Horizons is a news publication of the Institute for Latino Studies produced by the Communications Group with writers Evelyn Boria-Rivera and Nyice Prada-Myers; design by Jane A. Norton and Kristian Walker, Creative Solutions.
Dear Friends of the Institute:

On the occasion of its tenth anniversary it is a joy to celebrate contributions of the Institute for Latino Studies to the academic and cultural life of the University of Notre Dame. Over the past decade, through its programs of research, outreach, and education, the Institute has enriched our campus community in countless ways.

Since 1864, when the first Latino student enrolled, Notre Dame has benefited from the vital contributions of an ever-growing number of Latino students and alumni, many of whom are Catholic. The establishment of the Institute was the culmination of the efforts and aspirations of Latino alumni and others inspired by the leadership of the late Julian Samora, who made the case that to truly embody the enduring principles upon which this University is founded we must have an institutional structure for addressing the experiences of Latinos in the United States.

The Institute exemplifies Notre Dame’s aspiration to “educate both the mind and heart” by coupling academic excellence with a firm commitment to social justice. Its academic programs challenge students intellectually through undergraduate study and research. The Institute not only provides a place of community for Latino students and faculty but enriches the cultural and communal life of the University as a whole through its sponsorship of the Day of the Dead, the Guadalupe Mass, and many other cultural and spiritual events. And, as demonstrated by its scholarly book series with Notre Dame Press and its involvement in the 2007 Notre Dame Forum on immigration, the Institute stimulates thoughtful and informed reflection on complex topics and serves as a conduit for reasoned and compassionate engagement with issues that affect us all, Latino and non-Latino alike.

As the growing Latino presence in the Catholic Church reflects the demographic change of the nation as a whole, the work of the Institute will become increasingly important in the years to come. We look to the Institute to help Notre Dame engage meaningfully and constructively with our changing world in the next ten years and beyond.

In Notre Dame,

Rev. John I. Jenkins csc
As I think back over the Institute’s first ten years, I am proud of what we have accomplished together. In 1999 Father Timothy Scully argued that founding an institute for Latino studies was integral to Notre Dame’s success in the twenty-first century. Now in 2009 Father Scully’s vision has been validated by what this Institute has accomplished over the past decade.

As our nation faces dramatic change in this new century the Institute helps Notre Dame advance its mission as the nation’s premier Catholic university. By conducting research and providing an infrastructure for Latino studies faculty we generate new understanding of the challenges posed by the growing US Latino population—and the strengths that Latinos bring to the University, the Church, and the nation.

The Institute helps makes Notre Dame a compelling choice for the best and brightest Latino students, as indicated by our perennially high rankings in Hispanic Magazine’s “Top 25 Colleges for Hispanics.” We are active in cultivating the next generation of leaders by providing not only strong academic programs but also service opportunities in Chicago, Los Angeles, and other cities.

By hosting a range of cultural and religious events the Institute extends the Notre Dame familia and offers a place where faculty, staff, and students can come together in mutual understanding. As a leader in the study of Latino spirituality and culture the Institute helps weave Latinos into the fabric of the American Catholic Church and the nation as a whole. Since many Latinos are immigrants it is fitting that the Institute should be housed here, Notre Dame having been a mother to immigrant communities for generations.

Space does not permit me to thank everyone who contributed to the success of the Institute, but I would like to single out a few. I am grateful to Father Tim Scully for his leadership and tenacity in making the Institute a reality and motivating us to excel. I would like to thank Allert Brown-Gort and Virgilio Elizondo whose vision, leadership, and service have been crucial to the success of the Institute. Finally I would like to thank the talented and dedicated staff of the Institute for their daily hard work and commitment to the mission of the Institute and the University.

As you read the pages that follow I invite you to consider how far we have come but also to glimpse what lies ahead. As we move forward I look with anticipation and gratitude to our many partners, our accomplished faculty, and our valued Advisory Council, whose continued engagement will be vital to our success in the years ahead.
Siempre somos aquí: History of Latino Students at Notre Dame

The History of Latino Students at Notre Dame goes back to the first quarter century of its history when, in 1864, Alexandro Perea of New Mexico became the first Spanish-surnamed student to enroll at the University. By the 1870s several more Spanish names from Colorado and New Mexico had appeared on the rolls. These enrollments reflect recruitment efforts by the Congregation of the Holy Cross that intensified in the late 1800s when Father John Zahm started canvassing the southwestern United States by train to recruit Latino students to the University’s collegiate and pre-collegiate programs. Until 1929 the “Minims” program, housed in St. Edward’s Hall, provided dozens of young boys, including Latinos, with an elementary-level boarding school education at Notre Dame. These students were in many cases the first, but not the last, members of their families to obtain a Notre Dame education.

In 1928 Latin American students founded La Raza Club. It began simply “to provide an outlet for the longing” for home, but its mission quickly evolved and its activities expanded. By 1936 La Raza was hosting political discussions on Latin America and Spain and organizing celebrations of Our Lady of Guadalupe. The club even succeeded in introducing soccer to Notre Dame!

Originally founded for Latin Americans, La Raza started admitting US-born Latinos after World War II. In 1954 A. Samuel Adelo of Pecos, New Mexico, became the club’s first US Latino president. Adelo was among the many veterans who returned to Notre Dame after the war to complete their education. There the Latinos among them found a renewed interest in the Americas and the Spanish language. Famed athletic director Moose Krause invited Adelo to travel with the football team as a Spanish tutor on long train rides, and several Holy Cross priests also took Spanish lessons from young ‘profesor’ Adelo.

During the 1960s and 1970s Latinos at the University felt the influence of the Chicano student and grassroots community organizations that were emerging across the country, from California to New York. Although Notre Dame had only a handful of Chicano students and one faculty member in 1970, a Chicano Civil Rights movement started on campus. Students wrote letters and staged protests, demanding that the University take steps to recruit more Chicanos, provide adequate financial aid, expand the Chicano studies curriculum, and interact more with the local Mexican American community. These concerns led student groups to focus their efforts on scholarship, regional advocacy, and community-based research. Dr. Julian Samora’s Latino studies lecture series brought Latino scholars to campus each semester, and under Samora’s tutelage, Notre Dame produced a host of scholars in Latino studies active on the national scene—including prominent sociologists Jorge Bustamante and Gil Cárdenas, who were later to return to campus.

In 1985 Samora retired, and an era of successful activism and groundbreaking scholarship came to an end with Notre Dame’s withdrawal of support for the Chicano studies program. Recruitment
of Latinos continued, however, and these students gradually built their own network of groups and programs to acknowledge and enhance the Latino experience at Notre Dame. With this support structure in place, the Latino presence at Notre Dame continued to thrive, and by 1998 the Latino student population had reached ten percent.

Today Latinos are firmly established as a visible and vital part of the Notre Dame community. With expanded opportunities, the Latino presence on campus will further strengthen the University’s mission to impart not only knowledge but also active compassion for the poverty, injustice, and oppression that burden the lives of so many.

Highlights of the First Ten Years

**1998–99**
Negotiations to open Latino studies center begin. Notre Dame VP Tim Scully recruits Gilberto Cárdenas to serve as director. Notre Dame uses a $1 million gift from the Follet Corporation to establish the Julian Samora Chair in Latino Studies. Director Cárdenas recruits Allert Brown-Gort, expert in US-Mexico relations, Latino studies, and immigration, as associate director. Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUPLR, founded 1983) moves its national headquarters from the University of Texas to Notre Dame. Center upgraded to Institute.

**October 1999**
Inauguration! Symposium features panels on ethnicity and social justice and inter-American integration. Former Rhodes Scholar and ND graduate John Phillip Santos signs his 1999 book *Places Left Unfinished at the Time of Creation*.


Serigraph Un nuevo amanecer commissioned for the occasion from Malaquías Montoya. Go to latinostudies.nd.edu/commissioned to see subsequently commissioned works.

**Fall 1999**
Institute’s Galería América opens with an exhibition of Jean Charlot’s Chemin de la Croix portfolio, followed by exhibitions of student work and work of nationally recognized artists, such as Malaquías Montoya, Alan Pogue, Carmen Lomas Garza, Esperanza Gama, Rubén Trejo, and Paul Strand.
The Legacy of Julian Samora at Notre Dame

Without Julian Samora—his life, his work, his quest for justice—there would be no 10th anniversary celebration, indeed, no Institute for Latino Studies at Notre Dame. Dr. Samora’s pioneering work as a sociologist, both as a scholar and an advocate, helped to create a field of study and transformed not just an academic discipline but countless lives as well.

Samora came to Notre Dame from Michigan State University in 1959, when University President Father Theodore Hesburgh csc was pushing to grow the social science departments at the University. By the time he became chair of the sociology department in 1963, Samora had established his reputation as a challenging but caring professor, one who was unafraid to take risks with his research, to ask different kinds of questions and employ broad, interdisciplinary, field-based methodologies in areas other US sociologists had not previously thought worth exploring.

Even before completing his doctoral dissertation in sociology and anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis in 1953, Samora had focused his research on the lives of Mexican Americans and their communities. He continued this emphasis during his work at the University of Colorado School of Medicine where he investigated the effectiveness of various public health programs in Mexican American communities. His studies there, which went beyond the usual parameters of public health analyses to encompass linguistic, psychological, and cultural investigations, contributed to the genesis of medical anthropology as a distinct field of inquiry. They also influenced the way physicians practiced in those communities thereafter, resulting in better care for Mexican American patients.

That connection—between the scholarly, theoretical work of sociological research and its empirical effects on the lives of those studied and affected by it—marked Samora’s professional life thereafter, as he went on to teach at Michigan State University (1957–1959) and then Notre Dame. He was instrumental in the founding of such civil rights advocacy groups as La...
Raza, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and the Southwest Voters’ Registration project. He also served as a consultant for numerous public policy boards and commissions, including the President’s Commission on Rural Poverty, National Upward Bound, the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Smithsonian Institution.

His work brought increased visibility to Notre Dame and attracted grant money from both the US government and public and private foundations. An early grant from the National Institute of Mental Health furthered his work in medical sociology, as he explored Mexican American understandings of health, illness, and medical treatment. With the support of other government grants, he continued to collaborate with his former colleagues at Michigan State on projects dealing with US-Mexico border issues and published articles on the sociocultural effects of Mexican American rural-to-urban migration.

Between 1960 and 1962 he identified and examined civil rights problems experienced by Mexican Americans in a study for the US Commission on Civil Rights, but the ensuing report, “Spanish-Speaking People in the United States,” though used internally by the Commission, was not published. Institute Director Gil Cárdenas notes that Samora’s study was “one of the first comprehensive efforts to address the Mexican American people on

---

**September 2000**

US Census Bureau designates IUPLR an official Census Information Center, www.nd.edu/~iuplr/cic.htm

---

**Summer 2001**

In conjunction with the Center for Social Concerns the Hispanic Leadership Internship Program (later renamed the Latino Leadership Internship Program) is expanded, giving undergraduates service-learning opportunities in Chicago. The program is replicated in Los Angeles in 2008.

---

**Fall 2001**

First meeting of the Institute’s Advisory Board (later designated an Advisory Council).

---

**October 2001**

First Día de los Muertos festivities held at the Snite Museum of Art—an event that has become an annual celebration, attended by growing numbers of Latinos and non-Latinos alike from the ND and local communities.

---

“La Calavera de Catrina,” José Guadalupe Posada
a national scale [but] Mexican Americans were simply not on the national agenda at that time.”

Even some of Samora’s colleagues at Notre Dame failed to appreciate the significance of his work. In their book, A History of Sociological Research and Teaching at Catholic Notre Dame University, Indiana, Anthony J. Blasi and Bernard F. Donahoe point to the “inexcusable failure on the part of many Notre Dame sociologists and officials to see the importance of the Mexican American presence in the United States… Notre Dame was not ready for a Julian Samora, and it did not know it.”

Nevertheless, Samora persevered and continued to attract funding for his studies. In 1966 he edited La Raza: The Forgotten People, a compilation of the research on Mexican Americans he and colleagues such as Donald Barrett, John Martinez, and George Isidro Sánchez produced with the support of the Max L. Rosenberg Foundation. This book was groundbreaking: it both marked the inception of a concerted effort to attract foundation support for projects affecting the lives of Mexican Americans and helped put Chicano issues on the national agenda.

The Ford Foundation financed the work for Mexican Americans in a Midwest Metropolis: A Study of East Chicago (1967), written in collaboration with Richard A. Lamanna, Samora’s colleague at Notre Dame, and Mexican Americans in the Southwest (1969). It also provided funding for the Notre Dame library to establish a collection of Mexican American materials and for the University of Notre Dame Press to publish 14 books on Mexican American and border studies. This latter initiative, which put Notre Dame at the forefront of Chicano studies publishing, resulted in significant works by such scholars as Ernesto Galarza (Barrio Boy, 1971), F. Chris García (La Causa Política: A Chicano Politics Reader, 1974), Frances Swadish (Los Primeros Pobladores, 1974), and Mario Barrera (Race and Class in the Southwest, 1979), among others. Samora’s own works for the press were significant not only in themselves but because they also introduced the next generation of scholars in Chicano issues: Los Mojados: The Wetback Story (1971) was a research collaboration with Jorge Bustamante and Gilberto Cárdenas; A History of the Mexican American

---

**Highlights of the First Ten Years**

**January 2002**


Grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts launches the Center for the Study of Latino Religion (CSLR), directed by Edwin I. Hernández.

**Spring 2002**

“Sueños sin fronteras: Making College Dreams a Reality” is launched—first in what has become an annual event. With support from the Institute and participation by the events coordinator and associate director, ND undergrads bring local high school students to campus. latinosudies.nd.edu/students/suenos.php

**Fall 2002**


Gaia Distinguished Fellowship in Latino Studies established to provide funding for Notre Dame students pursuing PhDs in any relevant discipline.
People (1977) was coauthored with Patricia Vandel Simon; and Gunpowder Justice: A Reassessment of the Texas Rangers (1979) involved the work of Joe Bernal and Albert Pena.

Mentoring young scholars became a passion for both Samora and his wife Betty: in the next generation they saw the possibility of a future rich with Latino scholarship and advocacy.

With funding from the Ford Foundation, Samora founded the Mexican American Graduate Studies Program, which between 1971 and 1985 supported the education and work of 57 graduate students in fields ranging from sociology, economics, and government to history, law, and psychology. The program ended when Samora retired from Notre Dame, but it is still yielding dividends through the work of its graduates, through whom, even 25 years after his retirement, Samora continues to exert his incomparable influence as a visionary, pioneer, mentor, and agent for social change.

Nycke Prada Myers ’87, who contributed the stories on pages 6–14, is a Colombiana who grew up in Georgia and now lives in Virginia with her husband. She is a teacher and writer currently working on her first novel.

November 2002

Institute cosponsors an international conference honoring the work of “Father of Liberation Theology” Gustavo Gutiérrez or (Institute Fellow) on the preferential option for the poor.

December 2002

First campus celebration of Virgen de Guadalupe mass, which has become an annual, widely-attended ND tradition.

James Towey, director of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, gives the keynote address at the CSLR inaugural symposium “Faith at Work in the Latino Community.”
OF HIS MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS, JULIAN
Samora was perhaps proudest of his Mexican American Graduate Studies Program. He and his wife Betty mentored generations of promising young scholars, and one of their greatest disappointments was seeing the program end after Samora’s retirement in 1985, when no one at Notre Dame assumed its leadership.

Even before his retirement, the Ford Foundation, which had initially funded the program, balked at continuing financial support when foundation administrators began to doubt Notre Dame’s commitment beyond Samora’s tenure. Undaunted, he continued the program through the early 1980s by obtaining federal funding through the Graduate and Professional Opportunity Program. These funds not only enabled continued support for Mexican American students in economics, history,

Samorista Decline and Resurgence: Bringing the Institute for Latino Studies to Notre Dame

Highlights of the First Ten Years

March 2003
IUPLR opens new site office in Washington DC.

Fall 2003
Minor in Latino studies established—the first ever undergraduate program in Latino studies at Notre Dame. The supplementary major debuts in fall 2005. latinoStudies.nd.edu/academics

Chicago Fact Finder web portal, funded by the Chicago Community Trust and the MacNeal Health Foundation, is launched.

Spring 2004
Letras Latinas, directed by Francisco Aragón, holds Andrés Montoya Poetry Prize competition, awarded every other year to a first book by a Latino/a poet published in the Institute’s series with the University of Notre Dame Press.

Cover art from Sheryl Luna’s Pity the Drowned Horses, the collection that won the 2004 prize. The artwork was produced by Malaquias Montoya, father of Andrés, a promising young poet who died in 1999.

September 2004
International conference “Migration and Theology” codirected by Rev. Daniel Groody csc, director of the Institute’s Center for Latino Spirituality and Culture.

Graciela Olivarez, the first woman and first Latina to graduate from ND Law School in 1970 before women were even officially admitted to ND in 1972; portrait commissioned from Cristina Cárdenas © 2004.
sociology, and anthropology but also offered opportunities for law students. In fact, in the latter years of the program, new law students outnumbered incoming social scientists.

This trend probably made it easier for the Notre Dame sociology department to let the program lapse after Samora’s retirement.

But elsewhere Chicano studies were burgeoning, thanks to groundwork that had been laid during the 1960s when Mexican American activists seized upon the ongoing civil rights struggles to launch their own Brown Power movement and began advocating for better educational opportunities, organizing boycotts on behalf of mistreated farm workers, and demonstrating for immigrant rights and political representation. With increasing numbers of Hispanic students enrolling in college during subsequent years, the interest in ethnic studies began to rise. Many of these early programs also had strong activist tendencies, with both professors and students engaging in political advocacy and/or research meant to challenge current sociopolitical conditions.

Thus, upon finishing their degrees at Notre Dame, many of the first graduates of Samora’s Mexican American Graduate Studies Program found places in their respective fields and became leading scholars elsewhere. As sociologists, lawyers, teachers, and advocates working throughout the United States and Latin

---

**Fall 2004**

Crossroads Gallery opens in Notre Dame offices in downtown South Bend. Go to latinostudies.nd.edu/crossroads for virtual tours of exhibitions.

**January 2005**

“Siglo XXI: Latino Research into the 21st Century” opens a biennial series of national IUPLR conferences.

Art commissioned from Malaquias Montoya for the 2005 conference poster

**June 2005**

Dying to Live: A Migrant’s Journey, first in a series of videos on immigration, theology, and human rights, is produced by Father Groody and distributed nationwide. dyingtolive.nd.edu

Findings from first in an annual series of monographs by Institute researchers on The State of Latino Housing presented at Esperanza USA’s National Hispanic Prayer Breakfast.

The Institute begins its partnership with the Office of Pre-College Programs to host the Latino Community Leadership Seminar for rising high school seniors.
America, the original Samoristas played integral roles in the development of Latino studies throughout the 1980s and ’90s. Father Edward “Monk” Malloy, who became University president in 1987, declared 1988–89 “The Year of Cultural Diversity” at Notre Dame and, throughout his tenure, sought to increase the presence of ethnic minorities at all levels of the University. Various programs were instituted to attract talented students and faculty with ethnic minority backgrounds. 

One such effort was the creation in 1994 of an advisory board, the Hispanic Alumni of Notre Dame (HA of ND), with a mission to help Notre Dame recruit and retain Latino students. The first chairperson of the board, Ruben Carriedo ’65, remembers the composition of Notre Dame’s student body during his undergraduate days as being very different from the ethnic mix that Father Malloy was encouraging: “When I entered ND as a freshman, it was a very ‘white’ student body. I think there were only two or three other Mexican Americans in my class and only a couple of Black Americans.”

By the mid-1990s the Latino population of the United States was growing faster than any other ethnic group. Because of historical and cultural ties, this immigration had a profound impact on the US Catholic Church. Recognizing this trend, the US Conference of Catholic Bishops had issued in 1987 a “National Pastoral Plan for Hispanic Ministry,” calling not just for evangelization efforts but also for programs that would promote the education and well-being of Latinos. Notre Dame’s leadership understood what Father Timothy Scully csc calls “the demographic imperative”: if the University wanted to maintain its position as a leading Catholic institution in the United States, it needed to revive Samora’s dream of Notre Dame as a place for preeminent Latino scholarship.

University leaders were thus receptive when members of the HA of ND board began pressing the administration for more concrete strategies to enrich Latino life on campus. These alumni believed, as Ruben says, that “it was not enough to just get us

**Highlights of the First Ten Years**

**Fall 2005**

**November 2005**
Institute monograph State of Latino Chicago: This Is Home Now released at a first-of-its-kind regional policy forum, held at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, garnering coverage from more than 30 media outlets including a front-page story in the Chicago Tribune.

**January 2006**
NEA-funded, traveling exhibition “Poetas y Pintores: Artists Conversing with Verse” opens at Saint Mary’s College.

© Matt Cashore  
Father Edward “Monk” Malloy csc

Man on Bike by Sam Coronado, 2007

Rompiendo Esquemas (detail) by Maria Elena Macias, 2005
Two thousand young adults, diocesan coordinators, and parish leaders from across the country attend “Primer Encuentro Nacional de Pastoral Juvenil Hispana/The first National Encuentro for Hispanic Youth and Young Adult Ministry” hosted by the Institute and Notre Dame.

Ascertaining what form such programs might take was not easy. Alumni leaders recall a two-year process of meeting with administrators, department chairs, other alumni and current students, of researching the form such programs had taken at other universities, and of investigating the process by which successful African American studies programs had evolved. Finally, in November 1997, HA of ND formed the Samora Legacy Committee, entrusted with a two-fold mission: the establishment of a Hispanic American studies program; and the increase in Latino American faculty and administrators at Notre Dame.

In December 1997 the committee met with Provost Nathan Hatch; Vice President and Associate Provost Tim Scully; professors Jimmy Gurulé, Scott Mainwaring, and Collin Meissner; Patrick Neary csc, who was involved in Latino ministry at Notre Dame; and current Notre Dame Latino student leaders. A weekend planning session was organized for February 1998, and prominent Latino studies scholars were invited to participate, including some of the original Samoristas such as Gilberto Cárdenas, Miguel Carranza, Cordelia Candelaria, and John García. (Jorge Bustamante had already returned to the Notre Dame faculty in 1986 and also agreed to participate.) Support grew on campus and among Latino alumni. Prominent alumni such as Arthur Velasquez ’60 and Ignacio Lozano ’47 championed the proposal among their peers on Notre Dame’s Board of Trustees. Father Scully recalls, “Nathan Hatch and I decided Notre Dame needed to make this investment. Latinidad was, and is, infusing...If ND continued to be successful in increasing Latino enrollment, it needed to think about the programs it offered these students.”

“Caras vemos, corazones no sabemos” exhibition, cosponsored by the Institute and the Snite Museum of Art, opens curated by Institute Fellow Amelia Malagamba-Ansótegui, who also edited the catalogue raisonné. Go to http://www.carasvemos.org:8082/ to read the catalogue and take a virtual tour of the exhibition.

Cosponsored national conference held at ND, “Guadalupe Madre del Sol, Madre de América: Narrative, Imagery, and Devotion,” organized by Cushwa Center Director and Institute Fellow Timothy Matovina.
the culture and the Church. It’s more important now than ever... But success depends on the leadership you bring. We didn’t know who would be the director.”

A national search for a director was launched at the end of October, and by mid-January 1999 Father Scully had narrowed the search to a few finalists, including one scholar who wasn’t sure he wanted the job. Gilberto Cárdenas was happy at the University of Texas at Austin. In his position as executive director of the Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUPLR), Cárdenas had built successful programs and enjoyed a national reputation as both a scholar and an advocate, serving on numerous boards and commissions. Moreover, even as one of Samora’s grad students, Cárdenas too had felt alienated as a Latino at Notre Dame.

But by the spring of 1999 Father Scully had convinced Cárdenas to return to South Bend and help build a center for Latino studies. In the proposal Cárdenas stated: “I envision a center at the University of Notre Dame whose mission would aim to foster the understanding and appreciation of the history and growing importance of the Latino population of the United States. The center would generate new knowledge and understanding of the diversity and complexities of the Latino population [and would] concentrate on teaching, research, and service based on a solid academic program that is both interdisciplinary and comparative.”

During the next few months other pieces fell into place: funds from the Follet Corporation enabled Notre Dame to provide $1 million to establish the Julian Samora Chair in Latino Studies, the IUPLR directors voted to move their headquarters to Notre Dame, and Cárdenas accepted his appointment as a professor of sociology and inaugural director of the Institute. By the time the Institute celebrated its official opening in October of 1999, it was ready, as Cárdenas said, to take the lead in establishing Notre Dame as “the premier place in the nation to study Latino populations.”

Julian and Betty Samora would have been proud again.

**Highlights of the First Ten Years**

**Spring 2007**

David Abalos’s *Latinos in the United States: The Sacred and Profane* (considerably revised, expanded, and updated version of the 1986 classic) is published—the first academic publication in the Institute’s new book series with the University of Notre Dame Press. Go to latinostudies.nd.edu/pubs for a list of books in the series and other Institute publications.

**April 2007**

A Personal Reflection 
from Nick Guzmán

As I signed up for “Latino Studies,” a survey course offered at the Institute, I wondered what Notre Dame could possibly teach me about being Latino that I didn’t already know. With Mexican immigrant parents and a large close-knit family in Chicago, I thought I would walk into that classroom and show the surprisingly large number of white students what being Latino was all about. But as we began to unravel the long history of Latinos in the United States, I realized both how little I knew about my history and the value of the resource I had encountered.

Notre Dame prides itself, and rightly so, on being an institution whose students, alumni, faculty, and staff are all part of the greater University family. Still, being a student of color at Notre Dame is neither as common nor as easy as many of us would hope. Dorm life as a freshman can be both eye-opening and isolating when you come from a background very different from that of most of those around you. Early on in my college experience the Institute gave me a place to talk and learn with others who have lived similar experiences—to not always feel different. By providing a welcoming and nurturing atmosphere through my last seven years as an undergrad and grad student, the Institute has helped me challenge my beliefs, strengthen my faith, and find the tools I will need to lead a fulfilling life.

The Institute was the foundation of my Notre Dame education. As an undergraduate student, I was able to explore psychology, theology, sociology, and art all from a Latino perspective. I learned so much about Latinos, but more importantly about myself, through the myriad of interdisciplinary courses available. As a mentor I was able to work with Latino youth in the South Bend community and instill in them the sense of joy that higher education brings. As an employee,

Summer 2007
Julian Samora Library launches website, latinostudies.nd.edu/archives/, with the Midwest Latino Arts Documentary Project, a guide to researching US Latino arts, and the Oral History Project.

Fall 2007
Metropolitan Mayors Caucus partners with the Institute’s Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives to host roundtables on Latino integration; publication Forging the Tools for Unity ensues.

Institute helps to plan third annual Notre Dame Forum. Topic: immigration.

Spring 2008
IUPLR “Latino Art Now!” conference opens in New York City, to be held on alternate years to Siglo XXI conferences.
I had the opportunity to work on research projects at the cutting edge of public policy. These facets of the Latino studies experience are available to all students, and all of them I take with me.

After graduation this May, I will begin to try to live up to the creed of the Notre Dame Law School as “a different kind of lawyer.” With a growing Latino population in this country, Latino issues already do and will continue to impact all Americans. My experiences at Notre Dame have prepared me to work in a city with a diversity of cultures and opinions by making me more conscious of the changing world around me. The Institute has instilled in me the desire to take all I have learned about the challenges we face and use it to help others, thus truly being a different kind of lawyer.

While the face of Notre Dame will continue to grow and change long after many of us are gone, my hope is that the Institute for Latino Studies will remain a bedrock for the formation of young Latino students even as it reaches out to the entire Notre Dame family.

Highlights of the First Ten Years

March 2008


Release of ground-breaking online journal *Latino Poetry Review*

November 2008

Launch of the $2 million Chicago Latino Community Research Collaborative Donor-Advised Fund, underwritten by the Chicago Community Trust and the Arthur Foundation.

September 2009

Ten-Year Anniversary Celebration! Festivities include a ten-year retrospective exhibition in Galería América, a symposium “Latino Studies: Past, Present, and Future,” a literary presentation by Letras Latinas, and the rededication of the renovated and expanded Julian Samora Library.
Jaime Pensado, assistant professor in the History Department, specializes in the political and cultural history of Mexico from the 1940s to the present, with particular interests in student movements, youth culture, and Cold War politics. He is currently working on a project that examines the impact of the Cuban Revolution on student politics in Mexico during the 1960s. Dr. Pensado earned his PhD from the University of Chicago.

Jason Ruiz, assistant professor in the Department of American Studies, focuses on constructions of Mexico in American popular culture, with special emphases on race, labor, gender, and sexuality. He recently coedited a special issue of the *Radical History Review* and is editing two anthologies. The Latin American Studies Association honored him for his doctoral research at its annual conference in Rio de Janeiro in June. Dr. Ruiz earned his PhD from the University of Minnesota.

Yael Prizant, assistant professor in the Department of Film, Television, and Theatre, specializes in Cuban/Cuban-American theater since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Her research areas include Latino/a theater, globalization, and identification, and she has also worked as a production dramaturge on over 30 university and professional shows, developing new works with playwrights and adapting/translating texts for the stage. Dr. Prizant earned her PhD from the University of California, Los Angeles.

In fall 2008 the Institute was pleased to welcome three new assistant professors who began teaching Latino studies courses and participated in the ND Interdisciplinary Faculty Seminar sponsored by the Institute.

New Latino studies faculty

Yael Prizant lectured at the Institute about her work on political theater and theatrical politics in Cuba.
VISITING FELLOW ANTONIO TUROK

The Institute was also honored to welcome internationally known documentary photographer Antonio Turok as a Visiting Fellow this year. For the last 35 years Turok has documented the human condition of people in Central America, Mexico, and the United States. He taught a class entitled, “Images of Mexico: A Photographer’s Journey” in which he challenged students to look deeper into what a single photo expresses. He also offered the seminar “A Visual Imaginary Retrospective Look at Immigration” in which he recounted the stories behind many of his images. A reception followed the seminar to celebrate the opening of Turok’s 36-piece exhibition entitled “35 years of Photography” at the Galería América in McKenna Hall. The exhibition continued through January 2009.

ILS publications 2008–09

- The Institute partnered with EdisonLearning to produce the web-based Latino Educational Equity Index, accompanied by three essays on best practices in Latino education in the United States. The essays address key issues affecting Latino students in US schools: bilingual/dual-language education, models for successful partnerships between schools and their pupils’ families and communities, and ways of helping high school students achieve work readiness. The Index provides detailed state-by-state measures of where Latinos stand with respect to other groups in such areas as educational achievement, access to in-school resources, and exposure to out-of-school factors that influence educational outcomes. latinostudies.nd.edu/equityindex

- Latest in the Institute’s series with the University of Notre Dame Press is Manuel Barajas’s The Xaripu Community across Borders: Labor Migration, Community, and Family, which appeared in spring 2009. Barajas presents the first cross-national, comparative study to examine an indigenous Mexican community’s experience with international migration and transnationalism. He elaborates how various forms of colonialism, institutional biases, and emergent forms of domination have shaped Xaripu labor migration, community formation, and family experiences across the Mexican/US border for over a century. Of special interest are his interviews within the community and his participant observation in several locations. Manuel Barajas is associate professor of sociology at California State University, Sacramento. latinostudies.nd.edu/pubs/bookseries.php

- Latino Poetry Review, the online journal of criticism, published its second number this spring. LPR #2 sparked a spirited discussion on the web on a number of topics, including the phenomenon of the “negative” review. Poet-critics Emily Pérez and Craig Santos Perez, who contributed to LPR #1, penned reviews on Gabriel Gomez and Mónica Teresa Ortiz, and Notre Dame graduate students from the English Department showcased their skills: PhD candidates Heather Treseler and Todd Thorpe contributed pieces on Deborah Páredez, Lidia Torres, and the innovative verse of Roberto Tejada. An interview with distinguished author Pat Mora and an essay by Santa Fe Poet Laureate Valerie Martínez were other highlights. www.latinopoetryreview.com
In April the Institute announced the publication of *The Latino Landscape: A Metro Chicago Guide and Non-Profit Directory*, produced in collaboration with the Chicago Community Trust. A first-of-its-kind resource for the Latino community, the guide provides a brief overview and history of the Latino presence in Chicago to serve as a resource for philanthropic institutions, civic leaders, and public policymakers who wish to obtain a better understanding of the Latino population and the organizations that serve Latinos in the Chicago area. The publication includes a Demographics section, which uses figures and tables to present an overview of Chicago-area Latinos at a glance; a Timeline section, which provides a brief history of Latinos in the region; a Profiles section, offering snapshots of 19 Latino ethnic groups and five suburban municipalities with the largest concentrations of Latinos; and finally a Directory section, an extensive listing of Latino-led and Latino-serving non-profit organizations in metropolitan Chicago. An online interactive version of the directory is available at latinostudies.nd.edu/cmci/latinolandscape.

**Chicago Community Trust’s Latino Research Collaborative**

In November Research Director John Koval and his staff played host to a group of research partners from Chicago to kick off a new and distinctive program of Chicago-area research. Funded by the Chicago Community Trust and the Arthur Foundation, the Chicago Latino Research Collaborative brings together researchers from Notre Dame and four Chicago universities to perform academic research aimed at providing decisionmakers with the information they need about matters affecting Chicago-area Latinos. The collaborative is subdivided into four teams, each investigating a particular aspect of the Latino community: labor, education, civic participation, and urban change. A fifth team on health will be added later this year. By this fall the four teams are slated to produce a white paper each on their areas of investigation that will serve as a research agenda for future years of the project.

**Catholic Education Task Force Update**

Institute Director Gil Cárdenas and Director Designate of Research Juan Carlos Guzmán traveled to Santa Monica, California, in January to participate in the kickoff meeting of the “Task Force on the Participation of Latino Children and Families in Catholic Schools.” The task force, headed by Father Timothy Scully carries on the work of an earlier Notre Dame Task Force on Catholic Education that highlighted the importance of Latino involvement. The task force brings together members from across the country—parish educators, industry leaders, bishops, and representatives from Catholic higher education—to work toward the goal of increasing the number of Latino students in US Catholic schools to one million by 2020. Cárdenas serves on the task force’s research and marketing subcommittees and Guzmán on the research and core subcommittees. The task force met again in May at Notre Dame and will meet in San Antonio later this year.

**Palabra Pura**

Letras Latinas’ flagship outreach program marked its fourth season. Palabra Pura, a monthly reading series in Chicago, once again paired poets from around the nation with local writers in order to present literature in performance. “The Wind Shifts: New Latino Poetry ON TOUR,” promoted the award-winning anthology edited by Letras Latinas Director Francisco Aragón (University of Arizona Press, 2007). The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) recognized its impact and awarded this national tour a grant as it made its way to Berkeley, CA, Chicago, IL, and Kansas City, MO, before concluding in New York, NY. The Guild Complex, a community-based literary organization, partnered with Letras Latinas to carry out both of these projects.
**Academic Lecture Series**

The Institute’s spring 2009 lecture series, entitled “Caribbean Flights: From the First Colonial Cities in America to Metropolis USA,” featured distinguished nationally and internationally known scholars speaking on the cultural, political, and social consequences of Hispanic Caribbean migration. The series opened in February with a lecture by Arlene Dávila, professor of anthropology at the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, New York University, entitled “Knocking down the Walls: The Fight for Latino Cultural Equity in NYC.” The series continued in March with a lecture by Efrén Rivera Ramos, professor of law and former dean of the University of Puerto Rico School of Law, who spoke on “Territory, Citizenship, and Rights: The Challenges of Overcoming American Colonialism in Puerto Rico.” In April Jalil Sued Badillo, professor and chair of the Interdisciplinary Studies, General Social Sciences Department at the University of Puerto Rico, spoke on “Puerto Rico Insular Identities on the March.” The closing lecture was delivered by Ramona Hernández, professor of sociology and director of the Dominican Studies Institute at the City University of New York. Hernández spoke on “Dominicans in the United States: From the Almost Anonymous Few to the Recognized Many.” The series was cosponsored by the Henkels Lecture Series, the Graduate School, the College of Arts and Letters Office of Undergraduate Studies, the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, and the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures.

**USCIS Welcomes 199 New Citizens during Special Naturalization Ceremony at the University of Notre Dame**

The Institute was honored to take part in a special naturalization ceremony on September 12, 2008, at the University of Notre Dame’s Washington Hall. A group of 199 South Bend–area residents representing 50 countries from around the world became United States citizens at the ceremony. Twelve of the new citizens were affiliated with Notre Dame, including the Institute’s own director designate Juan Carlos Guzmán.

The Honorable Robert L. Miller, Chief Judge for the US District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, presided. United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Director Jonathan “Jock” Scharfen delivered the keynote address for this special event and administered the Oath of Allegiance, and Alfonso Aguilar, USCIS Office of Citizenship chief, addressed the new citizens. Both are Notre Dame alumni. Josh Diaz, a current Notre Dame student, gave a heartwarming performance of the national anthem.
Conferences

IUPLR is consponsoring the conference “Siglo XXI: The State of Latino Studies,” September 24–26, 2009, at the University of Illinois at Chicago, whose Latin American and Latino Studies Program is IUPLR’s cohost.

The conference will examine the contemporary state of Latino studies and the variety of political, economic, cultural, and institutional forces affecting its growth and potential to thrive in the American academy. What is the continued role of interdisciplinary fields? What new questions, theoretical paradigms, topics, and concepts have surfaced and what has been deemed no longer relevant as a result of larger comparative conversations. In short, what is next in Latino studies?

The biennial “Siglo XXI” conference alternates with “Latino Art Now!” an interdisciplinary conference aimed at exploring the valuation of Latino art within a global context, to be held next in Los Angeles in 2010.

Workshops

• In June 2009 IUPLR hosted a three-day research-training workshop at Notre Dame, designed to promote more quantitative and qualitative research on the condition of Latinos in US colleges and universities. Participants from a score of universities attended a series of sessions led by members of the IUPLR Higher Education Working Group that focused on current policy issues, pertinent data sets, best practices, and new strategies. The workshop was made possible in part by support from the National Hispanic Education Alliance and the Kellogg Foundation.

• In July 2009 IUPLR held its annual three-day summer workshop at Notre Dame on Latino health and obesity. Led by Institute postdoctoral scholar Juan Carlos Guzmán, the workshop was aimed at new researchers interested in building their network by developing collaborative research proposals. Participants from over a dozen universities received technical assistance with quantitative and qualitative methods and feedback on the proposals developed. Institute researchers Waldo Mikels-Carrasco and Roger Knight were among the presenters. The workshop was funded by a research grant from the NIH Office of Minority Health to address obesity among Latinos.

CENSUS 2010

As an official Census Information Center, IUPLR has partnered with the regional Census Bureau office in support of a Full Latino Count in the upcoming 2010 Census. In the months leading up to Census Day, April 1, 2010, IUPLR will be involved in a series of publicity events to get the word out.
The Institute invites you to LaRED: an online forum for the exchange of ideas about Latino social, cultural, and religious life. LaRED is a free and open service aimed at facilitating connections among colleagues, engagement with students, and building collaborations. Anyone can sign up to share ideas and resources on a range of topics that includes Latinos and activism, the border, community, demographics, economics, education, health, immigration, literature, politics, public policy, and the visual arts.

To register, go to www.ilsred.com and follow the simple instructions to join the conversation.

**ILS Advisory Council**

Victor Arias, Jr.
Senior Client Partner
Korn Ferry International

Gilberto Cárdenas
Director, Institute for Latino Studies, and Assistant Provost
University of Notre Dame

Julio Casillas
Lone Tree, CO

Dorene Dominguez
Board Chair
Vanir Group of Companies, Inc.

Enrique Hernandez, Jr.
President and CEO
Inter-Con Security Systems, Inc.

Bill Koury, MD
Lake Winnebago, MO

Robert Lemon
Sammamish, WA

Ignacio E. Lozano, Jr.
Newport Beach, CA

Terry Mazany
President and Chief Executive Officer
Chicago Community Trust

Kevin McBride
Partner–Jones Day

Christine Ortega
Corporate Community Affairs
Southwest Airlines

Olga Villa Parra
Independent Consultant

Jesus Rangel
San Antonio, TX

Raul R. Romero, P.E.
President and CEO
Alliance Consulting Group, LLC

Marcos Ronquillo
Shareholder
Godwin Ronquillo PC

F. Geoffrey Samora
President, Advanced Medical Computing
Rev. Timothy Scully csc
Director, Institute for Educational Initiatives
Professor of Political Science
University of Notre Dame

Arthur R. Velasquez, Chair
President and CEO
Azteca Foods, Inc.

Peter Villegas
First Vice President–Senior Manager
JP Morgan Chase
JULY 2009 MARKED THE BEGINNING OF LARGE-SCALE RENOVATIONS to the Julian Samora Library. The project is designed to consolidate and improve spaces for processing, reference, and storage that are currently spread over three floors, two buildings, and multiple rooms. Several walls on the second floor of McKenna Hall were demolished to accommodate the expansion of the library. The renovated facility, scheduled to re-open in September, will feature a special collections library and archives facility to house, process, and improve access to its growing collection of primary-source materials and rare books.

Through this expansion, planned in close collaboration with the University’s Hesburgh Libraries, the library will be able to accept several promised gifts and actively pursue new collections, including multiple important primary-source collections in the Midwest identified by recent archival research initiatives.

With the combined strength of the Hesburgh Library’s Latino studies general collections materials and the Institute’s unique Latino studies special collections materials, Notre Dame will be home to the premier research collection on Latinos in the Midwest.

THE INSTITUTE IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE an exciting initiative with other Notre Dame departments and faculty through the identification of space for a proposed Notre Dame Center for Arts and Culture. Located in the Hansel Center at 1045 West Washington Street, the downtown South Bend center will allow the Institute to expand our arts and humanities programming by
fostering collaboration among the University, faculty and students from nearby universities, and art organizations from surrounding communities and beyond.

Several visual arts programs will find their home in the proposed new center, including a fine arts print studio, a visiting artist residency program, gallery space, and artist studio space for visiting artists, faculty, and students from Notre Dame and partnering institutions.

As the Institute continues to distinguish itself through various initiatives of its literary program, Letras Latinas, the center will provide much-needed space for a writer-in-residence program and will also host gatherings of Latino writers, publishers, and editors from around the country.

The opportunity to acquire and to renovate the West Washington property has been provided by the generosity, leadership, and commitment of dedicated alumni with the assistance of the South Bend Heritage Foundation, Inc., and the City of South Bend.
Border crossing is becoming a world phenomenon. Can my positive experience of the mestizo reality that emerges out of a life of crossing borders have something of value to offer the globalized village?

—Virgilio Elizondo

TOGETHER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY
and the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts at Notre Dame, Harvard University, and l’Institut Catholique de Paris, the Institute cosponsored an international gathering on mestizaje in October, 2008, in Paris, France, led by Rev. Virgilio Elizondo. The purpose of the conference was to gather an international group of academics to explore the contributions of Christian theology to the many cultural and religious challenges posed by globalization. In addition to scholars from Notre Dame, participants came from around the world from institutions such as Brown and Harvard Universities, l’Institut Catholique de Paris, the University of Freiburg in Germany, the Universidad Pontificia Comillas in Spain, Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, and the Catholic University Leuven in Belgium.

Institute participants included Director Gil Cárdenas; Director of the Institute’s Center for Latino Spirituality and Culture Daniel Groody, specializing in spirituality; Institute Fellow Father Elizondo, in pastoral theology; Institute Fellow and Director of the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism Tim Matovina, in Church history; Matt Ashley and Gustavo Gutiérrez in systematic theology, John Cavadini in patristic theology, and Paul Kollman in missiology.

Events included working groups and small group discussions about unity of the Catholic Church and practice, globalizing the theological conversation, and collaboration and communal theology, as well as a pilgrimage to Chartres.
THE INSTITUTE FOR LATINO STUDIES ACTIVELY PURSUES OPPORTUNITIES for external funding, and has demonstrated success in procuring funds through private, corporate, and government grants. Individual giving validates and complements the support the University provides. Contributions allow the Institute additional opportunities to carry out its mission to promote understanding and appreciation of the social, cultural, and religious life of US Latinos through advancing research, expanding knowledge, and strengthening community.

Additionally, the Institute is proud to be a part of the Spirit of Notre Dame, the most comprehensive fundraising campaign ever undertaken by the University and the largest development effort in the history of Catholic higher education. The drive aims to position the University more prominently among the nation’s leading research institutions, while strengthening and affirming its core values: commitment to the Catholic intellectual life and social teachings, to undergraduate education, and to thriving residential communities.

Recognizing the growth and strength of Latinos in communities across the nation as well as in the Catholic Church, Notre Dame has made a commitment to Latinos through the inception and continued support of the Institute for Latino Studies.

If you would like to make a contribution please contact the Institute at 1-866-460-5586 or the Notre Dame Development Office, 1100 Grace Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, telephone (574) 631-7164.

*Hispanic Magazine* has ranked the University of Notre Dame 16th on its 2009 list of “Top 25 Colleges for Hispanics, the seventh year the University has made the list since its debut in 1999, the same year that the Institute was founded. See [http://al.nd.edu/about-arts-and-letters/news/magazine-ranks-nd-among-top-25-colleges-for-hispanics](http://al.nd.edu/about-arts-and-letters/news/magazine-ranks-nd-among-top-25-colleges-for-hispanics) for more information about the Institute’s contribution to the ranking.
Horizons 2009 Anniversary Issue

Contents

Letter from Father Jenkins, page 1

Letter from the Director, page 2

History of Latino Students at Notre Dame, pages 4–5

Highlights of the First Ten Years, pages 5–16

The Legacy of Julian Samora, pages 6–9

Bringing the Institute to Notre Dame, pages 10–14

A Personal Reflection, pages 15–16

ILS Year in Review, pages 18–21

IUPLR Happenings, page 22

ILS Advisory Council, page 23

Library Renovations and New Center, pages 24–25

Theology of Mestizaje in Paris, pages 26–27

Giving to the Institute, page 28