



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

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2014 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

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

Elected Members:

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

Ex-Officio Members:

HAHR Editors:

John D. French
Jocelyn Olcott
Peter Sigal

The Americas Editor:

Eric Zolov

H-Latam Editors:

Michael Innis-Jiménez
Dennis Hidalgo
John F. Schwaller

Standing Committees

2014 Program Committee:

Tanalís Padilla
Sherry Johnson
Oscar de la Torre.

Nominating Committee:

John F. Schwaller
George Reid Andrews
Liz Hutchison

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Heidi Scott, Chair
Jeremy Mumford, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

Robin Derby, Chair
Elliott Young, Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

Martha Santos, Chair
Mark Hertzman, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Marisa Fuentes, Chair
Heather Kopelson, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Heather Abdelnur, Chair
Owen S. Jones, Secretary

Chile-Río de la Plata Studies:

Camilo Trumper, Chair
Michael Huner, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

Alejandro Cañeque, Chair
Cristina Soriano, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Abel Ricardo Lopez, Chair
Ernesto Bassi, Secretary

Mexican Studies:

David Tavárez, Chair
John Chuchiak, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Jessica Stites-Mor, Chair
Anna Alexander, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JANE LANDERS

I hope this spring newsletter finds all of you well. This is a time to reflect back on our January meeting in Washington and think about future meetings and projects.

Once again I would like to thank our Executive Secretary, Jürgen Buchenau and his staff at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, our CLAH Meeting Director, Audrey Henderson, and our CLAH Graduate Assistant, Candie Almengor, for their hard work and careful attention to the organization of the Washington meeting and for making it such a successful event. I also thank our Vice-President and President-Elect, Jerry Dávila, whose previous experience as Executive Secretary and sensitive advice also helped ensure a smooth meeting.



I congratulate the newly elected members of our General Committee and our ten Regional/Thematic committees. We are all indebted to them and to the 2014 Standing and Program Committee members. Bringing new members into CLAH committee structures not only expands our collaborative networks but helps keep the organization vital. I am grateful as well to the wonderful scholars who agreed to serve on our ten prize committees for 2014. As those of you have already served know full well, judging and recognizing the excellence of others in our field is serious and demanding business, but also rewarding.

Each year CLAH programming gets more complex as the number of CLAH sessions, both stand-alone and those cross-listed as AHA sessions, has grown. This speaks to the strength and broad interest of CLAH's programming and to our members' exciting inter-disciplinary and international scholarship. This is a wonderful development but it also raises logistical issues about venue space and session and luncheon costs, which Jürgen Buchenau has been adeptly resolving in meetings with the American Historical Association.

Jürgen's impressive financial management has brought CLAH within close range of our goal of establishing a \$100,000 cash reserve, sufficient to finance two years of operation and secure our financial stability. Jürgen and members of our General Committee continue to explore ways to reduce costs associated with our annual meeting. Barbara Tenenbaum and her Stewardship committee are also working to build our endowment reserves and strengthen CLAH's financial position and we hope she will have a good report for our next meeting.

Meanwhile, CLAH's collaboration with the American Historical Association continues to flourish. More of our panels are now cross-listed and more of our members are now involved in AHA committees and initiatives. At the January meeting our Past-President Cynthia Radding reported the AHA Prize honoring Friedrich Katz is now fully funded and a newly formed prize committee will soon select the first winner to be announced at the next

meeting. I also served as co-coordinator (with Greg Downs) for the AHA's Committee on International Historical Activities' special panel on Slavery and Emancipation for the 22nd congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Two of our international members, João Reis and Michael Zeuske, are among those selected to deliver presentations at the 2015 meeting in Jinan, China, for which I will serve as commentator.

At the end of 2013 CLAH had 680 paid members and as the number of panels accepted on the annual program increases, so will our membership. The Executive Committee also voted to require applicants for the Scobie, Hanke, and Cabrera awards to be members of CLAH. I hope that by our next meeting our membership numbers will be even stronger. In particular, I hope that each of you will continue to encourage graduate students and young colleagues who may not now be members to join CLAH and reap the benefits, not only of intellectual exchange and the great new work presented at the meetings, but also of professional networking and career advancement.

In closing, I 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, or to download the renewal form to send with 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 once again, let me reiterate my commitment to CLAH and my gratitude for your support in helping our organization grow even stronger. I welcome your engagement, your ideas, and your energy in this effort. And I look forward to seeing you all in New York City in January 2015!

With all best wishes,
Jane Landers, President 2013-2015

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

Greetings from unseasonably cold Charlotte! With the help of our capable officers, led by President Jane Landers, as well as our CLAH team that includes Annual Meeting Director Audrey Henderson and CLAH Assistant Candie Almengor, the CLAH Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. was a great success. We regretted the fact that the icy weather kept at least one hundred CLAH members from attending the CLAH meeting—an occupational hazard of having a convention in January. But those who were able to attend witnessed a great meeting, highlighted, as usual, by our luncheon, which featured an inspiring speech by Distinguished Service Award winner Valerie Milholland, the former Senior Editor of Duke University Press.



Spring is always a time of transitions, and we have two good news announcements from the Secretariat. The first is that Audrey has accepted an offer from the History Ph.D. program at Emory University. She had the difficult job of selecting among five excellent offers, and we congratulate her on her well-deserved opportunity. Audrey will continue to work with the CLAH in setting up the annual meeting. In addition, the UNC Charlotte History Department will welcome Professor Carmen Soliz, who is currently finishing up her Ph.D. at New York University. Carmen is a specialist in twentieth-century Bolivian history. Oscar de la Torre, Erika Edwards, and I are looking forward to working with Carmen to make CLAH even stronger in future years.

Staying on the subject of transitions, we are working with the AHA as the organization is implementing a number of changes to the policies regarding affiliate societies such as CLAH. CLAH is one of the largest affiliate societies of the AHA, so our relationship has always been an important one to both organizations. The most important policy change that CLAH will face is that we will be charged for meeting space as opposed to space in the AHA program—a sensible idea given that meeting space costs the AHA far more than a few pages in the program. Joint AHA/CLAH panels will still be free of charge, as will all panels offered outside the traditional AHA panel slots, such as our regional and thematic committee meetings. In all, the new pricing structure will save us money, as the per-session charge is lower than the advertising cost. The AHA has also offered to collect membership dues and luncheon registrations on behalf of CLAH, which offers significant savings in time and effort for the Secretariat, if properly implemented. For now, we are going to wait and see how the new system operates before committing to this service.

I will take this opportunity to remind our membership of the importance of operating as an affiliate society of the AHA rather than an entity separate from that organization. It would cost us far more money to organize a meeting the size of our conference in Washington if we were not able to take advantage of the economies of scale provided by the AHA. It makes sense for all of us to reciprocate by means of keeping our AHA membership current and, in the case of the meeting attendees, by preregistering for the annual meeting.

Finally, I would like to report on two important policy changes that CLAH has made to the three research awards—Scobie, Cabrera, and Hanke. Most importantly, we have moved to an online application process; and in addition, we now require CLAH membership of all applicants. The early returns on these changes are highly positive, as the Scobie committee reported 28 completed applications—a very high number for that award competition. We hope that the new system will benefit both applicants and the CLAH, as it will boost membership while facilitating the application process in the digital age.

I look forward to working with all of you as we prepare for the 2015 meeting in New York City. In the meantime, please remember that we always like to hear from our members: our “virtual” doors are always open, and your active involvement in the CLAH is the best guarantee for the continued vitality of our organization.

Best wishes for the upcoming summer!
Jürgen Buchenau, Executive Secretary, 2012-2017

III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Minutes of the CLAH General Committee Meeting, January 2, 2014, Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

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

The meeting was called to order at 6:48 pm by CLAH President Jane Landers.

Members present: President Jane Landers, Vice President Jerry Dávila, Past President Cynthia Radding, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau, General Committee elected members Jane Mangan, Ben Vinson, Aldo Lauria-Santiago, and Nancy Appelbaum: Pete Sigal (HAHR), Eric Zolov (The Americas) Michael Innis-Jiménez (H-LATAM).

Members absent: none.

Also present: CLAH Meeting Director Audrey Henderson, CLAH Graduate Assistant Candie Almengor, John F. Schwaller, Barbara Tenenbaum, James N. Green, Erika Edwards, Sean Mannion (for HAHR), Greg Weeks.

2. Approval of minutes of the meeting in New Orleans, LA (attachment 1)

Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau presented the minutes from the 2013 General Committee meeting in New Orleans to the General Committee. These minutes had been published in draft form in the Spring 2013 Newsletter.

Jerry Dávila moved approval of the minutes, and Ben Vinson seconded. The minutes were unanimously approved.

3. Approval of Fall 2013 Election results and prize committee appointments (attachment 2)

Eric Zolov moved to approve results of balloting by CLAH members for two new members of the General Committee and secretaries of the Regional and Thematic Committees, as well as members of standing and prize committees for 2014. Jerry Dávila seconded, and the motion was unanimously approved. The approved members-elect and committee members are:

General Committee (two year term): Karen Graubart and Tom Rogers

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

Andean Studies Committee: Jeremy Mumford, Brown University

Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Elliott Young, Lewis and Clark University

Brazilian Studies Committee: Mark Hertzman, University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign

Caribbean Studies Committee: Heather Kopelson, University of Alabama
Central American Studies Committee: Owen S. Jones, Valdosta State University
Colonial Studies Committee: Cristina Soriano, Villanova University
Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Michael Huner, Grand Valley State University
Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Ernesto Bassi, Cornell University
Mexican Studies Committee: John Chuchiak, Missouri State University
Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Anna Alexander, Georgia State University

These names are submitted to the General Committee for certification as required by the CLAH Constitution.

The General Committee is also asked to approve the nominations for the following committees:

2014 Standing Committees:

Nominating Committee: John F. Schwaller (chair), George Reid Andrews, Liz Hutchison
Program Committee: Tanalís Padilla (chair), Sherry Johnson (2015 chair), Oscar de la Torre.

2014 Prize Committees:

Distinguished Service Award: John Tutino (chair), Bianca Premo, Robin Derby
Bolton-Johnson Prize: Alan Knight (chair), Rebecca Earle, Heidi Tinsman
James R. Scobie Award: Aviva Chomsky (chair), Gabrielle Kuenzli, Greg Childs
Vanderwood Prize: Charles Walker (chair), Steven Hyland, Bridget Chesterton
Tibesar Prize: Paul Eiss (chair), Nicola Foote, Scott Ickes
James Alexander Robertson Prize: Jeff Shumway (chair), Renee Soulodre Lafrance, Dina Berger
Lydia Cabrera Awards: David Wheat (chair), Michele Reid-Vazquez (chair 2015), William Van Norman
Elinor Melville Prize: Mark Carey (chair 2014), Emily Wakild (chair 2015), Sharika Crawford
Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award: Fabricio Prado (chair), Dana Velasco Murillo, Frank Robinson
Mexican History Book Prize: Jeremy Baskes (chair), Andrés Reséndez, Daniela Spenser

4. Report of the Program Committee

CLAH Annual Meeting Director Audrey Henderson reported on the Program Committee on behalf of the committee chair, Seth Garfield. The establishment of a gmail account helped the committee to put the panel ranking process on a spreadsheet on Google Drive. Future plans include the creation of a wiki for even better discussion. Cynthia Radding asked whether change in process affects AHA Program Committee. Audrey Henderson replied that the document on the Google Drive is already in the format required by the AHA.

5. Report on the Secretariat

Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau reported on the business of the Secretariat during the preceding year. He welcomed the new CLAH Graduate Assistant, Candie Almengor, and thanked the former Graduate Assistant, Annual Meeting Director Audrey Henderson, for assisting with a smooth transition. Buchenau reported that CLAH had reached a new membership record in late 2013, with approximately 680 paid members. Buchenau suggested that the Secretariat charge non-members wishing to attend the luncheon the full cost rather than the subsidized rates charged to professional and student attendees. Depending on the conference location, the CLAH annually subsidizes the luncheon with an amount between \$700 and \$4,000.

6. Review of Executive Secretary's 2013 Annual Report, discussion and vote on Proposed FY 2014 Budget

The General Committee reviewed CLAH operating finances for FY 2013 and the CLAH endowment. Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau noted that CLAH had a good year in 2013, thanks to an increase in membership, which allowed him to set aside enough money to come within less than \$7,000 of reaching the organization's goal of establishing a cash reserve sufficient to finance two years of operations (or approximately \$100,000). With another good year, that goal will be reached in 2014.

The General Committee discussed the endowment, and particularly the history of the 4% drawdown that CLAH established several years ago. Those assembled then sustained a lively discussion about returning to the practice of moving the luncheon offsite. Members cited the advantages and disadvantages associated with an offsite luncheon. Jürgen Buchenau will ask General Committee member Aldo Lauria-Santiago and CLAH member James N. Green will check whether they can find a better place Michael Innis moved approval of the budget, and Cynthia Radding seconded. The budget was approved unanimously.

Attachment 3a. CLAH FY 2013 (11/1/12-10/31/13) INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income		Expenses	
Dues - Emeritus	2,199	Prize Payments	16,920
Dues - Institutional	320	Cocktail Party Luncheon Net	4,031
Dues – Lifetime	4,900	Cost	738
Dues – Professional	17,550	AHA Program Travel 2013 Meeting	3,985
Dues – Student	2,675	CLAH Program	3,751
Total Dues	27,644	Annual Meeting	518
Dividends	6,974		13,023

Endowment Draw		14,640
Melville	90	
Cabrera	25	
Vanderwood	374	
Dean	520	
Hanke	211	
Mexico	129	
Scobie	150	
Total Gifts		1,499
Americas	1,427	
HAHR	2,455	
JLAS	992	
LBR	180	
Journals Income		5,054
Bank Transfer*		1,518
Other		148
Total Income		57,477

*bank account 12/01/13 = 36K

Total UNCC Subvention		7,000
Tax Prep		2,625
Bank Charges		1,288
Mailing		690
Office		171
Refunds		181
Cash Reserve		11,216
Web Services		0
Americas	1,008	
HAHR	2,204	
JLAS	1,041	
LBR	110	
Journals Payments		4,363
Total		57,477

Attachment 3b. FY 2014 PROPOSED BUDGET

Income		
Dues - Emeritus	2,199	
Dues - Institutional	320	
Dues - Lifetime	4,900	
Dues - Professional	17,550	
Dues - Student	2,675	
Total Dues		27,644
Dividends		6,500
Endowment Draw		15,342
Melville	90	
Cabrera	25	
Vanderwood	374	
Dean	520	
Hanke	211	
Mexico	129	
Scobie	150	
Total Gifts		1,499
Americas	1,427	
HAHR	2,455	
JLAS	992	
LBR	180	
Journals Income		5,054
Total Income		56,039

Expenses		
Prize Payments		16,920
Cocktail Party	4,500	
Luncheon Net Cost	3,000	
AHA Program	3,500	
Travel 2013 Meeting	2,500	
CLAH Program	350	
Annual Meeting		13,850
UNCC Subvention		7,000
Tax Prep		2,750
Bank Charges		1,300
Mailing		690
Office		170
Refunds		180
Cash Reserve		8,819
Web Services		0
Americas	1,000	
HAHR	2,200	
JLAS	1,050	
LBR	110	
Journals Payments		4,360
Total Expenses		56,039

Attachment 3c. FY 2014 ENDOWMENT DRAW

YEAR	MMA	MANAGED	AVERAGE	4%
2008	\$69,873	\$281,395	\$377,221	\$15,088
2009	\$69,998	\$277,276	\$374,094	\$14,963
2010	\$75,696	\$285,728	\$353,332	\$14,133
2011	\$80,798	\$266,230	\$349,044	\$13,961
2012	\$89,995	\$299,530	\$365,992	\$14,640
2013	\$93,891	\$320,684	\$383,544	\$15,342

7. Old Business

Discussion of CLAH Endowment-building objectives

CLAH member Barbara Tenenbaum presented a plan for the Stewardship Committee that she chairs, pursuant to last year's vote to create such a committee:

- 1) Approach life members for support who have not paid dues to CLAH for years for support.
- 2) Commence letter-writing campaign for endowment and for making gifts through a will. Jürgen Buchenau will look into the idea of CLAH granting annuities with annual payouts, with the principal reverting to CLAH upon the member's passing.

A discussion then ensued as to what CLAH would do with additional endowment funds. One possibility is to increase the number and/or amount of Scobie and Hanke awards. To provide better accountability, Jürgen Buchenau will ask Hanke and Cabrera winners to submit reports.

Cynthia Radding reported on the AHA Prize in honor of Friedrich Katz. The prize got fully funded at \$50,000, and the first prize committee will be formed in March 2014.

8. New Business

John F. Schwaller suggested that the Warren Dean Prize be funded annually. Ben Vinson moved approval of the idea, and Pete Sigal seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

Discussion of award descriptions and processes (Distinguished Service Award, Hanke, Cabrera, and Scobie)

The committee discussed the existing language of CLAH's three research awards (Cabrera, Hanke, and Scobie) and considered ways to make the award administration more effective. Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau suggested two specific steps: 1) require CLAH membership and 2) take process online via a designated email account. A long discussion ensued as to whether applicants for these awards need to be CLAH members.

Ben Vinson moved that CLAH membership be required for the Hanke, Cabrera, and Scobie awards. Nancy Applebaum seconded, and the motion was approved

John F. Schwaller moved to take application process online. Jane Mangan seconded the motion, which was approved.

Michael Innis moved to adjourn the meeting, and Jane Mangan seconded.

Meeting adjourned at 8:07.

Amendment to Meeting Minutes:

On February 4, 2014, the General Committee approved the composition of the 2014 Warren Dean Prize Committee. The creation of this committee became necessary pursuant to the General Committee's vote to award the Dean Prize annually rather than biannually.

Warren Dean Prize Committee

Sueann Caulfield (Chair), Dain Borges, Bryan McCann

IV. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

ANDEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Andean Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair: Miguel A. La Serna
Secretary: Heidi V. Scott

The Andean Studies Committee meeting took place on Friday January 3rd at 6:30 pm and was convened and chaired by the committee Chair, Miguel La Serna, and by Heidi Scott, Secretary. The panel was entitled *Andean Environmental History: Contemporary Themes and Future Prospects*. Over the past decade the environmental history of Latin America has become established as a vibrant area of research. Although the Andean regions have been relatively neglected until recently within this field of research, an exciting body of new

scholarship on Andean environmental histories is taking shape. The purpose of the panel was to reflect on the current state of the field and to identify pathways for future research.

The panelists who took part were Matthew Crawford (Kent State University) and Adam Warren (University of Washington, Seattle). Prudence Rice (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) was unable to attend the meeting due to bad weather conditions. Cynthia Radding provided comments and reflections on each paper, including that submitted by Prudence Rice.

Matthew Crawford's discussion focused on the late colonial Andes. His paper builds on Mark Carey's recent argument that Latin American environmental history is excessively focused on examining the processes of decline and destruction brought about by colonialism and capitalism. Calling for greater scholarly attention to tracing cultural histories of Andean nature, he suggested that research on this theme could provide a valuable complement to declensionist narratives by foregrounding the limits to colonialism's destructive effects on Andean environments.

Adam Warren's paper, as Cynthia Radding observed in her comments, examined dimensions of Andean environmental history that do not focus on narratives of decline and destruction. Rather, focusing on Peru in the mid- to late nineteenth centuries, his presentation traced what he terms a "medical geography of illness" that emerged out of debates among medical professionals that centered on the interconnections between disease transmission, environment and climate, and geography. Anxieties about the supposed spread of yellow fever into the highlands, Warren argued, reflected broader fears - for example, over the presence of foreigners and internal migration - that circulated in Peru in this era.

Prudence Rice's paper outlined central themes from her recently published book *Space-Time Perspectives on Early Colonial Moquegua*. Focusing on the Moquegua Valley in southern Peru she considers the ways in which early Spanish settlers perceived and learned how to live in this environment. By examining the history of this valley through the prism of the concepts of landscape, space, place, and toponymy, her paper argued that, since ca. AD 500, the valley took shape as a place of richly layered political, economic, and sacred meanings yet simultaneously constituted a boundary, periphery, and frontier.

Cynthia Radding opened her comments by underscoring the transdisciplinary nature of environmental history research. Rice's paper, she suggested, revealed how the significance of places was not forged exclusively at the local scale but was instead produced within wider spatial contexts. Using archaeological approaches, the ongoing production of a dynamic borderland and the shaping of cultural landscapes may be better understood. In calling for greater attention to the cultural dimensions of colonial environmental history, Crawford's paper, meanwhile, pointed towards valuable new questions, among them the way in which botanical knowledge was collected and produced in the late colonial Andes. Warren's paper, Radding observed, clearly demonstrated the linkage between colonial-era medical texts and practices and the emergence of a "medical geography of disease" in nineteenth century Peru. In doing so, his paper offered a "telling example of creole patriotism" that was connected to environmental perceptions and anxieties over disease.

BORDERLANDS STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Borderlands Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair: Eric Schantz

Secretary: Robin (Lauren) Derby

The panel consisted of Ben Madley, University of California at Los Angeles; Florencia Mallon, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Elliot Young, of Lewis and Clark College; Molly Todd was unable to attend. Ben Madley's presentation called for research that focused on indigenous borderlands, between native and non-native peoples, as well as between indigenous peoples' territories, a topic which has received little scholarly attention. Relevant topics include movements of disease such as smallpox across indigenous regions, but also transfers of cultural knowledge such as the equestrian revolution, as well as forms of warfare, ethnogenesis, and linguistic systems such as sign language and pigeon languages, for example, in the Great Plains. While much frontier research has focused on the role of states, recent works such as Pekka Hamalainen's *The Comanche Empire* has demonstrated how indigenous peoples have played a crucial role in the outcome of the US-Mexican border.

Florencia Mallon's talk revisited the dawn of nation-making in Chile and Argentina and the role of indigenous peoples such as the Mapuche in conflicts over federalism. Autonomous Mapuche communities were swept up in conflicts which lead to federalist wars in the 1850s, as borders became an issue of national security due to foreign intervention. During the "conquest of the desert," Mapuche land was defined as owned by the Chilean state; yet this issue cannot be clarified through Bolton's model since in this case it was not merely one of national history. Her presentation foregrounded Mapuche agency and resistance in the making of Chilean history.

Elliot Young took up the issue of the movement of the transnational Asian population in the extended border periphery of the U.S. from Macau to Panama, a story that appears marginal but became central. He called for a new transnational approach to borderlands history by considering when transnational processes trespass national boundaries. Chinese immigrants arrived in the Americas where they engaged in clandestine bordercrossing, moving from Cuba, Peru, Mexico, US and Canada, but these were noncontiguous transborder communities, so studying them requires unmooring them from territory, thinking of territoriality as a metaphor; and providing an alternative mapping of borderlands around notions of national security and national aspirations of sovereignty. A call was also made to take seriously indigenous notions of territory, multiple usufruct claims, and different conceptions of land ownership in frontier studies.

BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Brazilian Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Seth W. Garfield
Secretary, Martha S. Santos

The Brazilian Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 6 2014 in Washington, D.C. as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In his role as Chair, Seth Garfield convened a state-of-the-field panel on "Technology, Culture, and Society in Brazil." Garfield began by noting that preoccupations with technology have been present in Brazil since the nineteenth century, and that technology has often been viewed either as a fix for all problems or as a force capable of producing only damaging effects. In this context, the panel was organized to provide a forum for the new scholarship that approaches more critically the interrelated histories of technology, science, and society and to assess the promise of re-invigorating Brazilian history as well as our approaches to contemporary issues that the new research holds. Panelists included Eve Buckley (University of Delaware), Felipe Fernandes Cruz (University of Texas at Austin), Bryan McCann (Georgetown University) and Joel Wolfe (University of Massachusetts, Amherst).

In "Rethinking Technocrats in Brazilian History—Or Why Agronomists Matter," Eve Buckley argued that the agronomists who worked as field directors for the Department of Works to Combat Drought in the Northeast during the 1940s and 1950s should be viewed as "quintessential twentieth-century technocrats." Instead of conceptualizing technocrats as social engineers who regarded themselves as apolitical agents of social change, as in the case of the Chilean Chicago Boys, Buckley defined the Brazilian field directors as technocrats with more similarities to their pre-1960s counterparts in other Latin American nations: middle class, progressive and politically-moderate intellectuals who sought to facilitate national improvement through their mediation between the self-interest of landowning elites and the "ignorance" of the poor *sertanejos*, and through the application of modern science. These technocrats saw themselves as political actors, who through their observation of inequality and poverty became even more politicized. She demonstrates that agronomists working in construction sites in Ceará, for instance, advocated land reform (transformation of large landholdings into smallholding irrigated communities) as a mechanism to change the political and economic structures that created poverty. Yet, they sought to acculturate *sertanejos* into disciplined, enlightened, and moral farmers who would then know how to use irrigated lots in the most efficient manner, and in this way contribute to national development.

In "Islands in Time and Space: Navigation and Territorialization in Brazil's Frontiers," Felipe Fernandes Cruz examined the state promotion of aeronautics as a vehicle for frontier settlement, Western expansion, and national unity during the Getúlio Vargas' years. Inserting the discussion within an international trend from the 1930s and 1940s that viewed aviation as a mechanism to bring progress, Fernandes Cruz analyzed both the Estado Novo's efforts to develop the country's aeronautical capabilities and the popular participation in activities designed to spread patriotic aviation and air-mindedness. He also demonstrated that, even though by the end of World War II the country counted with

expanded aeronautical capabilities and with an increased number of airfields that made the frontier more accessible to the state, the inhabitants of Central Brazil did not reap the supposed benefits of national integration. Instead, he argued, the aeronautic expansion into the frontier became more like a colonization project.

In "Technology and Culture Change," Bryan McCann presented an overview of some of the latest scholarship that investigates the relationships between technological innovation, political transitions, and changing cultural expressions in twentieth-century Brazil. Among other contributions, he highlighted the following: Aiala Levy's research on the responses of São Paulo theatre musicians to the emergence and popularization of radio during the 1920s; Lena Suk's work on the ways in which São Paulo's elite and working-class women negotiated their entrance into public life in relationship to the changes of public space facilitated by the expansion of cinema; Benjamin Cowan's recent research on the paradoxical role of the state during the most repressive years of the military dictatorship of 1964-85 in subsidizing and managing the production of the soft-porn *pornochanchadas*; Marc Hertzman's recent work *Making Samba*, which traces the relationship between the rise of the recording industry, the increasing role of black musicians and performers, and the consolidation of samba as a genre; and Frederick Moehn's research on the changing contours of the Brazilian music industry as developed by innovative musicians who used creative recording solutions during the 1990s. McCann concluded that while technological shifts usually "manifest themselves in cultural change," it is difficult and risky to predict what the result of those transformations will be.

In "In Brazil, Even the Cars Are Democratic: Brazilian Modernity and the Politics of Objects," Joel Wolfe traced the cultural, political and economic reasons that explain why the car came to represent democracy and modernity in Brazil. He began by arguing that automobility as a technology does not have an intrinsic value. Instead, he noted, the values of technologies are ascribed in particular contexts. In the case of Brazil, knowledge of automobility and of the links between consumerism and full participation in society put forward in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s helped to create a new social vocabulary of citizenship, centered on the consumption of technologically advanced goods, like the car, in the 1920s and 1930s. These ideas deepened with the increased influence of the United States during and after World War II. Nevertheless, the link between consumerism, the car, and democracy became much more explicit during Juscelino Kubitschek's project of developmentalism, which included the establishment of a national automobile industry. This notion expanded during the process of *abertura* of the military dictatorship, and came to fruition under the presidency of Lula, when a series of state-sponsored programs to reduce poverty and expand the consumer society came to act as the establishment of state Fordism in Brazil. Wolfe concluded that it was as a result of many ideologies, experiences, and influences that in Lula's Brazil cars "came to represent a modernity that would finally meld economic and political liberalism."

The session concluded with several questions from the audience to the members of the panel.

CARIBBEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Caribbean Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Anne McPherson

Secretary, Kennetta Hammond Perry

The Caribbean Studies Committee was convened on Friday, January 4 2013 in New Orleans, LA. In her role as Chair, Anne McPherson convened a state-of-the-field panel discussion, which took Francisco Scarano and Stephan Palmié's *The Caribbean: A History of the Region and Its Peoples* as a point of departure for engaging new developments in the field of Caribbean History. Panelists included Francisco Scarano (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Christopher Schmidt-Norwara (Tufts University) and Melanie J. Newton (University of Toronto). In addition to discussing some of the dynamics informing the production of a survey text on Caribbean History, Francisco Scarano identified several key developments in the field of Caribbean History including the increasing numbers of women practitioners and PhD holders, greater institutionalization in Europe and the Americas, new professional associations and cutting-edge scholarship that foregrounds the intersections between Caribbean, Atlantic, African Diaspora, US and European histories. Looking towards the future, Scarano noted that more attention be given to securing both stability and accessibility for publication outlets which feature research on the Caribbean.

In terms of a review of Scarano's text, Christopher Schmidt-Norwara noted that in addition to providing useful survey for undergraduate Caribbean history courses, the book also offers a means to reengage some of the key historiographical debates about slavery and abolition in the Caribbean prompted by Eric Williams' *Capitalism and Slavery*. In assessing some of the strengths of Scarano's text, Melanie Newton emphasized the ways in which the text gestured towards destabilizing the mythical narrative of "aboriginal absence" by engaging archaeology to demystify the notion that the pre-Columbian era is prehistory.

Audience members Sasha Turner, Eric Duke and Lara Putnam added to this rich conversation by posing key questions about the various historical geographies of the Caribbean and the problem of imagining Caribbean histories across various spatial, temporal, cultural, linguistic, ethnic, imperial and national divides. The meeting adjourned at 7pm.

CHILE-RIO DE LA PLATA STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Rebekah Pite

Secretary, Camilo Trumper

Professor Rebekah Pite moderated a discussion entitled "Borderlands and Common Cultures? Transnational Histories of the Chile-Río de la Plata Region." Panelists tackled a central set of questions posed by the chair: What is the Chile-Río de la Plata region and to

what extent is it beneficial to study it as a region during the national period? What are the possibilities and the challenges of such an approach? And what does such an approach reveal about the regional and national similarities and differences in particular historical contexts and registers?

Each participant approached these questions from two related angles, weaving a critical analysis of “transnational” and “regional” approaches and methodologies with insight into their own, local research. Bridget Chesterson argued that Paraguayan historiography pointed scholars toward alternative geographic categories, and ventured that Paraguayan history may be seen as borderlands or frontier history. Elizabeth Hutchinson built on this discussion, beginning with a provocative question, “Why Chile-Rio de la Plata,” and exploring the relationship between, disjuncture among, and mutual construction of comparative, borderlands, and broader regional and global perspectives on the history of the region through the lens of her new comparative and transnational research on human rights in the southern cone during the cold war era. Kristin McLeary explored the interconnected histories of the region through an exploration of traveling theater troupes, who moved between Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil arguing that research topics often shape scholars’ geographic frames.

Discussion of these scholarly papers spurred a rich debate regarding the subcommittee. Hutchinson’s central question, “Why Chile-Rio de la Plata,” was taken up by all participants, who ventured different ways of reimagining the role a regional subcommittee within CLAH. Subcommittee members concluded that the need to rethink the title and structure of the organization, possibly around the category of the “Southern Cone,” while keeping the section as a way of drawing out comparison and or connection among interested parties. Other members argued that the regional or geographic focus must also take into consideration the intricacies of periodization, and the different cartographic metaphors and formations in the region in the colonial and modern periods.

Members agreed on three salient issues:

- 1) The need to streamline professional and scholarly connections between members through a public listserv or other forms of electronic communication.
- 2) The need for further conversation about the categories that animate the section, including but not limited to issues of periodization, geography, political boundaries, and our overarching concern with comparison and connection
- 3) The need to establish and endow a book prize for members and participants.

COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Colonial Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair: Yanna Yannakakis (Emory University)

Secretary: Alejandro Cañeque (University of Maryland)

The Colonial Studies Committee met on Saturday January 4th to discuss a panel convened by the chair entitled “Litigators, Litigation, and Legal Culture in Colonial Latin America.” The theme of the panel engages with vibrant scholarship on legal culture in the field of

colonial Latin American history, and with important comparative scholarship on the relationship between law and colonial cultures.

In "At His Majesty's Expense: Indians and Imperial Dilemmas at the Habsburg Royal Court," José Carlos de la Puente of Texas State University at San Marcos discussed the experiences of those indigenous Andean individuals who traveled to Madrid in representation of their communities in order to seek redress of grievances or to address some important community business. Although Indians were not supposed to travel to Spain, De la Puente has unearthed numerous cases of indigenous peoples crossing the Atlantic from very early on in the colonial period. These natives proved themselves very skillful at exploiting the Crown's discourse on the poverty and wretchedness of the Indians. Because the indigenous travelers very often stayed in Spain longer than they were supposed to, they usually ran out of funds and needed to find extra sources of income. They demanded support from the Crown by representing themselves as loyal subjects and needy "personas miserables." Even though they were not supposed to travel to Spain, once there it would have been against the Crown's sense of justice not to support them. Thus, the Spanish authorities accepted to pay for their needs while at the Court. In De la Puente's view, the existence of these transatlantic travelers clearly shows that the colonial Andean peoples had a profound knowledge not only of the Spanish legal system but of court politics as well.

Bianca Premo of Florida International University presented a paper titled "Numbers and Values: Counting Cases in the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Empire." She wondered whether it is still possible to engage in quantitative history, especially after postmodern critiques about its reliability, and if so, whether quantitative analysis may be useful in studying legal history. She pointed out that Spanish imperial society is usually characterized as legalistic. While this is true, this was not because everybody went to court (not everybody had the same access to the courts), but because of the extraordinary importance that the notion of distributive justice had in Spanish legal culture, or to put it in another way, law did not exist independently from the resolution of conflict. According to Premo, civil litigation skyrocketed at the end of the colonial period. This increase was due to the growth in litigation in Spanish America, because in the peninsula the litigation numbers tended to stabilize in this period. Neither demographic nor economic explanations are satisfactory to explain this growth. While it is true that there was a growth of the population, the increase in litigation was greater than the population increase. Neither was there a correlation between, on the one hand, an increase in litigation and, on the other, hard times, or an increase in the number of lawyers, or changes favoring royal over ecclesiastical courts, because all these changes were empire wide. In Premo's view, the real change was in the popular understanding of the law and in the uses of the law. According to her, while in Spain more superiors were suing subordinates, in Spanish America the opposite was true, as more and more slaves were suing their owners for freedom. For Premo, these changes signaled a fundamental change in Spanish legal culture, for judges started to understand justice as being independent from society, and it was this change that would allow the increase in the number of subordinate peoples who sued their masters.

In "Law and Politics in Late Colonial Popayán," Marcela Echeverri of Yale University examined the ways in which native peoples and peoples of African descent in the viceroyalty of New Granada related to Spanish notions of justice and the law. Echeverri

noted that Popayán can be seen as a political frontier lying between the supporters of independence to the north and the royalists to the south. She dismissed the idea that Indians and slaves were apolitical, contending that they shared in the political culture of the Spanish monarchy. They understood justice as being good government by another name. Both Africans and Indians appropriated legal identities, although their legal identities were different (Indians enjoyed more privileges, in part because, unlike Africans, they were associated with the land). Legal knowledge was fundamental for the socialization of new slaves. By claiming rights in the legal arena and by participating in military service, Africans were able to gain certain rights. Slave captains, who also were slaves, acquired mastery of legal concepts, playing a role among Africans similar to the one played by caciques among the native populations. Echeverri also emphasized the importance of the new constitution for Indians and Africans. They appropriated the new constitution, interpreting it according to their own interests. Both Indians and slaves saw legal and political opportunities in the struggle for independence and they did not hesitate to take advantage of these openings, actively shaping their legal and political identities.

In her comments, Joanne Rappaport of Georgetown University pointed out that law and literacy cannot be separated in the colonial period and, as these three papers showed, all this litigation and the legal papers it created were constructed by legal networks. The existence of these networks raise a number of significant questions: how much do we know about these networks? How did they operate? Who were the people who participated in them and how were they related? Was there a performative dimension to all this? Rappaport also noted that the existing legal culture was not only Spanish. She mentioned the case of two mestizo caciques from Bogotá who came to litigate and they brought with them their muisca legal culture. However, this did not mean that Indian cultures were completely autonomous. In that sense, we need to understand the ways in which Spanish legal culture interacted not only with Indian cultures but with other legal cultures as well. We also need to examine how these colonial actors conceived of the legal. In other words, we need to explore all kinds of legalities.

A lively discussion with the audience followed the presentations. Although the meeting was supposed to end at 7.00 pm, the session was extended an extra half-hour to allow panelists to respond to Rappaport's comments. During the discussion, it was noted that among all European colonial empires, only in the Spanish Empire could Indians sue the Crown. It was also pointed out that one defining aspect of the administration of justice in the Spanish Empire was the existence of a multiplicity of courts of law (secular, ecclesiastical, inquisitorial, etc.) and both Indians and slaves learned how to take advantage of this multiplicity of sources of justice, as they would for example go to the Inquisition if the secular courts did not satisfy their claims. De la Puente agreed with Rappaport in that Indian legal petitions were not written individually, but they were written by law experts with whom the Indian communities had connections. Premo wished to emphasize that litigants were the real authors of their legal suits, even though they might have not written them.

GRAN COLOMBIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Gran Colombian Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Abel Ricardo López

Secretary, Robert Karl

The Gran Colombian Studies Committee's 2014 meeting was a panel entitled "A State that Does (Not) Matter: Colombia in the Cold War." Organized by Committee president Abel Ricardo López, the panel represents the continuation of an effort begun by past Committee president Joshua M. Rosenthal (Western Connecticut State University) and López at the 2013 CLAH meeting to reconsider major narratives in 19th and 20th century Colombian historiography. As López explained in his introduction to the session, this effort also included an earlier panel at the 2014 CLAH organized by Committee secretary Robert Karl.

Amy Offner (University of Pennsylvania) opened the panel with a paper entitled "Land Reform and the Pursuit of Productivity." Originally viewed as the model anti-Cuban land reform, Colombia's 1961 agrarian reform law became what Offner termed "one of the great fiascos of the Alliance for Progress." Challenging explanations that link that failure to elite resistance and competing government priorities, Offner used the case of Valle del Cauca to show how regional elites "captured" the agrarian reform law. This demonstration of how capitalists popularized forms of economic argument, Offner indicated, provides one means of fighting narratives of Colombian exceptionalism. The paper considers how the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca and Valle's landowners shaped the land reform itself. In both cases, economic elites used arguments about economic rationality to advance their goals, the result of which was paradoxically the dispossession of small farmers.

The Committee president then followed with his paper "From Middle Class to Petit Bourgeoisie: Cold War Politics and Classed Radicalization in Bogotá, 1963-1972," which looks into the origins of middle-class support for radical politics, asks what was specifically "middle-class" about that political participation. He argued that the middle class' "frustration" was born of middle-class reformist tasks under the Alliance for Progress. He specifically cited the middle class' obsession with proletarianization; having been told/taught/trained that they were representatives of democracy, middle-class professionals found only at the moment of encounter that the proletariat was the maker of the revolution. A wide variety of groups on the Left, the Maoists in particular, then engaged in a project to proletarianize themselves.

Lino Britto (Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies) presented on "The Mafia Wars: United States-Colombia Narcotics Relations and the New Cold War." The paper examines the evolution of U.S.-Colombian relations in the 1970s, as both countries battled for right to set the terms of the relationship in era that saw the revival of containment. Thanks to the efforts of president Misael Pastrana (1970-74), drugs became the preeminent issue in diplomacy. The militarization of law enforcement and hemispheric relations deepened under presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (1978-82) and Jimmy Carter (1976-80). At the center of these unfolding efforts at interdiction and eradication was the Two

Peninsulas Campaign, which targeted the peripheral regions of Florida and La Guajira. As it functioned to ease problems of domestic legitimacy for both Turbay and Carter, the Campaign also portended a new hemispheric order.

Marta Domínguez Mejía (Universidad de Antioquia) placed her paper, "Comunidades negras rurales de Antioquia: discursos de ancestralidad, titulación colectiva y procesos de 'aprendizaje' del Estado," in the larger array of cultural reforms that swept Latin America in the 1990s. She described the archival and ethnographic work that have gone into her larger research project on collective land titling in Colombia, as she goes beyond content of state sources to look at the processes that created them. Of particular concern are the reconfiguration of state orders, particularly the origins, uses, and institutionalization of languages of state. The paper considers how state functionaries and communities engaged in the titling process learn from their encounters, and how the resulting changes transform languages of state. Domínguez concluded with an observation of how new right regimes of the 1990s occurred against a backdrop of neoliberal reforms. She argued for the plasticity of forms of domination, a colonization of the language of contention by the state, wherein a mechanism for the lukewarm incorporation of subaltern groups spins off complex bureaucratic procedures.

Ann Farnsworth (University of Pennsylvania) commended the panel's "very sophisticated papers." Pointing to the day's two panels as a moment in which *colombianistas* were coming into their own, Farnsworth also proposed that these papers were a "grab-bag" that would benefit from a larger framing of the research projects. In particular, she posited that it was not useful to use the "state" as an organizing principle. The papers highlighted the porous relations between the Colombian state and people who imagined themselves in opposition to that state and hoped to remain outside of it.

Farnsworth then turned to Offner's and López's papers, whose common theme was "what the Alliance for Progress meant for a generation," as a self-image emerged from citizenship and political roles. Farnsworth encouraged Offner to consider the environmental dimensions of her story, and López to do more work on the theoretics of class, or take "class" out of his analysis in favor of "politics."

Farnsworth noted Britto's detailed pre-history of crop eradication, but wondered what the politicized role of the Colombian military after 1964 meant to commanders and others in the armed forces. She suggested in addition that Britto contextualize the Two Peninsulas campaign with developments in Mexico and Peru. To Domínguez, Farnsworth raised the issue of interpretive gloss. She agreed that Domínguez was probably right that this appropriation of language was colonialist, but added that the story could be flipped around to tell a tale of agency and popular appropriation. She also highlighted the overlap between Offner's and Domínguez's paper: porosity was beneficial to the former's actors, but not the latter's.

Farnsworth closed her comments by asking if an "oligarchy" exists in Colombia, and if so, what does acknowledging this accomplish?

Questions from the audience centered on questions of regionalism and class. Alejandra Boza (Universidad de Costa Rica) asked Offner if the language of productivity was national

or just regional. Boza pressed López on his definition of “middle class,” inquiring after the identity of the middle class and the origin of their democratic mission. In both questions, Boza drew on her own work on missionaries and *indigenistas* in Tierradentro (Cauca). Boza concluded by asking Britto about the origins of the concept of “orden público,” which, she observed, was not present in the Costa Rican tradition.

The Committee secretary suggested that “oligarchy” had little use as an analytical category, and observed that one of the strengths of Offner’s paper was that it named some of the individuals who comprised that class. He then asked Offner about the connection between national history and regional history in a country as regionalized as Colombia. The secretary also asked López to disaggregate types of political activity. Did “radicalization” necessarily imply guerrilla violence?

The panelists concluded the session by responding to the commentator’s points and the audience’s questions. The Committee president offered additional thoughts in the relationship between the state and the oligarchy, observing that middle-class radicals in the 1970s engaged in an early attempt to name the oligarchy. He emphasized as well the importance of the fact that the middle class became radicalized with the state.

Offner’s response placed her findings in broader global context. She observed that economic productivity has become an aim of governments around the world. She further explained that while her research was regional, the story was not, as the CVC became the national model of regional autonomous corporations. It also contributed in important ways to state decentralization, both through reforms to the 1886 Constitution and influence over the 1991 Constitution, the latter of which became the basis for a World Bank program to accompany structural adjustment.

Following on her earlier discussion of the paradoxical emergence of cultural rights alongside neoliberalism, Domínguez spoke of the contrast between the massive gains made by communities under collective titling (some five million hectares) on the one hand and the entry of the paramilitaries onto the Pacific coast on the other. She also remarked on the distinction between languages of participation and languages of contention.

Britto suggested that we might gain insights into the term “public order” by looking at the counter-insurgency doctrine of the post-1960s, as issues of development were grafted onto military policy.

The Committee president closed the meeting by thanking the participants and audience, and stating his hope that the conversations organized by the Committee at this year’s CLAH would form the basis of a published volume.

MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Mexican Studies Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Matthew O’Hara
Secretary, David Tavárez

On Friday, January 3, the Mexican Studies Committee convened as part of the Conference on Latin American History to offer a panel entitled *Religion and Mexican Historiography*. The panel included presentations by three historians of Mexico who have focused on religion in the colonial and national periods (Jessica Delgado, Michelle Molina, and Edward Wright-Ríos), and Mauricio Tenorio provided an incisive perspective as a cultural historian of Mexico not actively working on religion. John Chuchiak, the fifth panelist, could not attend due to a personal emergency.

Jessica Delgado (Religion Department, Princeton University) presented "Practice and Embodiment: Sacraments, Spaces, and Institutions in the Study of Women, Gender, and Colonial Religiosity." Delgado explained how her training at UC Berkeley made her turn to a fuller history of the interactions between the Catholic Church and peoples' lives in colonial Mexico. Delgado defined her project as the study of religious practice as an analytic domain of its own: in her case, an investigation of how ordinary women encountered priests, nuns, ecclesiastic courts, and objects of devotion; sometimes such interactions resulted in troubling dialectics about devotions in terms of confession and communion, inquisitorial investigations, and cloistering practices (a broad continuum from highly regulated *recogimientos* to more elite cloisters). In contrast with studies of dramatic inquisitorial and Provisorato cases, Delgado focused on the role of women as witnesses in such cases: how they were directed to introduce testimony from private confessions, and how their words were surveyed for trustworthiness. Delgado has also investigated the sacramental practices of ordinary women based on their roles as witnesses, and the gendering of sin, scandal, and spiritual surrender, with the aim of reconstructing women's roles in what we call religion and the church in colonial Mexico.

Michelle Molina (Religion Department, Northwestern University) then gave a paper called "Varieties of Historical Experience: Some Meditations on Prayer as Embodied Action." Inspired by the work of Steven Harris, Molina focused on tracing the movement of Jesuit ideas, prayers (and bodies) across the globe, as a process of spiritual global expansion, and on the usefulness of the notion of embodiment for the study of Jesuit devotions. Departing from Caroline Bynum's analysis of the complexity of the medieval body and her rejection of a mind/body dualism, Molina outlined how a sense of mindfulness in the body, and the embodiment of prayer were useful approaches to the study of three important elements in the Jesuit global enterprise: the anxiety about reaching salvation, the consolation found through prayer and meditation, and the desire to communicate an individualized devotional experience. These elements were employed in various accounts, ranging from Loyola's writings to Nadal and Rossignole's narratives about consolation, or the exemplary narratives about Jesuits like Cosme de Flores, whose spiritual hunger could be sated only by missionary travel to Jesuit enclaves in the East. In the end, Molina emphasized that, to master their spiritual calisthenics, Jesuits cycled between action and mimetic repetition, used retelling as a reenactment, and achieved spiritual comfort (and even pleasure) as they invited others to share in their journey of self-understanding.

Finally, Edward Wright-Ríos (History Department, Vanderbilt University) spoke about "*Mi Vela en Este Entierro*: Religion and Representations of Religiosity in Modern Mexico's History." Wright-Ríos, acknowledging his debt to the works of Van Young, Vanderwood, Monaghan, Horcasitas, Taylor, Lockhart, and Rubial García, defined his entry point into

the study of representations of religion and religiosity in post-independence Mexico as one that brings the perspective of colonialists to bear on the modern period. By riding the "rails of religion" into social history, Wright-Ríos arrived at a study of the representation of religious women by powerful men. A case in point is the study of the Madre Matiana phenomenon: a reputed eighteenth-century prophetess, she emerges into the public sphere in pamphlets published in 1847 and in the 1850s, and in various popular almanacs with religious content. Eventually, she becomes fodder for both conspiracy theories that link her image to the eventual triumph of the Church, a 1917 satire on *beatas* (pious women), and eventually reaches the high mark of inspiring a well-known novel by Agustín Yañez, *Las Tierras Flacas* (1962). Wright-Ríos finished his analysis by examining Lola Álvarez Bravo's enigmatic photo of an avant-garde Madre Matiana and of saints in churches as visual data that allow for further rethinking about the representation of public devotions in post-revolutionary Mexico.

Mauricio Tenorio's (History Department, University of Chicago) commentary focused on historiographic changes and analytic challenges. Tenorio began by stating that some may argue that the category of faith may have fallen out of fashion after the influential work of Robert Ricard; indeed, as Luis González once quipped, "people don't pray" in the secularized historical narratives of nineteenth and twentieth-century Mexico. However, he countered that there is a compelling need to historicize faith. Starting with colonial history, he noted that there has been an important revolution in colonial history in terms of religious history; alongside the work of William Taylor, and other works popular among English-speaking historians, he emphasized the contributions of Oscar Mazín, Antonio Rubial García, and Jaime Cuadriello. After emphasizing a transition before and after Trent from diverse religious practices to attempts to standardize of faith, Tenorio noted a need for a greater emphasis in theology and on the ethnographic study of religious institutions in Mexico, to the degree that can be reached in the most accomplished studies of early modern Europe.

An animated discussion ensued regarding the friendly challenges that, in good Chicago style, Tenorio made to the panelists. While Tenorio doubted that religion could be treated as an analytical category comparable to gender and class, Delgado stressed that she aimed to rescue devotions as an important form of social practice. While Tenorio further inquired into Molina's notion of embodiment and called for including Jesuit martyrdom and suffering--in China during Matteo Ricci's time, or after their downfall in 1767--Molina and Tavárez countered by noting the interplay between internal contemplation and external practice as different notions of embodiment in various contemplative movements, from the *devotio moderna* to Jesuit praxis. Finally, Tenorio noted the refreshing angle that Wright-Ríos brought to the analysis of Álvarez Bravo work, but insisted in placing it on the larger context of the global artistic avant garde in the 1930s.

TEACHING AND TEACHING MATERIALS COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee, CLAH 2014, Washington, D.C.

Chair, Brenda Elsey
Secretary, Jessica Stites Mor

The roundtable consisted of Anna Alexander (Georgia Southern University) and Jürgen Buchenau, (University of North Carolina, Charlotte). Unfortunately the participation of Sherry Johnson (Florida International University) was impossible because of inclement weather. Chair of the committee, Brenda Elsey, opened the panel with a brief discussion of the critical importance of environmental disaster in Latin American history and a note about the relative scarcity of histories of disaster in the typical introductory survey course.

Anna Alexander explained that disasters are moments when society handles extreme stress, and offered that examining responses to disaster, such as whether or not people help others or riot, can reveal much about local social, economic and political history. She asserted that disasters have no meaning except when humans are involved, that it is only if man-made structures, crop yields, or human survival is at stake, that environmental disturbances becomes meaningful and categorized as disaster. Within that frame, disaster does not choose victims, but some are particularly vulnerable. This allows us to help teach our students about social conditions, such as poverty or food shortage, while also about environmental history. She has found the books *Acts of God, Disaster Experts, In the Shadow of Melting Glaciers*, and *Nobody, Nothing*, particularly useful in her teaching, in addition to a role-playing/debate activity that she uses on the 1985 Mexico City earthquake to illustrate the way in which disaster can prompt social reform, but also lead to social exclusion. She has also found useful primary documents related to disaster from city planners, arsonists, insurance agents, medical journals, and fire safety policy makers.

Jürgen Buchenau explained how he used environmental disaster history to introduce students to wider concepts of nature, geography, and natural history, using his edited volume *Aftershocks*, as a course reading material. He argued that in the U.S., as opposed to Europe, geography and environment as historical subjects had received too little attention, referring back to the Annales School and Braudel's landmark work *Hierarchies of geographie*. He uses contemporary debates on environmental politics to introduce his students to the subject, asking them to consider how their perspectives intersect with different ideological positions on nature. He uses *Aftershocks* to introduce students to the idea that the environment is culturally and politically constructed, such as the way in which the San Juan earthquake helped to give rise to Peronism, as in Healey's contribution, or, to illustrate how people explain disaster, such as the chapter by McCook explains the religious explanations given by the Catholics forces in Venezuela during the independence wars saw disaster as divine punishment.

The audience offered excellent questions, reading suggestions, and teaching recommendations:

Marc Becker asked the group to consider Ecuador's constitutional reforms dealing with rights of nature and whether these helped move historians away from anthropocentric view of the world. Eve Buckley raised the point that epidemic disease might also fit within a course on disaster and offered specific suggestions. Matthew Mulcahy suggested the text *The Cholera Years*. Spencer Segalla recommended the use of environmental history as a way to introduce a variety of methodological approaches. Note was made by several audience members that it should be avoided teaching "region as disaster," and one participant suggested ending a course on disaster with a policy exercise. Tom Rath asked how to reconcile social constructionism and natural history to emphasize that non-human

history matters and suggested Paul Sutter's article "US Imperialism, Malaria control in the Canal Zone."

Additional authors suggested include: Greg Bancroft, Elizabeth Fenn, Sherry Johnson, Mark Carey and David Carey, Mike Davis, Laurent DuBois, Nancy Stepan.

V. CLAH 2013 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 **Rebecca Earle** for *The Body of the Conquistador. Food, Race, and the Colonial Experience in South America, 1492-1700*, (Cambridge, 2013).

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 Andrés Pletch of The University of Michigan, "State of Exception".

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 **Valerie Millholland**, Senior Editor with Duke University Press.

The Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize

Awarded biennially (in odd years) to the book or article in English, German, or a Romance language judged to make the most significant contribution to the history of Indians in Latin America, the Howard F. Cline Prize was awarded to Laura Matthews for *Memories of Conquest: Becoming Mexicano in Colonial Guatemala* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012).

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 **Enver Casimir** of Marist College, "Kid Chocolate-Champion of the Patria: Sport, Race, and National Aspiration in Republican Cuba."

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 **Eric D. Carter** for *Enemy in the Blood: Malaria, Environment, and Development in Argentina*, (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2012).

Mexican History Book Prize

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The 2013 prize recipient is **Moramay López-Alonso** for *Measuring Up: A History of Living Standards in Mexico, 1850-1950* (Stanford University Press, 2012).

James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Bryan McCann** for "A View from the Corner Bar: Sérgio Porto's crônicas in 1960s Brazil," 92.3, (August 2012): 507-535.

Tibesar Prize

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **Paul Ramírez** for "'Like Herod's Massacre': Quarantines, Bourbon Reform, and Popular Protest in Oaxaca's Smallpox Epidemic, 1796-1797," *The Americas* 69:2 (October 2012), 203-235.

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 **Kristie Flannery** of University of Texas at Austin, **Chloe Ireton** of University of Texas at Austin, **Rebekah Martin** of The Pennsylvania State University, **Chad McCutchen** of University of Texas at Arlington, and **John Milstead** of Michigan State University.

The Vanderwood Prize

Awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States, other than in *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The winner for 2013 is **Ada Ferrer** for "Haiti, Free Soil, and Antislavery in the Revolutionary Atlantic," *Antislavery In The Atlantic World* 117.1 (2012): 40-6.

VI. CLAH 2014 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 2014:

Chair: John Tutino, Georgetown University, tutinoj@georgetown.edu

Bianca Premo, Florida International University, premob@fiu.edu

Robin Derby, University of California, Los Angeles, derby@history.ucla.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2014

BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE

\$1,000 is awarded annually for the best English-language book on any aspect of Latin American History.

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 2014 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2015, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2013.
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.
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. For a book to be considered, each of the three-committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2014, either from the publisher or from another source.

Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2014:

Chair: Alan Knight
St. Antony's College
Oxford University
Oxford, OX2 6JF
United Kingdom

Rebecca Earle
University of Warwick
Department of History
Coventry, CVA 7AL
United Kingdom

Heidi Tinsman
University of California Irvine
550 West 40th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2014.

WARREN DEAN MEMORIAL PRIZE

The prize was established in 1995. It carries a stipend of \$500. Originally planned to recognize scholarly achievement in either environmental history or the history of Brazil (in alternating years), in January 2004 the CLAH General Committee changed its terms to recognize works on the history of Brazil, to be awarded biennially.

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize recognizes the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Brazil published in English during the two years prior to the award year. Publications by scholars other than historians will be considered as long as the work has substantial historical content.

Comparative works (e. g. on Brazil and another country) will be eligible as long as they include a substantial amount of material on Brazil/Latin America. For a book to be considered, each of the three-committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2014, either from the publisher or from another source.

Items published in 2012 and 2013 will be considered for the award year 2014 (to be awarded at the meeting in January 2015).

Dean Prize Committee for 2013-2014:

Chair: Sueann Caulfield
University of Michigan
Department of History
1029 Tisch Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003

Dain Borges
University of Chicago
Mailbox 35
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637-11513

Bryan McCann
Department of History
Georgetown University
37th and O, NW
Washington DC, 20057

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2014

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

\$500 is awarded annually for the best book on Latin American Environmental History published in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese.

The Melville prize was established in 2007 through a bequest from Elinor 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 2014 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2015, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2013.
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, 2014.
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 2014:

Chair: Mark Carey
University of Oregon
Robert D. Clark Honors College
1293 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
carey@uoregon.edu

Sharika Crawford
United States Naval Academy
History,
107 Maryland Avenue
Mailstop 12C
Annapolis, MD 24103

Emily Wakild
Boise State University
Department of History
1910 University Drive MS 1925
Boise, Idaho 83725
emilywakild@boisestate.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2014.

MEXICO HISTORY BOOK 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. \$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 2013, for the prize to be awarded in January 2015, will consider books bearing a copyright of 2013. 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. For a book to be considered, each of the three-committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2014, either from the publisher or from another source.

Mexican History Prize Committee Members for 2014:

Chair: Jeremy Baskes
Ohio Wesleyan University
Department of History
61 S. Sandusky Street
Delaware, OH 43015

Andrés Reséndez
University of California, Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616

Daniela Spenser
CIESAS
Calle Juárez 87, Tlalpan
México DF 14000
Mexico

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2014

THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE

\$500 is awarded annually for the best English-language article on Latin American history published in a journal other than the Hispanic American Historical Review. This prize was established in 1961 and renamed the Vanderwood Prize, in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. It 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 2013 will be considered for the 2014 award to be presented at the conference in January 2015. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2014. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2014.

Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2014:

Chair: Charles Walker
University of California at Davis
Department of History
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616

Bridget Chesterton
SUNY Buffalo State
History & Social Studies Education
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14222

Steven Hyland
Wingate University
Department of History and Political Science
211 A East Wilson Street
Wingate, NC 28174

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2014

PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS FOR CUBAN HISTORICAL STUDIES

Up to \$5000 is given to support original research, re-editions of important works, and publications of source materials for pre-1868 Cuban History. 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.

A limited number of awards will be made annually up to a maximum of \$5,000. The awards will be made by a committee appointed by the CLAH president and confirmed by

the CLAH General Committee.

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.

Applications and letters of support must be emailed to CLAHCabrerAwards@gmail.com by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2014.

All applicants for the Cabrera Awards must be CLAH members. Non-members can join the CLAH by going to our website: <http://clah.h-net.org/>

While applications and letters of support must be sent to the email address above, questions may be directed to any member of the selection committee.

Cabrera Prize Committee for 2014:

David Wheat (chair): dwheat@msu.edu

Michele Reid-Vazquez (chair 2015): mbreid@gsu.edu

William Van Norman: vannorwc@jmu.edu

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2014

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 and confirmed by the CLAH General Committee.

Applications will consist of the following documents: a 1,000-word proposal, a dissertation abstract, a brief CV, and a proposed budget. Applications must be emailed to CLAHHankeAward@gmail.com postmarked by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2014.

All applicants for the Hanke Award must be CLAH members. Non-members can join the CLAH by going to our website: <http://clah.h-net.org/>

While applications and letters of support must be sent to the email address above, questions may be directed to any member of the selection committee.

Hanke Prize Committee for 2014:

Chair: Fabricio Prado, fprado@wm.edu

Dana Velasco Murillo, dvmurill@uci.edu

Frank Robinson, william.f.robinson@vanderbilt.edu

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2014

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 2013-May 2014) for the 2014 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2015). 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, 2014.

Robertson Prize Committee for 2014:

Chair: Jeff Shumway, Brigham Young University, jshumway@byu.edu

Renee Soulodre LaFrance, University of Western Ontario, rsoulodr@uwo.ca

Dina Berger, Loyola University Chicago, dberge2@luc.edu

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 2014 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2015, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2013 – April 2014 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2014.

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 2014:

Chair: Paul Eiss, Central Michigan University, pke@andrew.cmu.edu
Nicola Foote, Florida Gulf Coast University, nfoote@fgcu.edu
Scott Ickes, University of South Florida, sickes@cas.usf.edu

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Equity Awards

The American Historical Association invites nomination for its Equity Awards that 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, see: <http://historians.org/awards-and-grants/awards-and-prizes/equity-award>

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

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Felipe Fernandez-Armesto
James Sanders
Scott Ickes

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

BJ Barickman
Robert Wilcox
Scott Ickes

LEWIS HANKE POST-DOCTORAL AWARD

Georgette Dorn

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE

Dennis Hidalgo
Editors and Scholars to Cities and Society and The Countryside in Colonial Latin America
Robert Wilcox

JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARDS

Deborah L. Truhan

MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE

Ian Smith
Leslie Offutt White
Maria Loftin

IX. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Alex BORUCKI

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.