



**CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY
SPRING 2012 NEWSLETTER
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2012 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

President: Cynthia Radding
Vice President: Jane Landers
Past President: Mary Kay Vaughan
Executive Secretary: Jerry Dávila

Elected Members:

Sarah Chambers (2011-2012)
Bianca Premo (2011-2012)
Jane Mangan (2012-2013)
Ben Vinson III (2012-2013)

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

2013 Program Committee:

Nichole Sanders, Chair
Seth Garfield
Frank Trey Proctor III

Nominating Committee:

Elizabeth Kuznesof, Chair
Peter Guardino
Eric Langer

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

E. Gabrielle Kuenzli, Chair
Miguel LaSerna, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

Brian DeLay, Chair
Eric Schantz, Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

Brodwyn Fischer, Chair
Seth Garfield, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Anne Macpherson, Chair
Kennetta Hammond-Perry, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Catherine Nolan-Ferrell, Chair
Richard Grossman, Secretary

Chile-Río de la Plata Studies

Angela Vergara, Chair
Rebekah Pite, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

Jane Mangan, Chair
Yanna Yannakakis, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Joshua Rosenthal, Chair
Ricardo Abel Lopez, Secretary

Mexican Studies

Tanalis Padilla, Chair
Matt O'Hara, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Chad Black, Chair
Brenda Elsey, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CYNTHIA RADDING

It is a great pleasure to greet all of you, friends and colleagues, and to say that it is a pleasure and an honor to serve as President of the Conference on Latin American History. After this first year's experience, I am all the more convinced that the strength of our organization arises from you, the membership, and from the dedication and commitment of our elected members to the Executive and General Committees as well as the field-specific committees, and to our colleagues who generously give their time to the Prize, Nomination, and Program Committees. All of you contribute to CLAH's notable success in our annual meetings and to the ongoing sense of community throughout the year. I am grateful as well to CLAH past president Mary Kay Vaughan for her prompt and sage advice and to Vice President and President-Elect Jane Landers for her enthusiastic input when alternatives need to be weighed and decisions made.



CLAH Secretariat. I especially thank Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila and his staff at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, for their unflagging commitment and professional service to the CLAH. Jerry has made our day-to-day operations highly efficient, thanks to his web-savvy abilities, and to the excellent work of his student assistants. Their expertise has made it possible for CLAH to carry out its work in the most efficient manner possible – reaching our membership in a timely way for news, elections, and submissions of nominations and proposals, while reducing our costs for mailing, printing, etc. Jerry Dávila and his team at UNC Charlotte have kept our organization running at an impressive rhythm and given us all the confidence that CLAH meets its deadlines and represents Latin Americanist historians with both professionalism and creativity. During his five-year tenure as Executive Secretary, CLAH membership has surpassed 1,100 active scholars and students, including a substantial rise in lifetime members. Jerry, we thank you more profoundly than words can express, and we wish you all success as you undertake a new professional milestone at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

This year 2012, the Secretariat is scheduled to change. During our solicitations for Secretariat bids during the calendar year 2011, a number of our colleagues in both private and public institutions expressed sincere interest in taking on the duties of the Secretariat, but lamented that budgetary constraints did not permit them to submit a bid. After careful consideration and a very thoughtful deliberation in the General Committee at the January 2012 meeting, the Committee accepted the bid submitted by Professor Jürgen Buchenau, to head the CLAH Secretariat for another five years at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. I join Jane Landers in looking forward to working with Jürgen in the same spirit of enthusiastic cooperation, as we have shared with Jerry, beginning July 1, 2012.

Annual Meeting CLAH's profile in the 2012 AHA annual meeting in Chicago again set a new record for the number of panels and the breadth of themes on which CLAH members presented their work on both teaching and research: CLAH represented 63 sessions in the AHA Program in addition to our thematic and regional panels and committee meetings. We all noted the imprint of CLAH throughout the meeting, in sessions devoted to Latin America that were proposed by our membership and accepted by the AHA Program Committee as well as in the presence of Latin American themes in the sequential sessions devoted to archival preservation and to comparative

histories of slavery, emancipation, and its legacies. I thank especially last year's program committee, Peter Beattie, Nicole Sanders, and Lyman Johnson, and the committee for 2012-2013 – Chaired by Nicole Sanders with Seth Garfield and Frank Trey Proctor III – who are working hard to enhance the CLAH program and work productively with the AHA Program Committee for the upcoming annual meeting in New Orleans, January 3-6, 2013. CLAH members submitted 84 session proposals, a further mark of the robustness of our field!

Membership As noted above, CLAH membership is growing, and we are both proud and grateful for the strong participation of our colleagues in the ongoing life of our organization. CLAH membership brings with it benefits for professional advancement in the processes of hiring, promotion, and publication of our work. Members participate directly and meaningfully through election to the CLAH's governing body, the General Committee, and to the area committees and through their service on the prize committees. In many ways, membership in CLAH helps all of us make a difference in the historical profession and in the field of Latin America. CLAH member dues have not been raised in over a decade. After careful consultation with the CLAH Executive and General Committee members, we have decided to set a new schedule of dues payments effective with the publication of this issue of the *Newsletter*, as follows: Student, \$25; Emeritus/a, \$40; Professional, \$50, and Lifetime, \$800. We thank all of you who have already renewed for 2012 and invite those of you who have not yet renewed to visit the CLAH site to pay by credit card, or to download the renewal form to send with a check.

Lifetime memberships will remain at their current level of \$700 until November 1, 2012. These modest increases in dues are in line with other professional organizations and considerably beneath those of the American Historical Association, of which CLAH is an affiliate society. Furthermore, CLAH does not charge a registration fee for our annual meetings. Based on the membership numbers for each category in 2011, these increases in CLAH dues should yield the organization an estimated \$5,600 in additional annual revenues, contributing to the fiscal goals outlined below.

CLAH Goals and Objectives After reviewing carefully our finances, the CLAH General Committee has agreed unanimously to continue our policies of (1) increasing our capital reserve fund to reach the level that would sustain our organization for two years should it ever be necessary to do so independently of our annual dues contributions, and (2) undertaking initiatives to build our endowment in order to reach our goal of funding the CLAH prizes entirely out of the interest yielded annually from the endowment principal. We are grateful to all the donations that our members give to CLAH, and we acknowledge this year a generous gift from the estate of Paul J. Vanderwood, a beloved colleague, that will strengthen our endowment considerably.

I share with the CLAH Executive and General Committee members our goals and commitments to continue our support for graduate students and scholars newly entering the ranks of Latin American history, to reach out to our colleagues *in* Latin America by inviting them to join our organization and present their work on our panels, and to broaden the initiative already demonstrated to design sessions and panels for the AHA Annual meeting that conjoin thematic interests across geographical fields and time periods and enhance our collaboration with historians of all fields. This is especially appropriate as we look forward to the 2013 AHA Annual meeting and its overall theme of "Lives, Places, Stories".

A sincere and grateful *saludo/saudações* to all, Cynthia Radding, President, 2011-2013.

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JERRY DÁVILA

I am delighted to report that our new Executive Secretary, Jürgen Buchenau, will be taking over July 1, and that the CLAH's operations will continue to be hosted by the University of North Carolina at Charlotte for a new five year term.

This last message seems a good chance to share what I have learned about our organization.

What makes the CLAH tick?

The main reward of working with the Secretariat is witnessing the extensive and ongoing investment of our colleagues' time and energy (not to mention dues and gifts). The CLAH is a small organization that exists only as an expression of that generosity.

In formal terms, the CLAH does just four things: it runs an annual meeting; it administers a slate of prizes recognizing the scholarly and service contributions of the members of our field; it supports graduate and post-graduate research; and it maintains communications and a directory that connect historians of Latin America.

The CLAH has just one paid staff member - a Graduate Assistant from our Latin American Studies Program. In recent years, we have had the good fortune of being able to count on the skill and dedication Audrey Henderson has brought to the administration of the Secretariat. The rest of the activities of the CLAH are performed through the countless hours of work donated by hundreds of our members, be they officers, committee members or participants in our program.

Among these hours invested in the CLAH, our program committees, and in particular, its chairs, play a critical role over the spring and long into the summer. Critical, too, are our many members who bring their work to present at the CLAH meeting. Program participants don't just build the meeting, they define its culture - a culture which is ever more inclusive of the work of graduate students, which incorporates the growing participation of colleagues from Latin America, and which increasingly builds bridges between Latin American and other histories.

As an affiliate of the AHA, we are an independent organization, yet we hold our annual meeting within the AHA Annual Meeting. This is an unusual relationship: the AHA has many other affiliates, but few conduct their meetings within the AHA, and we are the only area-studies affiliate to organize a comprehensive conference at the AHA Annual Meeting.

In the course of this collaboration, our relationship with the AHA has grown strong - evidence of which can be found in the program of CLAH events that is ever more prominent within the AHA program. The AHA provides our meeting space free of charge, which allows us to forgo collecting a meeting registration fee. In turn, we play an important role in helping make our AHA a more representative organization whose program is inclusive of more histories.

Our good fortune extends in another way as well: the solid financial health of the organization. The CLAH survives on member dues, since unlike most organizations, it collects no conference registration. In this sense, our repeated pleas for membership renewals comprise the core mission of the Secretariat.



And beyond dues, we are fortunate in the generosity of our members in making gifts - be it an extra \$5 when they renew their membership, contributing to establish a prize, or remembering the CLAH in their annual giving or in their wills, our colleagues have built an endowment that helps support the prizes the CLAH awards.

I want to recognize the dedication of the CLAH's officers, particularly Presidents Cynthia Radding, Mary Kay Vaughan, Jeffrey Lesser and Vice-President Jane Landers, who have worked tirelessly to build our members' enthusiasm for this organization, and have ably advocated for the mission of the CLAH.

No discussion of the health of the CLAH would be complete without acknowledging the work done by Tom Holloway in building the steady financial and administrative platform for the Secretariat that we have today. And I must recognize the support the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has committed to continue providing as host to the CLAH Secretariat, along with the support of a number of Latinamericanist colleagues who, during their tenure here, have been a well of support for the organization. They include Lyman Johnson, Erika Edwards, Tom Rogers, Louise Gammons and Rob Schwaller.

It is a pleasure, then, to hand off the Secretariat to Jürgen Buchenau, and in turn, to know that the Secretariat will be in such capable hands. This is yet another way in which we are indeed fortunate.

Finally, if you are not current in your dues for 2012, now is an excellent time to renew, and you can do so online at: http://clah.h-net.org/?page_id=36.

ANNUAL CLAH EXPENSE REPORT, BUDGET, AND ENDOWMENT

CLAH FY 2011 (11/1/10-10/31/11) INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Income		Expenses	
Luncheon Tickets	3,880	Prize Payments	17,554
Dues - Emeritus	1,400	Cocktail, 2011	3,428
Dues - Institutional	400	Luncheon, 2011	8,861
Dues - Lifetime	4,700	Program Printing	2,799
Dues - Professional	15,760	Travel 2011 Meeting	2,658
Dues - Student	1,725	Travel 2012 Meeting	0
Endowment Dividends	7,238	UNC Charlotte Subvention	5,000
Endowment Draw	13,961	Accounting/Tax Prep	2,450
Miscellaneous	1,010	Bank Charges	1,888
Gifts:		Newsletter Mailing	174
Melville	10	Miscellaneous Expenses	221
Cabrera	32	Office Supplies	213
CLAH	686	Postage	337
Dean	413	Endowment Deposit	2,997
Hanke	35	Secretariat Transition	2,500
Mexico	255		
Scobie	102		
Total Gifts:	1,533	Journal Payments:	
Journals - Income:		Americas	1,480
Americas	1,480	HAHR	3,409
HAHR	3,024	JLAS	1,952
JLAS	1,795	LBR	165
LBR	180	Total Journals Payments	7,006
Total Journals Income	6,479		
Total Income:	58,086	Total Expenses:	58,086

4b. FY 2012 BUDGET

Projected Income		Projected Expenses	
Dues:	21,000	Prize Payments	18,500
Journals, Income:	6,500	CLAH Luncheon 2012	6,200
Dividends:	6,700	CLAH Cocktail Party 2012	3,600
Endowment:	14,000	Travel 2012 CLAH Meeting	1,800
Gifts:	2,000	Travel 2012 AHA Preparation	1,000
Misc.:	1,000	AHA Program Printing	2,500
Luncheon:	4,000	CLAH Mailings	160
Bal. for Secretariat Transition	2,500	Secretariat Transition	2,500
		Program Printing	400
		Postage	100
		Journal Payments	6,000
		Office Supplies	500
		Accounting/Tax Prep	2,500
		Bank Charges	1,800
		BYU Subvention	7,000
		Building of Cash Reserve	3,140
Projected Income	\$57,700	Projected Expenses	\$57,700

PERFORMANCE OF THE CLAH ENDOWMENT AND CASH RESERVE

YEAR	MMA	MANAGED	TOTAL	AVERAGE	4% DRAW
2007	\$73,873	\$349,868	\$423,742		
2008	\$69,873	\$281,395	\$351,268	\$377,221	\$15,088
2009	\$69,998	\$277,276	\$347,274	\$374,094	\$14,963
2010	\$75,696	\$285,728	\$361,424	\$353,332	\$14,133
2011	\$80,798	\$266,230	\$347,028	\$349,044	\$13,961

III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Minutes of the General Committee Meeting in Chicago, January 5, 2012

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

The meeting was called to order at 5:10 pm by President Cynthia Radding

Members Present: Vice President Jane Landers, Past President Mary Kay Vaughan, Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila; Elected Members Sarah Chambers, Bianca Premo, and Chris; Eric Zolov (*The Americas* Editor); George Reid Andrews (*HAHR* Editor); Michael Innis-Jimenez and John Schwaller (*H-Latam* Editors).

Members Absent: Heidi Tinsman, Elected Member; Dennis Hidalgo (*H-Latam* Editor).

Also in attendance: Peter Beattie (2012 Program Committee Chair); Brian DeLay (Borderlands/ Frontiers Studies Committee Secretary); J. Michael Francis (Colonial Studies Committee Chair); James

Green; Audrey Henderson; E. Gabrielle Kuenzli (Andean Studies Committee Secretary); Jeffrey Lesser; Jane Mangan; Anne McPherson (Colonial Studies Committee Secretary); Tanalis Padilla (Mexican Studies Committee Secretary); Thomas Rogers; Barbara Sommer (Brazilian Studies Committee Chair); Barbara Tennenbaum; Eric Van Young; Ben Vinson III; Mark Wasserman.

2. Approval of minutes of the meeting in Boston, January 6, 2011

The minutes of the General Committee meeting held January 6, 2011 in Boston were presented by Jerry Dávila. The minutes had been distributed separately and had appeared in draft form in the CLAH Spring 2010 Newsletter. The minutes were approved as distributed.

3. Approval of Fall 2011 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. In addition, members of standing and prize committees for 2012 were presented and unanimously approved. The approved members-elect and committee members are:

Vice-President/President-Elect: Jane Landers

General Committee (two year term): Jane Mangan; Ben Vinson III

Regional/Thematic Committee: (elected to two year terms, first year as secretary, second as chair)

Andean Studies:	Miguel LaSerna, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Borderlands/Frontiers Studies:	Eric Schantz, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
Brazilian Studies:	Seth Garfield, University of Texas, Austin
Caribbean Studies:	Kennetta Hammond-Perry, East Carolina University
Central American Studies:	Richard Grossman, Northeastern Illinois University
Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies:	Rebekah Pite, Lafayette College
Colonial Studies:	Yanna Yannakakis, Emory University
Gran Colombia Studies:	Ricardo Abel Lopez, Western Washington University
Mexican Studies Committee:	Matt O'Hara, University of California at Santa Cruz
Teaching Committee:	Brenda Elsey, Hofstra University

2011 Standing Committees:

Nominating Committee: Elizabeth Kuznesof (Chair), Peter Guardino, Eric Langer

Program Committee: Nichole Sanders (Chair), Seth Garfield, Frank Trey Proctor III

2012 Prize Committees:

Vanderwood Prize: Brian DeLay (Chair), Renée Soloudre-LaFrance, Eric Van Young

Robertson Prize: Marshall Eakin (Chair), David Sartorius, Marcela Echeverri

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Richard Graham (Chair), Emilio Kourí, Martha Few

Tibesar Prize: Kevin Terraciano (Chair), Geoffrey Spurling, Laura Shelton

Melville Prize: Shawn Miller (Chair, 2012), Myrna Santiago (will chair 2013), Mark Carey (will chair 2014)

Cabrera Award: Joseph Dorsey (Chair, 2012), Lillian Guerra (will chair 2013), David Wheat (will chair 2014)

Mexico Prize: Pablo Picatto (Chair), Sergio Cañedo-Hernández, Mónica Díaz

Hanke Award: Sherry Johnson (Chair), Celso Castilho, Camilo Trumper

Distinguished Service Award: Barbara Tenenbaum (Chair), Hendrik Kraay, Rebecca Scott

Scobie Award: Pablo Gómez (Chair), Barry Robinson, Thomas Rogers

4. Report of the Program Committee

2012 Program Committee Chair Peter Beattie reported on his second year of work with the Program Committee, since the position of Chair serves on a two-year rotation, one year as a member of the committee, followed by one year as chair. Beattie reported that in collaboration with the AHA, the CLAH again had a record number of sessions: the program included 63 sessions as well as 10 regional and thematic committee meetings. Three of the sessions were comprised of individual paper proposals submitted to the Program Committee.

5. Report on the Secretariat

The report on the work of the Secretariat began with a discussion of the process of soliciting proposals to host the CLAH Secretariat for a new term beginning July 1, 2012 and running through June 30, 2017.

Cynthia Radding explained the process of soliciting proposals to host the Secretariat during the previous year, noting that the financial climate at potential host institutions had hindered the effort to secure proposals, that the deadline for the submission of proposals passed without a single bid, and that the organization was in the end fortunate in receiving the completed bid, which had been previously circulated among the members of the General Committee. The viable proposal was received from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, with Jürgen Buchenau serving as Executive Secretary. The UNC Charlotte bid incorporated a proposed role for Jeffrey Shumway in the capacity of Associate Executive Secretary, framed as drawing the collaboration of an additional institution, BYU, alongside UNC Charlotte. The proposal renewed the level of institutional support provided by UNC Charlotte for the administration of the Secretariat for the preceding term (2007-2012).

George Reid Andrews moved that the proposal be accepted as submitted but that the tenor of a full and frank discussion by the committee over reservations about the proposed multi-institutional collaboration be conveyed to Buchenau. The motion was seconded and voted down. Bianca Premo submitted two motions. First, that the proposal be conditionally accepted with the provision that Buchenau strike the language defining an institutional connection between UNC Charlotte and BYU. Second, that the potential role of an Associate Executive Secretary be subject to approval by the General Committee. The motion conditionally accepting the proposal was seconded and approved unanimously. Amid discussion of the need to ensure that the Executive Secretary have the maximum discretion to manage the work of the Secretariat, subject to the requirements of the Constitution and Bylaws, the second motion was withdrawn. The General Committee expressed enthusiasm for Buchenau's capacity to serve as Executive Secretary for the forthcoming term of the Secretariat at UNC Charlotte (2012-2017).

6. Review of 2011 Annual Report, Discussion and Vote on Proposed FY2012 Budget

The General Committee reviewed CLAH operating finances and the CLAH endowment. Dávila noted that income from membership renewals had increased in FY 2011 relative to the previous year, and attributed the increase in membership renewals to the return of the practice of sending a renewal notice by printed mail to members who were not current, in addition to the practice of electronic communication. Dávila also reported that there was a marked increase in life memberships, and that one member had availed of the possibility of paying a life membership in several installments.

The proposed budget for FY 2012 was presented to the General Committee and unanimously approved.

7. Old Business

a. Report on discussions of proposal for funding an AHA Prize

President Cynthia Radding reported on discussions about the suggestion of the CLAH's participation in the creation of an AHA prize in Latin American History. Radding noted that she had not seen a groundswell of support from members for initiating a capital campaign to support a prize wholly or partially outside the organization, and indicated that she would continue dialogue with the AHA and with members exploring a feasible framework for supporting the AHA's initiative.

b. Review of criteria and procedures for Distinguished Service Award

The review of criteria and procedures for the Distinguished Service Award was deferred until after the meeting, when it would be taken up via email by the General Committee.

8. New Business

a. Discussion of CLAH Endowment-building objectives

Pursuant to the discussion of a capital campaign for an AHA Prize, Cynthia Radding raised the question of the CLAH's financial objectives, noting that the directive of the General Committee to work toward the goal of building a cash reserve equivalent to two year's operating revenue, in practice \$100,000, was within reach during the next few years, and asked the committee to consider establishing fiscal objective to succeed the cash reserve building effort once it had been completed. Jerry Dávila noted that the endowment generates revenue that is short of fully funding the CLAH prizes by approximately \$5,000 per year. The General Committee unanimously approved the objective of building the value of the endowment to the level where it can fully fund the prizes, which in its current market valuation would mean raising an additional \$90,000 beyond the cash reserve goal. The committee then discussed ways of pursuing this goal, including corresponding with members about the benefits of including the CLAH in their annual giving.

b. Announcement of Paul Vanderwood gift to the CLAH Endowment

Cynthia Radding announced a gift of \$6,000 from the estate of Paul Vanderwood along with friends and colleagues. The gift is unique in that it is intended to support the CLAH's long-term financial planning objectives, without being entailed to subsequent expenses such as a prize stipend.

c. Discussion of EC Proposal to re-name the Conference Prize as the Paul Vanderwood Prize

The General Committee took up the proposal made by the Executive Committee that the Conference Prize be renamed the Vanderwood Prize. The proposal was approved unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15pm.

Faithfully submitted,
Jerry Dávila
Executive Secretary

Addendum to the General Committee Minutes

Beyond the questions engaged at the meeting, the General Committee subsequently took up two other items via email.

a. Review of criteria and procedures for Distinguished Service Award

The General Committee approved the proposed revisions to the criteria for awarding, and the procedure for deliberating the Distinguished Service Award. The revised language clarifies the ability of the committee to forward nominations to be considered again the following year and/or to not make an award, and clarifying the materials that should be submitted in support of the nomination. The approved language reads:

“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. Nominations should consist of a letter from the nominator summarizing the nominee’s lifetime contributions in the areas contemplated by this award, the candidate’s CV, and no more than five letters of support from colleagues familiar with the nominee’s service.
3. The Distinguished Service Committee shall present its recommendation to the Secretariat and the President of CLAH by September 15 of each year. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that none of the nominees receive the award.
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. The recipient will normally deliver an address at the CLAH luncheon.
5. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that worthy but unsuccessful nominations be carried forward for consideration the following year. In this case, the committee will notify the nominator so that he or she can update the nomination as needed.”

b. Change in the structure of member dues

The General Committee approved an increase in member dues, effective the publication of the Spring 2012 Newsletter, to \$800 life; \$50 professional; \$40 emeritus; and \$25 student.

IV. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Borderlands and Frontiers Studies Committee Meeting, 6 January 2012, Chicago

The 2011 Borderlands and Frontiers Studies Committee met in Chicago to consider four excellent papers on contested spaces in colonial and early national Latin America. Two of these papers offered large-scale synthetic frameworks for thinking about borderlands in hemispheric and comparative terms. Amy Turner Bushnell (of Brown University and the John Carter Brown Library) spoke on “The Warrior Nations: Non-European Conquest and Expansion in the Americas,” a preview of an ambitious new book in progress. In “Frontiers and Indians during the Independence Wars,” Erick Detlef Langer (Georgetown University) ranged from California to southern Chile and explained how many Independent Indian peoples throughout Spanish America regained control over territories that they had lost during the late Bourbon era. The panel paired these two sweeping macro-analyses with a pair of more focused essays, each presenting a rich and learned portrait of local and regional frontier dynamics. Joanne Rappaport (Georgetown University) drew upon her archival sleuthing to

(Borderlands/Frontiers Studies, continued)

illuminate intricate social frontiers in "The Disappearing Mestizo: Elite Mestizo Masculinity and Social Networks in Santafé, Nuevo Reino de Granada." In "Auxiliary Troops in the Conquest of Northern New Spain: A Space for Interethnic Negotiation," Danna Levin Rojo (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco) interrogated the little-studied participation of non-Tlaxcalan Nahuas in colonial projects in Nueva Galicia and Nuevo Mexico. Raphael B. Folsom (University of Oklahoma) and Julia Sarreal (New College of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences, Arizona State University) offered generous and challenging commentary, and the panel concluded with lively back and forth between the presenters and the audience.

-Brian DeLay, University of California, Berkeley

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting Report, 7 January 2012, Chicago

Chair, Eric Duke

Secretary, Anne McPherson

The 2012 Caribbean Studies Committee meeting in Chicago took a roundtable format which immediately enabled panelists Eric Duke, Kennetta Hammond Perry and April Mayes to engage in a lively exchange with each other and the audience on the topic of "Debating Caribbean and African Diaspora Connections." Issues discussed included the histories of diaspora scholarship pre- and post-Cold War, radical and/or depoliticizing uses of the concept of diaspora, relationships among "black," "African," and "Caribbean" diasporas in history and historiography, and dynamic tensions between diaspora and national/imperial/Atlantic/labor/ Pan-African history approaches. Tiffany Patterson played an important role in emphasizing the need for serious, comparative diasporic historiography, deeply rooted in knowledge of the scholarship and archives of more than one place, but—as Harvey Neptune also emphasized—also aware of superficial and/or depoliticizing uses of the term diaspora. Frank Guridy's *Forging Diaspora* on Afro-Cubans and Afro-Americans was mentioned as exemplary, and younger scholars such as Asia Leeds and Kaysha Corinealdi shared the way that ideas about diaspora figure in their projects on movements of people, identities, and ideas among the archipelago, coastal Central America, and North America.

Colonial Studies Committee Meeting Report, 6 January 2012, Chicago

Chair, Michael Francis.

Secretary, Jane Mangan

Michael Francis, Chair, convened the Colonial Studies Committee at 5 pm on Friday, January 6, 2012 in the Marriott. Those gathered then listened to a panel entitled "On a Mission: Ecclesiastics, Natives and Religion in Latin America." Three presenters and a dedicated audience heard and discussed themes that stretched from early 16thc attempts of religious agents to put native language to paper all the way to a 21st century New Testament written in Maya.

Kittiya Lee of California State University at Los Angeles presented original research on the alphabetization of Brazilian language by the Jesuits in their catechism for evangelization of the Tupi peoples. Her analysis highlighted the linguistic nuances in translation and transcription of Brasilica. Specifically, she has identified changes between 1550s and 1680s in how the Jesuits gave alphabetic form to a Brasilica guttural. She is using this important finding to form a timeline and date manuscripts that currently are undated.

(Colonial Studies, continued)

Rick Goulet, who teaches at Lock Haven University, discussed his research about the short-lived Franciscan missions on the Upper Amazon frontier in the 1750s to 1790. He noted that indigenous agency, trade connections, and the presence of soldiers post-1776 constituted significant factors in the inability of the Franciscans to achieve long-term settlement in the region.

In the final paper of the session Mark Christiansen of Assumption College bridged colonial and nineteenth-century history in a paper that focused on a 19thc Methodist catechism written in Maya. Christiansen found the partial catechism in the Princeton library and followed clues to its origins to a missionary named Fletcher who was in Belize and/or the Yucatán in the mid-19thc. Fletcher learned Maya and taught Maya children in schools where he must have worked with them on translating the catechism.

Audience discussion emerged about catechisms, whether in the colonial era or the 19thc. Length and content of these books changed over time in ways that reveal important trends in the missionary process. At a fundamental level, the catechisms themselves are colonial creations because they emerged from a collaborative process between (often unnamed) indigenous agents and missionaries. Still, it is hard to piece together who determined structure and content, especially as the on-the-ground context changed over time.

The issue of language was another important theme across all three papers. Lee's work delves into the details of how an oral language became a written one in the sixteenth century and shows the process was not straightforward as it involved different opinions and disagreements and adaptations. In Goulet's context no indigenous language grammar existed for the groups of the region leading to questions about how – and how well – communication carried between the two groups.

A final question raised by the audience generated discussion of the significance of this work for the big picture, specifically for making connections between the plurality of religious tradition and expression in the colonial period and the changing religious landscape of Latin American today. The meeting adjourned at 7 pm.

Gran Colombia Studies Committee Meeting Report, 6 January 2012, Chicago

Chair: Marcela Echeverri
Secretary: Joshua M. Rosenthal

The Gran Colombia Committee met in Chicago as a part of CLAH. The president of the Committee Marcela Echeverri had organized a paper session "New approaches to economic history," in an effort to consider the methodologies currently employed by scholars who weave economic themes into their research.

Chair, President of the Gran Colombia Committee Marcela Echeverri, provided opening comments on current approaches creatively transformed economic history. The presenters were Ernest Bassi, Sherwin Bryant, Valeria Coronel, and Kris E. Lane, with comments provided by Frank Safford, emeritus Northwestern University.

Ernest Bassi (UC Irving/Cornell University beginning Fall 2012) presented, "New Granada in the Caribbean Commercial System, 1774-1818," an examination of the commercial links between New

(*Gran Colombia Studies, continued*)

Granada and Jamaica. Part of the paper consisted of a statistical profile of shipping between various parts in New Granada, emphasizing the degree that other ports including Portobelo, Santa Marta, Riohacha, and even smaller ports such as San Andres, participated in the trade. The increase of this trade was particularly notable after 1810, for example in 1814 30% of the ships entering Kingston were from New Granada, a quantity comparable to ships entering from Cuba. He also provided details on itineraries and goods.

From this information, Bassi deployed Fernand Braudel's distinction between peddlers and wholesalers to argue that this Caribbean trade was one of peddlers, a trend that persisted after the introduction of *comercio libre*. This reality, one of small ships making frequent stops and carrying information, places the coastal region with a greater Caribbean geographic space. Without arguing that this provided for any larger solidarities or identities, Bassi argued that this Caribbean perspective framed the way that people understood the events occurring in their world.

Sherwin Bryant (Northwestern University) presented "Marriage, Sex, and Slavery at the Margins: Gender, Christian Conjuality, and Kin in Eighteenth-Century Popayán." The paper had three fundamental points. The first is that the presently employed economic/political frameworks seem to obscure how slavery functioned in a society, that is big questions stemming from inquiries into the economics of slavery often obscure the subtle dynamics of life. The second is that while we know that marriage mattered to slaves we do not have a clear understanding of what that importance tells us about slave culture. Bryant is interested in posing the question of how we examine how marriage mattered to the enslaved. The third point is the legal lens through which we view this issue.

After making these points, Bryant introduced a single document from an annulment case involving two slaves in a gold producing region near Cali. The case, from 1720, was between Juana and Eugenio and turned on the question of whether she had had sexual relations with Eugenio's brother Miguel prior to the marriage. Working through the testimonies of various witnesses described the complexities of slave life at the time.

Bryant is interested in knowing why these particular points mattered so much to slaves. Did marriage provide them with rights and help maintain the community in a fashion we cannot see? Given the widely held understanding that individuals did not marry freely until the 18th century, what were the material concerns in play here?

Valeria Coronel (FLACSO Quito) presented "Ethnicity, Labor Management, and the Problem of Unionism in 1930s Ecuador." Coronel began her paper by arguing against a dominant theme of Ecuadorian historiography, that the indigenous community was not aggressive with regards to the Hacienda system and that they depended on the left for organizing. With reference to the agrarian reform of 1970 there is a general understanding that indigenous groups did not affect agrarian politics.

By looking at events in the 1930s Coronel challenges the idea of a passive indigenous peasantry by considering how agrarian property was transformed. A key part of this process were the alliances between the Partido Liberal and indigenous communities in the sierra central, as well as debt peons in the north and on the coast. The arrangements developed through these alliances were sometimes complex, to the point where there were competing claims to the same property. The disputes stemming from these concerns played into larger patterns of violence.

Coronel also discussed relations between campesinos and organized labor, and concluded by pointing out that prior to the reform of 1970 there was significant land distribution as part of social integration.

Kris E. Lane (Tulane University) presented "The Emerald Mountain: Notes on Colombian Emerald

(Gran Colombia Studies, continued)

Exports, 1538-2010." The paper was comprised of notes from his book on Colombian emeralds which remain the global standard for these gems.

Lane traced the commodity chain of emeralds mixing discussions of contemporary mining practices in Somondoco, Muzo, and other spots with the historic trade paths that brought them, via Goa, to the early modern Islamic empires. The mines of Colombia have gone through various periods of exploitation and "rediscovery."

He then presented images from the current emerald trade in Bogotá, and discussed the existence of a similar market in the Colonial era. Lane also explained the geographic conditions of the emerald producing regions. The talk was structured around a series of images, many Lane's own pictures. Comments by Professor Frank Safford and there were a number of points discussed after questions from the audience.

Mexican Studies Committee Meeting Report, 7 January 2011, Chicago

The Use of Visual Culture as Historical Evidence

Chair: Rick López, Amherst College

Panelists:

Patrice Elizabeth Olson, Illinois State University

Anne Rubenstein, York University

Barbara Mundy, Fordham University

John Fabián López (MIT) read Barbara Mundy's paper since she was unable to attend the conference. The paper began by noting the indigenous turn colonial history has taken in the last two decades. This tendency, marked by indigenous agency and presence, has privileged texts rather than objects. Mundy's paper addressed the possibilities of using objects--be they high art or crafts--as historical sources for reconstructing indigenous history. *How* to integrate these objects is still a matter of debate especially since they make uneasy companions to written texts. In essence, the process must address two questions: how to trace the sometimes invisible indigenous presence in an object? And, how to interpret the object in a way relevant to the production of history? Mundy, in an essay co-authored with Dana Leibsohn, offers two paradigms: "circulation" and "materiality". Each would involve a shift in the questions posed by colonial historians. No longer would scholars ask how an object "stands for" or illustrates indigenous absence or resistance, but how an object forged meaning in the multiple settings through which it once traveled. Mundy then discussed a number of objects created in or about colonial Latin America showing how a mix of materials used in a particular craft might speak to indigenous responses to other parts of the world. This would mean studying trade not involving Europeans and analyzing the way in which traditions were transformed but not eliminated. In all, Muddy's paper suggested approaches to history that push beyond traditional questions of the aesthetic effect commonly linked to the study of art.

Rick López described the possibilities visual sources and material objects might have for the construction of "alternative narratives." These narratives, expressed López, could offer parallel visions of the way subaltern subjects made sense of the world. Specifically, López seeks to move

(Mexican Studies, continued)

beyond the tendency that presents compelling visual materials alongside historical writing rather than analyze them as sources. To this end, López discussed several images. In the first, a 1921 photograph published in Mexico's *El Universal* that depicted the winner of the "India Bonita" contest, López pointed out the contrasting the role played by each figure in the photograph. For the second image, the detail of a 1779 Voting box from Olinalá Guerrero, López examined the incorporation of European tastes into previously indigenous motifs created with local materials. Analyzed alongside written sources such as tribute records, this voting box represented a marrying of elite taste and mass consumption. Produced in 19th-century Guerrero, a painted baúl and costurera, constituted López's third and fourth images. After the revolution, elite families began to collect these items believing they symbolized something authentically Mexican. Looking closely at the images on each box, López explained what they tell us about changing tastes as well as Olinalá's local economy in which the lives of artisans were increasingly precarious. The last 3 images, botanical drawings, displayed the combination of indigenous knowledge and Spain's attempts to promote scientific production. A comparison of the three illustrations points to the tensions in colonial scientific practices that at once relied on indigenous knowledge and attempted to erase and replace it with principles of the European enlightenment.

Anne Rubenstein began her presentation by referencing her long interest in understanding the meaning of movie going. She explained how difficult it has been to capture the meaning people ascribed to movies. Because only indirect evidence remains, understanding fans historically has been difficult. In this sense, the internet has presented great advances as it makes visible the type of communication among fans that has always existed. In these exchanges, whole communities emerge. Through a drawing of Lola la Trailera, uploaded onto the website Deviant Art, Rubenstein's presentation focused on how she interprets such material in her analysis of fan behavior. Fans' comments constitute an important source of interpretation as they provide a context for the image's meaning beyond what it depicts. A second level of analysis stems from an understanding of the website itself as a node in a wider system of interests or characteristics of the fan community. The third step is a close reading of the image itself with particular attention to what the artist has preserved and changed from the original movie depiction. Rubenstein explained the set of knowledge skills that allows her to make particular interpretations. These include the changing approaches to drawing itself, the gift economy of the fan community, and the types of exchanges that take place around particular images. This last point, she explained, involved a combination of image and text. She concluded by pointing out that, with the information offered through the internet, no longer is the problem a lack of sources, but the challenge of sorting through the almost endless material.

Patrice Olson presentation discussed protest art, specifically the graffiti art that covered the streets of Oaxaca during the 2006 protests against Governor Ulises Ruiz. Olson uses these visual representations to "read" the streets. As a source base, this art is ephemeral and its authorship almost always unknown. But it is also a collective form of art and therefore represents a good indication of what some segments of the population are thinking and seeing. It is a political act, emphasized Olson, and a way of reclaiming public space. Moreover, it is a medium of communication over which those in power have little control. Governors such as Ruiz could close newspapers and governments can shut down the internet, but controlling the streets can prove harder. Ultimately,

(Mexican Studies, continued)

graffiti art is a constant reminder of struggles for social justice in all parts of the world. Olson then described some of the specific characteristics of stencil art. Stencils are based on contrast. They juxtapose light and dark, point to disparate concepts often venturing into the realm of the absurd as a way to shock the viewer. They alter the environment in which they are placed and co-exist with other material becoming a collage of sorts. The strategic placement of stencils, moreover, can highlight hidden places. Significantly, "stencileros" challenge the conventional idea of art: they say it's not art, but simply a form of expression that becomes a chaotic dialogue, a space to expose contradictions in society.

Questions

Chris Moore (Indiana University) asked about the potential use of visual sources for environmental history. In response, Rick López pointed out the nexus between visual and environmental sources--for example, how famous artists have depicted "mexicanidad" and how this differs from foreign portrayals. Taking it one step further, Rick López explained how the government might then fold back such portrayals as it designs particular policies. John López emphasized that images do indeed afford another component for doing environmental history because they inform us about the cultural underpinnings of a particular time period. Myrna Santiago (St. Mary's College) lamented that some of the limitations of using images in historical studies stem from practical considerations such as the high expense of publishing them. Emily Wakild (Wake Forest University) pointed to the usefulness of aerial photography such as that found in the ICA (a construction company that has an archive and aerial photos) in Mexico City. Such images can help chart change over time in landscape. In this sense, replied Rick López, we might apply some of the insights traditionally used by critical cartographers to help us extrapolate information about other kinds of images. Elaine Carey (St. John's University) posed two questions. In her first, to Olson, she asked whether the graffiti slogans in Oaxaca were tested verbally before they were grafted onto the walls as occurred during the Arab Spring. In her question, Carey also noted the universality of many slogans, as they resembled those used around the world in 1968. Her second question, to Rubenstein, concerned the possible effects of editing equipment. Given its accessibility, she asked if it had led fans to reconfigure "Lola la Trailera" films (1983, 1985, 1988). Ryan Jones (University Illinois Urbana Champaign) asked about the genealogy of the slogan "Question Imposed Heterosexuality" brought up by Olson. He noted that these were common in the 1970s. Beau Gaitors (Tulane University) likewise asked Olson about the specific processes by which graffitied walls are whitewashed. Finally, Rubenstein asked Olson to what extent the street art she studies could be considered a Latin American phenomenon.

V. SCOBIE AWARD REPORT

MATTHEW FRANCIS RAREY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Performance, Visuality, and the Contested Public Spaces of Salvador da Bahia, 1763-1835

With the generous support of the James R. Scobie Memorial Award from the Conference on Latin American History, and supplemental funds provided by the Joaquim Nabuco Award from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Brazil Initiative, I spent the first two months of 2012 in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, conducting preliminary research for my dissertation project, "Performance, Visuality,

(*Scobie Report, continued*)

and the Contested Public Spaces of Salvador da Bahia, 1763-1835.”

My project examines the role of the regulation, manipulation, and visual representation of public space in shaping the diverse and contested collective ideals of racial and political autonomy, African cultural resistance, and hegemony that motivated slave rebellions in the early 19th century Atlantic world. Between 1807 and 1835, Salvador was witness to over one revolt per year, culminating with the largest mainland slave revolt in the Americas. Prior to and during this period, the complex dynamics of racial and cultural power in Salvador are enacted through performative acts of rebellion by black Brazilians ranging from street parades to violent revolt, as well as hundreds of images in artists’ books, military maps, and illustrated travel narratives printed in Europe and Brazil. In this context, what are historians to make of the proliferation of images of the city and its inhabitants during a time when the city’s social landscape seemed to be in rebellion? How may we consider public performances as potential stagings of power for particular African groups in dialogue with structures of political and social power in Salvador? And how did the city government regulate public space and performance in response? To investigate these questions, I spent nine weeks in Salvador, analyzing printed images and artworks, judicial and legal proceedings, and accounts of public performances produced during the early 19th century, reading them in conversation with judicial and personal accounts of slave rebellion that characterize Salvador at this time.

My first two weeks were spent at the Arquivo Público do Estado da Bahia (APEB). Though I was quickly acquainted with the bureaucratic difficulties of conducting archival research in Brazil, a few wonderful assistants helped me to navigate the archive’s complex holdings. I read all of the original judicial proceedings related to the 1835 revolt of the Malês in Salvador, an event which factors heavily into Chapter 3 of my dissertation project. I examined trial records, police accounts of the revolt, and records of the punishments inflicted against the revolt’s leaders. Most importantly, I was able to gain access – as well as hi-resolution digital photographs – of the series of apotropaic pages with abstract designs and Arabic-inspired scripts carried by participants in the rebellion. These are key documents, as they are, to the best of my knowledge, the only images produced by members of a slave rebellion in Salvador. In Chapter 4 of my thesis, I analyze these images in direct dialogue with other images of Salvador’s enslaved African population produced by Europeans at exactly the same time, arguing for the primary role of contested transatlantic visualities in slave rebellion.

During my stay, however, the holdings of the Arquivo Histórico Municipal de Salvador (AHMS) proved much more useful to my research than originally anticipated. For nearly seven weeks, I was the sole researcher at this archive, and it was soon apparent I would only have time to access a small portion of the 1763-1835 date range my larger project entails. I decided to prioritize: my primary goal in the AHMS was to find all of the documentation associated with the city council’s decision to remove the city’s pelourinho, or public whipping post in September 1835. I sought the text of this document, as well as its associated correspondence, to learn of the motivation for removing a powerful governmental symbol of authority soon after the Malê rebellion, an event that bookends my entire argument. When I found no reference to this request in the city council proceedings between 1835 and 1840, I systematically began to read *all* the documentation in the archive between these years.

My research at the AHMS proceeded slowly, as approximately half of the archive’s holdings are in loose documents only roughly categorized by date range and type. Yet as the sole researcher, I was able to develop a very close working relationship with the staff. As a result, I uncovered a wealth of

(Scobie Report, continued)

new documentation. Between 1830 and 1840 the city council of Salvador passed a series of decrees directed at limiting the ability of Africans to perform in city streets, including regulations against drumming; dancing; the wearing of masks; and passing alone or without a master's note after nightfall. All this confirmed my larger thesis about the importance of the regulation of public space in Salvador and the potential rebellious power contained in symbolically performative acts. Yet, as of my last day at the AHMS, I still had not found the pelourinho removal request. Having exhausted all other possibilities, one of the archive's employees brought me an unlabeled box. There, in the midst of unrelated papers, was the pelourinho removal request – presumably misfiled because its date and content differ significantly from how this document has been described in scholarly works over the course of the 20th century. Finding this document was a hugely significant step for my project and for scholarship on the history of 1830s Salvador as a whole.

In addition to my work at archives, I also spent time recording early 19th century artworks held in Salvador's museums. Through some connections, pre-written letters of introduction, and some subtle requests for *jeitinhos*, I was able to photograph a large collection of prints from the Museu de Arte da Bahia, as well as a series of sculptures of Christ made by Francisco Manoel das Chagas, an Afro-Brazilian sculptor active in the late 18th century whose most important work is otherwise off-limits to the public. As a result of my findings at both archives, as well as my access to these artworks, I am now convinced that this project will successfully argue for a complex new understanding of the relationships between visual culture, the regulation and contested control of public space, and slave rebellions in the late 18th and early 19th century Atlantic.

This project has been in development for some time, and there are many I wish to thank for seeing it through its first phase of archival research. As always, I thank my wife, but particularly for her support and optimism during a lost week of work as a result of the police strike in early February, when all seemed close to being lost. At UW-Madison, I must acknowledge my entire doctoral committee: my main advisor, Jill H. Casid, for assisting with all stages of the project; as well as Henry J. Drewal, James H. Sweet, Preeti Chopra, and Severino Albuquerque. In Salvador, my heartfelt gratitude goes to the entire staff of the APEB for all their help with my work and especially for the routine offers of free coffee and cookies; to Erivan Andrade of the Pestana Convento do Carmo Hotel in Salvador for allowing me access to Chagas' sculptures; to Sylvia Athayde, Director of the Museu de Arte da Bahia; and especially to Felisberto Gomes and Adriana Pacheco of the AHMS. I will never forget Adriana's genuine excitement when I finally found the pelourinho removal request: she was jumping up and down.

Finally, if the James R. Scobie Memorial Award was meant to fund an "exploratory research trip abroad to determine the feasibility of a Ph.D. dissertation topic," it has not only convinced me the project is feasible and of significant scholarly importance, it has made the project much more competitive for further external funding. Two weeks ago, I secured funding for a September 2012-May 2013 research trip to be divided equally between archives in Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Salvador: a focused and long-term research effort that will provide enough material to turn my thesis into my first book. I have the CLAH and the James R. Scobie Memorial Award to acknowledge for providing me this wonderful opportunity, which is now taking my research to heights I had not anticipated previously. Thank you to the entire award committee and the rest of the conference for making it possible.

VI. CLAH 2011 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 **Richard Graham** for *Feeding the City: From Street Market to Liberal Reform in Salvador, Brazil*, (Texas, 2010). Honorable Mention went to **Jane Landers** for *Atlantic Creoles in the Age of Revolutions*, (Harvard, 2010).

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 awarded to **Sitela Alvarez** of Tulane University, "The Religious and Nationalist Transformation of Cuba."

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 winners for 2011 are **Celso Castilho and Camillia Cowling**, "Funding Freedom, Popularizing Politics: Abolitionism and Local Emancipation Funds in 1880s Brazil," *Luso-Brazilian Review*, 47:1 (Spring, 2010): 89-120.

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 **David Rex-Galindo** of Southern Methodist University for "'To Sin No More': Franciscan Missionaries and the Conversion of the Hispanic World." Honorable Mention went to **Camilo Trumper** of University of California, Berkeley for "'A Ganar La Calle': The Politics of Public Space and Public Art in Allende's Chile."

James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Marcela Echeverri** for "Popular Royalists, Empire, and Politics in Southwestern New Granada, 1809 – 1819", in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 91:2 (May 2011). Honorable Mention was awarded to **Karen Racine** for "'This England and This Now': British Cultural and Intellectual Influence in the Spanish American Independence Era", in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 90:3 (August 2010).

Tibesar Prize

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **George Reid Andrews**, "Afro-World: African-Diaspora Thought and Practice in Montevideo, Uruguay, 1830-2000" in *The Americas* 67:1 (July 2010). Honorable Mention went to **Stephen Lewis**, "Modernizing Message, Mystical Messenger: The Teatro Petul in the Chiapas Highlands, 1954-1974" in *The Americas* 67:3 (January 2011).

Warren Dean Memorial Prize

Awarded for the best work on the history of Brazil published in 2009 and 2010, the 2011 prize was presented to **Thomas Rogers** for *The Deepest Wounds: A Labor and Environmental History of Sugar in Northeast Brazil*, (University of North Carolina, 2010). Honorable Mention went to **Mark Harris** for *Rebellion on the Amazon: The Cabanagem, Race, and Popular Culture in the North of Brazil, 1798-1840*, (Cambridge, 2010) and to **Heather Flynn Roller** for "Colonial Collecting Expeditions and the Pursuit of Opportunities in the Amazonian Sertão, c. 1750-1800," (*The Americas* 66:4, April, 2010).

Howard Cline Prize

For the best work on Indians in Latin American history in 2009 and 2010, the 2011 prize was presented to **Gabriela Ramos** for *Death and Conversion in the Andes: Lima and Cuzco, 1532-1670*, (Norte Dame University Press, 2010).

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 **Adriana Chira** of University of Michigan, **Shawn Moura** of University of Maryland, College Park, **Benjamin Nobbs-Thiessen** of Emory University, and **Erin Zavitz** of University of Florida.

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 **Mark Carey** for *In the Shadow of Melting Glaciers: Climate Change and Andean Society*, (Oxford, 2010).

Mexican History Book Prize

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The 2011 prize recipient is **Paul Eiss** for *In the Name of El Pueblo: Place, Community, and the Politics of History in Yucatán*, (Duke, 2010). Honorable Mention went to **Pablo Piccato** for *The Tyranny of Option: Honor in the Construction of the Mexican Public Sphere*, (Duke, 2010).

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 **Paul Vanderwood**.

VII. CLAH 2012 PRIZE AND AWARD DESCRIPTIONS

PRIZES FOR WHICH NOMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

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. Nominations should consist of a letter from the nominator summarizing the nominee's lifetime contributions in the areas contemplated by this award, the candidate's CV, and no more than five letters of support from colleagues familiar with the nominee's service.
3. The Distinguished Service Committee shall present its recommendation to the Secretariat and the President of CLAH by September 15 of each year. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that none of the nominees receive the award.
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. The recipient will normally deliver an address at the CLAH luncheon.
5. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that worthy but unsuccessful nominations be carried forward for consideration the following year. In this case, the committee will notify the nominator so that he or she can update the nomination as needed.

Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2012:

Chair: Barbara Tenenbaum, Library of Congress, bten@loc.gov

Hendrik Kraay, University of Calgary, kraay@ucalgary.ca

Rebecca Scott, University of Michigan, rjscott@umich.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2012

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 2012 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2013, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2011.
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, 2012.

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 2012:

Chair: Richard Graham, The University of Texas at Austin, Emeritus, 13 Vuelta Sabio, Santa Fe, NM 87506

Emilio Kourí, The University of Chicago, Department of History, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637

Martha Few, The University of Arizona, Department of History, Social Sciences 215, Tucson, AZ 85721-0027

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2012

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 2012 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2013, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2011.
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, 2012.
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 2012:

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

Myrna Santiago, Saint Mary's College, P.O. Box 5110, Moraga, CA 94575

Mark Carey, Robert D. Clark Honors College, 1293 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2012

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 2012 will consider books bearing a copyright of 2011, with the award to be made at the 2013 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, and the 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 2012:

Chair: Pablo Piccato, Columbia University, 324 Fayerweather, MC 2511, 1180 Amsterdam Ave., New York, NY 10027

Sergio A. Cañedo-Gamboa, El Colegio de San Luis, A.C., Paeque de Macul 155, Colinas del Parque, San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico 78299

Mónica Díaz, Georgia State University, Department of Modern & Classical Languages, P.O. Box 3970, Atlanta, GA 30302

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2012

THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE

This prize was established in 1961, and renamed the Vanderwood Prize in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. and carries a stipend of \$500. The Vanderwood 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 2011 will be considered for the 2012 award to be presented at the conference in January 2013. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2012. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2012.

Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2012:

Chair: Brian DeLay, University of California at Berkeley, Department of History, 3229 Dwinelle Hall #2550, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550

Renée Soulodre-La France, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3, Canada

Eric Van Young, UC San Diego, Department of History #0104, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0104

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2012

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 2013 award is June 1, 2012. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2012.

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 2012:

Chair: C Joseph Dorsey, jdorsey@purdue.edu, History Department, Purdue University, 672 Oval Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47906

Lillian Guerra, lillian.guerra@ufl.edu. Department of History, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117320, Gainesville, FL 32611-7320

David Wheat, dwheat@msu.edu, Michigan State University, Department of History, 301 Morrill Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824 (**NOTE:** After May 1, submissions to David Wheat should be sent to C/Sebastian Montero de Espinosa, 41 06010 Badajoz SPAIN)

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2012

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, 2012.

Hanke Prize Committee for 2012:

Chair: Sherry Johnson, Florida International University, History Department/DM397, 11200 SW 8th Street, Miami, FL 33199

Celso Castillo, Vanderbilt University, VU Station B #351802, 2301 Vanderbilt Place, Nashville, TN 37235-1802

Camilo Trumper, University of Buffalo, Department of American Studies, 1010 Clemens Hall, Buffalo, New York 14260-4630

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2012

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 2011-May 2012 for the 2013 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2013). 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, 2012.

Robertson Prize Committee for 2012:

Chair: Marshall Eakin, Vanderbilt University

David Sartorius, University of Maryland, College Park

Marcela Echeverri, College of Staten Island

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 2012 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2013, the Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2011 - April 2012 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2012.

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 2012:

Chair: Kevin Terraciano, University of California, Los Angeles

Geoffrey Spurling, University of the Fraser Valley

Laura Shelton, Georgia Southern University

VIII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOMINATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION'S EQUITY AWARDS

The American Historical Association's Equity Awards recognize individuals and institutions for excellence in recruiting and retaining students and new faculty from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented within the historical profession. Deserving nominees will have records that include such achievements as mentoring, program building, fundraising initiatives, pursuing civic engagement, and enhancing department and campus culture to promote a supportive environment. Nominations are due by May 15. For details and instructions for submitting a nomination, please see: <http://www.historians.org/prizes/EquityAwards.cfm>.

IX. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Roger Davis

University of Nebraska at Kearney

Publications:

El Ecuador durante la Gran Colombia: Regionalismo, localismo y legitimidad en el nacimiento de una republica andina, Banco Central del Ecuador and Ministerio de cultura del Ecuador, 2010 (out from press in Feb. 2011).

X. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

ELINOR MELVILLE AWARDS

Christopher Boyer
Scott Ickes
Robert Wilcox

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS

Joseph Dorsey
Scott Ickes
Peter Stern

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Peter Beattie
Leslie Bethell
Margaret Crahan
Ralph Della Cava
Anne Hanley
Scott Ickes
Teresa Meade
John Monteiro
Robert Wilcox

MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE

Sandra Aguilar Rodriguez
Margaret Chowning
Peter Guardino
Scott Ickes
Maria Loftin
Mario Magaña M.
Pablo Piccato
Alexandra Puerto
Peter Stern
Mary Kay Vaughan

LEWIS B. HANKE AWARDS

Margaret Crahan
Ralph Della Cava
Scott Ickes
David Orique
Stanley Stein
Peter Stern

JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARD

Peter Guardino
Scott Ickes
Jason McGraw
Deborah Truhan

XI. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Karen GRAUBART
Rachel O'TOOLE

The Newsletter (ISSN 0069-8466) of the Conference on Latin American History is published semi-annually (Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter) in the offices of the Secretariat, located at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Deadlines for submission of material for the Newsletter are March and September. Receipt of the newsletter is contingent upon membership in CLAH. For more information regarding dues and other activities of the Conference, please write to: CLAH Secretariat, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28223

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PUBLICATIONS

LOMBARDI, CATHERYN L., and John V. Lombardi, with K. Lynn Stoner. *Latin American History: A Teaching Atlas*. 162 pages, 136 maps. 1984. ISBN 0-299-097145 (paperback only), \$17.95.

Order from: Chicago Distribution Center
11030 S. Langley Avenue
Chicago, IL 60628 1-800-621-2736

Individuals must prepay both merchandise and shipping. Current book rate shipping charges are: U. S. \$3.50 and \$.75 each additional book. Foreign, including Canada: \$4.50 first book and \$1 each additional book. Master Card and Visa are accepted. Canadian customers must include 7% GST on merchandise only.