



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

FALL 2014 NEWSLETTER
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2014 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

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

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I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JANE LANDERS

Fall greetings from Nashville. I hope this message finds all of you well and that I will see many of you at the upcoming meeting in New York City. As I prepare to step down from the office, I would like to say again how honored I have been to serve as President of the Conference on Latin American History for the past two years. During that time I have participated in a wide range of national and international meetings and I have been truly proud to represent such a wonderful organization at each venue.



As always, I welcome this opportunity to thank our Executive Secretary, Jürgen Buchenau and his staff at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte who have done such a wonderful job of managing the CLAH Secretariat. Jürgen's astute direction keeps making our operations more efficient and our financial position stronger. The growth in our numbers and panel submissions has required skillful negotiations with the American Historical Association on Jürgen's part to guarantee sufficient venue space. The AHA also agreed to assume some of the functions formerly managed by CLAH such as online registration for the meetings and our annual luncheons.

I would also like to acknowledge Audrey Henderson's important contribution to CLAH during her time as Annual Meeting Director and wish her great success in her new graduate program at Emory University. Candie Almengor has assumed Audrey's critical role with Haley Nelson assisting her at the New York meeting. We are fortunate that UNCC has such fine graduate students to staff CLAH. I also thank our Vice-President and President-Elect, Jerry Dávila, whose previous experience as Executive Secretary and sensitive advice has been such an asset to CLAH. It will be a smooth transition when he assumes our presidency and works once again with his former colleague, Jürgen. I am also very grateful to CLAH colleagues who have served on our many committees this past year. Without their contributions we could not function. Over the past two years Vice-President Jerry Dávila and I have made an effort to expand participation in CLAH committees believing that diversity in our committee structure makes us stronger. We will follow the same principle as we build this year's committees. I thank our Executive and General Committees, the ten Regional/Thematic committees, and CLAH's Standing and Program Committee for their dedication to our organization. We have a wonderful program ahead thanks to the hard work of Program Committee chaired by Tanalis Padilla, who was aided by Oscar de la Torre and Sherry Johnson, who will chair next year's Program Committee.

I hope that each of you will continue to encourage graduate students and young colleagues who may not now be members to join CLAH and reap the benefits, not only of intellectual exchange and the great new work presented at the meetings, but also of professional

networking and career advancement. They will also see how lively Latin American historians can be at CLAH's not-to-be missed cocktail party.

In closing, I thank all of you who have already renewed your memberships for 2015 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 efforts to build our endowment are ongoing and we welcome all support.

So once again, let me reiterate my commitment to CLAH and my gratitude for your support in helping our organization grow even stronger. I welcome your engagement, your ideas, and your energy in this effort. And I look forward to seeing you all in New York City in January 2-5, 2015!

With all best wishes,

Jane Landers, President 2013-2015

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JÜRGEN BUCHENAU

Greetings from Charlotte, which is never more beautiful than in October when the hot weather has vanished and the leaves are beginning to change colors. As always, we are busy preparing for the CLAH annual meeting, which will take place in conjunction with the American Historical Association meeting in New York City, January 2-5, 2015.

It would not be possible to prepare this meeting or keep up with the day-to-day operations of the CLAH without the assistance of several CLAH members who play important roles within the organization. First of all, the conference could not take place without the extremely competent help of our Annual Meeting Director, Audrey Henderson. As many of you know, Audrey is now a Ph.D. student at Emory University, and I congratulate her on being able to continue her education in the prestigious History program there. The meeting program is the product of the invaluable work of the CLAH Program Committee chaired by Tanalís Padilla, a committee that also included Sherry Johnson, the 2015 chair, and Oscar de la Torre. I also appreciate the ongoing guidance by the Executive Committee, including President Jane Landers, past president Cythia Radding, and president-elect Jerry Dávila. Finally, our CLAH assistant, Candie Almengor continues to make the trains run on time. As of this fall, she can count on the assistance of another graduate student in the UNC Charlotte Latin American Studies program, Haley Nelson, who is learning the ropes of the CLAH assistant job this year so that she can take over for Candie in July 2015.



Due to significant space restrictions pertaining to the venue, our meeting in New York City will be slightly smaller than those in the recent past, though much larger than the last CLAH meeting held there in 2009. In 2009, the CLAH program included 41 panels excluding the Regional Committee meetings; in 2015, the number is up to 60 panels, thanks in large part to the high number of panels accepted by the AHA Program Committee. Nonetheless, given a cap of 30 CLAH-only panels, the Program Committee had to turn away a very significant number of high-quality panel and individual paper submissions. We hope that CLAH will be able to place more panels on the program for the 2016 meeting in Atlanta, where space is not at as much of a premium as in New York City.

You will have noted the change to the CLAH luncheon registration process, which now occurs through the AHA registration portal. This change is a result of new AHA policies designed to make sure that members of affiliate societies who attend the annual meeting register for the AHA conference. CLAH has always been a “model citizen” in this regard, encouraging both AHA registration and membership. The luncheon ticket will now print out as part of your badge when you check in for the AHA meeting at the registration site in the Hilton; please make sure to save your ticket and bring it with you to the luncheon. We will not be able to sell luncheon tickets at the registration table or through the CLAH website.

We look forward to seeing many of you in New York City!

Saludos, and best wishes for the rest of the semester.

Jürgen Buchenau

Executive Secretary

III. LYMAN JOHNSON, 2014 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

Lyman Johnson has earned the Conference of Latin American History’s Distinguished Service Award for 2014.

Lyman received his Ph.D. in 1974 at the University of Connecticut, working with Hugh Hamill. His dissertation focused on the artisans of Buenos Aires during the half century before independence. When he finished, he had already taken a position (in 1972) at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte—where he remained until his retirement in 2013. There, he recruited colleagues to build a leading program in Latin American history, now hosting CLAH, its MA strong in developing candidates for the best Ph.D. programs. Meanwhile, Lyman won three awards for distinguished teaching.

As a scholar, he published over 40 articles and book chapters, often on Buenos Aires, others reaching to Peru and Puerto Rico, in venues ranging from the *Hispanic American Historical Review* to *Desarrollo económico*. He edited or co-edited six volumes on topics from Price History to *Faces of Honor*. He founded and led the *Diálogos* series published by the University of New Mexico Press. Among the 38 books still in print, 12 are edited

volumes, 26 authored books with titles including, *Heroes on Horseback* and *Que Vivan los Tamales*, *Lives of the Bigamists* and *Souls in Purgatory*, *A Pest in the Land* and *Malintzin's Choices*, *Plaza of Sacrifices* and *Private Passions, Public Sins*. As those who nominated and endorsed Lyman for this award emphasized, the combination of edited volumes and *Diálogos* books made him a mentor to a long list of scholars with diverse interests, many starting out, some culminating careers. In the process he brought to publication important works that illuminated our field.

And none of that overshadows Lyman's personal contributions to scholarship in Latin American history. For decades he built a career around deeply researched and carefully argued articles and essays—sharing his developing views on Buenos Aires, its artisans and other working peoples, slavery and manumission, and their struggles and participations leading to the conflicts of independence. That process made his scholarship a conversation including many others, enabling him to refine his understanding, culminating in the recent publication of *Workshop of Revolution: Plebeian Buenos Aires, 1776-1810* (Duke, 2011). That study brings the people back to the center of production, politics, and gendered culture in Buenos Aires during the city's late-colonial expansion, emphasizing the complex ways that artisans pressed their own interests, shaping the city in times of boom and during the conflicts that brought it out of Spain's empire. Lyman Johnson culminated his distinguished career with a major volume that will prove foundational in shaping the history of the Americas for decades to come.

Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2014:

Chair: John Tutino, Georgetown University
Bianca Premo, Florida International University
Robin Derby, University of California, Los Angeles

IV. SCOBIE AWARD REPORTS

LIZETH ELIZONDO

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

"Sex, Deviance, and Drama: Socio-Racial Relationships in the Texas-Coahuila Borderlands, 1716-1821"

It was an incredible honor to be a recipient of the James R. Scobie Award this past summer. Having the opportunity to spend most of the summer months in Mexico, allowed me to conduct the pre-dissertation research I needed in order to move forward with my dissertation. My project, "Sex, Deviance, and Drama: Socio-Racial Relationships in the Texas-Coahuila Borderlands, 1716-1821" draws on a compilation of some 300 criminal court cases from the region of Coahuila and Texas to investigate the ways secular and religious officials, as well as community members, monitored, judged, punished, and at times also disregarded and even condoned certain sexual transgressions.

Lawsuits from the colonial period are scattered throughout archives in Texas, Coahuila, Mexico City and Guadalajara. The most important visit was to the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City, where a wealth of material for this period is housed. While the lawsuits I found there were minimal for the Texas-Coahuila region compared to Mexico City and its surrounding areas, this anomaly helped me solidify the main argument of my

dissertation. I contend that the sporadic manner in which people in the northern frontier of Texas and Coahuila were charged for sexually based offenses reveals intimate details about this society. These lawsuits' dossiers reveal insights into the State and Church's preventative tactics towards uninhibited sexuality, the judicial process against those in defiance, and the processes of public disclosure of private sexual matters during the colonial period. The paper trails of these charges provide first-hand insight into the gendered nature of seventeenth and eighteenth century socio-racial relations.

Thank you for believing in the feasibility of my project, for trusting that I had the ability to conduct this research, and for funding my archival curiosities. Thanks to the Scobie Award, I am now able to march right along and finish my dissertation!

Lizeth Elizondo

KATHRYN LEHMAN

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

"Frontera Enganchada: The Bolivian Amazon 1920-1952"

With generous support from the Conference on Latin American History's James R. Scobie Memorial Award, the Tinker Foundation, and the Indiana University Office of the Vice Provost for International Affairs, I was able to spend five weeks this summer conducting preliminary dissertation research in Bolivia and Brazil. I went into this trip with the intention of deepening my understanding of 1920-1952 in the Bolivian Amazon while looking out for possible points of comparison with Brazil. However, in the spirit of exploratory research, I allowed my focus to expand in order to accommodate new places, themes, and issues that I came across.

The expansion of my project's scope has been primarily driven by the consideration of two key events: in Brazil, Chico Mendes's assassination in 1988 and in Bolivia, the Massacre in El Porvenir of 2008. While Mendes' assassination in the small town of Xapuri, Brasil sent shockwaves through the international environmentalist community, the massacre of 19 *campesino* activists just kilometers away and across the Bolivian border in El Porvenir, hardly registered outside of Latin America. My dissertation, titled *Life, Labor, and Violence in the Transnational Amazon, 1920-2008*, traces the shared transnational historical roots of Mendes' assassination and the Porvenir Massacre on both sides of the Bolivia/Brazil border. I argue that this recent rural violence has roots in the rubber boom (1850-1920), when rubber barons used a combination of debt bondage and physical coercion to secure labor from rubber tappers. In spite of social, political, and economic changes between the 1920s and 1980s, this underlying structure of subjugation remained in place, and regional elites' perceived right to control peasant bodies has manifested itself in outbursts of brutal violence ever since.

I had the opportunity to conduct preliminary interviews with leaders in *campesino* and rubber tapper organizations and NGO functionaries in Cobija, Bolivia and Xapuri, Brazil. During these interviews, I was struck by the extent to which the stories about recent violence resonate with my previous research about the end of the rubber boom. Also striking was the assuredness among perpetrators of the justness of their actions. These

attackers and the segments of society that they represented saw recent gains in civil and territorial rights by rubber tappers and *campesinos* as a threat to their livelihoods, which they believed justified the attacks. I was also able to explore collections at libraries and archives in Cobija and in Rio Branco Brazil, as well as identify a number of written sources for future research. In newspapers and bulletins, I discovered frequent mention of Brazilians to migration Bolivia and vice-versa during times of social unrest in order to avoid violence in their home countries. I also noted complaints about the treatment of Brazilian rubber tappers by Bolivian *patrones*. These relationships and patterns of movement have prompted me to consider the transnational nature of this history.

I am extremely grateful to the Conference on Latin American History and the Scobie Award Committee for providing financial support for my project. The opportunity to conduct preliminary research during the summer of 2014 has proved invaluable as I develop a dissertation prospectus and research grant proposals. I am applying now for long-term field research grants to complete my dissertation research in 2015-2016. During this preliminary trip I laid important groundwork for more long-term research.

JOHN CARLOS MARQUEZ

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

“Crime, Conflict, and the Cultural Worlds of Late Colonial Rio de Janeiro”

With support from the *James R. Scobie Award*, I spent two months in Rio de Janeiro performing archival research related to the development of my dissertation. This first exploratory trip to Rio’s archives exposed me to many of the challenges of researching the history of slavery in eighteenth century Brazil, while also prompting me to reframe my proposed research questions. Inspired by recent histories of African religions and cultures in colonial Latin America, my original research plan proposed to explore how practices and ideas towards death and burial impacted ethnic identities in Rio de Janeiro during the late colonial period. My experience in the archives led me to a set revised research interests that address questions of conflict and crime amongst free and enslaved Africans in late-colonial Rio de Janeiro.

A significant amount of my research trip was spent examining the holdings of the *Arquivo Nacional*. At the *Arquivo Nacional*, I searched for documents that could lend themselves to a deeper understanding of daily slave life in Rio de Janeiro in the period before 1808, particularly in relation to death and burial. I quickly encountered the many challenges of research on the eighteenth century, which included the fragility and quality of extant documents, many of which were never allowed for viewing because of mold and infestation. Moreover, when I realized that documentation on death and burial practices were sparse, I expanded my search to include documents that could yield insight into the textures of daily life *and* conflict for both enslaved and free Africans. Thanks to assistance from Sático Nunes and the staff of the archive, I was directed to various administrative and miscellaneous collections that yielded fascinating materials. These included the various letters and reports located in the holdings of the *Vice-Reinado*, the *Secretaria do Estado do Brasil*, and the *Diversos Códices*. Letters written to the Vice-Rei during the late-colonial period illuminated interesting aspects of life in urban space. For example, a series of letters written to the Vice-Rei in the early 1770s lamented the late evening hours of taverns, citing

disturbances, drunken disorder and thefts promulgated by slaves of the city. Many were concerned of the effect that both alcohol and night gatherings could have on the “*sossego público*,” or public peace.

The most interesting finding amongst these collections was a book of inquests generated by the *Ouvidoria Geral do Crime* against friars and priests of *Nossa Senhora do Carmo* in Rio de Janeiro. Recorded in 1783, the *devassas* outlined accusations against the priests and friars for such acts as delinquency, religious scandal, interracial romance, and inappropriate gatherings with slaves and free Africans, amongst other allegations. On All Saints Day in 1782, for example, Father José Roiz de Santa Anna joined in what was recorded as a *batuque*. Along with what the *escrivão* described as 2 *mulatas*, 1 *crioula*, 2 soldiers and a *pardo* soldier, the *batuque* continued until midnight. I quickly questioned what brought this particular group together, and what types of perceived boundaries and intimacies were threatened in such a gathering. In another instance, Fr. Julião Rangel, with “depraved customs,” was accused of intimate relations with “*uma Negra, ou Mulata*,” and having been jealous, paid for the murder of the slave Raimundo who Rangel suspected of also loving the same woman. These examples and more prompted me to consider emerging ideas about crime and conflict amongst various actors in colonial society.

The *Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* (IGHB) also contained a surprising amount of documentation on eighteenth century Brazil. First, I explored the *Projeto Acervo Digital Brasil-Angola*, which in various instances, helped me locate the relations between Rio de Janeiro and Angola in terms of the slave trade and broader Portuguese attitudes towards Central African religions and cultures. In my last days of research, I requested the collected correspondence between the *Bispo do Rio de Janeiro* and the *Governo do Metropole*, a request that proved rewarding for providing insight into religious interactions between slaves, free blacks, indigenous peoples, and various Catholic religious figures. The most striking set of letters included a report about the “corruption” of Jesuit plantations throughout Brazil, written at a time in which the Jesuits were coming under increased scrutiny. At the *Colégio do Rio*, for example, it was reported that Jesuit priests maintained romantic and sexual relations with African women, while in other instances they were criticized for extreme forms of punishment against them.

Thanks to the *James R. Scobie Award*, my time surveying the *Arquivo Nacional* and the *IHGB* was particularly instructive because it challenged me to reframe my research questions in the context of emerging notions of crime and conflict. While the documents I encountered offered scandalized and heightened interpretations of social and religious behavior, I became interested in what they might tell us in terms of how Africans and people of African descent engaged in different types of relationships, and how the documents I encountered were products of a deeper concern over the nature of those relationships. What were the points of conflict in colonial Rio de Janeiro and what constituted a criminal act or devious behavior? Moreover, this research experience led me to consider the ways in which instances of conflict or crime were brought into the orbit of the colonial gaze. This exploratory research provided a useful foundation for my dissertation research, which will place the collections I explored in Rio de Janeiro in dialogue with the colonial archives in Lisbon. Finally, I am particularly grateful to historians Mariza de Carvalho Soares and Álvaro Nascimento, who listened to my research interests in Rio de Janeiro and offered crucial advice on primary and secondary source.

MIRIAM ELIZABETH VILLANUEVA

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

"A Cultural History of Panamanian Militarism, 1968-1986."

The James R. Scobie Award and a Boller-Worcester Travel Grant from Texas Christian University allowed me to pursue archival research in Panama this summer. I visited four repositories in Panama City in the course of my six-week stay; *Biblioteca Simón Bolívar* at the *Universidad de Panamá*, and the *Biblioteca Nacional, Fundación de Omar Torrijos*. The archives collections provided material that substantiates many of my preliminary theories. I also made several contacts at each institution that will guide me for future extended stays in the city.

My work explores the production of political consent under military dictatorship to illustrate the boundaries of its domination. This work unpacks the process through which the Torrijos' administration reinterpreted plebian notions of progress as well as myths, symbols, art, and music. I contend that Torrijos established the *Instituto Nacional de Cultura* (INAC) to encourage artists, musicians, and authors to weave *Torrijismo* into their works. *Torrijista*-influenced materials fomented a Panamanian nationalism that romanticized notions working-class equality. I argue this populist ideology resonated among different social groups, providing them with a unifying symbol (the military) with which to forge their identity as "Panamanian *Torrijistas*." The administration sought symbolic legitimization and consent through engagement with popular culture. It was also on this contested terrain that opponents mounted potent challenges to undemocratic rule.

My study seeks to provide a historical reconstruction and analysis of the Panamanian experience of military rule. The military period is divided into two periods: the *Torrijismo* period (1968-1981) and the *Noriega* period (1981-1989). The research starts with the National Guard's overthrow of Panama's democratically elected government in 1968. After a struggle between leading officers, General Omar Torrijos Herrera acquired power and engineered a populist program. The government exploited the leader's personality and spun it into a philosophy known as *Torrijismo*. *Torrijismo* emphasized working-class unity over race, challenged the United States' hold on the Panama Canal, and contested the elite's political dominance. For twelve years, the message reshaped national identity to attract people marginalized within the traditional political system. Although the state fostered a new Panamanian identity, the "revolution from above" was authoritarian, even more so after Torrijos death in 1981. My study ends when General Manuel Antonio Noriega dismantled the *Torrijista* program in 1986.

My investigation into sports, art, music, theater, and comics will consider the impact of the cultural revolution on the public. Did the government meet the cultural desires of the population? Were Panamanians participants in manufacturing the *Torrijista* ideology? Also, did individuals resist and redesign received messages? By looking at Panama's cultural revolution as a mediated phenomena, my dissertation contributes to our understanding of authoritarian power. In a world where dictatorial regimes have adopted neopopulist agendas, it is crucial to study the history of populist regimes.

I organized my time efficiently in Panama. I divided my attention between researching the archives and making contacts. *Biblioteca Simón Bolívar* housed several master's thesis with transcribed interviews with former government officials. After making a list, I started to track down the leaders still in Panama City. I was successful at arranging more than five interviews. The interviewees confirmed that the cultural revolution hinged on Torrijos' image and rhetoric. The *Biblioteca Nacional* offered the richest manuscripts and records. I found songs, comic books, and poetry, movies, and literature published by the INAC that embrace the *Torrijista* ideology. For example, Luis "Lucho" Bejarano's "Colonial Americana, No!," according to an interviewee, was recited every morning in elementary school. I also researched in the *Fundación de Omar Torrijos*. Before the trip, I never considered incorporating the *fundación* as a topic, but now I plan to devote a section or chapter to it. The institute formed after Torrijos' death in 1981 and hosted annual festivals to commemorate his legacy. The foundation is supported by Torrijos' family and has several artifacts like his officer's uniform and hammock. The items reflect the general's complex personality as an officer always ready for action and an easy-going Isthmian. In the foundation, I learned that Torrijos met international leaders whilst lying on the hammock. The comfortable setting was actually a confrontational space in which Torrijos dominated the room from his hammock.

I utilized the James R. Scobie Award to confirm one aspect of my project. I am currently working on funding proposals for yearlong research to also understand the Panamanian people's impressions of the cultural revolution. The award offered me an opportunity to explore my topic and interact with Panamanians academics, thank you. I would also like to thank TCU history department and professors, Peter Szok, Jodi Campbell, Alex Hidalgo, and Susan Ramirez. In addition, thank you to historian Michael Donoghue for his continued support.

V. ANNOUNCEMENTS

62nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)
Charleston, South Carolina
March 12-14, 2015

Proposal Submission Deadline: December 1, 2014
Conference Theme: "Memory and Identity in Latin America"

The 62nd Annual Meeting of SECOLAS will take place at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, from Thursday, March 12 to Saturday, March 14, 2015. SECOLAS invites faculty members, independent scholars and graduate students to submit panel and individual paper proposals for participation in the conference.

We welcome submissions on **any aspect** of Latin American and/or Caribbean Studies.

Graduate student presenters will be eligible to apply for the Ed Moseley Award for the best paper presented at the SECOLAS meeting.

All presenters will be eligible to submit their paper for publication consideration in the SECOLAS Annals issue of *The Latin Americanist*, an international, peer-reviewed journal

published by SECOLAS and Wiley Blackwell.

Send proposals, including a 250-word abstract for each panel and/or paper and a brief CV (no more than 2 pages) for all panelists, to one of the program co-chairs by December 1, 2014:

History and Social Sciences
Michael Pisani
Department of Management
Central Michigan University
m.pisani@cmich.edu

Literature and Humanities
Paul Worley
Department of English
Western Carolina University
pmworley@wcu.edu

Local Arrangements:
Jurgen Buchenau, UNC Charlotte, jbuchenau@uncc.edu
Gregory Crider, Winthrop University, criderg@winthrop.edu

South Eastern Council On Latin American Studies – SECOLAS UNC Charlotte | Department of History
9201 University City Blvd. | Charlotte, NC 28223
Email: Secolas-org@uncc.edu

The Hispanic American Historical Review Notice

The Duke University editorial team of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* would like to invite all CLAH members to engage with the journal's expanding community in print and online. With a quick turnaround time for publication, we would encourage you to submit new work (up to 12,000 words, in English, Spanish, or Portuguese) at hahr.edmgr.com. In addition, we invite you to participate in our blogs and online discussion groups. The blogs feature intellectuals from Latin America reporting on issues relevant to the study of their country or region's history, at <http://hahr-online.com/blog-pages/>. The discussion groups focus on featured articles and book reviews, including a recent online discussion of the legacy of Albert Hirschman for the historiography of Latin America, with contributions by Jeremy Adelman, Paul Gootenberg, Amy Offner, Joseph Love, Richard Salvucci, and David Sartorius, at <http://hahr-online.com/open-forum-on-jeremy-adelmans-biography-of-albert-hirschman/>. We are eager for your articles, your input, and your ideas. Please be in touch.

VI. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Michel Gobat
Jane Landers
Brooke Larson
Uri Rosenheck
Robert L. Smale

LYDIA CABRERA

Jane Landers

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Ralph Della Cava
Marshall Eakin
Uri Rosenheck
Barbara Weinstein

MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE

Margaret Chowning
Stephen Neufeld
Matthew Restall
Peter Stern
Leslie White

LEWIS HANKE POST-DOCTORAL PRIZE

Peter Stern

ELINOR MELVILLE AWARDS

Barbara Mundy
Stephen Neufeld
Geoffery Wallace

JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARDS

Jane Landers
Jason McGraw
Uri Rosenheck

VII. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Christopher BOYER
Sarah CLINE
Amelia KIDDLE
Kittiya LEE
Sarah OWENS
Emily WAKILD

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.