



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

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IN THIS ISSUE:

I.	Message from President Mary Kay Vaughan	3
II.	Message from Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila	4
III.	Richard Graham, 2010 Distinguished Service Award Recipient	5
IV.	Proposed Revisions of the CLAH Constitution & Bylaws	6
V.	Scobie Award Reports:	
	Jennifer Eaglin.....	8
	Jason Kauffman.....	10
	Jennifer Schaefer.....	11
	Lynsay B. Skiba.....	13
	Brandi Townsend.....	14
VI.	Job Announcements	16
VII.	Announcements	16
VIII.	News from Members	17
IX.	In Memoriam	
	Adrian Bantjes.....	18
	David Bushnell.....	19
	Friedrich Katz.....	20
	A.J.R. Russell-Wood.....	22
	David Weber	22
X.	In Appreciation: CLAH Endowment and Fund Contributors	24

2010 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

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

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Chris Boyer (2010-2011)
Heidi Tinsman (2010-2011)

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Alejandro de la Fuente
Lara Putnam

The Americas Editor:

Eric Zolov

H-Latam Editors:

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Rachel O'Toole

Nominating Committee:

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Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Rachel O'Toole, Chair
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Borderlands/Frontiers:

Steven Hackel, Chair
Mario Alberto Magana Mancillas,
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Marshall Eakin, Chair
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Caribbean Studies:

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Central American Studies:

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Michael Francis, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Hayley Froysland, Chair
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Mexican Studies

Jocelyn Olcott, Chair
Rick López, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Marc Becker, Chair
Elizabeth Hutchinson, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MARY KAY VAUGHAN

I am excited to report that once again, we will have the largest meeting on record in Boston in January with a total of more than 60 sessions and events. Our deepest thanks to the program committee, to its chair Nancy Appelbaum and members Peter Beattie and Rachel O'Toole. Of 49 panels, 35 are co-sponsored with the AHA. Twelve deal with the colonial period, and four with the nineteenth century. That number stretches if we include panels spanning the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Following a long-standing interest among historians, many panels address issues of race, ethnicity and gender. Many panels are transnational, transregional and comparative in nature reaching beyond Latin America itself to Europe, Asia, and the United States. Among the twentieth century panels one notes a burst of new scholarship in urban history: family formation, domesticity, health, youth, crime, and the mass media.



The emphasis on family formation dovetails well with three of our presidential panels, organized in response to issues of civil rights in family configurations raised prior to the San Diego meetings and discussed amply at those meetings in AHA panels. One of these panels addresses varieties of family formation in early Latin America and two look at variations in family formation and the law from 1850 to the present. Ray Craib has also organized a presidential roundtable around the question of Latino immigration to the U.S. and how immigrants can be integrated into the teaching of Latin American history.

At the CLAH luncheon, we are pleased to be honoring Richard Graham, professor emeritus of the University of Texas, for his distinguished contributions to Brazilian and Latin American scholarship and his service to our organization and profession. We will also be recognizing winners of this year's CLAH prizes, and at this time I would like to thank the members of the prize committees for the time and care they have taken to sift through so many wonderful, well-qualified entries in order to highlight particular models of scholarship from which we all will learn.

With deep sadness and profound respect, we pay tribute in this *Newsletter* to outstanding scholars who have left us in recent months: Adrian Bantjes, a promising and productive young scholar of twentieth century Mexican history, David Bushnell, professor emeritus at the University of Florida and a pioneer in Colombian history, Friedrich Katz, Morton D. Hull Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of the University of Chicago whose work shaped Mexican historiography from the pre-Colombian period through the twentieth century, John Russell-Wood, Herbert Baxter Adams Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, whose substantial contributions to the history of the Portuguese empire and Brazilian slavery greatly enriched these fields, and David Weber, Robert and Nancy Dedman Professor of History at Southern Methodist University, who leaves a monumental opus in Borderland Studies. We publish here tributes to their work. At the Boston meetings, a session of papers discussing David Weber's work, previously organized by the CLAH Borderlands and Frontiers Studies Committee, will now be a joint session with the AHA, for which Prof. Weber served as Professional Division Vice President and a member of the governing Council. The Mexican, Brazilian and Gran Colombia Studies Committees are organizing tributes to Profs. Katz, Russell Wood, and Bushnell.

We belong to a profession that derives creativity from an on-going vital conversation. Those who have left us contributed strongly to the dialogue and will continue to do so, just as the young will honor their contribution as they build upon and reshape it. For me what has been most gratifying in

serving as CLAH president is both experiencing both the respect we hold for each other as scholars and human beings and the solidarity we show in our service to a common endeavor. Last fall we confronted a principled challenge from the union Unite Here! We met the challenge collectively with civility, reason, and creativity. This summer and fall, the outpouring of grief among our members over our losses turned into a community of shared commitment and respect. To me as a historian at the end of my formal career, it has been deeply gratifying. Of course, special mention must go to those we have chosen to carry forward our organization, so a million thanks to Jerry Dávila for continuing his impeccably professional work as our Executive Secretary, to Cynthia Radding, our very energetic incoming President, to Jeffrey Lesser, our wise and experienced Ex-President and our wonderful General Committee that is always expeditious in carrying out its responsibility and suggesting new directions. We welcome Audrey Henderson at the new graduate assistant for the CLAH Secretariat and appreciate all her good work.

In that vein, I would also like to thank our nominating committee, chaired by Susan Deans-Smith with Bryan McCann and Thomas Klubbock for their work in nominating excellent candidates for the CLAH Vice-Presidency. The candidates for Vice-President are Ken Andrien and Jane Landers. Under CLAH procedures, the elected candidate serves two years as Vice-President, followed by a two-year term as President, and for an additional two years remains on the CLAH Executive Committee.

Ann Blum, Sarah Chambers, Jocelyn Olcott and Bianca Premo all agreed to be nominated for two seats on the General Committee, a position which also carries a two year term. Nominees for Secretary/Chair-Elect of the Regional and Thematic Committees serve one year as Secretary, followed by one year as Chair.

I look forward to seeing many of you in Boston and wish you a fruitful academic year.

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JERRY DÁVILA

We look forward to a busy year ahead and hope you will share in a series of decisions that will help the CLAH remain vital in the coming years.

It is time to vote for candidates for CLAH officers, and we have a terrific slate for offices ranging from Vice-President/President-Elect, to two seats on the General Committee, and Secretary/Chair-Elect of the Regional and Thematic Committees. It is always gratifying to see the willingness of so many members of the CLAH to contribute to the organization in this way.



The ballot is conducted online and you should have already received a link to the ballot via email. If you have not, please contact us at clah@uncc.edu.

In addition to the ballot, we are also proposing a set of revisions to the CLAH Constitution and Bylaws. The proposed changes and their explanations appear later in this newsletter. We invite you to review them and to offer comments or suggestions, which should be sent to CLAH President Mary Kay Vaughan (mkv@umd.edu). These changes are intended to bring our governing documents in line with the current needs and culture of the organization. The proposed revisions will also be

discussed at the General Committee meeting in Boston, and we welcome you to attend that meeting as well.

Finally, at the General Committee meeting in Boston we will prepare the call for proposals to host the CLAH Secretariat. The Secretariat's term at UNC Charlotte runs from 2007 to 2012 and in the coming year we will solicit proposals for a new tenure for the Secretariat. Here at UNC Charlotte, we have very much enjoyed the opportunity that the Secretariat has presented to play a central role in supporting the field of Latin American History. We have also very much appreciated the activism and dedication of the many CLAH members we have had opportunity to work with. In turn, we are pleased that the next tenure of the Secretariat will continue to enjoy working with an organization that is as financially sound and as vital in its work as it is, a product of the dedication of many people. In the coming months, I would be happy to discuss the work of the Secretariat with anyone potentially interested in the opportunity of hosting the institution.

III. RICHARD GRAHAM, 2010 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

Richard Graham has served our profession as an outstanding scholar, teacher, mentor of graduate students, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and a principal figure in the establishment of the field of Brazilian History as a major area in the study of Latin American History in the U.S.

Born in Brazil to an American missionary father and Brazilian mother, he has always bridged the two cultures. He studied under Lewis Hanke at the University of Texas and received his Ph.D. in 1961. His *Britain and the Onset of Modernization in Brazil* won the Bolton Prize in 1969 and his subsequent *Patronage and Politics in Nineteenth century Brazil* (1990) has been a major influence on scholarship since its publication. In all, he has published five books and five edited volumes, and although he retired from the University of Texas in 1999, he has a newly released monograph on the production and marketing of food in Bahia, *Feeding the City: From Street Market to Liberal Reform in Salvador, Brazil, 1780-1860*.

Among his publications has been a documentary history of Brazil and an overview of Independence in Latin America that have shaped generations of undergraduate students, as well as fundamental essays in the *Cambridge History of Latin America* and the *História geral da civilização brasileira* that have been required reading for generations of graduate students. He taught at Cornell, University of Utah, and at University of Texas from 1970-1999 where he was a major force in the training of graduate students, many of whom have become leaders in this field and who all speak of his warmth, his rigor, and his guidance with fondness and respect.

Over the years, he served as president of CLAH and on numerous of its committees, in various editorial capacities, and as editor of the HAHR from 1971-75. This short summary only conveys an outline of a career rich in accomplishments and even more distinguished in the respects and recognition he has received from colleagues in Latin America and the United States and from his former students.

He is this year's unanimous recipient of the CLAH's Distinguished Service Award.

IV. PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE CLAH CONSTITUTION & BYLAWS

We are submitting below a set of proposed updates to the CLAH Constitution and Bylaws. These are intended to clarify and streamline procedures based on experience and current practice. These proposed revisions have already been reviewed by the General Committee, which now solicits comments and suggestions from members. These can be sent via email to CLAH President Mary Kay Vaughan (mkv@umd.edu), and will be discussed at the General Committee Meeting in Boston, which all CLAH members are welcome to attend. At that meeting, the General Committee will approve a final draft of the revised Constitution and Bylaws which will be submitted to a poll of the membership for ratification. The current version of the Constitution and Bylaws can be viewed at: http://clah.h-net.org/?page_id=21

Explanation of proposed revisions, with additions in red:

Article IV – Section 1. Recognizes that the Secretariat term is five years.

“The officers shall be President, Vice President, and Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the General Committee for ~~an unlimited term~~ a five year term, which may be renewed by decision of the General Committee.”

Article V – Section 6. This would be a new section. The intention here is to establish a formal institutional record of action taken or decisions made by the officers outside of the regular meeting. Adding them as addenda to the previous meeting’s minutes means that they can be discussed at the next General Committee meeting, where the previous year’s minutes are approved by the GC.

“Actions taken by the General Committee or the Executive Committee of the General Committee outside of the annual meeting shall be recorded as addenda to the minutes of the preceding general committee meeting.”

Article VI – Section 4. Clarify the steps for committee officers of either the Regional and Thematic Committee or the General Committee to propose making statements on questions of public policy.

“Regional and Topical Committees may determine individual positions on issues of public policy by polling their members for a majority opinion. ~~Should the majority of respondents approve the position, the officers of the~~ Regional and Topical Committees ~~shall not, however, make public statements binding on the parent organization without first submitting the proposed statements to the General Committee for mail poll ratification by the membership thereof~~ ~~must then submit the proposed statement to the General Committee for its majority approval.~~ Regional and Topical Committees may not express such positions through an independent organization distinct from the Conference on Latin American History without first submitting the proposed statement ~~to the General Committee for approval.~~ In case of such approval, it shall be clearly understood that the public statement does not represent the position of the Conference on Latin American History. ~~The General Committee may also choose to poll the full membership in the event it wishes to make such a statement on behalf of the organization. Such a statement may only be made if a majority of respondents approve the position.”~~

Article VI – Section 5. Much of this language is archaic and does not clearly express the pattern of practices consolidated across the committees in recent years (e.g. no separate elections for secretaries and chairs, no balloting conducted solely by the committee).

*“a) When new officers are to be elected, members of the Committees will ~~submit nominations~~ ~~nominate candidates for the posts of Chair and Secretary to the Nominating Committee, which will forward them~~ to the Secretariat for the election ballot;
b) Balloting by ~~mail poll~~ shall occur, at least ~~sixty~~ thirty days before the annual meeting of the General Committee;*

- ~~e) The outgoing Regional or Topical Committee chair shall report the names of the new officers to the General Committee;~~
 c) Regional and Topical Committees may elect or appoint officers in addition to the Chair and Secretary.
 d) ~~Terms of all officers shall be two years.~~ *The elected officer will serve one year as secretary followed by one year as chair."*

Article VII – Section 1. Simplifies the language for the electronic services H-Latam provides to the CLAH, recognizing that many of these are now borne directly by the Secretariat.

"As part of the relationship between CLAH and H-LATAM, the editors of H-LATAM will sit on the CLAH general committee and the President, Vice-President and Executive Secretary of CLAH will sit on the board of H-LATAM. In addition, H-LATAM will provide the means for making available an electronic version of the CLAH Newsletter as well as the CLAH website. The home page links to an electronic version of the CLAH Newsletter which is available only to CLAH members. After one year the Newsletter is available to the general public via the CLAH website. The CLAH membership list and membership application are also available to the general public through the website. In addition, H-LATAM will provide the means for making the CLAH Newsletter, membership list and membership application available though the website."

Article VII – Section 2. Clarifies the number of representatives on the H-Latam editorial board.

"There shall also be an H-LATAM editorial board, jointly appointed and sponsored by CLAH and H-NET. The board will consist of the CLAH President, Vice-President, and Executive Secretary, the H-LATAM editors, and no more than 20 representatives. Of this maximum number, up to twelve representatives will be appointed by the chairs of regional and standing committees of CLAH."

Article VIII – Section 2 and 3. Simplifies the language about electronic distribution of materials. We believe the practice of having the electronic ballot results read by both the Executive Secretary and the President is sounder than having an unspecified member of the CLAH present. Assuming office "at the end of the meeting" has been our practice.

Section 2. *"Election shall be by majority of ~~mail~~ ballots cast by eligible active members via ~~electronic or paper polling~~, tabulated by the Executive Secretary ~~in the presence of one other member of the conference~~ and verified by the President at least one month before the annual business meeting of the Conference. The election results shall be ratified by the General Committee, following which those certified as elected shall be considered the officers for the ensuing calendar year and shall assume office during at the end of the annual (January) business meeting of the Conference."*

Section 3. *"...Ballots ~~received~~ cast by December 1 will be counted."*

Article IX – Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws, Sections 3 and 4. Clarifies the language about balloting to reflect the use of the electronic ballot.

Section 3. *"... The General Committee shall make its recommendations at that time, and shall instruct the Executive Secretary to conduct a ~~mail canvass~~ poll of the members to ascertain their approval or disapproval of the proposed amendment."*

Section 4. *"To become valid, amendments to the Constitution must be ratified by a majority vote of members responding to a ~~mail~~ the canvass as specified by the General Committee. Changes, additions, deletions, or amendments of By-laws become valid when voted by a majority present at any business meeting of the Conference, or by a majority vote in a ~~mail~~ the canvass specified by the General Committee."*

Bylaw 2. Reimbursement of Expenses:

"The President of the Conference shall be reimbursed for ~~documented~~ expenses in connection with that office"

Bylaw 3. Duties of the Executive Secretary

Deleted the language about Regional committee ballots, as it is redundant. Adds expectation that an annual budget will be submitted by the Executive Secretary for approval by the GC.

*“d) Rendering an annual fiscal account of Conference finances **for the previous year as well as a proposed budget for the following fiscal year** to the members at the annual business meeting;*

...

~~j) Distribution, upon the request of the Regional Committees, of the election ballots of the Regional Committees in the general mailing of the Conference on Latin American History ballot;~~

j) Circulation of proposed constitutional amendments.”

Bylaw 4. Prizes and Awards

Updates the stipend values for awards, adds Melville Prize and Mexico Prize, deletes the dates prizes were created as they are not relevant here. Corrects description of the Dean Prize as a prize rather than award.

“a) Bolton-Johnson Memorial Prize ~~(1956)~~, \$1,000 annually;

b) James A. Robertson Memorial Prize ~~(1954)~~, \$500 annually;

c) Conference on Latin American History Prize ~~(1960)~~, \$500 annually;

d) Distinguished Service Award ~~(1969)~~, \$500 annually;

e) Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize ~~(1976)~~, \$500 biennially;

*f) James R. Scobie Memorial Award(s) ~~(1981)~~, \$1,000 **\$1,500 each annually;***

g) Tibesar Prize, \$500 annually;

h) Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award, \$1,000 annually;

i) Warren Dean Memorial Award Prize, \$500 biennially;

j) Lydia Cabrera Award(s), maximum \$5,000 ~~each~~;

*k) **Elinor Kerr Melville Prize, \$500 annually;***

*l) **Mexican History Prize, \$500 annually.”***

IV. SCOBIE AWARD REPORTS

JENNIFER EAGLIN

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Thanks to the James R. Scobie Award, granted by the Conference on Latin American History, I was able to pre-dissertation research on the contentious implementation of Brazilian ethanol production implemented through the military government’s state-led development initiative, Proalcool (Programa Nacional do Álcool) founded in 1975. Placing this program in the historical context of the military dictatorship’s domination of Brazilian development from 1964 to 1985, my research explores the contradictions and special circumstances that made Brazil’s ethanol industry development possible.

I argue that a closer analysis of the role of engineers, agronomists, refinery owners, plantation owners, and agribusiness, the key actors in the development and implementation of the state-led Proalcool initiative under the authoritarian military government will help expose the State’s continued and intentioned manipulations of the sugarcane production process that reestablished and reinforced sugarcane’s dominance on the Brazilian agricultural economy.

My preliminary summer research was invaluable to the development of my future dissertation work. Focusing my research at the Arquivo Nacional in Rio de Janeiro, I had the opportunity to extensively explore the Instituto do Açúcar e do Álcool (IAA) Collection. These documents included hundreds of court documents, internal correspondence, and reports between producers, agronomists, and government officials. This research introduced me to the early State efforts to salvage the struggling

sugar industry with ethanol production promotion. What I found was a rich history of state intervention on behalf of ethanol production as a means to limit the devastating boom-bust cycles typical in the sugar industry.

This collection also included archived applications requesting government subsidies to open ethanol refineries in the 1970s and 1980s. These documents helped reveal the way the State valued mechanization in its funding projects as well as a means to centralize and restructure the sugar oligarchy under the ethanol industry. Such preferences predisposed the Centernorth to dominance over the industry, given the higher land and labor costs in the region compared to its northeastern and even northern fluminense competition. This research opened new questions about the means by which the government was able to restructure the sugarcane industry's power structure through the ethanol industry in this period. This is a topic I plan to continue to develop throughout my continued dissertation research.

Beyond my work at the Arquivo Nacional, I had the opportunity to further explore additional archives both in Rio and beyond for future research. Extensive conversations with the archivists at the Arquivo Nacional have confirmed that various military collections that would be valuable to my research are only accessible at the Brasilia archives, Coordenação Regional do Arquivo Nacional no Distrito Federal (COREG). We specifically discussed access limitations and confirmed certain collections that would be available and relevant to my work. As Proalcool was a program under the military government, sourcing issues were of primary concern throughout my research. These confirmations were invaluable so that when I do travel to Brasilia during my dissertation research, I will be prepared for these obstacles and have contacts necessary for assistance in this matter.

Furthermore, I explored the Arquivo Público do Estado de Rio de Janeiro and the Fundação Getulio Vargas' archives at CPDOC (Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil). While I found the former less helpful for my specific project, the latter will be a valuable source in my continued research. Here, I accessed both the digital and physical President Ernesto Geisel Collection, which includes all the military president's official correspondence documents from 1974-1979. As the military president under whom the Proalcool officially began, an initial search of his archives was fruitful and indicates that it will be a valuable source to express the State's official position on the program and the exact ways in which it viewed the program's importance. In addition, this source will help clarify more of the State's key actors in the program's implementation around whom my future research can continue to expand.

Finally, I had the opportunity to continue to meet several scholars from various relevant fields, including history, economics, and political science in both Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo during my research. These various professors and researchers were invaluable to the success of my summer research, and I plan to continue to work with them in the future throughout my dissertation research process.

Without the Conference on Latin American History's support, this opportunity would not have been possible. My summer research helped refine and solidify my project's direction. It will also provide the foundation for my dissertation grant applications and future dissertation proposal. While I was not able to visit all the archives and research locations I had hoped to reach over the summer, this past summer's work has laid the foundation for my continued research to make contributions to not only Latin American history, but to expanding literature on sustainability projects, economic development, monoculture economies, and more. I would again like to thank the CLAH for providing this opportunity with the Scobie Award.

JASON KAUFFMAN

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

During the summer of 2010, I spent seven weeks in Bolivia conducting exploratory research to determine the feasibility of a larger dissertation project that will examine state-formation, ecology, and identity in the Pantanal wetlands of Brazil and Bolivia. Combining the techniques of social and environmental history, my dissertation will focus on frontier development during the twentieth century to analyze the ways in which the inhabitants of the Pantanal and adjacent ecological zones came to define a regional network of subsistence and trade that responded to – but also complicated – efforts by both states to hem the region’s borders into the broader fabric of their respective nations. Today, the Pantanal is internationally regarded as the “world’s largest wetland.” Situated at both an ecological and geopolitical frontier, the Pantanal comprises dozens of distinct, micro-ecological zones and boasts a biological diversity that rivals the Amazon. Such wide acclaim is only a recent phenomenon. For most of its postcolonial history, the Pantanal stood as a watery, brackish obstacle to narratives of national progress and Bolivian and Brazilian statesmen saw little intrinsic value in the Pantanal itself. Its importance lay in its geopolitical location at the gateway to the Paraguay River, not in its commercial or agricultural potential. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Brazilian and Bolivian nations knew relatively little about the region, its resources, and its people. My research will examine the process by which both states created knowledge about the region, how they attempted to control it, and what impact their efforts held for the region’s inhabitants and its environment. A study of the Pantanal, then, provides a unique opportunity to trace the interconnected historical processes of localized and national identity formation in a contested borderland space.

Through the generous support of the James R. Scobie Memorial Award, I used my time this summer to identify available sources in municipal, provincial, and national archives in Bolivia and Brazil. I spent the bulk of my time in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, conducting research in the archives and library of the Museo de Historia, which operates with the institutional support of the Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno (UAGRM). The Museo de Historia is Bolivia’s most comprehensive repository of documentation for the history of eastern Bolivia from the colonial period until 1910. Its well-organized catalog allowed me to identify a wide variety of primary sources that will help form the basis of my dissertation research. I focused the most attention on documents that reflected economic activity within the Pantanal region, including scattered land titles and documents produced by the customs office in Puerto Suárez (on the border with Brazil). These documents helped to provide a clearer picture, both of the Bolivian state’s presence (or lack thereof) in the region as well as the close commercial and social relationships that developed between Puerto Suárez and the neighboring Brazilian city, Corumbá, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In addition to archival successes, the museum’s director, Paula Peña Hasbún, offered valuable guidance during my time there. During my 5 weeks in Santa Cruz, she helped me to establish important institutional and academic contacts with geographers, anthropologists, sociologists, and historians who study the Bolivian Pantanal and eastern Bolivia in general. During my first week, she introduced me to three investigators – Junior Pantoja Abrego, Ariel Villarroel, and José Burela – who work jointly with UAGRM’s Centro de Estudios Cruceños and the departmental government to research the historical impact of the transportation corridor between Santa Cruz and the Brazilian border (through the Chiquitanía and the Pantanal). These gentlemen were extremely helpful during my time in Bolivia, introducing me to other scholars interested in the Pantanal and alerting me to primary and secondary source materials. Through my affiliation with UAGRM’s Centro de Estudios Cruceños, I participated in “InvestigaCruz,” an annual, interdisciplinary conference devoted to the study of eastern Bolivia. This conference helped me to gauge the current trends in social scientific research in eastern Bolivia and provided further opportunity for me to establish academic contacts.

I used a week of research at the Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales de Bolivia (ABNB) in Sucre to conduct a methodical inventory of the archive's catalogued holdings relating to the Pantanal region specifically, as well as the province of Chiquitos. While the archive in Santa Cruz houses documents mostly from the nineteenth century, the ABNB contains a wealth of information on the activities of the customs office in Puerto Suárez during the first four decades of the twentieth century. These holdings will allow me to piece together a fuller picture of the region's economic activity between 1900 and 1940. During my last week in Bolivia, I traveled from Santa Cruz de la Sierra across the Chiquitanía to the border towns of Puerto Suárez, Puerto Quijarro, and Corumbá, Brazil. On this trip, I witnessed firsthand the social geography and continued isolation of the region. I was also able to visit the university library at the Pantanal campus of the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul as well as the Instituto Cultural Luis de Albuquerque (ILA), both in Corumbá. At the ILA, I located and digitally reproduced annual reports of the Comisión Mixta Ferroviaria Boliviano - Brasileña (CMFBB), the bi-national organization tasked with constructing the railroad between Corumbá and Santa Cruz in the 1930s and 40s.

My research experiences this summer have allowed me to define my research questions and agenda with greater precision but have also made clear the considerable methodological challenges that I will face if I choose to pursue them for my dissertation project. The Pantanal's location at the crossroads of three modern nations makes examining its history as an integrated whole a formidable task. The shifting boundaries of administrative and jurisdictional authority throughout the region's history mean that documentation remains decentralized in municipal, provincial, and national archives in both countries. Whereas I originally thought my dissertation would center on provincial archives in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and Cuiabá, Brazil, my initial research and conversations with archivists have made clear that archival research for my project will require a more complex research agenda. In Bolivia, I plan to visit the archives of the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores in La Paz and the private collections of the late Juan Rivero Torres – an engineer and key figure in the development of eastern Bolivia – in Cochabamba. In Brazil, I plan to consult documentation at the state archives of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul as well as other collections at the archives of the Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Rio de Janeiro), the Arquivo Histórico do Exército (Rio), and the Museu Ferroviário de Bauru (São Paulo state).

Although I now have a clearer picture of the methodological and logistical challenges I will face as I carry out my research, I remain convinced that my dissertation raises important historical questions about the role of the environment in the formation of local and national identities. The new questions that have resulted from my exploratory research this summer have heightened my interest in the region and its history. At present, I am continuing to work with my academic advisers to further define the scope of my project and I anticipate that future short-term trips to Brazilian archives will allow me to identify sources for the Brazilian Pantanal before beginning a more extended period of dissertation research in 2012. Again, I offer my sincere thanks to the Conference on Latin American History for helping to make this research trip possible.

JENNIFER SCHAEFER
EMORY UNIVERSITY

During Argentina's last military dictatorship (1976-1983), the activities and alliances of young people were a particular target for the rhetoric and harsh repression of the military. My dissertation will examine Argentine youth culture during this period, focusing on those referred to as "youths" ("jóvenes") either in their own self-conception or in the rhetoric of the military government. Areas of investigation include association with the rock nacional movement, participation in the festivities of the 1978 World Cup held in Buenos Aires, military service during the Malvinas War, and membership in student organizations at Argentine Universities. Analysis of these areas of youth participation will bring to light the role of the construction of "youth" in the

military dictatorship's national project and reveal how young people established modes of participation outside of the restrictive script of the last military dictatorship.

Thanks to the support of the James R. Scobie Award, I was able to spend two months in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At this preliminary stage of my project, I focused on conducting archival research and establishing relationships with Argentine academics whose work relates to my own. Locating new archives of magazines and newspapers and speaking with academics, I was able to determine the feasibility of specific aspects of my project. I not only laid the groundwork for future investigation into film and television sources from the period but also fostered the connections necessary to begin a compilation of oral histories.

At the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca del Congreso, I located several nearly complete collections of magazines including the youth-oriented publication *Humor Registrado*. Beginning in 1978, it featured comics and satirical articles, sometimes subtle and sometimes salacious, that parodied and commented on cultural, political and social affairs – including rock nacional concerts – in ways that more mainstream publications did not due to fear of censorship. At the Biblioteca Nacional, I also located *Para Ti*, a women's magazine that includes articles on the participation of women in the rock nacional movement, the 1978 World Cup and the Malvinas War. Generally citing the involvement of women as the wives and mothers of those involved in the events, they illustrate the secondary role that women held in the formation of images of youth during this time. At the Centro de Documentación e Investigación de la Cultura de Izquierdas en Argentina (CeDInCI), I found newsletters of student organizations – both internal to the groups and intended for the public – at Argentine universities in the years preceding the dictatorship. Because of increased cultural restrictions after 1976, few were produced after this year. However, these earlier bulletins provide me with a starting point for understanding the drastic changes that these groups underwent during the dictatorship.

In addition to conducting archival research, I was also able to meet with several professors in Buenos Aires. I spoke with Professor Hernan Dobry of the University of Palermo, a former journalist who provided me with suggestions for secondary literature on the subjects and offered to put me in touch with figures in the rock nacional movement and former soldiers of the Malvinas War. I also met with Dr. Mirta Varela, professor at the University of Buenos Aires, to discuss available television sources for my project. She is in the process of organizing a television archive at the University of Buenos Aires that will include this period and invited me to visit there next year when it is more complete.

Dr. Valeria Manzano offered advice on archives to explore in future research trips as well as ways to locate elusive copies of the rock magazine *Pelo*, a source that is essential for my research into the rock nacional movement. Dr. Mariano Ben Plotkin, president of the Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES) not only helped me to define the scope and relative importance of the different topics I will address in my dissertation, but also offered to put me in contact with several other academics associated with IDES when I return to Buenos Aires.

I was also able to travel to Montevideo, Uruguay to conduct research in the National Archives at the Biblioteca Nacional de Uruguay. Here, I located press articles concerning the transport of Argentine soldiers captured by the British through Montevideo during the Malvinas War as well as coverage of several concerts in Montevideo given by Argentine rock nacional musicians.

My research in Buenos Aires and visit to Montevideo this summer opened new areas of investigation that I will explore in the future, including further study of the restricted operation of student organizations abroad during the dictatorship and representations of young people in television. Contacting participants in the rock nacional movement and the Malvinas War will prove invaluable as I deepen my inquiry into youth culture in this historical moment. As I continue to conduct research in Argentina, I hope that placing my seemingly disparate areas of research in conversation

with each other will allow me to trace youth involvement both in support of and opposition to the last military dictatorship. This project will not only show the ways in which young people found avenues to express themselves culturally and politically during a particularly tense political moment, but also reveal the central preoccupations of the government and the rest of the population as their fears and expectations for the Argentine nation state were mapped onto young people as the “future” of their country.

I would like to close by thanking my dedicated professors at Emory University, Drs. Jeffrey Lesser and Yanna Yannakakis, for encouraging me to expand the limits of my project and for their insightful guidance on my research. I would also like to thank Dr. Raanan Rein who has offered valuable feedback and put me into contact with colleagues in Buenos Aires. I would like to express my appreciation to my masters adviser, Dr. Dain Borges, and undergraduate advisor, Dr. James Green, for overseeing earlier versions of this project. Finally, I would like to offer my appreciation to the Conference on Latin American History and the Scobie Award Committee for providing me with the assistance necessary to conduct this research.

LYNSAY B. SKIBA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

With the generous support of the Conference on Latin American History’s James R. Scobie Memorial Award, I spent six weeks in and around Buenos Aires exploring the feasibility of my proposed dissertation on law, legal practice, and political struggle in 1970s Argentina. My project will analyze Argentina’s experiences in order to better understand the nation’s legal and political history in a global context of revolution, reaction, and competing views of rule of law. Animating my research is a series of questions that helped to guide me during my trip: What were the contending models of law and legal practice circulating in 1970s Argentina? How did they relate to and interact with contending models of social justice and political action? Finally, what relationship existed between Argentine legal practice and political action on the one hand, and broader regional and global legal and political trends on the other?

My objective this summer was to test both the answerability and the utility of this line of inquiry. I was driven as well by methodological questions. While I planned to center my study on the 1970s, I had not defined the time frame or conceptual framework in which to contextualize the turbulent decade. I was also interested in identifying the branch or branches of law and legal practice I might examine most closely. Finally, I hoped to find sources from lawyers representing a range of political affiliations in an effort to complement existing studies on progressive legal culture and practitioners.

I am extremely grateful to the individuals and institutions that made my time in Argentina so fruitful. I began my trip looking for court documents in judicial archives in greater Buenos Aires and other jurisdictions. I spoke with archive staff members who explained the steps necessary to access case files, and I tested out the request process. I am confident that I will be able to see many illuminating criminal and human rights-related documents when I return to Argentina to continue my research. I also spent significant time in the library and archives of the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA) law school. There I examined sources from across the political spectrum which highlight, among other things, leading lawyers’ reactions to key political moments and connections to lawyers and legal groups outside of Argentina. Archives of non-governmental organizations also proved to be incredibly helpful. For instance, I explored Memoria Abierta’s Oral Archive collection “Abogados: Derecho y Política,” which contains dozens of interviews with attorneys from a range of political backgrounds. At the Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos, an active human rights organization that was founded in the 1970s, I learned about the sorts of available documents – from press releases to habeas corpus materials – produced by legal practitioners. The documents I obtained from the Archivo Provincial de la Memoria in the city of La Plata provided a very different

perspective on legal practices, containing police intelligence assessments of lawyers' activities. In addition to visiting archives, I met with researchers, scholars, and attorneys. They provided invaluable bibliographic guidance, information on additional promising archives, and the names of attorneys to interview in the future about their work during the 1970s.

I am very grateful to the Conference on Latin American History and the Scobie Award Committee, whose support has allowed me to further develop and refine my dissertation topic. Based on the information I collected this summer, I will place particular emphasis on lawyers' interventions in the areas of national security and individual rights. Accordingly, though centered on the 1970s, the analysis will open in the 1960s with the clash of revolutionary and counterinsurgency politics and close in the 1980s with the emergence of a new form of human rights politics in democracy. To structure my study, I will trace lawyers' strategies, and the divergent interpretations of the law that undergirded them, in at least four areas I learned were critical: the courtroom, the (law school) classroom, the media, and international affairs. I thank the Conference on Latin American History for making these advances possible.

BRANDI TOWNSEND
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

During June and July of 2010, I traveled to Santiago, Chile, with generous help from CLAH's James R. Scobie Memorial Award to conduct preliminary research for my dissertation. This time in the field helped me identify sources, make valuable contacts, and give further shape to my research questions. I will research how gender influenced the experiences and memories of political prisoners of Augusto Pinochet's military dictatorship. I ask how a history of mass repression, collective violence, and social recovery shaped individual experiences and memories, and how individual experiences shaped public debate. My research will draw on interviews I conduct, as well as recorded interviews and written documents held by national archives and human rights NGOs. I analyze how the ideas about gender of feminist groups and human rights organizations and their mental health teams influenced individual and collective narratives of political violence.

My research asks how gender shaped the ways in which survivors reconstructed their senses of self—and their relationships to their families, political parties, and the Chilean nation—in the aftermath of political violence. How did violence change survivors' ideas about what it meant to be a woman, man, mother, wife, husband, father, militant, or leader? In my preliminary research, I have found that both the feminist movement of the 1970s and 1980s and mental health professions' understanding of torture had a strong impact on what people felt they could talk about, how, and when. During the dictatorship, human rights NGOs provided people affected by the regime's violence with legal aid and human rights education. These organizations also had teams of mental health professionals who worked with survivors and their families. Through individual and family therapy, survivors learned mental health strategies for understanding what happened to them, how to recover from and integrate those experiences into their lives, and how to rebuild their senses of self. Like mental health concepts, feminist discourse promoted reclaiming the mind and body from the dictatorship. In the 1980s, the feminist movement grew in Chile, and feminist organizations held workshops and circulated bulletins that denounced the dictatorship's violence and educated women about feminist philosophy and their bodies and sexuality. Scholars have suggested that it is largely because of the feminist movement that Chilean women have been much more likely than men to speak in public about their experiences with sexual torture under the regime.

Analyzing the threads Chilean men and women wove into their narratives of violence and recovery will demonstrate how gendered subjectivities are recreated in the aftermath of trauma, when survivors' senses of self and relations to others are disrupted. It will also demonstrate how survivors rebuild their senses of family, community, country, and politics. For example, Chilean mental health

professionals reported that many political prisoners' wives claimed to have felt more independent and self-confident when they were forced to become the breadwinners in their husbands' absence. Husbands and fathers who returned often reacted to the disruption of old gender dynamics with exacerbated patriarchal attitudes. My project will trace how therapy sessions, consciousness-raising workshops, and other mental health and feminist interventions contributed to the gendering of human rights discourse and practices and influenced how men and women spoke publicly and privately about their experiences.

It was because of the documents I found during my research trip that I decided to center my project on the discourses and practices of feminism and mental health, as well as their interactions with survivors, within the broad range of voices that opposed the dictatorship. This will allow me to see not only how the reconstruction of the private self became such an essential aspect of how survivors personally recovered from the regime's violence, but also how it shaped how they spoke publicly about the past. To determine how NGOs and their mental health professionals influenced survivors' reckoning with and narration of the past, I analyze a variety of organizations across several distinct historical moments. I examine the mental health interventions of two major Chilean human rights NGOs: the Christian, center-left Fundación de Ayuda Social de Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC), and the Corporación de Promoción y Defensa de Derechos del Pueblo (CODEPU), a secular organization on the far-left end of the political spectrum. In addition, to assess the impact of the feminist movement on survivor narratives, I will research the organization Mujeres de Chile (MUDECHI), comprised mainly of working-class women from a variety of left-wing parties, and the middle-class feminist La Morada. I trace the historical changes in the discourses these organizations used during four periods: the 1970s, a moment of historical rupture and violence; the 1980s, a moment of both continued violence and aperture for protest; the 1990s, a moment of transition to democracy and coming to terms with the past; and the period 1998-2004, from Pinochet's arrest to the creation of the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture, during which there was a renewed attempt to deal with the past. By looking across time periods, I expect to see changes in the strategies for coping that human rights and mental health workers offered survivors and their families, as well as changes in how feminist organizations fought against both dictatorship and patriarchy.

During my time in Chile, I established contacts with organizations that have created oral testimony archives at former detention centers (Villa Grimaldi Peace Park and Londres 38) and at the Museo de la Memoria y Derchos Humanos. These institutions hold around 225 oral interviews on 70 hours of video with 100 interviews transcribed. When I return to the field, I will look to these interviews for similarities and differences in how men and women tell their stories and how human rights, mental health, and feminist discourses are reflected in the narratives. Additionally, colleagues at each of these centers have agreed to introduce me to survivors willing to speak to me about their experiences, and I hope to interview them and other survivors. I found that existing oral interviews have focused on arrest, torture, and life in prison camps. My interviews will explore how survivors recovered and rebuilt their lives after torture and imprisonment, while still letting interviewees set the agenda for our conversations.

With this research, I hope to show that the work of both grassroots feminist organizations and mental health professionals associated with human rights organizations contributed to the process of recovery from political violence in Chile and to how survivors remember and talk, publicly and privately, about the past. Focusing on these forms of non-armed resistance will help us understand how human rights were socially constructed in a historical context in Chile—rather than occurring in a vacuum as universal principles—and how human rights struggles were imbued with ideas about gender.

VI. JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory University invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Latin American History to begin in Fall 2011. Ph.D. required. Area is open. Possible thematic emphases include, but are not limited to, empire, colonialism, postcolonialism, and identity formation (especially national identity, ethnicity, gender and race). Candidates must demonstrate the promise of a distinguished career in research and teaching at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Teaching responsibilities will include a broad spectrum of courses. Applicants should send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and a writing sample to: Chair, Latin American History Search Committee, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Review of applications will begin November 15, 2010. Emory University is an EEO/AA employer.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

DAVID L. BOREN SCHOLARSHIPS

The applications for the 2011-2012 National Security Education Program's David L. Boren Scholarships for undergraduate students and Fellowships for graduate students are now available at <http://www.borenawards.org>. Boren Awards provide unique funding opportunities for U.S. students to study in Africa, Asia, Central & Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, and the Middle East, where they can add important international and language components to their educations.

Boren Scholarships provide up to \$20,000 for an academic year's study abroad. Boren Fellowships provide up to \$30,000 for language study and international research. The application deadline for the Boren Fellowship is February 1, and the deadline for the Boren Scholarship is February 10. Please contact the Boren Awards staff at boren@ie.org or 1-800-618-NSEP with any questions.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers U.S. faculty, administrators and professionals grants to lecture or do research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields, or to participate in seminars. For information on Fulbright Scholar Awards, consult our website at www.cies.org for descriptions of awards and new eligibility requirements. If you are interested in requesting materials, please write to apprequest@cies.iiie.org.

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RIVER OF JANUARY – RIO DE JANEIRO THROUGH THE EYES OF ITS WRITERS

With a view to the forthcoming international events to be hosted by Rio and the accompanying interest they will attract, I have embarked on the translation of twelve books that reflect the customs and life in the city over the past 200 years as seen by the writers who lived and worked here. The books present the texts in bilingual versions; they include an introduction with the historical context, detailed endnotes and illustrations by contemporary *Carioca* artists. The first book of the series, "The Enchanting Soul of the Streets" (a collection of essays by João do Rio) was launched at the Brazilian Academy of Letters on May 6. The second of the series "Memoirs of a Militia Sergeant" by Manuel Antonio de Almeida will be launched at the *Paço Imperial* in August. The third volume, Machado de Assis' short novel "The Old House", will be launched in October, accompanied by an essay by John Gledson. Due to the complexities of the sponsorship system, ensuring continuity can be a struggle. I nevertheless plan to cover the entire period, from 1810 to 2010. Works from the 20th century will hopefully include plays, novels, *crônicas* and poetry by authors including Nelson Rodrigues, Marques Rebelo, Ruben Braga, Carlos Drummond de Andrade and Carlos Heitor Cony; I plan to represent the 21st century with a bilingual version of João Paulo Cuenca's 'Corpo Presente'. I have complimentary copies of the first volume available for scholars in related areas; please feel free to email me with your request at markcarlyon@gmail.com. Should the supply of complimentary copies expire, I will send available links to online booksellers who have the item in stock.

VIII. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Stephen Andes

University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Publications:

"El Cristo Rey Conservador: la alianza tácita entre católicos y conservadores chilenos y el conflicto religioso de México, ca. 1926- 1929" in Jean Meyer, ed., *Las Naciones frente al conflicto religioso en México* (Mexico City: Tusquets Editores, 2010).

Hernán Horna

Uppsala University, Emeritus

Publications:

Hernán Horna, "Asiatic Migrations to the Andean Zones," *Collected Writing of Asia-Pacific Studies*, Vol. 6 (Peking, China: Peking University Press, 2009), pp. 140-149.

Hernán Horna, *La Conquête des Amériques: Vue par les Indiens du Nouveau Monde* (Paris, France: Renaud-Bray, 2010).

Promotions, Appointments, Transfer and Visiting Professorships
2010, Professor Emeritus

Institutional News:

In 2010, The Forum for Latin American Studies was founded at Uppsala University, Sweden.

Asunción Lavrin

Arizona State University, Emeritus

Publications:

Reseña del texto Jocelyn Olcott, Mary Kay Vaughan, Gabriela Cano (eds.), *Sex in Revolution. Gender, Politics, and Power in Modern Mexico* en: *Historia Mexicana*, vol. LVIII, Núm. 2 (230), Oct-Dic. 2008, pp. 924-932, fue distinguido por el jurado correspondiente como acreedor al premio reseña del período Siglo XX, aparecido en 2008, otorgado por el Comité Mexicano de Ciencias Históricas.

IX. IN MEMORIAM

ADRIAN BANTJES

The death of Professor Adrian Bantjes, in a car accident in Wyoming in early September, is a great loss to Latin American, especially Mexican, historiography. Adrian was a highly intelligent, perceptive, and creative historian. His book, *As If Jesus Walked on Earth: Cardenismo, Sonora, and the Mexican Revolution*, published by Scholarly Resources in 1998, was one of the best of the many regional studies of the Mexican Revolution which have transformed our understanding of that major historical process, now the subject of intense centennial scrutiny. The book, which began as his University of Texas doctoral thesis (1991), analysed the northwestern state of Sonora during the 1930s, when the Cárdenas administration enacted the most radical reforms of the revolutionary period. Sonora had a good claim to be the *cuña de la revolución* – certainly the Revolution in its reconstructive, state-building 1920s form – yet, following Aguilar Camín's major study (*La frontera nómada*), which stopped c. 1920, no historian had attempted a major study of this crucial state. By focusing on the 1930s, Adrian could explore the tense relationship between Sonora and the Cárdenas administration, as the president confronted and exiled Plutarco Elías Calles and his Sonoran cronies and relatives (including Calles' son, Rodolfo, who had been governor of the state). Here, Adrian dealt deftly – in 'Namierite' fashion – with the high politics of the period, the politics of faction and camarilla, often premised on the principle of 'quitarte a ti pa' ponerme yo'. Faction overrode ideology, in the sense that, to oust the Callistas, Cárdenas had to rely on their Obregonista rivals, including Román Yocupicio, the canny Mayo Indian político, who, once installed in the governorship of Sonora, doggedly resisted the radical centralizing inroads of Cárdenas, the federal executive, and the CTM of Lombardo Toledano. Adrian convincingly showed that the supposed *todopoderoso* president faced real limitations; in this, his work prefigured what later regional historians (Fallaw, Newcomer, Snodgrass, Smith) would show for other states (Yucatán, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Oaxaca): Leviathan had feet of clay. And provincial elites had the resources – political, economic and cultural – to stand up to the burgeoning Federal government. In respect of land and labour reform, Adrian also identified the role of class, as workers and peasants mobilized in the coastal south of the state (what West once called 'new Sonora') while northern and highland ('old') Sonora remained more conservative. These conflicts were overlaid with cultural quarrels over the role of the Church. Traditionally, the Catholic Church was seen to be weak in Sonora, hence Catholic resistance to the anticlerical state tended to be ignored; what was a major story in Jalisco or Michoacan was minor issue in the north-west. In what was probably the most contentious (but also most interesting) part of the book, Bantjes argued that Catholic resistance was very significant (for example, among the Mayo Indians), and that the state's attempt to impose a dogmatic 'secular religion' thus made very limited progress. In exploring this theme, Adrian began to invoke global parallels, especially French; and his subsequent work, evident in a series of highly creative articles, delved into the roots of anticlericalism, compared iconoclasm across time and space, and offered a persuasive politico-religious geography of Mexico in the revolutionary period. These several essays were to culminate in a major book, close to completion at the time of Adrian's tragic death. I understand that his widow, Mary, will bring it to fruition, and thus provide us with another major book, a reminder, if we needed it, of Adrian's outstanding historical skills.

Though a serious and dedicated scholar – as he had to be to conduct research in the torrid summer heat of Hermosillo – Adrian was no dryasdust pedant. I first met him 25 years ago, in 1985, when I went through the 'job talk' circus at the University of Texas at Austin. Adrian had been supervised by the late Professor Stanley Ross, so, when I moved to Austin in 1986, I became his supervisor. Few students needed less supervision than he did. His course work completed, he decided against research on revolutionary San Luis Potosi (a somewhat historiographically over-crowded state) and, for the good reasons mentioned above, opted for Sonora. I followed his progress with interest and admiration; read drafts and made a few marginal comments; and otherwise left him to get on with it,

which he did supremely well. Fluent in English, Spanish, and Dutch, he was a tireless researcher, but one who could see the wood for the trees and deploy his rich empirical data in the form of original and sometimes provocative analysis. He was also unflappable. At his doctoral defence the redoubtable Dr Nettie Lee Benson raised an objection which might have flummoxed some candidates: she had lived in Mexico (in Monterrey) during the 1930s and she had witnessed no dogmatic anticlericalism and no strenuous Catholic resistance. How does one respond to a participant-observer who founded the best Latin American studies library in the US? Adrian managed it with aplomb. Outside class, too, Adrian formed part of a very able and congenial group of Latin American graduate students at UT, many of whom have posted tributes to Adrian in recent weeks. He canoed, camped, and fished; indeed, fly-fishing was his passion, and at the University of Wyoming, where he took up his post in 1991, he taught (I am told) the only history of fly-fishing course in the US. Fly-fishing also took him to England and Scotland; and we met on numerous occasions, on both sides of the Atlantic, since we went our separate ways from Texas. And we maintained email contact: most recently, through the summer of 2010, as we followed the chequered fortunes of the Dutch national football team in the World Cup finals. Most memorable, for me at least, was a visit I made to Laramie in the fall of 2007 which, apart from some lively academic events, involved a delightful party in Adrian's house and a modest hike in the foothills of the Tetons. After which Adrian went fly-fishing. Unlike some footloose American academics, Adrian had stayed in his first place of employment, where it was clear that he had built a fine reputation, formed a close circle of friends and colleagues and, most important, married and started a family. His family, Mary and his daughter Aida, whose loss is the greatest, deserve our deepest condolences; but all of us who knew Adrian personally, or who benefited from his outstanding historical work, will feel a great loss at his sudden and tragic death.

-Alan Knight, St Antony's College, Oxford

DAVID BUSHNELL

The Latin Americanist community mourns the death of David Bushnell, the "father of Colombian studies" and Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Florida. David passed on September 3 in Gainesville, surrounded by his family. He is survived by his sister, Elizabeth Black, three children (John, Peter, and Cathy Amanti), two granddaughters, a great-grandson, and a great-granddaughter. David's beloved wife Ginny preceded him in death.

We remember David as a friend, colleague, scholar, and deeply conscientious gentleman. Born in Philadelphia in 1923, David and his sisters attended the "Moorestown Friends School," a strong influence on the values that shaped his life. Graduated from Harvard in 1943, he served in the Office of Strategic Services and State Department before returning to Harvard for post-graduate studies. Supported by a SSRC fellowship, David arrived in Bogotá for his dissertation research shortly after the 9 de Abril bogotazo, a highly interesting but none too safe moment in Colombian history. He subsequently finished his dissertation while teaching at the University of Delaware, where he taught until 1954. The publication of *The Santander Regime in Gran Colombia* (1954) marked an early indication of his scholarly insight, producing a vision of early Colombia that has not been surpassed in over fifty years. As with so many of his pieces, the translated *El Régimen de Santander en la Gran Colombia* evidenced a commitment to an open dialogue among scholars of the region.

David engaged a broad range of students and scholars during his career. He taught at the University of Florida from 1963 until he retired from teaching in 1991. (David never retired from his profession, remaining an active scholar until his death.) Scores of students passed through his office, assuming positions throughout the nation. David worked closely with the Fulbright Office, serving as a lecturer in Argentina (1967-68) and Colombia (1972). He taught students at St. Antony's College, Oxford University, in 1977, and presented papers at countless conferences in Latin America, the United States, and Europe. David held leadership positions in the CLAH, served as editor of the

Hispanic American Historical Review (1986-1991), was a member of several editorial boards, worked closely with the Handbook of Latin American Studies, and reviewed innumerable articles and manuscripts for publication.

While first and foremost a scholar (and friend) of Colombia, David had a secondary interests in Argentina and the representation of history through postage stamps. His books included *Eduardo Santos and the Good Neighbor, 1938-42* (1967); *The Liberator Simón Bolívar: Man and Image* (1970); *Reform and Reaction in the Platine Provinces, 1810-1952* (1983); *The Emergence of Latin America in the Nineteenth Century* (co-authored with Neill Macaulay, 1988); *Colombia: A Nation in Spite of Itself* (1993); and *Simón Bolívar: Liberation and Disappointment* (2004). This extensive scholarship earned him membership in La Academia Colombiana de Historia, La Academia Nacional de la Historia de la República Argentina, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. Colombia's Universidad Nacional recently awarded him an honorary degree posthumously. The Colombian government awarded David the Order of San Carlos in 1995 in recognition of his dedication and service to Colombia.

Friends may offer David a final abrazo at a memorial service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 4315 23rd Ave., Gainesville, Florida, at 11 a.m., Saturday, November 27, 2010. Donations in his honor may be made to the "Give to Colombia Foundation" (Give to Colombia, 6705 Red Road, Suite 502, Coral Gables, FL 33143).

-David Sowell, Juniata College

FRIEDRICH KATZ

In both grief and admiration we announce the sad news of the death of Friedrich Katz, October 16, 2010, following a long struggle with cancer. Friedrich's long life and prolific career marked him as an eminent historian of Mexico and Latin America and contributed in immeasurable ways to the development of the field in Europe, the United States and Mexico.

His childhood and education were shaped by the dramatic events surrounding the rise of Fascism in Europe and the global conflicts of World War II. As a young child Friedrich migrated from his birthplace in Austria to Berlin, then fled in 1933 to France, then to the U.S. and finally to Mexico. Katz completed his secondary education in the Liceo Franco-Mexicano, graduating in 1945, and his B.A. at Wagner College on Staten Island, returning to Mexico for a year of post graduate courses at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, where he began his professional training as a historian. Friedrich then returned to Austria for doctoral studies at the University of Vienna. Katz dedicated his doctoral thesis to the themes of Mexican history that had begun to fascinate him in his early adolescence. Entitled *Socio-economic relations of the Aztecs in the 15th and 16th Centuries*, it was completed in 1954 and published in German in 1956 and in Spanish in 1967, and recently reissued in Mexico. This work broke new ground by placing the anthropological and archaeological evidence for Aztec society available at that time in a historical context. It invited comparisons with some of the other major pre-contact American civilizations, leading to his 1969 published work, *Pre-Colombian Cultures*.

Friedrich Katz taught history at the Humboldt University in East Berlin from 1956 to 1968. He dedicated his post-doctoral *Habilitationschrift* to the theme of the Mexican Revolution, the topic for which he is best known and that continued to guide his research over the next five decades. Completed in 1962 and published in 1965, *Mexiko, Díaz und die Mexikanische Revolution* represented the first work of historical scholarship to place the Mexican Revolution in an international context and to document the complex struggles among the leading world powers of the World War I era that sought to shape the outcome of Mexico's revolutionary upheaval. This work became the kernel of his magisterial tome, *The Secret War in Mexico: Europe, the United States, and*

the Mexican Revolution, published in 1981 in the U.S. and within one year in Mexico. *The Secret War* situated the Mexican Revolution on the world stage, showing how the internal dynamics of the 1910 Revolution affected, and were affected by, external actors and the changing web of international relations in the early twentieth century. This work of both original research and synthesis made the Mexican Revolution intelligible to historians of other great social movements of the modern world. Its importance was celebrated in Mexico by conferring on Friedrich Katz the Order of the Aztec Eagle, the highest honor that Mexico can bestow on a citizen of another country. Friedrich Katz left Berlin in the tumultuous year of 1968, returning to Mexico as a visiting professor of history in the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). The political and ethical ramifications of the democratic movements on both sides of the Atlantic impressed him deeply. ; in 1969, Katz returned to Berlin and in 1970 he resigned from the Humboldt University. He accepted a one-year visiting professorship at the University of Texas, Austin, and in 1971, he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago, where he remained for nearly four decades, and his career flourished.

Friedrich Katz's profoundly formative influence on the field of Latin American history developed through his teaching, mentorship of graduate students, and his research and writing. Katz continued to pursue his interest in the Mexican Revolution and in rural social movements. He contributed three essays on peasant movements in Mexico – from the pre-Hispanic era to the twentieth century – and edited the anthology on *Riot, Rebellion, and Revolution: Rural Social Conflict in Mexico*, published in 1988. One decade later, Friedrich Katz published his monumental work on *The Life and Times of Pancho Villa*, a biography that brought into focus the historical significance of one of the most controversial (at times caricatured) figures of the Revolution of 1910. Katz's sensitive and insightful treatment of Villa brought into the historical theatre the vast network of social actors who supported Villa and, in turn, were shaped by his movement. Katz showed how the tension in Villa between the moral necessity of agrarian and other popular reforms and the practical imperatives of military campaigns and stable government make him emblematic of contradictions in the Mexican Revolution and in post-revolutionary society. At the January 2010 CLAH Luncheon, where Friedrich Katz received the Distinguished Service Award, he explained that his fascination with Villa stemmed from the peasant followers who swelled the División del Norte and, in both words and actions, raised demands for reforms and set the content of a revolutionary agenda.

Friedrich Katz's vision of history remains his greatest contribution to our profession. It is grounded in his commitment to democratic values, understood in the broadest sense; in his talent for comparative history, evinced in his early work on pre-Hispanic cultures and in his magisterial research on modern social revolutions and in the international dimension of his work. Katz's published histories move from analytical narratives of events and peoples to interpretive discussions of historical context and broad patterns of historical change and development. His legacy for historical craftsmanship is indelible, and his passing is mourned by innumerable colleagues, students, and friends.

-The CLAH Executive Committee and John H. Coatsworth

ANTHONY JOHN R. RUSSELL-WOOD

John Russell-Wood, Herbert Baxter Adams Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, died at his home in Maryland of melanoma on August 13, 2010. He was 70 years old and had been a member of the History faculty at Johns Hopkins University since 1971.

Russell-Wood was born in Wales and studied at Oxford, where he was a star squash player and came late to a love of history, encouraged by Charles Boxer and Hugh Trevor-Roper. He became one of his generation's most influential historians of colonial Brazil and the Portuguese world. His prize-winning first book, *Fidalgos and Philanthropists: The Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Bahia*,

1550-1755, mined underutilized archives in Brazil to create the first serious study of this key colonial institution. Twice reprinted, his pathbreaking *The Black Man in Slavery and Freedom in Colonial Brazil* was ahead of its time in exploring the lived experience of slaves, the divergent regional trajectories of slavery, and the role of black brotherhoods in Brazilian social and economic life. Russell-Wood's vision broadened to take in the global Portuguese empire. His book *A World on the Move: The Portuguese in Africa, Asia, and America, 1415-1808* (and its paperback version, *The Portuguese Empire, 1415-1808*) explored the movement of Portuguese subjects across world regions usually studied in isolation.

Russell-Wood's Hopkins webpage lists his interests as including "administrative history, history of institutions, history of art, history of technology, history of medicine and of public health, history of the family, urban history, historiography, women, race, and slavery." Amazingly, he contributed to all these fields. In some cases - as with the history of slavery in Brazil and the study of local government in empires - his work set the standard for several generations of scholars. Russell-Wood was honored on three continents, including appointments as Commander of the Order of Dom Henrique in Portugal, Officer of the Order of Rio Branco in Brazil, and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in Britain.

John Russell-Wood combined his exceptional record of scholarship with a reputation for personal integrity, generosity, and good humor. Even when serving, as he did twice, as department chair at Johns Hopkins, his office door was always open to students and colleagues. Strong Brazilian cane brandy, cachaça, was sometimes offered, and good storytelling was encouraged by example. Russell-Wood demanded hard work from his students and insisted on high standards, but he always mixed criticism with encouragement. Without fail, the formula worked; all his graduate students finished their degrees, many in record time, and all found university positions.

Though gregarious by nature, John Russell-Wood was also deeply private about the rich life he shared with his wife, children, and grandchildren. His intellectual legacy is apparent to all: he leaves a profound influence on Brazilian history and the history of the Portuguese world, and a positive mark on all those who knew him through his work.

-Lauren Benton, New York University

DAVID J. WEBER

In sorrow we share with you the news of David J. Weber's death, August 20, 2010, from complications following his three-year struggle with multiple myeloma. Characteristically, David Weber informed himself about the disease and participated fully in the medical decisions regarding its treatment; he endured the consequences of his carcinoma and the therapy with dignity and courage. He died in the company of his family; he was cremated, and his ashes remained in his beloved New Mexico.

David J. Weber, a leading scholar of history focused on the Ibero-American borderlands, Mexico, and the U.S. Southwest, held the Robert and Nancy Dedman Chair in History at Southern Methodist University. Weber was the founding director of the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies and developed the SMU History Department's doctoral program. Under David Weber's direction, the Clements Center provided a lively intellectual environment for SMU graduate students, faculty, and post-doctoral fellows. The Clements Center became one of the leading institutes in the United States for the study of the American West and the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands through its support of academic publishing, semiannual thematic conferences, and workshops that bring together national and international scholars, fellows, and students.

David J. Weber reconstituted the field of borderlands studies, thus establishing his enduring legacy for the historical profession. His brilliant mastery of the historiography, rooted in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, extended to the breadth of the continent. Within the AHA and the Conference on Latin American History, David Weber founded the CLAH Committee for Frontier and Borderlands Studies, creating a forum in which North American and international scholars have widened the conceptual framework for *borderlands* and enriched their individual research projects for over two decades. The Borderlands/Frontiers Committee will dedicate its session in the 2011 Annual Meeting to honor David Weber.

David Weber earned his B.A. at SUNY-Fredonia and his Ph.D in Latin American history at the University of New Mexico. He began his teaching and scholarly career at San Diego State University (1967-1976) and joined the SMU History Department in 1976. Over the course of his highly productive career, Weber wrote and edited over 70 scholarly articles and 27 books, demonstrating his strengths in both regional histories and ambitious narratives of comparative borderlands in both North and South America. In his own words, David Weber developed his life-long interest in the borderlands "through serendipity" and the timely influence of mentors and colleagues during his formative years in New Mexico and California, a tradition that he took to new heights in his highly productive career.

The titles for which he is best known include: *The Taos Trappers: The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1540-1846* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1971); *Foreigners in their Native Land: Historical Roots of the Mexican Americans* (University of New Mexico Press, 1973); *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846 : The American Southwest under Mexico* (University of New Mexico Press, 1982); *Myth and History of the Hispanic Southwest: Essays* (University of New Mexico Press, 1988); *The Spanish Frontier in North America* (Yale University Press, 1992); *Bárbaros : Spaniards and their Savages in the Age of Enlightenment* (Yale University Press, 2005).

His books individually have won numerous prizes, including the AHA 2006 award for *Bárbaros*, as "the best publication in the history of Spain, Portugal or Latin America." David Weber received the highest honors bestowed by Spain, as a member of the Real Orden de Isabel la Católica in 2002, and by Mexico, with his reception into the Order of the Aztec Eagle and his election to the Mexican Academy of History in 2005. In the United States Weber held fellowships from the Huntington Library, American Philosophical Society, National Endowment for the Humanities, American Council of Learned Societies, the Stanford Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and the Lamar Center at Yale University; in 2007, he was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

David Weber's passing is mourned by scores of colleagues, former students, and friends who remember his unstinting generosity and honor his outstanding contributions to creative scholarship and to the highest ethical standards of our profession.

-Cynthia Radding, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Nancy Appelbaum
William Acree
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John D. French
Barbara Weinstein

LEWIS B. HANKE AWARDS

Brooke Larson
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MEXICO HISTORY PRIZE

Christopher Boyer
Catherine Nolan-Ferrer
Peter Stern
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