



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

SPRING 2016 NEWSLETTER

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2016 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:

Susan Gauss (2015-2016)

Yanna Yannakakis (2015-2016)

Peter Guardino (2016-2017)

Barbara Weinstein (2016-2017)

Ex-Officio Members:

HAHR Editors:

Jocelyn Olcott

John French

Peter Sigal

The Americas Editor:

Ben Vinson III

H-LatAm Editors:

John F. Schwaller

Standing Committees

2016 Program Committee:

Sonia Robles, Chair

Erika Edwards, (2017 Chair)

Bert Barickman

Nominating Committee:

Susan Deans-Smit, Chair

Jeffrey Lesser

Kris Lane

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Marcela Echeverri, Chair

Tamara Walker, Secretary

Atlantic World Studies:

Jane Landers, Chair

David Wheat, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

Grace Delgado, Chair

Sam Truett, Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

Ana Romo, Chair

Celso Castilho, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Kristen Block, Chair

Nicole Maskiell, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Alvis Dunn, Chair

Julie Gibbings, Secretary

Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies:

Edward Murphy, Chair

Erika Edwards, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

José Carlos de la Puente, Chair

Ryan Amir Kashanipour, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Lina Britto, Chair

Sharika Crawford, Secretary

Mexican Studies:

Michel R. Oudijk, Chair

Mark Lentz, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Amelia Kiddle, Chair

Elena Albarrán, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JERRY DAVILA

Message from the President

Warm spring greetings. We had an exciting meeting in Atlanta, and hope to see many of you this coming year in Denver!

Amid the challenges the field of history I am pleased to report that the CLAH is vibrant. The thing that I find the most remarkable about our organization is that it exists only out of the voluntary spirit of our colleagues: we charge no registration for the annual meeting, so all of our activities are sustained by member dues, gifts, and volunteered labor. For instance last year, 36 committee members for 12 prizes and awards received and evaluated nearly 200 submissions. Three members of the program committee put together a program for the meeting in Atlanta with nearly 300 participants.



This spirit carries over to a remarkable generosity with gifts to the CLAH, such as the gift of \$10,000 from the estate and friends of our late colleague Maria Elena Martinez, for whom beginning this year the prize in Mexican History is now named.

As the CLAH's endowment grows stronger, it becomes possible for us to pursue further goals, such as expanding the number and value of Scobie Awards for Latinamericanist graduate students to conduct seed research; or expanding the number of post-doctoral research awards beyond the single Hanke Award we presently make. No organization is better prepared than the CLAH to support these vital early steps that bring scholars into our field, and we rely on the generosity of CLAH members in order to meet those needs. One of my hopes for the future of the CLAH is that we may begin to offer not just one post-doctoral research award, but multiple awards, and that we may be able to increase the number and the amount of graduate seed research awards - the Scobie Awards (presently 5 at \$1,500). These are awards that literally build our field. As resources become more scarce, our ability to play this role becomes more urgent. I believe this is a challenge that we can meet because the solution depends upon us.

Thank you for all that are doing to make the CLAH so vital. And in particular thank you to Haley Nelson and Nicole Hanna for their work keeping the wheels turning day to day at the CLAH Secretariat, to Marissa Nichols for her work as Annual Meeting Director, and to Jurgen Büchenau, for his steady hand and wise judgement that help make the CLAH into a stronger organization each year.

Let me add one more thing about the Secretariat: In this newsletter you will find the call for proposals to host the CLAH Secretariat from 2017-2022, and I write to ask you to consider submitting a proposal to host it.

What does it mean to host the CLAH Secretariat? Alumni of the M.A. in Latin American Studies at Charlotte who are now working on their Ph.D.'s at universities across the nation will tell you how valuable it has been for their professional development for their program to have been a hub that has helped bring such great people together and bring out so much new scholarship and debate. There is also tremendous satisfaction in working with all of you, and with the spirit of generosity and engagement that you bring to the CLAH.

Please take some time and think about what it would mean to host the Secretariat at your department. And I invite you to bring Jurgen, Vice-President Lara Putnam and myself into that conversation. We are happy to look with you at the kinds of flexibility that can make your hosting of the Secretariat work well.

If you can make a large gift, something that can increase the number of postdoctoral awards, or graduate seed research awards, that is wonderful. If you can make a small gift, that is great as well (like they say, no amount is too small). And if you can develop a proposal to host the Secretariat, well, that's the best of all!

Thank you,

Jerry Dávila
CLAH President

II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JURGEN BUCHENAU

Greetings from Charlotte!

CLAH had a very successful meeting in Atlanta. The CLAH Program Committee, chaired by Sherry Johnson and also consisting of 2017 chair Sonia Robles and Hendrik Kraay, put together a very strong program, and we were fortunate in that the AHA Program Committee selected many of the joint CLAH/AHA proposals for funding. My thanks go to President Jerry Dávila and President-elect Lara Putnam as well as the General Committee, and particularly our CLAH administrative team: former Annual Meeting Director Audrey Henderson, new Annual Meeting Director Marissa Nichols, and graduate student assistants Haley Nelson and Nicole Hanna.

The meeting featured a particular highlight in the CLAH luncheon, featuring our many prize winners and the luncheon speaker, Distinguished Service Award winner Herbert Klein. The meeting also included the inaugural session of the new Atlantic World Studies Committee, under the leadership of former CLAH president Jane Landers, and the first award of the renamed María Elena Martínez Book Prize in Mexican History. On behalf of CLAH, I appreciate the numerous donations that made the Martínez Prize possible.



Reiterating Jerry Dávila's message, I encourage all of you to help us provide support to our members and our field at large by means of your continued support of the organization through membership fees and tax-deductible gifts. In the section devoted to the minutes of the CLAH meeting, you will find a detailed budget for the past fiscal year and our plans for the current fiscal year, which runs through October 31, 2016. Perusing these documents, you will note that CLAH is in good financial shape, but it could do far more for the field of Latin American history if every single Latin American historian within the AHA became a member of CLAH. So please spread the word among your colleagues, including those in Latin America, the Caribbean, or elsewhere in the world.

As we look forward to the CLAH meeting in Denver next January, we are once again confronting the important decision about the host institution for the organization, this time, for the five-year period from July 2017 to June 2022. CLAH has done wonderful things for UNC Charlotte since its arrival under Jerry Dávila's tenure in 2007. In particular, it has provided great visibility to our graduate students in History and Latin American Studies. Eight of those students have gone on to Ph.D. programs in History, making both programs into model programs for the humanities and social sciences at UNC Charlotte. CLAH will really benefit from having several good choices to consider when we decide on the next host institution. Therefore, I very much hope you will consider making a bid for hosting the organization (a copy of the bid is included in the Newsletter and also available on the CLAH website). Please do not hesitate to contact Jerry and me anytime to discuss a possible bid.

Best wishes for a productive and relaxing summer!

Jürgen Buchenau, Executive Secretary

III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Minutes of the CLAH General Committee Meeting, January 7, 2016, Marriott Marquis, Atlanta, Georgia

Present: President Jerry Dávila, Vice President Lara Putnam, Past President Jane Landers, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau, General Committee members Susan Gauss, Yanna Yannakakis, Karen Graubart, and Tom Rogers; HAHR co-editor John French (with Sean Mannion), Americas editor Ben Vinson, H-LATAM editor John F. Schwaller, Annual Meeting Director Marissa Nichols, CLAH assistants Nicole Hanna and Haley Nelson; CLAH Program Committee members Sherry Johnson and Sonia Robles, and CLAH members Erika Edwards, Barbara Tenenbaum, Glen Goodman, John Bawden, and Fabricio Prado.

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

President Jerry Dávila called the meeting to order at 6:32 pm. All voting members of the General Committee were present.

2. Approval of the minutes from the January 2015 meeting in New York City (see attachment 1) Jerry Dávila moved to amend the minutes to add the business transacted since the last General Committee meeting as follows:

- a) The General Committee gratefully accepted a gift from the estate of the late Professor María Elena Martínez and her friends. The agreement that produced the gift changes the name of the Mexican History Book Prize to “María Elena Martínez Book Prize in Mexican History.”
- b) The General Committee ratified the proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws approved unanimously by the membership by a vote of 99-0. These amendments included the name change of the prize referenced in a).

Karen Graubart seconded this motion, and it carried unanimously without further discussion.

3. Ratification of election results and approval of the prize and award committee appointments (please see attachment 2)

Tom Rogers moved ratification of the election results as well as approval of the prize and award committee appointments. John Schwaller seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously without further discussion.

4. Report of the Program Committee

Program Committee chair Sherry Johnson reported on the 2016 CLAH program. She began by thanking former CLAH Meeting Director Audrey Henderson, Executive Secretary Jurgen Buchenau, new CLAH meeting director Marissa Nichols, and fellow Program Committee members Sonia Robles and Hendrik Kraay. CLAH had a very good year in that the AHA accepted 32 out of a total of 41 submissions, leaving CLAH to need to place only the remaining 9 panels in addition to another 6 composed of individual submissions. The process has become much easier because the AHA now gives CLAH a firm allotment of panel slots in addition to the AHA program, which means the committee knows exactly how many panels may be placed in the program once the AHA Program Committee has made its decisions. Jerry Dávila added that CLAH panels (including the Regional and Thematic Committee sessions) amount to 60 out of a total of 300 AHA sessions.

5. Report on the Secretariat

Jurgen Buchenau reported on the CLAH Secretariat at UNC Charlotte. The office has given marvelous exposure to UNC Charlotte graduate students, and it has allowed them to network effectively at the AHA/CLAH annual meeting. Last year, the allocation of an extra graduate assistant to the Latin American Studies program allowed the Secretariat to add a junior CLAH assistant to the rotation. With the graduation of former CLAH Assistant Candie Almengor, Haley Nelson became the senior CLAH assistant, and Nicole Hanna was appointed as the junior assistant. She will be assisting the General Secretary as the senior assistant in 2016-2017. It is not yet known whether funding will permit the addition of a new junior assistant for CLAH's final year at UNC Charlotte.

6. Review of the Executive Secretary's 2015 Annual Report and discussion of the proposed FY 2016 budget (see attachments 3 a-c).

Jurgen Buchenau reported on the past fiscal year. He pointed out the costs associated with holding the meeting in New York City, especially with regard to the high expense associated with the luncheon and reception. As a result, total expenses for FY 2015 were \$10,000 higher than in FY 2014. In addition, the space constraints in New York created a smaller meeting than the two previous conferences in New Orleans and Washington, D.C., which resulted in fewer membership payments. Fortunately, gifts were much higher than normal in FY 2015 as a result of the María Elena Martínez initiative. Jurgen Buchenau once again thanked all those CLAH members who have supported the organization generously over the past year.

Discussion focused on the state of the endowment, which has contracted somewhat due to the decline of the stock market in September 2015 (with September 30 being the reference point of the discussion). In addition, Jurgen Buchenau explained a new procedure for offsetting inflows into the endowment (dividends and gifts) with the annual 4% draw; as a result, FY 2015 counts two 4% draws, one from FY 2014 and the other, from FY 2015. This will give a more realistic picture of the endowment and also make it easier for the next Executive Secretary to prepare the annual budget. John Schwaller pointed out that CLAH keeps \$100,000 in a money market account to protect cash flow of the organization for up to two years if necessary. Jerry Dávila thanked John Schwaller for his guidance in the growth of the MMA.

The discussion then shifted to the current fiscal year (FY 2016). Expenses will be much lower than FY 2015, allowing a return to the environment of FY 2014. However, membership is somewhat smaller as a result of the smaller CLAH meetings in New York City. Jurgen Buchenau pointed out a problem with the way CLAH computes currency of membership, as members renewing in November or December get credit for both the current and the next year. This allows some members to pay only every other year. Jurgen Buchenau announced a procedural change. Those paying in November or December at the beginning of the fiscal year will only get credit for the coming year if the member was current on their dues for the preceding fiscal year.

The General Committee also discussed increasing the price of the luncheon tickets to bring them closer into line with actual expenses. Jane Landers moved an increase to \$50 for professional and retired members, and John Schwaller seconded. The motion carried unanimously without further discussion.

The General Committee will consider raising the cost of life membership at its meeting next year.

7. Old Business—CLAH endowment building initiative

Barbara Tenenbaum and John Schwaller reported on the CLAH endowment building initiative that they are chairing. Late last year, the Secretariat sent out a fund raising letter to all life members, in addition to an email to all CLAH members. The initiative has so far

only yielded paltry results (Jurgen Buchenau reported that the letter campaign had raised approximately \$1,500 as of the end of December, 2015). Barbara Tenenbaum asked why the result was so paltry. John Schwaller explained that endowment building takes time, and that personal appeals will be necessary. A lively discussion ensued, including the need for a Facebook page and a spot on the website where members are encouraged to give.

8. New Business

a) Discussion of process for bids to host the CLAH Secretariat, 2017-2022

Jerry Dávila led a discussion of the process for bids to host the CLAH Secretariat during the upcoming five-year period, July 1, 2017-June 30, 2022. Jurgen Buchenau distributed a call for proposals modeled after the previous one, distributed in January 2012. Both Jerry Dávila and Jürgen Buchenau highlighted the many advantages that hosting the CLAH can confer upon a History Department and its graduate students. The organization is in excellent shape and can prosper in a variety of settings. There are several different models that could work for the next Secretariat, and members are encouraged to discuss their ideas for a proposal with Jerry and/or Jurgen

b. Hispanic American Historical Review

John French announced the upcoming process for bids for the HAHR editorial office during the period 2017-22. He also proposed a motion to announce the new HAHR Book Review Prize as a CLAH prize in the program of the annual luncheon. Discussion ensued. There being no second, the motion failed.

c. H-LATAM

John Schwaller reported on H-LATAM and asked the General Committee to help him find new members to assist the listserve. In particular, a book review editor is needed. He also made a motion asking CLAH to relieve editors from the responsibility of asking new subscribers about the nature of their interest in Latin America. Jane Landers seconded this motion, and it carried unanimously without further discussion.

d. CLAH prizes and awards

Jerry Dávila led a discussion about the descriptions of CLAH prizes to make them internally consistent. Among other topics, the General Committee discussed the eligibility of edited volumes for prizes as well as the eligibility of articles for the Dean and Martínez prizes (which both mention articles in the description but go on to refer to books only).

With reference to the intent of the donors, Jerry Dávila moved to edit the descriptions to clarify that the Dean Prize is for books and articles but the Martínez Prize, only for books. Lara Putnam seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously without further discussion.

Jerry Dávila adjourned the meeting at 8:25 pm.

2015 Addendum on business transacted electronically since the General Committee meeting:

- c) The General Committee gratefully accepted a gift from the estate of the late Professor María Elena Martínez and her friends. The agreement that produced the gift changes the name of the Mexican History Book Prize to “María Elena Martínez Book Prize in Mexican History.”
- d) The General Committee ratified the proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws approved unanimously by the membership by a vote of 99-0. These amendments included the name change of the prize referenced in a).

ATTACHMENT 2. Fall 2015 Election results and prize committee appointments

On December 21, 2015, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau presented to President Jerry Dávila the results of balloting by CLAH members for two new members of the General Committee, and new secretaries of the Regional and Thematic Committees for their verification as per the CLAH Constitution. The verified members-elect are:

General Committee (two year term): Peter Guardino, Indiana University
Barbara Weinstein, New York University

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

Andean Studies Committee: Tamara Walker, University of Pennsylvania
Atlantic World Studies Committee: David Wheat, Michigan State University
Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Sam Truett, University of New Mexico
Brazilian Studies Committee: Celso Castilho, Vanderbilt University
Caribbean Studies Committee: Nicole Maskiell, University of South Carolina
Central American Studies Committee: Julie Gibbings, University of Manitoba
Colonial Studies Committee: Ryan Amir Kashanipour, Northern Arizona University
Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Erika Edwards, UNC Charlotte
Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Sharika Crawford, US Naval Academy
Mexican Studies Committee: Mark Lentz, Utah Valley State University
Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Elena Albarrán, Miami University of Ohio

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:

2016 Standing Committees:

Nominating Committee: Susan Deans-Smith (chair), Jeffrey Lesser, Kris Lane
Program Committee: Sonia Robles (2016 chair), Erika Edwards (2017 chair), Bert Barickman

2016 Prize Committees:

Distinguished Service Award: Francisco Scarano (chair), Lowell Gudmundson, Nancy Appelbaum

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Jocelyn Olcott (chair); Thomas Klubock, Robert Patch

María Elena Martínez Prize: Carmen Collado (chair), Alex Aviña, Nora Jaffary

Warren Dean Prize: Hendrik Kraay (chair), Roger Kittleston, Paulina Alberto

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award: Julia Rodríguez (chair), Teresita Levy, Victor Uribe

Lydia Cabrera Awards: William Van Norman (2016 chair), Alejandra Bronfman (2017 chair), Reinaldo Román (2018 chair)

James R. Scobie Award: Rebekah Pite (chair), Okezi Otovo, Jeffrey Pilcher

James Alexander Robertson Prize: Katherine Sloan (chair), José Carlos de la Puente, Steven Volk

Tibesar Prize: Julia Sarreal (chair), Stephen Rabe, Frances Ramos

Vanderwood Prize: Nils Jacobsen (chair), Zeb Tortorici, Devyn Spence Benson

Elinor Melville Prize: Thomas Rogers (2016 chair), John Soluri (2017 chair), Sharika Crawford (2018 chair)

Attachment 3 a: 2014-2015 Budget
Income

Dues	Dues - Emeritus	2,050
	Dues - Institutional	300
	Dues - Lifetime	2,800
	Dues - Professional	16,200
	Dues - Student	2,800
Total Dues		24,150
Endowment Dividends		9,355
Endowment Draw		16,427
Gifts	Melville	170
	Cabrera	50
	Vanderwood	100
	Dean	1165
	Hanke	30
	Martínez	10235
	Scobie	165
	CLAH	445
	Cline	50
Total Gifts		12,410
Journals	Americas	859
	HAHR	2,103
	JLAS	806
	LBR	0
Total Journals		3,768
Income		
Other		163
<hr/>		
Total		66,273

Expenses

Prize Payments		18,200
Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party	5,50
	Luncheon	8,79
	Net Cost	
	Meeting Space	2,26
	Travel	4,02
	CLAH Program	336
Total Annual Meeting		20,916
UNCC Subvention		7,000
Tax Prep		2,220
Bank Charges		926
Mailing		903
Office		0
Refunds		147
Return to Endowment		10,599
Web Services		1,717
Journals	Americas	898
	HAHR	2,02
	JLAS	669
	LBR	55
Total Journals		3,645
Payments		

66,273

Attachment 3 b: Projected budget 2015-2016

Income

Dues	Dues - Emeritus	2,050
	Dues - Institutional	300
	Dues - Lifetime	2,800
	Dues - Professional	16,200
	Dues - Student	2,800
Total Dues		24,150
Endowment Dividends		9,500
Endowment Draw		16,314
Gifts	Melville	100
	Cabrera	100
	Vanderwood	200
	Dean	520
	Hanke	500
	Mexico	500
	Scobie	150
	CLAH	1000
Total Gifts		3,070
Journals	Americas	900
	HAHR	2,000
	JLAS	700
	LBR	0
Total Journals		3,600
Income		
Other		150

Expenses

Prize Payments		18,000
Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party Luncheon	2,59
	Net Cost Meeting Space	2,80
	Travel	800
	2016 Meeting CLAH Program	3,00
		300
Annual Meeting UNC Charlotte Subvention		9,495
		7,000
Tax Prep		2,300
Bank Charges		1,100
Mailing		900
Office		170
Refunds		100
Return to Endowment		13,819
Web Services		500
Journals	Americas	850
	HAHR	1,90
	JLAS	650
	LBR	0
Total Journals Payments		3,400

<u>-</u>	Total	56,784	56,784
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Attachment 3 c: Endowment Report FY 2015

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	389,525	365,992	14,640
2013	93,891	320,684	414,575	394,769	15,790
2014	103,272	325,171	428,443	410,682	16,427
2015	99,368	301,021	400,389	408,233	16,314

IV. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

ANDEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Andean Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

The Extended Andes

Chair: Jeremy Mumford (Brown)

Secretary: Marcela Echeverri (Yale)

The purpose of this year's panel/round table was to have a discussion about the conceptual and historical definition of the Andes, from the perspective of the northern Andes (the highland regions of Colombia and Venezuela), which have been treated as marginal within the historiography of "the Andes" and "lo andino," traditionally focused on the territory of modern Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Three scholars addressed the subject:

Santiago Muñoz, PhD candidate at Yale University, gave an instructive outline of the foundational work of three authors who defined Andean culture and history, focusing on Peru: John Murra, Carlos Sempat Assadourian, and Alberto Flores Galindo. From the perspective of the Kingdom of New Granada, Muñoz suggested that these scholars had produced very specific definitions of the Andean economy (for example, Murra's concept of micro-verticality), based on the study of the combination of Spanish institutions with those of the Incas. Through descriptive analyses of the north-Andean region, Muñoz illustrated this argument by referring to the interethnic economic networks of exchange established between the Muisca and the lowlands communities around the "altiplano cundi-boyacense," a plateau that became the center of the Spanish colonial state in New

Granada. The contrasts between the two regions in the foundational process of conquest and colonization merits a revision of the definition of “lo andino.”

Nancy Appelbaum, associate professor at SUNY Binghamton, turned to the 19th century to explore the creation of enlightened paradigmatic associations in New Granada/Colombia between the Andes and the lowlands, which were articulated with the divisions that Muñoz had explored in the earlier pre-Hispanic and colonization periods. The colonial and later republican elites in New Granada/Colombia, who were generally from the central highlands, where Bogotá is located, and the southwestern region of Popayán – considered the “Andes” the most civilized and politically stable region of the country. Conversely, they considered people living in the lowlands –especially Afro-descended people on the Pacific and Caribbean coasts– as less civilized and bearers of problematic cultures and vices. This gave the Andean elites a justification for their rule over those regions, though it also became a discourse of lament that portrayed lowland people and regions as obstacles to development and modernization. Appelbaum highlighted the interesting contrast between the Peruvian context in which racialization of the Andean highlands has led to its identification with indigenous people, as opposed to the Spanish creole culture of Lima and the Pacific coast, while in New Granada/Colombia the Andean region is seen as white.

Cristina Soriano, assistant professor at Villanova University, explained why Andean Venezuela is such a marginal place, almost non-existent, in contemporary scholarship on Venezuela. Indeed, Soriano herself is a specialist on the Caribbean, a region that dominates the understanding of Venezuela as oriented northward. However, Soriano referred to the period in the early to mid-twentieth century when coffee production made the western highlands much more visible and produced a hegemonic discourse about the superiority of highland culture vis-à-vis the Afro-Caribbean coast, similar to the one that Appelbaum described for New Granada/Colombia. The downfall of the Andean elite and its cultural hegemony has tended to erase that presupposition and the centrality of the Andes in national identity. Instead, Venezuelans look at the agricultural economy of the Andean highlands as the traditional and almost mythic background to the country that Venezuela is today.

The conversation we started by looking at the northern Andes was very valuable. Some of the audience members brought in the cases of the Chilean and Argentine Andes contributing to a more rounded view of the “extended Andes.” We also successfully engaged in an important debate with the scholars of the more traditional “core” Andean regions: Bolivia and Peru. These members of the audience pointed to crucial questions, asking (among other things) what was the relevance of expanding the Andes and whether considering these regional and conceptual margins should occupy the attention of scholars of Peru and Bolivia. Others discussed how Peru and Bolivia were dynamos of both pre-Hispanic political expansion in South America and also of Spanish economic policy throughout the colonial period. Some of the generalized cultural assumptions about the Andes in fact emerged from such Spanish categories that identified all natives with the peoples of the “core” Andean region. Lastly, the term Andes has a history in the appropriation of the Spaniards of the word “Anti.” Ironically, it was originally used by indigenous highlanders to describe people outside of the highlands, in the eastern slopes of

what we call the Andean mountain chain. The evolving valences of the term “Andes,” both over time and space, emerged as a suggestive question worth exploring

ATLANTIC WORLD STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Atlantic World Studies Committee Meeting, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, GA

Chair, Jane Landers, Vanderbilt University
Secretary, David Wheat, Michigan State University

Panel Title: “Making Connections: Latin America and the Atlantic World”

The chair of the new Atlantic World Studies Committee, Jane Landers, welcomed the full room to the inaugural panel. After briefly recounting the history of the Committee’s creation and the enthusiastic support of the CLAH General Committee, she followed with a general discussion of the development of the Atlantic World field, its earlier Anglocentrism, and its gradual inclusion of Latin American scholarship over the last decades,

This inaugural panel showcased some of the best new scholarship by Latinamericanists working in Atlantic World History. By its very nature the field is a collaborative endeavor engages Latinamerican historians with scholarship of North and South America, Europe and Africa. The goal of the panel was to show the important insights and connections Latinamericanists can gain by working Atlanticity.

Alida Metcalf, Rice University, “Mapping the Atlantic World in the Sixteenth Century”

With hand-outs and a PowerPoint Metcalf illustrated the centrality of the Atlantic in early 16th c maps and charts. Based on mariner accounts and meant to be read by pilots and navigators of many languages, they were primarily graphic in nature and bore little text, but they facilitated trade, territorial claims, attacks, war, and settlement. Metcalf argued that these maps opened the Atlantic World while also transforming European ideas about the world.

Fabricio Prado, The College of William and Mary, “The Emergence of Montevideo as a Hot-Spot of Atlantic Commerce: Trans-Imperial Networks and Regional Politics in Rio de la Plata (1776-1808)

Prado discussed the rapid growth of the Rio de la Plata in the 18th century and the importance Montevideo gained with the creation of the Viceroyalty of La Plata (1776). He showed that despite the control merchants in Buenos Aires had long exerted over trade with the interior provinces of Chile and Peru, Montevideo’s deep water and longstanding networks of trade with Brazil allowed it to capture 78% of all trans-Atlantic shipping in the region by 1804. Montevideo merchants trading with Brazil, England, the United States and African ports were thus able to challenge the jurisdiction of the Viceregal capital of Buenos Aires on taxation and trade regulation. In 1808 Montevideo finally rejected Buenos Aires's authority altogether, creating its own *Junta de Gobierno* and remaining loyal to Spain.

Kara Schultz, Vanderbilt University, “Atlantic Africans in Buenos Aires, 1580-1640”

Unfortunately, Schultz was unable to attend the conference and deliver her presentation which demonstrated that between 1595 and 1640, over 30,000 African slaves disembarked at Buenos Aires, making it the one of the largest disembarkation points for African slaves in the Americas.

Herman Bennett, The Graduate Center, CUNY, "Latin America & the Foundations of African History"

Bennett showed that in the first half of the seventeenth century, Spanish America experienced a second wave of Africanization when tens of thousands of enslaved West-Central Africans arrived in the Viceroyalty of New Spain and Peru. He discussed recent scholarship and the variety of sources on which it is based and showed how it has transformed the history of Latin America. He also asked the audience to consider how the important ethnographic information on Africans found in Latin America's ecclesiastical records has contributed to African history as well as Atlantic World history. Audience Discussion.

BORDERLANDS AND FRONTIER STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Borderlands and Frontier Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair: Grace Peña Delgado

Secretary: Samuel Truett

The Borderlands and Frontier Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 8, 2016 in Atlanta, Georgia, as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In his role as session chair, Elliott Young convened a roundtable discussion on "Frontiers of Borderlands History, Gender, Nation, and Empire." Young initiated the proceedings with an overview of recent developments in the field, including an embrace of new perspectives and methodologies that focus less on single-nation paradigms of analyses and more on the construction and interrelation of multiple forms of nation, race, sexuality, and masculinity and femininity. The panel consisted of Omar S. Valerio-Jimenez, University of Texas, San Antonio; Sonia Hernández, Texas A&M University; Julia Maria Schiavone Camacho, Sarah Lawrence College; and Ramón A. Gutiérrez, from the University of Chicago. Three concepts cohered this panel: 1) that borderlands history is transnational history and 2) that borderlands history may provide scholars with a way to rethink nation centered-narratives and the dualistic identities otherwise imposed on *fronterizos*, and 3) that border crossers and historical processes that do not fit neatly into one nation, one gender, or one race. Omar S. Valerio-Jiménez started off the panel by addressing some of the difficulties for borderlands historians to conduct research on both sides of the border. Valerio-Jiménez reflected on the manner in which state power, whether emanating from colonial bureaucracies or national institutions, produced hybrid ethnic and political identities among *fronterizos* in the Texas-Mexico borderlands, a region that figured centrally in his monograph, *River of Hope: Forging Identity and Nation in the Rio Grande Borderlands* (2012). To underscore these points, Valerio-Jiménez emphasized that when the United States completed its conquest of what became the southeastern Texas borderlands,

localism persisted even as nationalist identities began to take hold in other regions of the Texas-Mexico divide. Armed with this perspective, Valerio-Jimenez, for example, was able to show that when the United States completed its conquest of what became the southeastern Texas borderlands, localism persisted even as nationalist identities began to take hold in other regions of the Texas-Mexico divide.

Sonia Hernández's talk stressed the importance of drawing on source material from archives in the United States and Mexico. Hernández asserted that the field of U.S.-Mexico borderlands history is still fraught with scholarship that is too often constructed from source material culled at American archives. Historians, in her estimation, still neglect Mexican scholarship and Mexican archival sources even as a balanced view of borderlands history is ostensibly pursued. Hernández discussed that when scholars take cross-border approaches and sources seriously, narratives and even methodologies change. Hernández drew on her recent monograph, *Working Women into the Borderlands* (2014) where she consciously sought to place working-class nortañas on both sides of the border as central figures in the making of the Nuevo León-Tamaulipas-Texas region. Hernández asserted that marginalized subjects could be found outside the archives of the United States. In yet another poignant example, Hernández shared that while conducting research in Mexican archives, she discovered a network of Anarchist-Syndicalist Mexicanas, Tejanas, and New Yorkers who, until her own recent article on the subject, were virtually absent in the historiography of Mexico and U.S. labor radicalism, respectively.

Julia María Schiavone Camacho discussed the intersection of gendered identities and transnationalism drawing primarily on her book, *Chinese Mexicans: Transpacific Migration and the Search for a Homeland, 1910-1960* (2012). Camacho paid a good deal of attention to the manner in which national or imperial states have directed the lives of Chinese in Mexico, the United States, and Macau. Until a recent burst of monographs on trans-Pacific, Asian-Latino history, Camacho asserted that Chinese immigration was largely understood through the intellectual optics of Asian American Studies, Latin American Studies, and the history of single nation-states, respectively. In her most recent work on the incorporation of ethnic Chinese into the so-called New China under Mao tse-tung, Camacho discussed interviewing three generations of Chino Latinos. The Chinese Latin American communities that Camacho addressed originated from the out-migration of Chinese to Latin America occurring in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The subsequent settlement of these same diasporic communities in Ecuador, Mexico, or Peru resulted in a degree of significant permanency. Camacho, in a similar vein as Valerio-Jiménez and Hernández, stressed that borderlands historians begin working with source material from multiple national archives.

Ramón Gutiérrez spoke about sexual and gender borderlands and called for scholars to challenge "gender fundamentalisms" in their work. Gutiérrez outlined the meaning of what he termed "sexual or genital borderlands" and implored scholars to eschew writing history from relations that form a strict binary of male/female or genital-based sexuality for a more complex and fluid sexuality. Gutiérrez labeled the latter concept "gender fundamentalism" and offered up Gloria Anzaldúa's alternative formulation of borderlands identity, "los atravesados." Gutiérrez showed that borderlanders "transvested the body" throughout history and into the present-day. He provided the compelling examples of José Sarria, an early LGBT activist and drag queen from San Francisco and Latina gang members in

northern California who performed tough masculine identities even as they gesture to femininity by wearing earrings or painting their nails. In closing, Gutiérrez reiterated that the promise of borderlands history to challenge “fundamentalisms” (gender/nation/state and brown/white) is still a work in progress.

BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Brazilian Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair: Marc Hertzman

The Brazilian Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 9, 2016 in Atlanta as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In his role as chair, Marc Hertzman organized a state-of-the-field panel on “Race and Radical Politics: New Directions from Brazil.” When Hertzman proved unable to attend the conference, current Secretary Anadelia Romo instead stepped in as chair for the panel. The panel itself consisted of papers presented by four young scholars, followed by debate and questions from the audience.

Courtney Campbell (Tougaloo College) used the geographical concept of scale frame her historical study of the Brazilian Northeast. Campbell argued that to understand the nature of race and representation in Brazil it is critical to look at the scale of the discussion, and probe the differences between local, regional, national, and international terms of debate. Examining the shifting nature of a Northeastern identity from the 1920s to the 1960s, she finds that discussions of race played differently depending on the scale of the debate. Campbell uses two case studies where national and international audiences intersected, the filming of Northeastern fishermen by Orson Welles in 1941 and the Brazilian bid for Miss Universe in 1954. As she concludes, the framing of race happened in very different ways depending on scale, yet these varied framings must be brought together and juxtaposed to gain a fuller understanding of debate about race, representation, and identity.

Greg Childs (Brandeis University) discussed his recent work on Bahia’s Tailor’s Conspiracy of 1798 and offered a new interpretation of its meaning and political impact. While scholars have often framed this event as a slave conspiracy, Childs argues that this framing has been limiting, and obscures some key questions for the revolt. He proposes instead breaking from this framework and viewing it instead as a profoundly political act of sedition, which was the way colonial officials themselves billed the incident in its immediate aftermath. Doing so, in his view, allows us to better understand how people of African descent could take a role in public discourse, and in the political debates of the time, without themselves being made the object of such debate. Furthermore, the urban setting and the public nature of the revolt is foregrounded in discussions of sedition, and thus highlights for us the very central political role that this revolt intended to play in the making of Brazil.

Jessica Graham (University of California San Diego) addressed radical racial politics from an international framework, using the Partido Comunista do Brasil, or PCB as a case study for the 1930s. As she argued, international pressures played an instrumental role in pushing for new openness about racism in Brazil within the PCB. Although leaders within

the PCB at first proved reluctant to address racism, Graham finds that both the international forces of the Comintern, as well as the domestic influence of the Frente Negra Brasileira began to change the nature of the debate in the decade of the 1930s. Ultimately, she concludes, the PCB offered one of the most radical perspectives on race and racism in Brazil during this time. More broadly, Graham also contributed a set of provocative questions to frame the theme of the panel, drawing special attention to how we can understand the shifting nature of what is deemed radical, racial, or even political.

Aruã Lima (Universidade Federal de Alagoas) also offered a revisionist interpretation of the Partido Comunista Brasileiro, or the PCB, and its stance on racism in the period from the 1920s to the 1930s. As Lima discussed, many scholars have been critical of the stance taken by the PCB on issues of race, and have argued that their focus on class struggle led the PCB to ignore race altogether. In contrast, Lima proposes that communists and leftists in Brazil did not forget the question of race, and that instead, anti-racist ideology was central to their message during these early years. His survey of the historiography finds that this focus on race has been overlooked due to historians often consulting the same limited body of sources. Yet he also suggests that the tendency in Brazilian historiography to link class and race together, beginning with Florestan Fernandes, may have served to obscure the remarkable stance on racism taken by Communists in the early twentieth century.

The panel closed with a brief framing of connections across the papers by Romo, and then the floor was opened to debate and discussion.

CARIBBEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Caribbean Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair, Heather Kopelson / Secretary, Kristen Block

The Caribbean Studies Committee met on Friday, January 8, 2016 in Atlanta as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In her role as Chair, Heather Kopelson (U. of Alabama-Tuscaloosa) convened a state-of-the-field panel on “New Research on the Early Spanish Caribbean.” At the opening of the meeting at 7pm, Kopelson introduced the panelists and the members of the Caribbean Studies Committee. First was Ida Altman (U. of Florida), who took on the thorny issue of how to use sixteenth-century records, which are admittedly much less varied than those available for the later colonial period.

Although the lack of parish, Inquisition, and notarial records has hindered our perception of how much we can learn about the period “from below,” she shared how close readings of certain official correspondence can be very fruitful. Altman has traced the history from Puerto Rico of one indigenous community with a female cacique who married one of Ponce de Leon’s *mayordomos*, focusing on how their communities dealt with the introduction of and adjustments to the *encomienda* system. Using inventories and official testimony taken over two decades, Altman showed how Spaniards and indigenous dealt with the consequences of rapidly diminishing populations and the conflict/cooperation continuum that emerged from land exploitation and early kinship communities. Molly Warsch (Omohundro Institute) shared how she was inspired by Altman’s historiographical

article to understand what is missing when scholarship moves away from the Caribbean by the 1580s. Her work on pearl fisheries in various parts of the Spanish circum-Caribbean reveals a much more complicated narrative than the simple one about depopulation due to disease and exploitation. Warsch suggests that it is important to frame the sixteenth century Caribbean within Philip Morgan's characterization of the region as "precocious" in its modernity. David Wheat (Michigan State) outlined his hypothesis about how Africans served as surrogate colonists in the Spanish Caribbean during the 1560s-70s, following on what he knew about similar processes in the Portuguese Atlantic (São Tomé and Luanda). With a scarcity of non-elite Iberians on the ground, enslaved Africans took leading roles in the running of sugar works and mining operations. However, Wheat suggested that there is much more to be learned about Africans and the early slave trade to the Spanish Caribbean. Pablo Gómez (U. of Wisconsin-Madison) hopes that scholars will seek out unique characteristics of the early Caribbean that remain hidden behind Enlightenment narratives about natural history and even modernity. He stresses that the populations in the sixteenth and seventeenth century Caribbean requires a recognition of other ontologies that don't fit our modern views about knowledge production.

Matt Childs (UNC-Columbia) closed out the panel with Altman's request for his take on the sixteenth century from his position as a scholar of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Spanish Caribbean. He first emphasized the need to fix the pedagogical problem of the pronounced historiographical shift away from the islands after the sixteenth century, only for attention to reemerge in the eighteenth with the rise of the plantation system. He urged revisiting Sidney Mintz's classic conceptualization of the Caribbean as a socio-cultural area but admitted that it is difficult to think of in a unified way, even when limited to a Spanish Caribbean perspective. This final comment opened the discussion to the audience, in which Altman urged the normalization of the Caribbean experience (island-hopping, etc.) in the face of so many Latin Americanists who still see Mexico and Peru as the norm. Gomez recommended the view from sixteenth-century New Granada, which emerged as a laboratory of the Caribbean—there one can see the region's impact in shaping Spanish institutions in a way that isn't always legible from the mainland. Warsch and Gómez urged a turn from the lens of value (bullion, slaves) to one emphasizing cultural production and political economy—both realms rich in inter-cultural conversation and links to larger questions about creolization. Creolization and ethnogenesis both terms debated as ways to characterize the very diverse, sometimes unexpected groups of people that were present in the early Caribbean. Questions directed to Wheat regarding Africans as colonial surrogates included wanting to know more about the role of Portuguese settlers in the Spanish colonies, and the origins of Africans being shipped to the Caribbean. Wheat and Jane Landers (Vanderbilt) confirmed that manumission incentives and opportunities for intermarriage were crucial to turning Africans into settlers, and provided examples of how the refusal of enslaved cooperation led to powerful maroon communities (especially Bayano) that thwarted Spanish colonial aims in the region. Childs concluded with a summation of nine themes from the panel's conversations that may help in synthesizing our views of the Spanish Caribbean: 1) contraband; 2) mobility; 3) patronage ; 4) intellectual innovation; 5) bureaucratization; 6) ethnogenesis; 7) domesticating/normalizing the Caribbean; 8) imperial rivalries; and 9) migration. The meeting adjourned at 8:30pm.

CHILE-RÍO DE LA PLATA STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Chile-Río de la Plata Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

2016 AHA-CLAH Chile-Río de la Plata Studies Committee Roundtable: Long Term Dynamics in the Making of the State in Chile and the Río de la Plata, 1500s-1900s

The 2016 Chile-Río de la Plata Studies Committee meeting built upon the roundtable discussions of recent years. These have examined questions of borderlands, trans-oceanic connections, and nineteenth-century political cultures in the sub-region. This roundtable, in turn, explored certain long-term dynamics that have weighed on the making of states in the sub-region, from colonial-era provincial Paraguay and Cordoba to early post-colonial Argentina and twentieth-century Chile. The four panelists included Dr. Shawn Austin (University of Arkansas), Dr. Erika Edwards (University of North Carolina-Charlotte), Dr. Jeffrey Shumway (Brigham Young University), and Dr. Edward Murphy (Michigan State University).

After some brief introductory remarks by sitting committee chair, Michael Huner (Grand Valley State University), Professor Austin opened the discussion with a focus on early colonial Paraguay. Examining a place and time period where, as Austin acknowledged, robust state structures were noticeably absent, he outlined the early processes of cultural hybridity and ethnogenesis in the province. These processes saw the widespread adoption of an indigenous language vernacular (Guaraní) by colonial settlers. Curiously, however, the use of the language became curiously unhinged from a native/Indian identity. Austin asserted that the key to this development was the close social interactions of colonizers and Guaraní indigenous groups in which the latter's social practices and cultural norms remained of paramount importance, despite the general denial of an explicit indigenous identity among colonizers. Ultimately, these dynamics would become crucial a cultural groundwork for the expansion of the colonial state in the province and for the later formation of postcolonial identities.

Professor Edwards followed Austin with a careful consideration of the province of Cordoba and its economic, gender, and racial dynamics during the transition from late-colonial times to early postcolonial realities. In a wide ranging discussion, Edwards spoke of Cordoba as a fundamentally Andean city and province—a crucial provincial crossroads that remained closely tied to highland economies even with the surging importance of the Atlantic port-city of Buenos Aires. It was in this context that an actively-forgotten, but significant, African and African-descended population in the province, especially Black women, met the legal imperatives of state formation with marriage and freedom petitions, in which they aspired to improve personal circumstances even as the weight of long-established racial categories often stood in their way. Edwards' discussion underscored an emergent theme in the roundtable discussion that emphasized the importance of inter-personal ties and familial and racial constructions as critical sites through which the long-term foundations of state power operate.

Professor Shumway reaffirmed this emphasis with his focus on the highest reaches of power in early postcolonial Argentina. Upon sharing insights from his research on the Juan Manuel de Rosas regime, he forwarded the interpersonal relations of Rosas and Mariquita Sánchez as a crucial measure of the informal, extra-legal power of women in a wild political climate of persistent international pressures and reinforced colonial-style patriarchies.

Professor Murphy, meanwhile, switched the focus to Chile in the second half of the twentieth century. He emphasized how studies of the evolution of the state and politics on Chile during this period overwhelmingly focus on rupture and transformation. There are,

Murphy noted, important reasons for doing so, as the changes from Salvador Allende's "Chilean path to socialism" to Augusto Pinochet's military dictatorship augured intense changes in political culture, the application of state-sponsored terror, and in the implementation of the pro-free market policies that came to be known as neoliberalism. Yet Murphy also asserted that it is important to take account of continuities. In his own work on the efforts of low-income urban Chilean to receive housing, for example, certain expectations about home life and the minimally acceptable conditions that the poor should live in have endured. These expectations, Murphy argued, have helped to animate social movements around housing and have permitted low-income residents to assert the rights of citizenship. Ultimately, these expectations have helped to give shape and meaning to Chile's intense political conflicts and to the ongoing processes that have gone into the making of the state.

The subsequent conversation among roundtable discussants and audience members proved especially vigorous and engaging. Some questioned the characterization of the historiography that the discussants provided, while others complemented the panelists for carefully teasing that multiple dynamics, interests, and forms of power that go into the making of the state.

Eventually, the spirited debate gave way to a brief consideration of proposed measures announced by Huner. This included a discussion of ways to improve the social networking communication and collaboration among regular committee participants, in addition to the publication of an annual list of recent scholarship by members.

COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Colonial Studies Committee, CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Global Ports: Mobilities, Information, and Local Exchanges in the Spanish Caribbean, 1700–1898

Chair: Cristina Soriano (Villanova U.)

Secretary: José Carlos de la Puente (Texas State U.)

Panelists: Elena Schneider (UC-Berkeley), Jesse Cromwell (U. of Mississippi), Ernesto Bassi (Cornell U.), Anne Eller (Yale U.)

Discussant: Ada Ferrer (New York U.)

The Colonial Studies Committee meeting took place in Atlanta on January 8 from 7:00 to 8:30 PM and was convened by Cristina Soriano (chair) and José Carlos de la Puente (secretary). About twenty people attended the panel, entitled "Global Ports: Mobilities, Information, and Local Exchanges in the Spanish Caribbean, 1700–1898." All of the panelists and the discussant were in attendance. Dr. Soriano's opening remarks highlighted the importance of port-cities of the Spanish Caribbean as multi-cultural and multi-lingual spaces characterized by constant movements and interactions of peoples, goods, and ideas. In particular, Dr. Soriano placed the panel within a larger trend that conceptualizes the Greater Caribbean as a constellation of small colonial nodes for which the circulation and exchange of information as well as constant interconnections were vital. All of the papers touched on the social and historical conditions which allowed peoples, commodities, and ideas to cross geopolitical and language barriers as well as political

cultures within the Caribbean. In her paper, "War, Trade, and Slavery in 18th-Century Havana," Elena Schneider challenged the current historiography by showing that British North American smuggling in Havana had started earlier than previously thought. Through one of the earliest depictions of the city—John Singleton Copley's *Watson and the Shark* (1778)—and other sources, Schneider documented the circulation of these ships and sailors in the island since the 1740s, several years prior to the famous 1762-63 occupation. In her comments, Dr. Ada Ferrer emphasized the need to delineate the nature of this early contraband further, as it was probably based on sugar. She suggested clarifying the scale of this trade, how pervasive it was, and in what ways the later, more familiar contraband built on it.

Ernesto Bassi's paper, entitled "Sabanilla: A Hidden Port in a Trans-imperial Greater Caribbean," looked at this oft-neglected center for contraband trade in northern Colombia—originally a small sea-side village—during the late eighteenth- and early-nineteenth centuries. Bassi argued that, in spite of their dynamism, this and other "hidden ports" of the Caribbean remain elusive and, for the most part, absent from the Spanish archival record. The current image is that of Cartagena as the dominating port of the viceroyalty of New Granada. Dr. Bassi challenged this view and called for multi-sited archival research as a means to overcome methodological barriers and challenge well-established historical narratives about the centrality of Cartagena. He further pointed out that Sabanilla's real dynamism can only be gauged by combining Spanish sources with British return shipments. In her comments, Dr. Ferrer agreed with Bassi's multi-sited perspective, urging him to take the slave trade as a central feature of these commercial networks linking European possessions in the Caribbean, especially between 1789 and 1807.

Jesse Cromwell's presentation, entitled "Between Illicit and Imperfect Solutions: The Battle for Commercial Control of Caracas/La Guaira, 1728-1784," centered on the Real Compañía Guipuzcoana de Caracas, a company which was granted the royal monopoly on Venezuelan cacao shipments to Spain. Cromwell argued that the Bourbon reformers' attempts to curtail illicit trade unleashed a half-century long struggle between imperial reformers and colonists over the future of Venezuela, in particular, over who was going to control commerce through La Guaira as well as commercial access to Caracas. Dr. Cromwell's paper highlighted the importance that contraband trade had for articulating social and political power in the maritime Atlantic. In her comments, Ada Ferrer highlighted Cromwell's assertion that the Caracas Company produced some significant unintended consequences. She wondered what the results would be of applying the "hidden ports" methodology advanced by Bassi, in other words, how our appreciation of the historical role of the Caracas Company would change if we were to use British sources to look into others minor ports active in the same La Guaira/Caracas maritime space. In "'Bride of the Atlantic': Puerto Plata and Pan-Caribbean Revolt," Anne Eller discussed political activism in this cosmopolitan Dominican port, especially in relation to the southern capital of Santo Domingo during the period of unification of the island, which lasted from 1822 to 1844. Eller argued that local opposition to both a renewed Spanish occupation, promoted by a southern president, and the growing presence and influence of the United States, launched Puerto Platan activists on the path of a "studied anti-colonial smallholder regionalism." Ada Ferrer urged the presenter to think about the politics of this hybrid migrant-local society in connection to that of Santo Domingo. Moreover, Ferrer suggested that, although there was clearly a continuation of political activity during the

period under discussion, the author would benefit from delving deeper into the specific reasons and the specific context of political mobilization and activism of this time. In her general remarks, Ada Ferrer invited the panelists to “look inwards,” to the connections between sailors and ships participating in contraband, on the one hand, and the peoples and settlements farther inland, on the other. Dr. Ferrer emphasized the importance of reconstructing the networks and infrastructure that sustained these exchanges, including commercial intermediaries, royal officials, market women, etc. Finally, Ada Ferrer posited the need to connect intra- and inter-colonial contraband with political activity and processes of Creolization. She argued that the practices and processes of illicit trade analyzed in the papers suggested a series of interesting connections with the realm of politics that needed to be explored further.

An intellectually-stimulating discussion ensued. One audience member raised the question about the very notion of “global ports,” included in the title of the panel. Elena Schneider, in particular, pointed out the role played by the Manila Galleon in Havana, a place to which goods from all over the world flowed in the eighteenth century. Moreover, the white elite of Cuba had strong connections to Kingston and to important port-cities in North America. Another audience member asked the panelists to elaborate on the idea of “hidden” ports, in other words, on what the “silence” about Sabanilla and other locales in the official record was indicative of. Dr. Bassi argued that such “silences” were not so much an indication of ignorance about such entrepôts as they were about multi-layered complicity with the extra-legal commerce conducted there. Moreover, royal officials and local residents sometimes complained about this trade, so they were perfectly aware of its existence. Dr. Cromwell added that ports in the Venezuelan Caribbean worked in a very similar way.

GRAN COLOMBIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Report of the Gran Colombia Studies Committee CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair, Ernesto Bassi

Secretary, Lina Britto

The Gran Colombian Studies Committee met in Atlanta on January 9, 2016, for the Annual Meeting of the Conference of Latin American History (CLAH). The panel, organized by the Committee’s President, Ernesto Bassi, was entitled “Gran Colombia before the Gran Colombia.” As Bassi explained in his introduction to the session, the panel was an effort to extend the work of the Committee to colonial history, and to give a group of talented graduate students at the ABD stage the opportunity of presenting their works in a professional setting.

Spencer Tyce (Ohio Dominican University) opened the session with a paper entitled “Conquistadors, Miners, and Slaves: Populating and Settling Welser Venezuela in the Sixteenth Century.” He started explaining that most histories on Gran Colombia agreed that Bolívar’s dreams fell apart due to an apparent contradiction: while political control was overly centralized, economies were too diverse and regionally isolated to allow for the creation of a national identity. He exerted that “the same could be said for residents of the Venezuelan province in the first half of the sixteenth century.” Then, he explained that, beginning in the late 1520s, the Crown gave a contract to the Welser Company to

importing Europeans into this territory to exploit local mining resources. For years, historians had labeled these immigrants as “German miners” (*mineros alemanes*). But, Tyce argued, that master miners were an exceptional class in early modern Europe, insofar as they were allowed a freedom of movement that makes it difficult to prove where each miner was born or trained. Tyce has found that the Welser Company brought in a diverse population not only from South Germany but also from the Iberian Peninsula and many other parts of Eastern and Western Europe. By the 1540s, Tyce concluded, Iberian and non-Iberian settlers struggled to make Venezuela into a profitable settlement, and the political and cultural disputes among this diverse European population created multiple factions, some of which even opposed the very presence of German-speakers in the territory. A decade later, the Spanish Crown revoked the Welser Contract. However, the short existence of this colonist project lay the foundation for a multicultural, multiethnic population in the region that was forced to develop differently than the rest of the Spanish mainland, relying more on the ingenuity and guile of her residents than on colonial authorities.

Bethan Fisk (University of Toronto) was next. Her paper was entitled “Healing, Poisoning, and the Law: Diasporic Ritual Knowledge in New Granada, 1695-1750.” She first explained that her paper focused on the trial documents of prosecutions of African descended ritual practitioners in Cartagena. In her dissertation she explores other provinces, such as Antioquia, Santa Marta, and Popayán, however, she decided to present on Cartagena exclusively because of its constitution as a trans-regional space of the Atlantic world, which is not necessarily the case of the other provinces she examined. In Cartagena, priest and pharmacologists used altars, divination, and herbs to tell the future and heal the curse. Due to this procedure, black ritual practices were related to crimes under Spanish Law. These offenses ranged from *brujería* (witchcraft), *hechicería* (wizardry), *sortilegio* (sorcery), to *envenenamiento* (poisoning). But it was gender what usually defined the crime. Most male healers were accused of sorcery, while female healers were accused of witchcraft, with the Holy Office identifying women as the most powerful practitioners. By the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, however, there was a significant decline in the number of prosecutions. Fisk argued that this decline was due to the Bourbon reforms, rather than the decrease of black ritual activity. Under the Bourbons, the Inquisition no longer occupied a key role in the Spanish monarchy, thus the Holy Office in Cartagena focused its efforts on offences that Inquisitors deemed politically dangerous, such as Protestantism and Judaizing. On the other hand, witchcraft was no longer acceptable in the eyes of European elites, who now attempted to portray themselves as secular and modern. Lastly, the professionalization of physicians reclassified black healing practices as a physical rather than a spiritual offense. Under the Bourbons, healers of African descent had greater room to maneuver, and they continued to operate along similar lines as in the previous century, both in terms of ethnicity and in the ways in which ritual knowledge circulated.

Katherine Bonil Gómez (Johns Hopkins) followed with a paper entitled “The Political Culture of Free People of African Descent in the Eighteenth-Century Colombia.” Bonil Gómez began her paper stating that, by the 18th century, New Granada had the largest population of free people of African descent, as America-born free people outnumbered African slaves. It is thus of critical importance to comprehend the varied understandings and experiences of freedom in New Granada. She explored these issues by analyzing how

the *bogas* (navigators) of the Magdalena River interacted with the imperial state. She argued that their exceptional skills and unrivalled knowledge of the rivers provided them with a remarkable ability to negotiate labor conditions and to obtain privileges from local and royal authorities. As the only way that connected Santa Fe de Bogotá with the Atlantic, the Magdalena River was of utmost importance, and the *bogas* were the ones who did the work, either hired by travelers, or by royal offices, specially the postal service. She analyzed a specific conflict that took place in Honda, a town that was the most important crossroads along the river, and main gathering place for *bogas*. The conflict took place in July 1796, as a drunken *boga* was arrested for noise and disorder, and his boss in the postal service intervened in his favor challenging the *alcalde's* jurisdiction. This was the beginning of a prolonged conflict between the local state, the postal service, and a group of *bogas*, revealing deeper layers of political, legal, and administrative contradictions. The status of *bogas* as free subjects of the Crown, in addition to the coexistence of several Iberian laws within a single jurisdiction (*conflictos de competencia*), situated *bogas* in an advantageous position to evade municipal authorities, develop a sense of interdependence with their bosses, and define themselves as dependents, while still making claims to the imperial state. *Bogas* were therefore more than just pawns in power struggles; they were active players who vigorously defended their corporative rights (*fueros*).

Finally, María José Afanador-Llach (University of Texas at Austin) presented “Imagining Unity: The Political Economy of Space Production and the Creation of the Viceroyalty of New Granada.” She first explained her larger dissertation project: understanding the creation and dissolution of New Granada as a process of production of space. She argued that under the Bourbon reforms that created the Viceroyalty, Spanish officials’ drive was to turn New Granada into a geographic and natural unit. Nonetheless, historians have focused more on the construction of the Viceroyalty as a fiscal-military state. Her paper looks to integrate colonial territoriality and state building with studies on mercantilism. To do so, Afanador-Llach examined the chorographic reports sent to Viceroy Pedro Mejía de la Cerda during the 1770s, and the work of the commission led by the Crown’s Attorney Protector of Indians, Judge, and Preserver of Royal Incomes (*fiscal protector de Indios, juez y conservador de rentas reales*), Francisco Antonio Moreno y Escandón. She argued that, relying on a network of informants and varied sources—observations gathered from the works of engineers, nautical experts, and geographers—the report and maps produced a comprehensive territorial description of the viceroyalty not as it was in a standardized scientific fashion, but as a realm of possibility for revenue for the Crown. These works gave the illusion of a bounded space claimed for Spain, yet in constant risk of foreign dislocations due to the persistence of sovereign Indian politics and alliance with foreigners, mostly British. Then, she circulated color copies of one of the commission’s map, and concluded by arguing that the chorographic endeavors of the late 18th century aimed to represent New Granada as a centripetal geographic space suitable for the creation of an internal market and fiscal unit with Santa Fe de Bogotá as center.

Before opening the session to Q&A, Professor Marcela Echeverri (Yale University) addressed the contributions of the four papers. On Tyce’s paper, she highlighted his work on primary sources, and agreed with his conclusion about the political importance of Iberians, despite the large quantity of Germans, and Eastern Europeans. Thus, she asked Tyce to be clearer about what’s the historical and methodological relevance of studying Germans in colonial Venezuela. On Fisk’s paper, Echeverri praised her contribution to our

understanding on Inquisition's persecution of African rituals as integral part of the Bourbon reforms. She asked Fisk to connect these networks of religious and healing practices to particular political identities, since existing historiography have made claims about rebellious and revolutionary projects as being connected to African rituality. On Bonil Gómez's paper, Echeverri found remarkable the finding that *bogas* not only expertly navigated the Magdalena River, but also multiple jurisdictions. Echeverri asked Bonil Gómez to be more explicit about how she sees *bogas'* economic interests playing a part in their struggle for corporative rights. Then, Echeverri recognized Afanador-Llach's effort to understand the archive, and asked her how specific is this chorographic knowledge to the Bourbon reforms. Since her larger project goes to the 1830, Echeverri wanted to know how she is articulating late colonial and early republican periods.

Each presenter responded briefly to Echeverri's comments. Then, Committee president Bassi opened the floor to questions. The first one asked Afanador-Llach for more details on the map she circulated. The second one asked Bonil Gómez to elaborate more on the legal categories and systems that protected *bogas'* corporate rights. Finally, the Committee president closed the meeting by thanking the participants and audience.

MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE REPORT

Chair: John F. Chuchiak, IV, Missouri State University

Secretary: Michel Oudjik, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

On Friday, January 8, the Mexican Studies Committee convened as part of the Conference on Latin American History with a panel entitled *New Perspectives on the Study of Indigenous Intellectuals in Mexico: Colonial Period to the Present*. The presenters included three who focused on the colonial period – Yanna Yannakakis, Mark Christensen, and Peter Villella – and one on the early national period, Argelia Segovia Lira. Mark Lentz, a historian of colonial Yucatan at Utah Valley University, provided commentary.

Peter B. Villella (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) opened the session with a compelling presentation on "Don Patricio Antonio López and the Case for Indian Equality in Enlightenment Mexico," a slight change from the originally proposed title, "'Indian Ambassadors' in the Mexican Enlightenment." Villella's paper examined Patricio Antonio López, a prominent Zapotec intellectual in Bourbon Mexico who figured as a prominent voice in Enlightenment-tinged debates over the meaning of indigeneity and the proper place of native peoples within colonial hierarchies. As an elite, highly educated Indian, he spoke as an advocate for "the Indian nation" as a whole, representing other ethnicities beyond Zapotecs, even those of the Viceroy of Peru, with whom he corresponded. This distinguished him from Hapsburg-era predecessors, who typically represented a single lineage or ancestral community. López, an interpreter, consciously highlighted the part of interpreters as indigenous intellectuals in the empire building in his *Mercurio Yndiano*. If Villella's paper focused on a single Zapotec interpreter in very broad contexts, Yanna Yannakakis (Emory University) presented the next paper, which discussed several Oaxacan intermediaries, examining the roles of interpreters and legal agents (*apoderados*) in Indian litigation in Oaxaca, Mexico during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Her work built on previous studies by historians of Spanish America who 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.

Yannakakis headed the innovative presentation, but also brought in collaborators from Emory University’s Center for Digital Humanities to map out the activities of these intermediaries. By mapping the networks of intermediaries by spatially charting the production of writs of power of attorney, this paper considers how translators and legal agents formed networks and expand our understanding of the category of “indigenous intellectual.” Indeed, this project suggests ways in which scholars of indigenous intellectuals and indigenous legal advocates can be better represented spatially.

In Argelia Segovia Lira’s paper, “Between Permanence and Change: Nahua Intellectuals in Early Nineteenth- Century Mexico City, 1821-1840,” the next presenter, of Leiden University, explored 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. Moving forward chronologically into the early national period, Segovia Lira examined 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 members of autonomous corporate communities. 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. Finally, Segovia Lira convincingly countered the widespread perception within studies of indigenous scholarship and activism that a twilight of Nahua intellectualism took place in the final decades of eighteenth century. Moreover, she reinserted an indigenous presence into a project of early Mexican nation building generally ascribed to creoles with a small amount of participation of mestizos and Afro-Mexicans, but few if any Nahuas.

Rounding out the panel with a return to the colonial era and Southern Mexico, Mark Christensen (Assumption College) presented “Colonial Maya Intellectuals and their Religious Texts.” Here, Christensen examined Maya Christianities as they developed under the loose oversight of Franciscans and secular clergy, often with improvisations that adapted materials from medieval texts to local traditions. Christensen’s presentation also included the suggestion that scholars of Yucatec Maya use a new term in describing Maya writings, especially those that tended toward relatively orthodox versions of Christianity. Christensen suggested using the term “Maya Copybooks,” rather than labeling all collections of Maya writings on religious matters “Books of Chilam Balam.” Using research into Latin, Maya, and Spanish sources that highlight the copying and translating of medieval and early modern Spanish religious texts into Yucatecan copybooks. Maya intellectuals trained in alphabetic literacy, or *maestros*, returned to their towns as surrogate priests, where they 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. In conclusion, Christensen argued for the inclusion of

maestros as prominent indigenous intellectuals and intermediaries between the old and the new as they continually tailored Christianity and its message to meet the demands of a colonial world.

At the conclusion of the session Mark Lentz of Utah Valley University commented briefly on each of the papers, finding important themes in common in the paper and suggesting that they represent a historiographical turn in terms of studies of indigenous intellectuals in two important ways: First, attention to interpreters, or at least translators of indigenous texts, is one of the threads that unites these papers. The first three papers highlight interpreters' roles as indigenous intellectuals. The papers presented by Villella, Yannakakis, and Segovia Lira persuasively make a case for including translators as indigenous intellectuals who advocated on behalf of Indians, not simply "go-betweens" negotiating a place for themselves in a colonial order. Mark Christensen's paper also adds local "maestros" to the list of types of indigenous intellectuals. Another common thread in these excellent papers is that all push the boundaries, chronologically and geographically, in the study of indigenous intellectuals. Many earlier studies have limited themselves to the colonial period, ending in the eighteenth century, or have limited themselves to centers of Spanish administration or preconquest empires, such as Mexico and Cuzco. By focusing on Oaxaca and Yucatan, Peter, Yanna, and Mark all demonstrate that economically peripheral regions were not without indigenous intellectuals. Likewise, Argelia convincingly argues for a chronological revision for the era of Nahua Intellectuals. A helpful series of comments, suggestions, and questions posed by the audience allowed the panelists to expand beyond their brief presentations to discuss their projects in depth. In a question that might serve as guidance for the panelists, one audience member asked the panelists to clarify how they defined intellectual. Some audience members suggested more dialogue with other studies of indigenous intellectuals, including the Andes. Others requested further explanations of the classical education of the Maya maestros. The audience count was at 38 total. Overall, the audience's comments and questions were quite beneficial and aided in fleshing out details of the panelists' research projects beyond the 15 minute papers presented.

TEACHING AND TEACHING MATERIALS COMMITTEE

Report of the Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee CLAH 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair: Anna Alexander (Georgia Southern University)

Secretary: Amelia M. Kiddle (University of Calgary)

Roundtable Title: "Teaching and the Idea of Latin America"

Anna Alexander introduced the rationale for the theme, which she said was chosen to elicit discussion regarding how we approach the Latin American surveys and think about Latin America as an organizing concept in our classes.

Laura Shelton (Franklin & Marshall College) stated that one of her primary goals in the Latin American survey is to destabilize students' preconceived notions of Latin America, rather than presenting a unifying idea of the region. However, she recognizes that this is a constant tension in her classes because of the students' need to find a common narrative

thread. She finds that one effective way of doing this is by using the stories of individuals, as in John C. Super's "Miguel Hernández: Master of Mule Trains." She also has had success with role playing exercises, where students construct a research project around an individual and then act the part in class.

Laura also explained how she uses Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Ted Talk, "The Danger of a Single Story," in her classes. Students identify with the author's experience as an undergraduate student who resented Americans' oversimplification of her background in Nigeria and make the connection when she relates how, because she heard only a single story about Mexico, she was guilty of the same type of oversimplification until she visited the country for the first time.

https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story?language=en

J.T. Way (Georgia State University) also begins his classes with the question, "What is Latin America?" and works to destabilize students' ideas of Latin America. Because GSU is a very diverse campus that serves many less economically advantaged students, he also interrogates the terms Latino and African-American and then comes back to these ideas throughout his colonial, and modern surveys. He aims to stress the agency and fluidity of race, without losing the narrative of who is actually in power. To this end, he would love to see a document reader like Boyer and Spurling's *Colonial Lives* for the modern period.

J.T. explained that in the last few years, he has changed the way he has been teaching, lecturing less and assigning lots of oral presentations on cultural topics like musical styles. He has eliminated traditional exams and finds that the students do amazing work when he creates an interactive classroom, using the internet spontaneously and engaging them in learning.

Michel Gobat (University of Iowa/University of Pittsburgh) reported that rather than destabilizing the idea of Latin America, he does the opposite, in his research on the invention of the idea of Latin America, and in his teaching. Because students like patterns and a narrative, a major thread in the survey could be the way that Latin Americans have constructed the idea of Latin America over the centuries. He also discusses cultural production, such as Calle 13's song "Latinoamérica" and the Nueva Canción movement in his class. He wants to teach the modern Latin American survey in a more comprehensive way, and shared his thoughts on restructuring the survey around the idea of Latin America. Currently, he would focus on the patterns that shaped Latin America in the nineteenth century and then spends the second two thirds on country studies, examining the ways different countries have addressed common problems. In his revised version of the survey he would have five sections:

- 1) Late Colonial/Early Independence period: the idea of Latin America was based on earlier ideas of Hispanoamérica and the term Americano took on a political meaning that could also include indigenous peoples and those of African descent
- 2) Second half of nineteenth century: ideas of whiteness, the ambivalent encounter with US intervention, brief democratic opening that led to abolition in most countries, Brazil's transformation from monarchy to republic

- 3) Early twentieth century: the resurgence of US intervention after 1898, a new emphasis on valorization of Latin American culture, mestizaje, the rise of populism, and efforts of non-elites, such as Augusto Sandino, to reimagine Latin America
- 4) Cold War: Transformation of the idea of Latin America among leftist anti-imperialists, Cuba's internationalism and the Latinoamericanismo of Nueva Canción
- 5) Late twentieth century to the present: the rise of neoliberalism and the rise of so-called pink tide, transnational indigenous movements, Latino America and rising number of Latinos in the US

This new version of the survey would be in spirit of texts from when he was in graduate school that had an organizing concept, usually around dependency theory, but would update the narrative with attention to race, citizenship and culture, and focus upon the tension between inclusion and exclusion in Latin American history.

José Moya (Barnard), discussed the way he is rethinking Latin America in his classes. In completing his introduction to the *Oxford Handbook of Latin American Historiography*, he outlined how Latin America is actually one of the least diverse regions in the world. As a result, he too focuses upon debunking many of the stereotypes students hold. He outlined some of the characteristics that make Latin America distinctive: that it was one of the last areas on the planet to be populated and is therefore truly a New World; the lack of connectivity between groups in early Latin America; multiraciality – something that is actually quite rare in other parts of the world; the culture of homogeneity that is a deep part of colonization; the comparatively early establishment of nation-states; low levels of inter-state and intra-state violence, compared with other parts of the world; citizenship as birthright, which is again rare in most of the world; relatively large middle-class populations; and, high levels of urbanization, particularly among women, who make up the majority of rural to urban migration. So, whereas many students associate Latin America with poverty, machismo, and violence, he dispels stereotypes that have no basis in reality by pointing out, for example, the high of women in political power, and the early acceptance of gay marriage.

In the question and answer segment, Alec Dawson (Simon Fraser University) brought up the challenge of moving from one institution to another, where students may have very different ideas of Latin America. Although he presented much of the same content, his former students in Bozeman, Montana thought he was a radical, whereas students in Vancouver perceive him to be conservative. Several members of the roundtable and the audience related similar experiences with different groups of students, based upon socio-economic background and geographic location. Dain Borges (University of Chicago) said that given his students' background, and the fact that he expects students to forget most of the course content immediately afterwards, he aims to give students an experience of alterity. Moya, by contrast, stated that he wanted urban students in New York to realize that they probably have more in common with young people in São Paulo than they do with rural students from the US. Juandrea Bates (Winona State University) said that while students may forget much of the content we teach, they do remember great assignments, and the discussion returned to the types of projects we can design that will engage them with the material.

V. CLAH 2015 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 **Thomas Klubock**, *La Frontera: Forests and Ecological Conflict in Chile's Frontier Territory* (Duke University Press, 2014). Honorable Mention went **Sebastián Carassai**, *The Argentine Silent Majority: Middle Classes, Politics, Violence, and Memory in the Seventies* (Duke University Press, 2014).

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 **Adriana Chira**, University of Michigan, "Owning Intimacies: Slavery, Family, and Property among Afro-descendants in Santiago de Cuba, 1803-1868" and **Jorge Felipe**, Michigan State University, "The Origins of the Cuban-based Slave Trade: Atlantic Networks and Local Changes (1789-1820)"

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 **Herbert Klein**, Professor at Stanford University.

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 **Heather Roller**, *Amazonian Routes: Indigenous Mobility and Colonial Communities in Northern Brazil* (Stanford University Press, 2014).

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 **Christy Thornton**, Rowan University, "'Sovereignty and Solidarity.'" Honorable Mention went to **Rebecca Herman**, University of California, Berkeley, "'Contesting Sovereignty.'"

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 **Vera Candiani**, *Dreaming of Dry Land: Environmental Transformation in Colonial Mexico City*, (Stanford University Press, 2014).

María Elena Martíñez Prize in Mexican History

Awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico. The 2015 prize recipient is **Alexander Aviña**, *Specters of Revolution: Peasant Guerrillas in the Cold War Mexican Countryside* (Oxford University Press 2014).

James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize

For the best article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, the James Alexander Robertson Memorial Prize was awarded to **Karen Graubart**, "Learning from the Qadi: The Jurisdiction of Local Rule in the Early Colonial Andes," 95.2, (November 2015): 195-228.

Tibesar Prize

The Tibesar Prize, for the most distinguished article published by *The Americas* went to **José Carlos de la Puente**, "'That Which Belongs to All: Khipus, Community, and Indigenous Legal Activism in the Early Colonial Andes,'" *The Americas* 72:1 (January 2015), 19-54.

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 **Dan Cozart**, University of New Mexico, **Audrey Fals Henderson**, Emory University, **Shannon James**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, **Fernanda Bretones Lane**, Vanderbilt University, **Cos Tollerson**, New York 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 2015 is **Zeb Tortorici**, "Visceral Archives of the Body: Consuming the Dead, Digesting the Divine," *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies* 20.4 (2014): 407-437.

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize is awarded for the best book or article in English on the History of Brazil that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. The winner for 2015 is **Roger Kittleson**, *The Country of Football: Soccer and the Making of Modern Brazil*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2014).

VI. CLAH 2016 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 2016:

Chair: Francisco Scarano, University of Wisconsin-Madison, fscarano@wisc.edu

Lowell Gudmundson, Mount Holyoke College, lgudmund@mholyoke.edu

Nancy Appelbaum, Binghamton University, nappel@binghamton.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2016

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 2016 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2017, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2015.
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, 2016, either from the publisher or from another source.

Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2016:

Chair: Jocelyn Olcott
History Department
Duke University
P.O. Box 90719
Durham, NC 27708-0719

Dain Borges
Department of History
University of Chicago
1126 E. 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Robert Patch
1212 HMNSS Building
University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2016.

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 or article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2016, either from the publisher or from another source.

Items published in 2015 will be considered for the award year 2016 (to be awarded at the meeting in January 2017).

Dean Prize Committee for 2015-2016:

Chair: Hendrik Kraay
Department of History
University of Calgary

Social Sciences 6242500 University Dr. NW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

Roger Kittleson
96 Foxcroft Rd.
West Hartford, CT 06119

Paulina Alberto
University of Michigan
1029 Tisch Hall
812 East Washington Street
Modern Languages Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1275

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2016

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 2016 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2017, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2015.

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, 2016

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 2016:

Chair: Tom Rogers
Department of History
Emory University
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 15213
jsoluri@gmail.com

Sharika Crawford (2018 Chair)
History Department
United States Naval Academy
P.O. Box 3421
Annapolis, MD 21403
scrawfor@usna.edu

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2016.

The María Elena Martínez Prize in Mexican History

\$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 2015, for the prize to be awarded in January 2017, will consider books bearing a copyright of 2015. 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.

The María Elena Martínez Prize in Mexican History Committee Members for 2016:

Chair: Carmen Collado
Instituto Mora
Plaza Valentín Gómez Farías 12
Col. San JuanDel. Benito Juárez
C. P. 03730, México, D.F.

Alex Aviña
Department of History
Florida State University
411 Bellamy
113 Collegiate Loop
Tallahassee, FL 32306-2200

Nora Jaffary
History Department
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve W. LB-1001.07
Montreal, QC H3G 1M8
Canada

Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 1, 2016

THE PAUL 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 2015 will be considered for the 2016 award to be presented at the conference in January 2017. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by email by June 1, 2016. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2016.

Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2016:

Chair: Nils Jacobsen
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
jacobse@illinois.edu

Zeb Tortorici,
New York University
zt3@nyu.edu

Devyn Spence Benson
Louisiana State University
dbenson@lsu.edu

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2016

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 CLAHCabreraAward@gmail.com by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2016.

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 2016:

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

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

Reinaldo Román (chair 2018): rroman@uga.edu

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2016

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, 2016.

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 2016:

Chair: Julia Rodríguez, juliar@unh.edu

Teresita Levy, teresita.levy@lehman.cuny.edu

Victor Uribe, uribev@fiu.edu

Deadline to apply: June 1, 2016

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 2015-May 2016) for the 2016 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2017). 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, 2016.

Robertson Prize Committee for 2016:

Chair: Kathryn Sloan, University of Arkansas, ksloan@uark.edu

José Carlos de la Puente, Texas State University, jd65@txstate.edu

Steven Volk, Oberlin College, steven.volk@oberlin.edu

ANTONINE 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 2016 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2017, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the July 2015 – April 2016 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2016.

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 2016:

Chair: Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University-New College, julia.sarreal@asu.edu
Stephen Rabe, University of Texas at Dallas, rabe@utdallas.edu
Frances Ramos, University of South Florida, framos@usf.edu

VIII. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

Sarah Chambers
Michel Gobat
G Douglass Inglis
James Sanders
Cynthia Radding
Jane Landers
Silvia Arrom

WARREN DEAN AWARDS

Robert Wilcox
Yuko Miki

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE

Robert Wilcox

LYDIA CABRERA

Jane Landers

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Jane Landers

JAMES SCOBIE AWARDS

Deborah Truhan
Jane Landers
Ralph Della Cava

LEWIS B. HANKE AWARD

Kyle Harvey
Richard Graham
Ralph Della Cava

MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ PRIZE

Eric Zolov
Laura Gotkowitz

IX. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Silvia ARROM

CALL FOR PROPOSALS TO HOST THE CLAH SECRETARIAT

The Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) is searching for an Executive Secretary and a host institution for its Secretariat for a five-year period to begin July 1, 2017.

Founded in 1926, CLAH is the primary academic association in the United States focusing on historical scholarship on Latin American topics. As an Affiliated Society of the American Historical Association, its annual meetings are held in conjunction with the meetings of the AHA, but CLAH has its own structure of elected officers, committees focusing on specific regions and themes within Latin American History. CLAH currently has approximately 600 members, most of them in the USA but with increasing numbers in Canada, Europe, and Latin America. Interested parties are invited to familiarize themselves with the Constitution, Bylaws, and organizational structure of CLAH at its website, <http://clah-h-net.org/?page_id=21>.

The Executive Secretary should have a strong commitment to promoting Latin American History in the U.S. and offer vision and leadership in strengthening and expanding the organization. The core functions of the CLAH Secretariat are to:

1. Organize and administer the annual meeting (held together with the American Historical Association in early January)
2. Manage the records and financial assets of CLAH, in coordination with elected officers
3. Administer the program of scholarly prizes and research grants
4. Produce and distribute two annual newsletters and maintain the membership directory
5. Maintain liaison and coordination with the CLAH President and General Committee, and other committees in its organizational structure.

Minimum resources for a successful application typically include the following items, though proposal submitters should contact the Secretariat to discuss the particular manner in which their institutional circumstances and support from the CLAH can combine to support a dynamic Secretariat. The suggested resources include:

1. A faculty member to serve as Executive Secretary.
2. A half-time administrative aide, with skills in office organization, computer operations, financial management, and communications essential to the conduct of CLAH business.
3. An internet-connected computer system for word processing, desktop publishing, database (mailing list) management, financial management, and communications
4. Adequate office space, furniture, and access to equipment (phone, FAX, copier, storage) for anticipated functions and activities, with associated utilities and maintenance overhead
5. Access to general institutional support services of the host institution

Candidates for Executive Secretary should send the following: a curriculum vitae; a vision statement of plans to strengthen CLAH; a detailed statement of resources available at the host institution; a proposed operational budget; and a signed coversheet indicating support of the Secretariat by the host institution. Interested parties should submit an email message of intent by June 1, 2016. **Final submissions are due no later than September 1, 2016.**

Statements of intent and final submissions should be sent via email to Dr. Jerry Dávila, CLAH President, jdavila@illinois.edu with a copy to Dr. Jurgen Buchenau, CLAH Executive Secretary, jbuchena@uncc.edu.

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

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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