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2026 CLAH Officers and Committees

Executive Committee

President – Alejandra Bronfman

Vice President & President-Elect – Herman Bennett

Past President – Celso Castilho

Executive Director – Erika Edwards

Elected Council Members

Adriana Chira (2025-2026)
Ernesto Capello (2025-2026)
Haley Schroer (2025-2026)
Yuko Miki (2026-2027)
Víctor M. Macías-González (2026-2027)
Jennifer L. Schaefer (2026-2027)

Ex-Officio Council Members

***HAHR* Editor** – William Summerhill

***The Americas* Editor** – Ivonne Wallace Fuentes

H-LatAm Editors – Marc Becker and John F. Schwaller

Standing Committees

Nominating Committee
Raymond B. Craib (2026 chair)
Eric Zolov
Christine Ehrick

Program Committee
Jeffrey Erbig (2026 chair)
Beau Gaitors (2027 chair)
María de los Ángeles Picone

Regional and Thematic Sections

Andean Studies
Silvia Escanilla Huerta, Chair
Gonzalo Romero Sommer, Secretary

Atlantic World Studies
Farren Yero, Chair
Ana María Silva Campo, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies
Ximena Sevilla, Chair
Sarah Sarzynski, Secretary

Brazilian Studies
Courtney J. Campbell, Chair
José Juan Pérez Meléndez, Secretary

Caribbean Studies
Alexa Rodríguez, Chair
Mónica A. Jiménez, Secretary

Central American Studies
Melanie Y. White, Chair
Sarah Foss, Secretary

Colonial Studies
Joseph M. H. Clark, Chair
Hannah R. Abrahamson, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies
Santiago Muñoz Arbeláez, Chair
Laura Correa Ochoa, Secretary

Mexican Studies
Carolina Ortega, Chair
Luis Herrán Ávila, Secretary

Southern Cone Studies
Andra B. Chastain, Chair
Jeffrey Erbig, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials
Hannah Greenwald, Chair
Ivonne Wallace Fuentes, Secretary

Centennial Special Issue

By President Alejandra Bronfman and Executive Director Erika Denise Edwards

CLAH turned 100 this year and what a year to celebrate! For the 2026 annual meeting, we took the time to reflect on what CLAH has meant for us over the years. We added two panels, CLAH's Institutional Past and CLAH's Institutional Future. Thank you to all the participants who provided nostalgic memories, funny stories, and hopes for the future. We had a total of 54 submissions (39 panels and 15 papers) resulting in 43 panels. Thank you to the program committee Renata Keller (2025 chair), Jeffrey Erbig, and Laura Correa Ochoa. Thank you, Sam Reitenour, the graduate assistant who continues to defy expectations.

To celebrate CLAH's birth year, we decided to partner with the Newberry Library. They provided tours of their building, exhibits, and presentations for free on Friday and a joyful reception on Saturday. First, we celebrated the prize and fellowship recipients. Then Dr. George Reid Andrews provided an inspiring and a rousing keynote address. Shortly after the DJ called us to the dance floor with the song "Celebration" by Kool and the Gang! It was a celebration that brought some of our most seasoned with our novice members, graduate students and retired professors, mentors and mentees, former presidents of CLAH, friends and families on the dance floor where on more than one occasion I overheard "I haven't danced in years," "I can't remember the last time I danced," or "This song reminds me of my youth." For those inclined to conversation, members chatted, laughed and reminisced in the foyer. In total 300 people attended!

In our efforts to maintain fellowship, CLAH has started virtual writing sessions once a week hosted by Alejandra. It's been wonderful to see repeat visitors and exciting to welcome new ones. And please join us for a first-ever CLAH virtual book launch on April 6, 2026. We will be featuring Sharika Crawford and Kari Zimmerman's new *Understanding and Teaching Modern Latin America* (Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 2026), along with several co-authors. This is a terrific achievement, and we are delighted to celebrate it with the editors and authors. We hope these initiatives will foster and strengthen CLAH communities in between our annual meetings. Please feel free to reach out to us if you have other ideas or suggestions. We hope to see you at some of these and look forward to developing more ways to stay connected to one another.

With that we want to remind you do not forget to submit your books, articles, and proposals to CLAH's various competitions by June 1.

Approved Minutes of the 2025 CLAH Council Meeting

Celso Castilho, President
Alejandra Bronfman, Vice President and President-Elect
Ben Vinson III, Past President
Erika Edwards and Christina Villarreal, Co-Executive Directors

January 3, 2025
New York, NY
6:00–7:30 p.m. EST

1. **Call to order and roll call of voting members of the CLAH Council**

Celso Castilho called the meeting to order at 6:04 p.m. EST.

Council members present: Celso Castilho (President), Alejandra Bronfman (Vice President and President-elect), Ben Vinson III (Past President), Erika Edwards (Co-Executive Director), Christina Villarreal (Co-Executive Director), John F. Schwaller (*The Americas* representative), Marc Becker (H-LatAm moderator), Katherine M. Marino (*Hispanic American Historical Review* representative), Sean Mannion (*Hispanic American Historical Review* representative), Diana Montaño (elected member), Daniela Samur (elected member), Fabrício Prado (elected member), Adriana Chira (elected member), Ernesto Capello (elected member)

Other CLAH members present: Jürgen Buchenau, Jerry Dávila, Haley Schroer, Daniel Mendiola, Romina A. Green Rioja, Alexa Rodríguez, Alison Bruey

2. **Approval of minutes of the 2024 meeting**

Erika Edwards called for consideration of the 2024 Council minutes. John Schwaller moved approval, and Fabrício Prado seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

3. **Approval of 2024 election results and committee appointments**

Erika Edwards called for certification of the 2024 election results and prize committee appointments. The motion carried unanimously.

4. **Report of the Program Committee**

Daniel Mendiola delivered the report of the Program Committee. We had a total of 63 submissions (48 panels and 15 papers). Of the forty-eight panel proposals considered, twenty-four were accepted to the AHA and twenty-four were CLAH-only panels.

Mendiola offered a statistical breakdown of the panels' temporal, geographical, and thematic diversity. Twenty-one percent of CLAH's panels at the 2025 meeting were dedicated to the colonial period, fifteen percent bridged the colonial and national periods, and sixty-four percent were dedicated to the national period.

Seventeen percent of CLAH's panels focused on Brazil, a further seventeen percent focused on Mexico, the Andes and Central America received thirteen percent each, and a smaller number of panels focused on the Southern Cone, the Caribbean, and the Atlantic World. Finally, thirteen percent of CLAH's panels were broadly Latin American rather than region-specific.

Mendiola noted that the most prominent themes for the 2025 meeting were slavery, abolition, and the African diaspora, closely followed by gender and sexuality. The program committee celebrated the exceptional quality of this year's panel proposals and noted the difficulty of narrowing down their selection.

Christina Villarreal reported that she had finalized the program proofs, contacted panelists to inform them that their sessions were accepted, and ensured that CLAH had all participants' contact information. She also explained that now, several years after the initial outbreak of COVID-19, CLAH has regained its pre-pandemic numbers. Given the organization's growth, however, she cautioned that it will be more difficult in the future for CLAH to include panels whose members do not complete the process of forwarding their AHA proposals to CLAH. Villarreal also noted that CLAH's leniency in the past in allowing panelists to register as CLAH members after having applied to the conference has slowed down the processing of applicants' materials.

These points initiated a discussion about the clarity of the proposal process and the ways that communication between CLAH and the AHA is channeled. Erika Edwards responded by commending Debbie Doyle, the AHA's Director of Meetings, for going above and beyond in her efforts to ensure smooth communication between the two organizations. Edwards outlined the extent of the information that the AHA currently forwards to CLAH regarding the acceptance or rejection of panel proposals.

5. **Report on the CLAH Office**

Erika Edwards delivered the report on the CLAH office, beginning with an announcement of a new membership deadline of February 15. Historically, CLAH's fiscal year was November 1 through October 31. Going forward, the fiscal year will align with the calendar year, January 1 to December 31. For those submitting proposals to present at CLAH, membership payments must be submitted by February 15. In the event that their proposals are rejected, they will receive a refund. Edwards indicated that a follow-up email regarding this change in deadline will be sent out alongside the next call for papers.

Edwards also announced that CLAH is reviewing several web designers and that the goal is to complete a redesign of the website. She then solicited advice from those present regarding what types of changes they would like to see, noting that the website has been functional and that we should take pride in what it has accomplished, but that it nevertheless needs updating.

A discussion between Edwards, Alejandra Bronfman, and Marc Becker followed regarding the fundamental purposes of the website. Jürgen Buchenau initiated a conversation about the value of the information that the CLAH website hosts about the organization's institutional history. Especially in light of the upcoming centennial, he advocated for the continuation of this aspect of the site. Adriana Chira agreed that the site is an important "memory-keeper" and that it functions as an archival source for those seeking information on CLAH's past prize winners. Alison Bruey echoed Buchenau and Chira in emphasizing the site's importance in institutional politics, noting that she has personally used the historical information it contains during annual performance reviews for tenure and promotion. Since she appreciated being able to see who has served on CLAH's committees and received its prizes and awards in the past, Bruey advocated for the preservation of this information even if the CLAH site transforms into a stripped-down, modernized site.

Becker noted that, during the process of a website redesign, information often disappears and links often go bad. He stressed that the site should be aesthetically revamped rather than undergoing fundamental changes. John Schwaller reiterated Becker's point that, for now, the CLAH website should focus narrowly on the few things for which its members most often use it and suggested that it could expand to encompass new functions in the future once the redesign was complete. Jerry Dávila also echoed Becker's suggestion that CLAH create its own annual program. Expressing his pride that CLAH is a place where emerging scholars can bring their work, Dávila described a CLAH-specific program as a useful way to offer a snapshot of what these emerging scholars are bringing to the field.

6. **Review of the Co-Executive Directors' 2024 Annual Report, discussion and vote on proposed FY 2025 budget**

Erika Edwards initiated this section of the meeting by directing members' attention to figures on CLAH's income. In 2024, the organization's income from dues payments was bit less than the prior year, perhaps because of the number of members who opt to pay for multiple years of membership at once. Edwards further revealed that the organization's total income is comparable to past years.

Turning to CLAH's expenses, Edwards outlined the organization's costs and explained they were higher than previous years due to the expense of the San Francisco luncheon and reception. Moreover, the New York conference in 2025 will be expensive.

She also thanked Alejandra Bronfman for the idea of cutting the luncheon, which was a major cost-saver during the 2025 meeting in New York, and explained that the organization's income figures for 2025 are not yet clear because of the reorganization of CLAH' s investments.

Edwards thanked Jürgen Buchenau, John Schwaller, and Jerry Dávila for their work in putting together an endowment for CLAH, which has kept the organization afloat in difficult times, especially after the Great Recession of 2008. She noted that endowment has done very well and that it has compensated for years in which dues payments were low. Dávila joined Edwards in celebrating the endowment's successes and recalled that it was in 2009, in the same hotel that was now hosting the 2025 meeting, when Schwaller had generated the idea of creating an endowment as a financial cushion for the organization. Dávila also commended CLAH's members for rallying together to make the endowment possible, since it relied on their donations. Elaborating on the purposes of the endowment, Schwaller characterized it as a mechanism to ensure CLAH could meet its obligations and survive for two years without significant income. He also recalled that, in 2009, CLAH's funds were fragmented and it was unclear which monies were allocated to what, problems which the endowment helped solve.

Edwards called for approval of the 2025 budget. John Schwaller moved approval, and Fabrício Prado seconded.

7. **Old Business**

a. Vanderwood Prize submissions

Erika Edwards opened the discussion of old business by noting that, in 2024, the council approved a new policy in which submissions to the Paul Vanderwood Prize can be written in Spanish, Portuguese, or French so long as they are accompanied by an English translation. She reported that the Vanderwood Prize committee, chaired by Alex Borucki, received two submissions in Spanish in 2024. She also indicated that CLAH would stick with these three languages for now, but that expansion to include additional languages in the future is possible.

b. Awarded the Teaching Prize and Cabrera Award

Edwards celebrated CLAH's inaugural Teaching Award. The award's first recipient is Elena Jackson Albarrán, with an honorable mention to Jaclyn Sumner. Edwards also announced that the organization gave out two Lydia Cabrera Awards for the first time in several years. The Cabrera Award committee received six submissions and selected two co-winners, Bonnie Lucero and Dalia Griñan.

c. 2026 Centennial—create ad hoc committee

Edwards initiated a discussion about the 2026 centennial in Chicago by soliciting ideas from the members regarding this celebration and calling for volunteers to create an ad hoc committee to assist it in coming to fruition. Alejandra Bronfman asked whether CLAH could find members in Chicago to participate in this committee, and Edwards indicated she would reach out to the membership to locate such people.

Adriana Chira suggested that CLAH implement an institutional history panel as part of its centennial celebration. Edwards concurred, proposing that the organization's former presidents could participate.

Returning to the subject of an institutional history panel, Ernesto Capello wondered whether such a panel ought to also speculate about CLAH's future. Edwards agreed, suggesting that it could be framed as a "past and future" panel. Discussion about CLAH's century of institutional history continued. Celso Castilho asked John Schwaller how long The Americas has been awarding a distinguished honor. Schwaller responded that the journal's distinguished honor essays have been published for roughly thirty years and that these essays contain a lot of useful information about the awardees' early careers.

Adriana Chira pointed out that CLAH was not an especially inclusive institution for much of its century-long history, proposing that we think about the alternative communities that have historically sought to transform CLAH from within. She also wondered whether a CLAH member from Latin America could be invited to speak about the organization's significance from a Latin American perspective.

Returning to the prospective "past and future" theme, Alejandra Bronfman further suggested that graduate students could be brought in for a panel, since they represent the future of the organization.

Jürgen Buchenau, Ernesto Capello, and Adriana Chira volunteered for the ad hoc committee, and Romina A. Green Rioja expressed her interest in joining the committee in the even that she is able to attend the 2026 meeting.

d. 2024 Voting Members amendments

i. Co-winners permitted, 8-1-1 vote (March 2024)

Edwards explained that in 2024, the council approved a new system for book prizes in which co-winners would split the prize money and there would be no honorable mentions. She noted that there has been no criticism thus far from the membership about this new way of handling the book prizes.

ii. Liquidated TIAA, 10-0 vote (October 2024)

Edwards announced that CLAH has liquidated its TIAA account. When CLAH transitioned from UNC Charlotte to UT at El Paso, an issue arose with transferring stewardship over the account to Edwards. As she and Jürgen Buchenau dealt with this over the years, they decided that it would be best to liquidate the TIAA account and move to a new financial institution, since there was no way to place the account under a new co-executive director's name.

8. **New Business**

a. Merrill Lynch Investment account

Regarding the liquidation of the TIAA account, Edwards announced that CLAH has established new investment and preferred banking accounts with Merrill Lynch, an investment management company connected to Bank of America. She also explained that the switch to Merrill Lynch will ensure that the issues she and Buchenau encountered when conducting the transition to UTEP do not recur during future transitions between institutional hosts.

b. Scobie Award deadline is March 1, 2025

Edwards announced that the deadline for the James R. Scobie Award is moving to March 1 for 2025 to give the committee more time to review the applications. She noted that the committee must still turn in its results in April so that recipients can conduct their research over the summer.

c. Chile/Río de la Plata name change

Alison Bruey delivered a report from the Chile/Río de la Plata Studies section regarding the proposed change of the section's name to Southern Cone Studies. She explained that many CLAH members, including herself, have felt uncertainty over the years about whether this section includes modern history, since Río de la Plata is a colonial term. She suggested that the transition to "Southern Cone" is a needed modernization, that this is in line with the practices of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), and that the change will make it easier for scholars of the modern period to identify that there is a home for them in the section.

Bruey explained that the section conducted a survey of its members via questionnaire, soliciting their opinions and comments before deciding to proceed with a vote on changing the name to "Southern Cone." Offering her own thoughts on the matter, Bruey opined that "Chile/Río de la Plata" was limiting geographically and unclear temporally. She argued that the new name would expand the section's scope, since "Southern Cone" is a fluid definition understood differently by different institutions. While the lack of a firm definition of "Southern Cone" may be problematic, Bruey expressed hopefulness that the term's greater flexibility and openness vis-à-vis "Chile/Río de la Plata" would encourage specialists of countries like Bolivia and Paraguay to participate in the section.

Although the section's members expressed some uncertainty regarding who and what "Southern Cone" included, Bruey and Green Rioja agreed that it wouldn't make sense for the section to specify exactly which countries it includes. Instead, they felt that members should decide for themselves the sections to which they belong. For example, a Chileanist might join the Southern Cone Studies section, the Andean Studies section, or both.

Bruey reported that the vote from the Chile/Río de la Plata Studies section was 91.7% in favor of changing the name to Southern Cone Studies. The remainder of votes were split equally between "no" and "indifferent."

Edwards called for discussion about the name change. Ernesto Capello moved approval and Fabrício Prado seconded.

In a discussion about the name change, Marc Becker noted that there is a precedent for Latin American countries shifting back and forth between regions, citing Ecuador as an example. He asked about the history of the term "Southern Cone" and what argument, if any, the "no" votes from within the section had proposed for keeping the old name. Bruey responded that "Southern Cone" emerged in the context of U.S. national security but has expanded to additional uses over time and is now a widely accepted term for the region among Latin Americanists. Green Rioja indicated that a few members of the section posed questions about the new term's inclusion of Brazil. Prado added that "Río de la Plata" technically includes southern Brazil, but excludes countries like Bolivia that "Southern Cone" can more easily incorporate.

Edwards called for a vote on the name change, which was unanimous in favor of changing the Chile/Río de la Plata Studies section to the Southern Cone Studies section.

9. **Closing**

The meeting was adjourned by Alejandra Bronfman at 7:19 p.m. EST.

Officers and Committee Members Elected and Appointed

On November 12, 2025, Executive Director Erika Edwards presented the results of balloting by CLAH members for three new members of the Council and new secretaries of the eleven CLAH Sections to President Alejandra Bronfman and Vice President Herman Bennett for their verification as per the CLAH Constitution. The verified members-elect are:

Council Members, Tenure Track (two-year term)

Yuko Miki, Fordham University
Víctor M. Macías-González, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

Council Member, Non-Tenure Track (two-year term)

Jennifer L. Schaefer, University of Connecticut

Section Secretaries

Andean Studies – Gonzalo Romero Sommer, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Atlantic World Studies – Ana María Silva Campo, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies – Sarah Sarzynski, Claremont McKenna College

Brazilian Studies – José Juan Pérez Meléndez, University of California, Davis

Caribbean Studies – Mónica A. Jiménez, University of Texas at Austin

Central American Studies – Sarah Foss, Oklahoma State University

Colonial Studies – Hannah R. Abrahamson, College of the Holy Cross

Gran Colombia Studies – Laura Correa Ochoa, Rice University

Mexican Studies – Luis Herrán Ávila, University of New Mexico

Southern Cone Studies – Jeffrey Erbig, University of California, Santa Cruz

Teaching and Teaching Materials – Ivonne Wallace Fuentes, Virginia Tech

The Council also approved the President's and Vice President's nominations for the following standing committees:

Nominating Committee

Raymond B. Craib (chair)
Eric Zolov
Christine Ehrick

Program Committee

Jeffrey Erbig (2026 chair)
Beau Gaitors (2027 chair)
María de los Ángeles Picone

Officers and Committee Members Elected and Appointed: 2025 Prize Committees

Distinguished Service Award

Eduardo Elena (chair)
Oscar Chamosa
Pablo Miguel Sierra Silva

Paul Vanderwood Prize

Kristen Block (chair)
Yesenia Barragan
Ernesto Bassi Arevalo

Bolton-Johnson Prize

James Woodard (chair)
Anne Eller
Karen Graubart

Teaching Award

Jorell Meléndez-Badillo (chair)
Lissette Aliaga Linares
S. Elizabeth Penry

James Alexander Robertson Prize

Richard Turits (chair)
Sherwin Bryant
Mila Burns

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award

Lori Flores (chair)
Robert Franco
Rick A. López

James R. Scobie Award

Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra (chair)
Brodwyn Fischer
Matthew Restall

Lydia Cabrera Award

Jennifer Lambe (chair)
Gillian McGillivray
Mariola Espinosa

María Elena Martínez Prize

Peter F. Guardino (chair)
Nicole von Germeten
Yanna Yannakakis

Warren Dean Prize

Dain Borges (chair)
Joel Wolfe
Camillia Cowling

Antonine Tibesar Prize

Tamara Walker (chair)
Oscar Aponte
Joseph M. H. Clark

Socolow-Johnson Prize

Brenda Elsey (chair)
Juandrea Bates
Alison Bruey

Atlantic World Studies

Chair: Ernesto Mercado-Montero
Secretary: Farren Yero

The Atlantic World Studies Section's roundtable was envisioned as a platform to stimulate a discussion about new approaches to the study of experimental colonial practices of governance and slave trading, with a particular eye to sites that are often relegated to the geographical margins of Iberian rule. To this end, we invited scholars working on the history of slavery to consider how enslavement helped establish colonial sovereignty in the early modern Atlantic World and how, in turn, colonized subjects responded to and helped constitute these forces. The roundtable broadly considered these dynamics as they developed across a wide range of period and locales. From the volcanic peaks of the Canary Islands to the riverine worlds of Maranhão and the Gulf South, the roundtable panelists reflected on how slave trading, slavery, and colonization emerged as co-constituted practices and the ways that knowledge of these forms of governance traveled through the wider Atlantic World.

Our first panelist, Ben Groth, explored these themes through his research on baptism and the role of this practice (and its archiving through baptismal records) in race-making in the Canary Islands, Andalucía, and New Orleans. Working from the oldest extant Catholic baptismal record in the Iberian World (1498, Las Palmas), Groth explored how, over time and in response to colonization, priests made choices about when and how to record racial commentary vis-a-vis baptism, often in the absence of official instruction to do so. As he argues, the systemic recording of baptism itself was a response to and a product of Atlantic slavery and colonization.

Our second panelist, Leila Blackbird, explored these questions through her research on the enslavement of Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous peoples in the Gulf South across French, Spanish, and Anglo-American regimes. Blackbird considered how different forms of colonialisms emerged within these distinct regimes of Catholic slavery, emphasizing the inter-relations between Indigenous and Afro-descended communities and their gendered experiences of enslavement over time. She likewise considered how these power dynamics continue through the present in the form of land dispossession and environmental degradation, through the maintenance of petrochemical plants in what is sometimes referred to as "Cancer Alley."

Atlantic World Studies (continued)

The third panelist, Alexandre Pelegrino, took up these questions through his research on Indigenous slavery in Brazilian Amazonia, and in particular, through the aftermath of the 1755 Freedom Law in Brazil, or *Lei de Liberdade dos Índios*, a decree issued by the Marquis of Pombal that ostensibly abolished the enslavement of Indigenous peoples in the Portuguese colony. Troubling geographies of Amazonia that cast the interior and the plantation-riddled coastline as separate social and economic worlds, Pelegrino demonstrated how the demands for enslaved labor linked these locales through the circulation of goods and captive laborers in the wake of this law. He likewise showed how it raised fundamental questions about Indigeneity, and who could claim this status under this regime of slavery.

Together, the panelists reflected on how various racial categories created out of colonialism remained in permanent flux, and how different colonial actors leveraged these matrices of regulation and power to carve out opportunities for themselves and their kin. Together, they likewise reflected on the methodological challenges, as well as the interdisciplinary opportunities, generated by the study of Atlantic life in these geographies of imperial experimentation. Their generative discussion prompted active audience participation, resulting in a thought-provoking dialogue.

Andean Studies

Chair: Marlen Rosas
Secretary: Silvia Escanilla Huerta

The Andean Studies Section Panel, "Andean Histories in the Age of Revolutions," convened on Sunday, January 11th, 2026, at 11 AM to a small but engaged audience. The four presenters were Sinclair Thomson, Marcela Echeverri, Juan Pablo Ardila, and Cristina Soriano. Unfortunately, due to health reasons, Marlen Rosas, the section chair, could not attend, but the panel was chaired by Silvia Escanilla Huerta, the secretary.

Dr. Juan Pablo Ardila presented first, using the city of Quito and the panic of 1815 to show how the fears of the time were instrumentalized to constrain revolutionary fervor. Drawing on a history of emotions during the age of Revolutions, Dr. Ardila pointed to the fears the Great Andean Rebellion and the Haitian Revolution generated among creole elites who desperately attempted to control the crowds. The circulation of news not only gave rise to a new language but also generated questions about inequality and discrimination, ultimately leading people to question the social order.

Dr. Marcela Echeverri followed Dr. Ardila, noting the true Andean character of the panel and the significant impression the 2016 AHA-CLAH panel made, during which she, among others, questioned the sometimes-narrow definition of "Andes" that excludes Ecuador and Colombia. Certainly, and for some years now, the section has strived to be inclusive, as evidenced by this 2026 panel that offered analyses centered on Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia.

Dr. Echeverri proceeded to pose the question of the contemporary transformations of labor and the implications of republican legal frameworks for changes to, or continuities in, unfree labor regimes during the nineteenth century. The revolutionary era presented many contradictions regarding slavery. For Echeverri, integrating the theme of labor to explore the complex and uneven nature of political and legal change from the perspective of the Andean republics could enrich and complete the narrative of the Age of Revolutions in Latin America.

Andean Studies (continued)

Next, Dr. Cristina Soriano noted that while her current research is centered in the Caribbean, she wanted to explore the 1797 La Guaira conspiracy, as it was exposed by colonial officials to reveal the lasting influence of earlier Andean uprisings, such as the Tupac Amaru rebellion in Peru and the Comuneros revolt in the northern Andes. For contemporaries, these past Andean insurrections were not distant events but immediate threats shaping their turbulent present, something that the historiography, especially in Venezuela, has not sufficiently highlighted.

Finally, Dr. Sinclair Thomson brought the panel to a beautiful conclusion with a historiographical analysis reflecting on this post-Bicentennial moment of Latin American Independence. For Dr. Thomson, a leading scholar in the field and, most importantly, a great mentor to many junior scholars, Latin America and the Caribbean have acquired increasing visibility in this historiography over the past twenty years. The Andes, however, remain marginal though not completely absent. Dr. Thomson proposed a few reasons for this absence, among them geography, temporality, the failure of the revolutions, and the fact that revolutionary actors and their agendas do not fit the classic Age of Revolution paradigm. Yet Thomson's proposition, as demonstrated by the rest of the presentations, is that there was indeed a major revolutionary experience in the eighteenth-century Andes, one that the Age of Revolution historiography has failed to acknowledge.

Audience members were keen to discuss the historiographical constraints that the field of the age of Revolutions imposes on Latin America, particularly on the Andes, and agreed that our task is not to fit the Andean revolution into the existing historiographic frame, but to alter the frame so that it can encompass the Andean revolutionary experience.

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies

Chair: María de los Ángeles Picone
Secretary: Ximena Sevilla

The section met on Friday morning to discuss a set of pre-circulated questions concerning the concept of porosity as it appears in the panelists' own work, as well as its broader meaning for scholars of borderlands, border regions, and frontier zones. Ligia Arguilez (Brown University), Judy Bieber (University of New Mexico), and Oscar Aponte (Villanova University) reflected on the ways porous borders emerge differently in their respective research, while emphasizing the value of engaging the concept comparatively. The panelists also invited audience members to share their comments and questions. Ángeles Picone (Boston College) chaired and moderated the session, and Ximena Sevilla (University of Rhode Island) served as note-taker.

In response to the question of porosity, Dr. Bieber shared insights from her current scholarship on the construction of internal frontiers in the interior of Brazil. She emphasized how these frontiers were continually negotiated with Indigenous peoples who, since the colonial period, had long engaged as political actors with Portuguese colonial authorities and, later, with representatives of the nation-state. The region of Minas Gerais served as a key example of how territorial boundaries were shaped through ongoing negotiations between indigenous communities and Brazilian officials, a process that extended well into the twentieth century.

Dr. Arguilez approached porosity by decentering human actors and focusing instead on the history of a plant native to the desert of the US-Mexico borderlands. This perspective encouraged the audience to consider the existence of both 'hard' and 'soft' borders, and how these forms of demarcation have shaped human life in the desert environment. Dr. Aponte, for his part, situated his analysis in the twentieth century Amazon region, where local dynamics, largely indifferent to national affiliation, clashed with the efforts of Peruvian, Colombian, and Brazilian state representatives to impose fixed borders. These officials frequently relied on rivers as boundary markers, without accounting for their seasonal variability, including shifts in course, flooding, or periods of dryness. Dr. Bieber and Dr. Arguilez echoed this point by noting similar patterns in their own research, underscoring the tension between the nation-state's obsession with fixity and the ways environmental forces resist rigid territorial delineation. Dr. Bieber further observed that environmental features tend to enter political and administrative discussions only when they become useful to colonial or nation-state interests.

Borderlands/Frontiers Studies (continued)

In addressing how exchanges, ideas, and cross-border movements shape identity, Dr. Aponte reflected on the way nation-state borders in Amazonia have historically contested local identities. During the Rubber Boom, for example, displacement occurred mostly by force, as people migrated across regions and countries, often forming diasporic identities in the process. Despite the pressures of capitalist and imperial expansion, local communities frequently understood borders less as lines of separation than as zones of connection.

Dr. Arguilez offered a different perspective by centering her analysis on a desert shrub that grows on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. Rather than identifying strictly as Mexican or U.S. nationals, many inhabitants of this geography define themselves as *frontera* people, suggesting identities shaped by the environment regardless of what side of the border they live. In her work, the plant's smell functions as a conduit for history, memory, and emotion evoking maternal care and the rain in a dry place such as the desert. Dr. Bieber, in turn, highlighted how cultural and commercial exchanges between peripheral and interior regions of early seventeenth century colonial Brazil also reshaped identities. She noted that the *bandeirantes*' ability to navigate complex terrains depended heavily on their Indigenous backgrounds, complicating stereotypical portrayals on their relationships with Indigenous communities. From a European perspective, the *bandeirantes*' identity appeared fixed, whereas Indigenous perspectives revealed it to be porous. She concluded that the more extreme the environment, the more Europeans were compelled to 'lean into' the porosity of identity itself.

An audience member raised the role of Indigenous languages in shaping identities within porous borderlands, prompting the panelists to suggest different strategies for approaching the history of such cultural exchanges. Dr. Arguilez proposed tracing the names of plants as a way to follow linguistic and historical continuities, noting that medicinal plants in particular reveal the resilience of language over time. More broadly, the panelists reflected on the usefulness of thinking through borderlands, border regions, and frontiers as analytical frameworks for capturing porosity in their respective research. According to Dr. Bieber, attention to the fluidity and porosity of borders provides a valuable conceptual and analytical category. Dr. Aponte and Dr. Arguilez agreed that the strength of these frameworks lies in their capacity to sustain more nuanced and complex analyses. The audience further enriched the discussion by contributing their own examples and comments, underscoring the collaborative and evolving nature of the conversation.

Brazilian Studies

Chair: Jennifer Eaglin
Secretary: Courtney J. Campbell

Our Brazil Section panel this year was titled "Current Trends in Brazilian History—Place, People, and the Environment" and was chaired by CLAH Brazil Section Chair Jennifer Eaglin (Ohio State University). Much of the panel discussion focused on moving beyond an approach that views the environment and humans as opposed, engaged in a competing or conflictual dichotomy. Instead, our panellists shared ways that scholars have integrated the human within studies of environmental history and the environment within social histories. Our panellists discussed recent studies that examine how humans have renegotiated space, playing a role not only as actors of destruction but also protectors and promoters of identities intricately linked to the environment. The roundtable discussion looked at recent trends in historical research that show how historians are approaching place, people, and the environment in new and exciting ways. Eaglin, introduced the panel and asked the panellists present to comment on a series of questions, pulling the audience into the discussion throughout.

Katherine Cosby (California State University, Channel Islands) consistently offered ways in which scholars have successfully shifted focus to the environment and the people that interact with it by centering Black women in their studies. Their engagement with the topic revealed that a social-versus- environmental dichotomy flattens humanity in ways that societies clearly do not. If there are social hierarchies and inequalities, then it follows that "when there is a national disaster, not everyone is equally affected." Cosby offered examples of work on Black geographies and Black ecologies, particularly studies on Black women who fish in São Paulo riverways and Kevin Dawson's *Undercurrents of Power: Aquatic Culture in the African Diaspora*, focused on Africans and their relationship with water.

Brazilian Studies (continued)

Cosby also highlighted the work of the activist and academic Beatriz Nascimento on the organisational structure of the quilombo as an example of seeing the human and the environment as interlinked. Cosby asked: How did these people sustain themselves in difficult situations? What are the societal factors, organisational structure, and relationship with the environment that made this possible? To begin to understand these relations and structures, Cosby suggested Alex Ratt's work. Further, Cosby suggested, the more important question is how people make decisions about their lives based on their relationship with the environment. In this way – reminding us of one of Nascimento's key legacies – Cosby reminded us to pay attention to more subtle, less noisy, points. They reminded us that resistance is not just found within extraordinary acts of rebellion; it is found in everyday acts of daily survival.

Bryan McCann (Georgetown University) discussed work focused on how people cope with environmental disasters. He described his collaborative work with Andreza Arusca de Souza on a class action suit for survivors of the 2015 Mariana flooding. Their project focuses on the class action lawsuit against Halliburton in London that is generating not only legal precedents, but documents and oral testimonies. McCann notes that their research on this case unpacks how the lives of these victims and their environment are transformed by environmental disaster.

McCann also pointed the audience to Jens Andermann's book, *Entranced Earth: Art, Extractivism, and the End of Landscape* that pushes the reader to consider how humans and the environment work with, rather than against, each other. He also highlighted the work of Ailton Krenak who emerged as one of the most powerful thinkers on the environment in Brazil in the wake of the destruction of his home by environmental disaster. McCann also highlighted the work of the artist Adriana Varejão, whose work shows a similar mission of rethinking the human relation to landscape and extractive enterprise and the destruction of the environment. On the topic of electricity, McCann mentioned two works: an article by Victoria Saramago on the great acceleration of electroshock and hydropower in the wake of WWII and the film *Secret Agent* whose main character is an electrical engineer whose research is stolen. Finally, McCann indicated Jake Blanc's *Before the Flood: The Itaipu Dam and the Visibility of Rural Brazil*, Matt Johnson's *Hydropower in Authoritarian Brazil: An Environmental History of Low-Carbon Energy, 1960s-1990s*, and Gillian McGillivray's *Blazing Cane: Sugar Communities, Class, and State Formation in Cuba, 1868-1959*.

Brazilian Studies (continued)

João Gabriel Sodré (Georgetown University of Qatar) was unable to attend in person (due to unexpected circumstances), but sent along engaging comments in response to pre-circulated questions, read by Eaglin. His comments focused on Marabá, in the southern part of the Amazonian state of Pará, in Brazil, which served as a critical case study of the Amazonian experience. He showed how Marabá shifted from a specialized extractive hub to an agribusiness expansion in the Amazon. Marabá, once inhabited by maroon communities and indigenous peoples, became an epicenter of the Brazil nut industry. Lying at the confluence of the Tocantins and Itacaiúnas Rivers, it became known, nationally, for frequent flooding. Sodré's comments highlighted how immigration, agribusiness, and paternalistic community organization, coalesced with the interests of the civil-military dictatorship in Brazil, leading to the construction of the Trans Amazon Highway and bringing hundreds of new residents from various regions of Brazil, and, more significantly, a new economic priority: large-scale cattle ranching and farming. Sodré's comments highlight the need to include institutions and enterprises, alongside people, in the study of environmental histories.

Other topics that came up through a conversation with the audience included a discussion of environmental studies of urban environments, including a discussion of permaculture, Rio's sustainable favelas network, biogestores (organic composting domes that process human and other organic waste and turn it into energy), sustainable urban agriculture and African indigenous knowledge applied to urban settings.

In closing the panel, Eaglin pointed out the need to consider regional variations in these studies and discussions. She noted, for example, that a discussion of ethanol in Brazil, based on sugarcane production, is nested within the context of the history of the extraction of labour. This should lead us to consider how São Paulo became the center of the ethanol industry and how sugar became connected to industrialization, modernity, and the South. In this way, Eaglin reminds us to assess how continued methods of exploitation and extraction relate to the past by paying attention not just to the dominant infrastructure, but to understandings of the region.

In sum, the panel on place, people, and the environment highlighted the need to consider social hierarchies, race, gender, region, and everyday relationships with the environment.

Caribbean Studies

Chair: Joan Flores-Villalobos
Secretary: Alexa Rodríguez

The Caribbean Studies section convened at the Palmer House Hilton in Chicago, IL, on Saturday, January 10, 2026, at 8:30 am CST, hosting a session titled "The Intimacies of Extractivism: New Works on Resource Extraction, Energy and Disruption." The panel showcased new scholarship on extractivism, its structures, and its discontents in the Caribbean, with particular attention to questions of sovereignty and environmental impacts using Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as key sites of study. It was organized by our Section Chair, Joan Flores-Villalobos, and Chelsea Angela Schields served as a moderator and discussant. The session included presentations by Matthew P. Johnson, Jaden Morales, and JoAnna U. Poblete. It proved particularly timely and informative, given recent U.S. actions in Venezuela and the Caribbean concerning oil.

The first panelist, Matthew P. Johnson, presented his paper "The Caribbean Refining Boom, which provided an overview of his book-in-progress. His presentation framed the panel's discussion by examining the forces behind the refining boom of the 1950s-70s, when oil companies built large refineries and petrochemical processing plants in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For territorial governments and their constituents, these facilities promised new revenue in the form of jobs and taxes, yet they also took a serious toll on human and environmental health. Oil companies sited refineries in the territories because they anticipated favorable treatment from host governments. While generous tax breaks were the most immediate concern, lax environmental regulations quickly became another key factor as the rise of environmentalism threatened to increase operating costs.

Next, Jaden Morales presented a chapter from his dissertation, titled "Oil Aftershocks: Energy and Political Non-sovereignty." In his paper, Morales analyzed militant environmental and labor movements in Puerto Rico that fought for energy and political sovereignty in the years surrounding the 1973 oil shocks. His presentation demonstrated how the energy crisis intensified growing disillusionment with both the economic promises of industrialization and the political promises of autonomy under commonwealth status, as well as the interconnectedness between finances and the environment, expansion, and the debt crisis resulting from dependence on fossil fuels. Because Puerto Rico lacked the infrastructure for oil extraction, the oil industry issued loans to fund energy expansion and, in doing so, further bankrupted the country. Additionally, Morales revealed how the Criollo elite used energy governance to safeguard their racial-class dominance and keep the archipelago in a non-sovereign condition.

Caribbean Studies (continued)

Finally, JoAnna U. Poblete presented her paper, "Love and Care: Disruptive Community Alternatives to Extractivism on St. Croix." By linking Danish colonial sugar extraction to U.S. neo-colonial oil extraction, Poblete traced a long legacy of resource exploitation on the island. Emphasizing socio-environmental rights and expansive kinship relations, she proposes alternative, disruptive approaches to extractivism. Her work underscores the crucial role of predominantly women leaders in resisting the harmful impacts of the petroleum facility on this 84-square-mile Caribbean island, through efforts such as hosting town halls, filing lawsuits, and collecting data.

As discussant, Chelsea Angela Schields drew out common themes that emerged across the panels, focusing on how the ambiguous legal status of sites like St. Croix and Puerto Rico reveals the contradictory workings of non-sovereignty. The panelists showed that non-sovereignty can both facilitate U.S. access to oil and bolster capitalism, while also fostering protest traditions and creative forms of resistance. Schields further suggested that historians should do more to consider how the environment centers in anti-colonial imaginaries, adopt a longue durée approach to energy by considering how Spanish colonialism relied on Indigenous people's labor as a form of energy, and explore whether historical subjects offered alternative visions of energy. Questions from the audience, directed to all the panelists, addressed the broader global context beyond the United States and the Caribbean that shapes these histories, the multiple fictions of U.S. independence and their influence on the industry, and the role of weather in the Caribbean, particularly hurricanes, in these narratives.

Central American Studies

Chair: Stephanie M. Huezo
Secretary: Melanie Y. White

The Central American Studies Section held its annual meeting on Friday, January 9, 2026, from 3:30-5:00pm, in Chicago, as part of the annual meeting of the Conference on Latin American History and the American Historical Association.

Stephanie M. Huezo, President, announced Sarah Foss as the section's incoming secretary and Melanie Y. White as incoming president.

Huezo then introduced the panel, *Black and Indigenous Resistance Histories of Central America*, and panelists Edward Anthony Polanco (Virginia Tech), Cristian Padilla Romero (Mercer University), and Daisy E. Guzman Nunez (University of Massachusetts Amherst).

Edward Anthony Polanco's presentation, "Nahua Maize till the End of Days," focused on the historical, cultural, and regional significance of maize in eighteenth-century Cuscatlán (the western and central territory of modern-day El Salvador). He opened with the story of a metate purchased in Santa Ana in the 1880s by his great-great-grandmother, Luisa, which has been used across generations to prepare maize-based foods and remains functional today. Using the metate as a point of departure, he examined Nahua relationships to maize, foodways, and land amid centuries of Spanish settler colonialism. He also examined popular cultural representations, including the Salvadoran television program *El Cipitillo*, to demonstrate how Indigenous memory and knowledge, particularly around subsistence, circulated in both rural communities and diasporic contexts. Polanco then situated maize within a broader Mesoamerican framework as a foundational subsistence crop. Drawing on the eighteenth-century "visita" of the diocese of Guatemala conducted by Archbishop Pedro Cortés y Larraz, a three-stage journey documented through a detailed written report, alongside comparative materials such as the *Florentine Codex*, Polanco analyzed Spanish efforts to classify Indigenous peoples through language, diet, and labor, particularly distinctions between "civilized" maize-eaters and "barbarous" non-maize-eating groups. He emphasized Nahua maize cultivation in milpas as both an economic practice and a strategy of cultural persistence that sustained ancestral foodways and reinforced Indigenous identity in the face of colonial violence.

Central American Studies (continued)

Cristian Padilla Romero presented "Garífuna and Afro-Caribbean Garveyism in Caribbean Honduras, 1920–32," arguing that Garveyism in Honduras was not a simple ideological export from the British Caribbean but a locally rooted Black political movement shaped through interaction, tension, and solidarity among Afro-Caribbean migrants and Garifuna communities. Using reports from the UNIA newspaper *Negro World*, Padilla Romero traced the emergence of UNIA chapters along the Honduran north coast, particularly in Tela, San Juan, and Puerto Cortés. He highlighted the role of Erasmus Thorp, a Jamaican-born pharmacist employed by the Tela Railroad Company, whose leadership helped make Honduras home to at least nine UNIA chapters. He also emphasized the multilingual and gendered dimensions of Garveyite organizing, noting that women served as nurses, teachers, organizers, and ideologues. Events such as the 1922 UNIA celebration in Puerto Cortés, where a woman speaker called for unity across national and linguistic divides, revealed a vision of Blackness that was simultaneously diasporic and locally grounded. The paper concluded by showing how Garveyism challenges mestizo nationalist narratives and positions Honduras within a hemispheric Black political geography.

Daisy E. Guzman Nunez presented "Extracting Blackness: Garinagu Fight for Sovereignty in Labuga, Guatemala," which examined contemporary Garifuna struggles against cultural extraction, dispossession, and racialized national narratives on Guatemala's Caribbean coast. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and community meetings in Livingston and Puerto Barrios, Guzman Nunez analyzed how Garifuna activists are reframing demands from reparations to restitution, emphasizing land rights, infrastructure, cultural sovereignty, and recognition. She traced Garifuna settlement in the region during the early nineteenth century and explored tensions between Garinagu and Afro-Caribbean (Guioü) communities amid U.S. corporate expansion, particularly under United Fruit Company dominance. Guzman Nunez showed how spatial control, labor regimes, and linguistic marginalization structured racial hierarchies within the mestizo nation-state, while Garveyism offered a framework for Afro-Indigenous sovereignty. She argued that collapsing Garifuna and Afro-Caribbean histories under the category "Afro-Guatemalan" obscures distinct experiences of violence, displacement, and resistance. Centering the Caribbean coast as a Black geography, she concluded, reshapes understandings of Central American migration, race, and belonging.

Central American Studies (continued)

The question-and-answer period generated a wide-ranging discussion on methodology, mapping, and sovereignty. Polanco discussed the challenges of locating Indigenous epistemologies within colonial cartographic archives, noting the use of Indigenous artists trained in European techniques through “relaciones geográficas.” Padilla Romero highlighted the value of digital story maps for visualizing Black mobility and connection, while Guzman Nunez emphasized the limits of maps that reduce communities to points rather than expansive geographic and lived spaces. Questions about mestizaje and food sovereignty prompted reflections on demographic erasure, nationalist appropriations of Black culture, and changing diets amid the decline of subsistence agriculture. The session concluded with a discussion of how Black and Indigenous histories challenge imperial knowledge production and offer alternative frameworks for understanding Central America’s past and present.

Colonial Studies

Chair: Ángela Pérez-Villa
Secretary: Joseph M. H. Clark

The Colonial Studies Section met bright and early at 8:30 a.m. on Friday, January 9 for a roundtable entitled "How We Adapt: Colonial Latin American History for the Climate Crisis." The session brought together six scholars, representing a wide range of geographic and thematic fields, to discuss how their work on the colonial period has changed as a result of the current challenges of global warming, ecological collapse, energy transition, and related political and social transformations. The roundtable discussion asked whether and how the urgency of climate change has begun to shape the field of Colonial Latin American history, both in terms of research and teaching priorities and in terms of practical barriers to research (for example, archival and funding access). The panelists—Pablo F. Gómez (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Ryan A. Kashanipour (University of Arizona), Heidi Scott (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Diana Heredia (University of Texas, Austin), Vikram Tamboli (Smithsonian Museum of Natural History and the Library of Congress), and Manoel Rendeiro Neto (Yale University)—brought to these questions their expertise in the histories of science and medicine, botany, mining, and Indigenous and African knowledge: from Mexico to the Caribbean, the Andes to the Amazon.

The roundtable was premised largely on two questions: How can colonial Latin American history help us understand the present moment? And, conversely, how does a focus on climate, ecology, healing, disease, and disaster revise and enrich our understanding of the social and cultural world of the colonial period?

A recurring theme of the discussion and a throughline connecting the panelists was that none came to study of Colonial Latin American history with the thought of being an environmental historian. In most cases, none were trained in environmental history either. Instead, for most, their work began with an interest in the histories of empire, race and ethnicity, and resistance. And while some panelists noted that these histories continue to shape and motivate scholarship above all else, the archive of the colonial period often makes it impossible to ignore the central role of environmental change, control, and destruction in the narratives of conquest, colonization, and extraction.

Colonial Studies (continued)

One of the many resonant comments that came up in the session was Pablo Gómez's observation that, for the people whose lives we study in the colonial era, the concept of "apocalyptic" environmental change is nothing new. Rather, historians of the colonial period know well how the violent legacies of extraction, enclosure, and monoculture dramatically reshaped and destroyed not only Latin American environments, but Indigenous, African, and Creole communities and lifeways. The narrative of how environmental destruction played out in the colonial period—and, in some cases, the narratives of resistance and resilience—therefore offer us parables for communities today, in Latin America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere around the world, that are again confronting climate breakdown and ecological destruction driven by the predacious consumption of resources of a small few.

After addressing these overarching questions the panel yielded to a lively audience discussion, which ranged from the challenge of balancing our present concerns with a respect for the past, to the practical challenges presented by climate change in the way we structure and fund our research, devise curricula, and the ways global warming, energy transition, and related political concerns have re-shaped and the priorities of our institutions. The discussion was generative and at times palpably anxious. The challenges we discussed for the field—which, in some sense, could be termed existential—are not the kind of puzzles we, as humanists who study things that happened several centuries ago, are accustomed to confronting. Unlike other areas of debate in our field, it seemed that many of our colleagues both have strong feelings and deep concerns, but uncertainty about the path ahead. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the session served not as a way of resolving these issues, but as a starting point for thinking about them and discussing them more openly within the field of Colonial Latin American History.

Gran Colombia Studies

Chair: Yesenia Barragán
Secretary: Santiago Muñoz Arbeláez

The Gran Colombia Studies Section gathered to consider new ways of thinking of Northern South America in the Early Modern World. The invitation was to reflect on how we can draw connections between the histories of the northern Andes, the Caribbean, the Orinoco, and the Amazon in the early modern period and what can they teach us both about this region and its place in global history. The panel aimed to think about new geographical frames that allowed us to approach the study of the histories of Venezuela, Panamá, Ecuador, and Colombia beyond nation-centered historiographies and as part of the early modern world. We aimed to bring together people whose research redefined traditional geographic regions and cut across regions and national historiographies.

We heard from three advanced graduate students carrying out cutting-edge research in this area: Pilar Ramírez Restrepo from the University of California, Santa Barbara and Rafael Nieto Bello and Juan Sebastián Macías Díaz from the University of Texas at Austin. Comment was provided by Juan Cobo Betancourt, associate professor of history at the University of California Santa Barbara. The panel was chaired by Santiago Muñoz Arbeláez, assistant professor of history at UT Austin. Unfortunately, the section President Yesenia Barragán could not join us due to extenuating circumstances. As next president and elected secretary, Santiago Muñoz and Laura Correa opened the session with a few words on the topic of the panel and recognizing the critical geopolitical situation, only a week after the US army imprisoned Venezuelan president Nicolás Maduro in Venezuelan soil, and reinforcing the section's commitment to opening spaces for reflection and dialogue.

Gran Colombia Studies (continued)

The first speaker was Juan Sebastián Macías Díaz, who centered on the Comunero Rebellion of 1781 and how it occupied a singular place of the northern Andes in the Age of Revolutions. While the Comunero Rebellion had tended to be viewed as a conservative reaction to the Bourbon Reforms that aimed to restore a pax hispanica, Macías Díaz argues that focusing on Indigenous actors reveals a creative, forward-looking political project. Macías Díaz reconstructed with detail from the archives two of these Indigenous projects that fell within the umbrella of the Comunero Rebellion: the project of tax collector Ambrosio Pisco, who attempted to weave a pan-Indigenous movement using imperial law and historical memory, and the case of the Eastern Plains where Indigenous peoples overturned colonial hierarchies in the name of Túpac Amaru, who they believed was the king of the Indies even after his death. Cases like this, Macías concluded, showed the broad geographical and political imagination that marked the participation of the Indigenous peoples of the Northern Andes in the Age of Revolution.

Rafael Nieto Bello mined a vast corpus of sources, including maps, chronicles, and *cartas anuas*, to closely follow the use of Tierra Firme as a distinct geographic category from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. Nieto Bello argued that *Tierra Firme* expands our understanding of the Caribbean, which has tended to be defined by insular spaces and plantation economies, as the term *Tierra Firme* comprised the South American coastland and offered a broader compass for rethinking the early Caribbean as a spiritually contested world, of continuous and irreducible mobility. Furthermore, he suggested that this region played a strategic, if often neglected, role in the shaping of how "the human" emerged as an object of knowledge in the early modern world—a process that was intimately connected to racialization and spirituality.

Pilar Ramírez Restrepo focused on the production of linguistic knowledge on the Jesuit missions of the Orinoco River basin from the mid-seventeenth to the late-eighteenth centuries, in a site of tremendous linguistic and ethnic diversity that some priests described as a "great multitude of barbarians." This is a site that has received little scholarly attention and the author is able to highlight its significance piecing together a wide range of records. Ramírez Restrepo argued that Jesuits explained the region drawing on the biblical trope of the Tower of Babel and saw linguistic diversity as a limitation for evangelization. Over time, however, linguistic knowledge led Jesuits to develop frameworks to systematize linguistic observations, define linguistic families, and also conceptualize the environment of the Orinoco basin, solving practical challenges like where to set a fortress or define a border, and eventually developing a singular geographic denominator for the Orinoco peoples.

Gran Colombia Studies (continued)

Juan Cobo offered detailed comments, highlighting each paper's contributions and pinpointing to a commonality: that the three papers took what colonial authors and even modern historians often depicted as limitations that rendered the histories of northern South America as unimportant, such as rugged and aqueous terrains or linguistic and ethnic diversity, and inverted them to show why it's a generative site for innovation in their diverse realms—from the production of linguistic and human knowledge to the understanding of political action. He further invited the panelists to reflect on methods, sources, and the historiographic implications of shifting the prism by seeing these regions not as marginal but as constitutive.

In sum, the panel offered new ways of thinking about geography, region-making, and the place of northern South America in the early modern world, showing the benefits of thinking historically of the development of geographic categories in the South American north, specifically in categories of difference and race, linguistics, rebellion, and the agency of Indigenous and African peoples.

Mexican Studies

Chair: Jorge Ramirez-Lopez
Secretary: Carolina Ortega

The Mexican Studies section convened at the Palmer House on Thursday, January 8 at 3:30pm CST, on the first day of the conference. Although it was only the first day of the conference, the roundtable was well attended with nearly twenty people in the audience. Due to a familial conflict, Alexander Aviña (Arizona State University) was not able to attend. Furthermore, the chair of the Mexican Studies section, Jorge Ramirez-Lopez, was also unable to attend but he shared pre-prepared comments to the questions that were pre-circulated to the roundtable participants. The roundtable focused on the recent scholarship that understands Mexican history through a transnational lens. From situating Indigenous struggles through a global Indigenous approach, migration to the United States, or between the Global South, these new directions have reinforced, questioned, or created alternatives to historiography in relationship to the Mexican state. The roundtable brought together scholars with different approaches to transnational Mexican history seeking to create dialogues about what new methods, interventions, and frameworks have arisen from the transnational turn, the challenges that come from it, and what might be lost or gained.

The conversation started with one of the pre-circulated questions: Tell us about your scholarship and its translational lens within Mexican history. What led you to this research? What challenges did you face? Please feel free to talk about methods, frameworks, concepts, and interventions that have arisen from your work.

Mexican Studies (continued)

Fredy González shared that he had always been interested in Mexican history and immigration, but not in the traditional way that scholars usually do—Mexicans immigrating overseas. Instead, González was interested in the history of immigration *to* Mexico. The field of Chinese immigration history to Mexico is relatively young, but it has blossomed in the recent years. Most scholars were working with sources based in Mexican archives, and in order to expand our understanding of Chinese immigration, González learned Chinese and went to Beijing and Taiwan. González shared Him Mark Lai, a Chinese American historian, argued that any source written in a different language on the Chinese population (such as Spanish) would generally contain Orientalist perspectives and would not reflect the lived experiences of Chinese folks. This pushed González to learn the languages that migrants spoke and being willing to trace fragments from multiple states and multiple sites, and being able to place them in conversation with one another. González therefore argued that in order to get the full lived experience of Chinese migrants, it was necessary to learn different languages and move beyond privileging the Mexican archives.

Similar to González, Jorge Lopez-Ramirez and Carolina Ortega study immigration history but Lopez-Ramirez and Ortega trace Mexican migrants from Oaxaca and Guanajuato, respectively, to the United States throughout the twentieth century. Lopez-Ramirez and Ortega are trained as modern U.S. historians, but with a focus on Latin American and Latinx histories. Lopez-Ramirez began his research to understand the context of why people like his father, an Indigenous Triqui man from Oaxaca in southern Mexico, left his community of origin at a young age and then years later crossed the US/Mexico border, to join the large exodus of Indigenous people from the southern part of the country. In the United States, this migration was experienced differently from previous ethnic Mexican communities, as Indigenous people's first language is not Spanish, nor do their practices, relations, and ways to relate to one another resembled the larger *mestizo* society of Mexico. Lopez-Ramirez found that to analyze this new history he needed to travel to Mexico to investigate the root causes of migration and the ongoing intimate relations Indigenous people maintained with their communities of origin. Among the biggest challenges were the erasure of Indigenous people in twentieth century Mexican scholarship, informed by the Mexican state project of *mestizaje*. In his travels, he learned that Indigenous movements for lands, their fights against local PRI government, and the class-based struggles they joined were deepened by their relations to maintain their *pueblos*. Like other Oaxacan Indigenous scholars, the pueblo became a central approach to his work to tell an Indigenous history that linked Mexican and US history together.

Mexican Studies (continued)

Carolina Ortega was also influenced by her father's migration history as an agricultural worker in the United States in the late twentieth century. Furthermore, Ortega wanted to understand the how her family, along with a significant number of *guanajuatense* and central-west Mexicans migrated to, and settled in, "unexpected" places, such as Green Bay, Wisconsin. Like Lopez-Ramirez, Ortega realized that in order to understand the *guanajuatense* communities that took shape in the United States throughout the twentieth century, it was necessary to conduct archival research in Mexico. The majority of her sources are from the Guanajuato state archive, as well as the *Secretaria de Relaciones* archive in Mexico City. While in the *guanajuatense* archives, Ortega further developed her transnational project to look at various sites in the United States throughout the twentieth century where *guanajuatense* and Mexican migrants traveled. These U.S. sites include New York City, Miami, Arizona, and Green Bay, Wisconsin. One of the main challenges to this multi-sided and multi-sited research entails triangulating all of these histories across a century. But Guanajuato serves as the connecting tissue to better understand Mexican migration and Latinx histories.

Gabriela Soto Laveaga echoed González's focus on language acquisition. Soto Laveaga discussed her interests in movement, how ideas travel, what travels with the ideas and what gets lost in translation when ideas move to a different space, either transnationally or even from region to region. More specifically, Soto Laveaga studies the ideas of science and technology. Her current research focuses on the Green Revolution, but not from the point of view of a development aid project. Instead, she's focusing on the conversation between Mexico and India and what happens when we talk about two countries that are in the global South and both are perceived as being technologically underfunded, but also that they *import* (as opposed to exporting) any type of technological or scientific knowledge. This led her to spending a lot of time in Yaqui Valley in Sonora and in Punjab, India. Her monograph *The World in the Wheatfield* (UC Press, 2026) examines Mexico-India agrotechnological exchange. But due to the pandemic, her project had to slightly shift due to the inability to travel. Despite this, Soto Laveaga found great value in the oral histories she conducted in Delhi, many resulting from her knocking on doors. Through her transnational approach, Soto Laveaga was able to locate pages and pages on Mexican farming collectives from Veracruz in Delhi, India!

Mexican Studies (continued)

Christy Thornton stated that she came to Mexican history by accident. Her initial research interests revolved around development and developmental institutions, such as the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Bank, the IMF, and the International Development in general. When looking into these institutions, Thornton kept finding Mexico and Mexicans popping up in these histories in unexplained ways. For example, she found that Eduardo Suárez, Mexico's finance minister, was appointed as chair of one of the three working groups called commissions that came out of the Bretton Woods conference. Suárez served as chair to Commission III which focused on other means of international financial cooperation. Thornton wondered why would the Mexican finance minister sit at the head of this table when they were creating the postwar financial infrastructure? This led her to her first preliminary research trip to Mexico, which eventually led to her to follow Mexican actors that she kept finding in places she didn't expect to. One of the main challenges Thornton encountered, which she noted that we might all face, is breaking through conventional systems outside the field of Mexican history. She noted that her book, *Revolution in Development*, was well received by functionaries in the Mexican state, and historians of Mexico were also a receptive audience. Yet she noted that people in other disciplines, such as sociology and political science and even history, were not invested in the focus on the Mexican perspective in the study of international organizations. Therefore, for her and many others, one of the biggest challenges to the work that we do is making this kind of transnational Mexican history matter to people who don't inherently care about Mexico.

The above responses to a singular question led to a robust discussion that went beyond the questions that were pre-circulated. Further topics of conversation included the creation of archives, access to archives, following the movement of people and ideas across time and space and how do we as historians approach this methodologically. The Q&A portion was a lively conversation where the panelists answered various questions, ranging from "transnational history on a budget" for graduate students, to blind spots that we might have in our transnational approach, to the purpose of Mexican history in the world. We look forward to another great panel next year in New Orleans!

Southern Cone Studies

Chair: Alison J. Bruey
Secretary: Andra B. Chastain

On Friday, January 9, 2026, the Southern Cone Studies Section convened a discussion on "Community-Engaged Research and Southern Cone Studies," with Alison J. Bruey (University of North Florida) and Andra B. Chastain (Washington State University Vancouver) co-chairing the event. The panel, which brought together scholars experienced in digital humanities, public humanities, and oral history, aimed to stimulate a wide-ranging conversation on what it means to translate our research for different audiences and communities. The presenters included Nicole Larrondo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, who presented via Zoom), Clayton McCarl (University of North Florida), Edward L. Murphy (Michigan State University), and Yovanna Pineda (University of Central Florida).

Andra B. Chastain began by framing the panel in terms of the changing context in which we work. Since the chilling executive orders from the federal government in spring 2025, universities have treated "equity" and "diversity" as taboo terms, and "community" has become a stand-in for broader social justice work. At the same time, with the ongoing attacks on the humanities, scholars have had to redouble their efforts to make their research impact visible – to funders and institutions, but also to students and local communities. Chastain invited panelists to reflect upon a community-engaged project they had done and the challenges and opportunities they encountered.

Nicole Larrondo discussed her research on Villa Olímpica, a mid-century housing project in Santiago, Chile, exploring the ways that her positionality as an "insider" is both a resource and an ethical challenge. It has afforded her a rich photographic archive that illustrates how residents transformed the site from a "wasteland" without urban services to a home, neighborhood, and place of meaning. She emphasized that situated, embodied, affective knowledge is legitimate knowledge. At the same time, she explained how she avoids instrumentalizing relationships by creating a living archive, both physical and digital, thus highlighting how digital humanities can protect community memory. She concluded by noting that the work of community engagement does not come after the scholarship, but is part of the research process itself.

Southern Cone Studies (continued)

Clayton McCarl explored the theory and practice of creating digital editions of primary sources from early Latin America, as well as the inclusion of students in this work. He provided a fascinating glimpse of the interdisciplinary collective, ADRELA (Alliance for Digital Research on Early Latin America), which supports digital research on colonial and nineteenth-century Latin America. In his Spanish classes at the University of North Florida, students work with him to markup primary sources using XML (a markup language) and TEI (the Text-Encoding Initiative) standards, with the aim of digitally publishing these sources. He emphasized the value of students working directly with Spanish-language sources, especially at a time when Latine presence is under attack in the United States.

Edward L. Murphy returned the conversation to Santiago, where he has been part of a team to tell the history of Villa San Luis, a housing project in the wealthy district of Las Condes. Originally planned for middle- and upper-income residents in the 1960s, the Villa San Luis became home to low-income residents during the government of Salvador Allende. After the 1973 coup, most of these residents were evicted, sent to the periphery, and replaced by military families. As the surrounding area gentrified, residents protested a plan to raze the complex in 2017, and it was declared a site of historical memory. Murphy explained that, since at least the early 2000s, there has been an expectation to give back to the community when researching Santiago's urban history.

Yovanna Pineda offered a lively discussion of a project called "Pintó la Isla," a community beautification and empowerment project in Isla Maciel, a former meatpacking district in greater Buenos Aires. As an outsider, she notes that her role is to "listen, listen, listen." This community has faced deindustrialization, poverty, and crime, but since the 2010s, residents have highlighted positive stories of the community. These are expressed through colorful murals painted by local residents under the guidance of an art teacher. Pineda discussed how she navigates the tensions that can arise, such as differences between academic conventions for scholarly publishing and community expectations. She noted that applying for external grants to benefit the community is an excellent way for scholars to give back.

During the discussion with the audience, the question came up of what to do when a community is resistant to engaging with a researcher. The panelists suggested that this is a perfect moment to reflect on why this might be and, above all, to listen more and tone down one's "academic ego," as Pineda aptly put it. As Murphy noted, community-engaged research requires "time, time, time," and runs counter to the pressures to publish faster. Pineda also suggested that writing op-eds and other public-facing pieces are a great alternative channel to share research before a monograph is complete. Lastly, all panelists agreed that strong relationships are key, and these must be nurtured for mutual benefit.

Teaching and Teaching Materials

Chair: Rebekah Pite
Secretary: Hannah Greenwald

This year's Teaching and Teaching Materials panel was entitled "Teaching Histories of Hope and Resiliency in Latin American History." The panel's theme was developed by Rebekah Pite, the Chair of the Section. In comments delivered in absentia, Pite acknowledged that it may seem like a strange moment to discuss hope and resiliency, given the present-day context of authoritarianism, environmental degradation, and economic inequality. However, these ongoing structural challenges are precisely why historians need to be attentive to the topics of hope and resistance. While historians should not stop teaching about structural oppression and suffering, they must also find ways to incorporate stories of joy, survival, connection, and pleasure, in order to convey a fuller picture of Latin America's past and present.

As the secretary of the Teaching and Teaching Materials Section, I presided over the session. The panel consisted of four presentations, followed by an audience Q&A.

The first presenter was Thaís R. S. de Sant'Ana, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Houston, Clear Lake. In her presentation, Sant'Ana encouraged educators to redefine "resilience," thinking of it not as an outcome but instead as a daily practice that allows marginalized communities to endure despite structural oppression. Sant'Ana offered suggestions for conveying this message to students, such as incorporating music and humor into the syllabus or inviting students to reflect on times when they have shown resiliency in their own lives. In line with Pite's comments, Sant'Ana emphasized that teaching histories of resilience does not mean erasing histories of oppression. On the contrary, helping students understand resilience can also strengthen their understanding of oppressive structures. She concluded by sharing the song "Negro Drama" by the Brazilian rap group Racionais MCs, which has worked well in her classes.

Teaching and Teaching Materials (continued)

The second presenter was María de los Ángeles Aguilar, Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Chicago. Aguilar focused her presentation on creative methods for infusing her students' learning with joy, particularly when teaching about difficult topics such as state violence. Aguilar noted that she has moved away from assigning standard historical texts in her classroom, instead assigning other types of materials that can present fresh viewpoints on difficult topics. Aguilar also shared the results of a creative research project, in which students had the freedom to convey historical knowledge in a format of their choosing. Students explored methods such as art, poetry, zines, museum exhibitions, and elementary school lesson plans. According to Aguilar, these creative projects gave students an alternative way to express their learning, which they could connect more readily to their own personal interests and political commitments. Equally important, the projects taught students how to carry their knowledge beyond the classroom and share it with their families and communities.

The third presenter was Elena Jackson Albarrán, Professor of History at Miami University. Albarrán emphasized the importance of teaching historical empathy. Albarrán, who teaches a course on the history of revolutions in Latin America, commented that students often hear about Latin America out of context, as though the region's revolutionary movements have erupted spontaneously. Albarrán attempts to counteract this surface-level vision of Latin America by helping her students create a richer framework for understanding why and how revolutionary movements begin. On the first day of class, Albarrán asks students to reflect in small groups on what it would take for them to join an armed revolution. The question compels her students to think deeply about the structural and individual forces that drive involvement in revolutionary movements. Albarrán also shared information about her upcoming class, "Crafting the Historical Narrative," which will use crafting as both method and source material for understanding the past.

Teaching and Teaching Materials (continued)

The fourth and final presenter was Jaclyn Sumner, Associate Professor of History at Presbyterian College. Sumner reflected on the challenges of teaching Latin American history as part of a world history survey course, especially when students have limited background knowledge on the region. Sumner has devised several strategies to tackle this challenge and to help her students connect with Latin America's past. For example, she draws comparisons between Latin America and other world regions that students are more familiar with, sparks students' wonder by teaching about the human-environment relationship in Latin America, and brings Latin America into typically U.S.-centered lessons on slavery, colonization, and revolution. Sumner also noted the powerful impacts of bringing students to Latin America on educational trips, when possible, so that students can have firsthand experiences in the region. All of these strategies emphasize student discovery about unfamiliar places and times, which can be a source of excitement, wonder, and joy for students and professors alike.

Following the four presentations, the audience engaged in a lively Q&A session. One audience member asked the panelists to share particular topics that they use to bring resilience and resistance into their syllabi. In response, panelists mentioned topics as diverse as music, liberation theology, genocide trials, and the community of Palmares. Since the audience included several secondary school educators and teachers-in-training, the panelists also shared insights on how to bring these topics into the high school history curriculum, whether or not students have access to specific courses on Latin American history.

As the Secretary of the Teaching and Teaching Materials Section, I felt that this was an important and timely conversation to have. At a moment when Latin America is particularly present in U.S. politics and news, we as educators must ask ourselves what we want our students to know about Latin America when they leave our classrooms, and how we want them to express that knowledge within their communities. We must teach our students to engage with this vast and diverse region with empathy and thoughtfulness, so that they can confront oversimplifications, stereotypes, and caricatures. I am grateful for the panelists' and audience members' insights, and I look forward to incorporating many of their strategies into my own courses. Other presenters and attendees likewise expressed that they plan to implement approaches mentioned during the panel.

James Alexander Robertson Prize

Committee: Anne Rubenstein (chair), Marc Becker, Margaret Power

Winner: Julia Madajczak, "Nahua Fasting in a Series of Don'ts: An Interpretation of the Precontact Nezahualiztli Practice," *Hispanic American Historical Review* 104, no. 3 (2024): 371-401.

Beautifully written and grounded in meticulous philological and ethnohistorical research, Julia Madajczak's "Nahua Fasting in a Series of Don'ts: An Interpretation of the Precontact Nezahualiztli Practice" offers a new understanding of Nahua abstention practices, with important implications for how historians understand colonial Spanish Catholic interactions with Nahua people. Through a careful reconstruction of the concept of nezahualiztli, she demonstrates that what friars glossed as "fasting" or "penance" was in fact a complex form of abstinence that helped Nahua communities enter liminal states, assimilate with deities, and participate in cycles of exchange with the sacred. Insightful, methodologically innovative and rigorously argued, the article shows how Nahua categories diverged profoundly from Christian notions of sin, penance, or mortification, and in doing so opens windows onto a worldview in which abstentions created bridges between humans, gods, and the dead. Madajczak's essay is engaging, original, and transformative. It speaks to a broad audience of historians with different regional, chronological and methodological interests with exceptional clarity. It is a model of how close attention to Indigenous languages and concepts can reshape our understanding of ritual, cosmology, and the lived experience of precontact Mesoamerican peoples.

James Alexander Robertson Prize (continued)

Honorable Mention: Damian Clavel and Susanna B. Hecht, "Colonial Exiles: The Tambora Volcanic Explosion, Environmental History, and Swiss Immigration to Nova Friburgo, Brazil, 1815-1821," *Hispanic American Historical Review* 104, no. 4 (2024): 551-586.

Damian Clavel and Susanna B. Hecht's essay "Colonial Exiles: The Tambora Volcanic Explosion, Environmental History, and Swiss Immigration to Nova Friburgo, Brazil, 1815-1821" juxtaposes environmental and immigration history in a thoughtful and beautifully written essay. It shows the global impact of a significant Asian environmental event, the Tambora volcanic explosion, which decimated crops and set whole populations into motion on the other side of the globe. The article first connects this environmental catastrophe to its impact in Switzerland, and then connects conditions in Switzerland to an ultimately unsuccessful Swiss colonization scheme in Brazil which the authors argue helped shape subsequent European migrations to the Americas despite its failure. This article demonstrates the power of transnational approaches to Latin American history while telling a fascinating story.

Antonine Tibesar Prize

Committee: Corinna Zeltsman (chair), Mark Rice, Brooke Larson

Winner: Ana Vergara Sierra, "The Escribano of Babel: Power, Exile, and Enslavement in the Venezuelan Llanos during the War of Independence (1806-1833)," *The Americas* 81, no. 3 (July 2024): 435-462.

This fascinating article probes the notarial records, politics, and peregrinations of the last royal scribe, Rafael Almarza, who served the town of Mérida in the Captaincy of Venezuela, until the outbreak of the Independence wars in the 1810s. More than biography, this essay uncovers the everyday insurgent work of this renegade notary, a man who used his legal and lettered authority to produce letters of manumission for enslaved peoples, both men and women caught in the maelstrom of flight, exile, guerrilla warfare, and migration at the margins of the Spanish empire. With a keen ethnographic eye, the author reads Almarza's "freedom documents" for insight into the "otherwise invisible experiences" of bondage, war, and exile, which characterized what Vergara Sierra calls "the itinerant republic" of the Llanos during a tumultuous decade or so.

The Committee commends the author both for her close textual examination of the archive's manumission papers, and also for her wider reflections on the role that the local notary played in the making and unmaking of the "lettered city," in this case on the northern edges of the Spanish colonial empire.

Antonine Tibesar Prize (continued)

Honorable Mention: Travis Knoll, "'In the Name of the God of All Names: Yahweh, Obatalá, Olorum': The 1981 Quilombos Mass as an Ecumenical Pilgrimage in Brazil," *The Americas* 81, no. 1 (January 2024): 123–158.

Knoll's article offers a thought-provoking analysis of Brazil's 1981 Quilombos Mass, an ecumenical event staged in Recife around the anniversary of the Palmares Quilombo leader Zumbi's death, which represented the collaborative efforts of a group of liberation theologists, musicians, and Black activists to "write Black people into Brazilian national history and demand that the country right the wrongs of past and contemporary racial oppression." The article skillfully reconstructs the multilayered contexts that shaped the mass's creation; weaves together the histories, influences and objectives of the artistic, spiritual, and intellectual creators of the mass; and analyzes the performance itself as a form of pilgrimage with multilayered meanings.

The committee commends the author for his rich reconstruction of this understudied event in Brazil's recent history and for his exuberant style, which captures the reader's attention.

Paul Vanderwood Prize

Committee: Ileana Rodríguez-Silva (chair), Gabriela Soto Laveaga, Daniel Rood

Winner: Rachel Kaufman, "A Mosaic of Exchange: History, Memory, and Representation of Women in the Borderlands Captivity Archive," *Colonial Latin American Review* 33, no. 3 (2024): 347-376.

How can we account for the experiences of violence, pain, and grief endured by female captives in the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century US-Mexico Borderlands? These women's stories leave only faint traces in a colonial archive dominated by Hispano, Anglo, Comanche, and Apache male warriors, traders, and settlers competing for power amid the broader Spanish, Mexican, and U.S. imperial projects. To address this absence, Kaufman employs a rich interdisciplinary methodology. Her essay centers on a close analysis of the play Los Comanches and the processes of remembrance, storytelling, and translation that have shaped its reenactments since its creation around the 1780s. She reads the play together with other literary texts, oral histories, and a broad array of historical sources to recover the complex social and affective lives of these women. For example, Kaufman examines the dehumanization and commodification of female captives alongside the exploitation of accompanying horses—likewise captured, exchanged, and instrumental in systems of social reproduction. By placing gender and animal histories in dialogue, Kaufman offers an innovative framework for reinserting women into the historical narratives of the borderlands.

Paul Vanderwood Prize (continued)

Honorable Mention: José Carlos de la Puente Luna, "Customs Apart: Rethinking Inheritance and Competing Land Claims among Native Commoner Women in Colonial Andean Villages," *Colonial Latin American Review* 33, no. 1 (2024): 79-104.

Through a close reading of seventeenth-century municipal court cases in Andean rural communities, De la Puente reveals the agency of commoner women in securing and maintaining access to land and other resources. He shows how these women strategically employed both traditional institutions and emerging legal arguments and tools to challenge patrilineal inheritance norms—whether Native or Spanish—and assert their rights to landownership. Native magistrates responded to these efforts by drawing on a flexible blend of pre-conquest and colonial legal knowledge and practices in their rulings. In doing so, De la Puente invites us to rethink the presumed depth and rapid imposition of Spanish colonial law on Indigenous land tenure systems and gender dynamics.

Lydia Cabrera Award

Committee: Bonnie Lucero (chair), Sarah Kozameh, Jorge Felipe-Gonzalez

Co-Winners:
1) Keith Richards, in support of his dissertation, "Commerce and Colonialism: Eastern Cuba and the 17th-Century Caribbean"
2) Justin Jones, in support of his dissertation, "America's Most Wanted: Revolutionary Privateering and the Illegal Slave Trade in the Early Nineteenth-Century Atlantic World"

Keith will conduct research at the Archivo General de Indias to explore extralegal inter-imperial exchange during a lesser-examined time and place of Cuban history—the eastern portion of the island in the seventeenth century—within broader Caribbean perspective.

Justin's research examines the role of Latin America's "revolutionary privateers" in the illegal slave trading between Cuba and the US South during the early nineteenth century. Justin will conduct research in Spanish archival collections, including the Archivo General de Indias, the Archivo Histórico Nacional, and the Naval History Museum.

James R. Scobie Award

Committee: Chris Boyer (chair), Theodore Cohen, Pilar Maria Herr

Winners:
Beatriz de Souza Bravo - University of California, Irvine
Jack Casey - New York University
Paloma Czapla - Indiana University Bloomington
Nathan Darmiento - Rutgers University-New Brunswick
Mariana Charry Esguerra - Northwestern University
Yohad Zacarías S. - University of Texas at Austin

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award

Committee: David Wheat (chair), Andra Chastian, Mateo Jarquín

Winner: Fidel Rodríguez Velásquez, "Entangled by Pearls: Agents, Politics, and Labour in the Making of the Early Modern Atlantic World"

Our committee is pleased to present the Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award to Fidel Rodríguez Velásquez for his book project "Entangled by Pearls: Agents, Politics, and Labour in the Making of the Early Modern Atlantic World." Dr. Rodríguez's research on African and Indigenous participants in the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Caribbean pearl industry challenges traditional interpretations that prioritized the expansion and rivalries of European empires. The committee was particularly impressed with his ambitious research agenda and specific plans to revise and expand his doctoral thesis. Rodríguez intends to use the Hanke award to return to the Archivo General de Indias. In addition to restructuring his manuscript in order to place greater emphasis on individual narratives, he plans to use the archival materials collected in Seville to incorporate new analysis of the expertise of indigenous and African divers, and a new section evaluating their labor regime in light of comparable forms of coercion and recruitment in other settings. Given his previous research experience and outstanding publication record, we are confident that the Hanke award will help Rodríguez Velásquez produce a book that will make a meaningful contribution to colonial Caribbean and early modern Atlantic history.

Howard F. Cline Prize

Committee: Kenneth Mills (chair), Matthew Restall, Hannah Abrahamson

There are two winners of the Howard F. Cline Prize:

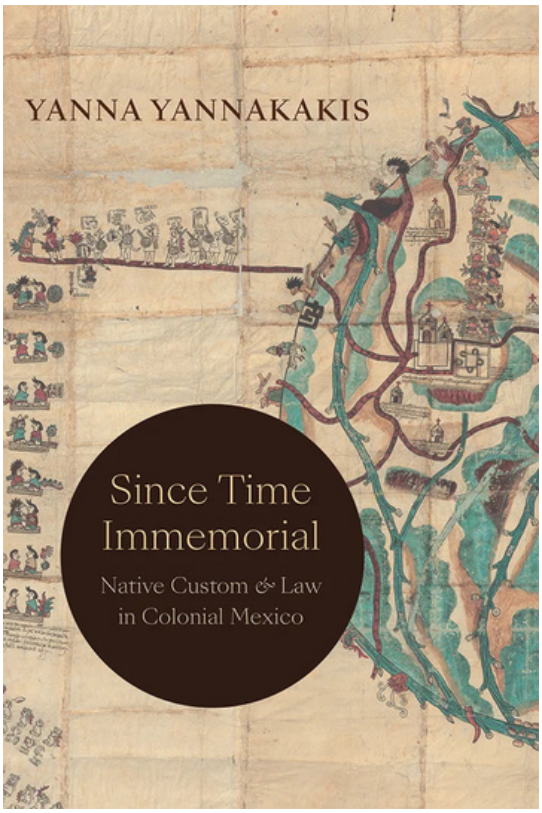
1) Sarah Newman, *Unmaking Waste: New Histories of Old Things* (University of Chicago Press, 2023)

Compellingly conceived and written, in *Unmaking Waste* archaeologist Sarah Newman persuasively contends that waste is neither neutral nor obvious. By exploring how historical narratives about trash arose in colonial times —and how these have morphed and moved as interculturally dynamic notions of trash, filth, sewage, and contamination, into "modern" expectations about discard and pollution, reuse and renewal— she sets the stage for a pathbreaking exploration of Mesoamerican perspectives on "waste" from the ancient past into the present. Newman's employ of historical, archaeological, and ethnographic sources illuminates everything from Christian discourses on the wastes of sin to Maya practices of sweeping, burning, and burying.

Her command of Maya language sources and practices of waste management challenges specialist readers to study even familiar texts in new ways. Through this fusion of ethnohistory and a broader study of trash Newman fashions what one of our number called a "trojan trash truck," a means that will introduce complex Indigenous histories to entirely new scholarly audiences. Readers of Unmaking Waste will be compelled to explore subjects long underestimated, if not thrown way, and, repeatedly, to wonder over the world we inhabit. Indeed, in the book's very first lines, Professor Newman invites contemplation of Italo Calvino's allegorical portrait of "Leonia" (in Invisible Cities), a place where everything is cast off, disposable, a place "that refashions itself everyday," with scarcely a care. Until, that is, Leonia finds that i buried in its own refuse, "submerged in the avalanche of its own past," awash in what turns out to be itself.

Howard F. Cline Prize (continued)

2) Yanna Yannakakis, *Since Time Immemorial: Native Custom and Law in Colonial Mexico* (Duke University Press, 2023)



Historian Yanna Yannakakis' *Since Time Immemorial* explores the ways in which Indigenous custom—as practice, as norm, and most significantly as invention—came to shape colonial law in New Spain and beyond. Custom as thought about, enacted, pressed upon, and re-imagined would have critical implications for land tenure, labor obligations, and local and regional politics not only in colonial Mesoamerica, but also into our own day and well beyond. Carefully grounded in a multi-lingual historiography old and new, and working from a rich source base in the judicial archives of colonial-era Oaxaca as well as in Indigenous-language materials, Yannakakis shows how native peoples and European colonial authorities developed and re-developed notions and practices of "custom" over time, seeking to deploy a malleable apparatus in their favor.

A longue durée analysis unfolds gradually, cumulatively. Yannakakis traces the meanings and manifestations of custom from medieval Iberian towns, through dialogues between Native elites and Christian missionaries about morality in the early decades of colonialism, to several moments of contention, not least the eighteenth-century disputes in which Indigenous commoners reject custom as a framework for justifying coercive labor. This beautifully written book will inspire readers and future researchers by its example in at least two ways. Most fundamentally, Professor Yannakakis demonstrates that complex legal arguments, and Spanish- and Indigenous-language source materials, can be drawn upon and written about in a clear and accessible manner. Perhaps most significantly, she foregrounds the dynamic thinking and maneuverings of the great many overlooked historical actors who shaped a legal system in Oaxaca's mountainous highlands.

Elinor Melville Prize

Committee: Emily Wakild (chair), Jennifer Eaglin, Mikael Wolfe

Winner: Marcy Norton, *The Tame and the Wild: People and Animals after 1492* (Harvard University Press, 2024)

The winner of the 2026 Elinor Melville Prize in Latin American Environmental History is Marcy Norton for *The Tame and the Wild: People and Animals after 1492*. This ambitious and field-changing book offers an entirely new way of viewing the relationships between people and animals in the Americas, specifically Mesoamerica and Greater Amazonia (including the Caribbean and lowland South America). Norton brilliantly recasts the Columbian Exchange to account for Indigenous views on and relationships with animals, as well as relationships developed in the European context. As a multiregional study, such breadth and depth unwind rote or deterministic conclusions about human-animal relationships by drawing out Indigenous as well as Iberian voices and incorporating an impressive array of sources from codices to ethnographies. In her expansive framework and carefully chosen terms, Norton provocatively illuminates "modes of interaction" and "familiarization" that define and influence ways of knowing animals in both European and Indigenous contexts and then in their entanglements. The thought-provoking and beautifully written book will be widely read and will undoubtedly shape further studies.

María Elena Martínez Prize in Mexican History

Committee: John Tutino (chair), Sonia Robles, Alfredo Avila

Winner: Marcy Norton, *The Tame and the Wild: People and Animals after 1492* (Harvard University Press, 2024)

The Tame and the Wild: People and Animals after 1492 (Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 2024) by Marcy Norton is a novel, in many ways groundbreaking account of the interactions between Europeans and indigenous Americans—humans and animals—in the formation of New Spain, with insightful comparisons to the regions she calls greater Amazonia. Norton details relations between diverse people and animals before the invasion, to focus on their complex interactions and adaptations in the centuries that followed.

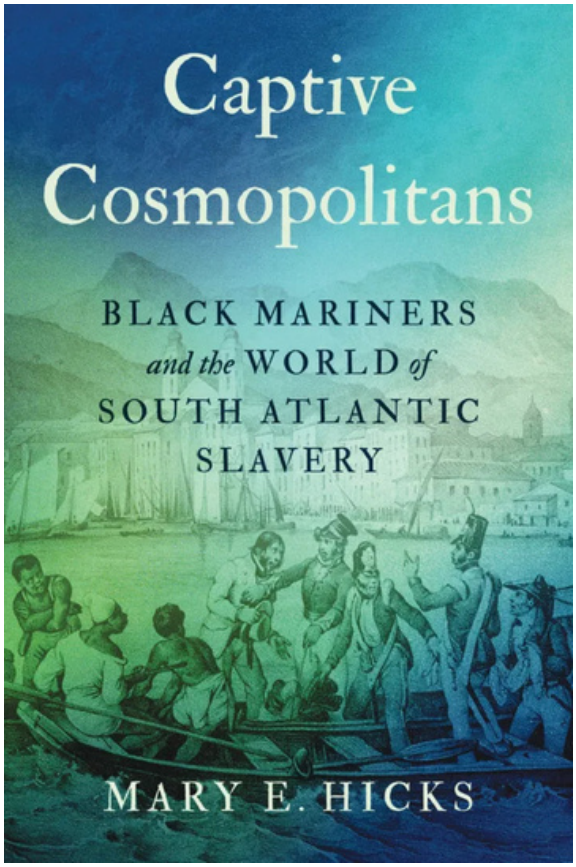
Some animals continued to be hunted; many were subjected to predatory systems of grazing and slaughter; others were honored as human allies. The Tame and the Wild brings new complexity to the social, ecological, and cultural interactions, adaptations, and reconstructions that forged Mexico and the Americas.

Warren Dean Memorial Prize in Brazilian History

Committee: Hal Langfur (chair), Seth Garfield, Molly Ball

Winner: Mary Hicks, *Captive Cosmopolitans: Black Mariners and the World of South Atlantic Slavery* (Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of North Carolina Press, 2024)

In this powerfully crafted study, Hicks explores the lives of Black maritime laborers, both enslaved and free, whose presence in the transatlantic slave trade to Brazil shaped South Atlantic commerce and culture. Focusing on the itinerant trajectories of these mariners as they sailed between Salvador da Bahia and coastal West Africa in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this history reveals their centrality to the formation of racial capitalism from below. Challenging easy assumptions about their potential as a proto-revolutionary or abolitionist class, Hicks finds their labor to have been decisive in "preserving and perpetuating slaving commerce" (2), even as they exercised remarkable economic and cultural agency amid the violent trade in captive humans.

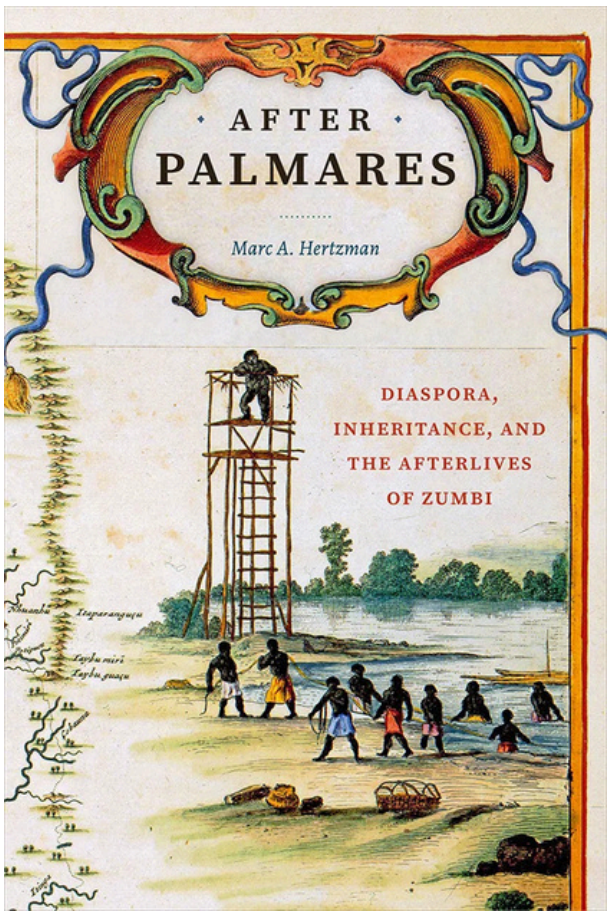


Through meticulous research, she traces their forging of commercial networks along the Angola and Mina coasts, their social ascension as small-scale traders, their bids for freedom in Portugal following the advent of its free-soil law, and their transmission of medical knowledge in maritime and urban settings. Her conclusions are both original and judicious, claiming the broadest possible implications of Black maritime labor without exceeding her evidence. *Captive Cosmopolitans* stands as a pathbreaking contribution, offering a deeply human model of historical inquiry to those who study the circumscribed lives of the enslaved as well as other subaltern groups.

Warren Dean Memorial Prize in Brazilian History (continued)

Honorable Mention: Marc Hertzman, *After Palmares: Diaspora, Inheritance, and the Afterlives of Zumbi* (Duke University Press, 2024)

Methodologically and theoretically bold, Hertzman's study offers a provocative reexamination of the Palmares network of maroon communities in what is now northeastern Brazil. More than a singular example of resistance to slavery confined to the seventeenth century, Palmares becomes—in Hertzman's telling—a dynamic locus of the African diaspora, its implications reverberating across time and space. With conceptual daring and interdisciplinary fluency, applying insights from historical linguistics and other allied fields, he revisits the rise of this forest society created by self-emancipated refugees, a world then ruptured by the death of its famed leader, Zumbi. Yet events that other scholars have treated as this story's conclusion serve Hertzman as a point of departure. Following what he calls the afterlives of Zumbi over the course of three centuries, he opens new pathways for understanding fugitivity, freedom, community, mythmaking, and memory in Brazil and the wider Atlantic world.



CLAH Teaching Award

Committee: Sarah Foss (chair), Ulices Piña, Ivonne Wallace Fuentes

Winner: Ángela Pérez-Villa

The CLAH Teaching Prize committee is very pleased to announce that this year's recipient is Dr. Ángela Pérez-Villa. Dr. Pérez-Villa teaches a variety of courses on Latin American and U.S. history at Western Michigan University, where she reinforces the importance of Latin American history through experiential and transdisciplinary learning opportunities and pedagogical research and publications.

To give one of many impressive examples, Dr. Pérez-Villa partnered with El Concilio, a Latin American immigrant organization in Kalamazoo and incorporated Latin American history into a collective examination of history through material legacy, based on Tiya Miles' book *All That She Carried*. Students partnered with youth to explore issues of representation, violence, and survival through material objects in ways that related to their own stories and backgrounds. As this example shows—and in the words of one of her students, Dr. Pérez-Villa "expands the horizons of knowledge for her students...and brings Latin American history to the forefront for so many who otherwise would never encounter it." Congratulations!

Bolton-Johnson Prize

Committee: Ana Lucia Araujo (chair), Jonathan Ablard, Kaysha Corinealdi

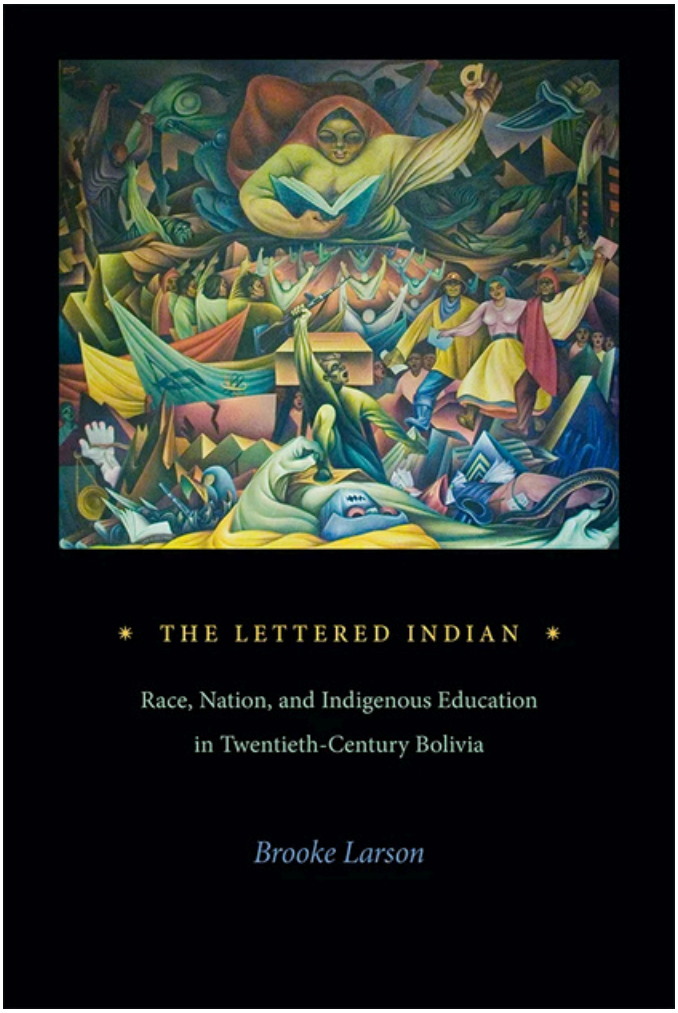
There are two winners of the Bolton-Johnson Prize:

1) Brooke Larson, *The Lettered Indian: Race, Nation, and Indigenous Education in Twentieth-Century Bolivia* (Duke University Press, 2024)

The Lettered Indian masterfully demonstrates how education in Bolivia became both a tool of governance and a site of Indigenous resistance in the country's path to modern nationhood. By focusing on the northern Altiplano and La Paz from the early 1900s to the 1970s, the book highlights how liberal-positivist elites deployed schooling as a "civilizing" technology to instill Spanish literacy, discipline, and productive labor, while fearing that educating Indigenous peoples would challenge entrenched racial hierarchies. The book treats rural schools as intercultural battlegrounds where visions of race, nation, and state collided, reconstructing the concept of "tutelary race-thinking," a policy discourse blending assimilationist ambition, social-Darwinist fears, and pragmatic compromises. Crucially, the book centers Indigenous agency. Aymara caciques, bilingual intermediaries, and village activists leveraged literacy and legal documentation to defend communal lands, litigate injustices, and claim constitutional schooling rights. The 1930s Warisata *escuela-ayllu* is highlighted as a landmark example: a communitarian, intercultural school co-created by Aymara leaders and reformist teachers that combined education with local governance and cultural traditions. Its rise symbolized Indigenous empowerment, while its suppression revealed the limits of reform under elite and neocolonial power. The book also situates Bolivia within transnational contexts, showing how Cold War development programs repurposed rural schooling for acculturation and labor control. Finally, it traces the 1952 MNR revolution, showing how agrarian reform, universal suffrage, and expanded education reshaped the state while reproducing older tutelary logics. By chronicling peasant literacy, communal schooling, and grassroots activism, the book reveals rural education as a contested crucible where colonial legacies and Indigenous aspirations intersected, reshaping Bolivia's plural society.

Bolton-Johnson Prize (continued)

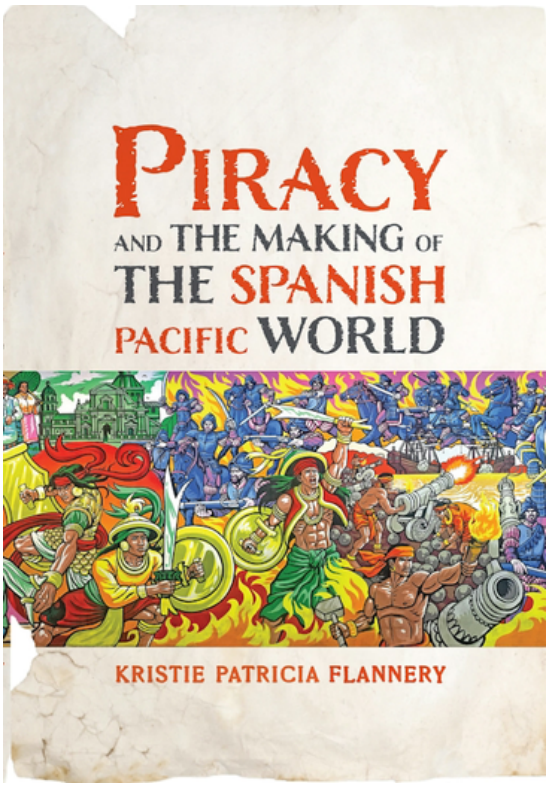
The power of *The Lettered Indian* is its reminder that education has always been political. Using the case of debates and experiments over Indigenous education in twentieth-century Bolivia, Larson documents why the idea of educated Indigenous people (*indios letrados*) proved so dangerous to elites, why the *escuela-ayllu* became a core vehicle of empowerment for Aymara youth, and why activist educators rattled observers within and outside Bolivia. By using oral histories and the archives of Warisata participants, the book demystifies how and why these schools functioned, the setbacks faced, and contested battles over memory. A core contribution is centering Aymara leaders, educators, and activists as architects of schooling projects for their communities and the reverberations of these projects into the twenty-first century. Ultimately, Larson complicates our understanding of Indigenous education across the Americas by showing how Indigenous people created their own schooling traditions during a period when such acts were viewed as subversive or rebellious.



Bolton-Johnson Prize (continued)

2) Kristie Flannery, *Piracy and the Making of the Spanish Pacific World* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2024)

Flannery's *Piracy and the Making of the Spanish Pacific World* is a brilliant transpacific and transatlantic history. The book decenters the history of Latin America by shedding light on the Spanish empire far away in the Philippines, by showing that we can only fully understand the history of the Spanish conquest and colonization of the Americas by approaching it in a global scale. Drawing on a rich set of primary sources from archives in Asia, Europe, and the Americas, the book explores the alliances between Christian missionaries, indigenous, and Chinese populations of Philippines who controlled the region by fighting a diverse group of Muslim, Chinese, and British pirates. Flannery engages with the larger question of how piracy and the battle against it, shaped how colonial subjects experienced (and accepted) membership in the Spanish empire. And the role of the church vis-a-vis empire (and its relationship to piracy). In so doing, Flannery has reconfigured our understanding of the meaning of piracy and coloniality.



The book also gets us to rethink Loyalty (to empire) but particularly "subaltern loyalty." Flannery also places the Philippine case into the Spanish imperial context in novel ways. For example, she demonstrates that clerics and bureaucrats were aware of royal policies being enacted in the Americas and commented on them if they felt they were germane to their local situation. She also thinks in novel ways about how protection and exploitation operated in synergy. Centering the history of the Spanish empire through the framework of piracy, the book shows how the conquest and colonization of the Philippines was entangled in the same dynamics of imperial violence and competition that emerged in the Iberian Peninsula, North Africa, and the Americas during the late fifteenth century when the Spanish conquered the zone that became known as Spanish Americas. The book also makes several methodological interventions, by looking at empire from below, by embracing an "amphibious" approach that links water and land, while at the same time relying on multilingual and multi-sited archives. Written in beautiful prose and using the framework of piracy to tell this long and violent history, the book is also an example of how academic rigorous work can also be accessible to students and general readers.

Distinguished Service Award

Committee: Jane Landers (chair), Laura Correa Ochoa, Kevan Aguilar

Winner: George Reid Andrews

The Committee has unanimously selected George Reid Andrews, Distinguished Professor of History and UCIS Research Professor at the University of Pittsburgh, to be the recipient of this year's CLAH Distinguished Service Award.

Professor Andrew's long career of original scholarship on Afrodescendants in the Southern Cone and in Latin America more broadly has been recognized by funding agencies such as the Guggenheim Foundation, NEH. Fulbright-Hays and the SSRC and by the book and article prizes he has won. His important monographs on Afrodescendants include *The Afro-Argentines of Buenos Aires, 1800-1900* (1980), *Blacks and Whites in São Paulo, Brazil, 1888-1988* (1991) and *Blackness in the White Nation: A History of Afro-Uruguay* (2010). These works have not only won academic recognition; they also had a significant public impact by addressing racial erasure and social inequalities in those countries and contributing to community and academic activism attempting to correct those problems.

Professor Andrews has also promoted the interdisciplinary field of Afro-Latin American history he helped create through his six important monographs, *The Afro-Argentines of Buenos Aires, 1800-1900* (1980), *Blacks and Whites in São Paulo, Brazil 1888-1988* (1991), *The Abolition of Slavery and the Aftermath of Slavery in Brazil* (1998), *Afro-Latin America, 1800-2000* (2004), *Blackness in the White Nation: A History of Afro-Uruguay* (2010), *Voices of the Race: Black Newspapers in Latin America, 1870-1960* (2022), his -coedited work, *Afro-Latin American Studies: An Introduction*, with Alejandro de la Fuente, his textbook, *Afro-Latin America: Black Lives, 1600-2000* (2016), and historiographical reviews such as "A Short History of Afro-Latin American Studies" for the *Routledge Handbook of Afro-Latin American Studies* (2023). Many of his works have been published in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and in open source, amplifying his impact on the field.

Distinguished Service Award (continued)

His important service to Latin American history also includes his editorial work on the Afro-Latin American book series at Cambridge University Press, launched in 2017, which has produced many award-winning books in the field and his service in multiple capacities at the University of Pittsburg Press's Latin America Series, including General Editor from 2002-2007. Professor Andrews also served as a senior editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* from 2007-2012.

The very strong letters of support Professor Andrews received for this nomination stressed his dedication to collaborative work, not only in this country but in Latin America and his career-shaping mentorship of graduate students. His mentorship offered significant attention and support to first-generation students and non-native speakers from Latin America. His dedication to his graduate students was recognized by the Provost's Excellence in Mentoring Award at the University of Pittsburgh in 2016. His attention to graduate professionalization continued in his work with the Mark Claster Mamolen Dissertation Workshop directed by Alejandro de la Fuente at Harvard University since 2016.

In sum, the Committee unanimously selects George Reid Andrews for the 202 5 CLAH Distinguished Service Award for his award-winning scholarship and his collaborative work of institution builder both in our country and in Latin America, his important editorial service to the field of Latin American history, and his dedicated mentorship of graduate students.

In Memoriam

In Memory of Dauril Alden, PhD

Dr. Dauril Alden was distinguished for his excellent scholarship, meticulous historical research techniques, and outstanding publications and contributions to the field of Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian History. He was a leading historian on colonial Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian history for half a century. He was a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow and received fellowships from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which supported his archival research and writing.

In addition, Dr. Alden was deeply dedicated to ensuring that his students were well prepared to contribute competently to Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian historical studies. His lectures were excellent, and he received high praise from his devoted students. He was exceedingly generous in his guidance and support of his graduate students, as evidenced by their many achievements.

From 1944 to 1946, he served in the Navy and endured combat in the Philippines and Okinawa. Upon returning from World War II, Dr. Alden earned his BA, MA, and PhD in the 1950s at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1959, he joined the Faculty of History at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington, and remained there for the duration of his life, with brief visiting professorships to the University of California, Berkeley, the University of Michigan, and Columbia University. He was the University of Washington's leading professor of Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian History. He also lived abroad, lectured and conducted archival research for extended periods in Portugal, Brazil, England, India, Japan, Australia, and Italy.

He had a profound knowledge of the historical archives of Spain, Portugal, Brazil, the Philippines and several other countries, and he often travelled to these countries to plunge into their archives. He was the first scholar to uncover several rich historical records, and he paved the way for future research by many of his colleagues and students in the US and other countries.

In addition to publishing numerous articles and book reviews, Dr. Alden's major books included:

- 1968. *Royal Government in Colonial Brazil, with Special Reference to the Administration of the Marquis of Lavradio, Viceroy, 1769-1779*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- 1973. *Colonial Roots of Modern Brazil*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- 1977. *Essays concerning the Socioeconomic History of Brazil and Portuguese India*. University Presses of Florida.
- 1996. *The Making of an Enterprise: The Society of Jesus in Portugal, Its Empire, and Beyond; 1540-1750*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1996. Pp. xxxi, 707.
- 2001. *Charles R. Boxer: An Uncommon Life: Soldier, Historian, Teacher, Collector, Traveler*. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente.

Examples of his many articles include:

- "Manoel Luis Vieira: An Entrepreneur in Rio de Janeiro" *HAHR*, XXXIX (November 1959), 528-529.
- "The Marquis of Pombal and the American Revolution," *The Americas*, XVII (April 1961), 369-382.
- "The Population of Brazil in the Late Eighteenth Century: A Preliminary Survey," *HAHR*, XLIII (May 1963), 173-205.
- "Yankee Sperm Whalers in Brazilian Waters, and the Decline of the Portuguese Whale Fishery (1773-1801)," *The Americas*, XX (January 1964), 267-288.
- "The Growth and Decline of Indigo Production in Colonial Brazil: A Study in Comparative Economic History," *Journal of Economic History*, XXV, (March 1965), 35-60.

Dr. Alden was a lifelong member of the Conference on Latin American History. His papers from 1951 to 2001, relating to the remarkable life of Charles Ralph Boxer, were donated to the Lilly Library at Indiana University. The remainder of his extensive personal historical archive, including unpublished manuscripts, notes, and copies of his additional writings, is available for consultation at Boston College.

A kind and generous family man and a superb scholar, Dr. Alden is deeply missed by his devoted sons, Brandon and Grant Alden, as well as his many students and colleagues.

Emily Vargas-Barón, PhD
Director, RISE Institute

In Appreciation: CLAH Endowment and Fund Contributors

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