



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY
SPRING/SUMMER 2009 NEWSLETTER
Volume 45, Number 1

IN THIS ISSUE:

I.	Message from President Mary Kay Vaughan.....	3
II.	Message from Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila.....	4
III.	Minutes of the General Committee Meeting.....	5
IV.	CLAH Committee Session Reports	
	1. Borderlands/Frontiers Studies Committee	12
	2. Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee	13
	3. Chile-Río de la Plata Studies Committee.....	14
	4. Colonial Studies Committee.....	16
	5. Gran Colombia Studies Committee.....	17
V.	CLAH 2008 Prize and Award Recipients.....	19
VI.	CLAH 2009 Prize and Award Descriptions.....	21
VII.	Announcements.....	28
VIII.	News from Members.....	30
IX.	In Appreciation: CLAH Endowment and Fund Contributors.....	36
X.	Photographs from the CLAH Luncheon	37

2009 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

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

Elected Members:

Christine Hunefeldt (2008-2009)
 Ben Vinson III (2008-2009)
 Georgette Dorn (2009-2010)
 Erick Langer (2009-2010)

Ex-Officio Members:

HAHR Editors:

George Reid Andrews
 Alejandro de la Fuente
 Lara Putnam

The Americas Editor:

Eric Zolov

H-Latam Editors:

Michael Innis-Jiménez
 Dennis Hidalgo
 Fritz Schwaller

Standing Committees

2010 Program Committee:

Bianca Premo, Chair
 Nancy Applebaum
 Bryan McCann

Nominating Committee:

Sandra McGee Deutsch, Chair
 Mark Burkholder
 Susie Porter

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Kimberly Gauderman, Chair
 Rachel O'Toole, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

José Refúgio de la Torre, Chair
 Steven Hackel, Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

Judy Bieber, Chair
 Marshall Eakin, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Lara Putnam, Chair
 Juan C. Santamarina, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Jordana Dym, Chair
 Virginia Garrard-Burnett, Secretary

Chile-Río de la Plata Studies

Jody Pavilak, Chair
 Adriana Brodsky, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

Jovita Baber, Chair
 Karen Graubart, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Lina del Castillo, Chair
 Hayley Froyland, Secretary

Mexican Studies

Susie Porter, Chair
 Jocelyn Olcott, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Kirk Shaffer, Chair
 Marc Becker, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MARY KAY VAUGHAN



As we settle into our spring semesters, we carry fond memories of our successful meeting in New York. For the first time our program was completely integrated into the AHA program, causing many non-Latin Americanists to take note of our intellectual weight. Our forty panels nicely spanned the colonial and modern periods with impressive exploration of newer themes: Latin America within transnational and global contexts; indigenous intellectuals in the colonial and modern periods, post-1940 Latin American history and biography as historical genre. Many thanks to Matt Childs, Bianco Premo and Frank McCann for having organized this wonderful program and to Jerry Dávila, Sarah Levy, and Jack Linder for having mastered the logistics and shepherded us so smoothly through it. Their work at UNC-Charlotte and in New York made the 2009 CLAH Program a real hallmark in the history of our organization.

Many thanks as well to Stuart Schwartz for having helped us secure the Yale Club of New York for our luncheon. How wonderful it was to see the prizes won by distinguished young scholars opening new areas of study in Latin American history and to honor Asuncion Lavrin with the CLAH Service Award. Not only did Asuncion's outstanding scholarship launch what is now a vibrant and extensive field in the history of Latin American women, gender, and sexuality, her moving address reminded us of how difficult it was just a short time ago for women to enter the profession and how much we owe to pioneering women like Asuncion who opened the path for so many.

As I accept the now much-adorned claw of the CLAH, I want to thank Jeffrey Lesser for the fantastic job he did in moving the CLAH forward and the great enthusiasm he brought to the task and to us. As Jeff Lesser announced with pride we all share, the CLAH membership has now reached 1,000, and CLAH is the largest affiliated society in the AHA. To Jeff and Jerry we owe a big debt of gratitude for having built on the brilliant efforts of CLAH Secretary Tom Holloway and former Presidents Ann Twinam Mark Wasserman, Asuncion Lavrin, Susan Socolow, and Lyman Johnson to increase our membership and secure impressive financial solvency for the organization. Throughout, John F. Schwaller has provided invaluable advice and assistance. Their achievement is no small feat in the current financial debacle. Our beleaguered banking giants could use their talents. .

At the January meeting of the CLAH General Committee, we were pleased to recognize our new Vice President Cynthia Radding and Georgette Horn and Erick Langer as new

members for a 2010-2011 term. In addition to approving the financial plan authored by Jeff, Jerry, and Fritz, we approved a new prize in Mexican history. Many thanks to Chris Boyer for having made this prize a reality through his admirable organizational and fund-raising efforts. The first Mexican history prize will be awarded at the 2010 meeting for a book published in 2008. Nominees need not be CLAH members at the time of nomination but must join the organization prior to receiving the award. We urge members to send nominations to the committee chaired by Margaret Chowning.

At the General Committee meeting, we also voted to add an additional Scobie Award, bringing the number of grants available for pre-dissertation research to five. The decision is part of our on-going multi-pronged effort to promote the integration of graduate students and beginning professors into our organization and into the profession. Reduced dues and luncheon fees have increased graduate student participation, while our Scobie Awards facilitate their research. In addition to incorporating more papers by graduate students and beginning professors into our annual program, we have organized a roundtable for our 2010 San Diego Meeting to address questions around the process of turning the dissertation into a book. Participating in the roundtable will be three former Scobie winners: Erica Windler, Julia O'Hara and Jadwiga Pieper Mooney.

As we write, the new program committee, chaired by Bianca Premo with the assistance of Nancy Applebaum and Bryan McCann, is organizing the panels for San Diego in coordination with the AHA, while Jerry Davila and his wonderful staff at UNC are working on the meeting's infrastructure. We anticipate a somewhat less expensive meeting than New York's: possibly the cocktail party can offer a little more than guacamole and drinks at a more reasonable price. We look forward to seeing you all in January in sunny California and take this opportunity to remind you again that Scobie applications are due on April 1 and other prize nominations on June 1.



Distinguished Service Award recipient Asunción Lavrin addressing the CLAH Luncheon, Yale Club of New York, January 3, 2009

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JERRY DÁVILA



The CLAH Secretariat has had a busy year, and I am grateful for the support we have received from CLAH members. President Mary Kay Vaughan and past-President Jeff Lesser have been very engaged in helping make the Secretariat's work more efficient. You can see the results in a number of areas ranging from the production of an annual budget to the revision of the Call for Proposals process.

The Program Committee is currently reviewing session and paper proposals under the revised system by which organizers submit simultaneously to the CLAH and the AHA. The new system has functioned smoothly and has several advantages: it means organizers do not need to scramble to make their CLAH submissions by January 15, a month before the AHA deadline; that all sessions receive full consideration for adoption by the

AHA; and the process of submitting each panel's information into the AHA system is done by the session organizer, rather than laboriously done by the Program Committee and Secretariat.

The notification process for session organizers follows the same schedule as last year. Organizers can expect to receive notice from the AHA in late April or early May informing them whether their panel has been accepted for joint adoption by the AHA and the CLAH. Those panels that are not adopted by the AHA are still under consideration by the CLAH Program Committee. The CLAH will receive information about the number of spaces available for CLAH-only panels in mid-July. At that point, the CLAH Program Committee will give notice to all organizers of pending sessions about the final composition of the program.

We are very happy that session organizers moved so effectively to the new proposal submission procedures, and we are confident that these will help make a stronger and more inclusive program for the CLAH annual meeting.

Beginning this January, the Secretariat now presents an annual budget to the General Committee for review and approval. The tables below review income and expenditures for FY 2008 as well as the budget that the General Committee approved for FY 2009. The budgeting process helps us plan financially based on a clearer vision of the organization's year-on-year income and expenses.

The tables on the next page show the CLAH's income and expenses for FY 2008 (November 1, 2007-October 31, 2008) and also show the proposed budget for FY 2009 that was discussed and approved by the General Committee. In the budget, you will see two new items approved by the General Committee: the aim of building a cash reserve for the CLAH equal to two years of operating expenses, and the addition of a fifth Scobie award.

CLAH FY 2008 (11/1/2007-10/31/2008) INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income		Expenses	
Royalties	161	Prize Payments (with DSA Costs)	17,367
Address List Sale	200	CLAH Cocktail Party 2008	3,318
CLAH Luncheon Tickets	4,485	CLAH Luncheon 2008	6,120
Dues-Emeritus	1,525	AHA Program Printing Costs	700
Dues-Institutional	280	Travel 2008 CLAH Meeting	1,692
Dues-Lifetime	700	Travel 2009 AHA Preparation	747
Dues-Professional	18,530	Secretariat Moving Expenses	571
Dues-Student	1,965	UNC Charlotte Subvention	5,000
Endowment Dividends	7,304	Accounting/Tax Prep	2,520
Endowment Drawdown	4,000	Bank Charges (CC Processing)	1,287
Gifts:		Copying	128
<i>Cabrera</i>	30	Fall Mailing, 2008	953
<i>CLAH</i>	781	Spring Mailing, 2008	237
<i>Dean</i>	525	Web Services	329
<i>Hanke</i>	554	Office Supplies	146
<i>Melville</i>	50	Postage	496
Total Gifts	1,941		
Journals - Income:		Journals - Payments:	
<i>Americas</i>	1,752	<i>Americas</i>	1,418
<i>HAHR</i>	4,303	<i>HAHR</i>	3,623
<i>JLAS</i>	1,378	<i>JLAS</i>	900
<i>Luso-Braz</i>	548	<i>Luso-Braz</i>	473
Total Journals - Income	7,981	Total Journals - Payments	6,413
Total Income	\$49,072	Total Expenses	\$48,025

CLAH FY 2009 BUDGET

Projected Income		Projected Expenses	
Dues:	22,300	Prize Payments (with DSA Costs)	15,900
Journals, Income:	8,000	CLAH Luncheon 2009	8,500
Dividends:	6,000	CLAH Cocktail Party 2009	4,000
Endowment:	15,088	Travel 2009 CLAH Meeting	1,500
Gifts:	1,900	Travel 2010 AHA Preparation	1,000
Misc.:	500	AHA Program Printing Costs	2,500
Luncheon:	3,700	Fall Mailing, 2009	1,000
		Spring Mailing, 2009	250
		Postage	600
		Journals, Payments	6,500
		Office Supplies	200
		Website Development	1,000
		Accounting/Tax Prep	2,500
		Bank Charges (CC Processing)	1,300
		UNC Charlotte Subvention	5,000
		Proposed Building of Cash Reserve	4,238
		Proposed increase in Scobie Awards	1,500
Total projected income	\$57,488	Total Projected Expenses	\$57,488

III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Draft Minutes of the CLAH General Committee, January 2, 2009, Sheraton Hotel, New York (subject to correction, amendment and approval by the General Committee at its next meeting, in January 2010):

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

The meeting was called to order at 5:05 pm by President Jeffrey Lesser. He welcomed everyone and asked for self-introductions. Members present: Vice President Mary Kay Vaughan, Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila, Elected Members Ada Ferrer, Christine Hunefeldt, Hendrik Kraay and Ben Vinson III; Ex-officio Members Donald Stevens (*The Americas* Editor), Lara Putnam (*HAHR* Editor), John Schwaller and Michael Innis-Jiménez (H-Latam Editors).

Members absent: Mark Wasserman, (Past President), Alejandro de la Fuente and George Reid Andrews (*HAHR* Editors), Dennis Hidalgo (H-Latam Editor).

Also in attendance: Matt Childs (2009 Program Committee Chair), Barbara Tennenbaum (2009 Nominating Committee Chair), Cynthia Radding (Vice-President-Elect), Sarah Franklin (Chair, Caribbean Studies Committee), Jovita Baber (Secretary, Colonial Studies Committee), Sarah Levy (CLAH Graduate Assistant), Jurgen Büchenau, Fred Opie, Natasha Lightfoot, Charles Beattie, Marc Becker and James Green.

2. Approval of minutes of the meeting in Washington DC, January 3, 2008

The minutes of the General Committee meeting held January 3, 2008 in Washington, DC were presented by Jerry Dávila. The minutes had been distributed separately and had appeared in draft form in the CLAH Spring 2008 Newsletter. The minutes were approved as distributed.

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

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

Vice President (President-Elect):

Cynthia Radding

General Committee (two year term):

Georgette Dorn and Erick Langer

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

Andean Studies Committee:

Rachel O'Toole

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies Committee:

Steven Hackel

Brazilian Studies Committee:

Marshall Eakin

Caribbean Studies Committee:

Juan C. Santamarina

Central American Studies Committee:

Virginia Garrard-Burnett

Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee:

Adriana Brodsky

Colonial Studies Committee:

Karen Graubart

Gran Colombia Studies Committee:

Hayley Froyland

Mexican Studies Committee:

Jocelyn Olcott

Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee:

Marc Becker

The following standing committee and prize and award committee members were also unanimously approved:

2009 STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Nominating Committee: Sandra McGee Deutsch (Chair), Mark Burkholder, Susie Porter

Program Committee: Bianca Premo (Chair), Nancy Appelbaum, Bryan McCann

2009 PRIZE COMMITTEES:

CLAH Prize: Jocelyn Olcott (Chair), Jordana Dym, Alehandro Canequé

Robertson Prize: Sarah Chambers (Chair), Heather Abdelnur, Eileen Findlay

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Susan Ramirez (Chair), Jürgen Buchenau, Marshall Eakin

Tibesar Prize: Karen Graubart (Chair), Mark Healy, Matt O'Hara

Elinore Melville Prize: Sonya Lipsett-Rivera (Chair), Susan Deeds, Gregory Cushman

Lydia Cabrera Award: Jane Landers (Chair), Maria Elena Diaz, Christopher Schmidt Nowara

Hanke Award: David Sheinin (Chair), Nils Jacobsen, Michelle Reid

Distinguished Service Award: John Coatsworth (Chair), Asunción Lavrin, Stuart Schwartz

Scobie Award: Kristin Ruggiero (Chair), Mollie Lewis, Seth Garfield

Cline Prize: Robert Haskett (Chair), Cecília Mendez, Brooke Larson

Dean Prize: Teresa Meade (Chair), Kristen Schultz, Jeffrey Needell

Mexican History Book Prize: Margaret Chowning, Chair, Guillermo Palacios, Rebecca Horn

4. Report of the Program Committee

Matt Childs, Program Chair for the 2009 New York Meeting, reviewed the composition of the present conference meeting and discussed procedural changes introduced to update the CLAH Call for Proposals and make them more compatible with AHA procedures. The New York meeting is the largest on record, with 49 panels. Of these 10 are Regional/Thematic panels and 39 are regular sessions. Eighteen are joint sessions with the AHA.

The AHA has moved to a new conference session proposal submissions system (Confex), which has proven laborious for the Program Committee and the Secretariat, which this year manually entered all of the data for each session and its participants. In addition, the Program Committee learned that many sessions ranked highly by the CLAH were not adopted by the AHA because they did not clearly connect to the proposed theme of the AHA meeting. Finally, there are differences between the CLAH and AHA published guidelines for organizing sessions.

Childs then presented the revised Call for Proposals procedures being implemented in consultation with 2010 Program Committee Chair Bianca Premo, for the 2010 CFP. The revised procedure is intended to alleviate some of the perennial problems the CLAH program committee experiences (notably, organizers applying only to the AHA and not the CLAH; the AHA program committee disregarding CLAH program committee rankings and recommendations; and the proliferation of work with the AHA's transition to an online submission system).

The change removes the early, Jan. 15 deadline for CLAH submissions, having session organizers

apply simultaneously to the CLAH and the AHA, and have the CLAH program committee rank submissions during the AHA's vetting process. It addresses the redundancy and frustration of the Program Committee, which submits a ranked list of panels for adoption by the AHA, based on an intensive vetting in late January, only to have the AHA ignore these recommendations. This is particularly frustrating since the CLAH Program Committee withholds sessions, sending only the top-ranked ones for AHA adoption. Instead, under this system, we go "all-in" at the outset, which would likely result in a larger number of sessions being accepted. There is simply no benefit to the CLAH of pre-screening proposals, because the AHA is under no obligation to follow our recommendations.

It alleviates a massive data-entry burden on the Program Committee and the Secretariat, because session organizers would submit their proposals directly into the AHA system. (Last year, we submitted ALL sessions - both the ones that got adopted, and the ones that we submitted as CLAH-only sessions, because that is part of the space request process for acceptance of the CLAH program by the AHA. I want to stress that this is an onerous burden.

There will still be some redundancy in the system, because the CLAH program committee will rank all of its panels (between February and May), even though some of them will be accepted by the AHA as joint sessions. But this ranking needs to be in place so that the Program Committee and Secretariat can submit a space request for the CLAH-only activities, which is due two weeks after the joint sessions are approved. After joint-sessions are approved, the CLAH requests space for the CLAH-only sessions, based on the ranking made by the CLAH Program Committee. These will be easy to submit, since the sessions are already in the AHA database, and simply need to be flagged.

Finally, the new AHA system means that CLAH Regional and Thematic Committee Chairs will need to submit their session information by the beginning of May, so that the information can be included in the space request and published in the AHA program.

5. Discussion and vote on Mexican Studies Book Prize

Mexican Studies Committee Chair Chris Boyer submitted proposed language for the creation of a new annual CLAH prize for a book in Mexican history. The proposal is the result of a successful fundraising drive initiated in 2008 with the approval of the General Committee. The GC set the expectation that for the prize to be instituted, a minimum donation threshold of \$10,000 would need to be met. Over the course of 2008, \$10,975 was raised.

The General Committee discussed approving the prize and having the first award issued at the 2010 meeting. A question was raised about whether the CLAH could afford a new annual \$500 prize. President Lesser responded that it could, since the new prize would be funded by the contributions, which would be invested in the endowment. Even if a particular year's return is below the value of the prize stipend, the aggregate performance of the endowment would sustain the prize.

Discussion turned to the proposed prize description language submitted by Boyer. With minor clarifications of the proposed language, the new prize was unanimously approved as follows: "\$500 is awarded annually for the book 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 2009 will consider books bearing a copyright of 2008, with the award to be made at the 2010 annual meeting. The prize committee, at its discretion, may determine that no book merits an award for a given calendar year.
2. Books eligible for the award must focus primarily on the history of Mexico. Geographically, the term "Mexico" refers to the territory that came to be known as New Spain prior to 1821, Greater Mexico from 1821 to 1848, the and region within current national boundaries thereafter. The prize committee may consider books about the borderlands of these territories, if it so chooses.
3. Books must be nominated for the award by a member of the CLAH or a publisher. The author need not be a member of the CLAH for the book to be nominated, but must become a member of the CLAH before accepting the award.
4. The president of the CLAH will name a prize committee each year, comprised of three experts on Mexican history. The president is encouraged to name the most recent past winner of the Book Prize as a member of the prize committee.
5. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and a copy sent to each member of the Review Committee."

Finally, President Lesser proposed that Margaret Chowning serve as chair of the first award committee, along with committee members Guillermo Palacios and Rebecca Horn. The composition of the committee was unanimously approved.

6. Report on the Secretariat

Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila reported that the transition of the Secretariat from UC Davis to UNC Charlotte was nearly complete. Graduate Assistant Sarah Levy's work with membership and other facets of the organization was particularly important to the Secretariat's success. The remaining transition item is the move to a new website. The Secretariat is working with the UNC Charlotte web-development team on the new site, but some elements have been more complex than anticipated and have drawn the process out. We expect to go live with the new site in the spring.

The growth in membership and successful fundraising campaign for the Mexican History Prize have helped the organization retain a solid financial standing that has been particularly important in the face of high costs for meeting arrangements in New York. The catering costs for the cocktail reception and luncheon are approximately \$4,000 higher than they were in Washington in 2007. The decision to hold the luncheon at the Yale Club was compelled by the inordinately expensive cost of holding the event at the conference hotels, where the luncheon would have cost over \$100 per plate. The guidance we have received from the AHA is that "San Diego is not New York" and that we could expect costs to return to the average of previous years. Finally, the Secretariat continues to garner cost savings on printing and postage costs from the move toward an electronic newsletter.

7. Review of 2008 Annual Report, Discussion and Vote on Proposed FY 2009 Budget

Jerry Dávila presented the annual report of income and expenses of the Secretariat, and following

the directive of the 2008 General Committee meeting, presented a proposed budget for FY 2009 for review and approval by the General Committee. Part of FY2009's income is revenue from the endowment (combined money market and managed allocation funds), calculated at 4% of a three-year average. Based on the following average, \$15,088 was generated from the endowment for payment of prizes awarded at the 2009 annual meeting.

ENDOWMENT: 3-YEAR AVERAGE AND STRUCTURED WITHDRAWAL FOR PRIZE PAYMENTS					
	MMA	MANAGED	TOTAL	AVERAGE	4% DRAW
9/30/06	\$65,299.00	\$291,355.00	\$356,654.00		
9/30/07	\$73,873.00	\$349,868.00	\$423,742.00		
9/30/08	\$69,873.00	\$281,395.00	\$351,268.00	\$377,221.33	\$15,088.85
After draw	\$66,856.00	\$269,325.00	\$336,181.00		

Dávila presented a proposed budget for 2009, based on a projected annual income of \$57,488. Beyond fixed expenses related to the annual meeting, administration of the Secretariat and payment of prizes, the General Committee discussed the allocation of \$5,738 in expenditures. Among the budgetary priorities, President Lesser proposed two goals: building the CLAH cash reserve (held in a TIAA-CREF Money Market account) to become the equivalent of two year's operating expenses, or \$90,000; and endowing an additional (fifth) Scobie Award. In the discussion, concern was raised about being mindful of the potential future impact of inflation on the CLAH endowment. The General Committee unanimously approved the budget, including the application of \$4,635 to building the cash reserve and funding \$1,500 for an additional Scobie Award.

8. New Business

Three new business items were presented. First, the idea of establishing a fund for inviting Latin American scholars to attend the CLAH annual meeting was discussed. Second, the possibility of developing additional graduate student initiative, such as establishing a fund to support student travel to participate in the AHA job market, or establishing a panel on interviewing and/or transforming a manuscript into a book were also discussed. The General Committee agreed to carry discussion of these items into the agenda of the 2010 General Committee meeting.

Finally, a proposal from Ann Twinam was presented to the General Committee, proposing that the annual committee for the Distinguished Service Award be permitted to consider making multiple awards. The General Committee received this proposal with interest and agreed to discuss it at the 2010 General Committee Meeting. The General Committee agreed that the set of new business items that required the allocation of financial resources be taken together at the next meeting as part of a discussion on the budget, spending of CLAH resources and new initiatives.

9. Old Business

No old business was presented.

The meeting adjourned at 8:00pm.

Faithfully submitted, Jerry Dávila

IV. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies Committee Meeting Report, January 3, 2009, New York: Assessing the Sacred in the Colonial Borderlands: Jesuit and Indigenous Faith at the Margins of the Spanish Empire

Chair: Kristine Huffine, Northern Illinois University

Secretary: José Refúgio de la Torre Curiel, Universidad de Guadalajara

This year the session of the Borderlands / Frontiers Committee focused on how religion, identities, and spirituality intersect at the local level while creating new symbolic meanings for space. Four compelling papers showed these elements at play in areas as different and remote as Huronia (Canada), Florida, Northern New Spain, Peru, and Paraguay.

In his paper entitled *Local Religion and Rebellion: The Emergence of Guaraní-Christian Faith in the Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Missions of Río de la Plata*, Kristin L. Huffine analyzed an "impassioned moment of indigenous rebellion," reflected in the letters of protest the Guaraní Indians sent to the king in 1753 after the transfer of that area from Spain to Portugal. The *cabildantes'* letters emphasized arguments of religiosity, productivity, gender roles, as well as occupation of the land through work, production and consumption. Huffine contended that two issues were central in this argument. That is, the concepts of land tenure based upon work and productivity, and the adaptation of Christian themes into local narratives in order to strengthen Guaraní claims of civic virtue, old Christian origins, and needs to maintain mission status.

In *Moving with Mary: Jesuits and Catholic Refugees on the Frontiers of Peru and Canada, 1650-1750*, Karin Velez reflected on the appropriation of Catholic images by indigenous communities in different frontiers. By comparing the forms in which Mojos and Huron Indians congregated around "the house of Mary" and developed local cults to images of the virgin Mary, Velez contends that spirituality was not brought to the frontier, but was born there. The sacred, she says, was not rooted in place, but in community.

Jason Dyck's paper on the early development of local identities in New Spain (*La Florida in Francisco de Florencia's Patriotic Vision of New Spain*) showed how the appropriation of local spaces by individuals was mediated by religious experience. This was clear in Francisco de Florencia's case, who described Florida not as a barren province, as it had been customary in the late sixteenth century. Instead, he wrote about Florida in terms of a land conducive to sanctity as it was there where the Jesuits had their first martyr (father Pedro Martinez).

Cynthia Radding presented an overview of the religious dimensions of nature among indigenous groups of the Amazonian forest and Northern New Spain. *Spiritual Geographies and Imperial Borderlands in Spanish America* suggested that Iberian invaders failed to recognize local meanings of landscape. The importance of streams, the foundations of horticulture, the power of the *monte* and the forest, as well as the significance of caves were poorly understood by colonizers. However, these elements were central in the incorporation of Catholic forms into Native Americans' own cosmic visions and morals.

A note of appreciation to Kenneth R. Mills, who commented on these papers in a clever and comprehensive fashion, and to Susan M. Deeds, who kindly served as chair in this session.

-José Refúgio de la Torre Curiel

Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee Report, January 3, 2009, New York Making the Most of Media in Teaching Latin America

This year's roundtable included three presenters and a lively—even at times provocative—audience to discuss methods to incorporate technology and new media into the Latin American History classroom. The organizers aimed to address a series of both theoretical and practical questions, including what resources work best in the classroom? How do we get students to use media to think analytically and historically about Latin America? And, how do we help students evaluate the high-tech media available to them so that they will use valuable and reputable sources while recognizing and avoiding sources that are not substantive? To this end, Julia Rodríguez (University of New Hampshire) and Cameron Strang (University of Texas, Austin) spoke on UNH's National Science Foundation-funded database on the history of science in Latin America and the Caribbean. Kristina Boylan (SUNY Institute of Technology) offered exercises in helping students evaluate the validity, bias and utility of web sites for student projects. Marc Becker (Truman State University) rounded out the presentations by discussing collaborative projects that produce print-on-demand books.

UNH's database (located at www.hoslac.org) allows teachers and students to explore science in its social and historical contexts throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Sources can be searched by "topic," "type," or by a keyword search. Currently the site hosts some 230 sources on nearly thirty broadly defined topics arranged chronologically. Topics range widely from "Healers and Indigenous Medicine" to "Early Colonial Science," "Darwin and Latin America" to "Panama Canal" and "Eugenics." Of particular use is that each source appears, can be zoomed into for further clarity, and includes a brief discussion of the item. While the creators originally aimed to bridge the fields of history and science, the database's richness of documents and images can be utilized for lectures or student presentations on topics that range from the "Columbian Exchange" to "Public Health and Disease in the Twentieth Century." Because primary source documents are included in the database, students and researchers alike will find the basis for conducting primary source research.

As most of us know, the web is a blessing for our own teaching and research interests, and can—utilized correctly—be so for student research as well. One of the perennial questions, though, is how to help this supposedly tech-savvy generation know what is and isn't a useful web site. Kristina Boylan discussed her regular use of a *comparative* web site review paper to help students evaluate source validity, bias, and authority. As Boylan noted, students tend to see most web sites as "flat," i.e., one web page is the same and as good as another—the professionally developed database is equal to the eighth grade class project on a topic. Thus, in this project, students are required to find a combination of

relevant monographs and/or scholarly articles (the use of additional websites is permitted, though limits are set) on the same topic as their chosen websites and evaluate them along the following criteria: Is the author identifiable? Is the site sponsored? Who owns it? How well does the site cover the topic? Is there source documentation? Does the site present itself as an end point or suggest links and sources for further study? How accurate and useful is the site?

So, then, what happens to those research papers that students produce at semester's end after you've taken the time to teach students how to use databases and evaluate electronic media? Do the papers sit in the professor's desk drawer and filing cabinet? Is there no larger pay-off? And if there is no pay-off, i.e., if students see the paper as merely a means to an end grade, then do they really buy in to the project and develop a sense of ownership? These questions have led Marc Becker to develop end-of-semester research projects and papers that then become part of a print-on-demand book. After years of having students develop their own web sites and other projects for the term's end, Becker looked for a new means to produce something that was tactile (as opposed to the etherealness of the web) and that would be a lasting document of student's efforts. Recently, he has begun experimenting with students producing print-on-demand (POD) books that have taken different formats. In one course, students conducted and transcribed oral interviews of migrant workers. Students worked collaboratively to produce a POD book that required them to think collectively about whether or not to include names of sources, voice and perspective. The latest project requires students to submit end of term research papers that are then collated and published as an edited collection. Several issues emerged in the discussion. All presenters acknowledged the support of their colleagues and administrators for their efforts. The perennial problem of plagiarism arose, linked to questions of how to get students to take ownership of their work. It was suggested that a project like Becker's—where student work would enter the public domain and thus become visible to other researchers and potential employers—could encourage students to be more responsible with what they submit. Related to the issue of student ownership is the task of encouraging students to take on a sense of authority. As Broylan noted, even when students find obvious errors and bias in their web sites, they still tend to be "polite" toward the offending sites. Is this a cultural or class dynamic playing itself out in the classroom? Or, is it students simply not having the confidence in their own ability to pass informed judgment? Finally, much of the post-presentation discussion centered on the use and utility of collaborative projects in which groups or an entire class work together and receive the same grade. While some recognized the value of teaching students how to work together in a joint project—not unlike they may encounter in their post-graduation environments—others were reluctant to buy into the concept. Fears emerged about the "free rider" or "leech" effect in which student participation would be unequal while everyone would receive the same grade. No consensus was reached.

-Kirk Shaffer, Penn State University—Berks College

Chile/Rio de la Plata Studies Committee Meeting Report, January 3, 2009

The Chile-Río de la Plata Committee had a productive roundtable this year on the topic of "New Perspectives in the Cultural History of Argentina." Scholars who presented their

current work on the subject were: Cesar Abel Seveso (Indiana University), Matt Karush (George Mason University), Rebekah Pite (Lafayette College), Natalia Milanese (Indiana University), and Jeffrey Richey (University of North Carolina).

Cesar Seveso presented two different facets of his current research on political violence between 1955 and 1985. First, he explained how violence functioned as a creative force, producing transformations in the Peronist household and the modification of traditional gender roles. On the one hand, Seveso provided a more complex view of the Resistance tactics and political universe, which have been mostly reduced in the existing literature to the use of homemade bombs. On the other hand, he offered an alternative view to the proliferation of testimonial narratives emphasizing the essentially harmless nature of Peronist violence. Second, he described aspects of his work on political imprisonment, noting that the experience of political prisoners has been only superficially explored, even though political imprisonment has been a permanent feature of the last fifty years of Argentine history.

Matt Karush presented a summary of his current book project, *Cultures of Class: The Making of a Divided Argentina, 1920-1945*. As he explained, this book will explore the Argentine mass culture of the interwar period -- film, music, and radio theater -- in order to chart its role in producing a nation deeply divided along class lines. He argues that the transnational marketplace pushed cultural producers both to emulate the aesthetic and technical features of North American mass culture and to emphasize their own authenticity by relying heavily on popular cultural forms. The result was an ambivalent populism that provided the essential discursive building blocks for Peronism.

Rebekah Pite described her current book-length project, which is a social and cultural history of twentieth-century Argentina focused on a cultural phenomenon deeply embedded in daily life—the preparation and consumption of food. At the center of this history is Argentina's most famous *ecónoma*, Doña Petrona C. de Gandulfo. Because Doña Petrona was so interested and generally successful at reshaping herself, Dr. Pite explained, analyzing her career and Argentines' reactions to it allows us to perceive changes in domesticity not just at the level of discourse and imagery, but also in social practice.

Natalia Milanese presented on the importance of a cultural history of consumer society in order to reinterpret the history of modern Argentina. She introduced the main goal of her dissertation: to explore how mass consumption—which emerged from a process of industrialization, populist politics, urbanization, and a fairer distribution of the national income—transformed mid-twentieth century Argentina. This transformation, she argues, took many forms, mainly, the profound changes in commercial culture both in symbolic and material terms, the redefinition of social identities and imaginaries, and the transformation of the role of the state.

Jeffery Richey reported on the subject of his dissertation—soccer and identity formation in Argentina in the first half of the twentieth century.

-Jody Pavilack, University of Montana

Colonial Studies Committee Meeting Report, January 3, 2009, New York

The Colonial Latin American Studies Committee sponsored a panel entitled “New Work in Indigenous History” for the 2009 New York AHA/CLAH conference. With standing room only in a late evening session in an overheated room, four diverse and wide ranging papers were presented by Peter Sigal of Duke University, Leo Garofalo of Connecticut College, M. Kittiya Lee of California State University at Los Angeles and Ohio State University and Caterina L. Pizzigoni of Columbia University. Cynthia Radding of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill served as the commentator and committee chair Catherine Kimisaruk of University of Iowa and Secretary R. Jovita Baber of University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign co-chaired the panel.

Peter Sigal, known for his groundbreaking work on the Maya, imparted a new vision on masculinity in Nahua society in his paper “Making Mexica Men: A History of Early Nahua Masculinity.” He challenges that prevailing notion that Mexica masculinity can be characterized exclusively by warfare and the rituals of human sacrifice, by analyzing the complex iconography of Tezcatlipoca in the codices of Tudela and Borgia. He argued that despite Tezcatlipoca appearance as the embodiment of the archetypal war god with his shield and Mexica weaponry, a broader reading of the imagery associated with him—including the cosmological and calendrical iconography surrounding him and reproduced alongside his image—suggests a masculinity tempered by the feminine. Moreover, by juxtaposing images of Tlazolteotl with parallel associated iconography, Sigal asserted that the Nahua pantheon did not exist in isolation and therefore should not be interpreted in isolation from other members of the pantheon. Placing multiple images of deities together and juxtaposing them with the depictions of other deities provides a richer and more complex analysis of gender in Nahua society.

Leo Garofalo began his presentation with a thorough, rich and nuanced overview of new historiography on native people in the Andes in order to contextualize his own new work on the interconnected rural and urban experiences of indigenous people in his paper “Marketeers, Healers and Farmers: Indigenous History of the Colonial Andes.” Going beyond the more familiar and more easily accessible work of US scholars, he paid particular and equal attention to the research and publications of scholars in Latin America in his synthetic analysis of the current state of the field. Throughout his presentation, he showed the development of certain strains of the historiography (market sellers, religious practice, gender analysis etc) by tracing the ongoing process of building on previous scholarship and the nuanced dialogues and interactions between scholars. Concurrently, he pointed out the current gaps in the literature. In particular, he emphasized the need to incorporate African peoples into our analysis of indigenous experience in colonial Andean society.

M. Kittiya Lee offered a nuanced and innovative look at the use of Tupi-Guarani language in Colonial Brazil in her paper “Finding “the Greek of the Land”: Indian Speech and Jesuit Translation Projects in Colonial Brazil and Amazonia.” She traced the process by which Tupi-Guarani was recorded and documented by Jesuits in two administrative provinces of Portuguese America: the state of Brazil and Amazonia. Through documenting indigenous spoken language, Jesuits created a standard written and alphabetic form in a Christian

register. In essence, they created Brasilica, the official language of the colony, which was taught in schools and sustained interlingual relations.

Caterina Pizzigoni gave a deep description of the private lived spaces of a Nahua community, Toluca, in her paper "Everyday Life in the Nahua Communities of Toluca Valley, Eighteenth Century." Analyzing the testaments from the eighteenth century Nahua community of Toluca, she skillfully recreated the household and residential structure of the valley. She argued that the Nahua household was comprised of three distinct but deeply interconnected parts: the buildings, the lot and the saints. Bringing these three elements together and showing how they shifted over time, she illuminated how Nahuas conceptualized their domestic space. She concluded by analyzing inheritance patterns and speculating about the common practice of preserving the unity of the house complex.

Cynthia Radding provided a clear and concise summary of each paper followed by insightful and provocative questions that set a high standard for the ensuing audience led discussion.

-R. Jovita Baber, University of Illinois-Champaign/Urbana

Gran Colombia Studies Committee Meeting Report, January 3, 2009, New York

The Gran Colombia Studies Committee sponsored a roundtable discussion at the CLAH meeting in New York City that asked participants to consider the potential utility and pitfalls of integrating the study of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama.

Nicola Foote of Florida Gulf Coast University and outgoing Chair of the Committee opened the roundtable by identifying the questions around which the roundtable was developed. How meaningful is 'Gran Colombia' as a unit for comparative history? While the constituent countries of the region have some parallels in terms of geography, economy and population, as well as obvious historical connections, it is their differences that often prevail in historical analyses. The few available pre-contact and colonial period histories that consider the region focus primarily on the particularities of places and peoples. Nineteenth century histories often make a nod to comparison and historical links, given the brief political configuration of Gran Colombia. As the period under consideration becomes more modern, so the stories told become more individualized according to nations. The roundtable included comments from researchers working on all four constituent countries and a lively discussion ensued among all those attending.

Rebecca Earle of the University of Warwick (UK) began the conversation by observing that the utility of the analytical framework one chooses depends entirely on the questions one is asking. The tendency has been to develop questions that cohere with national issues, a fact that makes the nation-state a powerful and difficult concept to escape, but it is worth trying for the purposes of comparative richness. Earle further argued that geographic boundaries of any nature should not be a determining analytical framework.

Marcela Echeverri of the College of Staten Island (CUNY) illustrated the importance of the Gran Colombian framework for understanding the nature of the geographic and legal

common ground shared by popular sectors during the late colonial period transitioning into the early republican period especially in Popayán. She illustrated the ambivalent alliances local popular sectors had with colonial centers and with the subsequent decolonization efforts of the republican liberal project. Echeverri underscored the utility of the GC framework in terms of archival work. Researching this topic necessarily took her to archives in Colombia and Ecuador. Echeverri considered the Gran Colombia framework was most valid for the 17th-19th centuries.

Erin O'Conner (Bridgewater State College) questioned Andean/Gran Colombia divide in terms of better understanding dynamics of gender, class, ethnicity, and citizenship at the regional level. Why do Andean-ists not look up? From Manuela Saenz's republican friendships that connected Ecuador to Bogotá, to understanding highland indigenous peoples vs. peoples inhabiting lowland llanos, to considering Afro Gran Colombians, to populist politics in Gran Colombia, O'Conner held out some skepticism for the Gran Colombian framework. Are questions about ethnicity, gender and class usefully addressed by a Gran Colombian approach? Are there inherent obstacles to studying national histories versus regional issues?

Aims McGuiness (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) challenged the overwhelming tendency by historians to portray 19th-century history of Gran Colombia as lacking, deviant, frustrated, or unrealized. A case in point is Panama's relationship to Colombia (New Granada). Available archival and printed records show that Panama was not cut off from Colombia during the nineteenth century, as historical memory would suggest. McGuiness also argued that the experience of Panama suggests the strength, not weakness, of the Colombian state. Usually the argument goes that Colombia has been a historically weak, if not failed, state. Panama's secession illustrates how other regions could have followed suit, but did not.

Rueben Zahler (University of Oregon) tried to keep the Gran Colombia Studies Committee intellectually honest. He argued the framework was in short, irrelevant. Would this mean the demise of the Committee? Zahler then shifted gears to consider *el Pulpo* of Colombia from the perspective of Venezuela. *El pulpo* made sense from the 1780s-1850s. Zahler considered that Gran Colombia as a framework is not viable for earlier or later historical periods. U.S. interventions during the early 20th century, for instance, make less analytical sense in terms of Gran Colombia than in terms of gunboat diplomacy. Zahler made the point that Colombia is the "glue" that keeps us thinking that the formula nevertheless does have relevance. There continues to be a political and economic relationship between the capitals of these countries after break-up, of course. Still, the peripheral regions of all these countries tend not to relate to each other and tend to be ignored by urban/political centers.

Pamela S. Murray (University of Alabama at Birmingham) squarely addressed Gran Colombia as meaningful for contemporaries, i.e. from 1821-1830. By 1830 Gran Colombia came to be associated with Bolívar, dictatorship, conservatism, and monarchism. Failure of the Gran Colombia project was associated with the fear of liberals in Venezuela and New Granada that did not agree with Bolívar's vision. Murray agreed with Echeverri in that the new, emerging republican culture can be better understood through the framework of Gran Colombia, especially in terms of early constitutions and reforms, the kinds of friendships that developed and that can be traced through personal

correspondence, and the ways in which ideas about republicanism were negotiated between elites and popular sectors. Murray emphasized the stigma political losers sustained with the failure of the Gran Colombia project, but suggested that subsequent admirers of the model did exercise power after 1830.

After Murray gave her comments, there was further discussion, questions, and comments from the audience. Many of them centered on the difficulty of constructing histories beyond national borders due the way archives structure available documentation.

-Lina del Castillo

V. CLAH 2008 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 **Cynthia E. Milton** for *The Many Meanings of Poverty: Colonialism, Social Compacts, and Assistance in Eighteenth-Century Ecuador* (Stanford University Press, 2007).

Honorable Mention went to **Rebecca Earle** for *The Return of the Native: Indians and Myth-making in Spanish America, 1810-1930* (Duke University Press, 2008)

Lydia Cabrera Award for Cuban Historical Studies

The Lydia Cabrera Prize for the best project proposal for the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868 was awarded to **Rachel Hynson** of the University of Chapel Hill. Her project is entitled "Politicians, Physicians, and Psychopaths: Public Responses to Insanity in Cuba, 1854-1868"

Conference on Latin American History Prize

Awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States, other than in *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The winner for 2008 is **Bryan Delay** for "Independent Indians and the U.S.-Mexican War", appearing in *American Historical Review*, Volume 112, Number 1, 2008: 35-68.

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 **M. Kittiya Lee** for her project entitled "Conversing in Colony: The Brasilica and the Vulgar in Portuguese America, 1500-1759."

James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Mark Morris** for "The Nahuatl Counterinsurgency Propaganda of 1810: Windows to the Linguistic Side of Colonial Rule" in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, Volume 87, Number 3, 2007: 433-470.

Honorable Mention went to **Jeremy Ravi Mumford** for "Litigation as Ethnography in Sixteenth-Century Peru: Polo de Ondegardo and the Mitimaes," in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, Volume 88, Number 1, 2008: 5-40.

Tibesar Prize

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **David Garret** for "In Spite of Her Sex: The Cacica and the Politics of the Pueblo in Late Colonial Cusco," in *The Americas*, Volume 64, Number 4, 2006: 547-581.

Warren Dean Memorial Prize

Biannual prize. Next awarded in 2009

Howard Cline Prize

Biannual prize. Next awarded in 2009.

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 were **Rafaela Acevedo-Field** of University of California at Santa Barbara, **Theodore Cohen** of University of Maryland at College Park, **Grace B. Sanders** of the University of Michigan, and **Matthew Scalena** of Stony Brook University.

Elinore Melville Prize for Environmental History

The Elinore Melville Prize, which carries a stipend of \$500, 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. This year's winner was **Shawn William Miller** for *An Environmental History of Latin America* (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

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 **Asunción Lavrin**.

VI. CLAH 2009 PRIZE AND AWARD DESCRIPTIONS

PRIZES FOR WHICH NOMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

The Mexico History Book Prize was approved by the CLAH General Committee in January, 2009, and has been endowed through the generous support of CLAH members in a capital campaign completed by Mexican Studies Committee Chair Chris Boyer. This is the first call for nominations for this prize, which will be awarded at the San Diego meeting in 2010.

MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE:

\$500 is awarded annually for the book 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 2009 will consider books bearing a copyright of 2008, with the award to be made at the 2010 annual meeting. The prize committee, at its discretion, may determine that no book merits an award for a given calendar year.
2. Books eligible for the award must focus primarily on the history of Mexico. Geographically, the term "Mexico" refers to the territory that came to be known as New Spain prior to 1821, Greater Mexico from 1821 to 1848, the and region within current national boundaries thereafter. The prize committee may consider books about the borderlands of these territories, if it so chooses.
3. Books must be nominated for the award by a member of the CLAH or a publisher. The author need not be a member of the CLAH for the book to be nominated, but must become a member of the CLAH before accepting the award.
4. The president of the CLAH will name a prize committee each year, comprised of three experts on Mexican history. The president is encouraged to name the most recent past winner of the Book Prize as a member of the prize committee.
5. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and a copy sent to each member of the Review Committee.

Mexican History Prize Committee Members for 2009:

Chair: Margaret Chowning, University of California at Berkeley, 3229 Dwinelle Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550

Dr. Guillermo Palacios, Director - Centro de Estudios Históricos, El Colegio de México, A.C., Camino al Ajusco 20 - Pedregal de Santa Teresa, México, D.F., 10740

Rebecca Horn, University of Utah, Department of History, 215 S. Central Campus Drive, Room #310, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD:

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

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

Administration of the Award:

1. The award shall be made annually.
2. Nominations for the award may be made by any member of the Conference and forwarded to the Distinguished Service Committee by June 1 of each year.
3. The Distinguished Service Committee shall present its recommendation to the Secretariat and the President of CLAH.
4. The award shall be in the form of a plaque suitably designed and inscribed and with a stipend of \$500 for presentation on the occasion of the Annual Conference meeting in January following the award year.
5. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's nomination by October 15, 2009.

Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2009:

Chair: John Coatsworth, jhc2125@colombia.edu

Asuncion Lavrin, lavrind@aol.com

Stuart Schwartz, stuart.schwartz@yale.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE

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

1. To be considered for the Bolton-Johnson Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2008 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2010, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and

judge books with imprint year 2008.

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.

Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: Susan Ramirez, Department of History, Texas Christian University, 2800 S.

University Drive, TCU Box 297260, Fort Worth, TX 76129

Jurgen Buchenau, Department of History, UNC Charlotte, 9201 University City Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28223

Marshall Eakin, Box 31-B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY:

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

1. To be considered for the Melville Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2009 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2010, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2008.
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 14, 2009.
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 2009:

Chair: Sonya Lipsett-Rivera, Department of History, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada

Susan Deeds, Department of History / Liberal Arts 219, Box 6023, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011

Gregory Cushman, University of Kansas, Dept. of History, 1445 Jayhawk Blvd., Room 3650, Lawrence, KS 66045

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PRIZE

This prize was established in 1961 and carries a stipend of \$500. The Conference on Latin American History Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history by a member of the CLAH, not appearing in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* or *The Americas*. The committee will consider nominated and self-nominated articles in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. To be eligible for the prize, authors must be members of the CLAH during the year the article is published and the year that it is considered for the award. The committee will review only those articles published in the year preceding the award. Thus articles published in 2007 will be considered for the 2008 award to be presented at the conference in January 2009. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2009. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2009.

Conference Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: Jocelyn Olcott, Department of History, Duke University, PO Box 90719, Durham, NC 27708-0719

Jordana Dym, Tisch Learning Center 326, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866

Alejandro Cañeque, Department of History, University of Maryland, 2101M Francis Scott Key, College Park, MD 20742

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

HOWARD FRANCIS CLINE MEMORIAL PRIZE

This prize was established in 1976. It carries a stipend of \$500. The Howard Francis Cline Memorial Prize is awarded biennially 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, referring to any time before the immediate present. Items appearing in the two calendar years just preceding may be considered for a given year's award. Hence, items published in 2007 and 2008 will be considered for the award year 2009 (awarded at the meetings in January 2010).

The Cline Prize Committee will consider only those items nominated by CLAH members or

by publishers. Publishers must provide copies of items nominated to all committee members. Members of the prize committee may include any items they feel appropriate in the list of works considered.

Cline Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: Robert Haskett, Department of History / 1288, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1288

Cecilia Mendez, Department of History, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410

Brooke Larson, Department of History, SUNY Stony Brook, 3rd Floor, Social and Behavioral Sciences Building, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4348

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE REQUIRED:

JAMES R. SCOBIE MEMORIAL AWARD FOR PRELIMINARY PH.D. RESEARCH

The purpose of the award is to permit a short, exploratory research trip abroad (normally four to twelve weeks) to determine the feasibility of a Ph. D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American history. The funds are to be used only for international travel expenses and may not exceed \$1,500.

Submission procedures will be available on the CLAH website. All applications are to be mailed to each of the committee members, must be postmarked no later than April 1, 2009, and must include:

1. A prospectus of proposed research, no longer than 1500 words and a preliminary bibliography.
2. A tentative research schedule for the grant period.
3. A current curriculum vitae, with a notation of date of comprehensive exam.
4. Two letters of recommendation, one of which should attest to the language competence (Spanish or Portuguese) of the applicant. Applicants without two letters postmarked by April 3 will not be considered).

The Awards Committee will send its final recommendation to the Secretariat by April 26, 2009. At the end of the grant period, each award recipient must submit a final report to the CLAH Secretariat outlining what was accomplished.

Scobie Award Committee for 2009:

Chair: Kristin Ruggiero, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Holton Hall, 342 Milwaukee, WI 53201

Mollie Lewis, Department of History, University of South Alabama, HUMB 344, Mobile, Alabama 36688

Seth Garfield, University of Texas at Austin, Department of History, Garrison 101/B7000, Austin, TX, 78712

Deadline to apply: April 1, 2009

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS FOR CUBAN HISTORICAL STUDIES

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

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

Applicants for original research are to be currently engaged in graduate studies at a U. S. institution or be affiliated with a college/university faculty or accredited historical association in the United States. Each applicant should provide a two-page curriculum vita, a detailed itinerary and a budget statement, a three-page narrative description of the proposed project, and three letters of support. Republication proposals should include letter(s) of intent from a publisher. The deadline to apply for the 2009 award is June 1, 2009. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2009. A limited number of awards will be made annually up to a maximum of \$5,000. A copy of the application materials should be sent to each of the Lydia Cabrera Awards committee members.

Cabrera Prize Committee for 2009:

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

Maria Elena Diaz, mediaz@ucsc.edu, Department of History, UC Santa Cruz, 201 Humanities, 11156 High St, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

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

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2009

LEWIS HANKE PRIZE

The Lewis Hanke Award carries a stipend of up to \$1,000, to be used only for international travel. This award was created through generous donations from students, colleagues, and family members of the late Lewis Hanke. It will be given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. degrees in the field of Latin American history no more than four years prior to the closing date of the application. The award will be made by a committee appointed by the CLAH president. Applicants must submit to each committee member a copy of the following documents: a 1000-word proposal, a dissertation abstract, a brief CV, and a proposed budget. Applications must be postmarked by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2009.

Hanke Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: David Sheinin, History Department, Trent University, 1600 West Bank Drive,
Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8, Canada

Nils Jacobsen, Department of History, University of Illinois, 309 Gregory Hall, 810 S.
Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801

Michelle Reid, Department of History, Georgia State University, P.O. Box 4117 Atlanta,
Georgia 30302-4117

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2009

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, 2009, either from the publisher or from another source. Items published in 2007 and 2008 will be considered for the award year 2009 (to be awarded at the meetings in January 2010). Detailed submission procedures will be available on this website.

Dean Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: Teresa Meade, Department of History, Union College, 807 Union Street,
Schenectady, NY 12308

Kirsten Schultz, Department of History, Seton Hall University, 400 South Orange Avenue,
South Orange, NJ 07079

Jeffrey Needell, Department of History, PO Box 117320, University of Florida, Gainesville,
FL 32611-7320

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2009

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 2008-May 2009 for the 2009 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2010) 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, 2009.

Robertson Prize Committee for 2009:

Chair: Sarah Chambers, University of Minnesota

Heather Abdelnur, Augusta State University

Eileen Findlay, American University

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 2009 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2010, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2008 - April 2009 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2009.

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 2009:

Chair: Karen Graubart, University of Notre Dame

Mark Healy, University of California at Berkeley

Matt O'Hara, University of California at Santa Cruz

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

The CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES at the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LEMANN INSTITUTE OF BRAZILIAN STUDIES TO BE LAUNCHED BY THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DURING 2009

The University of Illinois received a major gift from Swiss-Brazilian financier and entrepreneur Jorge Paulo Lemann to establish an Institute of Brazilian Studies that will be housed in the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies.

The purpose of the Institute is to promote research on Brazil by members of the faculty, to encourage collaborative research between U of I faculty and Brazilian colleagues, to organize periodic conferences on Brazilian topics, to promote instruction on Brazilian topics in various disciplines, to promote the study of the Brazilian Portuguese language and literature, to facilitate visits to Brazil by U of I students and faculty, and visits to the U of I by Brazilian scholars and students.

The funds will be used to promote for a variety of specific program initiatives, including: an endowed Chair of Brazilian history in the Department of History; an endowed lectureship for the Portuguese language program, a general endowment for one or two distinguished visiting Brazilian professors per year in a variety of disciplines; scholarships for U of I graduate and undergraduate students for "study abroad in Brazil" and for Brazilian exchange students; longer-term leadership fellowships for Brazilian professionals to obtain a professional masters' degree, such as the MSPE program; funds for promoting conferences on Brazilian topics – held both at the U of I and in Brazil; occasional lectures by Brazilian scholars and policy-makers; the publication of edited volumes containing conference papers.

The Institute will intensify and enhance the multi-disciplinary study of Brazil at the University of Illinois, and make our campus one of the premier centers for research and teaching on this emerging power. We hope that a few Lemann Institute programs may begin before the end of this year.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES

New web home of the University of Connecticut's Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies: <http://clacs.uconn.edu/>. Please visit to learn more about available programs.

XIII REUNIÓN DE HISTORIADORES DE MÉXICO, ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADÁ: "MÉXICO Y SUS REVOLUCIONES," WILL BE HELD IN QUERÉTARO, MÉXICO, OCTOBER 26-30, 2010.

The call for papers for this conference, which will commemorate the 1810 and 1910 revolutions among other topics, is available on the following web page: <http://13mexeuacan.colmex.mx>. It can also be accessed on the website of El Colegio de México: www.colmex.mx.

The call for papers includes detailed information on themes of the conference, deadlines and procedures for submitting proposals, and registration. The organizing committee encourages interested participants to consult the web page and submit proposals well before April 30, 2009 deadline. As part of the celebrations commemorating Mexico's revolutions, this gathering of historians of Mexico (the 13th in 60 years) offers a special opportunity for significant reflection and exchange of ideas on Mexico's rich past. The XIII Reunión will also honor the contributions of Enrique Florescano and Friedrich Katz to the historiography of the 1810 and 1910 revolutions.

VIII. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Charles D. Ameringer

Penn State University, Emeritus

Publications:

The Socialist Impulse: Latin America in the Twentieth Century (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2009).

Reid Andrews

University of Pittsburgh

Publications:

América Afro-Latina, 1800-2000, trans. Magda Lopes (São Carlos: Editora da Universidade Federal de São Carlos, 2007); Afro-Latinoamérica, 1800-2000, trans. Oscar de la Torre Cueva (Madrid and Frankfurt: Iberoamericana-Vervuert, 2007)

"Diaspora Crossings: Recent Research on Afro-Latin America," Latin American Research Review 48, 3 (2008): 209-24; "Workers, Soldiers, Activists: Comparing Black Political Mobilization in Brazil and Spanish America, 1800-2000," Estudios Interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe, 19, 1 (2008): 11-34.

Research:

Writing a book on Afro-Uruguay, 1830-2000.

Promotion:

Distinguished Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh, Sept. 2008.

Carol Damian

Florida International University

Appointments, Promotions, Changes in Employment:

Appointed Director of Patricia and Phillip Frost Art Museum at Florida International University

Sandra McGee Deutsch

University of Texas at El Paso

Publications:

Crossing Borders, Claiming a Nation: A History of Argentine Jewish Women, 1880-1955. (Durham: Duke University Press, forthcoming)

Roger Davis

University of Nebraska at Kearney

Publications:

"The Heard Voice: The Emergence of the Hispanic Across the Mid-West, 1971-1985," The Journal of Latino-Latin American Studies vol. 3, no. 1, Spring 2008 pp 4-15.

"Service not Power: The Early Years of the Nebraska Commission on Mexican-Americans," Nebraska History vol. 89, no.2, Summer 2008 pp 67-83.

David T. Garret

Reed College

Publications:

Sombras del Imperio, La Nobleza Indígena del Cuzco, 1750-1825. Lima: IEP, 2009

Este libro concentra su atención en los descendientes de la nobleza incaica, grupo que fue obviado tanto por la historiografía nacionalista como por la propia crítica indigenista. A partir del análisis de su posición económica y de su autoridad política, el libro ofrece un detenido Análisis sobre como la hegemonía española reconfiguro y reprodujo diversas relaciones e instituciones sociales dentro de la república de indios. Un trabajo original sobre un periodo fundamental de la historia del Perú --la Gran Rebelión de Tupac Amaru-- basado en archivos y bibliotecas del Cuzco, Puno, Sevilla, Lima, Buenos Aires, La Paz, Sucre y los Estados Unidos. El autor David T. Garret es doctor en historia por la Universidad de Columbia y actualmente se desempeña como profesor en Reed College, en Oregon, EEUU.

Charlotte Gradie

Sacred Heart University

Appointments, Promotions, Changes in Employment:

Appointed Chair of the Department of History at Sacred Heart University

Jens Hentschke

New castle University

Publications:

Reconstructing the Brazilian Nation: Public Schooling in the Vargas Era (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2007).

Paul E. Hoffman

Louisiana State University

Grants, Fellowships, Honors, Awards:

CO-PI, Atlantic Studies Multidisciplinary Hiring initiative, LSU

Joel Horowitz

St. Bonaventure University

Publication:

Argentina's Radical Party and Popular Mobilization, 1916-1930 (University Park, PA: Penn State University Press, 2008)

Campbell Dirck Keyser

Independent Scholar, Emeritus

Research:

Neo-Corporatism in Mexico: Porte Gil of Tamaulipas

Lester Langley

University of Georgia, Emeritus

Publications:

New: Co-Editor, *Simón Bolívar: The Life and Legacy of the Liberator* (Rowan & Littlefield, 2008).

Forthcoming: Simón Bolívar: Venezuelan Rebel, American Revolutionary (Rowan & Littlefield, 2009).

Patricia H. Marks

Princeton University, Retired

Publications:

Deconstructing Legitimacy: Viceroy, merchants, and Military in Late Colonial Peru. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2007.

Research:

Political Culture of the Late Colonial Peru, 1730-1825, as exemplified by the rise and fall of the family of the Marqueses de Torre Tagle.

José Morales

New Jersey City University

Appointments, Promotions, Changes in Employment:

As of September 1, 2008, acting Chair of the History Department at New Jersey City University for a one-year appointment.

Rachel Sarah O'Toole

University of California, Irvine

Publications:

"Religion, Society, and Culture in the Colonial Era," A Blackwell Companion to Latin American History, Thomas H. Holloway, editor (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2008), pp. 162 – 177.

"From the Rivers of Guinea to the Valleys of Peru: Becoming a *Bran* Diaspora within Spanish Slavery," Social Text 92, 25: 3 (Fall 2007), pp. 19 – 36.

Other professional activities (including papers read at scholarly meetings):

Papers presented:

"Naming Diasporas: Indian Vassals, African Slaves, and Legal Categories in Colonial Peru," for "Atlantic Crossings: The Movement of People, Labor, & Commodity Between Spain, Africa, & the Americas," Center for Latin America & Latino/a Studies of Georgia State University, Atlanta (April 2008)

"Creating Kin Within and Beyond Enslavement in Colonial Peru," for "Finding the African Voice: Narratives of Slavery and Enslavement" organized by Martin Klein, Alice Bellagamba, Sandra Greene, and Carolyn Brown, Rockefeller Bellagio Conference Center, Bellagio, Italy (September 2007)

"Working Towards Freedom: African Women's Commercial Networks in Colonial Peru," 14th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, Minneapolis (June 2008)

"Creating Kin Within and Beyond Enslavement in Colonial Peru," American Historical Association Conference, Washington, D.C. (January 2008)

Robert A. Potash, Haring Professor of History Emeritus

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Publication:

Looking Back at My First Eighty Years A Mostly Professional Memoir.

i Universe, Bloomington, 2008.

(An Internet publication; this volume of 405 pages including an index of names may be obtained from iUniverse.com, Amazon, Barnes and Noble, or other Internet book dealers)

Matthew Restall

Pennsylvania State University

Publications:

To be published in Spring 2009:

The Black Middle: Africans, Mayas, and Spaniards in Colonial Yucatan (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming)

Black Mexico, Editor, with Ben Vinson (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, forthcoming)

Douglas Richmond

University of Texas at Arlington

Grants, Fellowships, Honors, Awards:

Awarded the Harvey L. Johnson prize for best article by the Southwest Council of Latin American Studies in El Paso, Texas on February 22, 2008.

Other Professional Activities:

Presented "Enlightened Reform or French Imperialism? El Segundo Imperio in Yucatán" at the 41st annual conference of the Southwest Council of Latin American Studies meeting on February 22, 2008.

Eduardo Saenz-Rovner

Universidad Nacional de Colombia

Publications:

The Cuban Connection: Drug Trafficking, Smuggling, and Gambling in Cuba from the 1920s to the Revolution. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008.

Research:

Drug Trafficking in Colombia, Miami, and New York, 1960s-1980s

Stuart Schwartz

Yale University

Publications:

All can be Saved (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008).

Edited with Erik Myrup, Brasil e o Imperio Maritimo Português (Sao Paulo: EDUSC, 2009)

Research:

Social history of Caribbean hurricanes

Grants, Fellowships, Honors, Awards:
Cundill International Historical Prize for All Can be Saved, awarded through McGill University, Montreal

Stephen Webre

Louisiana Tech University

Other Professional Activities- Include conference papers:
"A Golden Age Poet on the Yucatan Frontier: In Search of don Diego de Vera Ordóñez de Villalquirán, 1591-1648,\" Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies, Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 3-6, 2008.

"Sexo, mentiras y documentos de archivo: Un episodio del siglo XVII, con una advertencia a todos los historiadores.\" IX Congreso Centroamericano de Historia, San José, Costa Rica, Jul. 21-25, 2008.

Allen Wells

Bowdoin College

Publications:
Tropical Zion: General Trujillo, FDR and the Jews of Sosúa (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2009).

Thomas Whigham

University of Georgia

Research:
Continued work on second volume of The Paraguayan War

Other Professional activities:
Two papers read at Jornada's Sobre la Historia Paraguaya, held at University of Montevideo, Uruguay, April 2008.

Joseph Wollbrook

Florida International University

Research:
Catholic Youth Movements in 1950's (Postwar) Cuba-Brazil

Grants, Fellowships, Honors, Awards:
FIAS Fellowship

James P. Woodard

Montclair State University

Publications:
A Place in Politics: São Paulo, Brazil, from Seigniorial Republicanism to Regionalist Revolt. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2009.

Research:
Works-in-progress: on race and republicanism in post abolition Brazil; on U.S. consumer culture in the making of modern Brazil

Professional Presentations:

- "O consumo do consumismo: publicitários, empresários, e outros aliados para o progresso," Quarto Simpósio Internacional de Estudos Brasileiros, Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação da História Contemporânea do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 2008.
- "Dueling Developmentalisms in Brazil's Short American Century," Conference of the New England Council of Latin American Studies, Brown University, October 4, 2008.
- "North Atlantic Models of Consumption and the Global South (Reflections by a Historian of Brazil)," German Historical Institute Workshop on "Decoding Modern Consumer Societies: Preliminary Results, Ongoing Research, and Future Agendas," Washington, D.C., November 7, 2008.
- "Empire by Emulation: Local Business Elites, U.S. Consumer Culture, and Brazil's Short American Century," Conference of the American Historical Association, January 2, 2009.
- "Retail Revolutions: U.S. Business and the Transnational Origins of Brazilian Consumer Culture," University of Delaware, April 7, 2009.

Eric Zolov

Franklin & Marshall College

Publications:

- "Expanding our Conceptual Horizons: The Shift from an Old to a New Left in Latin America,"
- Special issue on Marxism in Latin America, *A Contracorriente: A Journal on Social History and Literature in Latin America* 5:2 (Winter 2008): 47-73.

Promotions, Appointments, Transfers, and Visiting Professorships:

Editor, *The Americas*

Other Professional Activities- Include conference papers:

- American Historical Association; New York, N.Y. January 2009
- "Mexico's Participation in the 1966 Tricontinental Conference: Crossroads of a New Left"
- New York City Workshop in Latin American History (September 2008)
- "Between Bohemianism and a Revolutionary Rebirth: Che Guevara in Mexico"
- Leftist Political Cultures in Latin America, 1960-2000; Univ. of Oregon, OR (Nov. 2008)
- "Thinking Anew About the New Left in Latin America During the 'Long 1960s'"
- 1968: The Global Revolution; Grinnell College, IA (October 2008)
- "Che Guevara's Message to the Tricontinental: Cuba, Mexico and the Crossroads of a New Left in Latin America"
- 40 aniversario del movimiento estudiantil de 68; Mexico City, Mexico (September 2008)
- "La juventud se impone: Rebelión cultural y los temores de los mayores en México 1968"

Institutional:

Member, Steering Committee, "Mexican Studies Committee" (Bildner Center, CUNY)

IX. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Edith Couturier
Georgette Dorn
Lessie Jo Frazier
Karen Graubart
Jane Landers
Brooke Larson
Julia O'Hara
James Sanders
Steve Stern
Victor Uribe

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Anne Hanley
Bryan McCann
Jeffrey Mosher
Anthony Russell-Wood
Deborah Truhan
German Vergara
Robert Wilcox

LEWIS B. HANKE AWARDS

Ralph Della Cava
Lessie Jo Frazier
Jason McGraw
Stanley Stein

LYDIA CABRERA AWARD

Lessie Jo Frazier
Jane Landers

MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE

Joseph Arbena
Ida Altman
Edward Beatty
Michael Brescia
Jurgen Buchenau
Bruce Castleman
Charles Stuart Mott Foundation
Francie Chassen-Lopez
Margaret Chowning
Michael Ducey
Marie Francois
Christina Jimenez
Sonya Lipsett-Rivera
Julia O'Hara
Alexandra Puerto
Christopher Rosenmuller
Gabriela Soto Laveaga
Stanley Stein
David Sweet
Ben Vinson
Katie Witty

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 South Florida. 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.

X. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE CLAH LUNCHEON



Left: President Jeffrey Lesser addresses the luncheon

Right: Lesser presents the Distinguished Service Award Plaque to Asunción Lavrin



Left: Vice-President (now President) Mary Kay Vaughan

Right: Aunci3n Lavrin's remarks, which will be published in The Americas later this year.