



# CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

SPRING 2017 NEWSLETTER

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## 2017 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

### General Committee

#### Executive Committee:

*President:* Lara Putnam  
*Vice President:* Bianca Premo  
*Past President:* Jerry Dávila  
*Executive Secretary:* Jürgen Buchenau

#### Elected Members:

Peter Guardino (2016-2017)  
Barbara Weinstein (2016-2017)  
Lillian Guerra (2017-2018)  
Matthew O'Hara (2017-2018)

#### 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

#### Program Committee:

Erika Edwards, Chair  
Monica Rankin (2018 Chair)  
Roger Kittleson

#### Nominating Committee:

Manuel Barcia, Chair  
Gillian McGillivray  
Anne Macpherson

### Regional/Topical Committees

##### *Andean Studies:*

Tamara Walker, Chair  
Gabriela Ramos, Secretary

##### *Atlantic World Studies:*

David Wheat, Chair  
Fabricio Prado, Secretary

##### *Borderlands/Frontiers:*

Sam Truett, Chair  
Sonia Hernández, Secretary

##### *Brazilian Studies:*

Celso Castilho, Chair  
M. Kittiya Lee, Secretary

##### *Caribbean Studies:*

Nicole Maskiell, Chair  
Glenn Chambers, Secretary

##### *Central American Studies:*

Julie Gibbings, Chair  
Heather Vrana, Secretary

##### *Chile-Río de la Plata Studies:*

Erika Edwards, Chair  
Jennifer Adair, Secretary

##### *Colonial Studies:*

José Carlos de la Puente, Chair  
Ryan Amir Kashanipour, Secretary

##### *Gran Colombia Studies:*

Sharika Crawford, Chair  
Catalina Muñoz, Secretary

##### *Mexican Studies:*

Mark Lentz, Chair  
Dana Velasco Murillo, Secretary

##### *Teaching and Teaching Materials:*

Elena Albarrán, Chair  
Amanda López, Secretary

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## I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LARA PUTNAM

Dear members of the Conference on Latin American History,

Spring greetings! After a full and vibrant annual meeting Denver this January, you turned on a dime to submit new proposals for the meeting to come, and we are already looking forward to the intellectual dynamism and community connection that will be generated when we convene in Washington, DC on January 4-7, 2018.

It is worth pausing to reflect on the collective initiative and commitment that shaped our time together in Denver. CLAH members had submitted 60 panel proposals and 14 individual paper proposals to the hardworking program committee (ably chaired by Sonia Robles with Erika Edwards and the late B.J. Barickman), and all of them were able to be accepted for the Denver program: moreover, fully 44 of the 60 CLAH panels were picked up by the AHA for co-sponsorship.



As one perused the AHA conference program or hustled along the Colorado Convention Center's (vast) corridors, never had the disproportionate presence of our regional subfield felt more warmly on display. Core areas of sustained intellectual vitality within Latin American and Caribbean historical research—from transatlantic connections in the era of the slave trade to transformations of indigeneity, ecological consequences of development strategies, the counterpoint of authoritarianism and populism, and more—led the way on panels throughout the AHA conference as well as in the simultaneous and overlapping CLAH gathering.

Moreover, in a year when anxieties over the prospects for our profession within the broader academy were front and center multiple AHA sessions and corridor conversations, accompanied by stalwart efforts to advance productive dialogues about career diversity and the value of the undergraduate degree in history, the straight-up enthusiasm on display at CLAH sessions and events was striking.

Of course, the community of historians of Latin America is not immune to the broader trends impacting labor patterns within the humanities in the United States. The CLAH General Committee's creation this year of a new dues category for contingent faculty, for instance, reflects our commitment to remain sustainably part of the professional lives of historians navigating a shifting and challenging employment panorama.

Yet CLAH members' eager embrace of our multifaceted mission of teaching, research, scholarly publication, and public-facing *divulgación*, regardless of such headwinds, was unmistakable in Denver. The active and vocal presence of graduate students as drivers of CLAH's institutional presence (not only as paper presenters and fellowship recipients, but as active sources of voluntary giving to the organization!) speaks volumes about the future we are eagerly building together.

Perhaps the longtime international spread of CLAH members' dialogues and commitments—our ongoing involvement with historical scholarship produced in the face of scarce resources, political hostility, even physical threat—provides some ballast as we engage with US academia's current "crisis of the humanities." Across the Americas, through regime change and tumult, through eras of hope and loss, scholars have remained committed to understanding the drivers of change and the human stakes of history within Latin America. We still are.

The centennial of CLAH's founding is coming up in 2026. Members of the General Committee and generous leaders within our community are coming together to make plans to build our organization's strength and impact as this milestone nears. We will be reaching out to all members to ask about your experience and vision for CLAH. What role has this organization played for you so far. What roles do you hope to play in leading it forward?

Institutionally, we are the grateful beneficiaries of the wise stewardship of Past President Jerry Davila and the extraordinary professionalism of the CLAH Secretariat headed by Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. Moreover, leadership in CLAH has a wide base as well as key peaks: dozens of you are providing leadership as secretary or chair of a regional/thematic committee, dozens more are serving on prize and fellowship committees, and a new program committee (Erika Edwards, Monica Rankin, and Roger Kittleson) is already hard at work shaping CLAH's January 2018 meeting.

This is a heartening time to call CLAH home, and the work we do as a collective has never been more vital. We look forward to conversations about the next steps we will take together.

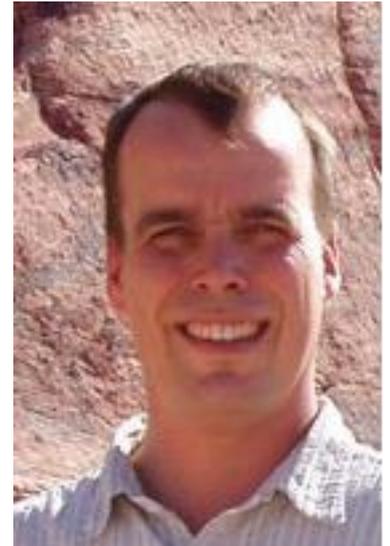
Thank you,  
Lara Putnam

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## II. MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JÜRGEN BUCHENAU

Message from Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau.

I am delighted to report that the CLAH's operations will continue to be hosted by the University of North Carolina at Charlotte for a new five-year term. As of July 1, 2017, Erika Edwards and I will be teaming up as co-Executive Secretaries. We really appreciate the confidence that the CLAH General Committee has placed in our university and its faculty. Hosting the CLAH has provided our faculty, and even more so, our graduate students, with wonderful professional exposure as well as an excellent opportunity to network at the annual meeting. In the course of the last five years, it has been my very greatest reward to get to know many of you better, by way of our interaction in your roles as CLAH members or part of the organization's leadership, whether as officers or committee members. I look forward to five more years of the CLAH at UNC Charlotte!



This final message of my five-year term is an excellent opportunity to look back and thank the people who have made the CLAH at UNC Charlotte possible. First and foremost, our dedicated and gifted graduate student assistants have made our work possible: Audrey Henderson (2010-2013), Candie Almengor (2013-2015), Haley Nelson (2014-2016), and Nicole Hanna (2015-2017). I also appreciate the work of our two annual meeting directors (Audrey Henderson and then Marissa Nichols), both of whom earned master's degrees at UNC Charlotte and then moved on to pursue their Ph.D. in History at Emory University. I also thank my predecessor, Jerry Dávila, an invaluable source of advice and counsel throughout my tenure, first as a former Executive Secretary, and then, as CLAH President-elect and President. In addition to Jerry, I have been fortunate to work with three other CLAH presidents (Cynthia Radding, Jane Landers, and Lara Putnam), all of whom have advanced the cause of the CLAH in significant ways and provided the Secretariat with valuable support. We have been lucky to count on a vibrant community of Latin American historians, not only at UNC Charlotte (Oscar de la Torre, Erika Edwards, and Carmen Soliz) but also in the larger Charlotte community (Jane Mangan and Devyn Spence Benson at Davidson, Greg Crider at Winthrop, Steven Hyland at Wingate, and Barry Robinson at Queens University, to name just a few). And we could not have hosted the CLAH without the support of the Dean of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Dr. Nancy Gutierrez.

Most importantly, however, the CLAH is you—the membership! You provide both money and labor to the organization. Without your dues payments or your support of our awards and prizes, CLAH could not continue its operations for more than a year or two. While our endowment pays for a majority of the awards and prizes, which cost the CLAH more than \$18,000 annually, the balance as well as the rest of our operating budget—a total exceeding \$30,000—comes out of member dues. Without your help each and every year, the CLAH could

not exist, and we appreciate your support and forbearance with scores of nagging emails asking you to please pay your dues. Your willingness to serve on our elected and appointed committees is also a critical factor in the success of our organization. For example, on the prize committees, members serve hundreds of hours reading the work of their colleagues. I am extremely proud of our culture of service, as well as a genuinely congenial atmosphere that extends a warm welcome to junior faculty members and graduate students. Throughout the AHA, the CLAH is known as a model organization, and that is because you have made it so.

The CLAH therefore stands ready to embrace the significant opportunities and challenges that the organization will face in the next ten years. I will mention only two here. As you have been able to read in President Lara Putnam's message, the coming centennial of our organization in 2026—in nine short years—provides an excellent occasion for the CLAH to think about the future of the organization. In addition, the CLAH will need to think strategically about the future of the field at a time of scarcity for academic jobs, and particularly in Latin American History. I know that we are up to the challenge!

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### III. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

#### CLAH GENERAL COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Jerry Dávila, President**  
**Lara Putnam, Vice-President and President-elect**  
**Jurgen Buchenau, Executive Secretary**

**January 5, 2017, Hyatt Regency, Denver, CO**

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

President Jerry Dávila called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm. Present: President Jerry Dávila, Vice President Lara Putnam, past President Jane Landers, Executive Secretary Jurgen Buchenau, General Committee members Peter Guardino, Barbara Weinstein, and Yanna Yannakakis, Americas editor Ben Vinson, HAHR co-editors Jolie Olcott and Pete Sigal, H-Latam representative John F. Schwaller, CLAH graduate assistant Nicole Hanna, Annual Meeting Director Marissa Nichols, CLAH members Erika Edwards, Audrey Henderson, Jeffrey Lesser, Noe Pliego-Santos, Bianca Premo, Cynthia Radding, Sonia Robles, and Shari Wejsa.

#### **2. Approval of minutes of the 2016 meeting in Atlanta.** **(attachment 1)**

Jerry Dávila makes a friendly amendment to change the stated year of the meeting from 2106 to 2016. Amendment accepted. Jolie Olcott moved approval of the minutes, and Bianca Premo seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

#### **3. Approval of Fall 2016 Election results and prize committee appointments** **(attachment 2)**

John Schwaller moved approval of the results and appointments, and Ben Vinson seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

#### **4. Report of the Program Committee**

Program Committee Chair Sonia Robles presented a brief report on the committee's activities for the year. The Denver meeting was uncomplicated because CLAH received enough space to accommodate all of the panels submitted. This year, CLAH members submitted 60 panels. Forty-four of these panels were accepted by the AHA Program Committee, leaving only 16 with sole CLAH sponsorship. The committee also was able to assemble panels out of the 14 individual paper submissions. These numbers are very good for a meeting in one

of the western time zones, where attendance usually lags that of the meetings in the northeast.

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

Jurgen Buchenau reported that the Secretariat is working very well with the assistance of second-year graduate assistant Nicole Hanna, and Meeting Director Marissa Nichols, now a Ph.D. student at Emory University. This year, CLAH can also count on the help of a second, part-time graduate assistant, Carolina Oliveira. This is the final year of UNC Charlotte's second term as the host of the CLAH Secretariat.

CLAH faces two challenges going forward: declining membership and an aging website with poor PayPal functionality. Many members also resent using PayPal due to the political donations made by the company's owner.

## **6. Review of Executive Secretary's 2016 Annual Report, discussion and vote on Proposed FY 2017 Budget (attachments 3a-c)**

Jurgen Buchenau reported on FY 2016 and presented the proposed FY 2017. FY 2016 was not a very good year due to a significant decline in membership, which reduced revenue by approximately \$4,000. The decline in membership results in part from slightly smaller annual meetings in Atlanta and Denver (as opposed to the very popular previous venues—New Orleans, Washington, D.C., and New York City—that had generated a lot of membership. But there also appears to be a decline in dues-paying members among those who attend the annual meeting; despite multiple emails, thirty presenters and luncheon attendees did not pay membership dues for this year's meeting.

There was some significant good news as well. Fortunately, CLAH was able to absorb the shortfall due to some extra revenue left over from the previous year. In addition, Denver is a relatively low-cost venue as far as the cost of the luncheon is concerned. Finally, the Secretariat notes a healthy culture of giving, even among graduate students, which illustrates the vitality of the organization. The Secretariat deeply appreciates the financial support.

The next venue (Washington DC) will make FY 2018 a challenging year; therefore, CLAH needs to assure itself of some extra membership revenue in 2017.

Jane Landers moved approval of the annual report and budget, and Lara Putnam seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

## **7. Old Business: CLAH Endowment-building strategies**

John Schwaller proposed the initiation of a Comprehensive Campaign in order to increase our endowment in the decade leading up to the centennial of CLAH in 2026. He suggested beginning with an analysis of our goals in the campaign, our run rate (average annual rate of giving) and a target for this campaign. The campaign will not be formally announced until CLAH has undertaken these steps and received at least half of the money (through gifts and pledges) targeted in the campaign. The campaign would need to be a major priority for the CLAH president, assisted by the Executive Secretary, the entire General Committee, and the leadership of the regional and thematic committees. A Stewardship Committee would need to be created to coordinate this effort.

A lively discussion ensued regarding the implementation of such a Comprehensive Campaign. For example, Ben Vinson suggested that CLAH might work with university presses on matching opportunities. Jolie Olcott suggested that the organization take this opportunity to query the membership about its strategic goals and future directions so that we can maximize the impact of this campaign by means of a needs statement that reflects an awareness of the goals of the membership. Following a question by Lara Putnam, the committee discussed the possible make-up of the Stewardship Committee, which might include graduate students as well as

CLAH faculty members.

Jerry Dávila moved that CLAH initiate the first phase of the Comprehensive Campaign, which will include the formation of the Stewardship Committee, the identification of gifts during the coming year as the first payments toward the Comprehensive Campaign, and the drafting of a Needs Statement following consultation with the membership. Jolie Olcott seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.

## 8. New Business

### a) Discussion of cost-saving/revenue-raising strategies

Jurgen Buchenau presented several ideas for discussion:

- a) Reduce costs by looking into alternate formats for the luncheon (boxed lunches or buffet) in years when the venue presents high costs.
- b) Gain additional revenue by increasing membership through the following mechanisms:
  - i) Require CLAH membership at the time of proposal submission
  - ii) Require CLAH membership of all entrants to the Vanderwood Prize
  - iii) Limit the exemption from the membership requirement for international attendees to attendees hailing from a Latin American or Caribbean institution.

Jurgen Buchenau also suggested creating a new membership category for contingent faculty who are unable to pay the professional rate of \$50 per year.

Several ideas and questions came up during the discussion. Several members suggested requiring CLAH membership of all those whose books have been nominated for CLAH prizes. Other members suggested developing a multi-year membership with some cost savings to members. Barbara Weinstein argued against b ii) as requiring membership for this article prize would make it inconsistent with the other two article prizes (Robertson and Tibesar) which do not require membership. A discussion ensued about the advisability of having both a luncheon and a cocktail reception and possible cost-saving, but no action was taken on this point.

Jerry Dávila moved adoption of the following policy changes:

- require CLAH membership at the time of proposal submission (February of each year)
- require CLAH membership of authors of books submitted for prize consideration
- limit the international exemption to scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean
- give the CLAH Secretariat flexibility in exploring less expensive options for the luncheon and reception whenever the situation demands it.

Barbara Weinstein seconded and the motion carried unanimously.

John Schwaller moved that CLAH establish a new membership category for contingent faculty at a rate of \$30 per year, slightly more than the \$25 membership charged to students. Jolie Olcott seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

### b) Proposal for an agreement with AHILA (attachment 4)

The agreement was discussed briefly. Jolie Olcott moved adoption of the proposal, and Yanna Yannakakis seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

### c) Selection of the host institution for the CLAH Secretariat for the quinquennium 2017-2022

For this final agenda item, all CLAH members not on the General Committee plus Executive Secretary Jurgen Buchenau left the room so that the General Committee could deliberate the question of the CLAH Secretariat. Jerry Dávila took over the minute-taking duties from Jurgen Buchenau.

The members of the General Committee unanimously approved the proposal to host the CLAH Secretariat at

UNC Charlotte for the 2017-2022 term. The General Committee further discussed ways of encouraging future proposals to host the Secretariat, noting the significance of the Secretariat in promoting the visibility of Latin American History at the host institution as well as the extensive engagement with the field that the work of the Secretariat represents.

## Attachment 1

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

Present: President Jerry Dávila, Vice President Lara Putnam, Past President Jane Landers, Executive Secretary Jurgen Buchenau, General Committee members Susan Gauss, Yanna Yannakakis, Karen Graubart, and Tom Rogers; HAHR co-editor John French (with Sean Mannion), 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, Fabricio Prado, John Bawden

#### **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**

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**

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 Executive 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.**

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.

## ATTACHMENT 2. Fall 2016 Election results and prize committee appointments

On November 1, 2016, Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau presented to President Jerry Dávila and Vice President Lara Putnam the results of balloting by CLAH members for a new Vice President/President-Elect, 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:

**Vice President and President-Elect:** Bianca Premo, Florida International University

**General Committee** (two year term): Lillian Guerra, University of Florida  
Matt O'Hara, UC-Santa Cruz

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

Andean Studies Committee: Gabriela Ramos, Cambridge University

Atlantic Studies Committee: Fabricio Prado, College of William and Mary

Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Sonia Hernández, Texas A&M University

Brazilian Studies Committee: M. Kittiya Lee, Cal State-Los Angeles

Caribbean Studies Committee: Glenn Chambers, Michigan State

Central American Studies Committee: Heather Vrana, Southern Connecticut State University

Colonial Studies Committee: Ryan Kashanipour, Northern Arizona University  
Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Jennifer Adair, Fairfield University  
Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Catalina Muñoz, Universidad de los Andes  
Mexican Studies Committee: Dana Velasco Murillo, UC-San Diego  
Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Amanda López, Saint Xavier University

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 President's and Vice President's nominations for the following committees:

**2017 Standing Committees:**

**Nominating Committee:** Manuel Barcia (chair), Gillian McGillivray, Anne Macpherson  
**Program Committee:** Erika Edwards (2017 chair), Monica Rankin (2018 chair), Roger Kittleson

**2017 Prize Committees:**

**Distinguished Service Award:** Lowell Gudmundson (chair), Gil Joseph (chair 2018), Mary Karasch  
**Bolton-Johnson Prize:** Bryan McCann (chair), Jane Mangan, Susie Porter  
**James R. Scobie Awards:** Paulo Drinot (chair), Cristina Soriano, Camilo Trumper  
**Vanderwood Prize:** Mariana Dantas (chair), Samuel Truett, Aisha Finch  
**Tibesar Prize:** Charles Walker (chair), Brenda Elsey, Celso Castilho  
**James Alexander Robertson Prize:** Karen Graubart (chair), Jadwiga Pieper Mooney, Raymond Craib **Lydia Cabrera Awards:** Alejandra Bronfman (chair), Reinaldo Román (chair 2018), Camillia Cowling (chair 2019)  
**Elinor Melville Prize:** John Soluri (chair), Sharika Crawford (chair 2018), Vera Candiani  
**Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award:** Miguel La Serna (chair), Alex Borucki, Claudia Brosseder  
**Warren Dean Memorial Prize:** Joel Wolfe (chair), Ana Lúcia Araújo, Amy Chazkel  
**Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize:** Heather Roller (chair), Catherine Komisaruk, Jose Carlos de la Puente  
**María Elena Martínez Prize in Mexican History:** Andrae Marak (chair), Elena Albarrán, Gabriel Martínez-Serna

<b>Attachment 3a. CLAH FY 2016 (11/1/15-10/31/16) INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>
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<b>Income</b>			<b>Expenses</b>		
			<b>Prize Payments</b>		<b>18,700</b>
Dues	Dues - Emeritus	1,560	Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party Luncheon	2,595
	Dues - Institutional	300		Net Cost Meeting	2,082
	Dues - Lifetime	1,400		Space Travel	1,275
	Dues - Professional	12,740		2016 Meeting	2,598
	Dues - Student	2,900		CLAH Program	300
<b>Total Dues</b>		<b>18,900</b>	<b>Annual Meeting</b>		<b>8,850</b>
<b>Endowment Dividends</b>		<b>7,084</b>	<b>UNC Charlotte Subvention</b>		<b>7,000</b>
<b>Endowment Draw</b>		<b>16,314</b>	<b>Tax Prep</b>		<b>1,850</b>
Gifts	Melville	80	<b>Bank Charges</b>		<b>822</b>
	Cabrera	70	<b>Mailing</b>		<b>832</b>
	Vanderwood	70	<b>Office</b>		<b>170</b>
	Dean	275	<b>Refunds</b>		<b>40</b>
	Cline	30	<b>Return to Endowment</b>		<b>10,018</b>
	Hanke	115	<b>Web Services</b>		<b>1,010</b>
	Martínez	324	Journals	Americas	680
	Scobie	130		HAHR	1,786
	CLAH	1840		JLAS	522
<b>Total Gifts</b>		<b>2,934</b>		LBR	0
Journals	Americas	643	<b>Total Journals</b>		<b>2,988</b>
	HAHR	1,531	<b>Payments</b>		
	JLAS	620			
	LBR	120			
<b>Total Journals Income</b>		<b>2,914</b>			
<b>Other</b>		<b>281</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,427</b>			<b>52,280</b>

<b>Attachment 3b. CLAH FY 2017 (11/1/16-10/31/17) PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>
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<b>Projected Income</b>			<b>Projected Expenses</b>		
			<b>Prize Payments</b>		<b>18,200</b>
Dues	Dues - Emeritus	1,500	Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party	1,296
	Dues - Institutional	300		Luncheon Net Cost	2,000
	Dues - Lifetime	2,800		Meeting Space	1,200
	Dues - Professional	14,500		Travel	
	Dues - Student	2,800		2016 Meeting	2,800
				CLAH Program	300
<b>Total Dues</b>		<b>21,900</b>	<b>Annual Meeting</b>		<b>7,596</b>
<b>Endowment Dividends</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>UNC Charlotte Subvention</b>		<b>7,000</b>
<b>Endowment Draw</b>		<b>16,715</b>	<b>Tax Prep</b>		<b>2,300</b>
Gifts	Melville	300	<b>Bank Charges</b>		<b>1,100</b>
	Cabrera	100	<b>Mailing</b>		<b>900</b>
	Vanderwood	200			
	Dean	400	<b>Office</b>		<b>170</b>
	Hanke	100	<b>Refunds</b>		<b>100</b>
	Mexico	250	<b>Return to Endowment</b>		<b>9,500</b>
	Scobie	150	<b>Web Services</b>		<b>1,580</b>
	CLAH	1000			
<b>Total Gifts</b>		<b>2,500</b>			
Journals	Americas	900	Journals	Americas	800
	HAHR	1,500		HAHR	1,350
	JLAS	600		JLAS	550
	LBR	0		LBR	0
<b>Total Journals Income</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>Total Journals Payments</b>		<b>2,700</b>
<b>Other</b>		<b>150</b>			
<b>- Total</b>		<b>51,265</b>			<b>51,146</b>

**Attachment 3c. CLAH Endowment Draw**

Year	MM	Equities	Total	4-year av.	Annual draw
2012	89,995	299,530	389,525	365,992	14640
2013	93,891	320,684	414,575	394,769	15790
2014	103,272	325,171	428,443	410,682	16427
2015	99,368	301,021	400,389	408,233	16314
2016	104,317	323,739	428,056	417,866	<b>16715</b>

**Attachment 4. Agreement with AHILA**

Agreement between

Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) and

Asociación de Historiadores de Latinoamérica (AHILA)

1. The aim of the present agreement is to establish mutually fruitful lines of communication between the two major associations dedicated to the advancement of the study of Latin American history in North America and Europe. The agreement will be for a trial period of six years.
2. CLAH and AHILA will agree to publicize each other's call for papers for their meetings (annual in the case of CLAH, and triennial in the case of AHILA) on their respective websites and listservs.
3. CLAH and AHILA will each name one member to serve a six-year term as a non-voting observer on the governing board of the other association (the CLAH General Committee and the AHILA Comité Directivo). CLAH and AHILA will not be able to reimburse these members for travel expenses.
4. After the term of this initial agreement has elapsed, CLAH and AHILA will consider renewing it with any amendments or additions that might be deemed pertinent at that time.

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## V. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

### ANDEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

#### *The Amazonian Andes*

Chair: Marcela Echeverri (Yale)

Secretary: Tamara J. Walker (Independent Scholar)

During the 2016 meeting of the Andean Studies Committee, there emerged a consensus regarding the need to probe the evolving valences of the term “Andes,” in both time and space. With that goal in mind, this year’s committee meeting focused on the Amazonian Andes. The panel, chaired by Marcela Echeverri, included two scholars who engaged conceptual and methodological questions about integrating the Amazon into histories of the Andes, and broadening conceptualizations of Amazonian history to include the Andes.

Gary Van Valen (University of West Georgia) used Bolivia as a case study to address the topic of “The Andes and Amazon as Vegetation Zones,” and centered his discussion on two interrelated questions: first, what does the term “Andean” mean? And, secondly, when and why did Bolivia come to be characterized as an Andean country despite the Amazonian regions contained within it? To answer the first question, Van Valen cited the role of pre-Colombian place names, early-colonial mapping techniques, nineteenth-century scholarship, and twentieth-century movements in helping to determine the geographic composition, cultural identity, and political history of the Andean region. As to the question of how Bolivia became Andean (rather than Amazonian), Van Valen highlighted the important role that the city of La Paz has played in the making of the Bolivian nation, as both a site of Andean cultural production and political organizing.

Seth Garfield (University of Texas at Austin), a historian of the Brazilian Amazon, began by sharing how he incorporates the Amazon into his teachings on Brazil. He cited two main historical processes – the Amazon rubber boom and the colonization of the Amazonian frontier – that occupy the focus of his lectures on the subject. Because of their roles in triggering violent forms of human displacement and ruinous impacts on the environment, Garfield argued that these processes make it possible to engage in a broader conceptualization of Amazonian history that goes beyond Brazil and encompasses the Andes. According to Garfield, this kind of conceptualization can serve the field of Latin American history more generally, by challenging historians to integrate histories of science, environmental history, and political histories into the same analytical framework.

Following the two presentations, the audience joined the discussion. One audience member reflected on the particular analytical purchase to the concepts of the “Andean Amazon” or the “Amazonian Andes.” Another, who works on the Peruvian and Ecuadorian Amazon, cited the tendency of conference organizers to place him on panels about Brazil. This seemed representative of a wider disciplinary tendency to conflate Amazonian history with Brazilian history, thereby limiting the range of insights and interlocutors on the subject. The comment generated a larger conversation about boundaries, with Garfield noting that the ways in which historians have been able to problematize the nation state allow for useful challenging of Andean geographic boundaries.

The papers presented and the audience's deep engagement with them from the perspective of their own research interests and experience revealed that this is an enriching theme about which we will continue to hear and learn.

## **ATLANTIC WORLD STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: Jane Landers (Vanderbilt)

Secretary: David Wheat (Michigan State)

The Atlantic World Studies Committee met on Friday, January 6, 2017 in Denver as part of the annual meeting of the Conference on Latin American History and the American Historical Association. In her role as chair of the session, Jane Landers convened a state-of-the-field panel showcasing new Atlantic-oriented perspectives on Latin America and the Caribbean, and vice versa, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth centuries.

Chloe Ireton, Ph.D. candidate at the University of Texas at Austin, presented a talk entitled "Whispers, Murmurs, and Letters: Atlantic Trajectories and Transoceanic Ties of Captive and Free Blacks in the Early Hispanic Atlantic," providing a glimpse of African-descended communities that maintained contact and familial ties across the ocean during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Among other fascinating sources, the presentation drew on previously unknown letters from an enslaved black woman in Seville addressed to her husband, a free black sailor who traveled to New Spain.

Gabriel Rocha, assistant professor at Drexel University, gave a talk entitled "'We Fyllyd Water and Wood and Burned a Toune of the Negros': The Red Dragon Venture in the South Atlantic and the Caribbean, 1586-87." Drawing on a remarkable pilot's log that documents an English voyage to Brazil, Sierra Leone, and other sites associated with the Iberian Atlantic world, Rocha showed that for early modern mariners, access to water and food took often precedence over the acquisition of high-value products such as sugar. Rocha also outlined some of the broader ramifications of crew members' decision to attempt to secure provisions from local communities by force, as opposed to bartering.

Kara Schultz, postdoctoral researcher at Vanderbilt University, delivered a paper entitled "'One Negra That the Charrua Indians Brought': African and Indigenous Networks in the 17th-Century South Atlantic." Schultz demonstrated that slave trade itineraries that linked Angola to Brazil and Buenos Aires in the seventeenth century often extended far inland to locations such as Córdoba, in present-day Argentina, and La Plata, in present-day Bolivia. In the interior of South America, Schultz argued, slave caravans brought diasporic Africans and Luso-African merchants into close contact with individuals of diverse origins that are rarely viewed in association with long-distance slaving networks.

Jorge Felipe González, graduate student at Michigan State University, gave a talk demonstrating that early in the nineteenth century, slave trade agents based in Havana established a factory in Gallinas, Sierra Leone, and purposefully intensified slave production by exacerbating local conflicts. His presentation, "The Havana-Gallinas Slave Trade Route during the Formative Period of a Cuban-Based Atlantic Slave Trade" showed an African state expanding at its neighbors' expense with backing from Cuban-based slave traffickers, at precisely the time that Cuba's sugar economy was thriving, thanks to the labor of Africans exported from Gallinas, among other African regions.

Following the presentations by Ireton, Rocha, Schultz, and Felipe González, the floor was opened to audience members for comments, questions, and discussion. The meeting adjourned at 8:45 pm.

## **BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: Anadelia Romo, (Texas State University)

Secretary: Celso Thomas Castilho (Vanderbilt University)

The Brazilian Studies Committee met on Friday, January 6, 2017 in Denver as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. Ana Romo organized a stimulating panel called, “Visual Culture, Race and Power in Brazil: New Perspectives,” that featured junior and senior scholars, US-based and international. Broadly, the papers reflected on the insights and silences of visual sources; each presenter analyzed how the meanings of a work travel over time and space, and, accordingly, also considered the ways that such meanings are racialized. The processes of exchange were crucial to the papers, which included analyses of subjects and artists, viewers and the viewed, and of different audiences in different historical contexts. The session included three papers, and was followed by questions from the audience.

Daryle Williams (University of Maryland) presented his paper—“Visual Sources and the Recovery of African Lives in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Brazilian Slave Society”—from examples he procured as the “Brazil” area editor for the recently published *Dictionary of Caribbean and Afro-Latin American Biography* (Oxford, 2016). About a fifth of the 100 *Dictionary* entries on Brazil, Williams explained, dealt with the visual record because its importance in shaping understandings of blackness. In keeping with the biographic turn in the study of Atlantic slavery, Williams’s paper highlighted several individuals who left a personalized artifact on what became “types” of blackness. The paper introduced the stories of Horácio and Francisca, for example, black models for important works coming out of the Academy of Fine Arts, to illustrate how the visual culture of blackness went beyond just the more-familiar portrayals of African nations/ethnicities. His current work-in-progress is “The Broken Paths of Freedom: The Free Africans of the *Cezar* in Nineteenth-Century Brazilian Slave Society.”

Caroline Garriott (Duke University) offered excerpts from an exciting dissertation she’s completing on the intersections of religious and racial identity in colonial visual culture in Latin America. While the dissertation spans Brazil and Peru, Garriott’s paper—“Violent Vows and Costly Devotions”—analyzed the spread of the lay devotion to the Afro-Sicilian Saint Benedict (1524–1589) in eighteenth-century Brazil. Drawing on visual materials, she demonstrates that Saint Benedict’s popularity was rooted in his reputation as a powerful healer capable of miraculously interceding on behalf of both European elites, as well as, free and enslaved populations of African descent; the latter considered him a kinsman. Furthermore, in comparing and contrasting religious images of Saint Benedict over the eighteenth century, Garriott shows key changes in his representation: there is a gradual erasure of attributes that linked him to servile standing. This shift, she argued, was related to local projects of remaking understandings of blackness and sanctity.

Sven Schuster (Universidad del Rosario, Colombia) approached the subject of visual culture through an analysis of Brazilian ideas of race as portrayed in the world’s fairs of the late-nineteenth-century. His paper—“Bodies on Display”—took a change over time perspective to note how Brazilian self-representations did and did not acknowledge the realities of slavery in the 1862 and 1867 fairs. Arguing that the fairs were an important platform for Brazilian self-promotion—Brazil invested the most of any Latin American country that participated in these

fairs—Schuster demonstrates that the shift to recognize slavery in 1867 in its pavilions had to do with the racialized national narratives the country wished to project. Using photographs as the medium for representing slavery, Schuster analyzed these images and their subtexts of a “mild” Brazilian slavery; bonded people were represented in seemingly more “humane” settings, and in “leisurely” settings, which elites emphasized was a hallmark of the Brazilian system. Ultimately, argued Schuster, the state used the slavery photographs to contest notions of Brazilian racial degeneration.

The panel closed with Romo highlighting key connections between the papers, and then the floor was opened to debate and discussion.

## CARIBBEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair, Kristen Block  
Secretary, Nicole Maskiell

### Overview and Chair Introductions

On Saturday, January 7, 2017, the Caribbean Studies Committee meeting convened at the joint CLAH and AHA annual meetings in Denver. Committee Chair, Kristen Block (U. of Tennessee) opened the panel “Popular Ideologies of Race in the Eighteenth-and Nineteenth-Century Caribbean,” at 8pm by welcoming the attendees, introducing the panelists—Adriana Chira (Emory College), Jesse Garskof (University of Michigan), Jessica Marie Johnson (Michigan State University), Natasha Lightfoot (Columbia University)—and current members of the committee.

Adriana Chira’s presentation focused on an intermediate group of people which appeared as testators in wills written between 1820 and 1860 in the registers of Santiago de Cuba. She opened with the story of Maria de Valence Fernandez, who appeared as Doña in the records, despite being the legitimate daughter of a member of the local colored militia. People like Maria represented an intermediate group between those who were identified as white using terms like Don or Doña and those who were identified as black or brown. Antonio Maceo, one of the leaders of the independence movement, grew up in Santiago de Cuba during the 1840s. Though placed in the pantheon of great black revolutionaries, Maceo rarely employed color based categories even though his enemies accused him of waging a race war. Within the local Santiago economy, people like Fernandez and Maceo fell solidly in the intermediate group. Chira suggests that Maceo’s idea of a Republican citizenship that might one day transcend race, an idea that Maceo was deeply committed to, did not come out of the battlefield or from an *esprit de corps*, but rather from the specificities of Santiago de Cuba’s intermediate racial group.

Jesse Garskof discussed the ways that members of the Puerto Rican exile community at the end of the nineteenth century configured the questions of race and racial prejudice as hemispheric rather than local phenomena. He described the experiences of Sotero Figueroa and Francisco Gonzalo (Pachín) Marín, two men of partial African Ancestry active in the Puerto Rican Liberal movement during the 1870s and 1880s who lived in New York. In 1892, along with one white comrade in New York, they published a manifesto to the Puerto Rican people explaining their decision to leave the Puerto Rican Liberal Movement and join the Cuban Revolutionary Party that had been founded a few months before by José Martí, and would also eventually include Antonio Maceo. Their manifesto offered these brown thinkers an opportunity to articulate a shared condemnation of racist ideologies as well as assert that people of African heritage can be spokesmen for a “shared Latin physiognomy.” This was a radical assertion as was Martí’s decision to continue featuring them as prime examples of Puerto Rican thinkers.

Jessica Marie Johnson discussed the presumption both in the historiography and also in the archive that enslaved African women within the French Atlantic secured their freedom

primarily through carnal machinations. Initially, colonial officials use paternity and race mixture as a term of status, declaring the children of French men by women of African descent to be free. For a brief moment, white fathers, slaveholders and settlers, were understood to be in some ways guilty of something, viewed either as rebellious or licentious in their machinations with enslaved women who became pregnant. This idea, proliferates through the French Atlantic, specifically in Senegal where all interracial interaction from sex to worker socialization is suspect. It comes across the Atlantic as a kind of fascination, fixation and anxiety concerning French men and their interactions with African people. During the late seventeenth century, the dialogue shifts from unruly white men to bad black women, although this does not mark a definite break. In article 13, the 1685 code noir officially declared for the French colonies that the child follows the mother. Enslaved women remained subject and vulnerable to the whims of owners, lawmakers, and officials empowered to enforce these laws.

Natasha Lightfoot asserted that mobile fugitive slaves encountered a more fitful process of cosmopolitanism that was crucial to their self-protection and liberation, than has been recognized by historians. She described the successful 1836 freedom petition of Eliza Moore, an enslaved woman in Danish St. Thomas who crossed imperial boundaries to claim her freedom under the 1833 British Slavery Abolition Act. During Eliza's trial, two women—a friend and her half-sister—vouched for her Antiguan birth and childhood. They inserted her into a narrative of British subjecthood that linked her personal timeline to imperial events. Eliza was returned to Antigua after her Danish owner was compensated \$150 for the loss of his enslaved woman. He was eligible for such compensation because British officials viewed her initial sale through the prism of imperialism: it occurred during the time when St. Croix was under British control. In the end, not only was Eliza made British, but so was her owner. Her youngest son, although congenitally inheriting her slavery, did not inherit her freedom as he was born in Danish territory. To claim the benefits of the British subjecthood, Eliza was compelled to deny her son.

### **Questions**

Jessica Marie Johnson expanded on the ways in which cross racial relationships in the larger French Atlantic World—specifically those between Native American Women and African American woman—did not follow the same rhetorical trajectory: Native women who had mixed race children were not positioned as sexually deviant in the same way as African women. She also emphasized that the social backgrounds and racial interactions of the officials who codified the code noir were central to understanding the final form the code noir took. Natasha Lightfoot expanded on her point that travel was not necessarily a site of enslaved mobility and agency, but rather that Eliza Moore learned along the way. Addressing a question of the importance of place and locality within the Caribbean as part of a study of overlapping Atlantic Worlds, the panelists agreed that centralizing the Caribbean in the Atlantic narrative is no longer a rarity but has become mainstream. Jesse Garkskof responded to a question about the inter-cultural dialogue of Puerto Ricans, Cubans and African Americans in New York at the end of the nineteenth century, noting that the work of Sotero Figueroa and Francisco Gonzalo (Pachín) Marín are part of a broader multiracial diasporic project at the end of the nineteenth century where specifics of locality and race were less important than the idea that “We are Democrats.” Adriana Chira further illuminated how the racial landscape of Santiago de Cuba and the eastern countryside of Cuba, where there were populations of people who represented an intermediate group between black and white appeared in the records, contrasted sharply with the archives of Havana and western Cuba where those distinctions were flattened in the archival record. The Question and Answer period ended on the comment that both the local and regional perspective is central to uncovering a fuller view of race in the Caribbean. The meeting adjourned at 8:30pm.

## **CENTRAL AMERICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: Alvis Dunn

Secretary: Julie Gibbings

The Central American Studies Committee met on Saturday January 7, 2017 in Denver, Colorado, as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In his role as session chair, Alvis Dunn convened a discussion on “‘Conquering’ in Safety and Comfort: Travelers, Immigrants, Entrepreneurs, and Evangelists in Central America, 1820–1970.” The panel consisted of papers presented by Alvis Dunn, Heather J. Abdelnur, and H. Glenn Penny along with comments from Aldo Vladimir Garcia-Guevara. Gibbings agreed to step aside from presenting her already published work to allow for more time for other presenters, comments, and discussion. Each of the preliminary papers discussed Guatemalan history from the perspectives of “outsiders”: travelers, diplomats, or German immigrants.

Alvis Dunn (University of North Carolina at Asheville) presented his paper “A Confederate General in Belle Époque Guatemala.” Dunn’s paper mined the unpublished diaries of Pierce Manning Butler Young, a diplomat in Guatemala during the “Belle Époque” of the late nineteenth century. Dunn followed Young’s personal trajectory and travels across the United States, Europe, Russia, and then to Guatemala, where he served as Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras. Dunn then examined Young’s life in Guatemala drawing on his rich personal diaries from January 1895 to May 1895. These diaries provided insights into Young’s rich and sometimes extravagant social life as well as key issues in Guatemala’s political history, particularly a boundary dispute with Mexico as well as more social issues such as the honor of a young Guatemala woman from an elite family.

Heather J. Abdelnur (Augusta University) presented her paper “Sketches of Safety and Security: Societal Intersection in Central America, 1820s-1920s.” Dr. Abdelnur outlined all of the English-speaking traveler writers who ventured into the region across the nineteenth century, disaggregating them by gender, occupation/purpose of their travel (missionaries, scientists, etc), and nationality. She then highlighted some of their principal and unifying preoccupations: safety and security. Abdelnur also problematized these perspectives by emphasizing that they do not provide a straightforward or necessarily accurate view into Guatemala society, and emphasized the importance of finding Guatemalan voices outside of the records left by travel writers.

H. Glenn Penny (University of Iowa) presented a paper entitled “Being German in Postwar Guatemala.” In his presentation, Penny reprimanded Guatemalan scholars for falling prey to simplistic generalizations about Germans in Guatemala, in which “many scholars eagerly lump these thousands of diverse Germans into a unitary category and then transform them into ciphers for the dark side of modernity.” Instead, Penny argued for recovering a more sympathetic portrayal of German motivations in Guatemala, particularly around the expropriation of German properties and the internment of German-Guatemalans during World War II. To do so, he argued for drawing on perspectives from European history, such as German periodizations and the histories of Eastern Europe, for example.

Aldo Vladimir Garcia-Guevara (Worcester State University) presented generous comments and questions to each of the individual panelists and highlighted how this preliminary works raise important questions about outsider views of Guatemala and Central America more broadly.

A brief discussion followed.

## **CHILE-RÍO DE LA PLATA STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: Edward Murphy  
Secretary: Erika Edwards

The Chile-Río de la Plata Section of the Conference on Latin American History held a roundtable at the American Historical Association Annual meeting in Denver and discussed ongoing issues for the section. The organizers of the roundtable, Dr. Edward Murphy, the president of the section, and Dr. Erika Edwards, the secretary, called the roundtable “Gender, Citizenship, and Processes of Revolution.” Through the roundtable, we sought to recognize the insights of previous scholarship on these themes, while simultaneously seeking to discover new and emerging avenues of scholarship. As we indicated in the abstract for the session, we were particularly interested in the following cluster of questions: In what ways have gender dynamics and ideologies influenced revolutionary processes? In what ways has the unfolding of revolution impacted gendered forms of citizenship and gender relations more broadly? What does a focus on gender and its intersections reveal about processes of revolution and citizenship that analyses without such a focus fail to analyze? One of our primary concerns was to bring issues of gender explicitly back to the foreground of analysis, after a period in which it has tended to be either compartmentalized as the purview of gender specialists or only partially integrated into broader interpretations.

We organized the roundtable to have six participants, including Dr. Murphy and Dr. Edwards. The other participants included Dr. Florencia Guzmán, (Investigadora Independiente del CONICET, Instituto Ravnani, Universidad de Buenos Aires), Dr. Steven Hyland (Assistant Professor of History and Political Science, Wingate University), Jadwiga Pieper-Mooney (Associate Professor of History, Head, Department of Gender and Women’s Studies, University of Arizona), and Marian E. Schlotterbeck (Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of California, Davis). Unfortunately, three of the participants were unable to come to the roundtable: Dr. Schlotterbeck had recently suffered a car accident that made it difficult for her to concentrate for long periods of time, Dr. Hyland was a last minute substitute for a study-abroad program to Cuba, and Dr. Guzmán was unable to travel from Argentina.

Despite the absences, we nonetheless held the roundtable, with an audience attendance of approximately fifteen people. The audience included a range of academics at very different points in their careers, from graduate students to influential senior scholars. Dr. Edwards began the presentations, providing comments on her research from Córdoba, Argentina during the late colonial and early national periods. She specifically discussed the evolution of a Catholic orphanage that had been founded in 1782. Originally designed to serve elite girls, the orphanage sought to combat what its directors termed idleness, ignorance, and backwardness in the countryside. In its work, the orphanage explicitly excluded Afro-Argentines until 1811, at the beginning of the revolutionary period. Yet the director of the orphanage subsequently sought to develop Afro-Argentine young women as future “mothers of the nation.” As Dr. Edwards argued, this change underscores how the provinces were involved in revolutionary processes and that they were not as conservative as they are generally depicted in the literature. Ideologies of motherhood, moreover, could also serve as an equalizer in racial and social relations, even if they could simultaneously reinforce prevailing gender beliefs and practices.

Dr. Pieper-Mooney shifted the conversation to Chile during the Chilean Path to Socialism and the ensuing military dictatorship. She questioned the extent to which the revolution could even be considered revolutionary without foregrounding the issue of gender. For Dr. Pieper-Mooney, a revolution must include contributions from feminists and must be

based on certain ideals of feminism, in which gender equity and gender rights are primary. Yet the proponents of the Chilean Path to Socialism assumed that efforts to overcome class inequalities were the overarching concern, in which issues of gender were officially relegated to a secondary status. Issues of gender equity were not often practically dealt with at all. As Dr. Pieper-Mooney argued, a more feminist perspective was not fully picked up among leftist civil society organizations until well into Augusto Pinochet's military dictatorship.

Dr. Murphy ended the comments section with a summation of some key points from his research on the Chilean Path to Socialism. He developed how gender had been a crucial area through which to better understand the politics of sympathy and subjectivity at the heart of citizenship during the period. In particular, he explored how low-income urban residents took part in land seizures and eventually successfully claimed a right to housing. He developed how these residents had to prove their worth as "well constituted-families," a framework that underscored how these subjects were disciplined and well behaved in hetero-normative families. At the same time, however, those who took part in land seizures and established new communities also often provided a space for many to access housing and urban services who otherwise would not have been able to do so. This was particularly true of single mothers. Ultimately, the revolutionary period both reinforced certain gender norms and practices of citizenship, while also opening certain spaces that made the Chilean Path to Socialism more inclusive and equitable among low-income residents swept up the intense activism of the period.

Following the comments, the participants fielded a series of comments and questions from the audience. We also discussed future directions for the section. These discussions were subsequently continued in person and via e-mail between Dr. Murphy, Dr. Edwards, and Dr. Jennifer Adair, the incoming section officer. In the coming years, we hope to develop the following for the section: 1) the creation of a listserv of active members in the section to keep them up-to-date on the annual roundtable and other activities, 2) developing a web site or other platform in which we can post recent articles and book publications of the members of the section; and 3) developing a book award for the section, probably to be held on a biannual basis.

## **COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: José Carlos de la Puente

Secretary: R.A. Kashanipour

The Colonial Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 7, 2017, in Denver as a part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In his role as chair, José Carlos de la Puente organized a panel on indigenous authority, corporate organization, and the legal foundations of colonial power relations called "*Pueblos Indios: Reenvisioning Indigenous Communities and the State in Colonial Peru and Characas.*" De la Puente opened the session by pointing out the need to consider indigenous histories and the shifting approaches and strategies of the study of the pueblo de indios over the entire colonial period. The panel consisted of three presenters, a commentator, and a bi-lingual discussion among the presenters and the audience.

Karen Graubart from the University of Notre Dame presented a paper called "Pueblos de Indios in the First Century of Colonial Rule: What is at Stake?." Taking inspiration from new research on indigenous governance, urban histories, and legal histories, Graubart detailed the importance of non-elite actors in developing the legal structures and governing institutions that shaped corporate relations in sixteenth-century Lima. In the 1550s, the city became a "rapidly expanding political center" that struggled to maintain control over native pueblos and growing African *suelto*s (free communities). Although the cabildo was a critical center of early colonial

Spanish authority, local elites often struggled to manage and mobilize subjugated populations. Natives of the city, who were granted Republics and reduced into a barrio known as the Cercado, organized into *cofradías* and guilds, while also creating an intellectual community that advocated for self-governance through litigation. Lima's African populations, by contrast, were denied institutional protections and lacked corporal organization mechanisms, thus leaving them subject to criminalization and exploitation.

Victor Maque from University of Notre Dame followed with a localized examination of indigenous political authority in a paper called "*La Justicia Es de Dios: Indigenous Communities and Colonial Powers in the Late Colonial Altiplano.*" Examining late colonial period, Maque suggested that community relations shifted away from cacique-centered politics towards collective communal engagement and participation in the Altiplano. Maque argued that elite abuses, Spanish and native leaders alike, enabled collective and local mobilization and resistance. Beginning in the mid eighteenth century, numerous communities across the region denounced local authorities for abuses against their perceived autonomy, political agency, all of which violated longstanding norms of communal reciprocity. In Guaqui in 1754, for instance, peasants denounced the leading religious and secular authorities for excessive abuses, including beatings, bribery, and threats of excommunication. The local cacique was included amid the denunciations as he was said to have deserted his community in favor of creole authorities. Through collective action, communities of the Altiplano removed abuses leaders and forged internally cohesive modes of resistance that strengthened local bonds and encouraged political engagement.

Silvia Escanilla Huerta from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign presented the a state-of-the-field paper, called "Andean Communities and the Spanish Crown in the Longue Durée Perspective: More Continuity Than Change?" Escanilla began by noting that much of the historiography of Andean communities often focuses on the construction of Spanish hegemony in the early colonial period and then examines the unraveling of colonial authority in the late colonial, all of which creates overarching narratives about the rise and fall of authority. By contrast, looking at indigenous strategies and relations over the entire colonial period can reveal consistency and continuity among Andean communities, especially related to political autonomy. She noted three important patterns of the relationship between Andean indigenous communities and the Spanish crown. First, native communities maintained numerous pre-Hispanic legal and political traditions through the colonial period, an example of which is the *segunda persona*. Second, Andean communities of the countryside held near complete self-government and management of land. Through independence, indigenous *alcaldes* used legal mechanisms to claim sovereignty and authority over access to resources. Third, indigenous communities used legal measures and violence to solve conflicts between their communities and the Spanish crown.

Cecilia Méndez from the University of California, Santa Barbara provided commentary about each of the pieces and the wider historiographical implications of the theme overall. In particular, she questioned underpinning notions about self-governance, independent authority, and the movement of indigenous peoples across the colonial period. In order to understand the supposed *autonomía en las comunidades*, for example, one must not only understand the nature of colonial authority, but also local power relations. Méndez commentary sparked a lively and engaging Spanglish discussion among the panelists and between the audience, which happily carried over into the hall and later to the CLAH Reception.

## GRAN COLOMBIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: Lina Britto

Secretary: Sharika Crawford

Lina Britto began the meeting promptly at 5:30pm. She introduced the commentator, the panelists, and the secretary of the committee. Dr. Britto explained the purpose of the panel titled “Iterations of the State Formation: The Former Gran Colombia of the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century,” which was to examine how liberalism, popular culture, political violence, migration, and diasporic identity have shaped state formation in the region. Due to unforeseen personal circumstances, Catalina Muñoz and Valeria Coronel could not attend the meeting. Ernesto Capello (Macalester College), however, graciously agreed to read Dr. Coronel’s presentation in her absence. The papers were delivered as follows.

In “We are Isthmians: Creating Diaspora and National Communities in 1930s Panama,” Kaysha Corinealdi (Emerson College) offered a close reading of *The Panama Tribune*—a prominent English language newspaper on the isthmus in the 1930s. In doing so, Corinealdi argued that Afro-Caribbean Panamanian staked their claims to the isthmus as well as expressed ideas about diaspora, representation, and education. Spatially spread across the cities of Panamá, Colón, and the “colored towns” of the Canal Zone, Afro-Caribbean Panamanians, or people of West Indian descent, developed an isthmian identity that affirmed their right to educate themselves and live on the isthmus. They also showcased this isthmian identity through the circulation of newspapers like *The Panama Tribune* and English-language private schools. And finally, Afro-Caribbean Panamanian isthmian identity extended beyond Panama to transnational locales in the greater Caribbean. These efforts emerged in response to a growing popular and official anti-West Indian sentiment, which sought to restrict or even remove West Indian migrants and their Panamanian-born children from the isthmus with legislation in 1926 and 1928.

In “Democratization and Prison Camps: Policing Black Immigrants in Venezuela Before and After Gómez,” Lara Putnam (University of Pittsburgh) charts the systematic enforcement of anti-West Indian immigrant legislation and actions in the aftermath of dictator Juan Vicente Gómez’s death and the democratic opening of the 1930s. Dissimilar to other West Indian migratory streams, the majority of West Indians in Venezuela were a culturally heterogeneous mixture of largely male small islanders who came in fits and starts after Venezuelan emancipation in the 1850s to the oil boom of the 1920s. Despite their few numbers, these black foreign residents were systematically targeted by xenophobic regional political elites and with anti-West Indian immigration. Putnam showed how the victims of these acts were largely West Indian men integrated into Venezuelan society as property owners or spouses to nationals. Although scholarly attention has showcased West Indian immigration to the oil areas surrounding Maracaibo, Dr. Putnam’s paper suggested that these black foreign workers were often protected from the most vicious forms of these policies and thus, these sorts of accounts remind us all to be careful about the single story of West Indian migration.

In “Republicanism, War, and the Building of a National Popular State in Ecuador,” Valeria Coronel (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Ecuador) examines the struggles between indigenous communities and white *hacendados* as well as poor whites who aspired to be landowners over three critical periods in nineteenth century Ecuador (1845-57, 1880, and 1895-1912). Through these cyclical moments of violence, Coronel argues that indigenous communities’ struggles with hacendados ultimately led to a radical understanding of popular citizenship.

Miguel Tinker Salas (Pomona College) offered comments and questions to each panelist. He noted that all of the papers dealt with the interrelated themes of ethnicity, race, citizenship and state formation. In other words, how is citizenship being defined in all three countries? Coronel’s paper challenges the traditional perspective of property-centered nineteenth century

Liberals who enforced policies to take indigenous communal lands as was seen in Mexico. In Ecuador, however, Coronel persuasively argued how Guayaquil indigenous people maintained property in the face of a weak Liberal state. Tinker Salas cautioned Coronel not to privilege elite voices but offer a popular lens with more insight into indigenous organizing and articulating of their political positions. Responding to Corinealdi's paper, Tinker Salas encouraged her to examine the socioeconomic dimensions of the Afro-Caribbean West Indian population in Panama. He asked her to consider the following questions as she refines the project: how are other Panamanians defining identity? To what degree is Afro-Caribbean West Indian integration into Panamanian society a response to an isthmian identity? How is gendered notions of isthmian identity being deployed? In his remarks about Putnam's paper, Tinker Salas suggested that Putnam offer a more expansive discussion of Venezuelan racial discourse to better understand the virulent anti-black immigrant responses toward British Caribbean population in the 1920s and 1930s. He also encouraged her to problematize more the use of her British diplomatic sources.

The panelists also took questions from the audience who asked a number of pertinent questions. Are there New York newspapers sponsored by Afro-Caribbean West Indians from Panama also articulating an isthmian identity? How did Colombian immigrants from the English-speaking islands of San Andrés and Providencia configure into the specific cases in Panama and Venezuela? How is the term *chombo* used in Venezuela and Panama?

The meeting adjourned at 7:03pm.

## **MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Chair: Mark Lentz

Secretary: Dana Velasco Murillo

Escribano: Owen Jones (Thank you for taking notes as Velasco Murillo was unable to attend)

**Panel Title:** "Mexico and the World: Looking Outward in Mexican Historiography"

Mark Lentz introduced the panel and its purpose, to place Mexico within a broader global context. Lentz then introduced the panel and informed the audience that two panelists, Sophie Hunt and Tatiana Seijas, had been unable to attend.

**David Reid**, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

"Bringing Mexico's Environment into Cold War Historiography"

David Reid argued that the Mexican historiography needs to place greater focus on the environment, particularly how environmental topics are linked to broader social, economic, and political dynamics. He presented the example of the 1960 Colorado River salinity crisis, which triggered an international dispute between the U.S. and Mexico and political tensions within Mexico. Irrigation projects in the United States raised the salt content to high levels at the Mexican border, threatening cotton production, one of Mexico's most important crops. Only by contextualizing this situation as both a mainstream and an environmental topic, Reid argues, can one consider how the response to this crisis was shaped by Cold War politics, particularly the Cuban Revolution, which had given momentum to leftist movements challenging the PRI within Mexico as it gave the Mexican government diplomatic leverage over the United States.

**Ken Ward**, John Carter Brown Library

"By Spreading Such Rumors, a Well-Off Man Loses His Credit': The Quebra of José Bernardo

de Hogal”

Ken Ward focused on the printer José Bernardo de Hogal as part of a greater discussion of the History of the Book in Latin America. Ward pointed out that the History of the Book has been less developed in the Latin American Historiography compared to its U.S. and European counterparts. Ward stated that his work has been shaped by the approaches of social, cultural, and economic history. He focused on three of Hogal’s interventions in the eighteenth-century book trade: reprinting texts (over 99) in a context where books rarely received a second run despite market demand; a publication strategy that popularized devotionals, or *Novenas*, for individual consumption, and may suggest that literacy rates were higher in New Spain than previously thought; and embarking on an early form of advertising. Ward concluded by arguing that Hogal’s influence went beyond Mexico, with his efforts extending to Cuba and affecting commerce in Spain.

**John F. Chuchiak, IV**, Missouri State University

“A Slavic Conquistador Encounters the Maya: Vinko Palatino de Curzola’s ‘De Iure Belli’ and a Croatian Defense of Just War, 1529–35”

John F. Chuchiak, IV, focused on the sixteenth-century writings of Vinko Palatino de Curzola. A Croatian, Curzola left his native land for Spain and eventually the Americas where in 1534 he became a Dominican friar. Curzola was an eclectic writer, producing ethnographies, cosmographies, and cartographies. Curzola is also significant for his commentary on one of his order’s most famous members, Bartolomé de las Casas. Curzola disagreed with Las Casas’ writings, calling them too extreme.

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

Chair: Amelia Kiddle (in absentia)

Secretary: Elena Jackson Albarrán

The purpose of this year’s panel was to examine successful pedagogical initiatives that place Latin America more centrally in the teaching of world history. In a climate in which many Latin Americanists are called upon to teach world history, assuming a generalist training, some scholars have imagined ways to give primacy to Latin America in global narratives. Alternatively, some have noted the inverse phenomenon: Latin Americanists are considered too specialized in their training, and are not considered for teaching world history because of the assumption that the Latin American discourses and narratives have little bearing on “western civilization.” The presentations addressing the relationships between Latin America and world history from diverse perspectives are summarized as follows:

Elaine Carey, of St. John’s University, issued “El Grito de Denver: Why Latin Americanists Teach and Write the World.” In this manifesto, she made note of a tendency in academia for Europeanists to characterize themselves as world historians but see Latin Americanists as only specialists in the region; they express a disdain of area studies. Carey’s intervention is to urge Latin Americanists to advocate for world history at a different level: working to incorporate Latin American content into high school education standards. Latin Americanists excel at civic engagement and activism, and applying this proven dedication to curricular growth at the high school level can transform how world history is taught. Latin Americanists bring the following skill sets to the teaching of history: fluidity in interdisciplinary studies (global studies, more

than just history); inquiry-based education; writing competencies for diverse audiences (grant, policy, synthesis, public history); communicating conclusions and taking informed action (activism an important component of our field, expert witnesses, grassroots organizing, social justice issues). These align with the social studies state standards (in the case presented here, for the state of New York). Latin Americanists understand these themes and contexts not just limited to our hemisphere, but across borders, within our own discipline. Historically, the content of these standards have been created quickly, relying heavily on expertise from US and European historians. Carey urged Latin Americanists to become involved in the development of social studies standards in their states.

Kris Lane, of Tulane University, contributed his perspective as an early modernist who was given the opportunity early in his career to allow Latin America to shape and lead the world history curriculum, using 1492 as the first global connection as an entry point, after which things changed around the world. Teaching the Colombian exchange proved an accessible way to introduce this to students. When asked to write a textbook on World History for Bedford St. Martin (unrealized, because the publisher was bought out by another company), Lane agreed only to do it as an advocate for Latin American history. The process of drafting the textbook, and circulating versions of the manuscript to scholars teaching world history at all levels of academia, allowed Lane to find ways of reconciling with Europe and European historians, while also coming back to appreciate US history in the global context. He found that the return of the history of global capitalism is bringing back some of the older questions about world systems theory to which Latin American history made major contributions. The theme of this year's AHA is scale; scholars need to defend the teaching of Latin America in terms of scale, and the amplification of geography after 1492 is hard to ignore. The challenge is to stretch students' minds to not compress history or make easy analogies, but rather look for continuity over the long term.

Andrae Marak, of Governors State University, suggested ways to incorporate Latin America more meaningfully into world history surveys. He offered four case studies of how Latin America gets drawn into the World History/Western Civ course:

- 1) Origin myths (Popol Vuh, Genesis, Rig Veda, Birth of Huitzilopochtli) discuss the construction of Genesis as something that began as oral history, and then gets compiled into texts. Origin myths serve different purposes at different times, so the historicity of their circulation can be examined. For example, in the Popul Vuh, people are made out of the environmental ingredients of things that are most precious to them (mud, wood, corn). In the analysis of the birth of Huitzilopochtli, the cultural shock of violence is contextualized by the study of a longer-term ritual that culminates in human sacrifice.
- 2) Transnational flows of goods using world systems theory. A holistic study of China and India as the drivers of the world economy, the Indian Ocean as a center of world trade, and the Americas as a location for the extraction of primary resources and labor production helps to decenter Europe as the driver of the world economy.
- 3) Environmental History. In upper division and upper level courses, there is time to examine special topics like Mike Davis's *Late Victorian Holocausts: El Niño Famines and the Making of the Third World* to adopt a comparative, Global South orientation, in which for example case studies in India and Brazil can be compared.
- 4) Indigenous peoples vs. empires/nation-states. Testimony and evidence of resistance and adaptation rather than European domination.

These presentations were followed by vigorous and enthusiastic audience participation, evidence that many Latin Americanists find their academic identity tied to the teaching of world history—either by choice or by assignment—and that the relationships between the two are well worth developing at the curricular level.

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## V. CLAH 2016 PRIZE AND AWARD RECIPIENTS

### BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE

Best book in English on Latin American history published in the previous year.

The Herbert E. 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 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.

**Anne Twinam**, *Purchasing Whiteness: Pardos, Mulattos, and the Quest for Social Mobility in the Spanish Indies* (Stanford University Press, 2015).

Honorable Mention:

**Christopher Boyer**, *Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community in Mexico* (Duke University Press, 2015).

### THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

The Award for Distinguished Service to the profession was established in 1969 by the CLAH General Committee. Guidelines for selection are based upon the relevant CLAH By-Laws: 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.

**Mary Kay Vaughan**, University of Maryland

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

The Melville prize, established in 2007 through a bequest from Elinor Melville, 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 goes to the book that best fits that definition, while also considering sound scholarship, grace of style, and importance of the scholarly contribution. Normally not considered 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.

**Barbara Mundy**, *The Death of Aztec Tenochtitlan, the Life of Mexico City*, (University of Texas Press, 2015)

### **THE JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON MEMORIAL PRIZE**

Best article in *Hispanic American Historical Review* in previous year, established 1953. Originally, the Robertson prize 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.

**Julie Gibbings**, "In the Shadow of Slavery: Historical Time, Labor, and Citizenship in Nineteenth-Century Alta Verapaz, Guatemala," 96.1, (February 2016): 73-107.

Honorable Mention:

**Kevin Coleman**, "Photographs of a Prayer: The (Neglected) Visual Archive and Latin American Labor History," 95.3, (August 2015): 459-492.

### **THE JAMES R. SCOBIE MEMORIAL AWARD**

Pre-dissertation research trip to Latin America

The purpose of the award is to permit a short, exploratory research trip abroad (normally four to twelve weeks) to determine the feasibility of a Ph. D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American history.

One or more travel grants will be awarded each year. The funds are to be used only for international travel expenses. The grant must be used during the summer following the award, unless there is prior approval from the Award Committee and the Secretariat of the Conference on Latin American History. Under no circumstances is the award to be combined with a research grant for an extended stay. Scobie awards may be used in combination with other funds as long as they are not for international travel. The final report should indicate sources and amounts of all awards received.

**Megan McDonie**, Pennsylvania State University

**Stephanie Huerdo**, Indiana University

**Daniel Velázquez**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

**Emma Young**, New York University

**Monica Espailat Lizardo**, University of Toronto

### **THE LEWIS HANKE PRIZE**

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.

**Jennifer Eaglin**, Ohio State University, "Sweet Fuel: The Public-Private Development of Brazil's Ethanol Industry in Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo."

### **THE LYDIA CABRERA AWARD**

Cabrera Awards are made possible by a generous bequest from Lydia Cabrera. They are available to support the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868. Awards are designed specifically to support: 1) original research on Cuban history in Spanish, Mexican, and U. S. archives; 2) the publication of meritorious books on Cuba currently out of print; and 3) the publication of historical statistics, historical documents, and guides to Spanish archives relating to Cuban history between 1492 and 1868.

Applicants must be trained in Latin American history and possess knowledge of Spanish. Successful applicants will be expected to disseminate the results of their research in scholarly publications and/or professional papers delivered at scholarly conferences and public lectures at educational institutions. Applicants for original research are to be currently engaged in graduate studies at a U. S. institution or be affiliated with a college/university faculty or accredited historical association in the United States.

**Jason Daniel**, Florida International University, "Contraband, Ship Construction, and Environmental Change in Cuba under the Early Spanish Bourbons, 1700-1762"

### **MARÍA ELENA MARTÍNEZ PRIZE IN MEXICAN HISTORY**

Formerly the Mexican History Prize, the award was created in 2009 by the CLAH General Committee. The prize was renamed in 2015 in memoriam of Maria Elena Martinez, a former prize recipient and contributor to the field of Mexican history. It 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.

**Elena Albarrán**, *Seen and Heard in Mexico. Children and Revolutionary Cultural Nationalism* (Nebraska University Press 2015).

Honorable Mention:

**Julia Young**, *Mexican Exodus: Emigrants, Exiles and Refugees of the Cristero War* (Oxford University Press 2015).

### **THE TIBESAR PRIZE**

Best article in *The Americas* in the previous year. The Conference on Latin American History in cooperation with *The Americas* established the Tibesar Prize in December 1990.

**Alan Shane Dillingham**, "Indigenismo Occupied: Indigenous Youth and Mexico's Democratic Opening (1968-1975)," *The Americas* 72:4 (October 2015), 549-582.

Honorable Mention:

**Fabricio Prado**, "Trans-Imperial Networks in the Crisis of the Spanish Monarchy: The Rio de Janeiro-Montevideo Connection, 1778-1805" *The Americas* 73:2 (April 2016), 211-236.

### **THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

Best article on Latin American history in a journal other than *HAHR* or *The Americas*. The Conference on Latin American History Prize was established in 1961 and renamed the Vanderwood Prize, in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. The Vanderwood Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States. Articles in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and *The Americas* are ineligible because they have their own prizes.

**Marcy Norton**, "The Chicken or the Iegue: Human-Animal Relationships and the Columbian Exchange," *American Historical Review* 120.1 (2015): 28-60.

Honorable Mention:

**Rachel Hynson**, "'Count, Capture, and Reeducate': The Campaign to Rehabilitate Cuba's Female Sex Workers, 1959-1966," *Journal of the History of Sexuality* 24.1 (2015): 125-153.

## THE WARREN DEAN MEMORIAL PRIZE

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize was established in 1995 and carries a stipend of \$500. It recognizes the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Brazil published in English during the year 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.

**Barbara Weinstein**, *The Color of Modernity: São Paulo and the Making of Race and Nation in Brazil*, (Duke University Press, 2015).

Honorable Mention:

**João Reis**, *The Story of Domingos Sodré, an African Priest in Nineteenth-Century Brazil*, (Cambridge University Press, 2015).

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## VI. CLAH 2017 PRIZE AND AWARD DESCRIPTIONS

### 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 2017 Bolton-Johnson Prize, to be awarded in January of 2018, the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2016.
2. The CLAH Secretariat will invite publishers to nominate books for prize consideration. In addition, CLAH members may also nominate books. Submission procedures are available on the CLAH website: 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, 2017, either from the publisher or from another source.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

Please send all submissions to each of the committee members listed below.

**Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee for 2016:**

Chair: Bryan McCann  
Georgetown University  
Department of History  
Box 571035  
Washington, DC 20057  
bm85@georgetown.edu

Jane Mangan

Davidson College  
1830 Davis Road  
Davidson, NC 28035  
jamangan@davidson.edu

Susie Porter  
University of Utah, Salt Lake City  
738 North Hilltop Road  
Salt Lake City, UT 84103  
s.porter@utah.edu

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017.

**THE 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 2017:**

Chair: Lowell Gudmundson, Mount Holyoke College, lgudmund@mtholyoke.edu

Gil Joseph, Yale University, gilbert.joseph@yale.edu

Mary Karasch, Oakland University, karasch@oakland.edu

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017

**THE 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 2017 Melville Prize, to be awarded in January of 2018, the Melville Prize Committee will review and judge books with imprint year 2016.
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. Authors (who are current members of CLAH) may nominate their own books as well. 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, 2017.
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.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

Please send all submissions to each of the committee members listed below.

**Melville Prize Committee Members for 2017:**

Chair: John Soluri  
Carnegie Mellon University  
210 Carnegie Place  
Pittsburgh, PA 15208  
jsoluri@andrew.cmu.edu

Sharika Crawford (2018 Chair)  
United States Naval Academy  
107 Maryland Ave, MSC 12C  
Annapolis, MD 24103  
scrawfor@usna.edu

Vera Candiani  
Princeton University  
History Department  
223 Dickinson Hall  
Princeton, NJ 08544  
candiani@princeton.edu

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017.

### **THE HOWARD F. CLINE MEMORIAL AWARD**

The Howard F. Cline prize was established in 1976. It carries a stipend of \$500. The Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize is awarded biennially to the book or article in English, German, or a Romance language judged to make the most significant contribution to the history of Indians in Latin America, referring to any time before the immediate present. Items appearing in the two calendar years just preceding may be considered for a given year's award. Hence, items published in 2015 and 2016 will be considered for the award year 2017 (awarded at the meeting in January 2018).

The Cline Prize Committee will consider only those items nominated by CLAH members or by publishers. Publishers must provide copies of items nominated to all committee members. Members of the prize committee may include any items they feel appropriate in the list of works considered.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

#### **Cline Prize Committee for 2017-2018:**

Chair: Heather Roller  
Colgate University  
13 Oak Lane  
Hamilton, NY 13346  
hroller@colgate.edu

Catherine Komisaruk  
University of Texas at San Antonio  
UTSA History Department  
One UTSA Circle  
San Antonio, TX 78249-0652  
catherine.komisaruk@utsa.edu

José Carlos de la Puente  
Texas State University  
Department of History  
601 University Drive  
San Marcos, TX 78666  
jd65@txstate.edu

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017

## **THE JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON 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 2016-May 2017) for the 2017 award, awarded at the conference in January, 2018). 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.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2017.

### **Robertson Prize Committee for 2017:**

Chair: Karen Graubart, University of Notre Dame, [kgraubart@gmail.com](mailto:kgraubart@gmail.com)

Jadwiga Pieper Mooney, University of Arizona, [jadwiga@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jadwiga@email.arizona.edu)

Raymond Craib, Cornell University, [rbc23@cornell.edu](mailto:rbc23@cornell.edu)

## **THE JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARD**

Up to \$1,500 is awarded each year for an exploratory research trip abroad to determine the feasibility of a Ph.D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American history. One or more travel grants will be awarded each year. The awards will be made by a committee appointed by the CLAH president and confirmed by the CLAH General Committee.

The purpose of the award is to permit a short, exploratory research trip abroad (normally four to twelve weeks) to determine the feasibility of a Ph. D. dissertation topic dealing with some facet of Latin American history.

Up to five travel grants will be awarded each year. The funds are to be used only for international travel expenses and may not exceed \$1,500. The grant must be used during the summer following the award, unless there is prior approval from the Award Committee and the Secretariat of the Conference on Latin American History. Under no circumstances is the award to be combined with a research grant for an extended stay. Scobie awards may be used in combination with other funds as long as they are not for international travel. The final report should indicate sources and amounts of all awards received.

All applications are to be emailed to [CLAHScobieAwards@gmail.com](mailto:CLAHScobieAwards@gmail.com) no later than April 8, 2017, and must include:

1. a prospectus of proposed research, no longer than 1,500 words and a preliminary bibliography.
2. a tentative research schedule for the grant period.
3. a current curriculum vitae, with a notation of date of comprehensive exam.

Separately, two letters of recommendation, one of which should attest to the language competence (Spanish or Portuguese) of the applicant, are required. These letters should also be emailed to [CLAHScobieAwards@gmail.com](mailto:CLAHScobieAwards@gmail.com).

All applicants for the Scobie Awards must be CLAH members.

The Scobie Award Committee will send its final recommendation to the Secretariat by April 25, 2017. At the end of the grant period, each award recipient must submit a final report to the CLAH Secretariat outlining what was accomplished.

**Scobie Award Committee for 2017:**

Chair: Paulo Drinot, paulo.drinot@ucl.ac.uk

Cristina Soriano, mcs267@nyu.edu

Camilo Trumper, ctrumper@buffalo.edu

**Deadline to apply:** April 8, 2017.

**THE LEWIS HANKE POST-DOCTORAL AWARD**

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, 2017.

All applicants for the Hanke Award must be CLAH members.

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 2017:**

Chair: Miguel La Serna, slewis2@csuchico.edu

Alex Borucki, aborucki@uci.edu

Claudia Brosseder, cbrossed@gmail.com

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2017

**THE LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS**

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 [CLAHCabrerAward@gmail.com](mailto:CLAHCabrerAward@gmail.com) by June 1 of the award year. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2017.

All applicants for the Cabrera Awards must be CLAH members.

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 2017:**

Chair: Alejandra Bronfman [alejandra.bronfman@ubc.ca](mailto:alejandra.bronfman@ubc.ca)

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

Camillia Cowling (2019 chair) [c.cowling@warwick.ac.uk](mailto:c.cowling@warwick.ac.uk)

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2017

**THE MARÍA ELENA MARTÍNEZ PRIZE**

\$500 is awarded annually for the book judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. \$500 is awarded annually for the book judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year. The prize was established in 2009. Formerly the Mexican History Prize, the prize was renamed in 2015 in memoriam of María Elena Martínez.

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 that convenes in 2017, for the prize to be awarded in January 2018, will consider books bearing a copyright of 2016. 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 may nominate her/his own work, but must become a member of the CLAH to be considered.
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, 2017, either from the publisher or from another source.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

**María Elena Martínez Prize Committee Members for 2017:**

Chair: Andrae Marak  
Governors State University  
1 University Parkway, Room E-2564  
University Park, IL 60484  
amarak@govst.edu

Elena Albarrán  
Miami University  
History Department  
243 Upham Hall  
100 Bishop Circle  
Oxford, OH 45056  
albarrej@miamioh.edu

Gabriel Martínez Serna  
Priv. Jardin Centro #441  
Col. Jardines del Contry  
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon  
64860 Mexico  
dr.martinez.serna@gmail.com

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017

**THE 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, which ends in the year before the award is announced.

Hence, for the 2017 Tibesar Prize to be awarded in January of 2018, the Tibesar Prize Committee will review and judge articles in the 2016 volume year. The Secretariat will be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2017.

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.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

**Tibesar Prize Committee for 2017:**

Chair: Charles Walker, University of California – Davis, [cwalker@ucdavis.edu](mailto:cwalker@ucdavis.edu)

Brenda Elsey, Hofstra University, [brenda.elsey@hofstra.edu](mailto:brenda.elsey@hofstra.edu)

Celso Castilho, Vanderbilt University, [celso.t.castilho@vanderbilt.edu](mailto:celso.t.castilho@vanderbilt.edu)

**THE VANDERWOOD PRIZE**

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

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

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

The committee will review only those articles published in the year preceding the award. Thus articles published in 2016 will be considered for the 2017 award to be presented at the conference in January 2018. For an article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by email by June 1, 2017. The Secretariat should be informed of the committee's decision no later than October 15, 2017.

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

**Vanderwood Prize Committee for 2017:**

Chair: Mariana Dantas  
Ohio University  
[dantas@ohio.edu](mailto:dantas@ohio.edu)

Samuel Truett  
University of New Mexico  
[truett@unm.edu](mailto:truett@unm.edu)

Aisha Finch  
UCLA  
[akfinch@ucla.edu](mailto:akfinch@ucla.edu)

**Deadline to apply:** June 1, 2017

**THE WARREN DEAN MEMORIAL PRIZE**

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize was established in 1995 and carries a stipend of \$500. It recognizes the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Brazil published in English during the year 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.

For a book or article to be considered, each of the three committee members must receive a copy by June 1, 2017, either from the publisher or from another source.

Items published in 2016 will be considered for the award year 2017 (to be awarded at the meeting in January 2018).

Note: The CLAH now requires current membership for all of its prizes.

**Dean Prize Committee for 2017:**

Chair: Joel Wolfe  
University of Massachusetts at Amherst  
Department of History  
161 Presidents Drive  
Amherst, MA 01003  
jwolfe@history.umass.edu

Ana Lucia Araujo  
Howard University  
History Department  
2441 6th Street N.W.  
Room 309  
Washington D.C. 20059  
aaraujo@howard.edu

Amy Chazkel  
The Graduate Center, City University of New York  
Department of History  
365 Fifth Avenue  
New York, NY 10016  
amychazkel@gmail.com

**Deadline for receipt of nominations:** June 1, 2017

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

**CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS**

Barbara Weinstein  
Nicole Hanna  
Yanna Yannakakis  
Jurgen Buchenau  
Alistair Hattingh  
Cristina Soriano  
Katherine Nolan-Ferrell  
Brooke Larson  
Michel Gobat

**BOLTON-JOHNSON**

Peter Stern  
Richard Graham

**ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE**

Robert Wilcox  
Peter Stern

**WARREN DEAN AWARDS**

Marshall Eakin  
Robert Wilcox  
Deborah Truhan  
Barbara Weinstein

**LYDIA CABRERA**

Peter Stern  
Jane Landers

**PAUL VANDERWOOD**

Jonathan Ablard  
Peter Stern  
Nils Jacobsen  
Louisa Schell Hoberman

**JAMES SCOBIE AWARDS**

Jane Landers  
Deborah Truhan

**LEWIS B. HANKE AWARD**

Victor Uribe-Uran  
Richard Graham  
Reinaldo Roman  
Northern Illinois University

**HOWARD CLINE AWARD**

Yanna Yannakakis  
Heather Roller

**ANTONINE TIBESAR**

Francie Chassen-Lopez  
Victor Uribe-Uran

**JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON**

Bryan McCann  
Jane Landers

**MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ PRIZE**

Tatiana Seijas  
Kenneth Ward  
Yanna Yannakakis  
Jane Landers  
Nora Jaffary  
Lisa Sousa  
Anne Eller

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**VII. WELCOME TO LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP STATUS**

Benjamin COWAN  
Yanna YANNAKAKIS  
Louise WALKER  
Sean McENROE

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.