



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

SPRING 2010 NEWSLETTER

Volume 46, Number 1

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2010 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

President: Mary Kay Vaughn
Vice President: Cynthia Radding
Past President: Jeffrey Lesser
Executive Secretary: Jerry Dávila

Elected Members:

Georgette Dorn (2009-2010)
Erick Langer (2009-2010)
Chris Boyer (2010-2011)
Heidi Tinsman (2010-2011)

Ex-Officio Members:

HAHR Editors:

George Reid Andrews
Alejandro de la Fuente
Lara Putnam

The Americas Editor:

Eric Zolov

H-Latam Editors:

Michael Innis-Jiménez
Dennis Hidalgo
Fritz Schwaller

Standing Committees

2011 Program Committee:

Nancy Applebaum, Chair
Peter Beattie
Rachel O'Toole

Nominating Committee:

Susan Dean-Smith, Chair
Bryan McCann
Tom Klubock

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Rachel O'Toole, Chair
Adam Warren, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

Steven Hackel, Chair
Mario Alberto Magana Mancillas,
Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

Marshall Eakin, Chair
Barbara Sommer, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Juan C. Santamarina, Chair
Eric Duke, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Virginia Garrard-Burnett, Chair
Laura Matthew, Secretary

Chile-Río de la Plata Studies

Adriana Brodsky, Chair
Bridget Chesterton, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

Karen Graubart, Chair
Michael Francis, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Hayley Froyland, Chair
Marcela Echeverri, Secretary

Mexican Studies

Jocelyn Olcott, Chair
Rick López, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Marc Becker, Chair
Elizabeth Hutchinson, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MARY KAY VAUGHAN

Greetings to all! I am very sorry that a broken leg kept me from enjoying the CLAH/AHA meetings in San Diego. I join all of you who were there in thanking the Program Committee chaired by Bianca Premo and all panel participants from the wonderful and largest ever CLAH program of 47 panels. I also want to recognize the hard work of our prize committee members and congratulate the very deserving prizewinners whose innovative scholarship is a model for us all. I wish I could have been among those of you who heard CLAH Service Award winner Friedrich Katz' memorable address or John Coatsworth's moving tribute to him for his remarkable record of scholarship and teaching.



One of the outstanding aspects of the San Diego program was the growing participation of graduate students, who also represent an increasing portion of CLAH membership and, as Jerry Dávila notes in his report, serve to tilt our gender balance toward equity (fully 50 percent of graduate student members are women). For sometime now the CLAH General Committee has prioritized graduate student incorporation into the profession. We have shown our commitment through the granting of more Scobie pre-doctoral dissertation awards at a higher stipend, through reduced membership rates and luncheon fees, and through panels we have organized at the annual meetings. I am pleased to report that this year's panel on turning the dissertation into a book was very widely attended, and not only by Latin Americanists but a broader AHA membership. We shall continue to organize such useful panels in the future and look forward to receiving your suggestions for them.

The priority for presidential panels for the Boston meetings was mandated by membership in the fall of 2009. From the call for papers we issued in January, we were able to craft and submit proposals for three exciting panels on diversity in family and affective formations in Latin American history from the pre-colonial period to the present and an interesting roundtable on teaching about and with Latin American immigrants in the United States. We thank our program committee chair Nancy Appelbaum and members Peter Beattie and Rachel O'Toole for facilitating these and so many other submissions from members for the Boston meetings.

If historian Marc Bloch argued that the law confirms existing practice, sometimes the law needs to be updated to recognize that practice. Thus, the General Committee at San Diego authorized the Executive Committee to come forward with a proposal for updating the CLAH Constitution and Bylaws to reflect our current practices, some of which are the result of our increasing use of electronic communications. Our intention in the revisions is to offer the clearest guidance possible to the general committee and the regional and thematic committees for their work. We shall have a proposal to the GC by early summer.

We all want to thank Jerry Dávila for keeping our finances on an even keel despite the recession's hopefully temporary toll on our endowment. As Jerry indicates in his report, our conservative financial planning has not only helped us withstand the recession but also helps ensure our future solidity and growth. While revenue from the endowment for prizes will decrease in coming years, this is offset by growth in membership, by the way members have sustained their gift-giving despite the economic downturn, and by cost-saving measures introduced by the Secretariat with the approval of the GC. We are grateful for the tremendous generosity of our membership, which has helped us stay financially strong and remain focused on the CLAH's mission. We are pleased by the strong positive response to our transition to the distribution of the program electronically and at the meeting, rather than by mail, a change that brought us considerable savings.

Enjoy your spring and summer!

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JERRY DÁVILA

I am pleased to report that CLAH is weathering the recession, and its impacts on our university budgets, well. This is the result of the strong support by CLAH's growing membership and the careful management of expenses by CLAH presidents and the General Committee. That said, the CLAH has not been unscathed by the broader economic environment: our endowment's performance has reflected the overall performance of the stock market, in both its 2007 peak and its lows in early 2009. This Spring's Executive Secretary report looks closely at the state of the CLAH's finances.



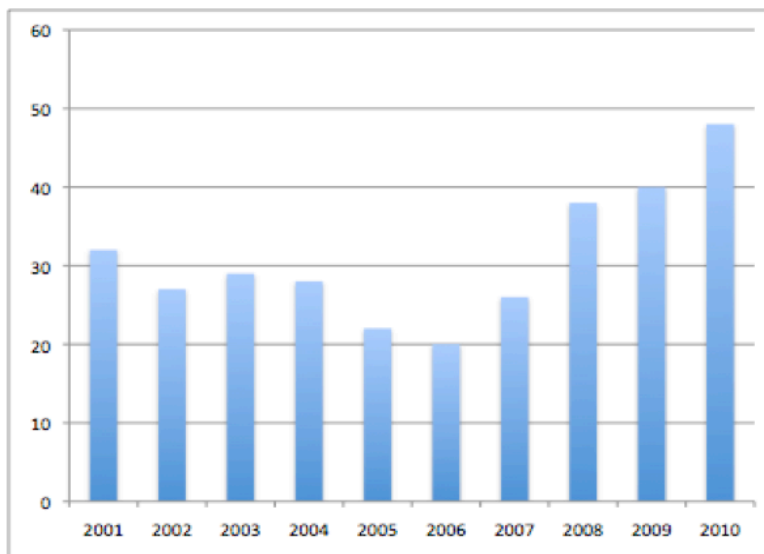
First, the bad news: the CLAH endowment's market value peaked in 2007 at \$423,742, and finished the 2009 fiscal year with a value of \$347,274.

The endowment generates cash that supports the CLAH's prizes and awards (which are also supported by gifts from CLAH members to the Annual Fund, and by member dues). The CLAH's practice is to annually draw 4% of the endowment's three-year average market value to support the prize payments. (This is a conservative approach: typically universities and non-profit organizations draw 5%). As you can see from the table below, from 2007 through 2009, this has meant that the endowment has generated about \$15,000 per year for the prizes. Beginning this year, as that peak market year in 2007 falls out of the average, the endowment will generate about \$14,000. This will continue to be the case for the coming years, until the market returns to 2007 levels.

ENDOWMENT: ROLLING AVERAGE

| YEAR | MMA | MANAGED | TOTAL | AVERAGE | 4% DRAW |
|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 9/30/06 | \$65,299.00 | \$291,355.00 | \$356,654.00 | | |
| 9/30/07 | \$73,873.00 | \$349,868.00 | \$423,742.00 | | |
| 9/30/08 | \$69,873.00 | \$281,395.00 | \$351,268.00 | \$377,221.33 | \$15,088.85 |
| 9/30/09 | \$69,998.00 | \$277,276.00 | \$347,274.00 | \$374,094.67 | \$14,963.79 |

Now, the good news: CLAH membership and the CLAH annual meeting have been growing year-on-year. The graph below shows the steady increase in the number of CLAH sessions.



Number of panels appearing in the CLAH Program

The growth in the program is matched by a growth in the overall membership of the organization. Since 2007, membership in the CLAH has grown by 16%. There are two interesting details to this increase: first, it is driven by growing student membership, which increased 30% over the period. Second, it is helping drive a growing demographic shift in CLAH membership toward greater gender balance. Women comprise 25% of emeritus and lifetime members, 41% of professional members, and 50% of student members. Both of these trends reflect well upon the future vitality of the organization.

Almost half of the CLAH's expenses are paid through member dues, and happily, the rate of dues payment and member renewal -- and, significantly, the rate of gift giving to the CLAH -- has remained unchanged in the past two years, despite the austerity many of us face.

It is because of the growth in our membership, and the commitment of CLAH members to our organization in staying current in dues as well as their generosity in gifts to the CLAH, that we have remained economically stable in the current environment. As you can see from the review of expenses for 2009 and the budget for 2010 below, it is the strength member support through dues and gifts that helps us absorb the decrease in revenue from the endowment.

On the other side of this equation, of course, are CLAH's expenses. We are helped by the decrease in costs associated with printing and mailing facilitated by the transition to electronic communications. By reading this newsletter online, you help CLAH save nearly \$5,000 per year. Distribution of the CLAH program at the annual meeting (and available online) saves another \$1,000. In turn, these savings have helped us bear the higher costs associated with larger annual meetings, which are by far our most expensive venture. The CLAH subsidizes luncheon tickets, covers the catering for the cocktail reception and purchases space in the AHA Program for all CLAH events. The larger our meeting, the higher these expenses become. Again, this is a sign of the vitality of the organization.

Finally, the CLAH has maintained a budget surplus in 2009 and we hope to do the same again in 2010. The General Committee has elected to apply these surpluses (\$6,000 in 2009) to building the CLAH's cash reserve, held in a TIAA-CREF Money Market account listed in the endowment table above. The goal the General Committee has set is to build a cash reserve of \$100,000, which is the equivalent of two years' operating expenses. While we are weathering the current environment well, this cash reserve protects our organization from the impact of potentially worse economic conditions in the future.

Two years into the recession, the economic health of the CLAH is good. This vibrancy is entirely the product of member support, which has helped us to be strong during the recession and to prepare for the future. Beyond financial support, our members contribute to interesting programs for the annual meeting, do the work of reading books and articles for prizes, and make the contributions that appear in this newsletter. As Executive Secretary, I am awed by the commitment of our colleagues to our organization.

The tables on the next page show the CLAH's income and expenses for FY 2009 (November 1, 2008-October 31, 2009) and also show the budget for FY 2010 that was discussed and approved by the General Committee in January.

CLAH FY 2009 (11/1/08-10/31/09) INCOME AND EXPENSES

| Income | | Expenses | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Luncheon Tickets | 3,630 | Prize Payments (with DSA) | 18,528 |
| Dues - Emeritus | 1,075 | Cocktail, 2009 | 4,164 |
| Dues - Institutional | 520 | Luncheon, 2009* | 6,539 |
| Dues - Lifetime | 700 | AHA Program Printing | 4,500 |
| Dues - Professional | 17,480 | Travel 2009 Meeting | 1,933 |
| Dues - Student | 1,545 | Travel 2010 Meeting | 806 |
| Endowment Dividends | 8,242 | UNC Charlotte Subvention | 5,000 |
| Endowment Drawdown | 15,089 | Accounting/Tax Prep | 3,170 |
| Gifts: | | Bank Charges | 1,339 |
| | | Fall and Spring Mailing | 258 |
| | Cabrera | 40 | Web Services |
| | CLAH | 447 | Office Supplies |
| | Dean | 560 | Postage |
| | Hanke | 110 | Endowment Deposit |
| | Melville | 3 | |
| | Mexico | 3,270 | |
| Total Gifts: | 4,430 | Journal Payments: | |
| Journals - Income: | | | |
| | Americas | 1,934 | Americas |
| | HAHR | 4,267 | HAHR |
| | JLAS | 1,272 | JLAS |
| | Luso-Braz | 450 | Luso-Braz |
| Total Journals - Income | 7,924 | Total Journals Payments | 7,391 |
| Total Income: | 60,635 | Total Expenses: | 60,635 |

*Excludes \$2,000 pre-payment during previous FY.

CLAH FY 2010 BUDGET

| Projected Income | | Projected Expenses | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dues: | 22,000 | Prize Payments (with DSA) | 17,500 |
| Journals, Income: | 8,000 | CLAH Luncheon 2010 | 6,200 |
| Dividends: | 7,000 | CLAH Cocktail Party 2010 | 3,400 |
| Endowment: | 14,964 | Travel 2010 CLAH Meeting | 1,500 |
| Gifts: | 2,000 | Travel 2011 AHA Preparation | 1,000 |
| Misc.: | 650 | AHA Program Printing | 2,000 |
| Luncheon: | 3,300 | CLAH Mailings, 2010 | 200 |
| | | Program Printing | 400 |
| | | Postage | 400 |
| | | Journal Payments | 7,500 |
| | | Office Supplies | 200 |
| | | Accounting/Tax Prep | 3,000 |
| | | Bank Charges (CC Processing) | 1,400 |
| | | UNC Charlotte Subvention | 5,000 |
| | | Building of Cash Reserve | 8,214 |
| Total projected income | \$57,914 | Total Projected Expenses | \$57,914 |

III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Draft Minutes of the CLAH General Committee, January 7, 2010, Manchester Hyatt Hotel, San Diego (subject to correction, amendment and approval by the General Committee at its next meeting, in January 2011):

1. Call to order and roll call of voting members of the General Committee

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 pm by Vice President Cynthia Radding, presiding. She welcomed everyone, explained that President Mary Kay Vaughan is absent because she had an accident and broke her leg.

Members present: Past President Jeffrey Lesser, Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila, Elected Members Georgette Dorn, Eric Langer, Ben Vinson III, Eric Zolov (*Americas* Editor), Lara Putnam (*HAHR* Editor).

Members absent: Christine Hunenfeldt; George Reid Andrews and Alejandro de La Fuente (*HAHR* Editors); Dennis Hidalgo, Michael Innis-Jimenez and John Schwaller (H-Latam Editors).

Also in attendance: Bianca Premo (2010 Program Committee Chair, Uri Rosenheck, Rafael Ioris, Glenn Goodman, Jurgen Buchenau, Gregory Crider, Jovita Baber (Colonial Studies Committee Chair), Gabriel Martinez-Serna, Jolie Olcott (Mexican Studies Committee Secretary); Rachel O'Toole (Andean Studies Committee Secretary), Lina del Castillo, Sarah Levy.

2. Approval of minutes of the meeting in New York City, January 2, 2008

The minutes of the General Committee meeting held January 2, 2009 in New York City were presented by Jerry Dávila. The minutes had been distributed separately and had appeared in draft form in the CLAH Spring 2009 Newsletter. The minutes were approved as distributed.

3. Approval of Fall 2008 Election results and prize committee appointments

The results of balloting by CLAH members for two new members of the Program Committee and secretaries of the Regional and Thematic Committees were presented to the General Committee and unanimously approved. The approved members-elect are:

General Committee (two year term): Chris Boyer and Heidi Tinsman

Regional/Thematic Committee:

Andean Studies Committee: Adam Warren
 Borderlands/Frontiers Studies Committee: Mario Alberto Magana Mancillas
 Brazilian Studies Committee: Barbara Sommer
 Caribbean Studies Committee: Eric Duke
 Central American Studies Committee: Laura Matthew
 Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee: Bridget Chesterton
 Colonial Studies Committee: Michael Francis
 Gran Colombia Studies Committee: Marcela Echeverri
 Mexican Studies Committee: Rick Lopez
 Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Elizabeth Hutchison

2010 Standing Committees:

Nominating Committee: Susan Deans Smith (Chair), Bryan McCann, Tom Klubock

Program Committee: Nancy Appelbaum (Chair), Peter Beattie, Rachel O'Toole

2010 Prize Committees:

CLAH Prize: Margaret Power (Chair), Herman Bennett, Richard Salvucci

Robertson Prize: David Cahill (Chair), Pamela Voekel, Pablo Silva

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Brodwyn Fisher (Chair), Rebecca Earle, Cynthia Milton

Tibesar Prize: Ann Blum (Chair), Yanna Yannakakis, Stephanie Bower

Elinor Melville Prize: Susan Deeds (Chair, 2010), Gregory Cushman (2010-2011)

Shawn Miller (2010-2012)

Lydia Cabrera Award: Jane Landers (Chair, 2010), Chris Schmidt Nowara (2010-2011)

Joseph Dorsey (2010-2012)

Mexico Prize: Susan Kellog (Chair), Kevin Gosner, Ramona Falcón

Hanke Award: Suzanne Austin (Chair), Juliana Barr, Diego Armus

Distinguished Service Award: Stuart Schwartz (Chair), Louis Perez, Nancy Van Deusen

Scobie Award: James Green (Chair), Marie Francois, Marixa Lasso

4. Report of the Program Committee

2010 Program Committee Chair reported on her second year of work with the Program Committee, since the position of Chair now serves on a two-year rotation, one year as a member of the committee, followed by one year as chair. Premo reported that the Call for Proposals process is now fully linked up with the AHA online submissions system. For the 2010 Annual Meeting, the Program Committee received a record number of panels, and in part owing to the new process of having all sessions get proposed to the AHA, the program also had a record number of joint AHA panels.

Of the 44 sessions approved by the Program Committee, 4 were panels that the committee constituted out of individual paper submissions. On the program, 35 sessions were joint with the AHA, and 12 were solo CLAH sessions.

Premo said the Program Committee particularly welcomed panels that crossed regions and time periods, and that twelve of the submissions were mixed across regions. In terms of the topics of panels, studies of the 20th Century were dominant, and there were 8 panels on colonial topics. Premo kept records of her correspondence over the year, and built a timeline of work on the committee to pass on to 2011 Program Chair Nancy Appelbaum. Premo noted the challenges presented by communication between the CLAH and the AHA, which place the CLAH Program Committee in a position of having to chase after information from session organizers who have submitted to both CFPs. She noted that session organizers received 8 messages from the CLAH Program Committee in order to give guidance or seek information. In addition, the work of the CLAH Program Committee is to a degree redundant, as it is ranking panels that are simultaneously being ranked by the AHA. Erick Langer offered from his experience as Program Chair that what improved communications with the AHA was seeking to work directly with the AHA program committee. Jeffrey Lesser pointed to the need to help the Program Committee work more efficiently, as this is one of the most important jobs in the CLAH and one that must not result in burnout for the Chair. Ben Vinson noted that this year, CLAH member David Garrett is serving on the AHA Program Committee.

Bianca Premo proposed a revision to the CFP to require that participant submit no more than one proposal. The proposed language revision was approved unanimously. Rule 2 of the CFP now reads: "No person may submit more than one proposal to the CLAH Program or present more than one paper."

5. Discussion of constitution and bylaws

On the recommendation of Cynthia Radding, the General Committee agreed that the Executive Committee should review and propose revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws. These revisions fall broadly into two categories:

-Updating language on procedures and deadlines, to insure that the constitution and bylaws reflect current needs and practices, e.g. the shift from mail to electronic communications.

-Assessing the clarity of the Constitutional guidelines and procedures on the consideration of political questions by the CLAH and its Regional and Thematic Committees.

The General Committee agreed that the Executive Committee would, over the course of the year, develop and submit a proposal for the revision of the Constitution and Bylaws which would be circulated in advance of the next General Committee meeting, for discussion, amendment and possible ratification at the meeting in Boston.

In this discussion, Cynthia Radding thanked President Mary Kay Vaughan for her careful work in shepherding the organization through the challenges presented by the proposed boycott of the hotel where CLAH events were scheduled in San Diego, and in addressing the proposal for a letter of protest for the political persecution of the director of the Honduras Institute for History and Anthropology following that country's coup. Jeffrey Lesser added that the consideration of these questions by the Executive Committee, through consultation with the General Committee, and the careful study of these questions and their implications for the organization and its membership by President Vaughan, were indications of the organization working well. CLAH Member Jocelyn Olcott inquired whether the matter should have been brought to the full membership. Lesser responded that the CLAH's officers followed the consultative flow expressed by the Constitution, and that the officers played their representative role as elected leadership.

Radding opened the floor for discussion of the handling of the question of the hotel boycott, which led to a broad discussion about the relationship with the AHA. This discussion recognized that the CLAH is dependent upon the AHA for space for its meeting, and does not have a choice for hotels, etc. The advantages (cost, connection to the AHA meeting, ties to the job search environment, reduction in CLAH administrative needs) and disadvantages (limited say over amount of space, location of the meeting, decision-making by the lead organization) were mentioned. Lesser invited members to think broadly over the year about what it would mean for the CLAH to hold its own meeting. Dávila noted that one element would be the substantial expansion of CLAH administration, likely including the hiring of a full-time administrator/planner, would be necessary for the CLAH to absorb the additional work of running its own meeting at its own location.

6. Report of the Secretariat

Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila reported that the Secretariat had completed the process of updating the pattern of member communications, taking advantage of electronic media to reduce cost and paper waste while allowing for quicker communication between the organization and the membership. The CLAH Program was posted to the website, and copies were distributed at the meeting, and in addition, the full schedule of CLAH events appeared in the AHA Program. The new website provides the Secretariat with the ability to make continuous updates in-house.

Dávila mentioned that in another year, the General Committee would approve a call for proposals to host the Secretariat, since the tenure of the Secretariat at UNC Charlotte would end in July 2012. He asked the members present to consider potential host institutions and to invite interested members to contact him.

The General Committee then reviewed the state of CLAH finances and its endowment within the context of the recession. Dávila explained that the CLAH has weathered the downturn well, and that CLAH members have continued paying dues, making gifts for the prizes, and using the journal subscription service at a constant rate. The endowment has recovered from its steepest losses over the course of the year, though one long-term impact of the market cycle is that the CLAH will draw

less revenue from the endowment in the coming years to support the prizes, and this means more of the cost of the prizes will be born from general revenue. This decrease reflects the practice of drawing 4% of the value of the endowment, based on a 3-year rolling average. This average included, in 2009, the high marked valuation of the endowment in 2007. As that year exits the rolling average this year, the draw from the endowment will decrease by \$1,000 per year.

Dávila presented and the General Committee reviewed income and expenses for 2009, and unanimously approved the proposed budget for 2010.

7. Old Business

Distinguished Service Award

The General Committee considered the proposal by Ann Twinam to increase the number of Distinguished Service Awards given, from one to two, or potentially more. The members present discussed several options for doing this, including the possibility of increasing the number of awards with the current value of their stipend, and agreed that this decision should be governed by the same principle applied to other prizes: that members raise \$10,000 for the endowment to support the prize. The members also discussed dividing the current value of the prize to issue more awards.

The General Committee then looked at broader implications of the increase: would it lengthen the luncheon? Who would give the luncheon address? What would be the costs of sponsoring the travel of additional recipients, as is current practice? Would it diminish the award? The General Committee's consensus was that increasing the number of Distinguished Service Awards would put pressure on multiplying other prizes, such as the Bolton-Johnson, which receives many submissions.

The General Committee voted not to increase the number of Distinguished Service Awards, with all present in favor, and one abstention.

Support for Graduate Students

The General Committee discussed ways of increasing support for the work of graduate students. Members reviewed recent steps in this area, which included increasing to five the number of Scobie Awards, and increasing the value of the awards from \$1,000 to \$1,500; subsidizing the cost of the luncheon; and holding a Presidential Session on the topic of revising a dissertation into a book. As new ideas were discussed, members recognized that current CLAH revenue is fully committed, so new measures must be cost neutral. Suggestions presented in the discussion included creating a prize for best graduate student paper presented at the Annual Meeting. The members agreed to table the discussion, and revisit it at the next meeting, and using the newsletter to invite suggestions.

[Because of a prior commitment, Vice President Cynthia Radding departed at the end of this discussion, and asked Past President Jeffrey Lesser to preside over the balance of the meeting].

Support for Latin American Scholars to Attend the Meeting

Noting again that current CLAH revenue is fully committed, so new measures must be cost neutral, members discussed ways of finding support for Latin American participants in the program to attend the meeting. The General Committee agreed that the existence of an AHA fund to facilitate international scholar participation should be made clear in the Call for Proposals, and that the Program Committee should encourage session organizers to seek such funding for panelists from Latin America.

8. New Business

Proposal to include online dues payment for the SHA/LACS

Given that the meeting was over time, Dávila proposed continuing this discussion over email.

Discussion of proposal for funding the AHA Fagg Prize

The General Committee broadly considered the implications of the invitation to fund the AHA Fagg Prize in Iberian and Latin American History. Members agreed that the \$50,000 costs of endowing the prize was out of scale with CLAH operations, that the funding would need to come from the membership, but that the amount requested was prohibitive. Members discussed the question of whether the CLAH should fund an AHA prize, and asked hypothetically whether, if the CLAH experienced a \$50,000 windfall, this prize would rank as a priority for the organization. Would this dilute the Bolton-Johnson Prize?

On the other hand, members recognized that this would help compel the AHA to think about Latin America. One idea raised was to modify the Bolton-Johnson Prize into an AHA prize or a CLAH/AHA Prize.

The General Committee agreed that the Executive Committee should look further at the implications of the prize, and report back to the General Committee, noting that there was interest in an AHA prize that represents Latin America, but that there were broad differences of opinion about what such a prize might look like, as well as the question of raising the money. Suggestions included finding out what Iberianists made of the prize, considering the question of naming, and looking at it as a potentially colonial-centered or transnational prize.

Meeting was adjourned at 7:30.

Faithfully submitted,
Jerry Dávila
Executive Secretary

IV. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Andean Studies Committee Meeting Report, 9 January 2010, San Diego

The Andean Studies Committee chaired by Kimberly Gauderman (University of New Mexico) and Rachel Sarah O'Toole (University of California, Irvine) organized a roundtable on "The Future of the Andean Past" on Saturday, January 9, at the CLAH meetings in San Diego. Assisted by Chad Black (University of Tennessee), participants including Jeremy Mumford (University of Mississippi who could not attend) and Erick Langer (Georgetown University) posted short pieces at andeanstudies.wordpress.com.

Chad Black began the discussion with observations on how ethnohistorical methodologies have left an indelible mark on the Andean colonial and modern eras. Black examined the last twenty to twenty-five years of article publication in general Latin American journals regarding the Andes to find an emphasis on the study of indigenous people. He suggested that the approaches, rich in the exploration of kinship and resistance, could use more methodological engagement with the Spanish institutions that created the records we employ and he called for more work on Spanish people who were not record producers and mixed-descent people.

Erick Langer reminded us of the indigenous character and incredible variety of ecological zones that define the Andes. For Peru, these characteristics lead to a reflection of why Sendero Luminoso emerged and why peasants/indigenous people were not integrated into the nation state as opposed

to Bolivia and the presidency of Evo Morales that can be partly explained because of an integration of peasants into the nation state. Our task remains to understand how indigenous people understood their realities. Historians such as Silvia Rivera Cusicanqui, Forrest Hylton, and Laura Gotkowitz have pushed us to understand how indigenous movements worked and their alternative discourses regarding laws.

A lively discussion ensued with Christine Hunefeldt asking us to ponder where the Andean past began and ended as well as what constituted the geographical boundaries of our field. Erin O'Conner urged us to question which boundaries were meaningful versus which ones were imposed binaries. Gabriela Ramos questioned what we meant by the failure of state or whether the idea of the state served colonial historians. José de la Puente Luna wondered if, in the colonial period, we need to be conscious of the distinction between employing the state as an analytical tool and researching how people experienced the state. As the Andeanists continued to discuss, Chad Black closed the session urging us all to post on the blog: AndeanStudies.wordpress.com.

- Rachel Sarah O'Toole, University of California, Irvine

Brazilian Studies Committee Meeting, San Diego, California, January 2010

Committee Chair Judy Bieber organized a panel of graduate students engaged in research on Brazilian history.

Patricia Acerbi (University of Maryland) spoke about her research in a presentation entitled, "From Ganhadores to Ambulantes: Slave Legacies, Modernity, and Street Commerce in Rio de Janeiro, 1880-1920 ". She discussed street commerce in Rio de Janeiro during the transition from slavery to freedom into the early post-abolition period. Street vending, a central economic activity of urban slave society performed by enslaved and free street workers known as *ganahdores*, became a strategy of subsistence among many urban poor after the abolition of slavery. In the first instance, the paper addresses the challenges that street vendors experienced in the shift to free labor, illuminating a host of issues that are central to understanding the ruptures and continuities in Brazilian society in this crucial transitional moment.

Sarah Kernan (University of Florida) presented a paper, "'The hitherto distracted province: The Cabanagem and the Brazilian Regency' ". According to Kernan, scholars of Brazil have mostly concluded that the Cabanagem was an elite political squabble that quickly descended into race warfare. This oversimplification denies the *cabanos* (as the rebels were known) any real analysis of their motivations and lived experiences. Many scholars continue to treat the Cabanagem in isolation, with little concern for how the regional rebellion influenced national politics, and how national pressures reshaped local power relations. She follows Bethell and Carvalho's assertion that the Regency and the liberal reforms of the 1830s challenged Brazilian national unity. Yet, she shifts the focus from Rio to the provinces and argues that contestations over the nation and the meaning of national identity occurred at the provincial level and in turn influenced policy decisions and politics at the national level. By shifting the analytical focus from the Rio to the provinces she hopes to re-center the Cabanagem as a watershed moment not only in Amazonia, but also within the larger process of nation building in Brazil. Long obscured as either a secessionist struggle, or a race war, she argues that the Cabanagem represents a moment of shifting negotiations of power.

Teresa Cribelli (Johns Hopkins University) spoke about the "swift and powerful" wheels of the street trolley and railroad and how they were welcomed in the city and province of Rio de Janeiro in the 1850s. What was at first perceived as a triumphant marker of progress quickly came to represent dangerous changes to the social order. Rio's first railways gave rise to new opportunities for chance encounters in passenger cars, stations, and on the street; these undermined established social

realities and engendered impassioned and anonymous complaints in the *Jornal do Commercio*. The same passengers who had called for the progress of the locomotive bristled at the new authority given to railway workers; the ensuing conflicts between employees and passengers revealed emerging tensions about class, race, and gender. Anxiety about the unsupervised exchanges between men and women at train stations came to the fore as fathers complained that street trolleys eroded paternal authority. Her paper demonstrated that for residents in Rio of the Second Empire, technological change was a two-way street; for many it brought mechanical progress at the expense of social order.

Justin Barber (University of New Mexico) opened his presentation by identifying the tendency among historians who study racial thought in nineteenth-century Brazil to conflate the works of Nina Rodrigues and Euclides da Cunha. Positioning himself in opposition to the work of Thomas Skidmore and others, Barber argued that Nina Rodrigues' degenerative theories on miscegenation, while accepted by his academic contemporaries, were in fact antithetical to those presented in Euclides' seminal *Os Sertões*. Tracing an intellectual genealogy of these two scholars, Barber demonstrated that Rodrigues' characterization of the *mestiço's* physiology as monstrously degenerative stemmed from his reliance upon Herbert Spencer's unified theory of Evolution. By contrast, Euclides created his own unified theory, drawing from the works of Auguste Comte, Henry Buckle, Herbert Maudsley, and Ludwig Gumplowicz to construct the Brazilian *mestiço*, best represented by the "*pardo*" community of Canudos, as the ultimate embodiment of Brazilian progress. Hence, Barber concluded that, for Euclides, the First Republic's razing of Canudos in 1897 was an instance of an illegitimate state—based as it was on imported European ideologies—regressing the nation as a whole through its destruction of this singular instantiation of an inherently Brazilian progress.

-Marshall C. Eakin, Vanderbilt University

Central American Studies Committee Meeting January 8, 2010, San Diego, CA

In a year that kicks off many bicentennials of independence across Latin America, the Central American Studies Committee gathered five scholars to consider how Central American experiences of the independence era fit (or fail to fit) in regional, national, and local narratives.

Timothy Hawkins of Indiana State University suggested that Central American independence provides a useful case study precisely because it lacks larger-than-life figures like Bolívar and Hidalgo. Outright fights for independence represented only one of many responses to the imperial crisis in Latin America -- one that gets most of the press because such figures and fights are so dramatic. But arguably, the confusion and the moderation seen in Central America is what a majority of colonies experienced. Salvadoran and Nicaraguan uprisings between 1810 and 1812 were successfully suppressed by urban elites who tended towards political solutions that reformed the empire rather than outright rebellion. The rapid transformations of the region between 1821 and 1823, Hawkins argued, represented a political reorganization that was for the most part unthinkable ten years earlier.

Stacey Schwartzkopf of Arizona State University focused on the role of indigenous people during this period. While Indian rebellions such as the Totonicapan revolt of 1821 have often been analyzed in relation to independence writ large, they can also be analyzed as particular responses to specific policies. Class and status divisions, changes in access to land, and shifting local alliances led to a great diversity of indigenous reactions to the changing political landscape. While extolling the careful attention to local dynamics exemplified in recent work by Aaron Pollack, Jorge Gonzales, Alvin Dunn, and René Reeves, Schwartzkopf noted the need to go beyond the largely

Maya peoples of Guatemala and to explore similar questions in other parts of Central America, and to take into account indigenous people's relationships with other social groups such as ladinos/castas.

Justin Wolfe of Tulane University shifted the discussion geographically to Nicaragua and temporally to the post-independence years. He described the pardo militias of the barrio San Felipe in León, who acted as a buffer between Spaniards and indigenous communities in the pre-independence period, remained loyal to the Crown and received land for their services, and by the 1830s had become the city's leading Liberal intellectuals, doctors, teachers, and lawyers. Their history, he said, indicates the importance of considering the immediate effects of independence as well as its causes. Wolfe also noted the thin nature of the historiography of 19th-century Nicaragua particularly insofar as the Liberal party is concerned, as well as the possibilities latent in the information preserved in political histories of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Sylvia Sellers-García of the University of Cincinnati focused on the disruption of communication systems in the 1820s and '30s, suggesting that this raises important questions for the independence period. What difference did it make that official communication between Central America and Mexico was cut in half during these years, while intra-regional communication seems to have increased? If official routes were compromised, what agents took their place? Did indigenous towns and clerics have their own means of communication? In particular, Sellers-García noted the potential link between communication routes and methods, their impact in either assisting or impeding independence, and the eventual imagining of new national boundaries based on communication patterns that were either blocked, fostered, or reconfigured.

Finally, Douglass Sullivan-Gonzales came full circle to suggest, in contrast to Hawkins, that the decade from 1810-1820 was crucial to independence. He noted a rising intolerance at the local level in places like Jalapa, where residents violently resisted intrusions by officials from urban centers of power in 1810. After independence, Liberal and Conservative historians would blame either conservative clerical mob-baiting or liberal heavy-handedness against a traditional peasantry for the violence. Sullivan-Gonzales suggests instead that historians explore how a perceived war of the elites may have involved strong multiethnic discourse at its roots. The implementation of new policies brought the threat of real change, forcing locals to make decisions about their own interests. These shifting attitudes and decisions are apparent in religious discourse, which was politically manipulated and grew increasingly strident in the decade preceding independence.

The meeting concluded with a lively discussion on treating Central America as a series of nations versus a single region (and how this problem can also be an advantage); the persistent challenge to build up a basic foundation for future work; and how to connect graduate students who are studying Central American topics with thematically-appropriate non-Central Americanists to regional specialists outside their home universities.

Colonial Studies Committee Meeting Report, 9 January 2010, San Diego

Chair: R. Jovita Baber, University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign

Secretary: Karen B. Graubart, University of Notre Dame

The Colonial Studies committee met before a standing-room-only crowd with a roundtable to discuss the future of the Atlantic History paradigm. Co-chair Jovita Baber, in her guidelines to panelists, had called for speakers to be "provocative" in evaluating "whether and how Atlantic World serves the research agendas of Latin Americanists."

Felipe Fernández-Armesto (University of Notre Dame) led off with a trinity of reasons why Atlantic History is an "insufficient" perspective from which to view Latin America, not least of which were the failure of "Atlantic" to describe a discrete unit, and the fact that everything said to have occurred within the Atlantic is likewise a global phenomenon. These, and the fact that an "Atlantic" paradigm originated in more global frameworks, have led Fernández-Armesto to believe that a hemispheric or global perspective enhances nearly anything illuminated by an Atlantic one.

In contrast, Hal Langfur (State University at Buffalo) argued for smaller or narrower units of analysis in his presentation of the meaning of a "pile of bones" in late colonial Brazil. His "Atlantic" reading of the bones, supposedly the remains of runaway slaves gnawed by Botocudo cannibals, revealed how international commercial interests reached into the Brazilian interior to formulate Crown policies. But Langfur juxtaposed two other readings, from the perspective of a local official and of the "cannibal" natives themselves, which ultimately turned the story upside down. While the Atlantic reading provided new meaning for his bones, it was also limited in its ability to understand them locally and contextually.

Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra (University of Texas, Austin) framed his comments with a provocative assault on John Elliott's Atlantic study, noting that, by leaving out the Caribbean, Elliott ended up comparing British borderlands in North America with the Spanish colonial core. This incommensurability led Elliott to reinscribe old nationalist narratives about difference. Like Langfur, he called for a return to the contingent and local over the hemispheric narrative.

Jane Mangan (Davidson College) spoke of the strange dislocation of the Pacific from Atlantic history, and used narratives about trade, migration and family histories -- commodities and families that crossed Atlantic and Pacific -- to demonstrate the necessity of linking the Andes back to Spanish and British Atlantics. But she also raised the question of whether expanding the definition of Atlantic too far might weaken that field, and ended with a call to bring Atlantic understandings to the (Pacific) Andes.

Cynthia Radding (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) took the audience to the "internal provinces" of 18th century New Spain, and to three Oceans: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian. She argued that the provincial areas, so distant both from metropole and from colonial capitals, were far from isolated and were part of transoceanic webs of knowledge that brought together scientific, agricultural and environmental practices that would ultimately be thought of as "European" knowledges. Like the others, she saw Atlantic history as one paradigm that must be set against others, and warned against placing work within the constraining boundaries of particular empires.

Robert DuPlessis (Swarthmore College) commented on the papers and, with good humor, noted that the ambivalent consensus of the panel was "keep it and used it but not alone." He also noted that Atlantic history might well be seen as part of the history of globalization as a process, and that none of the particular themes of Atlantic history seemed intrinsically Atlantic; thus the Atlantic might best be thought of as be a privileged place from which to examine globalization.

As might be imagined, all these complex presentations left little time for discussion on the program, which was largely (and happily) relegated to the hotel bar downstairs.

Mexican Studies Committee Meeting Report, 8 January 2010, San Diego

A certain amount of uncertainty attended this year's Mexican Studies Committee meeting even before it began. It appears that some years back, the committee got out of sync with the other CLAH committees, creating uncertainty about when elected officers were expected to take up their duties. Susie Porter, who had thought she had completed her term as chair last year, technically

should have served as chair this year. Having identified the problem, we've now resolved it by having Rick López (Amherst College), who was recently elected as committee secretary, and myself chair next year's meeting in Boston, and Rick will chair the following year in Chicago, which technically marks the culmination of his tenure as chair. Meanwhile, we were left without a secretary for this year's meeting, and Isaac Campos-Costero (University of Cincinnati) generously agreed to take minutes for this report.

The roundtable, "Mexican Necropolitics? Roundtable on Thinking, Writing, and Teaching about Violence," was to have included Gil Joseph (Yale University), Mary Kay Vaughan (University of Maryland, College Park), Pete Sigal (Duke University), Stephanie Smith (Ohio State University), Elaine Carey (St. John's University), and myself as chair. As most of you know, Mary Kay broke her leg in early January and was unable to attend the meetings, a severe disappointment since she had worked so hard as CLAH president this year. A family emergency prevented Gil from attending, and a snowstorm stranded Stephanie in Columbus, Ohio. Rick López agreed to step in at the last minute and give a short presentation to give us a better-rounded roundtable.

I opened with a description of the inspirations for the topic. At last year's committee meeting, Susie had organized a session on activism and ethical scholarship, which had brought us late in the session to a discussion of how we teach and write about the current wave of violence in Mexico. The topic seemed to hit a nerve and generated a heated discussion that was left unresolved when we ran out of time. As I spoke with other colleagues in our field, it seemed that this was a widely shared concern; the hope at this year's meeting was to create space for a fuller discussion of some of those issues. The question also seemed compelling due to the timeliness of questions about which bodies are deemed "disposable" — in the conceptualization of postcolonial scholars Achille Mbembe and Françoise Vergès — as collateral damage to a larger struggle. The forthcoming collection edited by Greg Grandin (NYU) and Gil Joseph, *Latin America's Century of Revolution*, argues for the importance of historicizing violence, which is often so commonplace that it is left unexamined. This roundtable and discussion sought to contribute to that process of historicization.

Elaine began the more substantive part of the roundtable, drawing from her current fascinating research on narcoviolence and narcoculture, although clearly informed by her earlier work on the 1968 Tlatelolco massacre. She highlighted the importance of recognizing that narcoviolence is not a new phenomenon but rather one that, for historical and political reasons, has recently pushed its way anew into a prominent space in the public consciousness. She then modeled how close readings of cultural sources — novels, narcocorridos, journalistic coverage, etc. — could be used effectively in both teaching and research to explore social performances of actors in narcoviolence and the ways we become complicit as the intended audience for these spectacles.

Pete spoke mainly from his experience teaching the undergraduate colonial history survey and, in particular, how he teaches about practices of human sacrifice. Rather than either simply avoiding the topic or indulging students' atavistic fascination with it, he leads students through close readings of the sacrifice rituals and their significations. In particular, the class considers the symbolic meanings of bodies and violence within the context of a fertility ritual performed in Tenochtitlán. Students then consider the relationships between ritual practices and social structures. Once they begin to examine the sacrifice rituals more closely, they begin to see parallels with other historical cases of violence, including not only the most proximate comparisons with Spanish colonization and the Inquisition but also more contemporary comparisons.

Rick discussed the impact of violence on his research in Guerrero. He observed that people often talked privately about the extent and the history of violence in the region but seemed to offer a more harmonious representation in public settings. Some people openly discussed their own participation in violence, and he found himself having to navigate carefully the fault lines of both past and ongoing violent confrontations. He described the spatialization of violence in Mexico,

with Mexico City and Ciudad Juárez, for example, each seeing each other as spaces of intense and unpredictable violence. In addressing the question of how we discuss violence in the classroom, especially when students display a particular fascination with narcoviolence or gang violence, Rick underscored the importance of placing it in a larger historical context, considering not only the circumstances that generate violence but also the ways it informs social dynamics more generally.

The discussion from the audience focused in part on how we define violence and what types of violence — particularly the violence of poverty or failed justice — merit further consideration. Most audience members seemed to agree that we should take a direct approach to violence in the classroom, allowing students themselves to wrestle with the very difficulty of how we discuss violence. A Middle East historian introduced the question of connections and comparisons between violence in that region and in Mexico. One participant pointed to Peter Andreas's observation that while states have shrunk, the apparatus of law enforcement has grown; this dynamic has fueled the escalation of violence. A Colombian participant indicated the importance of studying the historical relationships between violence and peace; others stressed the importance of considering the violence in Mexico in comparison to places like Colombia and Central America. Another audience member raised the question of how tabloids like *Alarma* provide a public service by covering violent episodes that other media ignore but also traffic in a form of pornographic violence by highlighting its more spectacular aspects. Several discussants explored questions of whether violence and death historically has occupied a particular cultural space in Mexico, with an uncommon degree of open discussion, humor, popular cultural representations, etc. — citing examples such as Day of the Dead celebrations, the popularity of Posada's woodcuts, and the current popularity of violence-focused tabloids. Several participants from Mexico or who have lived and worked in Mexico for many years, however, expressed concern that the violence has become noticeably more intense and more spectacular than in the past.

—Jocelyn Olcott, Duke University

Teaching Committee Roundtable, January 2010, San Diego: New approaches to teaching the Latin American history survey

The CLAH Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee round table for the January 2010 conference examined new approaches to teaching the Latin American History survey. The roundtable emerged out of a discussion on H-Latam about 'marketing' our courses to attract students. We asked panelists to talk not only about how they are 're-marketing' their courses but also how they are 're-imagining' how the surveys should be taught. As always, the Teaching Committee looked for innovative ways in which instructors are structuring their courses. In particular how effective are these new structures compared to traditional country-study approaches? What teaching materials (texts, books, readers, document collections, etc.) work best in these courses? What are the pitfalls of these new methods? How do instructors justify including certain countries and topics in these new approaches while leaving out other countries and topics?

Seth Meisel from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater began the conversation with a presentation of a project in which Latin American faculty at two University of Wisconsin campuses (Eau Claire and Whitewater) developed shared curricular resources for introduction to Latin American studies classes. Meisel discussed pedagogical and mechanical issues in sharing modules. Their goal is not to create the basis for an online class, but to create materials that other instructors can use as a basis for building their own classes. Audience members asked about possibility of external access to this collection, and debated the possibility of expanding the database into a broader project.

Joshua Rosenthal from Western Connecticut State University began his discussion with the pedagogical question of what he would like students to learn in his classes. This was not a question

he had seriously thought about when he first started teaching, and reflection on that issue led him to rethink how to structure his classes. In particular, it led to questions about how to make his classes relevant to students who might not otherwise have an interest in Latin America. In particular, he discussed his commodity course "From Salt to Cocaine" that he approached with the strategy of pretending to pander to student interests but then smack them with serious readings and discussions.

Sharon Bailey Glasco of Linfield College discussed challenges she faces in teaching the Latin American survey at a small liberal arts institution. In particular, she interrogated themes of modernity, and how to make Latin America relevant to her students.

After listening to three professors discuss their classroom strategies, we moved to three more brief presentations from people who have recently published books for use in the survey.

Erin O'Connor from Bridgewater State College began the second part of the discussion with a description of the forthcoming primary source reader *Documenting Latin America* that she has edited with Leo Garofalo. The reader emerged out of a common frustration at a lack of good primary source documents to use in the classroom, and an accompanying desire to move beyond secondary sources including textbooks, articles, and monographs. O'Connor emphasized that the availability of these new types of sources can strengthen our pedagogical approaches to the material.

Mark Wasserman of Rutgers University, the author of several textbooks including *Latin America and Its People* whose co-author Cheryl Martin was in the audience, described what he saw as the key factors necessary to write a successful text. It was important to write clearly, have a strong argument, focus on the most important topics, and to include information from everyday life. Wasserman said he aimed for a synthesis of the material rather than a comprehensive and encyclopedic text. This hopefully should keep the yawns to a minimum.

Finally, Leo Garofalo of Connecticut College presented another document reader *Afro-Latino Voices* that is structured to bring narratives of African-descendant people into classes on the early modern Ibero-Atlantic world. Garofalo described how this collection builds on, expands, and complements earlier publications that include African-descendant voices. This reader presents the narratives in the original Spanish or Portuguese language with English translations in an attempt to provide the students with a richer and broader experience.

After these initial brief and focused ideas, we opened the roundtable up to a broader and wide ranging discussion with the audience. As always, the result was a rich and thoughtful dialogue. One of the issues we debated was whether we should strive to make the Latin American survey accessible to students in the United States by emphasizing the role of the United States in this history, or whether we should look at Latin America on its own terms. Wasserman noted a move away from a focus in the surveys on United States-Latin American relations, and O'Connor emphasized that their reader sought to depict this history from the perspective of Latin America.

We plan to archive the presentations from this roundtable on the Teaching Committee website at http://clah.h-net.org/?page_id=264.

V. CLAH 2009 PRIZE AND AWARD RECIPIENTS

Bolton-Johnson Prize

The winner of the Bolton-Johnson Prize for the best book in English on any significant aspect of Latin American history is **Stuart Schwartz** for *All Can Be Saved: Religious Tolerance and Salvation in the Iberian Atlantic World* (Yale University Press, 2008).

Lydia Cabrera Award for Cuban Historical Studies

The Lydia Cabrera Prize for the best project proposal for the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868 was co-awarded to **Joanna Elrick** of Vanderbilt University, for the project entitled "Black Religions with White Faces: the Creolization of Religious Belief and Practice in Cuba, 1650-1750," and **Daniel Rood** of the University of California at Irvine, for the project entitled "Industrial Epistemologies: Slavery, Technology and Economy in the Atlantic World, 1840-1860".

Conference on Latin American History Prize

Awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States, other than in *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The winner for 2009 is **Robert Haskett** for "Dying for Conversion: Faith, Obedience, and the Tlaxcalan Boy Martyrs in New Spain," appearing in the *Colonial Latin American Review*, Volume 17, Number 2, December 2008: 185-212. Honorable Mention went to **Margaret Power** for "The Engendering of Anticommunism and Fear in Chile's 1964 Presidential Election," in *Diplomatic History* 32:5 (November, 2008), 931-953.

Lewis Hanke Prize

Given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book, the Lewis Hanke Prize was awarded to **Celso Castilho** of Vanderbilt University for his project entitled "The Rosario Brotherhood, Antislavery, and Public Politics in Late-Nineteenth-Century Recife."

James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Ezequiel Adamovsky** for "Acerca de la relación entre el radicalismo argentino y la 'clase media' (una vez más)" in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, Volume 89, Number 2, May 2009: 209-251.

Tibesar Prize

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to co-authors **Michael Gismondi and Jeremy Mouat** for "La Enojosa Cuestión de Emery: The Emery Claim in Nicaragua and American Foreign Policy, c. 1888-1910" published in Volume 65, Number 3, January 2009: 375-409. Honorable Mention went to **Yanna Yannakakis** for her article "Witnesses, Spatial Practices, and a Land Dispute in Colonial Oaxaca" in *The Americas* Volume 65, Number 3, October 2008: 161-192.

Warren Dean Memorial Prize

Awarded for the best work on the history of Brazil published in 2007 and 2008, the 2009 prize was presented to **Brodwyn Fischer** for *A Poverty of Rights: Citizenship and Inequality in Twentieth Century Rio de Janeiro*, (Stanford University Press, 2008).

Howard Cline Prize

For the best work on Indians in Latin American history in 2007 and 2008, the 2009 prize was presented to **Yanna Yannakakis** for *The Art of Being In-Between: Native Intermediaries, Indian Identity, and Local Rule in Colonial Oaxaca*, (Duke University Press, 2008).

James R. Scobie Memorial Award for Preliminary Dissertation Research

The purpose of the James R. Scobie Memorial Award is to permit a short, exploratory research trip abroad to determine the feasibility of a Ph.D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American History. This year's recipients included **Sarah Hines** of University of California at Berkeley for "Revolution on the Altiplano: Indigenous Communities and the Bolivian Revolution, 1945-1964"; **Amy Huras** from the University of Toronto for "Castilianisation in Peru Sixteenth through Eighteenth Centuries"; **Jordan Lauhon** of the University of California at Davis for "The 1877 Eruption of Cotopaxi Volcano"; **Ben Reed** from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for "Role of Preaching in Colonial Mexico"; and **Lena Suk** from Emory University for "Cinema, Space, and Systems of International Exchange in Brazil, 1964-1985"

Elinor Melville Prize for Environmental History

The Elinor Melville Prize is awarded for the best book in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese on Latin American Environmental History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. The winner is **Reinaldo Funes Monzote** for *From Rainforest to Cane Field in Cuba, An Environmental History Since 1492*, (UNC Press, 2008). Honorable Mention was awarded to **Rosalva Loreto Lopez** for *Una Vista de Ojos a una Ciudad Novohispana: La Puebla de los Angeles del Siglo XVIII*, (México, BUAP/CONACYT/ INAOE, 2008).

Mexican History Book Prize

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The inaugural 2009 prize recipient was **María Elena Martínez** for *Genealogical Fictions: Limpieza de Sangre, Religion, and Gender in Colonial Mexico*, (Stanford University Press, 2008)

Distinguished Service Award

The Conference on Latin American History Award for Distinguished Service to the profession is conferred upon a person whose career in scholarship, teaching, publishing, librarianship, institutional development or other fields demonstrates significant contributions to the advancement of the study of Latin American history in the United States. This year's Distinguished Service Award was given to **Friedrich Katz**.

VI. CLAH 2010 PRIZE AND AWARD DESCRIPTIONS

PRIZES FOR WHICH NOMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE:

\$500 is awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. The prize was established in 2009.

The award will be governed by the following rules:

1. The CLAH Book Prize in Mexican History will be awarded annually to an outstanding book on Mexican history published in English or Spanish in the calendar year prior to the year in which the award committee makes its decision. Thus, the committee convened in 2010 will consider books bearing a copyright of 2009, with the award to be made at the 2011 annual meeting. The prize committee, at its discretion, may determine that no book merits an award for a given calendar year.

2. Books eligible for the award must focus primarily on the history of Mexico. Geographically, the term "Mexico" refers to the territory that came to be known as New Spain prior to 1821, Greater Mexico from 1821 to 1848, the and region within current national boundaries thereafter. The prize committee may consider books about the borderlands of these territories, if it so chooses.

3. Books must be nominated for the award by a member of the CLAH or a publisher. The author need not be a member of the CLAH for the book to be nominated, but must become a member of the CLAH before accepting the award.

4. The president of the CLAH will name a prize committee each year, comprised of three experts on Mexican history. The president is encouraged to name the most recent past winner of the Book Prize as a member of the prize committee.

5. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and a copy sent to each member of the Review Committee.

Mexican History Prize Committee Members for 2010:

Chair: Susan Kellogg, University of Houston, Department of History, 524 Agnes Arnold Hall, Houston, TX 77204-3003

Kevin Gosner, University of Arizona, Department of History, 215 Social Science Building, 1145 E. South Campus Drive, Tucson, AZ 85721

Ramona Falcón, Cruz Verde 21, San Nicolas Totolapan, Contreras, México, DF 10900 MEXICO

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2010

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD:

\$500 is awarded each year to a Conference member whose career in scholarship, teaching, publishing, librarianship, institutional development, or other fields evidences significant contributions to the advancement of the study of Latin American History in the United States.

The Conference on Latin American History Award for Distinguished Service to the profession was established in 1969 by the General Committee and approved in 1971. The following guidelines are based upon the relevant CLAH By-Laws. Requirements of the Award: The award shall be conferred upon a person whose career in scholarship, teaching, publishing, librarianship, institutional development or other fields demonstrates significant contributions to the advancement of the study of Latin American history in the United States.

Administration of the Award:

1. The award shall be made annually.
2. Nominations for the award may be made by any member of the Conference and forwarded to the Distinguished Service Committee by June 1 of each year.
3. The Distinguished Service Committee shall present its recommendation to the Secretariat and the President of CLAH.
4. The award shall be in the form of a plaque suitably designed and inscribed and with a stipend of

\$500 for presentation on the occasion of the Annual Conference meeting in January following the award year.

5. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's nomination by October 15, 2010.

Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2010:

Chair: Stuart Schwartz, stuart.schwartz@yale.edu

Louis Perez, perez@email.unc.edu

Nancy Van Deusen, nancy.vandeusen@wwu.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2010

BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE

The Bolton prize was established in 1956. It was enhanced in 2000 by a generous donation from Dr. John J. Johnson and is now the Bolton-Johnson Prize. It carries a stipend of \$1,000. The Bolton-Johnson Prize is awarded for the best book in English on any significant aspect of Latin American History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. Sound scholarship, grace of style, and importance of the scholarly contribution are among the criteria for the award. Normally not considered for the award are translations, anthologies of selections by several authors, reprints or re-editions or works published previously, and works not primarily historiographical in aim or content. An Honorable Mention Award may be made for an additional distinguished work deemed worthy by the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee. It carries a stipend of \$200.

1. To be considered for the Bolton-Johnson Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2010 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2011, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2009.

2. The CLAH Secretariat will invite publishers to nominate books for prize consideration. Submission procedures are available on the CLAH website: CLAH members may also nominate books. For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy, either from the publisher or from another source. Books received after June 1 of the award year will not be considered. The secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

3. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and copies sent.

4. The Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee is under no obligation to identify or seek out potential books for consideration.

Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: Brodwyn Fischer, 5407 S. Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, IL 60615

Rebecca Earle, Department of History, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UNITED KINGDOM

Cynthia Milton, Department d'Histoire, PO Box 6128, Downtown Station, Montreal, QC H3C 3J7, CANADA

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2010

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY:

The Melville prize was established in 2007 through a bequest from Elinor Kerr Melville. It carries a stipend of \$500. The Melville prize is awarded for the best book in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese on Latin American Environmental History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. Melville defined environmental history as "the study of the mutual influences of social and natural processes." The prize will go to the book that best fits that definition, while also considering sound scholarship, grace of style, and importance of the scholarly contribution as criteria for the award. Normally not considered for the award are reprints or re-editions of works published previously, and works not primarily historical in aim or content. More general works of environmental history with significant Latin American content may also be considered.

1. To be considered for the Melville Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2010 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2011, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2009.

2. The CLAH Secretariat will invite publishers to nominate books for prize consideration. CLAH members, including members of the selection committee, may also nominate books, and authors who are not CLAH members may nominate their own books. For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy, either from the publisher or from another source. Books received after June 1 of the award year will not be considered. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

3. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and a copy sent to each member of the Review Committee.

Melville Prize Committee Members for 2010:

Chair: Susan Deeds, Department of History / Liberal Arts 219, Box 6023, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 8601

Gregory Cushman, University of Kansas, Dept. of History, 1445 Jayhawk Blvd., Room 3650, Lawrence, KS 660451

Shawn Miller, Brigham Young University, Department of History, 2130 JFSB, Provo, UT 84602

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2010

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PRIZE

This prize was established in 1961 and carries a stipend of \$500. The Conference on Latin American History Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history by a member of the CLAH, not appearing in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* or *The Americas*. The committee will consider nominated and self-nominated articles in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. To be eligible for the prize, authors must be members of the CLAH during the year the article is published and the year that it is considered for the award. The committee will review only those articles published in the year preceding the award. Thus articles published in 2009 will be considered for the 2010 award to be presented at

the conference in January 2011. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2010. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

Conference Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: Margaret Power, 2825 North Troy, Chicago, IL 60618

Herman Bennett, The Graduate Center-CUNY, PhD Program-History, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016-4909

Richard Salvucci, 120 Alta Avenue, San Antonio, TX 78109-4509

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2010

PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS FOR CUBAN HISTORICAL STUDIES

Lydia Cabrera Awards are available to support the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868. Awards are designed specifically to support: 1) original research on Cuban history in Spanish, Mexican, and U. S. archives; 2) the publication of meritorious books on Cuba currently out of print; and 3) the publication of historical statistics, historical documents, and guides to Spanish archives relating to Cuban history between 1492 and 1868.

Applicants must be trained in Latin American history and possess knowledge of Spanish. Successful applicants will be expected to disseminate the results of their research in scholarly publications and/or professional papers delivered at scholarly conferences and public lectures at educational institutions.

Applicants for original research are to be currently engaged in graduate studies at a U. S. institution or be affiliated with a college/university faculty or accredited historical association in the United States. Each applicant should provide a two-page curriculum vita, a detailed itinerary and a budget statement, a three-page narrative description of the proposed project, and three letters of support. Republication proposals should include letter(s) of intent from a publisher. The deadline to apply for the 2010 award is June 1, 2010. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

A limited number of awards will be made annually up to a maximum of \$5,000. A copy of the application materials should be sent to each of the Lydia Cabrera Awards committee members.

Cabrera Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: Jane Landers, jane.landerson@vanderbilt.edu, Department of History, VU Station B#351802, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235-1802

Christopher Schmidt Nowara, schmidtnowar@fordham.edu, Department of History, Fordham University, 113 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023

Joseph Dorsey, dorsey@purdue.edu, History Department, Purdue University, 672 Oval Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47906

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2010

LEWIS HANKE PRIZE

The Lewis Hanke Award carries a stipend of up to \$1,000, to be used only for international travel. This award was created through generous donations from students, colleagues, and family members of the late Lewis Hanke. It will be given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. degrees in the field of Latin American history no more than four years prior to the closing date of the application. The award will be made by a committee appointed by the CLAH president.

Applicants must submit to each committee member a copy of the following documents: a 1000-word proposal, a dissertation abstract, a brief CV, and a proposed budget. Applications must be postmarked by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

Hanke Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: Suzanne Austin, 7 Hoopes Drive, Laurel Point, Ladenberg, PA 19350

Juliana Barr, Department of History, 025 Keene-Flint Hall, University of Florida, PO Box 117320, Gainesville, FL 32611-7320

Diego Armus, Department of History, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2010

PRIZES FOR WHICH NO NOMINATIONS ARE NECESSARY:**JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON MEMORIAL PRIZE**

Established in 1953, this prize carries a \$500 cash stipend. Originally, it was established to improve the quality of articles in the HAHR as, in addition to the cash award, the winning article was to be published in the HAHR. In 1957 its terms were changed to provide an award for an article already published. However, the provision that unpublished articles might also be considered was retained.

The James Alexander Robertson Prize is awarded annually for an article appearing during the year preceding the award in one of the four consecutive issues of the Hispanic American Historical Review (August 2009-May 2010 for the 2010 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2011). The article selected for the award is to be one that, in the judgment of the prize committee, makes an outstanding contribution to Latin American historical literature. An Honorable Mention Award (with no cash stipend) may be made for an additional distinguished article deemed worthy of the same by the Robertson Prize Committee. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

Robertson Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: David Cahill (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Pamela Voekel (University of Georgia)

Pablo Silva (Grinnell College)

TIBESAR PRIZE

The Conference on Latin American History in cooperation with The Americas established the Tibesar Prize in December 1990. It carries a stipend of \$500.

A Tibesar Prize Committee, annually named by the president of the Conference on Latin American History, will designate the most distinguished article published by The Americas for the volume year (July-April), which ends in the year before the award is announced. Hence, for the 2010 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2011, the Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2009 - April 2010 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2010.

The Tibesar Prize Committee is charged with selecting that article which best combines distinguished scholarship, original research and/or thought, and grace of writing style.

Tibesar Prize Committee for 2010:

Chair: Ann Blum (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Yanna Yannakakis (Emory University)

Stephanie Bower (Indiana University, Southeast)

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATLANTIC WORLD LITERACIES: BEFORE AND AFTER CONTACT

October 7-9, 2010, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

An international, interdisciplinary conference sponsored by the Atlantic World Research Network.

Featured Speakers: **Laurent DuBois**, Professor of French and History, Duke University
Susan Manning, Professor of English, University of Edinburgh
Peter Mark, Professor of Art History and African-American Studies,
Wesleyan University
Julio Ortega, Professor of Hispanic Studies, Brown University

When Christopher Columbus departed from Palos in 1492 and set sail into the Ocean Sea, probably the most powerful substance that he carried—besides gunpowder and European bacteria—was ink. In sailing west to the East, Columbus was following what was written—in royal contracts and decrees, in codes of law, in the Bible. Yet he was going beyond what was written—off the map, outside the limits of Ptolemaic geography, over the uncharted sea. In the centuries before and after transatlantic contact, how did literacy spread and change? How did overseas travel help to transform the rare and elite skill of the scribe into a common condition of citizenship, and a marker of social, economic, and political advantage? How did Europeans, Africans, and Americans read each other's cultures, societies, and religions? How did they compose new cultural and economic forms within the emerging crucible of circumatlantic power relations?

Our conference will explore how different kinds of literacy, broadly defined, developed all around the Atlantic Rim before the Columbian era; consider the roles of writing, communication, and sign systems in the era of discovery, colonization, and conquest; and examine how transatlantic

encounters and collisions birthed new literacies and literatures, and transformed existing ones. We will consider aural and visual communication, along with varied metaphorical, cultural, and technological “literacies.” How have oral traditions and “orature” interacted with written history and literature? How did unlettered peoples invent, adopt, expand, and sometimes resist or refuse literacy? How has literacy created and defined something called “illiteracy,” and even stirred critiques of “graphocentrism”? And how are new worlds—continents, races, classes, cultures, deities, sexes, sciences, technologies, even individual bodies—inscribed and read, seen and spoken?

For details beginning in April 2010, see

<http://www.uncg.edu/eng/awrn/Conferences2010Atlantic%20World%20Literacies.pdf>

CENTERING FAMILIES IN ATLANTIC WORLDS, 1500-1800

February 27-March 1, 2011, University of Texas at Austin.

A conference co-sponsored by the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Institute for Historical Studies, University of Texas at Austin.

For people in Europe, Africa, and the Americas, families mattered. Families functioned as key political, economic, social, cultural, and religious units, whether or not individuals remained physically, emotionally, or economically connected to them. Households formed the basis of social, political, and economic order. The rhetoric of family relations underpinned diplomacy, politics, and religion. Secular and sacred authorities alike tried to regulate marriage, sexuality, and family in metropolitan and colonial contexts. The interplay of local particularities and general patterns shaped families around the Atlantic, as families in turn shaped local circumstances and broader trajectories. Embedded in households, kin connections, and gender dynamics, families were at the center of Atlantic worlds.

Yet too often families have not been central to historical explanations of Atlantic locations. This conference takes an integrative approach, encouraging proposals from all geographic regions of the Atlantic that explore how family issues are intrinsic to explaining larger patterns. In the 1970s, demographic studies and social history approaches that treated family history as a sub-field predominated. Later, cultural historical approaches largely bypassed families and focused on selves and identities. In recent Atlantic historiography, little attention has been paid to the ways in which families, households, and kin were critically important to subjects such as migration, commodity, production and consumption, racial codification, and imperial projects in the Americas and elsewhere around the Atlantic. Papers for this conference might consider these and other topics, including family economies, the political and religious dynamics of families and households, blood and lineage, the relationship between families and slavery, the language of family, gender and sexualities, and law, as well as relations between parents and children, husbands and wives, and kin of all sorts. We invite papers from a variety of fresh perspectives that will provide the basis for a rigorous and comparative family-centered history of the early modern Atlantic.

Conference papers will be pre-circulated. The sponsors will arrange for and cover the costs of accommodations and will offer some assistance with travel if necessary. Following the conference, selected papers will be considered for publication in a special issue of the *William and Mary Quarterly*. Conferences co-chairs: Julie Hardwick, University of Texas, Austin, and the Institute for Historical Studies; Sarah Pearsall, Oxford Brookes University; and Karin Wulf, College of William and Mary and the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture.

For more detailed information, please view the following website:

<http://www.utexas.edu/cola/insts/historicalstudies/conferences/listing.php>

CUBA FUTURES PAST AND PRESENT – INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

March 31 – April 2, 2011, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

Presented by the Cuba Project at the Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies

Since the early part of the nineteenth-century, Cuban intellectuals, political leaders, civil society organizations and institutions have created multiple visions, projects and blueprints for building an independent Cuba. External and transnational groups, including governments, have also participated in creating ideas for shaping or improving Cuban society. These efforts continue today. Past or present, these visions and agendas can often clash with each other, fail to attract support, or be unsuccessful in inducing change perceived as desirable. However, they have generated legacies that stand and shape realities, memories, perceptions, and diverse movements for reforming Cuba

This international symposium invites interested academics, both young scholars and established specialists, to submit paper and panel proposals on actors, processes, ideas, institutions, and prospects/outcomes in these efforts. The symposium is organized by the Cuba Project at the Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies (The Graduate Center, CUNY). The Cuba Project welcomes participation from academic, artistic, and professional institutions and endeavors. Papers can explore a wide range of historical and contemporary themes and contexts. Written by academics and other scholars, they may illuminate the visions, processes, institutions, civil society organizations, social movements, and other actors operating or focused on various contexts and futures.

*** We welcome ideas, papers, and panels about these and other themes and contexts***

Proposals should consist of a 1-2 page abstract of the proposed paper or panel, with a cover letter indicating the author's professional affiliation, biographical sketch and contact information. (Note: Panel proposals must include an abstract and author information for each proposed panelist and paper.)

Submission: Please send proposals by email to: cubaproject@gc.cuny.edu; or via fax to: 212-817-1540. Or send a hard copy in a sealed envelope to:

Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies,
Attention: Cuba Project
365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5209
New York, NY 10016-4309
United States.

Deadlines: We *strongly* encourage early submission. Proposals for sessions, papers, and special events will receive preliminary assessment as they arrive. In any case, final deadlines are as follows:

Proposals for Sessions and Special Events: December 31, 2009

Paper Proposals: July 31, 2010

Completed Version of Accepted Papers: November 24, 2010

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The Core Fulbright Scholar competition for 2011-2012 is now open. Over 800 grants are available for teaching, conducting research, or combining both in more than 125 countries around the globe. The deadline is August 2. For information on Fulbright Scholar Awards, consult our website at www.iie.org/cies. If you are interested in requesting information, please write to scholars@iie.org.

VIII. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Rolena Adorno

Yale University

Promotions, Appointments, Transfers and Visiting Professorships:

President Barack Obama has appointed Rolena Adorno, the Reuben Post Halleck Professor of Spanish and Chair of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Yale University, to membership on the National Council on the Humanities, the advisory board to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The Council reviews grant applications and advises the chair of the NEH. The President nominated Adorno on July 9, 2009, and the U.S. Senate confirmed her appointment on November 5, 2009.

Gillian McGillivray

York University (Glendon College)

Publications:

Blazing Cane: Sugar Communities, Class, and State Formation in Cuba, 1868-1959, Duke University Press: 2009.

"Chapter 8. Reading Revolution from Below: Cuba, 1933," *Daily Lives of Civilians in Wartime Latin America: From the Wars of Independence to the Central American Civil Wars*. Edited by Pedro Santoni. Westport, Ct: Greenwood Press, 2008: 203-234.

(Review) Reinaldo Funes Monzote, *From Rainforest to Canefield in Cuba*, *Canadian Journal of Latin American Studies* 33, 67 (2009).

Research:

Drafting a journal article based on post-doctoral research tentatively entitled "Harvesting Revolution: the sugar community of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, 1900-1940."

Starting a new project comparing sugar communities in Campos, Rio de Janeiro and Catende, Pernambuco, 1900-1964.

Grants, Fellowships, Honors and Awards:

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada three-year research grant for "Sugar and Power in the Brazilian Countryside, 1900-1964"

Other Professional Activities:

Co-organized, with professor Marc McLeod from the University of Seattle, two panels on "Sugar and Power in Modern Latin America" for the Latin American Studies Association conference in Rio in June 2009.

Organized a panel on cane farmer nationalism in Brazil, Puerto Rico, and Argentina for the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies conference in Montreal in June 2010.

Teresa Meade

Union College

Publications:

A History of Modern Latin America, 1800 to the Present, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009.

A Brief History of Brazil, 2nd Edition, Facts-on-File, Inc., 2009.

"Taking Sides: Visual Culture in War, Occupation and Resistance," Special Issue, *Radical History Review* (Duke University Press: Winter 2010).

Promotions, Appointments, Transfers and Visiting Professorships:
Director, Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program, Union College (2009-2010).

Other Professional Activities:
President, New England Council of Latin American Studies (2009-2010).

Douglas Richmond

University of Texas at Arlington

Publications:

"Los gobiernos estatales y el regimen de Carranza, 1914-1920" in *20/10: Memoria de las revoluciones en Mexico*, 4 (summer 2009), 50-67.

"Carranza contra los Estados Unidos, 1913-1920" in *Identidad* 2:3 (Monterrey), 2008, 24-33.

Other Professional Activities:

"Jose Salazar Ilarregui: A Gulf Coast Reformer in Imperial Yucatan, 1864-1867," presented at the 27th Gulf South History and Humanities Conference in Pensacola, Oct. 16, 2009.

"The Emergence of Afro-Tejano Society During the Spanish Colonial Period in Texas, 1528-1700," presented at the 113th meeting of the Texas State Historical Association in Austin on March 28, 2009.

"The Tragedy of the Restored Republic Era in Yucatan, 1867-1876," presented at the 42nd conference of the Southwest Council of Latin American Studies in Santo Domingo on March 13, 2009.

David J. Weber

Southern Methodist University

Publications:

Book:

The Spanish Frontier in North America: The Brief Edition (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009)

Article:

"Arts and Architecture, Force and Fear: The Struggle for Sacred Space," in Clara Bargellini and Michael Komanecky, eds. *The Art of the Missions of Northern New Spain, 1600-1821* (Mexico: Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso, 2009): 2-23. Also appeared in a simultaneous Spanish-language edition.

**IX. IN APPRECIATION:
CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS**

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Sandra Aguilar Rodriguez
Susan Deeds
Ralph Della Cava
Georgette Dorn
Gilbert Joseph
Michael Huner
Susan Kellogg
Jane Landers
Florencia Mallon
Cecilia Mendez
Cynthia Radding
Steve Stern
Cari Williams

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Peter Beattie
Sueann Caulfield
Margaret Crahan
Jerry Dávila
Ralph Della Cava
Anne Hanley
James Patrick Kiernan
Andrew Kirkendall
Hal Langfur
Bryan McCann
Teresa Meade
Shawn Miller
Jeffrey Mosher
Robert Wilcox

LEWIS B. HANKE AWARDS

Margaret Crahan
Ralph Della Cava
Helen Delpar
Stanley Stein

LYDIA CABRERA AWARD

Jane Landers
Reinaldo Ramon

MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE

Sandra Aguilar Rodriguez
Ann Blum
Chris Boyer
Bruce Castleman
Margaret Chowning
Gilbert Joseph
Paul Gillingham
Catherine Nolan-Ferrell
Jocelyn Olcott
Guillermo Palacios y Olivares
Cynthia Radding
Arthur Schmidt
Stephanie Smith
Eric Van Young

X. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Erick Langer