



## CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

SPRING 2015 NEWSLETTER

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## 2015 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

### General Committee

*Executive Committee:*

*President:* Jerry Dávila

*Vice President:* Lara Putnam

*Past President:* Jane Landers

*Executive Secretary:* Jürgen Buchenau

*Elected Members:*

Tom Rogers (2014-2015)

Karen Graubart (2014-2015)

Susan Gauss (2015-2016)

Yanna Yannakakis (2015-2016)

*Ex-Officio Members:*

*HAHR Editors:*

John D. French

Jocelyn Olcott

Peter Sigal

*The Americas Editor:*

Ben Vinson III

*H-Latam Editors:*

Michael Innis-Jiménez

Dennis Hidalgo

John F. Schwaller

### Standing Committees

*2015 Program Committee:*

Sherry Johnson, Chair

Sonia Robles (2016 Chair)

Hendrik Kraay.

*Nominating Committee:*

Marshall Eakin, Chair

Lillian Guerra

Sarah Chambers

### Regional/Topical Committees

*Andean Studies:*

Jeremy Mumford, Chair

Marcela Echeverri, Secretary

*Borderlands/Frontiers:*

Elliot Young, Chair

Grace Delgado, Secretary

*Brazilian Studies:*

Mark Hertzman, Chair

Ana Romo, Secretary

*Caribbean Studies:*

Heather Kopelson, Chair

Kristen Block, Secretary

*Central American Studies:*

Owen S. Jones, Chair

Alvis Dunn, Secretary

*Chile-Río de la Plata Studies:*

Michael Huner, Chair

Edward Murphy, Secretary

*Colonial Studies:*

Cristina Soriano, Chair

José Carlos de la Puente, Secretary

*Gran Colombia Studies:*

Ernesto Bassi, Chair

Lina Britto, Secretary

*Mexican Studies:*

John Chuchiak, Chair

Michel R. Oudijk, Secretary

*Teaching and Teaching Materials:*

Anna Alexander, Chair

Amelia Kiddle, Secretary

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## I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JERRY DAVILA

### Message from the President

Warm spring greetings. We had an exciting meeting in New York! Holding a meeting in New York presents special challenges: though New York is a popular destination, AHA and affiliates like the CLAH face serious space constraints. Nonetheless, this was the largest meeting the CLAH has held there - seventy sessions in all. This was an incredible feat that called on the talent and dedication of the CLAH Secretariat, particularly Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau, Candie Almengor, and Haley Nelson.



Because of the limits to meeting space, the Program Committee makes difficult decisions in generating such a broad program of sessions as ours, and we are grateful for the service and considerable time commitment from the members of the Program Committee, Tanalís Padilla, chair, Sherry Johnson, and Oscar de la Torre, along with Meeting Director Audrey Henderson. Sherry Johnson is applying her experience from 2014 as chair of the Program Committee for our meeting in Atlanta.

In recent years, we have deepened our relationship with the AHA. We have long been the largest affiliate holding a meeting in conjunction with the AHA, and the AHA has been roundly supportive of our growing program. In turn, we help sustain the vitality of the AHA. For instance the Secretariat reminds CLAH participants to register for the AHA meeting and we do not charge a separate registration. Our members contribute to the AHA not only in presentation and dialogue over history, but through our registration and room bookings.

The AHA has been a supportive partner as our organization has grown. Though this is a beneficial relationship, it is also one with costs and challenges. The AHA has increasingly centralized some of the activities at the meeting - for instance it now handles luncheon tickets for affiliates like ours. The AHA also charges us for the meeting space that we use - this cost is neutral for us, since it amounts to the same as what we have long paid voluntarily to list our sessions in the AHA printed program (which is now free).

Another cost comes from the rotation of meeting venues. The meetings in New York and Washington draw the largest number of participants to the AHA. They are also the most expensive, particularly New York, where space is also the most constrained. The costs of catering the luncheon and the reception in New York are stratospheric. In other words, the AHA has good reasons to meet in New York, but the decision comes with costs we in part shoulder. As we look ahead to the meeting in Atlanta in 2016, it is good to me mindful of how our dynamic and growing organization benefits the AHA, and in turn the benefits that our relationship with the AHA bring to the CLAH.

In closing, I want to acknowledge the thought provoking and stimulating address by Lyman Johnson, recipient of the Distinguished Service Award, who spoke from his long experience as editor of the Dialogos Series, about the present and future of academic publishing. I encourage you to read his address in the July issue of *The Americas*.

Finally, I want to thank outgoing President Jane Landers, not just for her work as president but for the generosity she has brought to her work with the CLAH.

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## II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

Greetings from springtime Charlotte! As you can see from Jerry Dávila's note, our meeting in New York City was a very successful one, thanks to the help of many CLAH members, including the outgoing President Jane Landers, the incoming President Jerry Dávila, the CLAH Program Committee (chaired by Tanalís Padilla and also consisting of Sherry Johnson and Oscar de la Torre), and our CLAH administrative team consisting of Annual Meeting Director Audrey Henderson and CLAH Assistants Candie Almengor and Haley Nelson. One of many highlights of the meeting was the address by Distinguished Service Award winner Lyman Johnson. Lyman's evocative address highlighted the difficulties faced by book publishers and the concomitant challenge that our profession faces as traditional book publishing disappears in an era of nationwide book reselling and electronic publications.



We appreciate everyone's patience as the AHA instituted a number of new policies this year as regards affiliate organizations such as CLAH. Overall, we will do fine adapting to the new regulations, but it will take a few years until all kinks are worked out. In New York, the General Committee had a very productive meeting discussing future directions for CLAH, and particularly ideas for development and fundraising that will help us raise more money for the CLAH awards that benefit graduate students and junior faculty—and particularly the Scobie and Hanke Awards. We also proposed the establishment of a new Regional and Thematic Studies committee, the Atlantic World Studies Committee, which will begin operation under a provisional chair, Jane Landers, pending the ratification of a Bylaw change later this year.

As always, the Secretariat is undergoing transition this spring. After three years, Audrey Henderson will be handing the Annual Meeting Director position over to Candie Almengor. In turn, Candie (who is graduating with her M.A. degree this semester) will pass the primary CLAH Assistant responsibilities to Haley Nelson. We extend a warm welcome to our newest team member, Nicole Hanna, an M.A. student in Latin American Studies at UNC Charlotte.

It is hard to believe that this Newsletter already marks the beginning of the second half of my position as Executive Secretary. As early as January 1917—at the meeting in Denver, CO—the CLAH General Committee will select a new host institution and Executive Secretary for the organization. As that meeting is only 20 months away, this is a good time to think about suitable candidates for this important position. If you are interested in your department hosting CLAH in the period 2017-2022, I will be happy to talk to you about the many benefits that hosting CLAH confers. At UNC Charlotte, the past 7+ years under two Executive Secretaries have greatly raised the profile of Latin American history, and our university administration sincerely values the work that we have been doing. As a result, at a time when the number of Latin American history jobs faces a nationwide decline, we were able to replace all three Latin Americanist historians who retired or left for other institutions in the period 2011-2012.

I look forward to working with all of you as we prepare for the 2016 meeting in Atlanta, where we should have more space and less expensive catering than in New York City. We always look forward to hearing from our members, so please do not hesitate to be in touch!

Best wishes for the upcoming summer!

Jürgen Buchenau, Executive Secretary, 2012-2017

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### **III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING**

Minutes of the CLAH General Committee Meeting, January 2, 2015, Sheraton Times Square, New York

Jane Landers, President

Jerry Dávila, Vice-President and President-elect

Jürgen Buchenau, Executive Secretary

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

President Jane Landers called the meeting to order at 6:37 pm.

Present: President Jane Landers, Vice President Jerry Dávila, past President Cynthia Radding, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau, General Committee members Nancy Appelbaum, Karen Graubart, Aldo Lauria-Santiago, and Thomas Rogers, Americas editor Ben Vinson, HAHR co-editor John French, H-Latam representatives Dennis Hidalgo and John F. Schwaller, CLAH graduate assistants Candie Almengor and Haley Nelson, CLAH members Georgette Dorn, Jan French, Susan Gauss, Jeffrey Lesser, Marissa Nichols, Lara Putnam, Jeff Shumway, and Barbara Tenenbaum.

## **2. Approval of minutes of the meeting in Washington, D.C. (attachment 1)**

Tom Rogers moved approval of the minutes, and Ben Vinson seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

## **3. Approval of Fall 2015 Election results and prize committee appointments (attachment 2)**

Karen Graubart moved approval of the minutes, and Nancy Appelbaum seconded. The motion carried unanimously. The approved members-elect and committee members are:

**Vice President and President-Elect:** Lara Putnam, University of Pittsburgh

**General Committee (two year term):** Susan Gauss and Yanna Yannakakis

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

Andean Studies Committee: Marcela Echeverri, Yale University

Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Grace Delgado, UC-Santa Cruz

Brazilian Studies Committee: Ana Romo, Texas State University

Caribbean Studies Committee: Kristen Block, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Central American Studies Committee: Alvis Dunn, UNC-Asheville

Colonial Studies Committee: José Carlos de la Puente, Texas State University

Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Edward Murphy, Michigan State University

Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Lina Britto, Northwestern University

Mexican Studies Committee: Michel R. Oudijk, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Amie Kiddle, University of Calgary

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

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

### **2015 Standing Committees:**

Nominating Committee: Marshall Eakin (chair), Lillian Guerra, Sarah Chambers

Program Committee: Sherry Johnson (2015 chair), Sonia Robles (2016 chair), Hendrik Kraay

**2015 Prize Committees:**

Distinguished Service Award: Bianca Premo (chair) Francisco Scarano, Laura Gotkowitz

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Doug Cope (chair) Aline Helg, David Sheinin

James R. Scobie Award: Sherwin Bryant (chair), Sarah Franklin, Guadalupe García

Vanderwood Prize: Ana Lucia Araujo (chair), Bryan Pitts, Lina del Castillo

Tibesar Prize: Matt O'Hara (chair), Celia Cussen, Pablo Gomez

James Alexander Robertson Prize: Herman Bennett (chair), Jeffrey Needell, Judy Bieber

Lydia Cabrera Awards: Michelle Reid-Vazquez (2015 chair); Bill Van Norman (2016 chair); Alejandra Bronfman (2017 chair)

Elinor Melville Prize: Emily Wakild (2015 chair), Tom Rogers (2016 chair), John Soluri (2017 chair)

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award: Stephen Lewis (chair), Kirsten Weld, Eve Buckley

Mexican History Book Prize: Jaime M. Pensado (chair), Aurora Galvarriato Freer, Frank (Trey) Proctor

Warren Dean Memorial Prize: Kirsten Schultz (chair), Gail Triner, Joel Wolfe

Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize: Laura Matthews (chair), Hal Langfur, Jeremy Mumford

**4. Report of the Program Committee**

Jürgen Buchenau presented a brief report on behalf of Program Committee chair Tanalís Padilla. This year, space restrictions in the New York City venue posed a significant challenge and led to the rejection of many panels worthy of inclusion. While past CLAH program committees had been able to place all or almost all panels they recommended as CLAH-only panels, this year, only 29 panels found space on the program, in addition to 23 panels co-sponsored by the AHA Program Committee. 30 panels were rejected, as were 27 individual paper proposals. Nonetheless, the program was approximately 25% larger than the last time the conference was held in New York City (2009).

A brief discussion ensued about future prospects of panel submissions. In response to this, Jürgen Buchenau reported that the space restrictions in New York City are more severe than in other cities, and that CLAH hopes to have more space for panels at the Atlanta meeting. The new AHA policies regarding affiliate societies will make it a bit more difficult for CLAH to negotiate meeting space, but as a positive development, we now get advance notice in the spring of the number of panels that the CLAH Program Committee can include in the annual program.

**5. Report on the Secretariat**

Jurgen Buchenau reported that the Secretariat is working very well with the assistance of second-year graduate assistant Candie Almengor. This year, CLAH can also count on the help of a second, part-time graduate assistant, Haley Nelson, whose term will overlap with that of the next CLAH graduate assistant, to be chosen next spring.

The greatest challenge facing the Secretariat at this moment is adjusting to the new AHA policies regarding affiliate societies. These policies regulate space at the annual meeting, especially with regard to the information table, which we were able to retain this year following negotiation with the AHA. They also make it much more difficult having a luncheon or other event offsite. On the plus side, the AHA also now assists societies with collecting luncheon dues, which worked well this year.

## **6. Review of Executive Secretary's 2014 Annual Report, discussion and vote on Proposed FY 2015 Budget (attachments 3a-c)**

Jürgen Buchenau reported on FY 2014 and presented the proposed FY 2015. FY 2014 was a good year, resulting in a surplus of some \$3,500. The surplus is the result of an efficient membership drive by Candie Almengor as well as the new requirement that all applicants to the three CLAH awards (Cabrera, Hanke, and Scobie) be CLAH members. As a piece of excellent news, CLAH has now reached its goal of a cash reserve equal to two years of expenses (\$100,000 plus the checking account balance). Reaching this milestone makes CLAH well prepared for the next economic downturn. In addition, the growth of the endowment as a result of favorable developments on the stock market has increased the annual drawdown from our endowment to more than \$16,000 per year. It will be important to return all dividends and interest to the endowment each year lest CLAH exceed the 4 percent annual drawdown.

As a result of the venue (New York City), FY 2015 will nonetheless be a challenging year in financial terms. In particular, the luncheon carried a much higher price tag than normal. As a result, this year, it will be difficult to return all of the dividends and interest (which ordinarily total approximately \$10,000) to the endowment. However, the next two venues will be far less expensive. Jürgen Buchenau suggested that CLAH set aside money in years when the conference is held at less expensive locations to be prepared for the New York City meetings, which occur approximately every five to six years. The committee briefly discussed the viability of an off-site location for the luncheon, which can save some money but also creates problems regarding logistics as well as liability.

Several questions came up during the discussion. Aldo Lauria-Santiago asked whether CLAH could divert more money to graduate student research, and John French asked whether CLAH could help pay travel to the annual meeting for graduate students. Following up, the question arose whether we could use the dividends earned on the endowment for graduate students or for travel support. Jürgen Buchenau pointed out that using the dividends in addition to the drawdown would result in an annual charge to the endowment of 6-7%, which would deplete the fund over time. Members also inquired as to whether CLAH could raise extra funds by requiring membership of all people applying to the program. While this would result in extra revenue, it would also create ill will among new members who joined CLAH for the sole purpose of submitting a proposal who were not successful in securing inclusion in the program.



John F. Schwaller moved approval of the budget, and Karen Graubart seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

### Attachment 3a. CLAH FY 2014 (11/1/13-10/31/14) INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income			Actual Expenses		
	Dues - Emeritus	2,410	<b>Prize Payments</b>		<b>18,500</b>
	Dues - Institutional	330		Cocktail Party	4,198
	Dues - Lifetime	4,900		Luncheon Net Cost	4,314
	Dues - Professional	18,010		AHA Program	3,580
	Dues - Student	3,175		Travel	3,223
<b>Dues</b>		<b>28,825</b>		CLAH Program	333
<b>Endowment</b>			<b>Annual Meeting</b>		<b>15,648</b>
<b>Dividends</b>		<b>9,381</b>	<b>UNC Subv.</b>		<b>7,000</b>
<b>Endowment Draw</b>		<b>15,341</b>	<b>Tax Prep</b>		<b>2,230</b>
	Melville	110	<b>Bank Charges</b>		<b>1,120</b>
	Cabrera	50			
	Vanderwood	375			
	Dean	920	<b>Refunds</b>		<b>323</b>
	Hanke	381	<b>Cash Reserve</b>		<b>10,597</b>
	Mexico	220	<b>Web Services</b>		<b>0</b>
	Scobie	105			
<b>Gifts</b>		<b>2,161</b>			
	Americas	913		Americas	851
	HAHR	2,407		HAHR	2,023
	JLAS	1,372		JLAS	1,044
	LBR	180		LBR	110
<b>Journals Income</b>		<b>4,872</b>	<b>Journals Payments</b>		<b>4,028</b>
<b>Other</b>		<b>1,388</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>61,968</b>	<b>Gain/Loss Total</b>		<b>2,522</b>
					<b>61,968</b>

### Attachment 3b. CLAH FY 2015 (11/1/14-10/31/15) INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income			Expenses		
	Dues - Emeritus	2,000	<b>Prize Payments</b>		<b>18,000</b>
	Dues - Institutional	320		Cocktail Party	5,000
	Dues - Lifetime	4,900		Luncheon Net Cost	12,000
	Dues - Professional	18,400		AHA Fee	2,100
	Dues - Student	3,200		Travel 2014 Meeting	3,250
<b>Total Dues</b>		<b>28,820</b>		CLAH Program	350
<b>Endowment</b>			<b>Annual Meeting</b>		<b>22,700</b>
<b>Dividends</b>		<b>9,500</b>	<b>UNCC Subv.</b>		<b>7,000</b>
<b>Endowment Draw</b>		<b>16,427</b>	<b>Tax Prep</b>		<b>2,500</b>
<b>Gifts</b>			<b>Bank Charges</b>		<b>1,100</b>
	Melville	150	<b>Mailing</b>		<b>690</b>
	Cabrera	50			
	Vanderwood	400	<b>Office</b>		<b>170</b>
	Dean	900			
	Hanke	200	<b>Div. Reinvested</b>		<b>5,507</b>
	Mexico	200			
	Scobie	300			

<b>Total Gifts</b>		<b>2,200</b>				
Journals	Americas	1,000	Journals	Americas	900	
	HAHR	2,500		HAHR	2,200	
	JLAS	1,000		JLAS	900	
	LBR	180		LBR	110	
<b>Journals Income</b>		<b>4,680</b>	<b>Journals Payments</b>		<b>4,110</b>	
<b>Other</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>Gain/Loss</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>61,777</b>			<b>61,777</b>	

### Attachment 3c. FY 2014 ENDOWMENT DRAW

Year	Money Market	Managed	Total	4-yr Average	4% Draw
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
2013	93,891	320,684	414,575	394,769	15,790
<b>2014</b>	<b>103,272</b>	<b>325,171</b>	<b>428,443</b>	<b>410,682</b>	<b>16,427</b>

## 7. Old Business

### Discussion of CLAH Endowment-building objectives

John F. Schwaller and Barbara Tenenbaum presented some possibilities for CLAH to build its endowment, principally by encouraging members to make annual additional contributions or through estate planning. He inquired about the best way to communicate with members about the initiative. Following interventions by Barbara Tenenbaum, John French, and Jeff Lesser, the ensuing discussion focused on new initiatives that CLAH could offer its members as a result of increased giving. For example, Jerry Dávila suggested giving out more Scobie or Hanke Awards. Each Hanke award would cost \$25,000 in extra giving, and each Scobie, \$37,500. Members also suggested a best dissertation prize and a subvention reimbursement fund as extra endeavors. It was suggested that Jerry Dávila poll the membership on their priorities, but the committee did not take any final action on this point.

## 8. New Business

### a. New AHA policies regarding affiliate organizations

Jurgen Buchenau informed the General Committee about the above-referenced AHA policies regarding affiliate societies, and, in particular, the difficulty keeping the information table. The committee expressed the strong opinion that the information table

is important to the organization, and Jurgen Buchenau and Jerry Dávila will take up the issue with AHA Executive Jim Grossman when they meet with him the following day [editorial comment: this message was delivered both there and at the meeting for affiliate societies on Sunday afternoon].

#### **b. Proposal to establish an Atlantic World committee**

Jane Landers proposed that CLAH create a new Regional and Topical Committee named “Atlantic World Studies.” This committee would explore the important linkages of Latin America and the Caribbean to Africa, Europe, and North America, reflecting a burgeoning and exciting body of scholarship in that area. This idea met with widespread acclaim among the General Committee.

The committee then discussed the procedure for creating an Atlantic World Committee. As the creation of the committee necessitates a change of Bylaw 6, which enumerates the Regional and Topical Committees (more commonly known as Regional and Thematic Committees in popular parlance), the new committee could not formally be created until the next General Committee meeting. Jurgen Buchenau pointed out that the General Committee could create the committee on a provisional basis until ratified by the membership.

Ben Vinson moved to establish an Atlantic World Studies Committee on a provisional basis pending a formal vote of the membership to amend Bylaw 6 to add the “Atlantic World Studies Committee.” Karen Graubart seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

As Article IX, Section 2 of the CLAH Constitution states that “individual By-Laws may be created or amended by a majority vote of Conference members responding to a mail canvass as specified by the General Committee,” Jurgen Buchenau will ask the General Committee whether an anonymous SurveyShare canvas of the membership will fulfill this constitutional requirement. Following the direction of the General Committee, the Executive Secretary will either conduct an electronic survey or balloting by mail.

Jerry Dávila nominated Jane as chair of the provisional Atlantic World Studies Committee. Ben Vinson seconded this motion, which carried unanimously.

#### **c. Wiley-Blackwell proposal to partner with CLAH on a large historiographical reference work**

Jurgen Buchenau introduced Wiley-Blackwell editor Peter Coveney to discuss the idea of partnering with CLAH on a large historiographical reference work to succeed the *Cambridge History of Latin America*, which has served our field well for a generation. Jurgen Buchenau would serve as general editor, with five historians to serve as volume editors for five volumes of 20-30 historiographical essays each. CLAH would have the opportunity to receive a share of the royalties if it agreed to partner in the work. The

purpose of the presentation was to solicit general feedback from the committee rather than make a firm proposal.

Members of the committee expressed interest in the proposal. Karen Graubart asked whether there was a need for such a venture since Oxford University Press is leading two electronic ventures: Oxford Bibliographies Online and the Oxford Research Encyclopedia. OBO editor Ben Vinson nonetheless expressed support, pointing out the differences among the three projects. Aldo Lauria-Santiago inquired as to what the seal of CLAH approval meant and asked for a new proposal. Dennis Hidalgo asked whether the project would be organized along geographic, thematic, or chronological lines. Jurgen Buchenau and Peter Coveney will go ahead with a formal proposal for publication and, after peer review, ask CLAH whether the organization wishes to partner in the project.

Nancy Appelbaum moved adjournment of the meeting, and Karen Graubart seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:32 pm.

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## IV. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

### BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Brazilian Studies Committee, CLAH 2015, New York City, New York

Chair, Martha S. Santos  
Secretary, Mark Hertzman

The Brazilian Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 3, 2015 in New York City as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In her role as Chair, Martha Santos convened a state-of-the-field panel on "Writing New Histories of Gender and Sexuality in Brazil." Santos initiated the proceedings with an overview of recent developments in the field, including an embrace of new perspectives and methodologies that are focused less on gender as a category of analysis and more on the construction and interrelation of multiple forms of sexuality, masculinity, and femininity. As Santos pointed out, the field has been shaped not only by an earlier generation of scholars interested in more traditional approaches to gender and women's history but also by commentator Sueann Caulfield's (Michigan) transformative book *In Defense of Honor* and landmark 2001 essay on the history and historiography of gender in Latin America. Santos also framed the conversation with two questions with which she had charged the panelists: What do we gain by looking at Brazilian History through the lens of gender and sexuality? And how, exactly, do we do that?

The panel itself consisted of four papers presented by five scholars, followed by comments by Caulfield and questions from the audience. Cassia Paigen Roth (UCLA) began with a paper titled, "From Representation to Experience: Women's Reproductive Practices in Rio de Janeiro, 1850-1930." Roth explored the tensions between representations of "fertility

control" (defined in the paper as abortion and infanticide) and the lived experiences of pregnant women in turn-of-the-twentieth-century Rio de Janeiro. By placing the words and actions of elite doctors in conversation with events detailed in judicial records, Roth provided a number of insights. For example, while medics and politicians often discussed fertility control as a matter of "motherhood," women themselves seem to have been more often concerned with questions of honor and love. Roth concluded by emphasizing the need to not simply "recuperate" women's stories, and to instead consider what the history of pregnancy and fertility control can tell us about state formation. In that spirit, Roth suggested two main conclusions: First, that over time the Brazilian state successfully co-opted conversations about honor and sexuality, and second, and perhaps most strikingly, "that women were less likely to be criminalized for abortion in the nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries than they are today."

Shawn Moura (Maryland) presented the second paper, "Brazilian *Desenvolvimentismo* and Women: Insights from Gender Analysis." Like Roth, Moura used gender to reinterpret the Brazilian state, in this case economic policy (and extra-state debates about policy) between 1945 and the 1970s. Moura also turned the question around somewhat by suggesting what the state—and specifically, its development projects—can do for gender analysis. Scholarship on "mid-century feminine gender norms," he maintained, has been fragmented by "competing historiographic concerns"—labor, populism, etc. *Desenvolvimentismo*, he argued, allows scholars to take a more global, "coherent" vision of gender relations. Moura also discussed the wide array of print material and archives that are available to study mid-century gender relations and economic policy and thought, and, like Roth, pushed the audience to think in new ways about the relationship between gender and the state in Brazil.

Benjamin A. Cowan's (George Mason) paper, "Comprehending *O Bom Combate*: Gender, Sexuality, and Reaction in 20th-Century Brazil," combined an analysis of the right-wing publication *O Bom Combate* with a reflection on how he came to incorporate sexuality as a topic of inquiry in his own work. Though he originally intended to focus on other aspects of authoritarian rule, the preponderance of gendered imagery and "right-wing paranoia" about sexual practices that he encountered during research was impossible to ignore. That paranoia, he argued, was, if not necessarily "the causal factor in Brazil's authoritarian 'experiment,'" nonetheless a crucial "ideological framework of influential actors and organizations inside and outside of the regime." In other words, it would be impossible to understand the dictatorship or any number of other "levels of the Brazilian state and society" and their international links without paying close attention to the highly gendered language and imagery that Cowan described in his paper. Ultimately, he argued, by refusing to dismiss language and imagery so forceful and reactionary that it borders on "bizarre," we are able to observe, "the technocratization of pre-existing moralisms [and] their tailoring in a context of authoritarian modernization."

The final paper, "Exotic Whiteness: History, Ethnography, and Gay Sexual Tourism in Reverse," presented by Bryan Pitts (Duke) and Alvaro Jarrín (Holy Cross), departed somewhat from the gender-sexuality-state nexus evident in the other papers to consider the ways that Brazilian men think about and conceptualize North American scholars who study them. By flipping the script, so to speak, on the ethnographic encounter, Pitts and Jarrín also explored "Brazilian men's relationship with transnational discourses of desire"

and “Brazil’s position in global hierarchies.” Pitts and Jarrín argued that despite recent economic gains, Brazil remains somewhat marginalized internationally and that that marginalization is often expressed on a daily, lived basis in sexual and racial terms by gay Brazilian men, who “place a premium on whiteness.” That premium, Pitts and Jarrín maintained, is as much about sexual desire as it is about the material, intellectual, and cultural benefits that are “imagined as unavailable in Brazil.”

Caulfield provided comments and also ceded a significant portion of her time to allow for audience discussion. She highlighted the diversity of topics addressed by the panelists and remarked that that diversity (1) underscores the way that so many different fields have been integrated into gender and sexuality studies, and (2) emphasizes the mutually constitutive relationship that gender and sexuality shares with other categories of historical analysis. Caulfield also asked the panelists to think about the meaning of agency in their respective works and concluded with a question for all of us to think about: Does the new work with the old provide a satisfying historical meta-narrative of the history of gender and sexuality in Brazil? The conversation then flowed into Q&A with the audience.

## **CENTRAL AMERICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Report of the Central American Studies Committee Meeting, CLAH 2015, New York City

Chair: Heather Abdelnur (Georgia Regents University)

Secretary: Owen H. Jones (Valdosta State University)

The Central American Studies committee meeting was a panel of papers entitled “New Directions: Transnational and Interdisciplinary Histories of Central America.” Heather Abdelnur, the committee president, organized the panel and chaired the session. Her introduction tied together the theme of the conference with the conceptualization of the panel for this year’s meeting. The theme of this year’s meeting was “History and Other Disciplines,” and Abdelnur opened the session with a linkage that brought the idea of a panel consisting of Guatemalan historians, whose research interests and ideas were representative of broader themes and questions that were relatable to all of Central America. She introduced each panelist individually after which the panelists presented their latest research.

Martha Few (University of Arizona) presented a paper entitled, “Signs of Life: Mesoamerican and Colonial Medical Cultures in Enlightenment Guatemala,” in which she emphasized state organized anti-epidemic campaigns and the documentation of them that inadvertently uncovered indigenous or Maya medical cultures in the late eighteenth century. A typhus plague in the 1790s opened up an investigation that led the state to traditional medical practices in the Guatemalan highlands. These medical practices took place in traditional venues such as sweat baths, *adoritorios*, and caves. In the 1800s in Santa Ulalia, a Q’anjob’al speaking community in the Cuchamatan highlands, a discovered sacred cave revealed the use of traditional healing practices, which included burnt copal, offering plates, thirteen idols, three grinding stones for corn, deer antlers, and what the investigators called the heart of corn. Caves were important places for ritual because of their association to traditional ideologies as places of emergence for humans, as

the womb of the earth with associated wind and water. Traditional healing practices that can be found in colonial documentation were often linked to investigations into idolatry and those who were caught engaging in them were often punished. Traditional healing practices in this period often coincided with vaccination campaigns and other types of “Western” medicine.

David Carey, Jr. (Doehler Chair of Latin American History, Loyola Marymount University, Maryland) presented a paper entitled, “Oral History Project, Latin America,” in which he focused on approaches and methodologies to Latin American oral histories. He stated that the study of oral history as research in Latin America was different from oral history in the United States. He showed how political climates shaped the ways that oral history research was different, even in Central America. As an example in Nicaragua, Sandanista oral history research became part of the literacy project as compared to Costa Rica that required a distinct approach because the country never suffered under military dictatorship. In some instances oral history can be used as a space for political voice. Race also shapes the way that oral histories should be conducted because each group, African, Iberian, and indigenous has different ideas on oral traditions and what constitutes historical memory. Within the genre of legal cultures and practices, oral histories help assess truth and reconciliation as in the example of the 2013 Efraín Ríos Montt trial in which hundreds of Ixil Maya women gave testimony to wartime atrocities committed under his regime. As precedents to the methodologies of oral history he evoked the work of Latin American and U.S. scholars including Eugenia Meyer who shows how oral history research can become the work of activists, José Carlos Sebe Bom Meihy who exposes the suffering of groups under specific repressive regimes and circumstances, Kirsten Weld, whose recent publication *Paper Cadavers* speaks not only to the use of the documents recently collected for the Police Archive in Guatemala but about the priorities of developing the archive, which relied heavily on oral histories, Pablo Pozzi, an Argentine oral historian whose research includes oral histories of persons who rebelled against military dictatorships, and Laura Barela, whose work focuses on oral histories of persons under dictatorial regimes, she suggests that oral histories can often include sensitive topics and perhaps should include a team of trained professionals who may be able to aid those giving oral histories to sort out the traumatic stories that living under dictatorial regimes creates. Oral histories create narratives and counter narratives that challenge official discourse and reveal the complexity of memory. Oral history in Latin America allows us to rethink Latin American testimonial and how people reconstruct the past. Said reconstructions vary according to ethnicity and tradition. The Maya consider both linear and cyclical time and their oral histories reveal their unique worldview. Amazonians resolve ambiguity in the past through orality, the oral trumps the written. Their view allows them to acquire twin aspects of historicity in which those who enact history are also the tellers of those tales. In Brazil, indigenous peoples use oral history as legitimate methods to show their rights to water, lumber, and land. Oral history informs and inspires agency and allows us to uncover unknowable histories that aren’t always expressed in official documentation.

Laura Matthew (Marquette University) presented a paper entitled “Rethinking Regions: Trade and Migration along the Southern Pacific Coast,” in which she proposed a project of digital mapping that would allow us to view the dissemination of languages used in Central America, she especially questioned the use of Nahuatl as a *lingua franca*, a trading

language in Central America. She proposed a mapping project website to be open to scholars to submit their own documents found in the archives. The documents would then be mapped using a G.I.S. type of mapping system to view across time the dissemination primarily of Nahuatl. She proposed not only documents that were written in the language but also mentions of Nahuatlato, interpreters who spoke Nahuatl or *lengua Mexicana* as the language to be interpreted to Spanish. She described initial studies including Laura Dakin's work on Nahuatl language and her own studies along with Sergio Romero, a linguist from the University of Texas at Austin. Laura Matthew and Sergio Romero were able to locate sixty documents written in Nahuatl or one of its dialectical variations. Their initial identification of the documents that they found included three types. The first type was Nahuatl from Central Mexico written by Indian conquistadors. The second type they initially identified as Pipil or southern Nahuatl, a dialect of Nahuatl that they found a slight majority of that came out of southern Guatemala. The third group they found was a small group of documents with hyper-corrected Nahuatl. She defined this third type as a style in which the Nahuatl was over-corrected, in which the "tl" or enclitic was put in the wrong place as if someone were trying to overemphasize the Central Mexicaness of the written language. Sergio Romero has since recanted on his interpretation of the Pipil documents claiming that there are no documents written in Pipil. When did naming these language documents Pipil become privileged? Archbishop Francisco Antonio de Fuentes y Guzman called the Nahuatl in Guatemala, "our Mexicana, our Pipil," suggesting a distinct Nahuatl with a clear difference from that spoken in central Mexico. In comparison with Oaxaca where Nahuatl was used as a lingua franca was Guatemala any different? What does it mean for El Salvador that we have no documents in Pipil? She then proposed a series of rhetorical questions related to the document mapping project. What are we going to do? What information are we going to take from documents and what becomes data? Should we create a time element or should there be no time element at all? Does native language documentation continue into the nineteenth century? She made the example of Janine Gasco, an Anthropologist (California State University, Dominguez Hills), who has found native language documents in Chiapas that date from the early to late twentieth century. The mapping project should include a time line with the place of production, a sort of topography of document production could then be mapped out. What sorts of key words should be included to make searches easier? Does the mapping of native language documents account for those documents that did not survive? How will we make the list available to other mapping projects that are searching for documents in Nahuatl? The hope is that this project will extend out to other languages used in Central America. Her presentation included a call for collaborative research. Those who participate will get credit as authors and this will be a different type of scholarship compared with what we are used to. It will allow us to ask different types of questions in a social science aspect.

J.T. Way (Georgia State University) presented a paper entitled "Chapinismos: Producing the Local and Everyday Life in Late Capitalist Latin America," in which he showed how globalization, specifically global capitalism, infiltrated Guatemala and prompted the styling of hybridized cultures that manifested themselves regardless of age, class, race, or tradition. He wove together a history from below to show the woeful realities of neo-liberal consumerism. According to Way, global capitalism touched everything from agribusiness, urbanism and social change, youth culture, class, sexuality and identity, faith and meaning, and diasporic flows. Guatemalan scholars have been leading the way in the scholarly literature over the last six or seven years to show how global influences affect



local life in Guatemala. The most dynamic hybridization of cultural forms due to globalization can best be seen in music and youth culture. Worldbeat represents a genre of music that combines elements of dance music to Latin rhythms and that incorporates fusions of ethnic and traditional sounds with Western music styles. It includes artists such as Prince Royce and genres like *ragaeton*. It includes producers of EBM such as Sak Noel, a Guatemalan D.J. producer who lives in Spain and creates the contemporary Guatemalan soundtrack. He also produces videos and puts them on YouTube. This is a culture that belongs to young people and that represents globalization in the age of the internet. Examples of music that tie together tradition and global influences can also be found in indigenous rap coming out of Sololá in Kaqchiquel, from Cajola, Quetzaltenango in Mam and that are presented in self-made video on YouTube in which scenes switch from nature to bleak urban spaces devoid of life. Way emphasized that this type of youth culture emerged as part of the post war baby boom in which two thirds of the population was thirty-five and younger. With the 1996 peace accords new avenues for expression were opened to Guatemalans of all ethnicities. Agro-export portfolios gave rise to new urban spaces in the 1990s and beyond. Communications opened up new venues to express what it means to be Guatemalan in a global context. If you look at the comments below the YouTube videos you will find many that claim that something is "*puro Chapin*." *Chapinismo* is Guatemalan slang that arose out of an urban youth culture and space. It is one associated with the use of the *voseo* or of the familiar *vos* in Guatemalan parlance. In the 1960s urban space broke out along with the war. In the 1970s major changes occurred in the agricultural economy in places like Escuintla, Mazatenango, and Retalhuleu. New agricultural economies that were linked to exports included cash crops like cardamom and tropical flowers in these regions close to the Pacific coast. These new economies attracted migrant workers from the highlands from places like Chimaltenango and Sololá, especially in 1977 and 1978. In the highland departments of Quetzaltenango and Huehuetenango organic vegetables grown in *hortelizas* became bigger exports than coffee. The capital cities of Quetzaltenango and Huehuetenango became important agro-urban centers. Sololá was on the same trajectory. Within the rubric Chapinismos are becoming more mature. Upper and middle class *ladinos* are using and valuing Chapinismos and they are becoming a more homogenizing resource. The poor, women, and others retool Chapinismos and make them their own. Chapinismos can be said to be a national discourse. What it means to be Chapin and to use Chapinismos is defined at times by artists like Ricardo Arjona who lives in Mexico. Chapinismos can create a kind of Guatemorphosis like what is being represented in recent advertisements for Tortrix, a company owned by Frito Lay. In the advertisement if one does not speak proper Chapin with the right Chapinismos, tortilla chips fall on one and one becomes a jumble of tortilla chips, which allows one to speak more Chapin. One Guatemorphizes into a true Chapin speaker. The end of the war allowed for neo-liberal openings in 1993. Issues of class, identity and belonging became prevalent. Anthropologists such as Jose Ramón Gonzalez Ponciano attempted to study and define these shifts. In a recently published book chapter, "The Shumo Challenge: White Class Privilege and the Post-Race, Post-Genocide Alliances of Cosmopolitanism from Below," Gonzalez Ponciano argues that in Guatemala there is a creation of a threatened middle and upper class who connect themselves to cosmopolitanism and global consumerism. He argues new emerging cultures from below which includes a gay movement even in shanty towns which is both vapid and consumerist. He speaks of the end of cultural topos and performance of civility which dates back to New World encounters; no longer do indigenous peoples cast down their

eyes and show deference. A popular consumer culture replaces the popular cultures of resistance, including political leftist movements and the Maya movement. A new interclass competition and warfare has resulted in the creation of vigilante gangs of college age kids who murder, beat people up, and practice gang rape. Many from the lower class are being exported and deported from the U.S. and the reaction is the painful trajectory of development.

Heather Abdelnur closed the paper presentations and commented on the differences in time periods and subjects to which the papers spoke. Each paper addressed something about space as it was defined and redefined and each paper showed interesting layers of contextuality from medicine to language mapping, oral history to globalization. She challenged us to think about the region of Central America globally rather than defining it by the tight boundary of Latin America. She then opened up the session to questions from the audience.

Frauke Sachse (University of Bonn) asked a question of Martha Few and whether women were allowed to enter the caves during rituals. Few responded that women were allowed to go in after the investigations by the state. Alvis Dunn (University of North Carolina, Ashville) made a comment about language, oral history, and the boundaries of *Chapinismos* that reminded us that the context for this globalization is taking place not only in Central America but also in places like North Carolina, Georgia, and anywhere there are transnational communities. J.T. Way agreed and also included that neo-liberalism was too easy a category and that we need to have a broader vision of individualism and its expressions in politics, religious movements, and popular culture. Two questions were asked one directed at David Carey Jr. which included the benefits and drawbacks of oral history and the other at J.T. Way in which he was asked his definition of "youth culture." Their responses were brief and then they continued the discussion after the session.

At the end of the meeting Owen Jones (Valdosta State University) was introduced as next year's chair and Alvis Dunn (University of North Carolina, Ashville) was introduced as next year's secretary. The Facebook page for Central American Studies was also mentioned and it is still ongoing, including relevant news articles and information on archival sources and archaeological finds.

## **COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Report of the Colonial Studies Committee, CLAH 2015, New York City, New York

*Queering the Religious History of The Early Modern Hispanic World*

Chair: Alejandro Cañeque

Secretary: Cristina Soriano

Presenters: Pete Sigal, Rachel O'Toole, and Sherry Velasco

Commenter: Linda Curcio-Nagy.

The Colonial Studies Committee meeting took place in New York on Saturday January 3<sup>rd</sup>. at 6.30 pm, and was convened and chaired by the Committee Chair Alejandro Cañeque, and by Cristina Soriano, Secretary. The Panel was entitled Queering the Religious History of The Early Modern Hispanic World. The participants were Pete Sigal, Rachel O'Toole, Sherry Velasco, and the commenter Linda Curcio-Nagy. Unfortunately, Sherry Velasco and Linda Curcio-Nagy could not attend for personal reasons. Alejandro Cañeque welcomed participants and audience, and opened the presentations by commenting that although both Gender and Sexuality Studies and Religious studies have widely explored diverse topics and themes of Colonial Latin American history, studies analyzing the intersections and connections between these two fields are rather scarce. Therefore, the purpose of the panel was to reflect on the many different ways that gender, sexuality, and religious practices connect to give shape to social and power relations in Colonial Latin America.

Pete Sigal's presentation "Queering Nahua Religion" analyzes two ethnographic texts: Franciscan friar Bernardino Sahagún's *Primeros Memoriales* and Salvador Carrasco's film *La Otra Conquista/ The Other Conquest*, in order to understand how Sahagún and Carrasco queered the Nahuas in an effort to engaged in their ethnographic projects. Pete Sigal's argument is that in both cases the power of ethnography links with the ability to represent observation as an objective fact, when instead it ends creating the fiction of the desiring indigenous individual. The core of his discussion lies in his argument that since 16<sup>th</sup> century Spanish and indigenous ethnographers engaged in a taxonomic revolution that transformed indigenous concepts of sacrifice to sin, and eventually to sex, and these categories' substitutions remained in full force in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In his presentation, Sigal also introduces the concept ethnopornography to explain how Spanish authorities reconfigured and distorted Nahua codes of bodily presentation in the process of external representations to produce sexualized meanings that made such bodies desirable to colonial rulers and consumers. At the end, these acts of ethnopornography established a stable subject over whom Spaniards could rule.

Rachel O'Toole's presentation titled "Devotion, Domination, and the Work of Fantasy in Colonial Perú" describe three different testimonies about a series of extraordinary demonic penetrations of a Santa Clara's nun, Juan Luisa Benites. O'Toole's analysis allow us to understand how the ethnographic description of three texts (a mimicry, a sexual fantasy, and a racial crime) of the same imaginary or fantastical event, explains the work of colonialism in 17<sup>th</sup> century Spanish America. Her main argument is although the testimonies did not fit into the models of mystical religiosity, their narratives reveal the particular work of race and sex within 17<sup>th</sup> century colonialism. By analyzing these three testimonies, responding to different motivations and interests of the historical actors, O'Toole explains the crucial role of imaginary or fantasy in the construction of early modern colonialism.

A lively discussion with the Audience followed the presentations. Audience members Ken Ward and Dennis Hidalgo raised interesting questions about the power of representation and the complex processes of discourse/image translation from Nahua to Spanish, and also about the need to give shape to a broader category of ethnopornography, in order to include not only people who committed the sexual acts but the observers and describers of the acts. Alejandro Cañeque provided concluding remarks commenting that Colonial Latin American Scholars need to build categories of analysis that could link sexuality, religious

practices and race as a way to understand social relations and practices of authority and power within these societies. The meeting adjourned at 8.00 pm.

## GRAN COLOMBIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Gran Colombia Studies Committee  
CLAH 2015, New York

Chair, Robert Karl  
Secretary, Ernesto Bassi

This year's panel was titled "Toward a History of Paramilitarism in Colombia" and it met on Saturday, January 3, at 6:30 pm. The paper presenters, Abbey Steele (Syracuse University), Winifred Tate (Colby College), and María Teresa Ronderos (VerdadAbierta.com), were joined at the table by commentator Mary Roldán (Hunter College, City University New York) and committee chair Robert Karl (Princeton University). In keeping with the theme of the 2015 Annual Meeting "History and the Other Disciplines," as Karl pointed in his introduction, the panel brought together a political scientist (Steele), an anthropologist (Tate), and a journalist (Ronderos), who received comments from one of the best representatives of our own discipline (Roldán). The panel, thus, offered its audience (mostly historians) a methodological banquet that included sophisticated analyses of electoral returns, *telenovelas*, and a "journalistic history," among many other treats.

First course: political science. Abbey Steele's paper, "Political cleansing in Apartadó, Colombia, 1987-1997," links displacement with the expansion of democracy (the introduction of elections at the local level). Using electoral returns for specific polling stations in the town of Apartadó, in northwestern Colombia, Steele traces the process through which in less than a decade the town shifted from being politically dominated by the leftist party Unión Patriótica (UP) to becoming a stronghold of rightwing paramilitary groups. The key to this transition, Steele argues, was a process of targeted violence that, based on newly available information resulting from the electoral changes, allowed paramilitaries to identify and target civilians they considered sympathizers of the insurgents of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). By the same token, the electoral reforms that expanded democracy also created an incentive for local elites to ally with paramilitaries and reach a settlement that allowed traditional elites and emerging paramilitary leaders to share political power. "Fine-grained quantitative data" derived from local electoral returns, coupled with local archival documentation and interviews, effectively allowed Steele to conclude that UP-dominated neighborhoods were the main targets of paramilitary violence and the most directly affected by displacement.

Second course: anthropology. Winifred Tate presented "Paramilitarism and the Politics of Responsibility in Colombia," a paper that explores, from the vantage point of Córdoba (in northern Colombia), the ways in which people understand "the history, legacy, and contemporary forms of paramilitarism and paramilitary organizations in Colombian political life." Tate's larger project—of which this paper constitutes an initial approach—seeks to connect the past (regional historiography), with the present (as expressed in

popular histories circulating now in the form of oral histories and media productions like *telenovelas*), and potential futures that emerged out of these popular histories. In her analysis, the origins of paramilitarism in Córdoba are not in the need to fight the leftist guerrillas that appeared in the region in the 1970s (which lends credence to a narrative “in which the guerrillas are responsible for originating the violence”), but in an earlier history of the *colonización antioqueña* (which she characterizes as a form of settler colonialism) that provided a framework for classifying certain bodies as “objects of violence” and others as “perpetrators of it.” Oral histories—like that of Diana, which Tate uses as example in the paper—and *telenovelas*—like *Los Tres Caínes*—allow Tate to test this hypothesis and to conclude that these versions erase inequality and blame paramilitary violence on ungrateful tenants who joined the guerrilla instead of remaining loyal to their elite godparents. In these accounts (oral histories and *telenovelas*) paramilitary leaders like Carlos Castaño emerge as heroes who sacrificed “individual comfort and family stability in service to a suffering nation.”

Third course: “journalistic history.” With her paper, “The Phoenix Effect; or Why Colombia Recycles Its War (as Seen through a History of Paramilitarism,” María Teresa Ronderos offered us a quick preview of her recently published book (so recently published that, at the time of the conference, it was not yet available in the United States) *Guerras recicladas: una historia periodística del paramilitarismo en Colombia*. Her talk focused on the story of the Castaño clan and how the trajectory of the three Castaño brothers (and the version of that trajectory they created) exemplifies a model that other actors were able to replicate in different regions of Colombia. Ronderos emphasized the way in which the model and the narrative it represented and created—entire regions were under peril due to guerrilla actions; desperate local elites allied with paramilitaries in an effort to defeat guerrillas; in reaction to the government-led war on drugs, narcos reached an “ideological arrangement” with paramilitaries against extradition; in the process paramilitary leaders ceased to be perceived (by elites) as “saviors” and became “criminal paras”—spread through the country proving to be a sort of blueprint that could effectively be reused or “recycled.” Using judicial records, autobiographies of foreign mercenaries, newly declassified U.S. documents, and drawing extensively on interviews, Ronderos presented us with a journalistic reconstruction of a historical development that one of her interviewees summarized by saying: “We were drowning and some sharks came to our rescue.” Ronderos ended her presentation pointing to the potential scenario in which the current peace talks between the Colombian government and FARC end up leading to a cycle of “recycled wars.”

The dessert for this methodological banquet were the remarks by historian Mary Roldán, who emphasized two points: 1) That the nature of paramilitarism (in particular the fact that it is an ongoing and clandestine phenomenon) not only invites but also requires interdisciplinary approaches. The range of methods and sources used by the paper presenters were for Roldán an excellent example of the possibilities interdisciplinarity offers to unearth stories, many of which were meant to be hidden. 2) That centering the 1980s, in particular 1988, is key to understanding the rise of paramilitary power across the country. She went on to mention, in full agreement with Steele, that the decentralization promoted by the 1991 Constitution had the unintended consequence of creating a setting that favored the emergence of violence at the local level. Violence offered a way to secure the local political power that the new Constitution offered. In addition, Roldán also

referred to the necessity of mapping the massive human migration that resulted from the rise of paramilitarism and suggested that notarial records can provide insights into this understudied dynamic.

After Roldán's comments the audience questioned the panelists about the extent to which the concept of the "failed state" could be productively used to explain the rise of paramilitarism and about the shortcomings of their own disciplines. Panelists agreed that the idea of a failed state might ultimately be serving the purpose of justifying violence and preventing acknowledgement of state terror. On the question of method, panelists ended on a happy note by tipping their hats to each other and praising the methods and sources used by their fellow panelists. The committee chair then closed the meeting by thanking the panelists and the audience.

## **MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Report of the Mexican Studies Committee, CLAH 2015, New York City, New York

Chair, John F. Chuchiak IV, Missouri State University (Chair, Mexican Studies Committee)  
Secretary, Michel Oudjik, National Autonomous University of Mexico (Secretary of Mexican Studies Committee)

Panel Title: *New Perspectives on the Study of Indigenous Intellectuals in Mexico: Colonial Period to the Present*

*Session Abstract:* This organized panel for the Mexican Studies Committee of CLAH, will focus on several different recent approaches to the study of the theme of Indigenous Intellectuals in Mexican history. Drawing on principles of the recent historiography on the nature of Indigenous Intellectualism, this panel's presenters will each examine the topic from a specific temporal and/or regional approach. Taken together, the papers reveal how scholars are crossing disciplinary boundaries in order to redefine and re-conceptualize the theme of "Indigenous Intellectuals," placing the agency and actions of these Indigenous thinkers and elites, both rural and urban, into a wider understanding of the role of these Indigenous actors in the exchange of dialogues that occurred and developed during the colonial to Modern periods in Mexican History.

In addition the panel will also draw heavily on the ethnohistorical use of new documents and types of evidence, especially native language documents, and their role in the creation of an Indigenous intellectualism, both separate from and integrated within the Spanish and national Mexican worlds.

Panelist 1:

Peter B. Villella  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

*Title: "Indian Ambassadors" in the Mexican Enlightenment*

*Abstract:* Historians have only recently begun to fully explore the experiences and influence of the native intermediaries present at all levels within the early modern Spanish

imperial apparatus. This paper examines several indigenous intellectuals from Bourbon Mexico who lent their voices to Enlightenment-tinged debates over the meaning of indigeneity and the proper place of native peoples within colonial hierarchies. As elite, highly educated Indians, they spoke as—and were received as—ambassadors and advocates for “the Indian nation” as a whole. This distinguishes them from their Hapsburg-era predecessors, who typically represented a single lineage or ancestral community.

Panelist 2:

Yanna Yannakakis  
Emory University

*Title: Bridging Jurisdictions: Translators and Legal Agents in Colonial Oaxaca*

**Abstract:** Indigenous litigants relied on informal, untitled broker figures as well as formally titled legal professionals to turn local disputes into legal cases. That this remains true in rural communities throughout present-day Mexico speaks to the centrality of colonial legal culture in defining the relationship between native people and the state. This paper examines the roles of interpreters and legal agents (apoderados) in Indian litigation in Oaxaca, Mexico during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Historians of Spanish America have focused considerable attention on indigenous engagement with the Spanish legal system, with emphasis on the role of native intermediaries in the making of legal institutions and cross-cultural ideas about justice. Literate natives with knowledge of Spanish legal genres and processes, and rooted in cross-cultural networks, bridged the overlapping jurisdictions – Spanish and Indian; and ecclesiastical and civil – that made up Spain’s composite empire and imperial legal system. Who were these figures, in what ways did they facilitate indigenous litigation, and how did their roles relate to one another? What role did translation (as linguistic and cultural process) play in their work as formal and informal legal functionaries? What kinds of expectations did indigenous litigants have of them? By answering these questions, this paper considers how translators and legal agents expand our understanding of the category of “indigenous intellectual.”

Panelist 3:

Argelia Segovia Liga  
Leiden University

*Title: Between Permanence and Change: Nahua Intellectuals in Early Nineteenth-Century Mexico City, 1821-1840*

**Abstract:** During the first decades of the nineteenth century, the political and social transformation in New Spain led to a series of changes that seriously affected the indigenous population. While the Constitution of Cadiz in 1812 had encouraged direct changes on how indigenous peoples were perceived by Spanish colonial law, these changes were not really implemented until the end of the colonial period. It was not until 1821 that the regulations and laws issued by the newly independent Mexican government directly affected the indigenous populations in Mexico. The laws issued by the early

Mexican nation not only affected the juridical status of indigenous peoples, but also their rights to corporate privileges as indigenous communities. This presentation will explore several of the major issues that Nahua intellectuals in Mexico City experienced during the first decades of the nineteenth century after their juridical status changed under the laws issued by the Mexican government. This paper also will examine the actions and the ways in which several Nahua intellectuals in Mexico City promoted and defended their position and their legal rights and privileges to be considered as members of autonomous corporate communities.

Panelist 4:

Mark Christensen,  
Assumption College

*Title: Colonial Maya Intellectuals and their Religious Texts*

Abstract: Soon after the establishment of a more permanent Franciscan presence in Yucatan in 1545, the friars began instructing Maya aides to assist them in their evangelization effort. Once trained in Spanish, alphabetic writing, and the Christian doctrine, these Maya intellectuals, or maestros, returned to their towns as surrogate priests. These Maya continued the centuries-old tradition of local record keeping preserving collections of religious texts—or Maya Christian copybooks—they and their town deemed most important. This paper examines various examples of such copybooks composed and preserved by Maya intellectuals throughout the colonial period in Yucatan. In the process, this paper explores the roles of such intellectuals as intermediaries between the old and the new as they continually tailored Christianity and its message to meet the demands of a colonial world.

Panel Discussant: Mark Lentz, Utah Valley University

## **TEACHING AND TEACHING MATERIALS COMMITTEE MEETING**

Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee

January 4, 2015, 5:30-7:00pm, Carnegie Room West (Sheraton New York), New York City

Chair: Anna Alexander, Georgia Southern University

Two of the presenters were unable to attend, so the panel consisted of Anna Alexander (Georgia Southern University), Marc Hertzman (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Ashley Black (SUNY Stony Brook), Margaret Power (Illinois Institute of Technology), and Eric Zolov (SUNY Stony Brook). The chair of the committee, Anna Alexander, opened the panel by reading brief introductory remarks prepared by Jessica Stites-Mor (University of British Columbia, Okanagan) who was unable to attend in person. Stites-Mor's statement discussed why the committee chose the topic "Teaching Latin America in the Global Sixties," explaining that in recent years there has been a surge of publications on the topic that has influenced pedagogical practices.



Marc Hertzman began with a brief explanation of some of the work his students have done using the digital platform Scalar, which is hosted at the University of Southern California. His students have used Scalar to annotate audio and video material, such as YouTube music clips and film footage from the 1960s. Hertzman then posed a series of questions about the place of Global Sixties courses in curricula and whether or not such a course could help increase enrollments. He ended his discussion by asking the audience if we should position Latin America at the center of courses based around the Global 1960s, and if so, what are the tradeoffs for doing that.

Ashley Black approached the topic as a graduate student who is contemplating how she will teach a Global Sixties course in the future. She focused on the ways to organize and conceptualize the course and discussed the importance of defining both “global” and “sixties.” She suggested that discussing periodization with students is a useful teaching tool and offered Arthur Marwick’s idea of the “Long Sixties” as a possible way to define period parameters. Black stressed the importance of organizing the course so that the readings and assignments went beyond regionalism and conveyed transnational connections and flows.

Margaret Power challenged the audience to reconsider the Right as a social movement in itself, asserting that the Cuban Revolution energized and radicalized the Right, just as it did the Left. She also stressed the importance of a transnational approach and suggested that a very good research project could be the impact of transnational right-wing organizations. For a teaching tool that addresses the participation of women and gender politics, Power suggested the documentary *In Women’s Hands* about right-wing women who opposed the presidency of Salvador Allende in Chile.

The audience offered excellent recommendations for readings, films, and activities to enrich teaching. Eric Zolov explained that in his class he screens the 1968 film *Planet of the Apes* because it is metaphor for collapse of humanity. Steve Stern (University of Wisconsin-Madison) mentioned using primary sources from the National Security Archive, which involve Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon discussing Allende’s election. Florencia Mallon (University of Wisconsin-Madison) challenged the audience to think about the global sixties in terms of revolution. Exploring the Cuban Revolution beyond confrontations with the United States allows students to see connections with the Chinese Revolution and Marxism. Jaime Pensado (University of Norte Dame) suggested that we move away from Right vs. Left binaries and instead add complexity to existing narratives by discussing groups that intersect both sides (i.e. religious movements). Several panelists and audience members agreed that the Global Sixties is a timely and important topic for students because they are able to draw connections between what they are studying and living.

Additional suggested readings include: Eric Zolov’s *Latin America and the United States*, Julia Sweig’s *Inside the Cuban Revolution*, Andrew Ivaska’s *Cultured States*, and Arthur Marwick’s *The Sixties*.

Notes submitted by:

Secretary: Anna Alexander (Georgia Southern University), 3/2/2015

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## V. CLAH 2014 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 **Robert W. Patch** for *Indians and the Political Economy of Colonial Central America, 1670-1810*, (Oklahoma, 2013). Honorable Mention went to **Seth Garfield** for *In Search of the Amazon: Brazil, the United States, and the Nature of a Region*, (Durham, Duke University Press, 2013).

### Lydia Cabrera Award for Cuban Historical Studies

The Lydia Cabrera Prize for the best project proposal for the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868 was awarded to **Scott Cave** of Pennsylvania State University, "Signals: Cross-Cultural Communication in the Spanish Atlantic Frontier, 1470-1570".

### 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 **Lyman Johnson**, Professor at University of North Carolina at Charlotte

### The Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize

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

### Lewis Hanke Prize

Given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book, the Lewis Hanke Prize was awarded to **Alexander Hidalgo** of Texas Christian University "The Indian Map Trade in Colonial Oaxaca."

### **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 **Susanna Hecht**, *The Scramble for the Amazon and the 'Lost Paradise' of Euclides da Cunha*, (Chicago, 2013).

### **Mexican History Book Prize**

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The 2014 prize recipient is **Jaime M. Pensado**, for *Rebel Mexico: Student Unrest and Authoritarian Political Culture During the Long Sixties* (Stanford University Press, 2013). Honorable Mention went to **Aurora Gómez-Galvarriato** for *Industry and Revolution: Social and Economic Change in the Orizaba Valley, Mexico* (Harvard, 2013).

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

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Brodwyn Fischer**, for "The Red Menace Reconsidered," 94.1, (November 2014): 1-33.

### **Tibesar Prize**

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **Caroline Williams**, for "'Living Between Empires: Diplomacy and Politics in the Late-Eighteenth Century Mosquitia," *The Americas* 70:2 (October 2013), 237-268.

### **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 **Antony Keane Dawes**, University of South Carolina, **Kathryn Lehman**, Indiana University, **Lizeth Elizondo**, University of Texas at Austin, **John Carlos Marquez**, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, **Miriam Villanueva**, Texas Christian University.

### **The Vanderwood Prize**

Awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States, other than in *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The winner for 2014 is **Michel Gobat**, for "The Invention of Latin America: A Transnational History of Anti-Imperialism, Democracy, and Race," *The American Historical Review* 118.5 (2013): 1345-1375.

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## **VI. CLAH 2015 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 2015:**

Chair: Bianca Premo, Florida International University, [premob@fiu.edu](mailto:premob@fiu.edu)  
Francisco Scarano, University of Wisconsin-Madison, [fscarano@wisc.edu](mailto:fscarano@wisc.edu)  
Laura Gotkowitz, University of Pittsburgh, [lgotkowi@pitt.edu](mailto:lgotkowi@pitt.edu)

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015

**BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE**

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

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

1. To be considered for the Bolton-Johnson Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2015 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2016, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2014.
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, 2015, either from the publisher or from another source.

**Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2015:**

Chair: Doug Cope  
Brown University  
History Department  
Box N79 Brown Street  
Providence RI 02912

Aline Helg  
Université de Genève  
Département d'histoire générale  
5 rue Saint-Ours CH 1211  
Genève 4SWITZERLAND

David Sheinin  
History Department  
Trent University  
Peterborough ON  
CANADA K9J 7B8

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015.

**THE HOWARD FRANCIS CLINE MEMORIAL AWARD**

This prize was established in 1976. It carries a stipend of \$500. The Howard F. 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 2013 and 2014 will be considered for the award year 2015 (awarded at the meeting in January 2016).

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 2014-2015:**

Chair: Laura Matthew, Department of History, Marquette University, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881

Hal Langfur, History Department, State University of New York at Buffalo, 546 Park Hall,  
Buffalo, NY 14260

Jeremy Mumford, History Department, Brown University, 11 Church Street, Providence, RI  
02904

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015

#### **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, 2015, either from the publisher or from another source.

Items published in 2013 and 2014 will be considered for the award year 2015 (to be awarded at the meeting in January 2016).

#### **Dean Prize Committee for 2014-2015:**

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

Gail Triner  
Rutgers University  
11 2nd Place Apt. 401  
Brooklyn, NY 11231

Joel Wolfe  
University of Massachusetts at Amherst  
Department of History  
Herter Hall 161 Presidents Drive  
Amherst, MA 01003

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015

## **ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY**

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

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

1. To be considered for the Melville Prize, a book must bear the imprint of the year prior to the year for which the award is made. Hence, for the 2014 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2016, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2014.

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, 2015.

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 2015:**

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

Tom Rogers (2016 Chair)  
Emory University  
Department of History  
561 S. Kilgo Circle 221 Bowden Hall  
Atlanta, GA 30322  
tomrogers@emory.edu



John Soluri (2017 Chair)  
History Department  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Baker Hall 240  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213jsoluri@gmail.com

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015.

## **MEXICO HISTORY BOOK PRIZE**

\$500 is awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. \$500 is awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. The prize was established in 2009.

The award will be governed by the following rules.

1. The CLAH Book Prize in Mexican History will be awarded annually to an outstanding book on Mexican history published in English or Spanish in the calendar year prior to the year in which the award committee makes its decision. Thus, the committee convened in 2014, for the prize to be awarded in January 2016, will consider books bearing a copyright of 2014. The prize committee, at its discretion, may determine that no book merits an award for a given calendar year.
2. Books eligible for the award must focus primarily on the history of Mexico. Geographically, the term "Mexico" refers to the territory that came to be known as New Spain prior to 1821, Greater Mexico from 1821 to 1848, and the region within current national boundaries thereafter. The prize committee may consider books about the borderlands of these territories, if it so chooses.
3. Books must be nominated for the award by a member of the CLAH or a publisher. The author need not be a member of the CLAH for the book to be nominated, but must become a member of the CLAH before accepting the award.
4. The president of the CLAH will name a prize committee each year, comprised of three experts on Mexican history. The president is encouraged to name the most recent past winner of the Book Prize as a member of the prize committee.
5. Authors are advised to consult their publishers to be certain their books have been nominated and a copy sent to each member of the Review Committee. For a book to be considered, each of the three-committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2015, either from the publisher or from another source.

## **Mexican History Prize Committee Members for 2015:**

Chair: Jaime Pensado  
University of Notre Dame

219 O'Shaughnesy Hall  
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Aurora Gomez-Galvarriato Freer  
El Colegio de México  
Centro de Estudios Históricos  
Camino al Ajusco 2010740  
México

Frank (Trey) Proctor  
Dension University  
Box 810 Granville, OH 43023

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2015

### **THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

\$500 is awarded annually for the best English-language article on Latin American history published in a journal other than the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

This prize was established in 1961 and renamed the Vanderwood Prize, in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. It carries a stipend of \$500.

The Vanderwood Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history by a member of the CLAH, not appearing in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* or *The Americas*. The committee will consider nominated and self-nominated articles in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. To be eligible for the prize, authors must be members of the CLAH during the year the article is published and the year that it is considered for the award.

The committee will review only those articles published in the year preceding the award. Thus articles published in 2014 will be considered for the 2015 award to be presented at the conference in January 2016. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by mail by June 1, 2015. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2016.

#### **Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2015:**

Chair: Ana Lucia Araujo  
Howard University  
aaraujo@howard.edu

Bryan Pitts  
Duke University  
bryan.pitts@duke.edu

Lina del Castillo  
The University of Texas at Austin  
delcastillo@austin.utexas.edu

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2015

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

**LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS FOR CUBAN HISTORICAL STUDIES**

Up to \$5000 is given to support original research, re-editions of important works, and publications of source materials for pre-1868 Cuban History. Lydia Cabrera Awards are available to support the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868.

Awards are designed specifically to support:

- 1) original research on Cuban history in Spanish, Mexican, and U. S. archives;
- 2) the publication of meritorious books on Cuba currently out of print; and
- 3) the publication of historical statistics, historical documents, and guides to Spanish archives relating to Cuban history between 1492 and 1868.

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

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

Applicants for original research are to be currently engaged in graduate studies at a U. S. institution or be affiliated with a college/university faculty or accredited historical association in the United States. Each applicant should provide a two-page curriculum vita, a detailed itinerary and a budget statement, a three-page narrative description of the proposed project, and three letters of support. Republication proposals should include letter(s) of intent from a publisher.

Applications and letters of support must be emailed to [CLAHCabreraAwards@gmail.com](mailto:CLAHCabreraAwards@gmail.com) by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2015.

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

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

**Cabrera Prize Committee for 2015:**

Michele Reid-Vazquez (chair): mbr31@pitt.edu

William Van Norman (chair 2016): vannorwc@jmu.edu

Alejandra Bronfman (chair 2017): alejandra.bronfman@ubc.ca

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2015

**LEWIS HANKE PRIZE**

The Lewis Hanke Award carries a stipend of up to \$1,000, to be used only for international travel. This award was created through generous donations from students, colleagues, and family members of the late Lewis Hanke. It will be given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. degrees in the field of Latin American history no more than four years prior to the closing date of the application. The award will be made by a committee appointed by the CLAH president and confirmed by the CLAH General Committee.

Applications will consist of the following documents: a 1,000-word proposal, a dissertation abstract, a brief CV, and a proposed budget. Applications must be emailed to CLAHHankeAward@gmail.com postmarked by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2015.

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

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

**Hanke Prize Committee for 2015:**

Chair: Stephen Lewis, slewis2@csuchico.edu

Kirsten Weld, weld@fas.harvard.edu

Eve Buckley, ebuckley@udel.edu

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2015

**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 2014-May 2015) for the 2015 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2016). 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, 2015.

**Robertson Prize Committee for 2015:**

Chair: Herman Bennett, The Graduate Center-CUNY, hbennett@gc.cuny.edu  
Jeffrey Needell, University of Florida, jneedell@history.ufl.edu  
Judy Bieber, University of New Mexico, jbieber@unm.edu

**TIBESAR PRIZE**

The Conference on Latin American History in cooperation with *The Americas* established the Tibesar Prize in December 1990. It carries a stipend of \$500.

A Tibesar Prize Committee, annually named by the president of the Conference on Latin American History, will designate the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* for the volume year (July-April), which ends in the year before the award is announced.

Hence, for the 2015 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2016, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2014 – April 2015 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2015.

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 2015:**

Chair: Matt O'Hara, University of California, Santa Cruz, mdohara@ucsc.edu  
Celia Cussen, Universidad de Chile, celia.cussen@gmail.com  
Pablo Gomez, University of Wisconsin Madison, pgomez@wisc.edu

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**VII. IN MEMORIAM**

**María Elena Martínez-López**

María Elena Martínez-López, an associate professor of history and American studies and ethnicity at the University of Southern California Dornsife College of Letters, Arts and Sciences and a leading scholar of colonial Latin America has died. She was 47. Martínez-López died at home in Los Angeles, surrounded by family and close friends on Nov. 16 after being diagnosed with cancer in late May. Martínez-López is survived by her mother; her brothers Manuel de Jesús and his wife, Felicidad; Arturo, Nicolás and Enrique and his wife Hortencia, and their children. She is also survived by her beloved friend Sarah Gualtieri, associate professor of history, and American studies and ethnicity at USC Dornsife.

She earned her bachelor's degree in Latin American studies at Northwestern University in 1988, a master's degree in history from the University of Chicago in 1992 and her doctorate in Latin American History from the University of Chicago in 2001. Martínez-López joined USC Dornsife in 2001. Her work focused on colonial Mexico, the cultural connections between Spain and the Americas, and more generally the formation of the Iberian Atlantic world. She served as director of Chicano and Latino American studies from 2009-11 and as co-director from 2006-08. In 2013, she was awarded a USC Mellon Mentoring Award for her work with graduate students. She was scheduled to be a 2015 Stanford University Humanities Fellow.

While at USC Dornsife, she published a number of articles on space, religion, gender and race in New Spain. Her groundbreaking book, *Genealogical Fictions: Limpieza de Sangre, Religion, and Gender in Colonial Mexico* (Stanford University Press, 2008) reinterpreted the historical foundations of race. It received the American Historical Association's 2009 James A. Rawley Prize in Atlantic History and the American Historical Association's Conference on Latin American History's prize for the best book on Mexican history.

Excerpted from Susan Bell, "In memoriam: María Elena Martínez-López, 47", University of Southern California Humanities News

### **Tulio Halperín Donghi**

Tulio Halperín Donghi (1926-2014) was a distinguished historian of Argentina and Latin America. He was arguably the most influential historian of Argentina of the past several decades, as the highly laudatory obituaries which graced all the papers of Buenos Aires, regardless of ideology and politics, confirmed. In the United States he received the Award for Scholarly Distinction from the AHA and the Kalman Silvert Award from LASA. Other obituaries will undoubtedly recount his many scholarly achievements; this one will concentrate on the professor.

The son of two intellectuals, Halperín was the product of the cosmopolitan Buenos Aires of his youth. His degrees were from the University of Buenos Aires but he also studied in Italy and France and taught in the United States (principally at the University of California, Berkeley) and in England, as well as several Latin American countries. His cosmopolitanism and his polyglot abilities were frequently on display in the 1970s when he could be seen walking across Berkeley's crowded Sproul Plaza reading a German newspaper.

Halperín's life reflected the upheavals of Argentina's twentieth century. Staunchly Anti-Peronist, he played a major role in the reorganization of the teaching of history post-1955 in both Buenos Aires and Rosario. After the military takeover of the state universities in 1966, and the night of the long truncheons, he resigned his posts and left the country never to return on a permanent basis. After 1983 he returned for an extended stay each year to teach courses and encourage a renewal of the practices of the writing of history. His annual trips were important intellectual and social events for a wide group of historians and other intellectuals, as Halperín liked nothing better than sharing food, wine and ideas with people. He also became an important public intellectual whose ideas were known by many who rarely read history books.

Halperín had a major impact on the many graduate students who studied with him after his arrival in Berkeley in 1971. Halperín stood out in the Berkeley of the 1970s. In a world which was rapidly becoming informal, Halperín displayed the formality of a Buenos Aires middle class that was also rapidly disappearing. In Berkeley when you entered a professor's office, he might have his feet on the desk. Halperín would stand up and not sit down until you sat down. He also seemed relatively shy. Sometimes he seemed not to know what to say but if you asked the right question, you emerged from his office an hour and a half later bedazzled by a flow of ideas.

One of the wonderful things about Halperín as a professor was that he always treated you as an adult. In class and in advising, Halperín always assumed that his students could make their own decisions; he would give advice and you could take it or not. He believed that students should work on their own topics; he gave advice but never dictated directions. Connections with him did not stop once a degree was earned. He welcomed and encouraged continual contact. He read drafts of articles and commented and wrote letters, decades after any formal connection had passed. He loved sharing food or coffee with his former students and talked about what they were working on, their families, Argentina and gossip. For him gossip was inseparable from history.

Several generations of historians, some his former students and others not, became in a sense his intellectual children. However, we approached history from different perspectives, worked on different periods, on different aspects of history and on different countries. Truly an era has now passed, but the writing of Argentine history (and dare we say the writing of Latin American history) has been changed, and a large group of people have been shaped by knowing him.

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

### **CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS**

Robert Smale  
James Sanders

### **ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE**

Robert Wilcox  
Alida Metcalf

### **WARREN DEAN AWARDS**

Alida Metcalf

**MEXICAN HISTORY BOOK PRIZE**

Mario Magana Mancillas

Maria Loftin

**PAUL VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

Eric Van Young

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**IX. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS**

Kittiya LEE

Susie PORTER

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