.

-Glauco Arbix, Visiting Scholar at the Center for Brazil Studies, University of Sao Paulo.

My sense is that in my lifetime, (circa 2035), the Castro cohorts will still be in power in one form or another. An obliquely related and interesting anecdote: in 1998 a young white Cuban taxi driver told me that the reason none of his friends wanted Castro to leave was their fear that the blacks would take over! Which made me think- most white Cubans are in the US, most black Cubans stayed. The highest echelons are white male Cubans. That suited this taxi driver!

-Ruth Borgman, Lecturer in Discipline, Spanish and Portuguese

After Fidel, I will be very surprised if Cuba avoids the plague of Jessica Simpson and Starbucks.

- Lesley Bartlett, Assistant Professor, Teachers College, Columbia University

I have no idea what will happen to Cuba after Fidel (even though the transition with Raúl seems to go smoother than fearfully anticipated).

-Alejandro Garro, Adjunct Professor of Law

If I knew, I wouldn't tell anyone. Predictably, though, she or he will have a shorter tenure.

-Renato Gonzalez-Mello, Tinker Visiting Professor

I think they are going to open as a resort. Ceasar's Palace will take over. It will become a tourist attraction. People will go just for fun and come back. Chavez will be wearing a speedo and getting a tan in Cuba.

-Eliza Kwon Ahn, ILAS Administrator

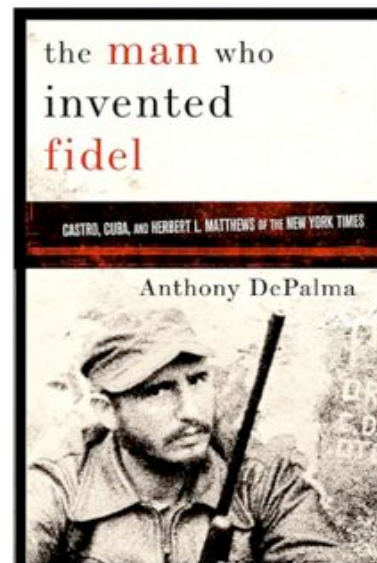
I have a bet with Jeffrey Sachs on this one. Sachs believes that socialism will only last one week without Fidel; I believe it will last longer. Raul has expressed interest in China's system so I think we could expect to see Cuba move to economic liberalism while maintaining a single party system.

-John Coatsworth, Visiting Professor, History Department

What interests me in Cuba is that I think Raul Castro will be in charge and he will experiment with Chinese style reforms. While the party apparatus still in place, there will be significant opening of the economy, but anything goes.

-Tom Trebat, Executive Director, Institute of Latin American Studies

About the image: "Fidel Castro building a sand castle" by Pat Oliphant, who was featured at the Library of Congress (LC-USZ-62-120031). January 10, 1990. Ink and white out over pencil on layered paper.



About the Author: Anthony DePalma has been a correspondent and reporter at the New York Times for almost twenty years and is the author of *Here: A Biography of the New American Continent*. In 2003 he was awarded a fellowship at Notre Dame's Kellogg Institute for International Studies to research the role of the media in shaping America's foreign relations. He was recently part of the special team of reporters that looked into the impact of class divisions on life in the United States for the Times. He now writes about the environment. He and his wife, who was born in Cuba, live in Montclair, New Jersey.

"It's rare to find a journalist write a book about another journalist. In order to have done that, he had to believe that the story was fascinating. No one can deny that the story itself is just incredible. The story and the ethics of journalism are what I found very interesting."

Cristina Maldonado,
MIA/IMC 2007

"What Matthews did was change an inevitable history."

Jose Moya,
History Professor,
Barnard College

A coffee farmer stops to strike a pose.



COFFEE: The Alternative to Copper

by Chad Weigand

Ecuador, a tiny Andean country nestled in between two giants, is often overlooked and forgotten because of its size. It is a country approximately the size of Nevada, yet has some of the greatest biodiversity in the world, including over half of the bird species found in South America. In addition to its tremendous amount of biodiversity, Ecuador possesses an abundance of natural resources. Unfortunately, these natural resources are often exploited by companies without regard to the environmental and social damage they may cause.

As one travels towards the coast from the mountain town of Otavalo, you pass through the Cotacachi reserve into a region called Intag. This region is known for its mountains, waterfalls, and incredible diversity of flora and fauna. About three hours into the journey from Otavalo, you arrive in the sleepy village of Apuela. The residents of Apuela

lead a simple life, making their living from farming. The crops they grow include bananas, oranges, avocados, and coffee. Judging by the tranquil atmosphere of the village, one would have no idea of the turmoil that has been taking place in the region for over a decade.

The turmoil began in the early 1990's when Bishimetals, a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Corporation, carried out an exploratory search for metallic minerals in the area. As a



result of this search, large copper deposits were found in Intag. Bishimetal scientists conducted an environmental impact study which had devastating findings. The study found that an open-pit copper mine would cause massive

deforestation and contamination of water supplies, as well as a damaging effect on bird and mammal species endemic to the region. The study also concluded that the environmental damage would cause the relocation of hundreds of families.

As a response to the mining threat, the residents of Intag created a small coffee cooperative known as the Asociación Agroartesanal de Caficultores Río Intag (AACRI). The purpose of AACRI is to provide an economic alternative to mining while promoting sustainable agriculture and the protection of the environment. Since the creation of AACRI in 1998, the region has expanded its coffee production and helped protect the land from the environmental damage mining would cause. And because AACRI is a fair trade association, they sell directly to the consumer avoiding any middleman and thus ensuring a higher profit for the farmers.

I had the unique experience of working with AACRI as a Peace Corps volunteer from 2003-2005. My counterpart Nelson and I traveled to all the farms to provide technical assistance; increasing the knowledge of the farmers in organic agriculture. I came to know people throughout the region, always being invited to sit and eat with them after making a visit to their farm. From my interactions with the people of Intag, I saw the love they had for their home and the concern they had about a mine drastically changing their way of life.

Today, AACRI has over 300 members and continues to grow. But their struggle is far from over. Bishimetals has since left but other mining companies have come with the hope of opening a copper mine. Ascendant Copper Corporation, a Canadian mining company, currently holds the concession to mine in Intag. Ascendant has used brutal methods, including death threats, in an attempt to coerce the people of Intag into allowing a copper mine in their region. AACRI's efforts have been significant in protecting the region thus far, but their continuing success is imperative if the fragile ecosystem of Intag is to survive.

Chad Weigand is a first year MIA student. He can be reached at cnw2105@columbia.edu.

To find out more, please visit:

www.decoin.org

www.projectsforpeace.org/cafe

www.catgen.com/intag

events

Please note that all events are held in Room 802 unless otherwise noted.

Note also that these events may change; we will do our best to provide timely updates if necessary. For more information, please check the Columbia University Events page or sign up to receive our newsletter and weekly "ILAS Events" e-mail.

Events:

www.columbia.edu/events

Newsletter:

ek2159@columbia.edu

Subject "Mailing List"

Please make sure and check the ILAS website for information on these and other events as it becomes available:

www.columbia.edu/cu/ilas

march

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Brown Bag: "A Comparative Perspective in the Role of Cultural Heritage in Post-Disaster Development Planning"

12:00 - 2:00 PM

Speaker: Ingrid Olivo, PhD Candidate in the Department of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University

8

Afternoon Seminar: "Climate Variability and Change in Latin America: Risks & Implications for Development"

4:00 - 6:00 PM

Speaker: Walter Baethgen, Director, Program for Latin America and the Caribbean at the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, Columbia University

20

Brown Bag: "A Bailar Pindín! The Musical and Commercial Transfiguration of a Panamanian Musical Genre"

12:00 - 2:00 PM

Speaker: Melissa Gonzalez, PhD Candidate in the Ethnomusicology Program at Columbia University

21

Brown Bag: "Transnational Identities: The Intersection of Migration, Masculinity and Sexuality in the Experience of Peruvian Men in New York City"

12:00 - 2:00 PM

Speaker: Ernesto Vasquez del Aguila, PhD Candidate in the Department of Sociomedical Sciences and Anthropology, Columbia University

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Political Economy Seminar (Title TBA)

12:00 - 2:00 PM

Speakers: Javier Corrales, Department of Political Science, Amherst College, and Michael Penfold, Former Tinker Visiting Professor

29-30

ALAS 5th Annual Education Across the Americas Graduate Student Conference: "Facing the Educational Challenges in the Americas"

Teachers College, Columbia University

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.tc.columbia.edu/students/alas>

Student Spotlight: Jeannette Osterhout

Jenny is a first-year MIA student and the Communications Director for AYUDA, an NGO that provides advocacy and support for diabetes education in Latin America, the U.S., and Eastern Europe. Even though her Spanish accent is clearly from Spain, we decided to sit down with her anyway to discuss SIPA, AYUDA, and her water skiing talent.

Q: Where are you from, originally?

A: I was born and raised in DC, which means I never really got to vote! But I was called to jury duty for a personal injury case although I wasn't picked. The selection process alone was two days long.

Q: I heard that you've traveled around a bit. Where did the travel bug come from?

A: My mom, who is a lobbyist for campaign finance reform, was really into the student exchange programs! When I was 15 I went



to Segovia, Spain for the summer, where I learned to have fun and not worry as much about school. At 16 I lived for 6 months in La Delicia, Ecuador, a small rural town of only 7

families, all banana farmers. While at Duke, I spent a semester studying in Spain. Before arriving at SIPA, I spent 6 months in Quito.

Q: Tell us a little bit about AYUDA.

A: Two friends of mine were appalled when, during a trip to visit family friends in Ecuador, one of the children had to fly to Miami for diabetes treatments. They thought that was ridiculous and, in 1999, we started an educational camp for children with diabetes in Ecuador, called Campo Amigo. AYUDA, which stands for American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad, supports youth with diabetes throughout the world through youth networks and education. Leading a healthy life with diabetes is a matter of simple resources, and we thought we could provide that. One of the first things we did was to translate and publish a manual on diabetes. So simple yet so effective! Over the years we expanded our scope and started camps throughout Latin America, Eastern Europe, and here in the U.S. We are now more of a network organization that provides technical assistance and support to local organizations in the host countries.

The famous Cuba map in Room 802.



(continued from previous page...)

What is truly unique about AYUDA is that it is a youth-led organization run for youth by youth. And we still run the exchange program for undergraduate and graduate students to volunteer at the camps in Ecuador. If SIPA students are interested in public health they should look into our programs; they would be perfect candidates.

Q: *And you still work for AYUDA while studying at SIPA and interning at Minlam?*

A: On a volunteer basis, yes. It does require a lot of juggling.

Q: *What made you come to SIPA?*

A: My work with AYUDA was uplifting but also very frustrating. Development work can be difficult, especially the grant-writing process. I wanted to study "the system" and understand it better.

Q: *Tell us something that most people don't know about you.*

A: I'm a trick water skier. I was on the Duke Water Ski Team—on the trick team.

Q: *Wow. Any words of wisdom, especially for those of us that equate water skiing with utter frustration?*

A: There's always time to do something else. You can always make time for something you're passionate about.

Q: *With baseball season only a month away, we have to ask... Yankees or Red Sox?*

A: What? Only Duke Basketball, please! Even if they're not very good this year....

Jenny suggests checking out AYUDA on the net at www.ayudainc.net. She can be found camped by the food cart at the corner of the law school but if you can't find her there, try jennyo@ayudainc.net.

More than the Bay of Pigs

An Editorial by Gustavo Chacra

When I first entered Room 802, where most of the classes at ILAS are held, I noticed a wonderful, big map of Cuba on the wall, just as everyone else does. In a way, I thought that this image could summarize the view that many Americans have of the region south of the Rio Grande in the past 50 years. I realized that in the U.S., Brazil is considered only one other country in the region, forgotten among its Spanish speakers neighbors.

For Brazilians like me, a people that in the past thought they would be the country of the future one day, it is hard to be ignored in the United States. How can they not pay attention to a country with 180 million people, with a territory that is the size of the continental United States, that has samba, bossa-nova, Machado de Assis, Vila Lobos, Chico Buarque, Pele and Ayrton Senna? We Brazilians have an identity problem here in the United States that does not exist in other countries of the world. American immigration policies call us Hispanic, but our language is not Spanish, neither were we colonized by Spain. San Martin and Bolivar are not part of our history. Compare this to reception in Japan, Egypt or France, where when someone says that he or she is from Brazil people smile and we are welcomed because of our football team. In United States, football is just another sport and Americans care more about Peyton Manning than about Ronaldinho.

However, as a student at SIPA, I found out that actually, for many Americans, Latin America is much more than Fidel Castro's regime and that Brazil also has a special place in American minds, at least the ones that I met at ILAS. At the Institute, one can have classes with distinguished professors, such as Albert Fishlow, John Coatsworth, Thomas Trebat and others that have an outstanding knowledge of Brazil and are widely respected in South

America. Moreover, many visiting scholars from the region spend a semester or more here. Others come to give lectures, like former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

Besides the academic strength, at SIPA I met many Americans that know a lot of Brazil, Ecuador, Argentina, Nicaragua, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and all other countries of the region and speak fluent Portuguese and Spanish. I have met students that worked, studied and visited Manaus, Paramaribo, Quito, Caracas, Santo Domingo and Buenos Aires. In the future, I am sure that I will not forget the map of Cuba on the wall. But I will always know that for SIPA students and professors, Latin America is much more than the Bay of Pigs.

Guga is a Second Year MIA Student with a focus on Middle East Studies. He would like to remind everyone that the last two presidents of SIPASA were born in Pasto (Colombia) and Curitiba (Brazil). He can be reached at gcc2108@columbia.edu.

¡ANUNCIO!

Looking to practice your Spanish or Portuguese before spring break or for that summer internship? Join us for the LASA Spanish speaking club and Bate Papo! All levels of speakers are welcome to join us for an afternoon snack and some Spanish or Portuguese conversation.

Spanish Speaking Club: EVERY FRIDAY, from 1:15pm to 2:30pm in Room 802. Contact info: Priscilla at pja2107@columbia.edu

Bate Papo: EVERY FRIDAY, from 10:30am to 11:45am in room 801 IAB. Contact info: Carolina at co2180@columbia.edu

Coffee and cookies are served!



Around the Institute...

Professor Albert Fishlow, ILAS Director, offers the youngest member of the staff, Abigail Ahn, a piece of chocolate cake at a recent birthday break. Little Abi turned eight months in February and is the daughter of ILAS Administrator, Eliza Kwon-Ahn. Holding Abi is Melissa Gonzalez, First Year MIA and work-study student at ILAS.

ILAS Funding Opportunities: Don't Forget to Apply!

ILAS has recently announced a major expansion in its 2007 program of summer research and internship travel grants. Funding is being made available on a competitive basis to Columbia students with plans to travel to Latin America during the summer to pursue advanced research or to engage in internship programs. "We are convinced that the best way for students to learn about Latin America is to go there," said Tom Trebat, Executive Director of the Institute. "Thanks to the generosity of various donors to ILAS, summer 2007 beckons as a great opportunity."

A mainstay of Institute funding for student academic development, the Institute's Pre-Dissertation Field Research Travel Grant program provides funding for Columbia graduate and doctoral students doing independent or pre-dissertation research in Latin America for up to \$1,500. Research periods typically range from six to twelve weeks.

In addition, the Institute is providing funding for students working in Latin America through its new Graduate and Undergraduate Internship Grant program. The goal of the program is to encourage SIPA/CU graduate and CC/Barnard undergraduate students to travel to Latin America to take advantage of short-term internship or study opportunities. Awards will range up to \$1,500 for qualifying expenses associated with travel to and within the internship country.

This year, assistant and associate professors will also be eligible for Institute travel funds through the Junior Faculty Research Travel Grant program. Field research money for junior members of the regular faculty at Columbia University will be made available up to \$1,500 for Latin American related research work. Research periods typically cover the summer, sabbatical periods, but may be used at other times throughout the year.

ILAS also administers the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship program for the study of Portuguese, Spanish and Indigenous (Amerindian) languages. The FLAS competition is open to Columbia graduate students who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents and are concentrating in world area studies, and is available for both the 2007-2008 Academic Year and Summer 2007. The FLAS award offers fellowship assistance to students undergoing beginning, intermediate, or advanced training in modern foreign languages and related international or area studies. The award provides payment of tuition and fees and a stipend for the academic year.

Prof. Trebat is optimistic about student reception to the grant programs. "We hope that as many students as possible will formulate their plans with their advisors and present proposals for financing of their travel."

ILAS' funding opportunities are made possible thanks to the generous support of the Leitner Family Foundation, The Tinker Foundation, and the US Department of Education. Each program has its own set of eligibility rules, requirements and deadline. For more information, please stop by the Institute or visit our website for details on these funding opportunities.

About the Institute

The Institute of Latin American Studies is the center for Latin America policy development and research at Columbia University. The Institute is housed in the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), which provides students and faculty with access to the resources of one of the major policy institutions in the world.

For more than 40 years, ILAS has supported scholarship and professional achievement in the field of Latin American Studies. It was founded in 1962 in response to the government's need for knowledge of what was then a relatively understudied region. In recent years, ILAS has become known within the University community as the best resource for both rich information and institutional contacts in Latin America.

Institute Staff:

DIRECTOR: Albert Fishlow
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Thomas Trebat
ADMINISTRATOR: Eliza Kwon-Ahn

ILAS PROGRAM ASSISTANTS:

Jessica Gillota (MIA '07)
 Jorge Manzano (MIA '07)

INSTITUTE OF LATIN
 AMERICAN STUDIES
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
 420 WEST 118TH STREET
 8TH FLOOR IAB
 NEW YORK, NY 10027

TEL: 212.854.4643
 FAX: 212.854.4607

upcoming dates and deadlines

Friday, March 9, 2007

Pre-Dissertation Summer Field Research Applications due

Tuesday, May 1, 2007

Graduate and Undergraduate Internship Grant Applications due

Tuesday, May 15, 2007

Junior Faculty Field Research Applications due

For more information, visit: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ilas>