



# CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

FALL 2019 NEWSLETTER

Volume 55, Number 2



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## I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BIANCA PREMO



### Fall 2019, President's Message- CLAH

I've been thinking about regeneration. I'm teaching the history of childhood and youth in the Americas this year, and my students and I began the semester reading some broad overviews of the field. One set of readings that was particularly provocative was a 2018 conversation in the *American Historical Review* on generations in history. It's a lively exchange, and while no historian of Latin American or the Caribbean was part of it, there is much in it

to remind us that generational, lifecycle thinking organizes the stories Latin Americans have told about themselves—Generaciones de '80 (Argentina), 1930 (Cuba), 1968 (Mexico, everywhere), anyone?

Generations also organize the stories we tell about ourselves. The editor opens the discussion in the *AHR* with a quote from Stuart Hall about how growing up in colonial Jamaica shaped him and his cohort. Generation is, Hall says, “more than chronology,” but instead is a symbolic way of discussing “shared experience, a common vision, or thinking within the same ‘problem space.’”

In Steve Stern's address accepting the Distinguished Service Award from CLAH last year in Chicago, which has just been published in *The Americas*, he spoke directly about the communities that shaped him—both the mentoring he received in the late 1970s from luminaries in Andean and Latin American studies, and the influence of his cohort. In turn, he spoke of the political contexts that shaped those scholars, calling this more a “sensitivity than a coherent manifesto.” A problem space.

Generational overlaps and clashes are surely a perennial feature of academic and intellectual life. But we might be the first to experience the active, engaged professional overlap of up to five generations all working, teaching students and producing scholarship at the same time. Think about it: in many history departments, a 26-year-old, newly minted PhD hired as a contingent faculty member with the charge to bring digital humanities skills to students might sit next to a 72-year-old who achieved full professor status three or four decades ago. Aside from the gaps in life course and different professional and technological contexts that separate these historians, these scholars surely were formed by different political and intellectual commitments to history and the regions they study. They might not share the same “problem space” or sensitivity at all.

CLAH is encountering the same exciting and challenging generational layering. This makes it imperative, I think, that we consciously recognize our own and others' generational problem

spaces as Latin Americanists, as historians, and as both. It is easy to assume a shared problem space. It is also very easy to assume that generation is destiny. Effective action moving forward in producing scholarship and teaching within, and defending and expanding our fields without, is going to require finding the shaded areas in the Ven diagrams of many different circles: fields, methods, political commitments, as well as generations. If communities are like biological entities that pass through life cycles, internecine battles are surely healthy and immunity-building. But cross-generational alliances also permit communities to regenerate and thrive.



## II. MESSAGE FROM CO-EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ERIKA EDWARDS



Dear CLAH Members,

I hope all is well and you are getting excited about our upcoming conference in New York (2020)!!!

On behalf of CLAH I want to take the time to thank Lucinda (Lucy) Stroud for serving as our graduate assistant for the last two years and welcome Rossmery Palacio Perez our new graduate assistant! She will serve for two years and we are excited to bring her on board.

As I begin my third year as CLAH Secretariat, I am very excited to be a part of an Executive Committee (EC) that has taken proactive steps to encourage CLAH membership involvement. In order to get a more diverse perspective on CLAH the EC spearheaded the creation of the Centennial Committee and Constitutional Committee. These committees consisted of members of

the EC, General Committee (GC), general membership, Early Career members, and graduate students. Throughout the summer these committees met virtually and came forward with some exciting initiatives and amendments that will be presented and voted on at the annual meeting in New York.

I want to personally thank the Early Career and graduate students who stepped up after some gentle prodding. Your perspective is essential to our understanding to the role of CLAH in the future especially as we gear up to celebrate 100 years in 2026.

Moreover, the Regional Committees have also included graduate students on their panels/roundtables in hopes to increase their involvement at the New York conference.

Lastly, I wanted to close with some procedural updates. After receiving feedback from CLAH members Jurgen and I have decided to make the Regional Committees a bit more inclusive. Rather than having the Chair nominate just one person to replace the outgoing chair, this election cycle we have required that they nominate at least two to three people, that represent the breadth of their respective fields.

Erika Denise Edwards

### III. CALL FOR PROPOSALS, 2021 AHA/CLAH MEETING IN SEATTLE

**Deadline: February 15, 2020**

The Program Committee invites CLAH members to submit panel and paper proposals for the meetings to be held in Seattle, January 7-10, 2021. Panels should include three or four papers, one discussant, and a chair. Individual paper proposals will be considered, but their acceptance will depend on finding an appropriate session for them.

The deadline for submission of proposals to the CLAH (and to the AHA) is February 15, 2020. Session organizers must submit their proposal to the AHA Confex System and then forward a **PDF or Word document** copy of the proof of their session, with full paper and participant information, to the CLAH Program Committee. (The AHA does not forward session information to the CLAH). For more information on submitting proposals, see [FAQ: Organizing CLAH Sessions](#).

**Please note**, panels not accepted by the AHA will still be considered by the CLAH Program Committee as a CLAH session. Because the CLAH is able to place a significant number of its sessions on the meeting program, submitting to both AHA and CLAH will greatly increase the chance of acceptance of the panel.

**Due to prohibitive costs, the AHA only provides AV for its own sessions, but not those of its affiliates. Because the CLAH does not charge a separate registration fee for the meeting, we are unable to provide AV for panels accepted by CLAH but not by the AHA**

**To submit a proposal, follow BOTH steps below:**

#### **STEP 1: Submit the Proposal to the AHA**

Session organizers will submit their proposals directly to the AHA's online system, following the procedures and guidelines on the [AHA Website](#). When completing the online cover page, you must select "Conference on Latin American History" from the Co-Sponsor menu. Selecting this co-sponsorship **does not** convey your session information to the CLAH – it must be submitted to us separately via Step 2 below.

#### **STEP 2: Submit the Proposal to the CLAH**

Upon submission of the proposal to the AHA, **send the full AHA electronic submission proof and session ID number**, in Word or PDF format, to Program Committee Chair Carmen Soliz at [CLAHSubmissions@gmail.com](mailto:CLAHSubmissions@gmail.com). This submission must include the session proposal and participant information including primary email addresses, as well as paper titles and abstracts. Individual paper proposals should be submitted only to the CLAH Program Committee and are considered for CLAH-only sessions. These papers must include a C.V., primary email address, paper title, and abstract.

**To submit a proposal to the CLAH, you MUST be a current member. You may join or renew at [http://clah.h-net.org/?page\\_id=40](http://clah.h-net.org/?page_id=40). An exception is made for scholars from Latin America or the Caribbean, from fields outside of Latin American History, or from other**

**disciplines, who are encouraged but not required to become members. As a session organizer, please make sure that your panelists understand that they must be current in their dues, regardless of their status with the AHA, to participate in the program.**

**Membership fees are the following:**

US\$50 for professionals

US\$30 for part-time/adjunct faculty

US\$25 for students

US\$40 for retirees

Lifetime memberships are also available for US\$700

**CLAH Program Criteria and Rules**

Where possible, panels should have gender diversity. All participants in the program must be current members of CLAH. Those on AHA/CLAH panels must be members of AHA as well. The following rules, approved by the CLAH General Committee on January 2, 2003, are intended to ensure diverse representation on the annual program, and reduce the scheduling conflicts that arise from multiple appearances in the schedule:

1. No person may have a formal role in the CLAH program (as chair, paper presenter, commentator or roundtable participant) on more than two panels or sessions. These guidelines apply to sessions organized by Regional and Standing Committees as well as to panels proposed to the Program Committee.
2. No person may submit more than one proposal to the CLAH Program or present more than one paper.
3. No person may serve as commentator on more than one panel, and may not serve as commentator on a panel on which s/he is also presenting a paper.
4. No person may serve as chair on more than one panel.
5. No person may appear in the program as a participant in a roundtable discussion (where no formal papers are presented) in more than one session.
6. Officers of CLAH and its Regional and Standing Committees may be listed in the program as presiding at the scheduled meetings, in addition to any roles they may have in the program covered by rules 2-5.



#### IV. PROFESSOR DONNA GUY, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD WINNER

Professor Donna Guy has a rich record of research, teaching, and service. A graduate of Brandeis University (B.A. 1967) and Indiana University (M.A. 1969; Ph.D. 1973), Professor Guy retired as Distinguished Professor of Humanities from Ohio State University in 2014, having joined the faculty in 2001 after a long and important tenure at the University of Arizona, where she began her teaching career in 1972. During her time at the University of Arizona, she served as Director of the Latin American Center for five years, 1989-1994, even as she was publishing field-defining scholarship, providing valuable and demanding service to the profession, and mentoring students in both the U.S. and Argentina. She is a worthy recipient of the Conference on Latin American History's Distinguished Service Award.

Professor Guy has written five monographs, five co-edited volumes, and sixty articles and book chapters. Although her earliest scholarship was in economic history, including her excellent first book on sugar and politics in Tucumán (1980), soon after its publication Professor Guy began to develop the themes that still inform her most recent scholarship. In 1982 her article "Women, Peonage, and Industrialization" won the CLAH article prize (now the Vanderwood Prize), and her pioneering journey into women's history, gender history, and history of sexuality was launched. Her prize-winning 1991 monograph, *Sex and Danger in Buenos Aires: Prostitution, Family, and Nation in Argentina* marked her as a prominent advocate of feminist histories that connect to and refocus (and sometimes even completely revise) standard political narratives. *Sex and Danger* was followed by an influential edited volume (with Daniel Balderston), *Sex and Sexuality in Latin America* (1997); a collection of wide-ranging essays, *White Slavery and Mothers Alive and Dead: The Troubled Meeting of Sex, Gender, Public Health and Progress in Latin America* (2000); *Women Build the Welfare State: Performing Charity, Creating Rights in Argentina, 1880-1955* (2009); and *Creating Charismatic Bonds in Argentina: Letters to Juan and Eva Perón* (2016). In articles, in her editorship of the *Journal of Women's History*, by guest editing several special journal issues, and by curating the very fine series "Engendering Latin America" at the University of Nebraska Press, she continued to shape the fields of global and Latin American gender history, constantly urging historians of women and gender, by example and in her mentoring, to force more traditional historians to pay attention to feminist scholarship. No one can write about public policy, the rise of the welfare state, or the family in capitalism—to choose just a few of her themes—in Argentina or Latin America without taking her work into account.

Professor Guy has also served the profession to an extraordinary degree. She has served on five editorial boards, several program committees and planning committees for annual conferences, and a number of prize committees and fellowship committees. Perhaps most important for this award, she has served the Conference on Latin American History in an administrative capacity beginning in 1991, including as president from 1995-97.

Finally, Professor Guy's impact on her graduate students and colleagues—both in the U.S. and in Argentina—is clear from the letters of support the committee received. These letters reveal a talented undergraduate teacher and a warm and supportive mentor who, in the words of Jeffrey Shumway, "effectively walked the line between encouragement and criticism." Several letters also mentioned the networks of connections that Guy has developed in Argentina and made

available to her U.S. students. Those connections were based on what is obviously an ongoing affection for (and not just scholarly interest in) Argentina, reflected in the large number of presentations she has made over the years, the translation of all but one of her monographs into Spanish, her co-edited volumes with Argentine scholars, and her *Doctora Honoris Causa* from the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán in 2010.

In recognition of this splendid record of service, Donna Guy is this year's Distinguished Service Award winner.

Distinguished Service Award Committee for 2019:

Chair: Margaret Chowning, University of California at Berkeley

Brodwyn Fischer, University of Chicago

Kevin Terraciano, University of California at Los Angeles

## V. JAMES R. SCOBIE AWARD REPORTS

**Fernandez, Evan**

University of California Berkley

### *Growing a Pacific Vision: The Chilean Nitrates Industry and Japan, 1897-1943*

Between 1897 and 1943, various actors in Chile and Japan forged a shared vision of the Pacific World- that is, a mutual recognition that Chileans and Japanese were participants in an interlinked Pacific space. This vision emerged in 1897 when the states signed their first treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, intending to develop commerce in sodium nitrate fertilizers (*salitre*) made from Chilean saltpetre. Over the subsequent decades, actors in Chilean nitrate corporations and Japanese trading firms nursed this ambitious notion of a shared Pacific vision while nitrate exports to Japan slowly grew. Finally, by the mid-1920s and 1930s, Japan emerged as a significant consumer of Chilean nitrates. However, just as this trans-Pacific partnership came to life, war arrived in the Pacific in the early 1940s. Despite hopes that business could remain normal, businessmen in Chile and Japan faced the reality of inhabiting states not only on the opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean, but also on opposite sides of the war when Chile officially severed diplomatic ties with Japan in 1943. What transpired between 1897 and 1943, then, was the slow rise and rapid collapse of a shared vision in which actors on distant sides of the world's largest ocean recognized their mutual participation in a Pacific World.

With the support of the James R. Scobie Award and the Conference on Latin American History, I spent the past summer in Santiago, Chile exploring the feasibility of a dissertation project analyzing the Chilean nitrates industry through the lens of the Pacific World. I divided my research in Santiago primarily between two archives: the Archivo Nacional Histórico (AGN), and the Archivo Nacional de la Administración, also known as el Archivo del Siglo XX (ARNAD).

I dedicated the majority of my time at the AGN to exploring their vast and recently re-catalogued *Fondo de Salitre*. Examining these collections, I was particularly interested in the abundance of material from Chile's largest nitrate company of the 1930s- *La Corporación Para La Venta de Salitre i Yodo de Chile* (COVENSA). COVENSA was a state-run umbrella company for Chile's private nitrate producers that handled contracts with foreign firms and oversaw the exportation of nitrates abroad. While the global economic collapse in 1929 as well as competition from the German synthetic nitrate industry significantly curbed the volume of Chile's nitrates exports, my investigation of COVENSA materials from the 1930s suggests that both Chilean businessmen and the state maintained hope that the nitrates industry could remain profitable. Indeed, these Chilean actors looked to Japanese markets in this effort and COVENSA opened its own office in Tokyo in 1936. The Tokyo office permitted the expansion of exports to Japan and fully brought to life this mutually profitable vision for the Pacific World. Although the Second World War severed the Chilean-Japanese relationship, my initial research suggests that Chilean nation builders envisioned Japan as a significant partner for the future and did not take for granted that such a vision would collapse.

I also spent significant time at the ARNAD which houses many records of Chilean-Japanese diplomatic correspondence. While the archive of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations also holds much diplomatic material, the majority of the Chilean-Japanese correspondence prior to 1950 actually resides at the ARNAD. Out of the diplomatic records emerges the interesting insight that Japanese businessmen and firms were not the only Japanese actors informing how Chileans envisioned their partnership with Japan for nitrates industry- so too were the Japanese workers who came to Chile to labor as nitrate miners. Needing to find a larger and sustainable labor supply for its corporations and unable to attract white labor migrants, the Chilean government opened the conversation with the Japanese state to consider limited Japanese immigration as one possible solution. However, preoccupied with notions of racial purity and white nationhood, Chilean government elites witnessed with expanding alarm the Japanese presence in Peru and Brazil as a cautionary tale of the racial degeneration that would accompany an over-reliance on Japanese labor. Around this issue, I reviewed some correspondence in which Chilean state officials discussed with their Japanese counterparts the possibility of bringing Japanese laborers to Chile while ensuring that these migrants would not be permitted to stay upon completion of their work contracts- as had occurred in Peru and Brazil. I need to uncover further the extent to which cautious ambitions to bring Japanese labor migrants were ever realized, but nonetheless, materials in the ARNAD further reveal the ties between the diplomatic and business contexts of this history.

Ultimately, this summer of research solidified my interest in taking the Chilean-Japanese nitrates industry as a compelling case study for understanding the role of Chile in the broader Pacific World. I look forward to building upon this research as my dissertation develops and I deeply appreciate the support of the James R. Scobie Award and the Conference on Latin American History.

## **Gray, Morgan**

Florida International University

With the assistance of the James R. Scobie Award, I traveled to Lima, Peru, from July 26 to August 4, 2019, to conduct preliminary dissertation research at the Archivo General de la Nación. This Scobie-funded trip allowed me to make preliminary notes on relevant materials for my proposed dissertation on emotions and narratives in late-colonial rape cases, and revealed new avenues of investigation.

My proposed project plans to make use of declarations and other elements of court cases to examine the intersections between law and gendered emotions in late-colonial rape cases. In advance of the dissertation proposal, I needed to determine how many cases existed and what kind of information they contained. Given limited time, I focused on the criminal cases of the Real Audiencia collection, looking for *estupro*, seduction, or *rapto* cases, searching for cases in which women had made detailed declarations about what had happened to them. My goal was to find several such cases and observe what emotions these women expressed as well as basic demographic information about both litigants and defendants.

Unfortunately, this specific collection had few examples of these “ideal” cases, but the *estupro* and seduction cases that I did find revealed other ways to approach the emotions and narratives in rape cases. For example, many of the *estupro* cases I encountered were not women advocating for themselves (although such cases did exist), but rather parents advocating for their children. While these cases are not exactly what I anticipated, they do indicate that emotions and narratives around rape cases affected families as well as individuals. This discovery will inform how I approach the final version of my dissertation proposal in the upcoming months.

I am very grateful to the Conference of Latin American Historians and the Scobie Award committee for funding this preliminary research trip to the Archivo General de la Nación in Lima. Their generous assistance has been instrumental to the development of my upcoming dissertation proposal and thus will be central to the successful completion of this project.



## **Miranda-Beltran, Ramon A.**

Michigan State University

*“Sobre el fangoso Orinoco”*: *Spanish, Indigenous, and Non-Iberian Conflict and Cooperation in the Eastern Caribbean, 1580-1650.*

Thanks to the generous support from the Conference of Latin American History and the committee of the James R. Scobie award, I travelled to Seville in the summer of 2019 to conduct two months of pre-dissertation research at the Archivo General de Indias (AGI). My interests reside on how the colonial societies of the Spanish Caribbean reacted to the presence of English and Dutch settlers in the early seventeenth century. My research approaches these encounters by examining letters from colonial and ecclesiastical officials that discussed the news of north European interlopers establishing contact with indigenous communities and Spanish settlers through instances of conflict and cooperation.

This project started focusing on how officials in the Spanish Caribbean described the threat that the presence of English and Dutch settlers in St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, St. Croix and Barbados since the 1620s posed to the territories on the fringes of the Spanish empire. This led to a search on how Spanish officials reported this information from a “settler-anxiety” where the figure of non-Catholic foreigners, referred to as Lutheran heretics, became those to blame for the economic and moral stagnation of their respective colonies since the late sixteenth century.

To the east of Tierra Firme, the islands of Cumanagoto, Margarita, Trinidad and the continental settlements of Araya, Cumaná and Santo Tomé de la Guayana produced a rich body of literature where many Spanish colonists reflected on their precarious position as a result of this foreign presence. The texts produced by the Spanish in Tierra Firme mostly consisted of letters and petitions to imperial and other colonial authorities where the memory of a past generation that explored, conquered, and pacified the region served as a rhetorical device in an effort to gather support from neighboring colonial governors, the Council of Indies and the King of Spain in the removal of the English and Dutch interlopers. This documentation, mostly present at the Audiencia of Santo Domingo and Audiencia of Santa Fe sections of the AGI, serves as a prologue to understand what happened in the Spanish Caribbean at a moment where imperial priorities shifted, and colonial production systems were dramatically altered. For example, in 1604 sources from the office of the Bishop of San Juan de Puerto Rico, that administered the religious affairs of the Lesser Antilles, the east of Venezuela and the Guyanas, expressed an interest to identify the Guaiquerí community in Isla Margarita and Cumaná to organize them in poblados as an attempt to provide them a consistent evangelization to keep them away from the influence of the “Lutheran heretics” that were conducting contraband trade with “impious” Spanish colonists from the Orinoco River and the island of Trinidad.

The documentation revealed that the Spanish colonies near the delta of the Orinoco River were at a greater risk since the north Europeans were aided by indigenous pilots to use the Orinoco, Essequibo and their tributary rivers in their illicit trade. The letters refer to these native navigators in contact with the north Europeans as Caribs, a reference to the denomination used for indigenous rebels during the sixteenth century. The use of the term Carib in tandem with the theme of exploration of the waterways where the Spanish failed to find El Dorado turns these documents both into a report on enemy activity and a recollection of the unrewarded service to

the King that past generations of Spanish settlers did in Tierra Firme. This complexity in the sources allows me to place the precarity of the Spanish Caribbean in the early seventeenth century in conversation to the non-Iberian settlement in the Caribbean, first in the Guyanas and later in the Lesser Antilles.

In sum, the pre-dissertation research I realized this past summer exposed my work to a rich body of primary literature where the Spanish wrote to their respective authorities to condemn the English and Dutch colonists that arrived to the Guyanas, looking to develop tobacco plantations and hubs for contraband trade. This foreign presence not only threatened the Spanish control of the shipping routes around the mouth of the Orinoco River and the Gulf of Paria but enabled Protestantism to take root in a Catholic region during the Counter-Reformation conflict in Europe. This literature suggests that the indigenous Guaiquerí and Kalinago communities around the delta of the Orinoco River and the islands of Trinidad and Tobago also collaborated as “Indios confederados” or indians in confederacy with Dutch and English settlers and played an important role in helping the north Europeans become familiar to this region. This summer of research placed my work in a position where I can lay connections between Latin American, West Indian, and Atlantic historiographies, by approaching the eastern Caribbean as region of convergence where historical analysis has to be conscious of transimperial connections not only through warfare and conflict but also through cooperation

## **O'Donnell, Paula**

University of Texas at Austin

Defending *La Argentina*: Military Citizenship and Sovereignty in the Malvinas/Falklands War

On April 2, 1982, thousands of Argentine infantrymen invaded the rocky beaches of a South Atlantic archipelago populated by 1,820 British subjects. Thus erupted a conflict that had been brewing for 150 years, over sovereign rights to Las Islas Malvinas or the Falkland Islands. The British Empire had seized the territory from Argentina in 1833, claiming rights of first discovery. From that point forward, with growing tenacity in the postwar era, political and military leaders in Argentina protested this perceived usurpation of patrimonial lands. In 1982, massive crowds celebrated the invasion in Buenos Aires despite growing criticism of the governing military junta's atrocious human rights record and failed economic policies. It is true, as many observers argued, that calculations to elicit support from a disaffected population informed their decision to go to war. As sociologist Charles Tilly argues, war legitimizes state power and contributes to nation-building through a sense of communal sacrifice. Yet my dissertation seeks to highlight an overlooked dimension of the conflict: the military elite's worldviews regarding citizenship, honor, and sovereignty. The junta's gamble failed, as retaliatory British forces reclaimed the islands by mid-June. Still, the Argentine regime's legitimation of the war is instructive for understanding right-wing thought and variations of anticolonial politics during the Cold War.

The James R. Scobie award facilitated a pre-dissertation exploratory research trip to Buenos Aires to evaluate the feasibility of this project. While in Argentina, I visited the national Naval archive *Dirección de Estudios Históricos Navales* (DEHN) and the national Army archive *Servicio Histórico del Ejército* (SHE). A 224-box collection at SHE and 184-box collection at DEHN include memorandum, correspondences, and interviews produced by high-ranking military professionals who planned and executed the initial invasion and subsequent conflict. These documents illuminate how military leaders articulated anticolonial justifications for the conflict and praised military service as an honorable act of masculinity that would reinvigorate an effete nation.

My goal was to familiarize myself with these collections' organization and content to prepare for a year-long research trip beginning in 2020. Archivists at both institutions helped me considerably in this regard. They emailed me inventories for the collections and let me take home a guide of Argentine military archives published by the Defense Ministry, titled *Guía de Archivos Históricos y Generales de las Fuerzas Armadas Argentinas: Experiencias del Programa de Modernización de Archivos del Ministerio de Defensa*. As neither archive allows researchers to scan or photograph documents in these collections, I experimented various strategies for note taking, using voice recordings and a proprietary code system.

During the trip, I consulted about 25 linear feet of documents. By strategically picking through these collections I discovered how to locate documents of relevance to my research. At SHE, a collection of records produced by the military junta titled "Informe Especial Ex

Comandantes” and a section of letters from the public named “Adhesiones, Donaciones y Agradecimientos” provided insights into how the war was justified from above and below. The latter collection includes thousands of letters from reserved and retired soldiers. These individuals wrote to their junta president during the conflict, volunteering to enlist and die, if necessary, to protect the recovered territory. “Our Motherland is at War, our Flag is in danger, and... I offer my life for her,” declared a Naval Police Officer in Rio Ceballos. “I must do something for my country that is my mother and my family,” wrote a retired Naval officer in La Plata. Such pledges of personal sacrifice, enveloped in the language of honorable manhood and citizenship, illustrate the prevalence and intensity of nationalism in Argentina. I came across thousands of letters like these at the national Army archive, untapped by historians of the war. The perspectives they provide are critical to understanding how the junta’s discourse was interpreted and reformulated by the military ranks at the time.

The DEHN collection lacked thematic sub-divisions, but by picking through various parts of the depository with the help of archivists, I located interviews with high-ranking naval officers, contingency plans for the invasion, intelligence evaluating how the war was to be portrayed in the Argentine media, and intelligence reports under-estimating the resolve and capacity of Great Britain’s Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In memorandum distributed during the war, Galtieri’s junta praised the armed forces as the nation’s “most dear sons... protagonists with historical and spiritual transcendence,” an excellent “sample of the Christian spirit of our people.” They extolled soldiers’ “unwavering spirit of combat, based on moral superiority.” Such language provides rich insights to evaluate how the junta lionized all-male military service in official pronouncements and forums. As movements for gender equality and women’s sexual liberation reverberated across the world, Argentina’s right-wing junta sought to shore up patriarchal norms.

I am pleased with my progress this past summer, finetuning my dissertation during this research trip in Buenos Aires. The discourse evident in the documents I reviewed persuaded me to focus on the themes of moral masculinity, military citizenship, and anticolonialism. This clarity has facilitated my current work on proposals for long-term grants and fellowships. I am grateful to the Conference on Latin American History for this opportunity to explore archives in Argentina and ultimately ascertain the viability of this project.

## Oppenhuizen, Clayton

Michigan State University

In the early spring of 2019, I applied the James R. Scobie Award to conduct preliminary dissertation research in Santiago, Chile. In my application I emphasized establishing networks to conduct oral history research and research that would be conducted in smaller archives that house collections of local and clandestine media from the 1970s and 1980s. I was fortunate in that I was able to meet these ambitions and conduct such research. Though the path there was quite circuitous.

Upon arrival in Santiago I received notification that two professors with whom I had outstanding meetings would be conducting research in Buenos Aires. Given this I headed immediately to the Archivo Nacional de Administración – in my first week. At ARNAD I researched the governments collections on social organizations throughout Chile. In particular, I focused on correspondence between members of FASIC, el Colegio de Periodistas, and the regime of Augusto Pinochet (1973-1990). From these sources I saw the informal means by which the regime sought to coerce activists, clergy, journalists, and reporters during the 1970 and 1980s. Of particular interest are the police reports from 1982-1986 in which journalists from popular opposition publications – *Hoy*, *Fortín Mapocho*, and *Analísis* – reported threatening phone calls, letters, notes, and even gun fire at their residences. Though these sources outline how auto-censorship is another form of traumatic state violence, I still need to access internal correspondence (if possible) at the Biblioteca Nacional de Congreso and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.

From these documents I followed leads at el Centro de Documentación de FASIC (CEDOC FASIC), el Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos (MMDH), and el Colegio de Periodistas. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> weeks of my research were spent analyzing documents at FASIC. The collection on alternative press is incredibly extensive. Of particular interest were local bulletins from neighborhoods in Santiago, Valparaíso, and Concepción. Some sources were tied to the Catholic Church, while others were published by local organizations. For my dissertation research I will be following up research on organizations like ODEPO – Organización de Defensa de los Derechos Poblacionales – which held human rights campaigns that are far more expansive than the claims for a return to democracy that were found in the literature of transnational solidarity campaigns. Indeed it was in the FASIC archives that I arrived at two crucial conclusions for my dissertation research: first, in the case that I have no authors or institutional records for an organization I will be conducting textual analysis of the rhetoric of rights and how this confronts and/or conforms to human rights discourse as understood in the literature of Chilean history of human rights. Second, in addition to the local, national, and transnational distinctions within my project, I must also consider the institutional histories of organizations like FASIC, el Colegio de Periodistas, and local organizations like ODEPO. Though reporters, journalists, and activists are important actors, the systems and organizations which they have existed within are equally important.

My fourth week was spent at MMDH wherein the archivist Rodolfo Ibarra, who I met in the summer of 2018, was of great aid. I spent the majority of my days watching testimonies of journalists and activists in the 1980s including Domingo Juan Politi Donati, Marcela Briones, and Liliana Covarrubias and then researching their files at the museum. These are but three of nearly 20 testimonies of journalists in which the testifiers discuss the clandestine networks of



media dissemination and production that emerged at the onset of the military dictatorship. These networks existed until the late 1970s once official opposition media emerged. These testimonies were influential as they show an alternative to the official narrative.

These testimonies influenced my line of questioning when I met with the photojournalist Juan Carlos Caceres and Oriana Zorilla. Juan Carlos photographed some of the most iconic moments of the national protest in the 1980s and was willing to meet with me to discuss the role and importance of photojournalist to human rights and media. He graciously put me in contact with other photojournalists and has offered his personal archive of photos for my project. Through Juan Carlos I met Oriana Zorilla. Mrs. Zorilla works within the Colegio de Periodistas in Chile. She has been part of the Colegio since the 1980s. In my more than 3-hour meeting with Mrs. Zorilla I discovered that the entire system of journalist accreditation was changed during the military regime and thus affiliation with the Colegio was drastically reduced. She also offered the entire 3<sup>rd</sup> floor archive at the Colegio de Periodistas for me to research. Regrettably I did not meet with her until my final 3 days in Santiago. I will be returning to these archives once I receive dissertation funding.

The James R. Scobie Award has allowed me to conduct crucial archival research and coordinate key meetings to establish oral histories for my dissertation project. Furthermore, this research trip informed the scope and focus of my dissertation project. I now know I will be using textual analysis, institutional analysis, and social history as core methods for my project. I will be looking at the inverse relationship of broader rights discourse at local levels and the narrow focus on democratization in transnational press. Finally, the conclusions from this research are informing my applications for the Fulbright IIE and Fulbright Hays fellowships this fall and spring semester. Overall this has been the most fruitful research trip I have ever had the pleasure to undertake. I would like to thank CLAH once again for this opportunity.

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

### **CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS**

#### **Melville:**

*Rubenstein, Anne*

#### **Dean:**

*McCann, Bryan*

#### **Scobie:**

*Restall, Matthew*

#### **Tibesar:**

*Lewis, Stephen*

#### **CLAH Prizes:**

*Frazier, Lessie*

## VII. LIST OF LIFETIME MEMBERS (NEW MEMBERS IN BOLD)

Alden, Dauril	Cooney, Jerry	Knight, Franklin
Aleman, Gladys	Couturier, Edith	Komisaruk, Catherine
Anderson, Rodney	Cowan, Benjamin	Langer, Erick
Andrews, Reid	Craib, Raymond	Lavrin, Asunción
Appelbaum, Nancy	Cummins, Victoria	Lee, Monica Kittiya
Arrom, Silvia	Davies Jr., Thomas	Lesser, Jeff
Beezley, William	Davila, Jerry	Lewin, Linda
Bell, Stephen	De La Pedraja, René	Lombardi, John
BigelowAllison	De La Teja, Jesús F.	Lopez, Rick
Borges, Dain	De La Torre Curiel, Jose	Love, Joseph
Borucki, Alex	Delson, Roberta	Lutz Christopher
Boyer, Christopher	Duenas, Alcira	Maclachlan, Colin
Buchenau, Jurgen	Eakin, Marshall	Mallon, Florencia
Bunker, Steven B.	Eller, Anne	Matthew, Laura
Burkholder, Mark	Flemion, Phillip	McEnroe, Sean
<b>Cagle, Hugh</b>	Friedman, Max Paul	Milton, Cynthia
Carey, Elaine	Ganster, Paul	Moulton, Aaron
<b>Castilho, Celso</b>	Garrett, David	Myers, Alfred
Castro, Donald	Gonzales, Michael	Navarro, José Manuel
Cline, Sarah	Gram, Bill	O'Hara, Matthew D.
Coatsworth, John	Graubart, Karen	O'Toole, Rachel Sarah
Coerver, Don	Greever, Janet	Olcott, Jocelyn
Cohen, Theodore	Horna, Hernan	Owens, Sarah
Connell, William F.	Jaksic, Ivan	Pieper Mooney, Jadwiga
Conniff, Michael	Johnson, Harold	Poole, Stafford
Cook, Karoline	Kiddle, Amelia	Porter, Susie

Premo, Bianca	Schwaller, John	Vazquez, Josefina Z.
Proctor III, Frank (Trey)	Scobie, Ingrid	Vinson III, Ben
Putnam, Lara	Scott, Rebecca	Wakild, Emily
Radding, Cynthia	Soto Laveaga, Gabriela	Walker, Louise
Ramos, Frances	Stern, Steve	Warren, Richard
Rankin, Monica	Stevens, Donald	<b>Weber, Rebecca</b>
Rausch, Jane	Stewart, James	Wright- Rios, Edward
Resendez, Andrés	Stowe, Noel	Yannakakis, Yanna
Rice, Mark	Summerhill, William	Panayota
Rich, Paul	Sweet, David	Young, Julia
Roseblatt, Karin	Tenenbaum, Barbara	Zybliekiewics, Lubomir
Safford, Frank	Terraciano, Kevin	
Schlotterbeck, Marian	Tulchin, Joseph	