

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

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I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CYNTHIA RADDING

I am very happy to greet all of you, friends and colleagues, and to reiterate that it is an honor to serve as President of the Conference on Latin American History. Our organization grows in numbers, diversity, and representation, thanks to you, the membership and to the dedication and commitment of the elected members in the Executive and General Committees, the participants in the field-specific committees, and 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 – with ever increasing numbers of panels – and to the solidarity among our community of scholars, teachers, and students throughout the year. I am grateful to CLAH past president Mary Kay Vaughan and Vice President and President-Elect Jane Landers for their enthusiastic input on our conversations.



The day-to-day work of CLAH and the financial health of our organization are maintained by the CLAH Secretariat. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to outgoing Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila and his staff at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, for their commitment and professionalism and for the excellent work of the student assistants. We send Jerry another round of applause and, with equal enthusiasm, welcome Jürgen Buchenau, to head the CLAH Secretariat for another five years at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. Since July 1, I have begun to work with Jürgen, and it is indeed a pleasure to count on the knowledge and support of the UNC-Charlotte team with Jürgen and his assistant Audrey Fals Henderson.

As we reported in the Spring 2012 Newsletter, CLAH's profile in the 2012 AHA annual meeting in Chicago 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. This year's program committee, Chaired by Nicole Sanders with Seth Garfield and Frank Trey Proctor III, again did an outstanding job to enhance the CLAH program and work productively with the AHA Program Committee for the upcoming meeting in New Orleans, January 3-6, 2013, framed by the theme of "Lives, Places, Stories." CLAH members submitted 84 session proposals to the AHA and CLAH Program Committees; of these, 31 were cross-listed as AHA numbered sessions, and all of the other panels were accepted, thus guaranteeing space in the AHA program and meeting room assignments. Including the area and thematic committee meetings, the 2013 CLAH program will number over 90 sessions, thus setting a new record!

As we approach the January 2013 annual meeting in New Orleans, CLAH membership has reached 1,100 active scholars and students, and sustained an increase in life-time members. 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 through the publication and recognition of our work. Just as importantly, CLAH membership creates a community of camaraderie in which new ideas germinate and fruitful exchanges occur. Members participate 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 Executive and General Committee members agreed to set a new schedule of dues payments effective with the publication of the Spring 2012 issue of the Newsletter, as follows: Student, \$25; Emeritus/a, \$40; Professional, \$50, and Lifetime, \$800. Lifetime memberships will remain at their current level of \$700 until November 1, 2012. 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. These dues are our principal source of income, since 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 additional \$5,600 in annual revenues, contributing to the fiscal goals that were outlined in the Spring Newsletter and are summarized here as follows.

The CLAH General Committee agreed to shape our policies according to the following priorities: (1) to increase 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) 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 for all the donations that our members give to CLAH, including the endowments that have made possible the Warren Dean Prize, the Elinor Melville Prize, the Mexico Prize, and – most recently – a generous gift from the estate of Paul J. Vanderwood, a beloved colleague, that substantially strengthened our overall endowment.

The CLAH Executive and General Committees are committed to continue our support for graduate students and scholars entering the ranks of Latin American history, to invite our colleagues in Latin America to join our organization and present their work on our panels, and to broaden the initiatives fruitfully undertaken to design sessions and panels for the AHA Annual meeting that enhance our collaboration with historians in all fields. I look forward to seeing all of you at the 2013 AHA Annual meeting in the beautiful, historic, and multicultural city of New Orleans.

A sincere and grateful saludo/saudação to all,

Cynthia Radding, President, 2011-2013

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

This is my first message as the new Executive Secretary of CLAH, a position I will occupy until June 30, 2017. First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank last year's CLAH General Committee for entrusting the CLAH Secretariat to UNC Charlotte for a further term of five years. I have very much enjoyed working with the past, present, and future CLAH Presidents—Mary Kay Vaughan, Cynthia Radding, and Jane Landers—in the transition process. I particularly appreciate the comprehensive orientation to the workings of the CLAH by Jerry Dávila, the outgoing Executive Secretary, who is now the Jorge Paulo Lemann Professor of Brazilian History at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Jerry not only left me an invaluable handbook and CD-ROM, but he has since spent countless hours answering emails and voice mails regarding the transition.



Thanks to the excellent work of both CLAH officers and members, our organization is in excellent shape, as evidenced most recently by our membership numbers and the record-breaking upcoming CLAH program referenced in Cynthia's message in this newsletter. We aim to continue this trajectory; to that end, we always welcome questions and suggestions designed to further improve the services we render to our members and the worldwide community of Latin Americanist historians in general.

I would also like to take this opportunity to introduce (and re-introduce) Audrey Fals Henderson, the graduate assistant of the CLAH and an M.A. candidate in Latin American Studies at UNC Charlotte. We are very fortunate that as of this fall, Audrey has accepted the expanded responsibility of Annual Meeting Director, a position within the CLAH Secretariat that reports to the Executive Secretary. This new responsibility is a testament to the growth of CLAH and the resultant complexity of the operations of the Secretariat, as well as to Audrey's deep knowledge of every aspect of managing the annual meeting.

Moreover, a special thanks goes out to the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and especially Aaron Bethke-Shoemaker, who surprised us with his finding of a trove of CLAH historical documents from 1973-79 ranging from fiscal records to the acknowledgment of the vital contributions from our regional committees. Now at UNC Charlotte, these documents demonstrate the importance of Latin American history; they highlight our continued partnership with the American Historical Association, and they show the vibrant atmosphere in our profession that existed in the 1970s, in a smaller CLAH, just as it does now.

Regarding the annual meeting, most CLAH events, including the luncheon and reception, will take place at the Hotel Monteleone. Tickets for the CLAH luncheon on January 4, 2013 are now available. Members may purchase tickets online at the CLAH website or download the order form to remit payment by check. As always, the program is available online, and printed copies will be available at the CLAH Information Table in the Salon Presbytere at the Hotel Monteleone.

We look forward to seeing you in New Orleans in January 2013!

III. SUSAN SOCOLOW, 2012 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

The Distinguished Service Award Committee—consisting of Barbara Tenenbaum, chair, Hendrik Kraay, and Rebecca Scott -- is pleased to announce the selection of Susan M. Socolow as recipient of the 2012 CLAH Distinguished Service Award. In selecting Professor Socolow, the committee honors an eminent career of scholarship and service. She is a historian of distinction who for four decades has looked at the colonial experience in Latin America. Her contributions include almost 20 authored, co-authored, edited, and co-edited books, as well as a multitude of scholarly articles, book chapters, and book review essays. She has also served as an exemplar to women in a profession that until very recently was overwhelmingly male.

Her service to the Conference on Latin American History has been particularly exemplary, notable by her dedication, grace, generosity, and wonderful sense of humor. She has been a member of prize committees, the executive committee, the nominating committee, and the program committee. She has served as Executive Secretary of the Chile-Rio de la Plata Committee, and as Vice-President and President of CLAH.

The CLAH Distinguished Service Award is thus a fitting recognition of Professor Socolow's outstanding career of service to the profession, as a historian, as colleague, and as a collaborator. At the same time, it honors CLAH as the gateway to the profession for scores of historians of Latin America, for whom the organization serves as a place of professional collegiality and hospitality, to which Professor Socolow has contributed so much.

IV. SCOBIE AWARD REPORTS

CHRIS BROWN
EMORY UNIVERSITY

In the summer of 2012 I spent nearly two months in Brazil on a trip that radically re-defined my research agenda. I began with an investigation into primary education in the cities of the Amazonian North, 1930-96. I ended with a new focus on the history of physical education and sport in the ports of Manaus and Belém, as well as the smaller frontier capital, Boa Vista. I hope to write about the emergence, experience, and significance of organized physical education and sport in the urban Amazon since the late

nineteenth century. This could be a useful lens through which to chart urban development, cultural change, and social control in the region. I have returned to Atlanta armed with hundreds of digitized documents from state and national archives, with my ears humming from the generous advice of professors and students in Brazilian universities, and with a deeper appreciation of the place of physical education, and particularly sport, in urban Brazil. My shift of focus was propelled not only by time spent in archives and seminar rooms, but through equally essential experiences in bus stations, primary school classrooms, and on the campos de futebol of the North. I am extremely grateful to the James R. Scobie Award that, in combination with an Emory University Professional Development Support grant, made the trip possible. I would also like to thank my advisors, Dr. Jeffrey Lesser, Dr. Yanna Yannakakis and Dr. Thomas Rogers for their expert support and advice. I plan to engage a final dissertation topic before the Copa in 2014, and to complete a year of research and another of writing in time for the Olympic opening ceremony in Rio de Janeiro two years later.

I designed my trip to rapidly survey a broad range of archives and meet with a variety of peers and professors in Brazil. I visited six cities, beginning with Brasília, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, before heading north to Belém, Manaus and Boa Vista. I started at the regional center of the national archive in Brasília (COREG). There I found numerous reports and survey results about federal education initiatives in the Amazon region since the 1960s. Archivists in the Ministry of Education showed me an aircraft hangar of material waiting to be catalogued and digitized, and they have kindly scanned dozens of documents for me since my departure. In Rio, Dr. José Gondra and his colleagues at the Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro generously assisted me at the National Archive and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (CPDOC), and offered essential feedback on my proposals. A revealing document I found at CPDOC was a late 1930s telegram from the Paraguayan resident in Brazil that beseeched his government to contract Brazilian PE instructors to improve national discipline. Moving on to São Paulo, Dr. Diana Vidal and her colleagues at the Universidade de São Paulo treated me to extremely insightful advice and support.

In Belém, I dodged afternoon downpours with the generous logistical and intellectual advice of Dr. Sônia Araújo and her colleagues at the Universidade Federal do Pará. I found extensive documentation and newspaper records about early twentieth-century athletic and military initiatives in Pará's state archive and library. Up the river in Manaus, I scanned a variety of gazettes from the public archives of Amazonas, and from the excellent Centro Cultural dos Povos da Amazônia. At the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Amazonas I was delighted to speak with a local researcher frantically working to complete a history of soccer in Manaus before the World Cup arrives in 2014. Further north in Boa Vista, the gateway to Guyana and Venezuela, Dr. Gilvete Gabriel and her colleagues proved again that the federal university professors' strike, in force throughout my stay in Brazil, was no obstacle to intellectual exchange. I interviewed the director of Physical Education at Roraima's Federal Institute and spent time in a local primary school. I thank Dona Milen Schramm and her family for welcoming me to Roraima and for arranging our own international soccer tournament. I left Boa Vista – a beautifully planned city with ample open spaces – with exciting questions about how to frame my study, and a much better sense of the path toward my dissertation prospectus.

ANGELINA CASTILLO

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Of the many cultural symbols that today evoke Mexican national identity none have gained the international notoriety of the rural charro. This short-jacketed horseman festooned with the signature wide-brimmed sombrero has become a very familiar character to the patrons of Mexican-themed restaurants and the spectators of mariachi performances around the globe. Among diverse Hispanic communities, more specifically, the charro is inextricably linked to the romantic narratives and idealized, singing protagonists of the films produced during the Golden Age of Mexican cinema (roughly 1936-1956). Inspired by the continued transnational popularity of these mid twentieth century singing charros, I conducted research in Mexico City between May 26th and June 28th 2012 in order to ascertain the historical antecedents of the charro, himself, as well as the circumstances behind the appeal of Golden Age cultural media and popular icons outside of Mexico.

The research plan I originally designed for this undertaking involved extensive archival, bibliographic, and film media research at a variety of locations throughout Mexico City and Guadalajara, Mexico. My research also revolved primarily around a case study of Jorge Negrete, Pedro Infante, and Javier Solís, three enormously popular musician-actors immortalized by the mid-twentieth century Mexican news media as Los Tres Gallos Mexicanos. Unsurprisingly, however, the method and focus of my research changed as I adjusted to the particular circumstances of my visit. For instance, when I arrived in Mexico City, I discovered that one of my principle archives, the Cineteca Nacional, had been closed only a few days earlier to undergo extensive renovations. I was never able to access its collections. A second archive, the film studies collection and library of the Centro de Investigación y Estudios Cinematográficos of the Universidad de Guadalajara in Guadalajara, Jalisco was also closed to researchers due to administrative and funding issues. With these major film archives unavailable, I feared that a major component of my research trip would remain unexplored, but fortunately the helpful collaboration of local scholars and my own findings at other archives carried me in directions that still proved to be immensely fruitful and valuable.

While in Mexico City, I had the opportunity to converse with Mexican film and cultural historians who alerted me to the existence of a rich body of literature about and by charros.

Through the work and advice of scholars such as Aurelio de los Reyes and Ricardo Pérez Montfort, I learned that there were actual charro organizations in Mexico City whose existence needed to be incorporated into my research. Formal organizations such as the Asociación Nacional de Charros (founded in 1921 in Mexico City) were instrumental in preserving the ranching traditions of the rural charro after the Mexican Revolution, and organized charros were among the first individuals to bring the charro to life on the silver screen. As a result of these revelations, the last half of my trip was largely devoted to researching organized charros, their connections to the Golden Age film industry, and the implications of their existence within post-revolutionary Mexican society.

Mexican scholars have established that the Golden Age cinematic icon, the Charro Cantor, was the end result of a process of cultural elaboration dating back to the late 19th century. At this time, the charro, a rural figure with roots in the cattle ranching cultures of the states

of Jalisco and Hidalgo, began to appear as a stock national character in music hall performances, newspaper serials, and other venues for urban popular entertainment. Following the Mexican Revolution, however, the charro assumed greater national significance primarily because of the efforts of formal charro organizations. These organizations, established in the early 1920s by men who often had ties to Mexico's pre-revolutionary landowning aristocracies, tirelessly promoted the charro as a "living" symbol of Mexico through the publication of romanticized charro histories, performance at public political events, and participation in the earliest charro films. As I delved into the literature produced by organized charros (histories, how-to manuals, newsletters), I encountered evidence that reinforced the importance of exploring the socio-political and transnational processes that created this present day quotidian icon.

On the one hand it became evident that I needed to pay greater attention to the federal government's deployment of the charro. Mexican scholars have determined that because the iconic charro embodied conservative values that challenged the predominant federal discourses of indigenismo, mestizaje, and agrarian reform (organized charros often portrayed him as the guardian of a criollo-dominated, paternalistic, agrarian society), federal officials appropriated the charro in order to neutralize his potential as a symbol of anti-revolutionary reaction. However, I found evidence that suggests this federal appropriation might also have been related to an active search for an ideal model of Mexican masculinity. The charro could have been a figure through which federal officials sought perform and strengthen the image of post-revolutionary state politics.

For example, while exploring the presidential archives of Miguel Alemán Valdés, a political leader regularly lauded by organized charros, I located a 1948 missive from the Federación Nacional de Charros pleading for Alemán Valdés to intervene in a dispute with the Mexican film industry. The Federación, an umbrella organization representing charro associations throughout the republic, complained that recently the Mexican film industry had taken to portraying the charro as a "disreputable thief and murderer." Though the organization believed federal intervention was necessary because such portrayals were a colossal insult to the "living symbol of Mexico," its letter carried an additional implication. Organized charros were not the only figures whose reputations for "buena moral" were suffering. Further research is needed to discover how this particular crisis concluded, but I was able to locate a report in a charro news publication which revealed that Alemán Valdés responded by ordering his secretary of state to personally resolve the affair. In my view, this entire episode suggests that officials at the highest levels of the federal government had a major stake in ensuring that the public image of the charro remained synonymous with a valorous and paternalistic trope of Mexican masculinity.

Finally, the question of the charro's transnational reception resurfaced with my visits to the Federación Mexicana de Charrería, the present day incarnation of the organization which complained to President Miguel Alemán Valdés in 1948. I visited the Federación on several occasions during my final two weeks in Mexico City, each time learning a great deal about the internal workings of these formal organizations and about their historic relationships with the film industry and the federal government. In the course of one my visits, I was introduced to an elderly charro who regaled me with stories of a number of international tours he had completed in the early 1950s. In those years, I was informed, Mexican films were popular "everywhere," and productions featuring charro characters

and folkloric festivals known as charreadas, inspired audiences even in distant Spain to feel great curiosity about the rural Mexican charro. In 1952, a Spanish entrepreneur hired my informant and other members of the Federación to travel to Spain and perform as part of a charro showcase known as Emociones de Mexico. These charros were so popular with Spanish audiences that they extended their tour of the Iberian Peninsula for two years and would return for several visits in later years. As our conversations continued, I learned that my informant's tour in 1952 had not been the first of its kind. He knew that they had taken place at least as far back as 1948. In that year, one of his companions had performed around Spain and even met Mexico's most beloved charro cantor, Jorge Negrete, while he filmed a charro romance named *Jalisco Canta en Sevilla*. Subsequent research of charro newsletters for that year actually yielded a photograph of my informant's friend and his meeting with Jorge Negrete.

My stay in Mexico came to an end shortly after these highly informative sessions at the Federación Mexicana de Charrería, but I was left with a host of promising questions and research possibilities. For one, it has now become evident that I need to pursue the question of federal appropriation and deployment of the charro. The more I review my sources and findings the more it seems likely that a gender analysis of charro masculinity and its deployment by the federal state could yield insight into the cultural underpinnings of PRI political hegemony and paternalism in post-revolutionary Mexico. The second challenge is to consider how the charro's presence as a cultural ambassador in Spain during the late 1940s and early 1950s can be understood when placed in relation to the formal political relations between the two countries during that time. In the late 1930s, Mexico, while under the presidency of Lázaro Cardenas, provided substantial material support to the Republican cause during the Spanish Civil War and opened its borders to thousands of Spanish political exiles. When General Francisco Franco prevailed in his military struggle against Spanish Republicans, Mexico refused to recognize his regime or to enter formal diplomatic relations until his death in 1975. Since evidence suggests that the charro was a key element of the public performance of federal politics during the Mexican Golden Age, does the presence and popularity of the charro in Spain indicate that the distance between Mexico and Spain's ruling regimes might have been decreasing? The questions remain broad, but I will enjoy carrying my studies in these new directions.

I traveled to Mexico this summer expecting to locate a specific Latin American country in which to continue developing my research on the international reception of Golden Age film icons, but I left with enough research material to suggest that the country I should turn my focus to is Spain and that I should seriously consider the relation between off-screen organized charros and the Mexican federal government. These developments were certainly unexpected, but with the help of my Scobie Pre-Dissertation Award, I still accomplished what I set out to do. I found some very intriguing ways to continue framing a historical dissertation on transnational cultural identities and the development of Mexico's international cultural profile via the Golden Age media and icons of the mid-20th century.

I was able to subsidize a five week research trip to Mexico City through the generous support of the Conference on Latin American History as well as UNC Chapel Hill's Institute for the Study of the Americas. The CLAH awarded me a \$1500.00 Scobie grant, and the ISA awarded me a \$1000.00 Tinker pre-dissertation grant. I deposited both awards into a single account and utilized the funds to pay for international round trip airfare,

domestic travel expenses (taxi, metro, bus), five week rental of an efficiency apartment, research expenses (books, photocopies, etc.), and per diem (groceries, laundry, travel health insurance, etc.). Once I calculated all of the expenses for the trip, I found that I had \$150.00 remaining from my total budget. Since the Scobie provided the highest amount of support, I will be returning these funds as soon as I confirm where the check can be sent. Thank you so much for the support!

LANCE INGWERSEN
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

With the generous support of the Conference on Latin American History and Vanderbilt University's College of Liberal Arts & Science, I spent eight weeks in Mexico City conducting pre-dissertation research. My exploration of city and church archives, libraries and private collections, along with discussions I initiated with Mexican scholars, helped hone my dissertation project. Tentatively titled "From the Gaming Table to the Print Shop: Associative Life, Urban Culture, and Political Identities, 1870-1930," the project examines the centrality of associative life to political, social, and cultural changes in the Mexican capital in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It analyzes how spaces of sociability—including clubs, casinos, associations, print shops, and bookstores—served as key sites for the formation of new social and political identities. In addition to fostering camaraderie, promoting collective action, and orienting people toward politics, these spaces were a springboard to public visibility and political influence. As my project will show, it was through participation in the capital's robust associative life that residents of the capital forged relationships and fashioned networks, which they later leveraged to shape city politics and mount large social and political projects.

The life of Francisco Díaz de León provides an excellent case in point. The owner of a print shop, bookstore, and residence in the heart of the city, Díaz de León stood at the center of the capital's commercial, cultural, and political life from the 1860s until his death in 1903. His establishments served as hubs of activity, and in them he rubbed shoulders with hundreds of the city's residents, elites and artisans alike. He drew on those relationships in getting elected to the city council, serving on various boards, and launching a number of important social projects: the Asilo Particular para Mendigos (1879), sociedad filantrópica (1888), Dormitorio Público (1889), and a mutual aid society (1891). Among the boards, membership lists, and donor rolls of these institutions and associations one finds former clients and individuals who lived or worked within blocks of his establishments. A careful study of the formation of such networks, as they developed through the capital's robust spaces of associative life, promises to contribute to vibrant historical debates on forms of democracy in Latin America and shed light on the foundations of Mexico City's transformation into one of the world's largest urban centers.

The Scobie Award afforded me the opportunity to explore document collections that I had not examined on prior research trips. The Biblioteca Lerdo de Tejada's fondo reservado proved remarkably informative and useful. There, I found all fifty editions of *El Bien Social*, the official organ of the sociedad filantrópica founded by Díaz de León and his associates; printings of *El Boletín de la Sociedad de Conductores*, an important voice for mutual aid societies; and several historical almanacs and guías de forasteros, whose directories and advertisements offer a textured glimpse into city life at select moments.

Collections I consulted at the Archivo Histórico del Distrito Federal provided a wealth of information about spaces of sociability in the capital. Most associations and clubs included in their petitions to city authorities for games, dances, and races copies of constitutions, bylaws, and membership lists; many also include addresses. My analysis of these addresses has convinced me that geography played a critical role in the formation of networks, and I now intend to incorporate maps and examinations of space into my project. Document collections of pious associations at the Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de México and the José Yves Limantour collection at the Centro de Estudios Históricos de México-CARSO also provided important insights. The former clued me in to religious leaders who may have acted as nodes in influential networks, much like Díaz de León; the latter revealed the breadth and composition of the Mexican Finance Minister's extensive social and political network. At the Hemeroteca Nacional, I browsed the card catalogs of the fondo reservado and made notes of periodicals published by associations and those published in selected print shops, few of which are available for consult in their digitalized collection. Although I explored several periodicals this summer, most await a future research trip.

In addition to exploring primary document collections, I prioritized establishing contact with Mexican scholars. I set up meetings with professors at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana—Itzapalapa, the Instituto Mora, and El Colegio de México to discuss my project. All offered constructive feedback. Their suggestions led me to new source materials and document collections, and their questions probed me to think critically about the project's shape. Two offered to write letters of affiliation for my Fulbright application, which I will submit this October. Scholars of Mexico (and Latin America) working in U.S. universities also provided valuable feedback. Special thanks go to Pablo Piccato and Carlos Forment for their thoughtful insights on an early version of my proposal; to Linda Arnold, who is always willing to share her vast knowledge of Mexican archives with researchers; and to my advisor, Eddie Wright-Rios, and Celso Castilho. Though I mention them last, both have been instrumental in this project's formulation and evolution over the past two years.

I offer my sincere gratitude to the Conference on Latin American History for its support of my project. The archival research I conducted this summer and the contacts I made have prepared me to write my dissertation prospectus and apply for national grants to support a longer in-country research stay in 2013-2014.

CHARLTON W. YINGLING
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Thanks to the generous funding of a James R. Scobie Memorial Award I conducted preliminary dissertation research this past summer at the Archivo General de Indias (AGI) of Seville, Spain. With additional support from the Institute for African American Research and the Walker Institute of International and Areas Studies, both at the University of South Carolina, I was able to spend a month consulting the invaluable archival collections at the AGI. This research proved quite beneficial, as it confirmed the feasibility of my dissertation topic on the intersections of race, religion, and contests of royalism and republicanism in colonial Santo Domingo during the Age of Revolutions.

By concentrating my investigations on the Audiencia de Santo Domingo and Ultramar papers I was able to start tracing the fault lines of racialization in the 1791-1822 period as ascriptions and categories evolved through their imbrication with rights discourses, egalitarianism, and popular struggle. Amidst the colony's intimate involvement with warfare in Saint-Domingue, and its own domestic preoccupations, copious and diverse records were generated and cached by colonial administration. For example, military court martial transcripts and civil proceedings on alleged subversion, testimony and rumors on social unrest, church records from priests on the frontier corresponding with Vatican representatives, and high-level administrators' letters all presented me with valuable windows into processes of identity formation and social restructuring.

Aside from exploring the republican and revolutionary avenues of resistance that proliferated for free people of color and the enslaved in the wake of the French and Saint-Domingue Revolutions, I started to chart Santo Domingo as a centripetal venue for Catholic revival and monarchist resurgence in the late colonial Spanish Caribbean. These mutually reinforcing cultural currents linked motivation with the need for popular participation in the Spanish counterrevolution and reconquest, offering marginalized groups the possibility for upward social and political mobility that coincided with their own ambitions and/or sincere beliefs. As I began to map this terrain of competing interests it became apparent that the case studies I found might not only speak broadly to racial formation in Latin America, but also to the incipience of independence and national sentiments in the region, discussions on which Santo Domingo is frequently excluded.

I am very appreciative of the support the Conference on Latin American History has given to my project. Special thanks to Matt Childs and Gabi Kuenzli for their reinforcement during the application process. I look forward to building on this research as I develop my dissertation.

JESSE ZARLEY

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND–COLLEGE PARK

With the support of the James R. Scobie Award from the Conference on Latin America History, I conducted preliminary dissertation research in Santiago, Chile. My research explored how the indigenous Mapuche of southern Chile employed unique conceptions of territorial sovereignty during the first decades following independence while resisting conquest and assimilation by the Chilean national state. During my time in Santiago, I encountered documents dealing with various forms of negotiations and hostilities between the Mapuche and the Chilean state, from treaty negotiations known as *parlamentos* to military alliances and commercial linkages. In the course of my research and conversations with Chilean historians, I became convinced of the need to breach the rigid divide of the "Mapuche Question" into the colonial and national periods, and extend my timeframe into the late-eighteenth century. This will allow me to examine the continuities and differences between Spanish and Chilean practices of territorial control, and how both accommodated forms of indigenous political and cultural practice.

The records of the Ministries of War, Interior, and Justice and the regional governments of Concepción and Valdivia, found in the Archivo Nacional, allow me to read against the grain in order to reconstruct Mapuche political perspectives. They provide an intimate,

local view of the relationship between Chilean military and government officials and various Mapuche groups during the decades following independence. Since the Mapuche maintained largely their territorial sovereignty in the region known as the Araucanía during this period, these documents reveal the tenuous reach of the Chilean state and offer instances of negotiation and conflict in which state power was not guaranteed. Additionally, the collection of naturalist Claudio Gay provides an extensive series of documents dealing with late-colonial parlamentos.

In the Biblioteca Nacional, I encountered an extensive collection of nineteenth century periodicals and the annual reports of the government ministries given to the National Congress. Periodicals from southern cities such as Concepción and Valdivia allow me to reconstruct the perceptions of local elites towards issues of Mapuche political activities, military intervention, and the settlement of foreign colonists. These local perspectives permit me to decenter the political and economic weight of Santiago and explore the regional and federalist fissures that emerged in the south. The annual ministerial reports, on the other hand, provide insights into the most pressing issues facing the central government, from Mapuche support for Royalist or federalist forces to the manner of territorial incorporation of the Araucanía.

In the archive of the Universidad de Chile, I encountered an extensive collection of correspondence between frontier military officials and Mapuche lonkos (kinship group leaders) during the mid-nineteenth century. Beginning with the wars of independence, different Mapuche groups allied with and against the state—Royalist or pro-independence, federalist or centralist. Thus, the correspondence between lonkos allied with frontier military and political officials allows me to analyze the nature of these alliances and assess these lonkos' engagement with various Chilean projects of territorial and political incorporation from federalist solutions that would maintain elements of territorial control to the introduction of European settlers.

I am very grateful to the Conference on Latin American History for their support. In addition to the support of the Scobie Award, want to thank the Latin American Studies Center at the University of Maryland-College Park, who awarded me \$1200 to cover per-diem expenses and research materials. In Chile, I need to thank Professor Claudio Barrientos at the Universidad Diego Portales and Professor Leonardo León at the Universidad de Chile for their time and invaluable advice in developing and shaping the direction of my project. Additionally, I would like to thank the staff at Archivo Nacional, Biblioteca Nacional, Archivo Histórico Militar, Museo Histórico Militar and the Archivo de la Universidad de Chile for their support and patience with me. Finally, I would like to thank my advisor, Karin Roseblatt, and Professors David Sartorius and Daryle Williams, for their encouragement, frank advice, and support that they have given me in developing this project.

V. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Allan Kuethe

Texas Tech University

Promotions, Appointments, Transfers and Visiting Professorships:
Appointed as Académico Correspondiente for Real Academia in Madrid, Spain

Honors and Awards:
Lifetime contribution to Latin American studies at the 54th Triennial Congress of Americanists

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Boren Scholarships and Fellowships

The applications for the 2013-2014 David L. Boren Scholarships and Fellowships are now available at www.borenawards.org. Boren Awards provide unique funding opportunities for U.S. undergraduate and graduate students to study in Africa, Asia, Central & Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, and the Middle East, where they can add important international and language components to their educations.

Boren Scholars and Fellows represent a variety of academic backgrounds, but all are interested in studying less commonly taught languages, including but not limited to Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, and Swahili. As part of the African Languages Initiative, Boren Award applicants have the opportunity to further their study of Akan/Twi, Hausa, Portuguese, Swahili, Wolof, Yoruba, or Zulu. For a complete list of languages, visit our website.

Undergraduate students can receive up to \$20,000 for an academic year's study abroad and graduate students up to \$30,000 for language study and international research. In exchange for funding, recipients commit to working in the federal government for a minimum of one year.

National Application Deadlines

Boren Fellowship: January 31, 2013

Boren Scholarship: February 13, 2013*

*Many institutions have an earlier on-campus deadline. Visit our website for information about your campus deadline and Boren campus representative.

For more information about the Boren Awards, to register for one of our upcoming webinars, and to access the on-line application, please visit www.borenawards.org. You can also contact the Boren Awards staff at boren@iie.org or 1-800-618-NSEP with questions.

The Boren Awards are initiatives of the National Security Education Program (NSEP) and are administered by the Institute of International Education.

VII. IN MEMORIAM

W. Michael (Miguel) Mathes

W. Michael (Miguel) Mathes (1936-2012). Born in Los Angeles, California, W. Michael Mathes received his M.A. from the University of California, Berkeley, and his doctorate from the University of New Mexico. Mathes was professor emeritus of the University of San Francisco, where he had taught for many years. Dr. Mathes was highly respected and recognized in Mexico, where he garnered important awards and distinctions for his creative research and his scholarly publication of documents. Miguel Mathes's work was concentrated on Baja and Alta California during the colonial era, but his erudition extended broadly to all of Mexico. He was recognized with numerous honors, including having been named Académico Supernumerario de la Academia de la Historia de Occidente, Académico de El Colegio de Historia, Guadalajara, Miembro Corresponsal de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia, and Miembro de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística. In 1985, Mathes received from President Miguel de la Madrid the Orden Mexicana del Aguila Azteca, the highest honor that Mexico can give to foreign nationals who have distinguished themselves promoting the knowledge of Mexican history and the preservation of Mexico's historical heritage. A decade later, in 1995, Miguel Mathes donated the greater part of his library, consisting of over 45,000 volumes, to the Colegio de Jalisco, a postgraduate educational institution and research center in Zapopan, in the environs of Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Miguel Mathes's international stature is reflected in the awards he received from Spain – the Orden de Isabel la Católica, conferred by King Juan Carlos I – and the Diploma de Mérito, de la Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre, Brasil.

The following titles are representative of his scholarship: *Documentos para la historia de la demarcación comercial de California* (2 vols. 1965), *Sebastian Vizcaino and the spanish expansion in the Pacific* (1968), *Documentos para la historia de la explotación comercial de California: 1611-1679* (2 vols., 1969), *Documentos para la historia de la transformación colonizadora de California: 1679-1686* (2 vols., 1974), *Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco: la primera biblioteca académica de las Américas* (1982), *Aportación a la historiografía de California del siglo XVIII* (1985) y *El arte litográfico en México: 1826-1900* (1985). One of his last publications is *La Tierra de Calafia: Una Historia Breve de las Californias, 1533-1848* (2010). Above all, W. Michael Mathes will be remembered for his contagious enthusiasm for history and for his generosity with his knowledge, his time, and his books.

VIII. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Jerry Dávila
Felipe Fernandez-Armesto
Laura Gotkowitz
Jane Landers
Robert Smale
Eric Van Young

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS

Jane Landers
Reinaldo Roman

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

John D. French
Barbara Weinstein

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE

Eve Buckley

JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARDS

Jane Landers
Kristin Ruggiero

MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE

Sandra Aguilar
Gil Joseph
Catherine Nolan-Ferrell
Guillermo Palacios y Olivares
Eric Van Young
Eric Zolov

PAUL VANDERWOOD PRIZE

Errol Jones
Eric Zolov

VIII. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

William CONNELL
Julia YOUNG

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

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