



## CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

SPRING 2013 NEWSLETTER  
Volume 49, Number 1

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## 2013 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

### General Committee

*Executive Committee:*

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

*Elected Members:*

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

*Ex-Officio Members:*

*HAHR* Editors:  
John D. French  
Jocelyn Olcott  
Peter Sigal  
*The Americas* Editor:  
Eric Zolov  
H-Latam Editors:  
Michael Innis-Jiménez  
Dennis Hidalgo  
Fritz Schwaller

### Standing Committees

*2014 Program Committee:*

Seth Garfield, Chair  
Tanalís Padilla  
Ann Twinam

*Nominating Committee:*

Erick Langer, Chair  
Lyman Johnson  
Judy Bieber

### Regional/Topical Committees

*Andean Studies:*

Miguel LaSerna, Chair  
Heidi Scott, Secretary

*Borderlands/Frontiers:*

Eric Schantz, Chair  
Robin Debry, Secretary

*Brazilian Studies:*

Seth Garfield, Chair  
Martha Santos, Secretary

*Caribbean Studies:*

Anne Macpherson, Chair  
Kennetta Hammond-Perry, Secretary

*Central American Studies:*

Richard Grossman, Chair  
Heather Abdelnur, Secretary

*Chile-Río de la Plata Studies:*

Rebekah Pite, Chair  
Camilo Trumper, Secretary

*Colonial Studies:*

Yanna Yannakakis, Chair  
Alejandro Cañeque, Secretary

*Gran Colombia Studies:*

Abel Ricardo Lopez, Chair  
Rob Karl, Secretary

*Mexican Studies:*

Matt O'Hara, Chair  
David Tavárez, Secretary

*Teaching and Teaching Materials:*

Brenda Elsey, Chair  
Jessica Stites-Mor, Secretary

## I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JANE LANDERS

I am pleased to have this opportunity to extend my warm greetings to all of you as I assume the Presidency of the Conference on Latin American History. It is an honor to serve this distinguished organization and I am keenly aware that I am following a long line of excellent presidents whose hard work I will do my best to advance. In particular, I would like to thank CLAH past presidents Cynthia Radding and Mary Kay Vaughan for their encouragement and example, and Jerry Dávila, our former Executive Secretary and current Vice-President and President Elect, whose steady support and always sensitive advice over the past years have helped me prepare for this charge. It is our good fortune as an organization to benefit from the ability and historical memory Jerry brings to CLAH.



We are also incredibly fortunate to have Jürgen Buchenau, ably assisted by our Program Assistant and Annual Meeting Director, Audrey Fals Henderson, directing the CLAH Secretariat from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte for the next four years. Not only does this team provide us with needed continuity and stability, but Jürgen's organizational experience and financial management skills will be critical to our pursuit of economic stability as we embark on a series of fund-raising efforts designed by the General Committee in 2012.

As explained in previous newsletters and meetings, while our membership continues to grow, so has our outlay for CLAH prizes. We are committed to building CLAH's capital reserve fund to be able to sustain our organization for two years, independent of annual dues income, should it ever become necessary, and further to fully funding our CLAH awards. To achieve these goals, CLAH has created a new Stewardship Committee that Barbara Tenenbaum has graciously agreed to chair, and to which I have offered my full support. Our work has already been advanced by a generous bequest from the estate of our honored colleague, Paul Vanderwood and, in recognition of this gift, CLAH has renamed the named our Conference Prize the Paul Vanderwood Prize. We hope that the efforts of Barbara and her committee will further build our endowment reserves and strengthen CLAH's financial position.

Another of my goals as president of CLAH is to continue to bring new members into the organization and into its committee structure. CLAH membership is an important means of professional advancement as well as a vehicle for scholarly engagement and collaboration and I encourage you all to share this message with graduate students and young colleagues who may not now be members, but should be. In increasing our active membership, we all help advance the field of Latin American history.

We thank all of you who have already renewed your memberships for 2013 and invite those of you who have not yet renewed to visit the CLAH site to pay by credit card, or to download the renewal form to send with a check. Since CLAH does not charge a

registration fee for our annual meetings, these dues are our principal source of income. We are always grateful, as well, for the generous donations members make to support our endowment and prizes.

Our members have proposed a number of strong panels for CLAH's January meeting in Washington, DC and I anticipate that we will have another great conference ahead. At each of the past annual meetings the number of CLAH sessions, both stand-alone and those cross-listed as AHA sessions, has grown. This recognizes the strength and broad interest of CLAH's programming and speaks to the engagement of our members in exciting inter-disciplinary and international scholarship. I am pleased to see that CLAH's collaboration with the American Historical Association is flourishing. As joint programming increases, a number of our members are also involved in AHA committees and initiatives that will further enhance our organizational engagement. Past-President Cynthia Radding continues to collaborate with the AHA to fund a prize honoring our distinguished colleague Friedrich Katz and I and others have served on prize committees such as the Rawley Prize that helps recognize the importance of Latin America in Atlantic World history. I am also a coordinator for the AHA's Committee on International Historical Activities' special panel on Slavery and Emancipation for the 22nd congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, to be held in Jinan, China, in 2015, and will make sure the Latin Americanist strength in this area is represented on that program. So once again, let me reiterate my commitment to CLAH and my gratitude for your support in helping our organization grow even stronger. I welcome your engagement, your ideas, and your energy in this effort.

With all best wishes,

Jane Landers, President 2013-2015

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## II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

I am delighted to report that the first year of our second term of hosting CLAH at UNC Charlotte has gone very well, and that the transition of the Secretariat is now complete.

I would like to thank two individuals in particular in new roles within the CLAH. After three years of diligent service to the CLAH as our graduate student assistant, Audrey Fals Henderson is receiving her M.A. in Latin American Studies this spring. It is fair to say that 90% of the success of the Secretariat rests with the performance of the graduate student assistant, who does everything from keeping member files and financial records to publishing the bi-annual newsletter. As we congratulate Audrey on her master's degree, we also congratulate her on a truly masterful

performance as the graduate student assistant. We are very fortunate to retain her help as the Annual Meeting Director. In addition, Jerry Dávila, the past Executive Director, is our new



President-Elect. Jerry has provided invaluable help in my first year on the job, and I know I will have many more questions for him in future years.

In reflecting on this first year, I appreciate the help of the officers of CLAH, particularly past Presidents Cynthia Radding and Mary Kay Vaughan, and new CLAH President Jane Landers, as well as all those CLAH members who have given their time to the organization by agreeing to serve on standing, regional/thematic, or prize committees. I also recognize the support that UNC Charlotte continues to provide to us as host to the CLAH Secretariat. Along with the financial support from the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Nancy Gutierrez, we can count on the support of two new Latin Americanist colleagues in the departments of Africana Studies and History: Oscar de la Torre and Erika Edwards. Oscar, Erika, and I are committed to building on the strong tradition in Latin American history built by Lyman Johnson, Jerry Dávila, and Tom Rogers.

Below please consult the report on the CLAH's income and expenses for FY 2012 (November 1, 2011- October 31, 2012), as well as the budget for FY 2013 approved by the General Committee in New Orleans on January 3. As a result of a recent dues increase and our record-breaking meeting in New Orleans, we are currently well on our way toward our goal of having a \$100,000 cash reserve, the amount necessary to fund two years of CLAH operations in case of an emergency. Actually, based on current expenses, the amount would be slightly higher (about \$112,000), so we are determined to continue our drive toward financial security.

CLAH FY 2012 (11/1/11-10/31/12) INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Income			Expenses		
Luncheon Tickets		2,840	Prize Payments		18,250
Dues - Emeritus		1,574	Cocktail, 2012		3,662
Dues - Institutional		360	Luncheon, 2012		3,942
Dues - Lifetime		2,800	Program Printing		2,799
Dues - Professional		17,247	Travel 2012 Meeting		2,625
Dues - Student		2,033			
Endowment			UNC Charlotte		
Dividends		2,723	Subvention		7,000
Endowment Draw		13,596	Accounting/Tax Prep		2,300
Miscellaneous		216	Bank Charges		1,710
Gifts:			Newsletter Mailing		668
	Melville	110	Miscellaneous Expenses		271
	Cabrera	130	Office		68
	Vanderwood	6,979	Postage		104
	Dean	425	Endowment Deposit		9,197
	Hanke	110	Web Services		2,230
	Mexico	575	CLAH Transition		2,063
	Scobie	330	Journal Payments:		
		8,664			
Journals - Income:	Americas	1,752		Americas	1,417
	HAHR	3,141		HAHR	2,379
	JLAS	1,240		JLAS	1,102
	LBR	180		LBR	165
Total Journals Income		6,312	Total Journals Payments		5,063
<b>Total Income:</b>		<b>58,581</b>	<b>Total Expenses:</b>		<b>61,536</b>

**FY 2013 PROPOSED BUDGET**

<b>Projected Income</b>		<b>Projected Expenses</b>	
Dues:	21,000	Prize Payments	18,500
Journals, Income:	6,500	CLAH Luncheon 2013	6,200
Dividends:	6,700	CLAH Cocktail Party 2013	4,000
Endowment:	14,640	Travel 2013 CLAH Meeting	2,500
Gifts:	2,000		
Misc.:	1,000	AHA Program Printing	2,900
Luncheon:	4,000	CLAH Mailings	100
		Program Printing	400
		Postage	100
		Journal Payments	6,000
		Office Supplies	500
		Accounting/Tax Prep	2,500
		Bank Charges	1,800
		UNCC Subvention	7,000
		Building of Cash Reserve	3,340
<b>Projected Income</b>	<b>\$55,840</b>	<b>Projected Expenses</b>	<b>\$55,840</b>

The performance of the CLAH endowment has improved with that of the stock market, and is currently generating significant income in support of prizes and awards (based on a 4% annual draw). Barring an economic collapse, endowment support for CLAH prizes, based on a 3-year rolling average, will be approximately \$15,000 next year, with the balance of funding coming from the CLAH's annual membership revenue and gifts. We welcome this development but caution that the current projections are based in part on the current, high valuations in the stock market. Another recession would once again reduce the amount of endowment funding available to the CLAH.

<b>ENDOWMENT:</b>					
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>MMA</b>	<b>MANAGED</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>4%</b>
2007	\$73,873	\$349,868	\$423,742		
2008	\$69,873	\$281,395	\$351,268	\$377,221	\$15,088
2009	\$69,998	\$277,276	\$347,274	\$374,094	\$14,963
2010	\$75,696	\$285,728	\$361,424	\$353,332	\$14,133
2011	\$80,798	\$266,230	\$347,028	\$349,044	\$13,961
2012	\$89,995	\$299,530	\$389,028	\$365,992	\$14,640

We have set the goal of funding all of our awards and prizes via the endowment draw—a goal achievable only with the help of additional fundraising. To that end, the CLAH General Committee established a new Stewardship Committee under the leadership of Barbara Tenenbaum.

All CLAH members can help us achieve our financial goals in several ways:

1) Paying annual dues. Member dues are vital to the financial health of the CLAH, as they are by far the largest source of income for the organization and crucial for the current operation of the CLAH, including the annual meeting. Members can renew online ([http://clah.h-net.org/?page\\_id=36](http://clah.h-net.org/?page_id=36)) or via check.

2) Life memberships. We continue to encourage life memberships, which cost the equivalent of 14 years of annual professional dues. If you wish to divide the \$700 payment into several installments, please contact the Secretariat.

3) Giving. The CLAH has always benefited from the generosity of its members, and in FY 2012 received \$8,864 in gifts, including a large bequest from the estate of the late Paul Vanderwood. After dues and the endowment draw, gifts are our most important source of revenue, and they are particularly significant in building for the future, as all gifts received support the CLAH endowment.

I wish all CLAH members (at least those currently residing in the northern hemisphere) a happy and productive summer!

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### III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Minutes CLAH General Committee Meeting January 3, 2013 New Orleans, LA

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

The meeting was called to order at 5:43 pm by President Cynthia Radding

Members Present: Vice President Jane Landers, Past President Mary Kay Vaughan, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau; Elected Members Ben Vinson, Bianca Premo, and Sarah Chambers; John French, Jocelyn Olcott, and Pete Sigal (*HAHR* Editors); Michael Innis-Jiménez (*H-Latam* Editor).

Members Absent: Jane Mangan, Elected Member; Eric Zolov (*The Americas* Editor).

Also in attendance: Nichole Sanders (2013 Program Committee Chair); Barbara Ganson, Joshua Rosenfeld, Uri Rosenheck, Erika Edwards, Jeff Lesser, Thomas Rogers, Barbara Tenenbaum, and Audrey Fals Henderson.

#### 2. Approval of minutes from 2012 meeting in Chicago

Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau presented the minutes from the 2012 General Committee meeting in Chicago to the General Committee. These minutes had been prepared by former Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila and published in draft form in the Spring 2012 Newsletter.

General Committee members asked for the the following corrections:

Barbara Tenenbaum (not Tennenbaum)

Ricardo Abel López was elected secretary of Gran Colombia committee (Western Washington University) not Yanna Yannakakis

The revised minutes were unanimously approved.

### 3. Approval of Election Results

The results of balloting by CLAH members for a new Vice President, two new members of the General Committee and secretaries of the Regional and Thematic Committees were presented to the General Committee and unanimously approved. In addition, members of standing and prize committees for 2012 were presented and unanimously approved. The approved members-elect and committee members are:

Vice President and President Elect: Jerry Dávila

General Committee: Nancy Appelbaum and Aldo Lauria-Santiago

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

Andean Studies Committee: Heidi Scott, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Robin Derby, University of California-Los Angeles

Brazilian Studies Committee: Martha Santos, University of Akron

Caribbean Studies Committee: Marisa Fuentes, Rutgers University

Central American Studies Committee: Heather Abdelnur, Augusta State University

Colonial Studies Committee: Alejandro Cañeque, University of Maryland at College Park

Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Camilo Trumper, University of Buffalo

Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Rob Karl, Princeton University

Mexican Studies Committee: David Tavárez, Vassar College

Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Jessica Stites, University of British Columbia-Okanagan

b) The General Committee also unanimously approved the following appointments to CLAH standing and prize committees:

#### **CLAH Standing Committees (2013)**

Nominating Committee: Erick Langer (chair), Lyman Johnson, Judy Bieber

Program Committee: Seth Garfield (chair); Tanalís Padilla, Ann Twinam

#### **CLAH Prize Committees (2013)**

Distinguished Service Award: Barbara Weinstein (chair), John Tutino, Rebecca Scott

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award: Frank Guridy (chair), Pamela Voekel, Paulina Alberto

James R. Scobie Awards: Barbara Ganson (chair), Robert C. Schwaller, Sean McEnroe

Lydia Cabrera Awards: Lillian Guerra (chair), David Wheat, Michele Reid-Vázquez

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Asunción Lavrín (chair), Kris Lane, Alejandro de la Fuente

Mexican History Book Prize: Rick López (chair, Ethelia Ruiz Medrano, María Elena Martínez

Elinor Melville Prize: Myrna Santiago (chair), Emily Wakild, Mark Carey



Tibesar Prize: Kristin Huffine (chair), Mark Christensen, Alcira Dueñas  
James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize: Sherry Johnson (chair), Amy Chazkel,  
Michelle McKinley  
Vanderwood Prize: David Carey (chair), Linda Curcio-Nagy, Mark Alan Healey  
Warren Dean Prize: Daryle Williams (chair), Brodwyn Fischer, Bryan McCann  
Howard Francis Cline Prize: Cecilia Méndez (chair), Seth Garfield, Gabriela Ramos

#### **4. Report from Program Committee**

Program Committee Chair Nichole Sanders reported on behalf of the committee. The committee sent forward to the AHA 83 panel proposals (not counting the Regional and Thematic Studies Committees), which is an all-time record. The AHA accepted 33 of these proposals for co-sponsorship and accommodated the remainder as CLAH-only sessions. The committee expressed its gratitude to Audrey Henderson and former Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila for their help with logistics. There were a few questions from the membership as regards the process of informing members of panels rejected by the AHA that these panels will still be considered as CLAH-only panels. The Committee already sends out clear instructions and will continue to emphasize to members of panels not accepted by the AHA in April that they should await the decision from CLAH, which comes during the summer once the AHA has considered our space request.

#### **5. Report on the Secretariat**

Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau reported on the transition of the CLAH Secretariat in July 2012. The CLAH Secretariat remains at UNC Charlotte for a second term of five years. The transition has been a very good one; in part due to the excellent job done by former Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila to routinize CLAH operations and to train his successor; and in part to Audrey Fals Henderson continuing on as CLAH graduate assistant for a third year. Henderson now also serves as Annual Meeting Director, reporting to the Executive Secretary, lending her considerable expertise to help organize an ever larger and complex event.

#### **6. Review of Executive Secretary's 2012 Annual Report, discussion and vote on Proposed FY 2013 Budget**

The General Committee reviewed CLAH operating finances for FY 2012 and the CLAH endowment. Buchenau noted that thanks to an increasing number of members, the organization is getting close to its goal of establishing a cash reserve sufficient to finance two years of operations (or approximately \$100,000).

Buchenau also remarked that he is in the process of revising the reporting format so that the endowment drawdown and deposits appear separately from the actual operations-related income and expenses. The Secretariat will once again send a renewal notice by printed mail to members who are not current as of March 2013, in addition to the practice of electronic communication.

Barbara Tenenbaum suggested that CLAH cull the list of Life Members as some of those on the list are no longer with us.

A discussion ensued about ways to save on the bank charges and encourage members to pay by check. Buchenau will look into ways to recouping some of the bank charges, keeping in mind that CLAH does not wish to discourage membership payments and donations.

The proposed budget for FY 2013 was presented to the General Committee and unanimously approved.

## **7. Old Business**

### **a. Report on discussions of proposal for funding AHA Prize**

President Cynthia Radding summarized the committee's previous discussion about an AHA Prize in Latin American History. While such a prize would compete with the organization's Bolton-Johnson Prize, it would also complement the existing AHA prizes, which include prizes for the best books in African and Asian History. Over the past year, James Grossman of the AHA approached President Radding with the initiative of funding and endowing a prize in the name of Friedrich Katz. Grossman asked Radding whether CLAH would participate in the fundraising, and Radding consulted with Vice President Jane Landers, Executive Secretary Jerry Dávila, and Past President Mary Kay Vaughan. Based on this consultation, the AHA will do the fundraising so that CLAH can devote its energies to building our endowment. The AHA formed a fundraising committee that includes Radding, and half of the necessary endowment is already in place. Once the committee has reached its goal, the prize winner will be chosen annually by an AHA Prize Committee with a CLAH representative. Unlike the Bolton-Johnson, this prize will be open to works published in other languages, which will make it unique.

## **8. New Business**

### **a. Discussion of CLAH Endowment-building objectives**

The committee discussed the long-standing objective to build the endowment to the point where the annual 4% drawdown can pay all prizes. Currently, some of CLAH's income from dues and dividends is used to pay for the prizes.

Barbara Tenenbaum suggested a stewardship committee of senior historians, which she is willing to chair. Paul Vanderwood left the CLAH money in his will, and the committee will use this example to suggest to senior historians to put CLAH into their will or to contribute to the endowment. A lively discussion ensued that produced excellent suggestions, including the creation of a brochure to be sent to life members listing ways they can help CLAH. Buchenau moved the creation of a Stewardship Committee as suggested by Tenenbaum, and the motion carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 7:16.

## IV. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

### BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE

On Friday, January 4, 2013, the Brazilian Studies Committee convened its panel entitled “What Ever Happened to the Big Ideas?: Brazil’s Twentieth-Century Social Science Paradigms in Twenty-First-Century Perspective.” Chaired by Brodwyn Fischer, the panel featured papers by Hal Langfur, Thomas Rogers, and Barbara Weinstein.

In “Frontier/Fronteira: New Understandings of Brazil’s Internal Consolidation,” Hal Langfur argued that although twentieth-century historiography largely dismissed the frontier as a useful paradigm to analyze Brazil’s distinct historical development, a new generation of Brazilian(ist) scholars has begun to appreciate (and apply) the concept to explain processes of internal colonization, social conflict, and indigenous displacement. Langfur noted that twentieth-century historians of colonial Brazil were likelier to focus on the bandeirantes and the sertão, but eschewed the term “frontier” due to its association with a Turnerian model of smallholder democracy, as well its conventional understanding in Portuguese as a border between two nations. Yet as Langfur pointed out, recent scholarship on seventeenth-century Brazil has shown that the term *fronteira* was used (and should also be understood) in a colonial context to denote a place far more contingent and geographically unstable. In this vein, he suggests, twentieth-first-century scholarship, with its attentiveness to the conflict, instability and violence intrinsic to a frontier, promises important new directions in Brazilian historiography.

In “An Abundance of Riches: Discourses on the (Natural) Greatness of Brazil,” Thomas Rogers explored the longstanding trope of Brazil as a land of plenty. Rogers argued that although the theme of Brazilian bounty has inspired colonial chroniclers, statesmen, intellectuals, and artists, the nation’s territorial size has long been a source of both great pride and anxiety for policymakers. Rogers’ presentation focused on various such tensions over the course of Brazilian history. These included disputes over whether agriculture or industry would best serve as the basis for the nation’s economic development; or friction between geopolitical theorists positing territorial expansion and resource extraction as the antidote to underdevelopment and environmental thinkers who decried the effects of land degradation. Rogers concluded by noting that the trope of natural greatness, while resting on a certain truth, is inherently problematic for explaining Brazil’s historical evolution. In “The More Things Change: Conservative Modernization as an Explanation for Inequality in Twentieth-Century Brazil,” Barbara Weinstein traced the scholarly application and appeal of the notion of conservative modernization to explain Brazilian historical development. Tracing the roots of the concept in Brazilianist scholarship to various sources—comparative assessment with U.S. and Western European history; historical deviations from Marxist teleologies; and sociological models linking the origins of fascism to an alliance between the bourgeoisie and the landowning aristocracy—she examined how prominent historians of Brazil, of varied political persuasions and intellectual interests-- have availed themselves of the idea of conservative modernization. Without denying the term’s utility, in particular to understand enduring social inequalities amidst

dramatic change, Weinstein also cautioned against its overuse. Namely, she argued, the uncritical ascription of the idea of conservative modernization to impugn Brazil's historical development risks consecrating normative and teleological notions whose ideological foundations and comparative bases are inherently problematic, if not specious. Instead, Weinstein prodded listeners to consider the course of Brazilian history in a different light. First, she suggested that historians focus on the importance (or absence) of rupture—rather than the long-term accumulation of tradition—to explain the distinct trajectories of national histories. Moreover, underscoring the democratic advances and diminution of social inequalities in Brazil over recent decades, she questioned historians' ongoing proclivity to impute unquestioningly the model of conservative modernization to analyze the nation's historical development.

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

Seth Garfield, Secretary, Brazilian Studies Committee

### **CARIBBEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE**

Chair, Anne McPherson

Secretary, Kennetta Hammond Perry

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

In terms of a review of Scarano's text, Christopher Schmidt-Norwara noted that in addition to providing useful survey for undergraduate Caribbean history courses, the book also offers a means to reengage some of the key historiographical debates about slavery and abolition in the Caribbean prompted by Eric Williams' *Capitalism and Slavery*. In assessing some of the strengths of Scarano's text, Melanie Newton emphasized the ways in which the text gestured towards destabilizing the mythical narrative of "aboriginal absence" by engaging archaeology to demystify the notion that the pre-Columbian era is prehistory. Audience members Sasha Turner, Eric Duke and Lara Putnam added to this rich conversation by posing key questions about the various historical geographies of the Caribbean and the problem of imagining Caribbean histories across various spatial, temporal, cultural, linguistic, ethnic, imperial and national divides. The meeting adjourned at 7pm.

## **COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE**

Report of the Colonial Studies Committee, CLAH 2013, New Orleans

Chair, Jane Mangan  
Secretary, Yanna Yannakakis

Jane Mangan, Chair, convened the Colonial Studies Committee at 7:00 pm on Friday, January 4 at the Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans. She introduced the panel theme “New Branches on the Family Tree: Tales of Kith and Kin in Colonial Spanish America” by pointing to a return to family history in both colonial and modern Latin American history with reference to important recent work. Three presenters were originally scheduled to give papers, but due to a family emergency, Susan Kellogg, University of Houston could not make it. The two remaining presenters, Ida Altma, University of Florida and Juliana Barr, also of the University of Florida, and the panel’s discussant, Matthew Restall of Pennsylvania State University engaged a dedicated audience with fascinating papers and comments, which culminated in a lively discussion.

Ida Altman, University of Florida, in her paper “Kinship and Family in the Creation of the Spanish Caribbean” analyzed the making of interethnic kinship networks that integrated societies and economies in the three big islands of the Caribbean -- Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and Cuba – during the sixteenth century. She traced the families and fortunes of Spanish men at two levels of Caribbean society, that of the entrepreneurial and official elite, who in many cases eventually left the islands, and that of more ordinary Spaniards who elected to stay. In both cases, Spanish men often pursued marital alliances with indigenous or mestiza women that allowed them to expand their economic opportunities. The mestizo children of the powerful often figured into the marital strategies of the middling stratum, thereby integrating local society and building regional networks.

Juliana Barr, University of Florida, in her paper “The Virgin and the Lineage: Native Interpretations of Christian Iconography in the 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Far Northern Provinces” juxtaposed the syncretism of Catholic-native practices and symbolism in Mesoamerica with the “borderlands” that now make up the Southwest United States. She asked how native people might have interpreted Christian iconography, such as the Virgin Mary, in contested regions that remained on war footing for the colonial period and in which Christian evangelization was spotty at best. She argued that given the extreme violence of Spanish slave raiding and treasure hunting, the religious icons that accompanied Spanish conquistadors took on ambivalent meanings for native people, associated with the power to kill, destroy, and protect.

In his comments, Matthew Restall noted that both papers were set at the margins of Spanish colonial society, and as such, illuminated much about areas we know relatively little about, while at the same time, bringing into relief important aspects of social life in colonial centers. From Ida Altman’s paper, he drew out the importance of family networks rather than institutions as social scaffolding in imperial peripheries, and the contention that Cuba remained important in the Spanish empire throughout the colonial period despite its marginal place in the historiography. He lifted up the important question that Juliana Barr raised concerning how people saw and interpreted objects, and how those interpretations

shaped social life and cross-cultural relations. He also noted that Barr's paper was more about conquest than religious belief.

Discussion began with the theme of syncretism raised by Barr's paper, with particular focus on methodology. Audience members debated the ways in which historians can piece together complex cultural processes, exchanges, and transformations with recourse to the kinds of sources available for the colonial period, particularly in the region of the U.S. southwest where native produced sources are scarce. This opened up a rich discussion concerning the different trajectories that Barr's research could take.

Another central theme of discussion emerged around Altman's insights into inter-ethnic marriages in the making of Caribbean society. Some audience members asked about how native people might have understood marriage and kinship in the colonial context. Altman pointed to the dearth of sources that would allow us insight into the native perspective, but emphasized the notion that these marriages served as economic, social, and political alliances, and as *mestizaje* persisted, a regional network of inter-ethnic and mixed race *vecinos* emerged. The meeting adjourned at 8:30 pm.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE

Central American Studies Committee Meeting Report, 4 January, 2013, Chicago

Chair: Catherine Nolan-Ferrell

Secretary: Richard Grossman

The 2013 meeting of the Central American Studies Committee in New Orleans was a roundtable discussion on "Archives and Historical Memories: Research in Central America". This allowed the five distinguished panelists to each discuss some of the problems of doing historical research in Central America. The panel's organizer, Catherine Nolan-Ferrell (University of Texas at San Antonio), started the discussion. She described her research experiences in Guatemala and noted the difficulties in accessing archival materials, both in the national archives (*Archivo General de CentroAmerica*) as well as even discovering if local archives exist. Professor Nolan-Ferrell also raised the issue of rising costs and fees at the central archives which will make it even more difficult to access in the future for both foreign researchers and especially Guatemalan citizens.

Christopher Lutz (*Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamerica*) then noted that he had been working in Guatemala since the 1970s and was able to give a number of examples of the difficulties in doing research there. One important factor he raised was the "shocking" amounts of historic documents that have been looted and taken to other countries.

Kirsten Weld (Harvard University) then discussed her work with the recently uncovered police archives in Guatemala (*Archivo Historico de la Policia Nacional*). For years the Guatemalan government had denied these even existed. In 2005 a human rights group uncovered 80 million pages of police files. International support came in to help establish this new archive. Professor Weld noted this was both good and bad. It is important that the police files are now being preserved but the central and other archives are seriously

underfunded.

Julie Gibbings (University of Manitoba) described the other end of doing research in Guatemala, using local archives. When she arrived in Copan in 2005 she was told that there were no local archives. After some investigation she found a large pile of documents dating from the 1850s onward thrown on the floor in the lunchroom of a municipal building. Using her limited research funding she started a project to preserve these documents and create a local archive.

Cory Schott (University of Arizona) was the only of the panelists to do research outside of Guatemala. He discussed his work in Nicaragua, which has even less archival materials since the central archive was destroyed in an earthquake in 1931. Still material does exist but it must be hunted out.

All the panelists described the serious lack of an “archives culture” in Central America. Over the years documents have been destroyed or ignored and just left to rot. Part of the problem is cultural, part is political, and part is lack of resources. This led back to a discussion of the central Guatemalan archives recent raise in its fees. While this was caused by financial difficulties, the fear is the archives will be even less accessible and will do an even worse job in preserving the documents that do exist.

Following the panel there was a lively discussion involving the audience. There were about 30 people in attendance and most commented on both their own experiences and what the panelists had raised. There were several suggestions on how we might be able to help the Central Americans in keeping their archives open and well maintained but no conclusion was reached.

Richard Grossman (Northeastern Illinois University) the secretary, and incoming chair, also noted that the Central American Studies Committee was not very well organized, that we did not even have a functioning email list of members, and thus could not easily respond if we decided on some plan of action to help the archives. Heather Abdelnur (Augusta State University), the incoming secretary, said she would attempt to develop a functioning email list.

Members wishing to join the email list should contact Professor Abdelnur at [abdelnur@aug.edu](mailto:abdelnur@aug.edu).

### **GRAN COLOMBIA STUDIES COMMITTEE**

Conference of Latin American History, Gran Colombia Studies Committee Meeting Report, January 2013, New Orleans

Chair: Joshua M. Rosenthal, Western Connecticut State University  
Secretary: A. Ricardo López, Western Washington University

The Gran Colombia Studies Committee met in New Orleans as a part of the Conference of Latin American History (CLAH). The president of the Committee, Joshua M. Rosenthal, organized a session titled “New Works on Gran Colombia during the Long 19<sup>th</sup> Century.”

Along with two sessions proposed for the CLAH meeting in 2014 in Washington D.C , we are hoping these panels will consolidate a historiographical intervention in some of the major narratives about the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Likewise, we are hoping we can secure financial support to organize a conference that will amplify the conversation begun by these panels, as several scholars across the world are providing new interpretations of the history of Colombia.

For the meeting in New Orleans, Joshua Rosenthal provided some opening remarks about the overall idea for the panel. Particularlry, he insisted on the need to include works beyond what is today Colombia as the title committee suggests—Gran Colombia studies. He also introduced the participants of the panel—Ernie Capello, Sharika Crawford, Ricardo Kerguelén Méndez, Sue Taylor, and Mary Roldán.

Sue Taylor (Central New Mexico Community College) presented a paper titled “Negotiating Freedom: Slavery in Venezuela, Independence through Emancipation” Taylor argued that the period from the onset of the independence movement through the abolition of slavery was one of chaos and upheaval for all segments of the Venezuelan population, but especially for slaves and free blacks. By examining legal cases from the independence period she demonstrated how the concerns of slaves and free blacks remained similar to those of the late colonial period. Freedom, Taylor argued, was the ultimate goal for slaves and they were willing to use any available argument in order to achieve that goal, often presenting multiple and conflicting justifications for their claims. Similarly, she argued that owners who appeared in the legal cases were interested in preventing their slaves from gaining freedom through the courts.

Ricardo Kerguelén Méndez (Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia) presented “Taxation and State-Building: Evidence from the Colombian States of Antioquia and Cauca (1850-1899).” In this paper, Kerguelén argued that, during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the internal configuration of the national territory of Colombia and particularly the degree of self-government of its subnational units radically changed. In the beginning of this period, the trend in vogue was to transfer state authority and competencies to the subnational units. Kerguelén demonstrated that during most of this period, Colombia’s nine subnational units were highly self-governing entities that implemented disparate states-building projects. By drawing on the cases of Antioquia and Cauca, the author demonstrated how the institutions of the state as well as electoral practices and taxation systems varied greatly. Overall, their capacity to extract revenues from their population was also dissimilar, with a few states, Antioquia among them, outranking the rest. As a result, Kerguelén concluded that during the 19<sup>th</sup> century Antioquia outperformed Cauca in economic development and growth.

Ernie Capello (Macalester College) presented “The Second French Geodesic Mission to Ecuador and Commemorative Visual Culture.” In this paper, Capello discussed the visit that a cohort of French military cartographers made to Ecuador between 1901 and 1906 as part of the country’s second great geodesic survey. The original, and more famous, eighteenth-century expedition incorporated renowned figures such as Charles Marie de La Condamine, Jorge Juan, and Antonio de Ulloa, whose measurements of the equatorial meridian helped answer a dispute about the shape of the Earth. The second mission revisited the measurements of its predecessor using modern heliotropic technology while



encouraging geographic, anthropological, historical, and military cooperation between the two countries. By looking at understudied archival sources at the Institut Geographique National in Paris and scattered between juridical, military, and private archives in Ecuador, he demonstrated that the mission also inaugurated a new visual culture of commemoration that continues to mark Ecuadorian nationalist iconography and equatorial tourist sites. His study analyzed this process, emphasizing ties between methods of geodesic triangulation and the resulting pyramidal iconography. He presented some examples of commemorative structures as well as ephemera amateur ethnographic photography, to demonstrate the role of this mission shaping 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Andean landscape painting.

Sharika Crawford (U.S. Naval Academy) presented “Memories of Panama: Secessionist Fears and Colombian Nation-Building on the Caribbean Islands of San Andres and Providencia.” Crawford argued that scholarship on Panama’s secession from Colombia and its larger impact has tended to focus on the role of the United States, namely its naval, economic, and political power, in supporting the separation and leading to the creation of the Panama Canal in 1914. In contrast, she focused on the secession’s impact on Colombian imaginings of itself as a nation. In her paper, she explored how Panamanian independence influenced the Colombian state’s policies on nation-building and territorial consolidation through the case of San Andrés and Providencia Islands. She argued that the 1903 Panamanian secession lingered in the collective memory and public discourse of Colombian authorities whom viewed islander agitation and mobilization against nation-building efforts as reminiscent of Panamanian secessionists.

#### Comments:

Joshua Rosenthal read Mary Roldán’s comments since she was unable to attend the conference. After a detailed description of some of the arguments put forward by the papers, Mary Roldán, (Hunter College, City University of New York) elaborated specific arguments for each presentation. Roldán argued that Taylor’s paper suggested a number of important conclusions. Post-Independence courts, Roldán stated, followed the pattern set by their colonial predecessors: while statutes mattered in making judicial decisions, these were often balanced by considerations of the strength and status of those presenting testimony on behalf of litigants and the likely impact of particular decisions on society as a whole. Likewise, Roldán contended that expediency was a central feature that motivated both the colonial Spanish and post-Independence republican courts in their treatment of cases of emancipation and property confiscation. Roldán thus concluded that both colonial and republican “subalterns” appropriated official institutions and the law to challenge oppression and defend their interests regardless of who was in power. Thus, Roldan asked Taylor if one could then argue that the cases she examines in this paper would suggest that the outcome, struggles, negotiations, and arguments given to support one or another position vis a vis a slave’s right to freedom after 1821 shifted in significant ways less because of the particular circumstances of each slave case than in relation to what might have been going on in Venezuela at specific historical moment in which the case was decided.

Roldán moved to discuss Kerguelen's paper. Given that his research is in the early stages, Roldán argued that, although his main thesis is persuasive, the evidence and argumentation for what the "internal" factors or political arrangements that enabled the region's leaders to establish a more effective administration in Antioquia than in Cauca were not very developed. Roldán suggested some specific questions for future research on this topic. Given that lands were not particularly valuable before the development of coffee cultivation for export, Roldán asked if most of the expropriations of property and forcible taxes levied in the 1860s in Antioquia levied on the liquid wealth of merchants and gold miners or the fixed property of landowners. Was there, Roldán inquired, a prevailing sense that if land was taxed, agricultural production will be affected, thereby slowing the region's economic growth? And for the Cauca's case she asked: Was there a correlation between the interests of those in regional power who determined fiscal policy and the composition of the sectors of society likeliest to be most affected by something like a land tax? How might (or did) the levy of an alcohol excise tax and its collection vary depending on fears of violent mobilizations by recently emancipated Blacks or by the ethnic composition and consumption patterns of particular municipalities?

Roldán then elaborated on the historiographical importance of Ernesto Capello's paper. She argued that Capello presented a very compelling argument about the struggles over scientific knowledge, visual culture, mapping, and landscape. Of particular importance, Capello demonstrated how different groups played a central role in the legitimacy and state projection in Ecuador by appropriating the Second French Geodesic Mission to Ecuador in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century visual legacy. Among the more interesting elements explored in this paper, Roldán observed, was the perception on the part of locals that the geodesic mission's surveys were not simply intended to advance scientific knowledge but also to serve as instruments in future land expropriations. The paper thus makes a compelling argument that this mission of knowledge was not just a project for elite intellectuals but was shaped by different social actors.

Roldán then argued that the focus of Crawford's paper is particularly welcome as both Panama and the contested Islands of San Andrés and Providencia with their distinctive religious, political, and cultural traditions, are woefully under-studied in Colombian historiography. Roldán contended that while Crawford's persuasively showed how fears of secession were constantly promoted by elites from the Department of Bolivar and the political and economic fears were often cited to predict the loss of control over the Islands, what was less evident in Crawford's argumentation was whether the central government participated in Bolivar's discourses about secession. Roldán also urged Crawford to consider what other elements might have influenced the decision to provoke political and economic fears at particular moments in Colombian history and the reasons for the success or failure of such invocations in shaping domestic politics.

#### Questions:

After Joshua Rosenthal read Mary Roldán's comments, there was a discussion about the role of race in the Second French Geodesic Mission to Ecuador in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Likewise, there were some questions from the audience about the historical process of regionalization of identities in the case of San Andrés and Providencia.

## **MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE**

This year's Mexican Studies panel, organized by the current chair, Tanalís Padilla of Dartmouth College, considered the relationship between scholarly work, activism, and pedagogy.

Raymond Craib of Cornell University discussed his experience co-leading a service learning course. In its original iteration, the course focused on agrarian history and migrant labor, and included a component examining those issues in upstate New York. Craib and one of his colleagues designed it as hybrid course, which included a seminar and at least 40 hours of service learning. Initially, most students completed their service component with such activities as teaching ESL classes at local dairy farms or assisting in pro bono legal work. As the course matured, the service learning component developed into more independent projects, and as in many such courses the instructors faced the challenge of how to give students autonomy in designing their projects while providing structures and parameters to ensure that the service learning was pedagogically successful and didn't overburden local organizations. Given the time demands that the course places on students and instructors, Craib noted that the success of the seminar is due in no small part to the pre-existing institutional support for such courses.

Pamela Voekel of the University of Georgia discussed her work as an activist and scholar at a large public university. She noted a paradox of sorts, where one hears vocal criticisms of the supposedly left-dominated university faculties, while public universities are at the leading edge of privatization. In this context, Voekel described the challenges of organizing in response to some of the dilemmas facing higher education, including the increasing vulnerability of non tenure-track faculty and, especially, undocumented students. She noted that Latin Americanists have a rich literature on social movements to draw upon to help historicize and respond to this conjuncture. In closing, she described her work with Freedom University, a group that provides access to education for qualified students regardless of their documented status.

Finally, Cindy Forster of Pitzer College described her work organizing student delegations to Chiapas over the last 18 years. These trips began in response to the Zapatista call for international observers in the years following the 1994 uprising. While the delegations require substantial faculty support, they are now largely student driven and have resulted in impressive undergraduate research projects.

All three presenters emphasized that what is sometimes called activism is often simply good pedagogy.

A lively discussion followed that centered around the related questions of: a) how faculty might organize most effectively in response to eroding budgets and b) how could the profession do a better job of recognizing and making visible the sorts of community service and scholarly outreach described by the panelists?

## TEACHING AND TEACHING MATERIALS STUDIES COMMITTEE

January 4, 2013, 7:00-8:30 p.m. Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans, LA

"1973/2013: Chileanists Teach September 11<sup>th</sup> at 40"

Chair: Chad Black, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Two of the scheduled panelists could not attend. Therefore, the panel consisted of Steven Volk (Oberlin College), Alison Bruey (University of North Florida), and Brenda Elsey (Hofstra University). Chair of the committee, Chad Black, opened by outlining the importance of the Allende period and subsequent coup in Latin American historiography.

Alison Bruey explained the different approaches to teaching about 9/11/1973 in different level courses. She typically begins with the Frei administration, moving on to the UP elections and *poder popular*, and then onto the coup. Professor Bruey has found that students often equate Communism and dictatorship. Thus, the Pinochet regime presents an opportunity to discuss different forms of capitalism, authoritarianism, and democracy. She has found the *Killing Zone* and *Victims of the Miracle* particularly useful in teaching the transition from the Cold War to Neoliberalism in Chile.

Steven Volk explained that his courses begin with the history of the Left and labor movements in Chile from the early twentieth century and forward. He has noted that by framing the 9/11 coup in the context of the Cold War, his students can give undue causal power to the United States' interference. Professor Volk draws upon his own history to provide students with an understanding of the historical moment in Chile. He was in Santiago during and after the coup, and remained involved in solidarity efforts for decades following the overthrow of Allende. Professor Volk described an avatar project he uses in his comparative course on Dirty Wars and Democracy. Students select pieces of paper with parameters (birthdate, gender, religion) of a person living in either Chile or Argentina. They proceed through the time period and construct how such a person experienced the coup and its aftermath. Volk also ties 9/11 with more contemporary issues of state terror.

Brenda Elsey has found students need to understand the longer historical trajectory of Chilean politics to grasp the importance of the coup. She begins with the development of a multi-party system during the early twentieth century. Professor Elsey finds that developing empathy for victims of the Dirty Wars to be a key starting point in teaching the coup. Her courses spend significant time explaining the distinct visions of the UP and opposition parties. In terms of the U.S involvement, she has created a primary source analysis assignment for students to research documents from the C.I.A.'s own Chile Declassification Project. She also uses the photographic collection of Marcelo Montecinos, the arpilleras chapter in the *Americas* text, testimonies from the Valech commission, and the *Battle of Chile*. In addition, she has found Ken Loach's short film 9/11, which features a Chilean exile's open letter to the U.S. after 9/11/01 to be a good introduction to the topic.

The audience provided wonderful suggestions and discussion of teaching methods, materials, and objectives around the Chilean 9/11. The audience and panel compared different experiences with students depending on their class, region, and age cohort. Peter Winn pointed out the importance of discussing state and non-state terrorism in the context of Chile's 9/11. He also mentioned

success with using *Fear at the Edge*. Finally, the *Chile Reader*, a compendium of primary documents will be published in the coming year.

Other audience members, including Professor Tracy Jaffe, remarked that they found a discussion of the Cuban Revolution essential to helping students understand the overthrow of Allende. Many suggestions for materials included archives from the Museo de la Memoria, Margaret Power's *Right Wing Women*, *4 Days in September*, *Machuca*, *Memoria Obstinada*, *Motorcycle Diaries*, and Peter Winn's *Weavers of the Revolution*.

Notes submitted by:

Secretary, Brenda Elsey (Hofstra University), 1/18/2013

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## V. CLAH 2102 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 **John Tutino** for *Founding Capitalism in the Bajío and Spanish North America*, (Duke, 2011).

### **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 **Joseph M. Clark** of The Johns Hopkins University, "Regional Exchange in the Atlantic World: The Caribbean 'Mirror Cities' of Havana and Veracruz in the Seventeenth Century."

### **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 **Susan Socolow**.

### **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 **Zeb Tortorici**, New York University for "Contra Natura: Desire, Colonialism and the Unnatural."

### **Elinor Melville Prize for Environmental History**

The Elinor Melville Prize is awarded for the best book in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese on Latin American Environmental History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. The winner is **Emily Wakild** for *Revolutionary Parks: Conservation, Justice, and Mexico's National Parks, 1910-1940*, (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2011).

### **Mexican History Book Prize**

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The 2011 prize recipient is **Paul Gillingham** for *Cuauhtemoc's Bones: Forging National Identity in Modern Mexico*, (University of New Mexico, 2011).

### **James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize**

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Keely Maxwell** for "Tourism, Environment, and Development on the Inca Trail," 92.1, (February 2012): 143-171. Honorable Mention went to **Joanne Rappaport** for "'Asi lo paresce por su aspeto': Physiognomy and the Construction of Difference in Colonial Bogotá," 91.4 (November 2011): 601-31.

### **Tibesar Prize**

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **Olga González-Silen**, "Unexpected Opposition: Independence and the 1809 Leva de Vagos in the Province of Caracas," *The Americas* 68:3 (January 2012), 347-375.

### **James R. Scobie Memorial Award for Preliminary Dissertation Research**

The purpose of the James R. Scobie Memorial Award is to permit a short, exploratory research trip abroad to determine the feasibility of a Ph.D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American History. This year's recipients included **Chris Brown** of Emory University, **Angelina Castillo** of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Lance Ingwersen** of Vanderbilt University, **Charlton Yingling** of University of South Carolina, and **Jesse Zarley** of University of Maryland-College Park.

### **The Vanderwood Prize**

Awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States, other than in *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The winner for 2012 is **Bianca Premo**, "An Equity Against the Law: Slave Rights and Creole Jurisprudence in Spanish America," *Slavery & Abolition* 32.4 (2011): 495-517. Also receiving the Honorable Mention: is **Brian Bockelman**, "Between the Gaucho and the Tango: Popular Songs and the Shifting Landscape of Modern Argentine Identity, 1895-1915," *The American Historical Review* 116.3 (2011): 577-601.

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## **VI. CLAH 2013 PRIZE AND AWARD DESCRIPTIONS**

### **PRIZES FOR WHICH NOMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED:**

#### **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD**

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

The Conference on Latin American History Award for Distinguished Service to the profession was established in 1969 by the General Committee and approved in 1971. The

following guidelines are based upon the relevant CLAH By-Laws. Requirements of the Award: The award shall be conferred upon a person whose career in scholarship, teaching, publishing, librarianship, institutional development or other fields demonstrates significant contributions to the advancement of the study of Latin American history in the United States.

Administration of the Award:

1. The award shall be made annually.
2. Nominations for the award may be made by any member of the Conference and forwarded to the Distinguished Service Committee by June 1 of each year. Nominations should consist of a letter from the nominator summarizing the nominee's lifetime contributions in the areas contemplated by this award, the candidate's CV, and no more than five letters of support from colleagues familiar with the nominee's service.
3. The Distinguished Service Committee shall present its recommendation to the Secretariat and the President of CLAH by September 15 of each year. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that none of the nominees receive the award.
4. The award shall be in the form of a plaque suitably designed and inscribed and with a stipend of \$500 for presentation on the occasion of the Annual Conference meeting in January following the award year. The recipient will normally deliver an address at the CLAH luncheon.
5. At its discretion, the committee may recommend that worthy but unsuccessful nominations be carried forward for consideration the following year. In this case, the committee will notify the nominator so that he or she can update the nomination as needed.

**Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2013:**

Chair: Barbara Weinstein, New York University, [bw52@nyu.edu](mailto:bw52@nyu.edu)  
John Tutino, Georgetown University, [tutinoj@georgetown.edu](mailto:tutinoj@georgetown.edu)  
Rebecca Scott, University of Michigan, [rjscott@umich.edu](mailto:rjscott@umich.edu)

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013

**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 2013 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2014, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2012.

2. The CLAH Secretariat will invite publishers to nominate books for prize consideration. Submission procedures are available on the CLAH website: CLAH members may also nominate books. For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy, either from the publisher or from another source. Books received after June 1 of the award year will not be considered. The secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15.

3. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and copies sent.

4. The Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee is under no obligation to identify or seek out potential books for consideration. For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2013, either from the publisher or from another source.

### **Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2013:**

Chair: Asunción Lavrín, 10033 The Mending Wall, Columbia, MD 21044-1711

Kris Lane, Department of History, Tulane University, 6823 St. Charles Ave., 115 Hebert Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118

Alejandro de la Fuente, University of Pittsburgh, Department of History, 3702 Wesley W. Posvar Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013.

### **THE HOWARD FRANCIS CLINE MEMORIAL AWARD**

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 2011 and 2012 will be considered for the award year 2013 (awarded at the meeting in January 2014).

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 2012-2013:**

Chair: Cecilia Méndez Gastelumendi, Arturo Aguilar 195, Urb. Vista Alegre, Surco, Lima 33, Peru

Seth Garfield, History Department, University of Texas at Austin, 104 Inner Campus Dr. B7000, Austin, Texas 78712-1739

Gabriela Ramos, University of Cambridge, Newnham College, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB3 9EF

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013

**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, 2013, either from the publisher or from another source.

Items published in 2011 and 2012 will be considered for the award year 2013 (to be awarded at the meeting in January 2014).

**Dean Prize Committee for 2012-2013:**

Chair: Daryle Williams, Department of History, 2115 Francis Scott Key Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Brodwyn Fischer, Department of History, Northwestern University, 1881 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208-2220

Bryan McCann, Department of History, Georgetown University, Box 571035, ICC 600, Washington, DC 20057-1035

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013

## **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 2013 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2014, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2012.

2. The CLAH Secretariat will invite publishers to nominate books for prize consideration. CLAH members, including members of the selection committee, may also nominate books, and authors who are not CLAH members may nominate their own books. For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy, either from the publisher or from another source. Books received after June 1 of the award year will not be considered. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee’s decision no later than October 15, 2013.

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 2013:**

Chair: Myrna Santiago, Saint Mary’s College, Chair, History Department, Saint Mary’s College of California, 1928 St. Mary’s Road, Moraga, CA 94575

Emily Wakild, Boise State University, Department of History, 1910 University Drive – MS 1925, Boise, Idaho 83725

Mark Carey, Robert D. Clark Honors College, 1293 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013.

## **MEXICO HISTORY BOOK PRIZE**

\$500 is awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. 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 2012, for the prize to be awarded in January 2014, will consider books bearing a copyright of 2012. The prize committee, at its discretion, may determine that no book merits an award for a given calendar year.
2. Books eligible for the award must focus primarily on the history of Mexico. Geographically, the term "Mexico" refers to the territory that came to be known as New Spain prior to 1821, Greater Mexico from 1821 to 1848, and the region within current national boundaries thereafter. The prize committee may consider books about the borderlands of these territories, if it so chooses.
3. Books must be nominated for the award by a member of the CLAH or a publisher. The author need not be a member of the CLAH for the book to be nominated, but must become a member of the CLAH before accepting the award.
4. The president of the CLAH will name a prize committee each year, comprised of three experts on Mexican history. The president is encouraged to name the most recent past winner of the Book Prize as a member of the prize committee.

For a book to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2013, either from the publisher or from another source.

### **Mexican History Prize Committee Members for 2013:**

Chair: Rick López, Department of History, Amherst College, PO Box 5000, Amherst, MA, 01002-5000

Ethelia Ruiz Medrano, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Avenida Mazatlan, No. 5 Entrada K, Departamento 6, Colonia Condesa, Ciudad de México, D.F. 06140

María Elena Martínez, University of Southern California, Department of History, Social Sciences Building (SOS) 153, 3502 Trousdale Pkwy., Los Angeles, CA 90089-0034

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2013

## **THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

This prize was established in 1961, and renamed the Vanderwood Prize in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. and carries a stipend of \$500. The Vanderwood Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history by a member of the CLAH, not appearing in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* or *The Americas*. The committee will consider nominated and self-nominated articles in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. To be eligible for the prize, authors must be members of the CLAH during the year the article is published and the year that it is considered for the award. The committee will review only those articles published in the year preceding the award. Thus articles published in 2012 will be considered for the 2013 award to be presented at the conference in January 2014. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2013. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2013.

### **Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2013:**

Chair: David Carey Jr., University of Southern Maine, Department of History, 228 Deering Ave, Portland, ME 04104

Linda Curcio-Nagy, University of Nevada-Reno, Department of History, Mack Social Sciences Building 243, Mail Stop 0308, Reno, NV 89557-0037

Mark Alan Healey, University of Connecticut, Department of History, 241 Glenbrook Road, Storrs, CT 06269-4103

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2013

### **PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE REQUIRED:**

#### **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 2013 award is June 1,

2013. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2013.

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 2013:**

Chair: Lillian Guerra, [lillian.guerra@ufl.edu](mailto:lillian.guerra@ufl.edu). Department of History, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117320, Gainesville, FL 32611-7320

David Wheat, [dwheat@msu.edu](mailto:dwheat@msu.edu), C/ Sebastián Montero de Espinosa, 4106010 Badajoz, Spain

Michele Reid-Vasquez, [mbreid@gsu.edu](mailto:mbreid@gsu.edu), History Department, Georgia State University, P.O. Box 4117, Atlanta, GA 30302-4117

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2013

**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 1,000-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, 2013.

**Hanke Prize Committee for 2013:**

Chair: Frank Guridy, University of Texas at Austin, 104 Inner Campus Dr. B7000, Austin, Texas 78712-1739

Pamela Voekel, 140 Plaza, Athens, GA 30606

Paulina Alberto, University of Michigan, History Department, 1029 Tisch Hall, 435 S. State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2013

**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 2011-May 2012 for the 2013 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2013). 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, 2013.

**Robertson Prize Committee for 2013:**

Chair: Sherry Johnson, Florida International University

Amy Chazkel, Queens College–City University of New York

Michelle McKinley, University of Oregon

**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 2013 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2014, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2012 – April 2013 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2013.

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 2013:**

Chair: Kristin Huffine, Northern Illinois University

Mark Christensen, Assumption College

Alcira Dueñas, The Ohio State University

## VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **Boren Scholarships and Fellowships**

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

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

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

### **National Application Deadlines**

Boren Fellowship: January 31, 2013

Boren Scholarship: February 13, 2013\*

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

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

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

### **Hispanic American Historical Review Announcement**

The *Hispanic American Historical Review* has begun to develop an online component to the journal, using digital technology to engage more scholars and the public from North America, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the rest of the world in the intellectual dialogue that *HAHR* represents. We invite you to participate in this effort to develop this digital community by visiting <http://hahr.history.duke.edu>, where we have hosted an open forum on James Green's article "'Who Is the Macho Who Wants to Kill Me?' Male Homosexuality, Revolutionary Masculinity, and the Brazilian Armed Struggle of the 1960s and 1970s," and provided a space for reading obituaries of and sharing memories about recently deceased scholars in our field.

Our Facebook page (<http://www.facebook.com/HispanicAmericanHistoricalReview>) and Twitter feed (<https://twitter.com/hahr21>) also highlight news stories relating to Latin American history, as well as providing open access to past *HAHR* articles relating to contemporary events in Latin America and the Caribbean. This spring our site is hosting an ongoing online forum on the origins of capitalism in Latin America. Several leading scholars will discuss the issues raised by John Tutino's recent Bolton-Johnson Prize winning book, *Making a New World: Founding Capitalism in the Bajío and Spanish North America*. We encourage the broader scholarly community and general public to visit <http://hahr.history.duke.edu> and weigh in on this important debate.

### **California Rare Book School, Week 2: August 12-16, 2013**

California Rare Book School is a continuing education program dedicated to providing the knowledge and skills required by professionals working in all aspects of the rare book community, and for students interested in entering the field. Founded in 2005, CalRBS is a project of the [Department of Information Studies](#) at the [Graduate School of Education and Information Studies](#) at [UCLA](#). CalRBS is supported by [an informal consortium](#) of many of the academic and research libraries and antiquarian booksellers of Southern California.

#### **Scholarships:**

CalRBS carried out its first ever Annual Fund drive in 2012, and we are very pleased to announce that proceeds from the Annual Fund will be used for scholarships. Furthermore, this will be the first of three years in which CalRBS is able to offer twelve IMLS scholarships to mid-career librarians. The scholarship application deadline is June 15, 2013 for Weeks 1 & 2, and August 15, 2013 for Week 3.

The IMLS Scholarships and the Kress-Murphy Scholarship (for art librarians and art historians, and graduate students studying for these professions) includes both a tuition waiver and \$1,000 for expenses if you live outside of Southern California.

For more information, course descriptions, and course and scholarship applications, please see:

<http://www.calrbs.org/>

#### **History of the Book in Hispanic America, 16th-19th Centuries**

Current faculty: Daniel J. Slive & David Szewczyk Years taught: 2007, 2008, 2012

#### **Description:**

This course will present a comprehensive introduction to the history of the book in Hispanic America from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. The focus will be on colonial period imprints, ca. 1539 through ca. 1830, produced throughout the region. Topics will include the introduction and dissemination of the printing press; the elements of book production (paper, ink, type, illustrations, bindings); printers and publishers; authors and illustrators; audiences and market; monopolies; and censors, collectors, and libraries. Additional selected subjects to be discussed include the art of the Spanish American book (including 19<sup>th</sup>-century lithography), modern private and institutional collectors, and reference sources. The course will include first-hand examination of



materials in class and field trips to UCLA Special Collections, the Huntington Library, and the Getty Research Institute to view additional rare Hispanic American resources. Intended for special collections librarians, area studies bibliographers, institutional and private collectors, members of the trade, and scholars with an interest in the region, knowledge of Spanish is not necessary.

Instructors:

Daniel J. Slive

Daniel J. Slive is Head of Special Collections in the [Bridwell Library](#) of the [Perkins School of Theology](#) at [Southern Methodist University](#) in Dallas. Previously, he has served in professional positions in the [Mandeville Special Collections Library](#) at the [University of California, San Diego](#); [UCLA Library's Department of Special Collections](#); and the [John Carter Brown Library](#) in Providence, Rhode Island. From 2004-2007, he was an Associate in the Americana Department of the [William Reese Company](#), a leading antiquarian firm specializing in the history of the Americas, Pacific Voyages, world travel, and natural history prior to 1900 as documented in books, manuscripts, and illustrated materials. In this position, he was primarily responsible for the cataloging and description of Latin Americana and European Americana as well as British North American and Caribbean imprints, particularly of the colonial period. He holds an M.S. in Library and Information Science from the [University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign](#); an M.A. in Ibero-American Studies (with an emphasis on colonial Latin America and Amerindian-Colonial relations) from the [University of Wisconsin at Madison](#); and an A.B. in English Literature from the [University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign](#). His interests in Latin Americana include colonial-era imprints, works printed in Amerindian Languages, and illustrated books published throughout the region in the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.

David Szewczyk

David Szewczyk, a full partner in [The Philadelphia Rare Books and Manuscripts Company](#), has been in the rare books and manuscripts business for more than 25 years and is a Past President of the Mid-Atlantic chapter of the [Antiquarian Booksellers' Associations of America](#) and has served on that association's board of governors. He holds a B.A. from [Temple University](#) in History and Spanish, M.A. degrees from [Indiana University](#) in the same disciplines, and has done post-Master's work at the [University of Texas at Austin](#). He has held multiple Fulbright fellowships as well as a Ford Foundation scholarship, and was the Principal Investigator of a three-year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to catalog colonial-era Mexican manuscripts. He worked for the [Lilly Library](#) and was the manuscripts curator at the [Rosenbach Foundation](#) (now the Rosenbach Museum & Library). Since 1968 he has made a continuing study of the history of printing and book distribution in the New World during the colonial period in the region.

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

### **CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS**

Joseph Arbena  
Ralph Della Cava  
Jane Landers  
James Sanders  
Eric Van Young  
Justin Wolfe

### **LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS**

Jane Landers

### **WARREN DEAN AWARDS**

Marshall Eakin  
Anne Hanley  
Jeffrey Mosher  
Bryan McCann  
Barbara Weinstein  
Robert Wilcox  
Justin Wolfe

### **LEWIS HANKE POST-DOCTORAL AWARD**

Ralph Della Cava  
Louise Schell Hoberman

### **ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE**

Christon Archer  
Audrey Fals Henderson  
Robert Wilcox  
Mikael Wolfe

### **JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARDS**

Ralph Della Cava  
Jane Landers  
Jason McGraw  
DL Truhan

### **MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE**

Sandra Aguilar  
Eric Van Young  
Mary Kay Vaughan  
Mikael Wolfe

### **PAUL VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

Christon Archer  
Eric Van Young

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## **VIII. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS**

José DE LA TORRE CURIEL  
Rick LÓPEZ  
Floencia MALLON  
Steve STERN  
Richard WARREN  
Edward WRIGHT-RÍOS

The Newsletter (ISSN 0069-8466) of the Conference on Latin American History is published semi-annually (Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter) in the offices of the Secretariat, located at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Deadlines for submission of material for the Newsletter are March and September. Receipt of the newsletter is contingent upon membership in CLAH. For more information regarding dues and other activities of the Conference, please write to: CLAH Secretariat, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28223

**CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PUBLICATIONS**

LOMBARDI, CATHERYN L., and John V. Lombardi, with K. Lynn Stoner. *Latin American History: A Teaching Atlas*. 162 pages, 136 maps. 1984. ISBN 0-299-097145 (paperback only), \$17.95.

Order from: Chicago Distribution Center  
11030 S. Langley Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60628 1-800-621-2736

Individuals must prepay both merchandise and shipping. Current book rate shipping charges are: U. S. \$3.50 and \$.75 each additional book. Foreign, including Canada: \$4.50 first book and \$1 each additional book. Master Card and Visa are accepted. Canadian customers must include 7% GST on merchandise only.