



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

FALL 2013 NEWSLETTER
Volume 49, Number 2

IN THIS ISSUE:

I.	Message from President Jane Landers.....	3
II.	Message from Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau	4
III.	Valerie Millholland, 2013 Distinguished Service Award Recipient.....	5
IV.	Scobie Award Reports:	
	1. Kristie Flannery.....	6
	2. Chloe Ireton.....	7
	3. Rebekah Martin.....	8
	4. Chad McCutchen.....	9
	5. John Milstead.....	10
V.	Announcements.....	11
VI.	In Appreciation: CLAH Endowment and Fund Contributors.....	14
VII.	Welcome to Lifetime Membership Status.....	14

2013 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

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Vice President: Jerry Dávila
Past President: Cynthia Radding
Executive Secretary: Jurgen Buchenau

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Ben Vinson III (2012-2013)
Nancy Appelbaum (2013-2014)
Aldo Lauria-Santiago (2013-2014)

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Tanalís Padilla
Ann Twinam

Nominating Committee:

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Judy Bieber

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Andean Studies:

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Brenda Elsey, Chair
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I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JANE LANDERS

Warm fall greetings to all of our members as we prepare to reunite at our upcoming annual conference in Washington, D.C. (January 2-5, 2014). The year has flown and I look forward to seeing everyone in Washington soon. We are indebted to the Program Committee chaired by Seth Garfield and also including Tanalís Padilla and Ann Twinam, for helping to organize such a strong CLAH program. The number of panels co-sponsored by the American Historical Association continues to grow, and this year the North American Conference on British Studies and the Labor and Working-Class History Association also co-sponsored CLAH panels. This speaks to the strength and broad interest of CLAH's programming and to the engagement of our members in exciting interdisciplinary and international scholarship. I note that many of the panels have taken a trans-national, Atlantic World, and global turn which links us in interesting ways to colleagues from other times and places, while our long-standing regional committees again mounted a strong slate of panels and roundtables. Our CLAH members also remain committed to mentoring younger scholars, with sessions devoted to publishing and to innovative approaches to teaching. Much of the program's logistical success is owed to our Annual Meeting Director, Audrey Fals Henderson, who has worked hard to make all the complex arrangements for the meeting, and who was ably assisted by CLAH's Graduate Assistant Candie Almengor.



Our Executive Secretary, Jürgen Buchenau, is also to be acknowledged for his exemplary and efficient management of the Secretariat and careful oversight of our finances. So once again, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Jürgen and Audrey and Candie and especially to our academic host, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, for its continued and generous support of CLAH. I also want to thank our past presidents, Mary Kay Vaughn and Cynthia Radding, and our president-elect, Jerry Dávila, for their ongoing commitment and service to CLAH. Additionally, to the elected members of the General Committee who offer CLAH sage advice and direction, and the members of our Nominating Committee who put together this year's General Committee ballot. Finally, I would also like to thank the members of our nominating and prize committees who help us honor the best in our field.

We continue our efforts to build CLAH's capital reserve fund and to fully fund our CLAH awards. CLAH's Stewardship Committee, currently consisting of Barbara Tenenbaum, Fritz Schwaller and Jeffrey Lesser, with Jürgen serving ex-officio, is working to achieve these goals. As noted in our last newsletter, a generous bequest from the estate of our greatly-missed colleague, Paul Vanderwood, has helped advance this effort but we still need to do more to build our endowment reserves and strengthen CLAH's financial position. Over the next year I will explore possibilities for additional foundational support for CLAH and I welcome all suggestions and offers of help.

Members' dues are also critical to this effort so we thank all of you who have already renewed your memberships for 2014 and invite those of you who have not yet renewed to visit the CLAH site to pay by credit card. You may also download the renewal form and mail in a check. Since CLAH does not charge a registration fee for our annual meetings, these dues are our principal source of income. We are always grateful, as well, for the generous donations members make to support our endowment and prizes.

So I look forward to a great meeting in Washington and to seeing you all there.

With all best wishes,

Jane Landers, President

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

Greetings from Charlotte, where we are busy preparing for the CLAH annual meeting in Washington, D.C. We look forward to seeing many of you for what we hope will be a stimulating and productive meeting, as usual. Although that meeting will not be able to match the record number of participants from this year's conference in New Orleans, we exceeded the numbers from the previous year and consider ourselves fortunate that the AHA accommodated 70+ panels, almost half of them co-sponsored by the AHA, in a year when space is at a great premium.



The generosity of the AHA in affording us ample meeting space leads me to reflect on the ways in which the AHA and CLAH intersect and help each other. Latin Americanists and Caribbeanists are truly fortunate that the CLAH's access to meeting space allows so many of us to participate in the annual meeting. In fact, in New Orleans, the combined AHA and CLAH panels made up approximately 20 percent of the meeting space. To keep nurturing this mutually beneficial relationship, I would like to encourage all CLAH members to keep their AHA membership current and, even more importantly, to register for the AHA meeting. As you know, CLAH does not charge a separate registration fee, and it is the AHA—and not CLAH—that pays for our meeting space. I know that the recession has put a dent in the pockets of most historians, but as you make your arrangements for the annual meeting, please remember that members of AHA affiliates, including CLAH, should pay AHA registration fees when attending the annual conference. Payment of these fees will also give you access to the book exhibits and all other facilities at the annual meeting.

As the conference approaches, I am thankful for the assistance of those who are involved in the day-to-day operations of our large organization (at last count, the listserv included

1,251 members and former members). I appreciate the help of the fellow members of our Executive Committee, including President Jane Landers, past president Cynthia Radding, and president-elect Jerry Dávila. Busy with fulfilling the duties of administering a large department, I could not have done without the competence and knowledge of our Annual Meeting Director, Audrey Henderson. I have also been fortunate to be able to work with our new CLAH assistant, Candie Almengor, a first-year student in the Latin American Studies program at UNC Charlotte.

We look forward to seeing many of you in Washington, D.C.

Saludos,

Jürgen Buchenau

Executive Secretary

III. VALERIE MILLHOLLAND, 2013 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

We are delighted to announce that Valerie Millholland, Senior Editor with Duke University Press, will be honored with the 2013 CLAH Distinguished Service Award. This is in recognition of Valerie's extraordinary contributions to the field of Latin American history. Rarely, if ever, has this award gone to someone whose impact on the field has been as broad and wide-ranging as Valerie's. When she became Senior Editor at Duke, in 1992, the press was publishing at most one book a year in Latin American history. Furthermore, it was a time when two presses that had been mainstays of the Latin American history field—Princeton and California—decided to cut back drastically on their Latin American lists. It was precisely in this inauspicious moment that Valerie became captivated by Latin American studies and had the courage and foresight to see it as a field that could help rebuild Duke University Press. Under Valerie's guidance, Duke gradually built up its Latin American list, attracting submissions from first-time authors as well as established scholars. From June 2012 to June 2013, alone, Duke published 24 books in Latin American studies, 14 of them specifically in history. During the last ten years, books published by Duke University Press have won an award or citation six times for CLAH's Bolton-Johnson Prize. Over the course of her career at Duke, Valerie has "acquired" some 600 books, of which approximately 300 have been in Latin American history. Indeed, any historian of Latin America who has ordered books for a course in the last two decades knows just how large Duke University Press looms in our field. Aside from supporting first-book authors and sharing her wisdom with more senior colleagues, Valerie has sought to make translated works by historians in Latin America available to a North American academic audience. She has conducted workshops on academic publishing at a variety of universities in the US and abroad. And she has also been instrumental in the creation of the Duke series of "country readers" that has been indispensable for scholars in the Latin American field. In recognition for all she has done to advance and enhance the field of Latin American history, we are pleased to honor Valerie Millholland with the CLAH Distinguished Service Award.

IV. SCOBIE AWARD REPORTS

KRISTIE FLANNERY

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

“Contesting the Colonial Order on the Periphery of Empire: Popular Politics in Manila, 1762-1830.”

The James R. Scobie Award and a Summer Research Fellowship from the History Department at the University of Texas at Austin made it possible for me to pursue archival research in Manila in summer 2013. I worked in three archives in the course of my five-week stay; the Spanish Documents section of the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP), the University of Santo Tomas Archives (USTA), and the Archdiocesan Archives of Manila (AAM). The holdings of these archives are incredibly rich for the study of the Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

My dissertation research focuses on the history of Manila and Spain’s Asia-Pacific Empire during the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, a period of global crisis and revolution. Manila was one of the few cities that elected to remain part of the Spanish Empire through the ‘Age of Revolutions’. The key question that my dissertation attempts to answer is why did Manileños chose loyalty to Spain over autonomy and independence at a time when colonial polities across Latin America chose to sever ties with the Empire? Was there something different about this colonial regime because it operated in the Pacific and not the Atlantic world that explains its resistance to the forces that undermined the Spanish empire in the Americas?

I initially intended to answer this question through a ‘deep history’ of the British occupation of Manila in 1762-1764, the subject of my masters’ report. What is fascinating about this event is that even though the walled city of Manila fell to the British after ten days of heavy assault, the invaders never succeeded in extending Anglo colonial rule far beyond Intramuros and into Manila’s hinterland and provinces of Luzon. Analysing the resilience of Spanish colonial rule in Manila under the pressure of a foreign invasion promises to reveal much about the dynamics of loyalty that operated in this historical moment. Accordingly, I devoted time in Manila to searching for records pertaining to the British occupation of Manila, and this proved fruitful.

Yet the bigger pay-off came from casting a wider net and recalling and reading a large number of dusty legajos that would give me a better sense of what was taking place in Manila in an expanded time period, and the nature of the ties of loyalty that bound people in Manila and its hinterlands and the crown. My findings ultimately led me to expand my research British occupation to an analysis of the Spanish colonial regime in Manila in the context of other crises.

One of the richest series of manuscripts that I discovered in the PNA was the *Reducciones de Pueblos – Pampanga*. This series includes a range of materials written by and about this indigenous people who were long-term allies of Spain. Thousands of Pampangan soldiers simultaneously mobilised to defeat the British and suppress uprisings of other indigenous people during 1762-1765. This series is a solid basis for exploring the role that the Indian

conquistadors of the Philippines played in shoring up the colonial regime in the Pacific world in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Scattered across these archives were manuscripts revealing Manila's late eighteenth-century war with the 'Moros' or Muslim maritime communities in the south of the Philippines archipelago, who were known for their slave-raiding activities. Some of these sources suggested that Manileños united across racial and racial lines to defeat this common enemy. I intend to explore this thread further in my dissertation research.

Being physically present in Manila was also very important in shaping my research. The still-standing statue of Spain's King Carlos IV erected in 1824 by the people of Manila in thanks for the monarch's efforts to eradicate smallpox inspired me to hunt down archival material in the PNA and USTA about this early nineteenth century vaccine campaign. Investigating how the king's intervention in a public-health crisis shaped fidelity to Spain in Manila will also be part of my dissertation.

CHLOE IRETON

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

"Afro Iberians in the early modern Iberian Atlantic: Mobility, Atlantic Networks, and Power."

In the sixteenth century, hundreds (if not thousands) of Afro-Iberians, some of them first generation Africans (manumitted slaves), acquired royal permits to embark in fleets to cross the ocean as vassals of the crown, that is, as Old Christians. My dissertation seeks to study this puzzle: how did free Sub-Saharan Africans manage to successfully claim an Old Christian status and travel in the Iberian Atlantic, creating transatlantic communities in their wake. I study the communities that they created and the religious discourses they deployed to do so. In my dissertation, I build on research I conducted this summer on communities of free Africans in New Spain, the Spanish Caribbean and Iberian cities. I explore the production of knowledge and circulation of information and cultural ties between urban nodes in the Iberian Atlantic facilitated by itinerant African travellers and interrogate whether Afro-Iberian travellers engaged in meaningful ways with urban black communities as they visited diverse urban locales, thereby serving as intermediaries who shared varied forms of knowledge and cultural, religious, and political practices with African communities across different Iberian Atlantic sites. I posit that black travellers were part of trans-Atlantic, intra continental, and intra peninsular circulations.

With the generous support of the Conference of Latin American History James R. Scobie Award (\$1500), University of Texas at Austin Department of History Summer Research Fellowship (\$3000), and University of Texas at Austin Department of History Travel Grant (\$1000), I spent three months in the General Archive of the Indies and the Historical Provincial archive of Seville in the summer of 2013. I discovered 281 cases of free black Africans traveling with royal licenses in the Iberian Atlantic between 1509 and 1640. The black petitioners represented a myriad of economic experiences and skills, including artisans, sailors, divers, actors, *procuradores* (legal representatives), alms collectors, musicians, soldiers, merchants, and healers. I also discovered that free *bozales* (recently arrived from Africa as slaves) and their descendants, *ladinos* (hispanized Iberian-born Africans), successfully argued in the House of the Trade in Seville that they should be given

permission to travel to the New World because they were Old Christians from West Africa. Character witnesses appended to such applications linked applicants' West African origins to an Old Christian heritage, stating that the numerous Royal decrees of the sixteenth century that sought to curtail the travel of New Christians, criminals, heretics, and those who had been pursued by the Inquisition, did not pertain to their cases. While such Afro-Iberian applicants may be considered as black *ladinos* as they were fluent in Castilian and were well known in the Iberian cities where they lived, ultimately it was the colour of their skin and African heritage that enabled them to successfully argue that they were as Old a Christian as any white Iberian and that they should be given permission to travel to the New World.

I have turned my summer research into a Masters Report and I am currently working on funding proposals for yearlong research grants to complete research for my dissertation in 2014/2015. I am extremely grateful to the Conference of Latin American History for providing crucial resources to complete my pre-dissertation research trip. I was not only able to explore important documents that have helped me to shape my PhD prospectus, but I also made important contacts in local archives and with other researchers from around the world.

REBAKAH MARTIN

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

"Ritual Medicine in a Colonial Society: Inquisitional Encounters in Yucatán, 1620-1820"

Through the generous support of the Conference on Latin American History's James R. Scobie Award, I spent six weeks at the Archivo General de la Nación (AGN) in Mexico City performing archival research for my doctoral dissertation, "Ritual Medicine in a Colonial Society: Inquisitional Encounters in Yucatán, 1620-1820." My research focuses on healing as it was practiced and experienced by Yucatecans of different class, race, gender, and ethnic identifications during the early seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries. In particular, I investigate the healing techniques, rituals, and materials used by medical professionals, peri-professionals, and *curanderos* in homes, monasteries, hospitals, and other healing spaces in colonial Yucatán.

I worked extensively with several document collections during the research period, searching for evidence of medical treatments and rituals practiced in colonial Yucatán. In addition to exploring the many instances of *curanderismo* prosecuted by the Holy Office of the Inquisition, I also discovered several other sources of medical history in the AGN's holdings, including military and civil criminal records in which medical doctors, surgeons, pharmacists, and other healers featured. Military criminal cases and hospital records in particular proved to be a rich source for locating surgeons and their community roles in Yucatán, as healers employed by the military kept meticulous records of the ailments affecting sick and wounded soldiers as well as of the supplies used for their treatment. Additionally, I was able to work with documents in several categories that addressed the establishment and day-to-day running of Yucatán's hospitals, shedding further light on the role that healing spaces played in Yucatecan medical culture.

This research period has helped me to gain a deeper understanding of the medical culture of Yucatán and of the complicated relationships that existed between healers, their

communities, and church and state authorities. The work of midwives, love magic practitioners, surgeons, apothecaries, and those few medical doctors who ventured to the colonial periphery of Yucatán may serve as a lens through which to view colonial life during the early seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries, and I am gratified to see that their work and their presence shines through in the AGN's collections. I am grateful to the CLAH for supporting my doctoral research and helping me to take it in new directions.

CHAD MCCUTCHEN

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

"Born of Pumas and Lions: Mestizaje in Early Colonial Peru, 1532-1660"

Thanks to the James R. Scobie Award from the Conference on Latin American History, I was able to conduct preliminary dissertation research in Peru for four weeks. My project attempts to understand mestizo identity in early colonial Peru by examining the roles mestizos played in both the Hispanic and indigenous spheres of society. The existing historiography tends to focus on modern concepts of race and suggests that the Spanish relegated the mestizos to an inferior status due to biological inferiority. However, my research suggests that existing sociopolitical factors, such as illegitimacy and poverty, were more detrimental to their social advancement than race. Aside from these social impediments, mestizos possessed a cultural duality that was beneficial and potentially powerful within the first few generations following the Spanish arrival.

My findings so far also indicate that the society that initially emerged in early colonial Peru was a "mestizo society," a hybridization of indigenous and Hispanic culture. Far from implementing hegemony, the Spanish utilized alliances with various native groups to maintain their foothold in Peru. Within this hybrid culture, the growing mestizo populations were able to make alliances with powerful indigenous and Spanish groups. They also served in intermediary positions as priests, translators, and scribes, which often afforded them considerable influence. Mestizo influence and alliances within this hybrid culture manifested in several plots, riots, and revolts as the Spanish attempted to impose their will. In response, the Spanish implemented policies to subjugate the mestizo populations and limit their impact on society.

This award allowed me to determine that my project is viable and exposed me to a wide range of documents. During my trip I was able to access material in several archives in Lima, Cusco, and Arequipa. In Lima, I conducted research in the *Archivo General de la Nación* and analyzed baptismal, marriage, and confraternity records at the *Archivo Arzobispal de Lima*. In Arequipa, I found several important documents from the local council records housed in the *Biblioteca Municipal*. In Cusco, I searched through criminal records in the *Archivo Regional de Cusco*, the church council records in the *Archivo Arzobispal de Cusco*, and found published documents in the *Centro Bartolomé de Las Casas*. In these archives I discovered material vital to my research, including letters from early conquistadors discussing their mestiza offspring, evidence concerning a mestizo revolt in Cusco, testimony from an Incan princess regarding her well known mestizo son, and correspondence calling for the establishment of schools and houses for mestizos.

The research I conducted on this trip not only supported the feasibility of this project, but also presented me with new ideas. For example, while I had been focusing predominately

on Hispanic policy, analyzing some new documents forced me to consider the natives' attitude towards the emerging mestizo population. As indigenous culture in Peru was often incorporative in nature, mestizos provided opportunities to extend kinship networks. This new perspective makes a valuable addition to my current work.

I am extremely grateful to the Conference on Latin American History for the James R. Scobie Award. I would also like to thank Dr. Susan Ramirez for her advice and help, Dr. Paul Boller and the committee for the Boller-Worcester Fund for the opportunities they have provided me, and the rest of the faculty in the Department of History and Geography at Texas Christian University for their continued support.

JOHN MILSTEAD

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"Afro-Mexicans and the Making of Modern Mexico"

I would like to thank the Conference on Latin American History and the 2013 Scobie Award Committee for awarding me the James R. Scobie Award. Winning this grant provided me with the opportunity to spend the summer researching in Mexico, and it has proven crucial to conceptualizing my project, honing my methodology, crafting proposals for dissertation research grants, and developing a feasible plan to complete field research in the future.

My dissertation project, *Afro-Mexicans and the Making of Modern Mexico*, targets an often neglected segment of Mexico's population with comparative case studies of two predominantly Afro-Mexican regions – Jamiltepec, Oaxaca and Córdoba, Veracruz – in the nineteenth century. I seek to understand how inter-ethnic tensions and alliances have shaped Afro-Mexican interactions with coastal Mixtecs in Jamiltepec and mestizos in Córdoba. My initial research indicates that social status, economic ties, and geographic location influenced the construction of race in these regions and shaped unique cultural identities that survive today.

The Scobie award enabled me to visit Mexico City, Oaxaca, and Veracruz to test these initial assumptions in each region's vast archival collections. Beginning in early May, I researched in the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City for two weeks consulting colonial census records and political documents. I then spent approximately three months researching in the state, judicial, and notarial archives in Oaxaca, and as a result, the extensive evidence that I uncovered while there will allow me to devote more time researching in Veracruz when I return. Before leaving Mexico in late August, I also visited the municipal, notarial, and state archives in Xalapa and Córdoba, Veracruz. This research has provided me a better understanding of the nineteenth century social and cultural milieu that defined politics, race, and citizenship in each region.

CLAH's commitment to innovative scholarship and research on Latin American history enabled me to explore the puzzling mix of silences and pronunciations of Afro-Mexican racial identity in Mexico's post-caste society. The evidence I uncovered over the summer suggests that Afro-Mexicans in both locations often avoided specifying their racial identity in public forums, and instead preferred to petition for their rights as citizens or soldiers. Sacrifice and honor served as the ultimate rallying call and often defined nationalistic

pronunciations as Mexican citizens rather than appeals to racial or ethnic solidarity. In the public sphere, they participated in post-Independence politics, helped define notions of citizenship, and played a vital role in the national project. However, their decisions about where to live, who to marry, what careers to pursue, and who to spend their leisure time with reveal an enduring Afro-Mexican identity shaped by the unique histories and cultures of their communities.

I look forward to returning for extended field research to uncover the role of Afro-Mexicans in the making of Mexico. Thanks to the Scobie award, support from my dissertation advisors, Peter Beattie, Vanessa Holden, Edward Murphy, Benjamin Smith, and the Michigan State University History Department, I have an excellent foundation on which to build this future endeavor. Thank you.

V. ANNOUNCEMENTS

American (Inter)Dependencies

New Perspectives on Capitalism and Empire, 1898-1959
April 3-5, 2014 at New York University
<http://americaninterdependencies.wordpress.com>

Call for Papers

In the spring of 2014, we will convene an international conference at New York University to investigate the coproduction and dynamic interrelation of the U.S., Latin American, and global economies in the half-century between the Spanish-American War and the Cuban Revolution.

This pivotal period saw broad transformations in ideas, institutions, and practices of capitalism and imperialism in the western hemisphere and around the world. Historians have conventionally approached these transformations through analytical frameworks such as dependency and diffusion, depicting a one-way flow from a powerful North to a powerless South. To challenge such top-down analysis, we aim to bring together scholars of the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean to explore the multidirectional processes, reciprocal impacts, and global dimensions of inter-American economic relations.

Drawing methodologically from the new cultural history, the new international history, and the history of capitalism, we will explore how transnational ventures in areas including finance, agricultural policy, resource extraction and exchange, transportation, and industrialization shaped not only the political economy of development in twentieth century Latin America, but also the political economy of U.S. capitalism. At the same time, we will consider how social groups and political actors appropriated, contested, and redirected imperial, state, and corporate power through their own experiments in coalition building, the organization of labor, the regulation of capital, economic interventionism, and alternative forms of governance. We are especially interested in exploring how the strategies, structures, and alignments that took shape in the western hemisphere in this period have organized global capitalism under U.S. hegemony.

Potential topics include but are not limited to:

- Economic sovereignty, nationalism, and multilateralism
- Economic and social rights (including labor, public health, housing, consumption)
- Developmentalisms and modernization
- Commodity production and trade
- Forms of hemispheric “security”
- International law and institutionalized bodies of knowledge
- Inter-imperial competition and rivalry

Abstracts of 500 words or less should demonstrate how papers will engage with the focus on reciprocal impacts, multidirectional processes, and global embeddedness. They should be sent to the conference organizers at nyulata@gmail.com no later than November 1, 2013. Assistance for travel and lodging costs will be determined upon finalization of the conference budget.

American (Inter)Dependencies has received generous support from the NYU Humanities Initiative, the NYU History Department, the New York City Latin American History Workshop, and the NYU Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies.

RMCLAS 2014 Annual Conference, Durango, Colorado

The 61st Annual Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies will be held in Durango, CO on Wednesday, April 2nd, through Saturday, April 5th, 2014. The RMCLAS Annual Meeting provides an opportunity for scholars and graduate students to share original research on Latin America. The conference hotel will be the Historic Strater Hotel.

Call for Papers

The RMCLAS Program Committee is now accepting panel and paper proposals on general topics in Latin American Studies. We encourage presentations from all disciplines including, but not limited to, Anthropology, Archaeology, Art History, Cultural Studies, Economics, Environmental Studies, Ethnomusicology, Film Studies, Gender Studies, History, Linguistics, Literature, Political Science, and Sociology.

We suggest that panels consist of a chair, at least three presenters, and a commentator (one of whom may be the chair and/or commentator) and a commentator. Papers can be in English, Spanish, or Portuguese. Please fill out the panel proposal form by using the link below. This form will also accommodate single-paper proposals. The deadline for panel and paper proposals is **JANUARY 15, 2014**.

Here is the link to the proposal form. Be sure to hit “submit” when you are done. It is probably wise to prepare your panel proposal in your word processing program and then paste it into this form (to avoid losing info etc.). **You should have a backup of your proposal in any case.** Here is the link:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1dTEhMgYVntay0Y6V3ASnDjXE21sjtvzeg6OZAIKOvA/viewform>

Also remember that if your panel/paper is accepted, membership in RMCLAS and conference registration is required to participate in the conference.

Sincerely,

2014 President, Jay Harrison, Fort Lewis College (jtharrison@fortlewis.edu)

Colonial Program Chair: Christoph Rosenmüller, Middle Tennessee State University

Modern Program Chair: James Garza, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Call for Papers

61st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)

Hyatt French Quarter Hotel

New Orleans, Louisiana

March 27-29, 2014

Hotel Information:

Hyatt French Quarter. To make online room reservations under the SECOLAS block, go to: <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/secolas>. You can also call the hotel directly at 1-888-421-1442 and make reservations by phone identifying the SECOLAS group and the conference dates.

*Conference participants must be SECOLAS members.

Proposal Submission Deadline: December 1, 2013

Conference Theme:

“Latin America's Global Presence”

The 61st Annual Meeting of SECOLAS will take place at the Hyatt French Quarter Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, from Thursday, March 27 to Saturday, March 29, 2014.

SECOLAS invites faculty members, independent scholars and graduate students to participate in the conference through panel proposals and individual paper proposals.

Featured speakers will address the conference theme. While papers and panels that incorporate this theme (broadly conceived) are encouraged, they are not required.

Send proposals, including a 250-word abstract for each panel and/or paper and a brief CV (no more than

2 pages) for all panelists, to the most appropriate program chair:

History and Social Sciences

Stephen Morris

Political Science Department

Middle Tennessee State University

sdmorris@mtsu.edu

Literature and Humanities

Uriel Quesada
Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies
Loyola University
uquesada@loyno.edu

Local Arrangements: Jimmy Huck, Latin American Studies, Tulane University,
jhuck@tulane.edu

Alana Wilson for
Angela Herren Rajagopalan PhD | SECOLAS Secretary-Treasurer
UNC Charlotte | Department of Art and Art History
9201 University City Blvd. | Charlotte, NC 28223
Phone: 704-687-0186 | Fax: 704-687-0210

Email: Secolas-org@uncc.edu

VI. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Kristen Block
David Parker
Stephen Neufeld
John Schwaller
Frank Salomon
Peter Stern

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Leslie Bethell
Marshall Eakin
Alejandra Osorio
Bryan McCann
Steven Topik
Uri Rosenheck
John French
Evan Ross
Sueann Caufield

LEWIS HANKE POST-DOCTORAL PRIZE

Stanley J. Stein
Peter Stern
Evan Ross

ELINOR MELVILLE AWARDS

Barbara Mundy

JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARDS

Uri Rosenheck
Evan Ross

MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE

Stephen Neufeld
Peter Stern
Margaret Chowning
Stephen Lewis

VII. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Jerry DAVILA
Monica RANKIN
Karin ROSEMBLATT

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