Conference on Latin American History

FALL 2026 NEWSLETTER

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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

Message from the President



Working on this within the space of our weekly zoom writing sessions, I'm feeling grateful for small but mighty community we've created over the past year or so. I love learning about the work my colleagues are doing and finding serendipitous connections and coincidences in research. Maybe we kvetch about AI, or the climate (all the climates) or maybe we greet newcomers. And then we settle in, and the hour passes, words written and documents read. For me this role has been about the joy of small things.

Some small things turn into bigger things. We were fortunate to begin a virtual book launch series with Sharika Crawford's and Kari Zimmerman's wonderful new volume, *Understanding and Teaching Modern Latin America* (Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 2026). Coming up on November 19th (save the date), we have another virtual book launch, with Ana María Silva Campo presenting her *Inquisition's Gambit: Making Wealth and Race in Cartagena de Indias* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2026)—please watch your email for an announcement that will include a zoom link. I am so pleased that we have found ways to celebrate and recognize the work our colleagues do. We have a spectacular new website, thanks to the leadership and hard work of Erika Edwards and Sam Reitenour.

And speaking of those two, Erika and Sam, the work that they do, mostly behind the scenes, cannot be appreciated enough. Among many other tasks they chase down overdue dues, ensure the conference runs smoothly, communicate with the committees, oversee the budget, and coordinate elections, all with brilliance and grace. When you see them at the conference, or get an email from them, please be sure to thank them, profusely!

There are big things that we are all paying attention to, perhaps writing about, or thinking about, or trying to do something about. Venezuelans endure the United States' imperious interference. Here in the United States, Latinx and Afro-Latinx people, whether they are immigrants or not, feel threatened by the violent immigration enforcement of our current administration. Cubans battle growing inequality, blackouts and disease while somehow managing to find ways to cheer on their preferred fútbol team on pirated World Cup streams. I returned from a brief trip to Cuba this summer baffled by the changes I saw and feeling unmoored, like many of the people I spoke with. But I was also grateful that librarians were still at the library, the documents were still there and available, and there were people around who knew and cared about the histories I was pursuing.

This unmoored and unsettled feeling animates the panel I've convened for New Orleans in January 2027. In "What's the Next Turn", some of our best historians at different career stages will lead us in conversation. There will be a panel of prize-winners talking about their books. We'll also have two multi-session workshops: "Island Circuits in the Early Modern Atlantic", with two sessions, and "The History of Capitalism in Latin America: New Approaches", with three sessions. It should be a good time, full of both big and small things. Hope to see you there.

Message from the Executive Director



Dear Colleagues,

This year we celebrated our centennial. During our annual meeting, CLAH sponsored two panels that focused on CLAH's past and future. Reflections by panelists of CLAH's Institutional Past (Bianca Premo, John Schwaller, and Barbara Weinstein) and a collaborative reflection by panelists of CLAH's Institutional Future (Rachel Chery, Sephanie Huezo, and Daniela Samur) will be published in *The Americas*. Thank you Jurgen Buchenau for editing this special issue. I encourage everyone to read this issue. It is available open access here: https://doi.org/10.1017/tam.2026.10201.

CLAH continues to sponsor activities beyond the annual conference. Virtual writing sessions continue to be a gathering point of encouragement and fellowship and our next section book talk will be sponsored by the Colonial Studies Section. Ana María Silva Campo will discuss her book *The Inquisition's Gambit: Making Wealth and Race in Cartagena de Indias*. Please check out the website's Beyond the Conference for dates, times, and zoom links.

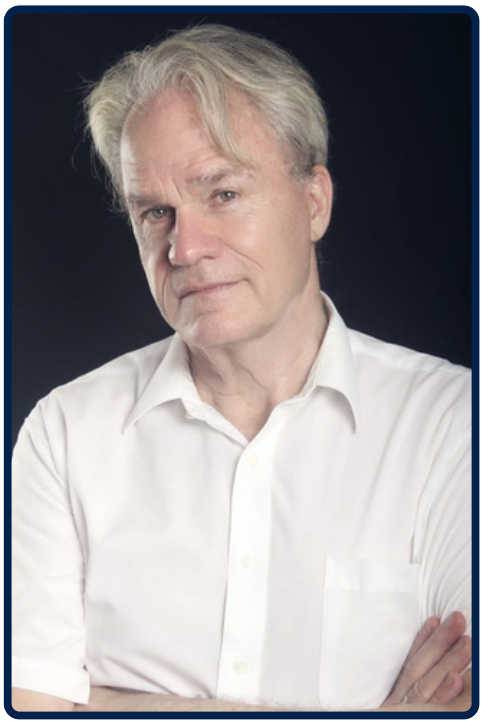
Speaking of the "website" I hope everyone has reviewed clahistorians.org.I want to thank Jurgen Buchenau for creating the name *clahistorians*, Sam, the GA, for his contributions, and the Council for their feedback. I encourage members to submit digital projects that will be featured on the Digital Scholarship.

To highlight and celebrate what we do best, I created two new initiatives. The first you will read in this newsletter. We have a new section, Anticipated Book Releases. Please click on the titles to purchase and read more about the books. Overwhelmed with the amount of books titles received, this newsletter will feature books published in 2026. Second, I started a new panel "Book Awards Panel." This panel will take place Jan 9, at 10:30 am at the annual conference. It will feature the 2026 book award and honorable mention authors. Please stop by and meet the authors, learn more about their books, and have your books signed. These initiatives acknowledge and share the books produced by our membership.

Lastly, I want to remind everyone to vote in this year's elections by November 1st.

Sincerely
Erika Denise Edwards

James N. Green, 2026 CLAH Distinguished Service Award Winner



Committee: Eduardo Elena (chair), Oscar Chamosa, Pablo Miguel Sierra Silva

Dr. James N. Green has been unanimously selected to be the recipient of the 2026 CLAH Distinguished Service Award. Professor Green is the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Professor of Modern Latin American History and Portuguese and Brazilian Studies (Emeritus) at Brown University.

Over the course of his career, Professor Green has amassed an impressive record in terms of research and publishing on twentieth-century Brazilian history, mentoring undergraduate and graduate students, service to professional organizations in Latin American studies, leadership in initiatives concerned with defending LGBTQI+ rights, academic freedom, and democracy, and public engagement in the United States and Brazil. His ability to make positive contributions simultaneously on these different fronts is truly extraordinary.

Professor Green is the author of the monographs *Beyond Carnival: Male Homosexuality in Twentieth-Century Brazil* (1999), *We Cannot Remain Silent: Opposition to the Brazilian Military Dictatorship in the United States* (2010), *Exile within Exiles: Herbert Daniel, Gay Brazilian Revolutionary* (2018). These works opened new areas in the study of gender, sexuality, and LGBTQI+ history in Latin America, while also deepening our understanding of repression and resistance under the Brazilian dictatorship. In addition to his sole-authored books and articles, Professor Green has acted as editor or co-editor for approximately five edited volumes and eight special issues of journals. Professor Green's commitment to publishing in both English and Portuguese has allowed his scholarship to reach wide audiences. He has also co-edited and updated several textbooks on Brazilian and Latin American history that are mainstays of U.S. university courses.

As a teacher and mentor, Professor Green has served on 37 master's and doctoral committees and 45 undergraduate thesis committees as well as assisting 41 pre- and postdoctoral fellows. The raw numbers, of course, do not fully capture the impact that he has had on the lives and careers of these students. For example, he provided opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to get involved in research initiatives that he spearheaded, such as the Opening the Archives Project. Seeking to democratize access to declassified government documents, this project has made materials on topics such as U.S. intervention in Brazil and the Dominican Republic digitally available to researchers based in Latin America.

His contributions to the profession extend to service in key leadership positions. In addition to heading various Latin American Studies initiatives at Brown University, he was the President and Executive Director of the Brazilian Studies Association, created what would become the Sexualities Section of LASA, and worked on the Program Committee and several prize committees for CLAH. Professor Green has also guided advocacy efforts to encourage U.S. support for democratic freedom and the rule of law in Brazil. In 2018, he founded the U.S. Network for Democracy in Brazil, a non-partisan coalition of scholars and activists. And he also founded and chairs the Board of Directors of the Washington Brazil Office, which has raised awareness about such pressing issues among members of the U.S. government. His efforts helped enable the publication of *A Mother's Cry: A Memoir of Politics, Torture, and Prison in Military Brazil* (2010) by Lina Penna Sattamini. Through books, podcasts, newsletters, interviews with journalists, and other means, Professor Green has drawn on his expertise as a historian to help better inform publics in the U.S and Brazil.

As was made clear in his letters of nomination, Professor Green is held in high regard by his Latin Americanist colleagues, who admire not only his professional accomplishments but also his generosity, ability to persevere in the face of bureaucratic and political obstacles, and deep commitment to enhancing human liberty.

Fall 2026 CLAH Election

Follow the link below or scan the QR code to access the ballot and cast your vote in this year's CLAH officer election! It has also been sent out to the CLAH listserv. Please vote by **November 1**.

You may cast your vote for **one** candidate for vice president, **two** candidates for tenure-track general committee member, **one** candidate non-tenure-track general committee member, and **one** candidate for each section secretary position.

Bios for each candidate can be found on the pages that follow. They are also included on the ballot itself.

FALL 2026 BALLOT

Vice President

1) **Karin Rosemblatt**
Professor
University of Maryland

I am honored to be nominated by my colleagues and more than happy to serve CLAH. During my academic career, I have been an intellectual nomad, working on Chile and Mexico, gender, race, and social policy, and most recently the history of science, technology, environment and medicine. I have directed Latin American Studies programs at the University of Maryland, where I now work, and Syracuse University. As PI for a five-year NSF grant aimed at promoting the inclusion of Latin America in the history of science, I have worked to foster and organize collaboration between faculty and graduate students working in the United States and Latin America and to promote the work of Latin Americanists within the history of science community. Most recently, I have served on the national council of the American Association of University Professors and as president of my campus AAUP chapter. In the latter role, I have worked toward building a union of public-sector faculty in Maryland. This spring the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation allowing non-tenure-track instructors to bargain collectively. Within CLAH, I have chaired the nominating committee and the Scobie prize committee.

As vice-president and then president of CLAH, I would continue to work toward goals that have animated my scholarly career: support for graduate students, early career scholars, and contingent faculty; collaboration with our colleagues working in Latin America; the defense of funding for internationally research and teaching; the promotion of diversity and inclusion; and the expansion of democracy and shared governance at work. I am keen to continue discussions across history about how hierarchies of knowledge affect historians and the writing and teaching of history. I would also seek to build on the very fruitful discussions CLAH has stimulated around the relationship between Latin American and Caribbean and Latinx history. As an immigrant, I am especially attuned to the issues currently confronting our immigrant students and colleagues. During this very difficult time for college and university faculty, CLAH must continue to be a welcoming and open space and to defend the values of our field when appropriate.

2) **Renata Keller**
Associate Professor
University of Nevada, Reno

I am an Associate Professor of History who specializes in the Cold War and inter-American relations. I am the author of two award-winning books, *Mexico's Cold War: Cuba, the United States, and the Legacy of the Mexican Revolution* (Cambridge, 2015) and *The Fate of the Americas: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Hemispheric Cold War* (UNC, 2025), and the founding co-editor of two book series: *Critical Latin America* (Brill, 2018-2024) and *InterConnections: The Global Twentieth Century* (UNC Press, 2024-present). My work has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Fulbright Foundation, the Library of Congress, and the American Philosophical Society.

I am interested in serving as CLAH's Vice President because I am a longtime member of the organization and believe it serves a crucial purpose in the Latin American historian community. I have served CLAH in other capacities in the past—Program Committee Chair (2025) and the Hanke Prize Committee Chair (2022)—and am eager to participate even more in the direction of the association. I look forward to working with the executive committee and the Council to find creative ways to facilitate, preserve, promote, and protect the important work of CLAH members. Thank you for your consideration!

General Council Members (Tenure Track)

1) **Jennifer Adair**
Fairfield University

I am an Associate Professor of History and Latinx, Latin American and Caribbean Studies at Fairfield University, and a specialist in post-dictatorship Argentina and the Southern Cone. I have had the privilege of serving CLAH as Secretary and Chair of the Río de la Plata section (2017-2019). In that capacity, I helped to establish the Susan M. Socolow and Lyman L. Johnson Book Prize, facilitate outreach to our members, and organize section panels on race and the environment. CLAH has been an essential part of my intellectual growth and scholarly community for over a decade, and as a representative of the Council I would be committed to advancing its mission by fostering mentorship, exchange, and collaboration across our various subfields. At a moment when the teaching of history is contested and the very value of humanistic inquiry is under attack, historians of Latin America have much to contribute. Our fields have long grappled with questions of memory, justice, and resistance - knowledge that is urgently relevant today. I am dedicated to protecting intellectual exchange and academic freedom as part of CLAH's work in meeting these challenges. Thank you for your consideration.

2) **Joseph Clark**
University of Kentucky

CLAH has been my main intellectual and scholarly home since the early years of my graduate training. The annual meeting is where I have learned how to be a Latin Americanist from colleagues in the field who later became friends and collaborators, and it is the primary venue in which my own scholarship has grown and developed. I have also been fortunate to receive funding support from CLAH more than once (the Lydia Cabrera Award in 2012 and the Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award in 2019), and any time I have had the opportunity to pay back that support with my service, I have been eager to do so. I served on the committees of the Paul Vanderwood and Tibesar prizes and am currently the chair of the Colonial Section. If I can help out CLAH again by joining the council, I would be happy to do so. Apart from my general desire to support CLAH's ongoing mission, I am also interested in serving because I am concerned about the state not only of our field, but our discipline and profession. I sat in on the "CLAH at 100" panels at last year's meeting in Chicago, which was an opportunity to both reflect on CLAH's illustrious past and discuss openly the many challenges that CLAH and other scholarly organizations face in the present and near future. What I heard from my colleagues was a collective sense of angst and anxiety, a shared understanding of the challenges to our research and teaching missions, and an acute awareness of the younger generation of scholars who were not there because they have been pushed out of the profession by a multi-year scarcity in the job market. I think what most disturbed people in this conversation was the sense that while we all had a firm understanding of the issues, the solutions we could contemplate seemed either insufficient to the problem or entirely out of our control and reach. I came out of that meeting with a feeling that I needed to become more involved not only in the organization generally, but in finding ways to address the issues we face in any way we can so that CLAH can continue to thrive and continue to be a vibrant intellectual home to new generations of scholars for years to come. That is why I am interested in serving on the CLAH Council.

3) **Rajeshwari Dutt**
Indian Institute of Technology Mandi

I am an Associate Professor of History at IIT Mandi in India, where I teach and conduct research on Latin American and Caribbean history, global history, and empire. My recent book, *The Link that Divides: Race, Empire, and the Quest for the Nicaragua Canal in the Nineteenth Century*, was published by Cambridge University Press. As a Latin American historian based in India, I would welcome the opportunity to contribute to CLAH from an international perspective and to support the organization's mission of advancing scholarship while fostering an inclusive and globally engaged community of historians. I have greatly benefited from CLAH's intellectual community and would be delighted to contribute through service on the Council. Thank you very much for your consideration. I would be honored to serve if selected.

4) **Stephanie M. Huezo**
Fordham University

I am an Assistant Professor of Latin American and Latinx History at Fordham University. My research focuses on how Salvadoran community organizers in both El Salvador and the U.S. diaspora shaped community and political mobilization by using an anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist method in their grassroots organizing. I am an active member of the CLAH since and have most recently served as secretary/chair of the Central American section. I am invested in seeing the organization grow and continue to support scholars at all levels as it has done for more than a century. It would be a privilege to work alongside other colleagues in this endeavor. Thank you for considering me.

5) **Haley Schroer**
Wichita State University

Haley Schroer is an Assistant Professor of History at Wichita State University, specializing in colonial Latin America. Her book project, "Sartorial Subversions: Appearance, Identity, and Sumptuary Legislation in the Spanish Empire," examines the tensions between sumptuary laws—statutes that prohibited certain social groups from wearing specific garments or using socially charged items—and the ways in which marginalized populations constructed their own socio-racial identities. Schroer has participated in CLAH since 2018 and has received both the James R. Scobie and Lewis Hanke awards. From 2024 to 2026, she served as the Non-Tenure Track member on the General Council, gaining firsthand experience in supporting the organization's mission and membership. This experience will help her transition smoothly into her new role as the Tenure/Tenure-Track representative. In a rapidly evolving academic environment, she is dedicated to advocating for substantial faculty support and expanding opportunities that enable scholars at all stages of their careers to thrive. Specifically, Schroer is eager to enhance interdisciplinary collaboration, increase meaningful virtual and in-person professional development opportunities, and advance CLAH's status as a leading space for intellectual exchange in Latin American history.

General Council Members (Non-Tenure Track)

1) **Carlos Cruz**
University of California, Santa Cruz

I am a seventh-year doctoral candidate in History at the University of California, Santa Cruz. My dissertation introduces the concept of administrative domestication to examine Indigenous land struggle and anarchist organizing in postrevolutionary Mexico, comparing Zacapu, Michoacán and Melchor Ocampo, State of Mexico. I bring a non-tenure-track perspective shaped by years of teaching as instructor of record in California and New York, including a course on Contemporary U.S. History at the State University of New York, Binghamton; courses at the University of California, Santa Cruz; and the Rising Scholars Program at Salinas Valley State Prison in Soledad, California. I transferred to the University of California, Santa Cruz from Los Angeles Pierce College as a first-generation student from Pacoima, in the San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles, and I co-founded the Underground Scholars Initiative at UCSC to support formerly incarcerated and system-impacted students in higher education. This background grounds my commitment to expanding access in our field. I am running for the Conference on Latin American History's General Council to advocate for graduate students and non-tenure-track scholars who sustain the study and teaching of Latin American history. I want to support mentorship pipelines for first-generation and working-class historians entering the field, and to strengthen ties between scholarship and community organizing, drawing on solidarity work with the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Zona Norte del Istmo (UCIZONI) in Oaxaca.

2) **Hugo Peralta-Ramírez**
University of California, Los Angeles

Hugo Peralta-Ramírez is a doctoral student at UCLA working on colonial Mexican history, with a particular interest in social relations between and among indigenous pueblos in the Valley of Oaxaca where his own family hails from. Hugo received his BA in History from his local California State University at San Marcos (CSUSM). Upon the nomination of one of his mentors, Dr. Alan A. Malfavon (CSUSM), he is honored to stand for election for the CLAH General Council Leadership. Specifically, Hugo hopes to serve as the Graduate Student representative (2027-2029). Hugo aspires to help maintain and grow the CLAH as an institution for the next generation of Latin American historians which is vital in our current context. Crucially, Hugo believes it is imperative for the organization to have a link between established and younger scholars, professors and graduate students, which he hopes he can help develop throughout his career.

Andean Studies

1) **Rohan Chatterjee**
University of Utah

My name is Rohan Chatterjee, I received a PhD in History from the University of Chicago, and I am currently an Assistant Professor of Latin American History at the University of Utah. My research focuses on the historic expansion and intensification of peasant agriculture over the twentieth century in the Peruvian Andes. In the current academic climate, with focus on area studies and many world regions in retreat, I plan to continue the work of many before me in fostering a robust setting to discuss Andean history at AHA/CLAH. I also hope to further develop connections between scholars in the region and beyond as well as promoting the work of Andean history to broader audiences.

2) **Haley Schroer**
Wichita State University

Haley Schroer is an Assistant Professor of History at Wichita State University, specializing in colonial Latin America. Schroer has participated in CLAH since 2018 and has received both the James R. Scobie and Lewis Hanke awards. From 2024 to 2026, she served as the Non-Tenure Track member on the General Council, gaining firsthand experience in supporting the organization's mission and membership.

If elected Secretary of the Andean Studies Section, I will prioritize strengthening connections between members. This means maintaining clear and purposeful communication, organizing a methodologically diverse panel, and creating opportunities for unexpected collaborations across both shared and contrasting research agendas. As a transimperial scholar, I also aim to build stronger ties between the Andean Studies Section and other geographic sections within CLAH, creating new opportunities for interdisciplinary and cross-regional conversations.

3) **Juan Manuel Rubio**
University of California, Riverside

I am a historian of capitalism, disability, and the environment. My vision for a section panel is to bring together interdisciplinary conversations about how capitalism has evolved in the Andean environment and how groups from below have challenged such advances.

Atlantic Studies

1) **Elise A. Mitchell**
Swarthmore College

Elise A. Mitchell is a historian of the Black Atlantic, slavery, and public health, with a focus on Spanish, Portuguese, French, and British territories in the circum-Caribbean region. She is an assistant professor of history at Swarthmore College. If elected, she will bring together scholars who focus on Atlantic connections that exceed and crisscross imperial boundaries.

2) **Mary Hicks**
University of Chicago

I am an associate professor of Black Atlantic history at the University of Chicago. My first book, Captive Cosmopolitans: Black Mariners and the World of South Atlantic Slavery reimagines the history of Portuguese exploration, colonization and oceanic commerce from the perspective of enslaved and freed black seamen laboring in the transatlantic slave trade, while my next project turns to the role of African women in the early Portuguese Atlantic. I am particularly focused on transnational histories of race, slavery, capitalism, migration and the making of the early modern world.

While serving on the Atlantic studies panel of AHA/CLAH I would particularly encourage the spotlighting of interdisciplinary scholarship by up-and-coming scholars. My own work has been profoundly shaped by the methodological paths currently being forged by many historians of the Black and indigenous Atlantic-emerging research which attempts not only to reimagine the possible answers to discrete historical questions but also generates new modes of engaging a range of sources beyond the textual to reinvigorate forms of historical representation of well-worn subjects. I hope to assist in sponsoring and engaging the work of such scholars, aiding in professionalization and fostering ties between researchers from across the Atlantic world.

3) **Thiago Nascimento Krause**
Wayne State University

I am Associate Professor of History and African American Studies at Wayne State University, where I study colonial Brazil, slavery, and transimperial commerce in the early modern Atlantic world. My research examines connections linking Latin America to Africa, Europe, and beyond, with particular attention to actors and regions often marginalized in North Atlantic narratives. If elected, I would work to make the Atlantic Studies section a forum for scholarship that crosses imperial, linguistic, and geographic boundaries, strengthens conversations among Latin Americanists and scholars of the wider Atlantic world, and creates opportunities for junior scholars to bring new questions, archives, and perspectives into those conversations.

Borderlands Studies

1) **Javier Cikota**
Bowdoin College

Javier Cikota (UT-Austin B.A.; University of California, Berkeley- PhD) is a scholar of Latin America with an emphasis on borderlands and legal culture. His first book, *Frontier Justice: State, Law and Society in Patagonia, 1880-1940*, looks at how settlers, immigrants and indigenous peoples in Patagonia learned to use the institutions and agents of the Argentine state to practice citizenship while being excluded from formal politics. As Secretary he looks forward to continuing to shine a spotlight on the amazing and creative work being done by scholars across the hemisphere to deepen our understanding of the key issues in the region.

2) **Arthur Schott Lopes**
San Diego State University

My name is Arthur Schott Lopes, and I am an Assistant Professor of History and Core Faculty in Brazilian Studies at San Diego State University. My research is interested in the intersection of institutional conflict and the violence of everyday life in Brazil's twentieth-century borderlands, focusing particularly on civilian-military relations and the politics of land. As secretary of CLAH's Borderlands Section, I want to expand the section's membership, promoting periodic informal, online gatherings where Latin American and US-based borderlands scholars can share their work, engage with new borderlands scholarship, and organize collaborative projects.

3) **Kai Werner**
Texas A&M University

Scholars of borderlands studies are uniquely positioned to consider the changing nature of knowledge in cross-cultural settings. As secretary of the borderlands committee, I hope to build upon the CLAH's current attention to temporal and spatial research by promoting a focus on intercultural knowledge and epistemologies in borderlands settings. My work on hybrid geographies on New Spain's northern borderlands complements next year's chair's research on foreign-local collaborations in the Amazon and will make our own collaboration particularly well-equipped to guide conversations on the relationship between imperial, local, and Indigenous spatial imaginaries and ways of knowing the world.

Brazilian Studies

1) **Cassie Osei**
Bucknell University

Cassie Osei is Assistant Professor of Latin American History at Bucknell University. As a specialist of modern Brazil, her book manuscript in progress reveals how Black cultural spaces were foundational to building the domestic worker's labor movement in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in the twentieth century. An interdisciplinary scholar, she has published on transnational Black feminisms, comparative race relations, and Carolina Maria de Jesus. In recent years, students from Brazil and West Africa have notably shifted the demographics of *who* is trained in Brazilian studies and history in the U.S. Her intention to serve as secretary is to foster dialogues reflecting the exciting ways new generations of Brazilianists are remaking the field, while attendant to the real geopolitical and domestic challenges underway that threaten this new diversification.

2) **Marília Corrêa**
Baylor University

I am an Assistant Professor of History at Baylor University. I moved from Brazil to the U.S. in 2011 to pursue and my MA in Latin American and Caribbean Studies and PhD in History from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. My interest in the history of authoritarianism led me to study the history of servicemen persecuted for communism during the Brazilian dictatorship (1964-1985). Throughout the past decade, I have developed relationships with historians from the U.S. and Brazil at different ranks who study a diverse range of topics, including populism and authoritarianism, indigeneity and environmental history, and the history of LGBTQIA+ groups. As secretary, I will work with CLAH's Brazil-section chair to ensure the AHA has a Brazil-section panel that reflects recent historiographical trends and uplifts Brazilian voices and histories from underrepresented groups.

3) **Aiala Levy**
Wabash College

I teach Brazilian, Latin American, and global histories at Wabash College, a small liberal arts college in Indiana. My articles and book-in-progress, Cosmopolis: Theaters and the *Making of an Urban Public in São Paulo, Brazil*, examine everyday debates about urban space and social belonging in a nascent mass society. As secretary/chair, I would look forward to organizing our annual session based on the suggestions of Section members and to ensuring that the Brazilian Studies Section remains a vibrant and welcoming community for all scholars.

Caribbean Studies

1) **Christina C. Davidson**
University of Southern California

I am an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Southern California, and I have been a member of CLAH since 2015. My specialties include African diaspora history, Caribbean history, religion, and US empire. My first book *Dominican Crossroads: H.C.C. Astwood and the Moral Politics of Race-Making in the Age of Emancipation* (2024) reconstructs the biography of H.C.C. Astwood (1844-1908), the first Black U.S. consular agent to Santo Domingo, to understand the Haitian Revolution's lasting impact on Dominican history and U.S.-Dominican international relations at the end of the nineteenth century. My articles have appeared in edited collections and journals, including the *American Historical Review*, the *Journal of Civil War Era*, the *Journal of African American History*, and the *New West Indian Guide*. I would be honored to serve as the 2027-2028 CLAH Caribbean Section Secretary.

2) **Génesis Lara**
University of California, Irvine

Génesis Lara, PhD, is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Chicano/Latino Studies at the University of California, Irvine. Her first book project, *Mobilizing Grief: Dominican Feminisms and Caribbean Human Rights*, analyzes Dominican women's utilization of grief and human rights to contest state violence during the 1960s Dominican Republic. More broadly, her research investigates the intersection of Blackness, revolution, and the creation of human rights frameworks during the Cold War Caribbean. Dr. Lara's work is available in *Estudios Sociales* and is forthcoming in *Latino Studies*. Dr. Lara's research has been supported by the UC Humanities Research Institute and the New York Public Library, among other research institutions.

3) **Shelby Sinclair**
University of Virginia

Shelby Sinclair is an assistant professor of African American Studies and History at the University of Virginia's Carter G. Woodson Institute. She specializes in histories of U.S. empire, military occupation, gender, and visual culture in the Caribbean and its diasporas. She teaches courses on critical archival methods, Black women's history, and Haiti in the world. Her current book project explores Haitian women's lives and labors during the 19-year U.S. military occupation of Haiti (1915-1934). Sinclair's writing has appeared or is forthcoming in *Palimpsest*, *Global Black Thought*, *The Caribbean Review of Gender Studies*, *History of Photography*, and *Forgotten Lands*. She earned her PhD in History with certificates in Black Studies and Gender Studies from Princeton University and her BA from Stanford University where she was a Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellow.

Central American Studies

1) **Emily Taylor**
Alfred University

My current project examines the intersections of gender, political participation and citizenship in 20th century Guatemala. In 2025-2026, I co-led the Central American History reading group and the K'iche' Maya Conversation group, connecting scholars at universities across the country and the isthmus. If elected to the CLAH Central American Section leadership, I would continue to build upon the work of current leadership promoting connections among membership via initiatives like the Central American History reading group and leveraging Section resources to promote collaboration and community building. Perhaps most importantly, I would push for transparency and accountability among AHA leadership and promote democratic governance and academic freedom at the organizational level.

2) **Polly Lauer**
University of Montana

I am an historian of modern Latin America and an Assistant Professor of Native American Studies at the University of Montana. I was previously a Klarman Fellow at Cornell University. I work collaboratively with Maya K'iche' radio broadcasters in Guatemala to document how Indigenous journalists have responded to crisis and successfully maintained Native-language media from the Cold War to the present. CLAH has been a formative space in my academic journey, a community where I met pivotal mentors, built peer connections, and found inspiration for research and teaching. I am excited to help the CLAH Central American section continue to grow, with panels that specifically elevate student voices, elaborate interdisciplinary methods, and emphasize how Central America's past informs the hemisphere's collective future.

3) **Daniel Mendiola**
Vassar College

Daniel is an assistant professor at Vassar College. His 2025 book, *The Mosquito Confederation*, examines the history of Central America's Caribbean borderlands where a powerful indigenous confederation known as the Mosquito Kingdom emerged as a regional power in the eighteenth century. More recently, Daniel has expanded his research into the national period, exploring how ideas about sovereignty, development, and regional integration informed Central American approaches to borders over time. Additionally, Daniel is the founder and director of the "Somos Vecinos" immigrant oral history project, based in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Colonial Studies

1) **Ryan Kashanipour**
University of Arizona

Ryan Kashanipour is a historian of colonial Mexico, with interests in medicine, science, in foodways of the Atlantic world. As the Director of the Southwest Seminar, he has supported for new and innovative approaches to the understanding the colonialism and the ways that everyday people navigated early modern institutions of power. Within CLAH, he welcomes opportunities to showcase new approaches and novel ways of understanding sensorial experiences (including sound, smell, and taste) to understand the lived realities of people living under colonial institutions of authority.

2) **Katherine Godfrey**
University of the Fraser Valley

I am a historian of Latin America, with specific focus on the 16 th and 17 th centuries. I currently serve as Assistant Professor of History at University of the Fraser Valley (Canada). Trained as an ethnohistorian, I graduated with my PhD from Penn State University in fall 2022. My first book project, tentatively titled "Matrilineal Routes: Indigenous Women and the Creation of Early Modern Colombia," reflects some of the primary goals I would have as Secretary of the Colonial Section: to uplift scholarship centered on less studied regions of the Iberian empires that prioritizes Indigenous, Asian, and Afro-descended peoples' experiences.

3) **Samantha Davis**
Assumption University

Sami (Samantha) Davis is a historian of women and gender in early modern Yucatan at Assumption University. Her research interests range from exploring the identities of the Conceptionist nuns of Merida to the intersection of Indigeneity and disability. Her goals for the Colonial Section would include promoting participation by graduate students and scholars from Latin America at future conferences.

Gran Colombia Studies

1) **Oscar Aponte**
Villanova University

I am an Assistant Professor of History at Villanova University with a PhD from the CUNY Graduate Center. My research combines oral history, archival work, and ethnography to explore land conflicts and ethnic politics in the Colombian Amazon. I have published my work in *Ethnohistory* and *The Journal of Transport History* and produced a documentary film, *The Way Back to the Maloca*. As secretary of the Gran Colombian Section of the Conference on Latin American History, I will collaborate with the chair to foster conversations on the Gran Colombian region, and to support scholarship that bridges disciplinary and geographic divides.

2) **Daniela Samur**
University of Utah

I was born and raised in Bogotá. After finishing my undergrad in history and political science at Universidad de los Andes, I did an MA in literary studies at Universidad Nacional de Colombia while working at Colombia's largest library system. I earned my PhD from Cornell in 2024 and am currently an assistant professor at the University of Utah. I'm interested in labor, urban, and spatial history. If elected as secretary of the Gran Colombia section, I would like to encourage conversations that expand the thematic, temporal and geographical frames with which we study the Northen Andes and the Southern Caribbean, and convey to broader audiences why and how history matters.

3) **Lisette Varón Carvajal**
Universidad de los Andes

Soy historiadora feminista y estudio mujeres, género, cuerpo y medicina en el Nuevo Reino de Granada del siglo XVIII. Me formé como politóloga en la Universidad de los Andes y obtuve mi doctorado en historia en Rutgers University. Actualmente soy profesora asistente en la Universidad de los Andes, donde promuevo vínculos entre pasado colonial y presente mediante proyectos de humanidades digitales y semilleros de investigación. Como secretaria de la sección Gran Colombia, busco visibilizar nuevas investigaciones en género, raza/etnicidad, medicina y ciencia, así como impulsar miradas renovadas sobre temas ya trabajados, fomentando el diálogo entre las historiografías de Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador y Panamá.

Mexican Studies

1) **Robert Alegre**
University of New England

I am honored to receive this nomination. I am currently an associate professor of History at the University of New England as well as president of the New England Council of Latin American Studies. As chair of the Mexico Section of CLAH, I would aim to continue the inclusive practices of previous chairs. I hope to bring together early and established scholars into conversations focused on important developments in historiography. I have previously served CLAH as chair of the Distinguished Service Award in 2023 and 2024 as well as serving a term on the Nominations Committee in 2025.

2) **Vanessa Freije**
University of Washington

I am Associate Professor of International Studies and History at the University of Washington, where I chair the program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies. My research and teaching focus on the history of information, technology, and media in Latin America, particularly Mexico. In 2020, I published *Citizens of Scandal: Journalism, Secrecy, and the Politics of Reckoning in Mexico* (Duke University Press), and I'm currently writing an on-the-ground history of communications satellites in Mexico. If elected, my goal as secretary would be to generate collaboration and exchange that supports our diverse membership, particularly given the deepening challenges within higher education.

Southern Cone Studies

1) **Javier Cikota**
Bowdoin College

Javier Cikota (UT-Austin B.A.; University of California, Berkeley- PhD) is a scholar of Latin America with an emphasis on borderlands and legal culture. His first book, *Frontier Justice: State, Law and Society in Patagonia, 1880-1940*, looks at how settlers, immigrants and indigenous peoples in Patagonia learned to use the institutions and agents of the Argentine state to practice citizenship while being excluded from formal politics. As Secretary he looks forward to continuing to shine a spotlight on the amazing and creative work being done by scholars across the hemisphere to deepen our understanding of the key issues in the region.

2) **Yovanna Pineda**
University of Central Florida

Yovanna Pineda is Associate Professor of History at the University of Central Florida, specializing in Latin American economic and technological history, with a focus on Argentina. She is the author of *Industrial Development in a Frontier Economy* (Stanford, 2009) and currently, co-editing a special series, *Latin American and Caribbean Technocultural Worlds*, for the journal *History of Technology*. She has built an extensive record of collaborative, interdisciplinary research spanning technology studies, digital humanities, and economic history. Her service record—including leadership roles with LaborTech, editorial boards, and faculty governance—reflects a commitment to institutional transparency and community-building. As Secretary, Pineda envisions strengthening communication and continuity within the organization, ensuring members stay connected, informed, and engaged across regional and topical sections.

3) **Jennifer L. Schaefer**
University of Connecticut

As a professional research librarian, active historian of 20th century Argentina, and current elected member of CLAH's council, I would look forward to contributing to the leadership of the Southern Cone Studies Section as it features topically relevant and methodologically emergent scholarship in rapidly changing geopolitical and academic contexts. Since becoming a member of CLAH in 2008, I have benefited from the intellectual engagement of colleagues, especially through conversations fostered in the Southern Cone Studies Section. I support the potential for the section to bring together scholars across a spectrum of career stages, topical interests, and methodological approaches.

Teaching and Teaching Materials

1) **Thaís R. S. de Sant'Ana**
University of Florida

I am a historian of Latin America and the Caribbean whose teaching experience spans secondary schools, a liberal arts college, a regional university, and state flagship universities. Across these settings, community-engaged work has reinforced my understanding that communities are crucial producers of knowledge whose insights can transform our classrooms. I have valued opportunities to contribute to this section's collaborative work and to connect with colleagues across institutions and teaching contexts. If elected, I would help organize engaging roundtables where we exchange teaching ideas and resources while exploring together how knowledge created beyond our classrooms can reshape what, how, and why we teach.

2) **Jaclyn Sumner**
Presbyterian College

For the past thirteen years I have worked at a small, teaching-centered liberal arts college, the last four years as department chair. My goals as the Teaching and Teaching Materials chair would be to generate conversations between CLAH colleagues about how we get students excited to come to our classes while facing challenges like low course enrollments, Artificial Intelligence, and attacks on critical thinking. I won Honorable Mention for the CLAH inaugural teaching award in 2024, and I published my first book, *Indigenous Autocracy: Power, Race, and Resources in Porfirian Tlaxcala* with Stanford University Press in 2024.

3) **Carlos R. Hernández**
Wayne State University

Carlos R. Hernández is an Assistant Professor of History at Wayne State University in Detroit and the author of the forthcoming monograph *Paradise Lost: Beach Tourism and the Development of Cancún*. An advocate of inclusive pedagogies, Hernández is committed to promoting curricular and professional development at all levels of historical training. He is especially interested in revitalizing textual approaches to historical research and education amid the unprecedented challenges posed by generative AI. He is also committed to serving first-generation and non-traditional students of Latin American descent across the disciplines, and to expanding international partnerships between Latin American and U.S. institutions.

Mariana Sarkis Olson

University of Wisconsin–Madison

Amancebado Landscapes: Intimacy, Justice, and the Making of Colonial Mexico, 1650–1780

I am deeply grateful to the Conference on Latin American History for the generous support of the James R. Scobie Award, which made it possible for me to spend several weeks conducting dissertation research in Mexico this past summer. My dissertation, *Amancebado Landscapes: Intimacy, Justice, and the Making of Colonial Mexico, 1650-1780*, follows women and men accused of *amancebamiento*—a broad category colonial authorities used to describe intimate relationships outside marriage—to ask how ordinary people made, contested, and defended intimate and family life in New Spain. I am particularly interested in the traces these relationships left across the colonial archive: a neighbor's denunciation, a servant's testimony, an ecclesiastical investigation, or a dispute that brought a household's private life before authorities. Following those fragments meant I spent much of my two months in Mexico City at the Archivo General de la Nación, while also pursuing related research at the Biblioteca Nacional de Antropología e Historia and making a few more frustrating detours to the Archivo Histórico de Notarías.

At the Archivo General de la Nación, I continued research I began in 2024, tracing cases of *amancebamiento* across several archival sections. Because the records of the ecclesiastical tribunal of the Archbishopric of Mexico do not survive as a single collection, I found its cases scattered across holdings such as Bienes Nacionales, Matrimonios, and Indiferente Virreinal. I spent hours in the reading room requesting one expediente after another, and on frustrating days, promising records were unavailable for consultation for reasons such as "*tiene hongos*," "*en proceso técnico*," or simply "*deteriorado*." Despite these obstacles, I photographed cases that revealed new households, relationships, and conflicts, helping me reconstruct the intimate landscape of colonial Mexico City. I have begun building a database that now includes more than 600 references to informal families across New Spain, including more than 200 cases that I have photographed and begun to analyze. Although judicial records do not always provide consistent information about what eventually happened to the individuals involved, this growing corpus allows me to identify patterns across time and place and ask new questions about race, gender, and social status in the formation of informal families.

The Matrimonios section proved especially promising yet difficult to access. I uncovered several marriage petitions from couples who had lived in *amancebamiento* for years before seeking to formalize their unions, evidence that will help me understand why established couples eventually chose marriage. Yet many of the volumes I hoped to consult remained unavailable because their fragile condition made further handling a risk to their preservation. After several exchanges with Eunice Ruiz Zamudio about access, staff often directed me to FamilySearch, where only part of the collection is digitized. The experience also made me think more seriously about the future of archival access. When research trips already require significant resources, the combination of deteriorating documents and incomplete digitization can determine not only what researchers find but also which histories we can tell. I am especially grateful to archivists Gerardo, Nalleli, and Alejandro, who repeatedly helped me navigate these limitations and gain access whenever possible.

At the Biblioteca Nacional de Antropología e Historia, I consulted historical and anthropological works to build a stronger foundation for understanding domestic unions and family practices in precolonial Mexico. I also made several trips to the Archivo Histórico de Notarías, hoping to trace informal families through wills and other notarial records. There, the absence of a detailed seventeenth-century catalog made it difficult to identify which notaries might have recorded the individuals and families I was seeking, turning each search into something of an archival gamble.

The Scobie Award made these two months productive far beyond the reading room. In Mexico City, I deepened my collaboration with Ismael Jiménez Gómez and began discussing future projects with the Centro de Investigaciones sobre América Latina y el Caribe (CIALC) at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). I also visited the Museo Nacional del Virreinato in Tepotzotlán with my friend and fellow historian José Alberto Ortiz Acevedo—one of those days when conversations about history continued long after we left the archive. And, of course, I did this research during the World Cup. As a Brazilian and a lifelong soccer fan, I arrived ready to cheer for Brazil, but when my national team gave me little reason for optimism, I found myself caught up in Mexico's hopeful *¿Y si sí?* —what if this time it actually happens? Somewhere between soccer matches and archival boxes, the phrase became a fitting motto for my research: *¿Y si sí?* What if the next document held another fragment of the *ciudad amancebada* I had come to Mexico to find? Thanks to CLAH's support, more often than I expected, it did.

Juan Sebastián Macías

University of Texas at Austin

The Revolutionary Común: Popular Sovereignty and Political Experimentation in the Northern Andes during the Age of Revolutions

With the generous support of the James R. Scobie Memorial Award from the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH), I conducted four weeks of exploratory research at four regional and municipal archives in Colombia: the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas José María Arboleda Llorente in Popayán; the Archivo Histórico de Antioquia and the Archivo Histórico de Medellín in Medellín; and the Archivo Histórico de Rionegro in Rionegro.

At these archives, I examined correspondence, court records, royal decrees (*reales cédulas*), and reports, in particular *actas de cabildo*, produced by the Spanish colonial administration between 1778 and 1782. This research confirmed the feasibility of my dissertation project on the Comunero Rebellion of 1781, a multiethnic and multiregional political movement that shook the foundations of Spanish colonial rule in the Viceroyalty of New Granada and the Captaincy General of Venezuela during the Age of Revolutions. It also helped me refine the project in three significant ways.

First, the pre-dissertation research allowed me to define more clearly the actors and geographical scope of my dissertation. At the archives in Medellín and Rionegro, I found extensive evidence of Afro-descendant participation in the Comunero Rebellion in the province of Antioquia. Although people of African descent played an important role in the movement, traditional accounts have devoted little attention to their participation, focusing instead on Creole and mestizo actors from the central Andes. At the Archivo Histórico de Antioquia and the Archivo Histórico de Rionegro, for example, I located documents concerning a conspiracy organized by several enslaved men and women from Santafé de Antioquia and Medellín. They planned to rebel against their masters and join the Comunero Rebellion, claiming that provincial authorities had concealed a royal decree granting them freedom. In exchange for their liberation, they offered to pay tribute "as Indians did." This interesting case, among others, will allow me to incorporate enslaved but also Afro-descendant actors more fully into my dissertation and examine how they adapted the flexible political language of *el común* to advance their own claims to freedom and legal recognition as vassals.

Second, the archival research broadened my understanding of how plebeian actors developed distinct vernacular theories of sovereignty that were at the core of the Comunero Rebellion. Acting in the name of *el común* —the community or the common people—participants articulated alternative visions of the social order. On several occasions, rebels denounced the influence of *chapetones*—Spaniards born on the Iberian Peninsula—whom they held responsible for implementing the Bourbon reformist program. These denunciations did more than portray the *chapetones* as harmful outsiders. They also expressed a broader claim that local communities possessed the right to govern themselves and defend their interests against outside interference. Nativist language (*criollismo*) therefore enabled plebeians to articulate collective claims to political authority and local self-government that were radical in their own right helping me to reframe the Comunero Rebellion as a moment of creative political experimentation rather than a conservative rebellion that sought to restore the broken colonial pact.

Third, my pre-dissertation research helped me determine that the circulation of information through oral and manuscript networks must constitute a central component of my dissertation. These networks carried news and political ideas across New Granada and Venezuela. At the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas José María Arboleda Llorente, I found correspondence among royal officials discussing the progress of Túpac Amaru's rebellion. These letters reveal the authorities' fear that news of the uprising would spread what they described as a "revolutionary contagion" throughout the province of Popayán. Read from another perspective, the documents also suggest that news of Indigenous mobilization in the southern Andes reached New Granada and broadened the political horizons of participants in the Comunero Rebellion, particularly those in Indigenous communities surrounding Pasto. Placing the uprisings of the southern Andes in dialogue with the Comunero Rebellion will therefore help illuminate how information traveled across imperial jurisdictions and how distant political struggles shaped local expectations and possibilities for collective action.

The archival research also yielded an important and unexpected finding. Alongside rumors and manuscript reports about the Andean rebellions, I encountered numerous references to the ongoing war between Spain and Britain. The circulation of news about this conflict contributed to a climate of political uncertainty in which some rebels perceived new opportunities for collective action. These findings convinced me that the rebels' interpretations of Atlantic geopolitics must also form a central part of my dissertation analysis.

Finally, I plan to present the preliminary findings of this research at forthcoming academic conferences, in particular the Latin American Studies Association Congress, which will take place in Mexico City in June 2027.

Viviana Alvarez Rodriguez

University of California, Irvine

Gendered Violence and Women's Community in the Mexican Huasteca, 1965–1994

With the generous support of the James R. Scobie Award I was able to carry out five weeks of exploratory dissertation research in Mexico City and Veracruz (Mexico). My dissertation tentatively titled "Gendered Violence and Women's Community in the Mexican Huasteca, 1965-1994," investigates how women's domestic and community work in late twentieth-century Mexico changed sociopolitical demands in popular organizations and institutions within the Mexican Huasteca. To reveal local socio-political conditions, resistance to state violence, and women's activity in the region, I consulted and collected organizational newspapers, nongovernmental and governmental reports, criminal case records, and land petitions. These archival records will illuminate the various forms of gendered violence experienced by rural women in the Huasteca region of Veracruz and Hidalgo during the late twentieth century. I plan to utilize these sources to further explore how women demanded legal and community-recognized social and political rights during a period of socio-political unrest.

My dissertation locates, disaggregates, and analyzes the effects of gendered violence inflicted on, but also enacted within rural political organizations. Therefore, in Mexico City, I consulted records on from the Dirección Federal de Seguridad (DFS), Mexico's secret police, on the political activities of the Organización Independiente de los Pueblos Unidos de las Huastecas (OIPUH) which was a popular peasant organization in the Huasteca most active during the 1980s. While I intended to also consult documents relating to education projects carried out by the state in the Huasteca located in the Archivo de documentos de Secretaría de Educación Pública , I was informed by archivists that the collection was in the process of being cataloged and was unavailable for consultation. At the Biblioteca Manuel Gamio, PUIC-UNAM, I furthered my exploration of the Indigenous political organization's internal and external political activities by consulting a special collection of the OIPUH's organizational newspaper. In addition to these organizational documents, the depository also held Institutional reports and fieldnotes produced by the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano (III) on different ethnic communities in the Mexican Huasteca that will illuminate local social organization of Nahua, Otomí, and Huasteco communities in this region. Finally, at the Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas (INPI) I consulted manuscripts and documentary footage produced by the Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CDI) on Indigenous communities in the Huasteca of Veracruz and Hidalgo and issues regarding social welfare.

In Veracruz, I first worked at the Archivo General Estatal de Veracruz (AGEV) and located records that revealed why women in Huasteca, who were most most often single heads of households or widows, solicited land through petitions and learned about the social dynamics in the communities that were successful. This process has helped illustrate how access to land functioned as a form of social welfare for women and also what local circumstances often resulted in successful claims. At the Archivo Municipal de Huayacoctla, I consulted local municipal court cases as well as documents on education, community organizing, and the Sistema para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) which revealed conflicts within the community as well as the ways that women participated in the organization of *faenas* or community work and petitioned for different forms of social welfare. While information was scattered across boxes, the archive's director, Profesor Jose Ramírez Hernández who is in the process of reorganizing the archive was immensely helpful in helping me find the material I sought. While I was in Huayacoctla, I was also fortunate enough to meet members of Radio-Huaya - La Voz Campesina in their office. In addition to being the region's main radio programing station for over sixty years, Radio-Huaya has also consistently reported on social issues, state politics, local cultures and religious events for communities in the Huasteca. In conjunction with the Comité de Derechos Humanos "Sierra Norte de Veracruz," the radio station's tributary organization, Radio-Huaya has played a significant role in reporting on human rights abuses in the Veracruzan Huasteca and providing legal assistance to local communities. I was very grateful to the radio personnel for their generous welcome and for the chance to learn more about the organization's history as well as ongoing social and political struggles in the Huasteca.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Conference on Latin American History and this year's James R. Scobie Award review committee for supporting my dissertation research. With this archival research, I have gained a better understanding on the internal mechanics of local organizations within the Huasteca, especially gendered conflicts. Lastly, the Scobie funding also allowed me to connect with the exceptional staff at these institutions who were eager to assist me in my research and whom I look forward to continuing to lean on for guidance for my dissertation research.

Gorka Villar Vásquez

Cornell University

Chained Clio: Historians and the Historical Discipline in Pinochet's Chile (1973–1990)

With the 2026 James R. Scobie Award from the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH), I conducted four weeks of preliminary archival research in Chile in August 2026, working in Santiago and Concepción. My dissertation examines how the Pinochet dictatorship transformed historians and the discipline of history in Chile, both by promoting conservative, nationalist, and "Western" narratives of the past through universities, curricula, scholarly institutions, and print culture, and by exiling, expelling, or repressing left-leaning historians. By reviewing periodicals, institutional records, personal papers, and correspondence, and by conducting oral history interviews, I confirmed the feasibility of my project and focused my research on the following points.

First, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, I examined the Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia and the conservative newspaper El Mercurio, which broadly supported the regime, for the first five years of the military dictatorship. These sources allowed me to trace how the regime's vision of the national past circulated in scholarly and public spheres, and how the Academia positioned itself as an authoritative voice on Chilean history during the early years of authoritarian rule.

Second, I consulted the unpublished archive of the Instituto de Historia at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. There I found the minutes of discussions over the design of the curriculum, faculty hiring, and publications. These records show, from the inside, how one of the country's most important history departments reorganized itself under the dictatorship, and they will be central to my analysis of university transformations. I also had the opportunity to review, in its entirety, the personal archive of Dr. Alfredo Riquelme, a historian who was both a student and a professor at the Universidad Católica during this period. His papers preserve curricula from the time, evaluations, and unpublished student press. This collection offers a rare perspective from students and young scholars, and it complements the institutional view provided by the Instituto's records.

Third, I traveled to Concepción in southern Chile to work in the archive of Fernando Campos Harriet, a conservative historian who received the Premio Nacional de Historia during the dictatorship and served as president of the Academia Chilena de la Historia. Among his papers, I found correspondence with Augusto Pinochet, as well as communications with his transnational networks. These documents reveal the direct ties between leading historians and the regime, and they open a promising line of research on the transnational circulation of conservative historical knowledge during the Cold War.

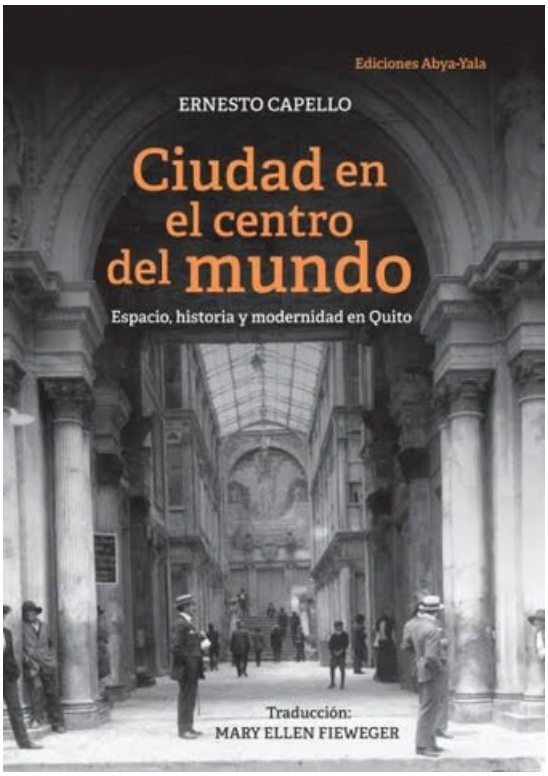
In addition to archival research, I conducted oral history interviews with historians who lived through this period. I interviewed Sergio Grez, a historian at the Universidad de Chile who was imprisoned and tortured for his left-wing militancy during the dictatorship; Claudio Rolle, director of the Instituto de Historia at the Universidad Católica; and Alfredo Riquelme, whose personal archive I had also consulted. These conversations provided invaluable insight into how repression, censorship, and institutional change were experienced within the discipline, and they help me connect the documentary record with the lived experience of historians under authoritarian rule.

From a methodological perspective, combining institutional archives, personal papers, the press, and oral history has been essential. Each type of source reveals a different level of the discipline's transformation: the public narrative promoted by the regime and its allies, the internal decision-making of universities, the personal relationships that connected historians to political power, and the experiences of those who were persecuted. Finally, regarding the dissemination of this work, I am coordinating a panel for the 2027 Latin American Studies Association (LASA) Congress in Mexico, where I will present the first results of this research.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Conference on Latin American History and the James R. Scobie Award. This support was invaluable in laying the foundation for my dissertation.

Recent and Anticipated Book Releases

Andean History

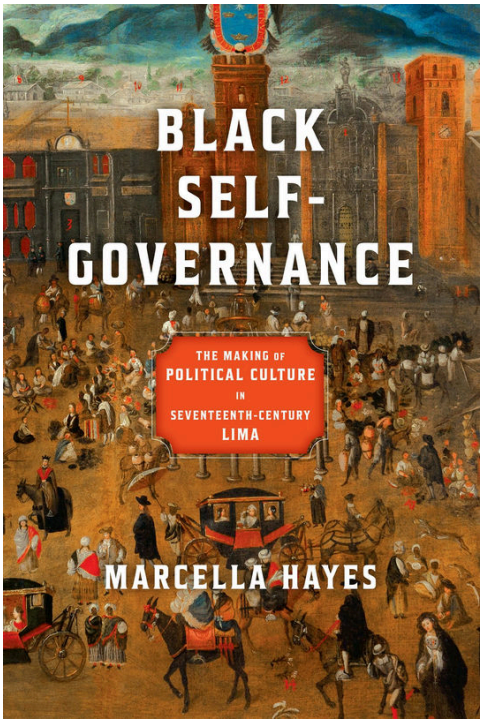


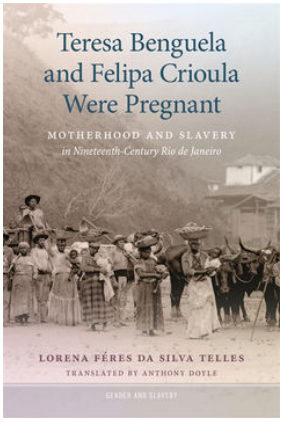
Ernesto Capello, *Ciudad en el centro del mundo: Espacio, historia y modernidad en Quito* (Editorial Abya Yala, 2026), translated by Mary Ellen Fieweger

En el siglo XVII, los jesuitas y franciscanos locales imaginaron Quito como la «nueva Roma». Fue vista como escenario de milagros y hogar de habitantes santos, origen de las cruzadas en la naturaleza circundante y portadora de civilización para toda la región. A principios del siglo XX, las élites concibieron la ciudad como el corazón de una sociedad moderna y avanzada, situada en el centro físico y metafísico del mundo. En esta original historia cultural, Ernesto Capello analiza la formación de la memoria, el mito y la modernidad desde la perspectiva de las diversas poblaciones quiteñas. Al utilizar el concepto de "cronotopos" de Mikhail Bakhtin, Capello observa la configuración del tiempo y el espacio en las narrativas que definieron la identidad quiteña y su lugar en el mundo. Explora la proliferación de estas imaginaciones en la arquitectura, los museos, los monumentos, el turismo, el arte, el urbanismo, la literatura, la religión, los derechos indígenas y la política. Para Capello, estos tropos comenzaron a cristalizar a finales del siglo XIX, y funcionaron como herramientas de distintos grupos que reivindicaron la historia para obtener beneficios económicos o políticos.

Marcella Hayes, *Black Self-Governance: The Making of Political Culture in Seventeenth-Century Lima* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2026)

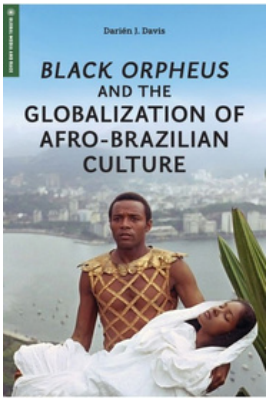
Black Self-Governance argues that free and enslaved Black men and women living in seventeenth-century Lima, Peru (a majority Black city) created their own political corporations that enabled them to govern themselves and negotiate with authorities. The book focuses on three types of self-governing corporations: lay confraternities, militias, and guilds. Members of these corporations argued, with some success, that they formed a legitimate part of the Spanish kingdom. They made both implicit and explicit references to their African origins. Tracing their relationships with political authority illuminates not only their lives, but also their place in the emerging colonial order and nation-making projects.





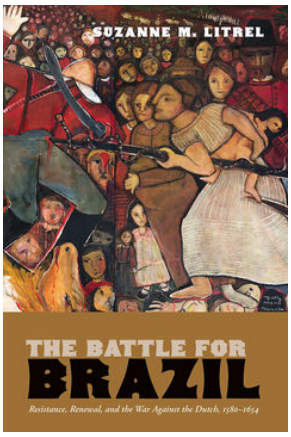
Lorena Féres da Silva Torres, *Teresa Benguela and Felipa Crioula Were Pregnant: Motherhood and Slavery in Nineteenth-Century Rio de Janeiro* (University of Georgia Press, 2026), translated by Anthony Doyle

Teresa Benguela and Felipa Crioula Were Pregnant examines the experiences of motherhood for enslaved African women and their descendants who navigated the realities of reproduction in nineteenth-century Rio de Janeiro. Drawing on an extensive array of historical sources, Telles illuminates the experiences of sexual autonomy, sexual violence, pregnancy, labor, breastfeeding, and the care of enslaved and freed babies in Rio de Janeiro between 1830 and 1888. The book also details the sorrows and hopes of these enslaved women and illuminates their escapes, strategies of resistance and survival, and the social networks they built to cope with the harsh realities and limitations that slavery imposed on motherhood in nineteenth-century Rio de Janeiro.



Darién J. Davis, *Black Orpheus and the Globalization of Afro-Brazilian Culture* (University of Delaware Press, 2026)

"Black Orpheus" and the Globalization of Afro-Brazilian Culture is the first historical study in English to examine the development, production, and reception of the 1958 film *Black Orpheus* and its legacy in the 1960s and 1970s. It focuses on the making of the film and the trajectories of the major actors and musicians who helped construct an image of Black Brazil and provides an analysis of the global circulation of Afro-Brazilian images and music in France and the United States in the wake of the movie's success.

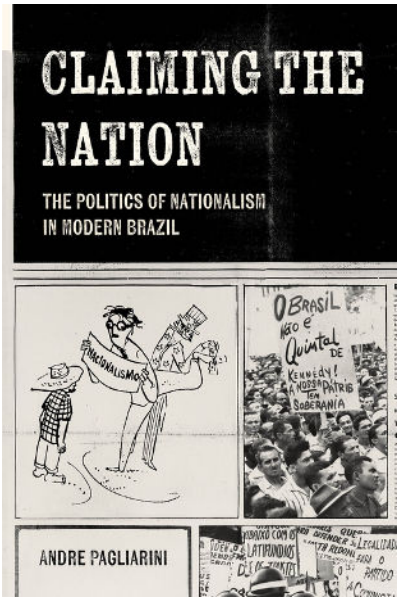


Suzanne M. Litrel, *The Battle for Brazil: Resistance, Renewal, and the War Against the Dutch, 1580-1654* (University of New Mexico Press, 2026)

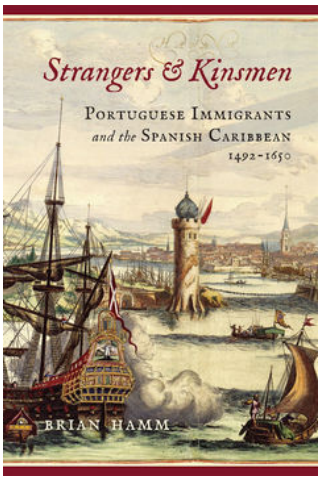
A remarkable moment in an enduring global contest, the seventeenth-century Dutch challenge for Brazil sparked on-the-ground, cross-class, and transatlantic alliance and coordination. Lackluster support from Lisbon encouraged local resistance and an emergent Luso-Brazilian identity; once-marginalized men and women of European, African, Indigenous, and mixed descent helped force the final Dutch surrender by 1654. On both sides of the Atlantic, the battle for Brazil proved a spiritual venture and a reckoning, shaping a new world to come.

Andre Pagliarini, *Claiming the Nation: The Politics of Nationalism in Modern Brazil* (University of California Press, 2026)

Time and again, in heated debates over Brazil's political economy and democracy, one disputed concept emerges: nationalism. *Claiming the Nation* traces the contested history of the nationalist label in twentieth-century Brazil, examining how both progressive and conservative forces invoked national interest to advance divergent political agendas. Focusing on the period from the 1920s through the end of military rule in 1985, Andre Pagliarini demonstrates how progressive reformers linked nationalism to social justice, economic sovereignty, and mass participation, while right-wing elites often used it to justify hierarchy and technocratic governance. Through detailed analysis of political debates, media, and activism, the book shows how competing attempts to define and claim nationalism in the public square shaped Brazil's civic identity, development, and political trajectory during the past one hundred years. Ultimately, Pagliarini unveils the enduring ways in which control over nationalist discourse became a proxy for determining who legitimately represented the nation and its future.



Caribbean History

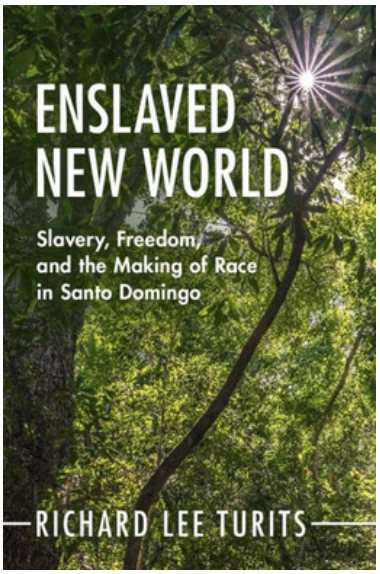


Brian Hamm, *Strangers and Kinsmen: Portuguese Immigrants and the Spanish Caribbean, 1492-1650* (Louisiana State University Press, 2026)

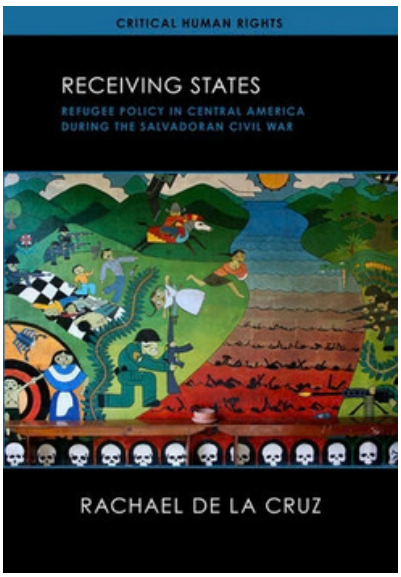
In *Strangers and Kinsmen*, historian Brian Hamm recovers the complexity and heterogeneity of Lusitanian immigration to the colonial Spanish Caribbean. Prioritizing Portuguese immigrants frequently overlooked in previous studies, including pilots, soldiers, priests, and spies, Hamm's detailed analysis expands scholarly understanding of the thousands of Portuguese who collectively strengthened and threatened Spanish imperialism from within one of the most geopolitically vital regions of the early modern world.

Richard Lee Turits, *Enslaved New World: Slavery, Freedom, and the Making of Race in Santo Domingo* (Cambridge University Press, 2026)

Enslaved New World illuminates sixteenth-century Santo Domingo as the site of the Americas' earliest plantation and slave society and the first place where slavery became limited to people of African descent. Yet Santo Domingo was also home, Turits shows, to widespread continual flight from bondage and an ecology providing escapees with relatively easy refuge. This transformed the colony into a land in which predominantly self-emancipated Black people became the largest population group by the late seventeenth century, 150 years before slavery's abolition. Afterwards, slavery and legal racial hierarchy persisted, but the White elite often remained too poor and weak to overcome resistance, and competing constructs of status and color emerged. By focusing on Santo Domingo's understudied African-descended majority population within novel frameworks, Turits opens up new understandings of Dominican history, slavery's racialization, race and racism's historical contingency, and an extraordinarily successful Afro-American trajectory of resistance.



Central American History



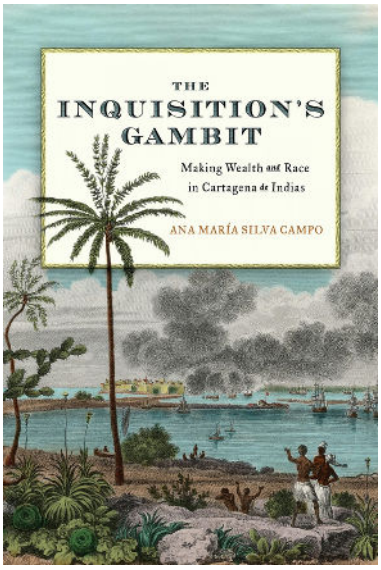
Rachael De La Cruz, *Receiving States: Refugee Policy in Central America During the Salvadoran Civil War* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2026)

Between the outbreak of civil war in El Salvador in 1979 and its conclusion in 1992, some 1.5 million Salvadorans fled the violence. Although their story is often overshadowed by the greater numbers who fled to the United States, this book focuses on the displaced Salvadorans who remained in Central America, seeking refuge in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. National mythologies, perceptions of economic contributions and burdens, regional militarization, state violence, and refugee activism in the context of the Cold War, shaped various government attitudes and policies toward the refugee communities within these countries' borders.

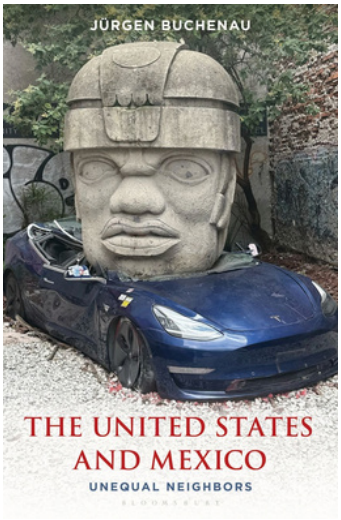
Gran Colombian History

Ana María Silva Campo, *The Inquisition's Gambit: Making Wealth and Race in Cartagena de Indias* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2026)

The Inquisition's Gambit reveals how the Spanish Inquisition used selective persecution and property confiscation to reshape the economy of colonial Cartagena de Indias. Through rarely studied financial records, the book explains how the tribunal dispossessed Afro-descended women and, later, Portuguese traders in African captives, transferring their wealth to Old Christian families and helping establish racialized patterns of wealth accumulation in the early modern Spanish world.



Mexican History

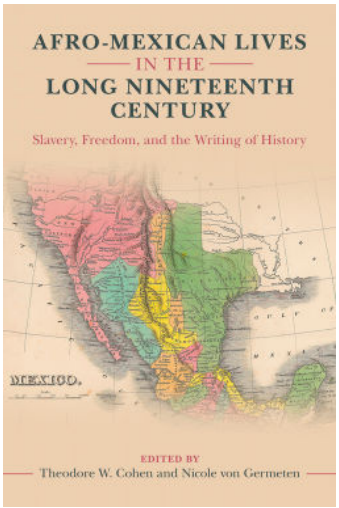


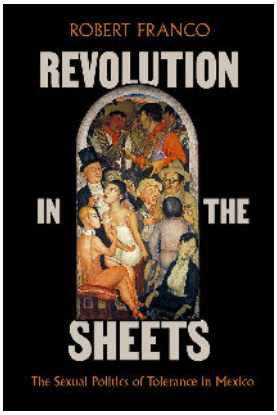
Jürgen Buchenau, *The United States and Mexico: Unequal Neighbors* (Bloomsbury, 2026)

The border between the US and Mexico is the world's longest between a wealthy industrialized nation and a part of the Global South. The economy, society, culture, and politics of the two nations have become inextricably linked. As the United States continues to assert its considerable geopolitical power, this book reminds us that this trend runs deep in the country's history, starting with its closest neighbors. Buchenau explores US territorial expansion, the Mexican Revolution of 1910, disputes over agricultural and mineral wealth, and the migration of Mexican laborers. Despite that massive power imbalance, Buchenau shows us that Mexico's influence on the United States is almost as significant as the inverse.

Theodore W. Cohen and Nicole von Germeten, eds., *Afro-Mexican Lives in the Long Nineteenth Century: Slavery, Freedom, and the Writing of History* (Cambridge University Press, 2026)

As the first book-length examination of abolition and its legacies in Mexico, *Afro-Mexican Lives in the Long Nineteenth Century* reveals innovative social, cultural, political, and intellectual approaches to Afro-Mexican history. It complicates the long-standing belief that Afro-Mexicans were erased from the nation. The volume instead shows how they created their own archival legibility by continuing and modifying colonial-era forms of resistance, among other survival strategies. The chapters document the lives and choices of Afro-descended peoples, both enslaved and free, over the course of two centuries, culminating during the Mexican Revolution of 1910.



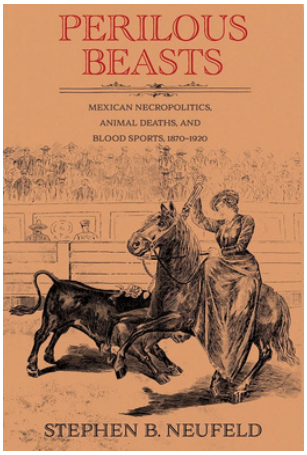


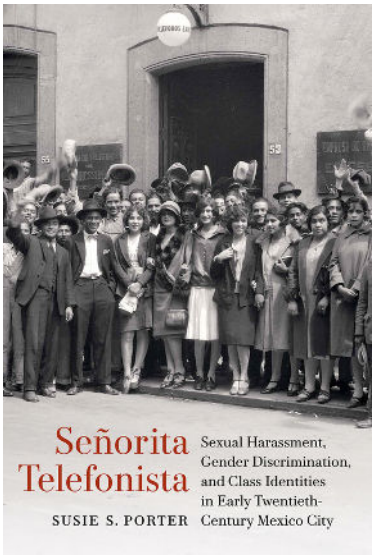
Robert Franco, *Revolution in the Sheets: The Sexual Politics of Tolerance in Mexico* (University of California Press, 2026)

Throughout the twentieth century, an uneasy relationship existed between issues of sexuality and the working-class politics of the Mexican Communist Party and other left-wing organizations. Rather than attributing this tension solely to ideological conservatism, Revolution in the Sheets reinterprets the sexual politics of the Mexican Left by foregrounding toleration as its governing political strategy. Tracing debates in party archives, Robert Franco demonstrates how leftist parties dismissed issues of sexuality when politically necessary in order to negotiate authority, discipline dissent, or project a moral public image. However, militants also privately practiced interpersonal forms of toleration that were later adopted by party leaders as a pragmatic compromise to expand the Left's electoral appeal.

Stephen B. Neufeld, *Perilous Beasts: Mexican Necropolitics, Animal Deaths, and Blood Sports, 1870-1920* (University of New Mexico Press, 2026)

Perilous Beasts explains how and why Mexicans accepted animal death as an acceptable part of daily human life. This study looks to when cities became killers, sports became spectacle, and wildlife became game, between 1870 and 1920. Beasts died for science and entertainment all across turn-of-the-century Mexico from cities to suburbs to wildernesses. From the euthanizing of stray dogs to smuggling of meat into markets, and onwards to the arenas of blood sports - cockfighting, bullfighting, and hunting— people killed and became modern, Mexican, consumers, humans. Some became sports fans, others Sportsmen, some celebrities, still others scientists and bureaucrats.



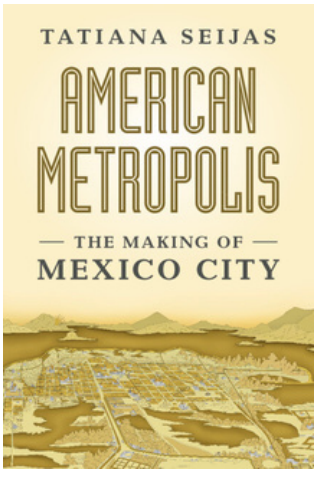


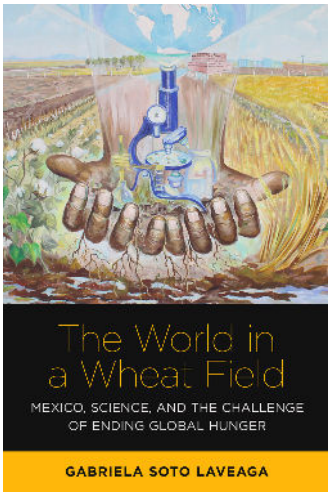
Susie S. Porter, *Señorita Telefonista: Sexual Harassment, Gender Discrimination, and Class Identities in Early Twentieth-Century Mexico City* (University of Nebraska Press, 2026)

In *Señorita Telefonista* Susie S. Porter recounts the dynamic role of telephone operators in labor organizing in early twentieth-century Mexico City, taking us from switchboards to union halls and into the streets as working women fought for better wages and against sexual discrimination and harassment. The telephone operators' struggles reveal how bodily autonomy is historically contingent and constructed through the lived experiences of class. When and where were working-class identities available to women who wanted to make demands as workers? How did middle-class conceptions of respectability, sexual and otherwise, limit the space for working women to speak against male authority and to denounce assaults on their bodily autonomy? Porter charts the shifts in the ways women could (or could not) speak out against discrimination related to gender, marital status, and pregnancy. *Señorita Telefonista* examines the emergence of the idea that women were maladapted to the workplace and charts Mexican women's fight to claim their rights as workers. As languages of class circulated and identities were made and unmade—by management, organized labor, working men, and working women themselves—women's support for organized labor hung in the balance.

Tatiana Seijas, *American Metropolis: The Making of Mexico City* (Cambridge University Press, 2026)

American Metropolis offers a tapestry of stories about essential workers who remade and transformed the city during the seventeenth century. The book's narrative style carries readers to a unique place and time with residents from around the world who sold food, facilitated transportation, provided care, and valued the city's silver. Free and enslaved people from Africa and Asia, immigrants, and Native Americans pursued opportunities in a wealthy, yet deeply unequal environment, where working people claimed parts of the city for themselves. They carved out spaces to create new businesses and protect their livelihoods, altering the cityscape in the process. Their experiences show how residents from around the world sustained America's first colonial metropolis, and why this history matters today.





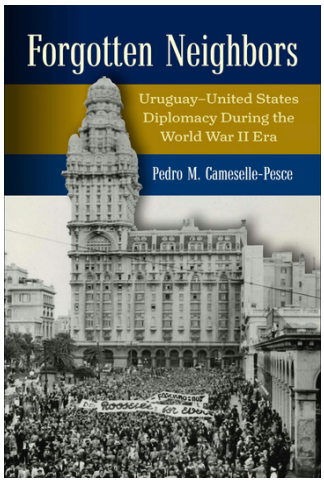
Gabriela Soto Laveaga, *The World in a Wheat Field: Mexico, Science, and the Challenge of Ending Global Hunger* (University of California Press, 2026)

In the mid-twentieth century, researchers at an experiment station in Sonora's Yaqui Valley designed high-yielding wheat seeds with the promise that increasing crop productivity would end world hunger. The seeds made their way across the world, where accompanying inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and irrigation systems transformed global farming in what came to be known as the Green Revolution. Gabriela Soto Laveaga challenges this history—often told from the point of view of philanthropic organizations, development proselytizers, or heroic American scientists—by placing native lands, Sonoran farmers, Mexican innovation, and Mexico-India connections at the center. *The World in a Wheat Field* sheds new light on how global initiatives changed a local place and points to why so many development projects failed to eradicate hunger worldwide.

Southern Cone History

Pedro M. Cameselle-Pesce, *Forgotten Neighbors: Uruguay-United States Diplomacy During the World War II Era* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2026)

Forgotten Neighbors explores the pivotal wartime relationship between Uruguay and the United States under Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy. The book reveals how the once-distant South American nation became central to U.S. hemispheric defense strategies after the 1939 Battle of the River Plate and ensuing reports of Nazi plots. It also captures the intense local debates over national sovereignty, as conservative leaders resisted a U.S. military presence, while local anti-fascist networks mobilized to shape the Uruguay's role in the evolving U.S. security matrix. Ultimately, Forgotten Neighbors offers a crucial look at the far-reaching influence—and the limits—of Washington's power in South America.



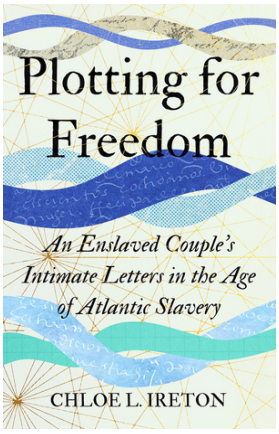
Thematic Histories/Multiple Regions



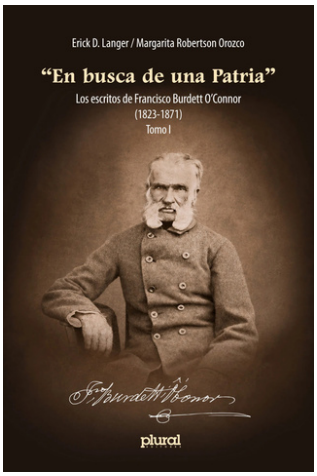
René D. Harder Horst, *A History of Indigenous Latin America: Aymara to Zapatistas*, 2nd edition (Routledge, 2026)

In its second edition, this book provides a comprehensive Indigenous perspective on Latin American political, social, and economic changes from pre-colonization to the present. Set within a postcolonial framework and enhanced by interdisciplinary insights from anthropology, economics, sociology and religion, the book delivers a unique understanding of Indigenous histories, resistance movements, transculturation, labor, and political organizations. Its innovative organization into 50-year historical periods facilitates semester-long classroom discussion, while images, maps, textboxes, and linked documents in every chapter support active learning. A new final chapter brings the work up to the present. This approach enables readers to contextualize major historical events and cultural changes within manageable timeframes, providing fresh perspectives that broaden traditional Latin American narratives. This textbook is designed for undergraduate and postgraduate students studying Latin American history, Indigenous studies, postcolonial studies, and related fields.

Chloe L. Ireton, *Plotting for Freedom: An Enslaved Couple's Intimate Letters in the Age of Atlantic Slavery* (Hurst, 2026)



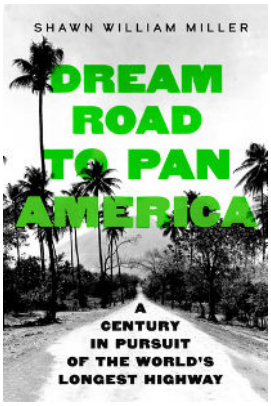
Plotting for Freedom tells the powerful story of how a family gathered and exchanged knowledge to fight for their freedom in the first century of the Atlantic trade in enslaved people. In the late sixteenth century, husband and wife Antón Segarra and Felipa de la Cruz plotted with each other from opposite shores of the Atlantic Ocean to raise enough funds to purchase their family's freedom. Their quest for liberty spanned West Africa, Spain and Mexico—from afar, they penned letters to share their news, their hopes and their strategies. This epic history spans oceans and mountains, cities and ports, palaces and ships, and paints a deeply moving picture of the human consequences of European imperialism—and of the courage and resilience of two individuals yearning to be free.



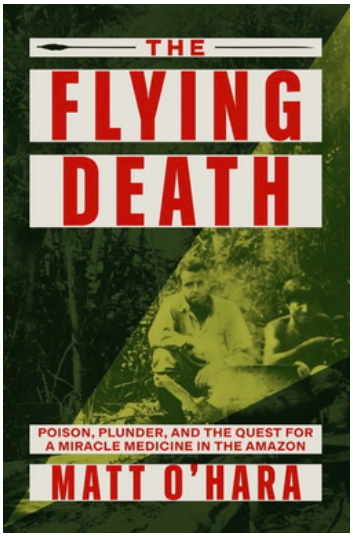
Erick D. Langer and Margarita Robertson Orozco, editors, *"En busca de una Patria": Los escritos de Francisco Burdett O'Connor (1823-1871)*, 2 vols. (Plural Editores, 2026)

"En busca de una Patria" is the result of eight years of work, of compiling the writings of Francis Burdett O'Connor (1791-1871), an Irish aristocrat who fought with Simon Bolivar and Antonio Jose de Sucre during the independence wars. O'Connor remained in Bolivia for the rest of his life after marrying a woman from Tarija. O'Connor was essential to Tarija's adhesion to Bolivia rather than Argentina and was Minister of War for Bolivia during the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. He was commander of the Bolivian army on the southern flank and also organized the settler militia on the indigenous frontier along the Chaco, where he had extensive properties. The main part of the books contain his diaries, which extend from the 1820s to 1864, providing an intimate look of life in nineteenth-century central South America.

Shawn William Miller, *Dream Road to Pan America: A Century in Pursuit of the World's Longest Highway* (University of California Press, 2026)

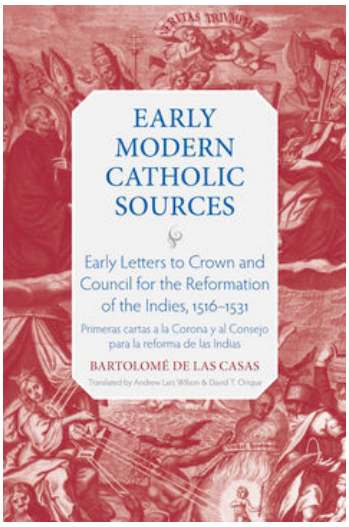


A century after the Pan-American Highway was first conceived, its story remains largely unknown—even to the motorists who attempt the 30,000-kilometer drive. *Dream Road to Pan America* unveils a tale of lofty ideals and bedrock greed, romantic adventure and pragmatic diplomacy, immigrant desperation and Indigenous resistance. Americans argued that the highway would spread fraternity, democracy, and prosperity across the hemisphere. However, the road became an escape route for millions of migrants rather than a corridor for tourists. Miller contends that this mythical highway's troubled past points to an unresolved future regarding the growing costs of continuing down well-worn paths.



Matt O'Hara, *The Flying Death: Poison, Plunder, and the Quest for a Miracle Medicine in the Amazon* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2026)

In the fall of 1938, a young, frail American explorer set off down a river in the western Amazon in search of curare, a poison he thought might save his life. Richard Gill had learned that local tribes used curare-laced blow darts to kill animals, but it was also potentially a cure for many ailments, including his own. He also thought he could make a fortune by connecting the knowledge of two worlds. Obsessed with curare, he raced to make deals with Indigenous poison masters in the Amazon and pharmaceutical companies back home, even as his Russian-born rival Boris Krukoff sought to do the same. In *The Flying Death*, Matt O'Hara asks who and what we are willing to sacrifice in the name of discovery and profit. O'Hara brings to life Gill's epic quest, a stranger-than-fiction true story that moves from unexplored territory in the Amazon to rogue medical trials and cutthroat corporate boardrooms in the United States. Navigating treacherous terrain and politics, Gill and Krukoff successfully created a veritable curare-industrial complex, as the plant became a key element in shock therapy, transformed surgery in the United States and across the globe, and eventually led to a Nobel Prize. *The Flying Death* offers a thrilling ride across Indigenous knowledge, scientific exploration, and exploitation, unearthing a story of discovery that poses searching questions about the price of progress, who pays it, and who gets credit.

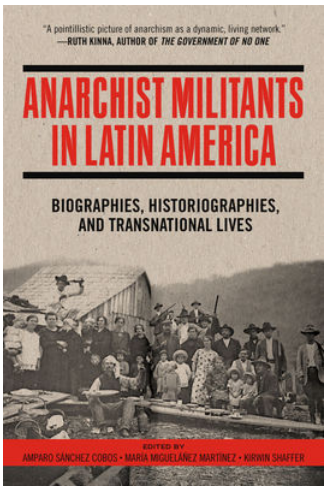


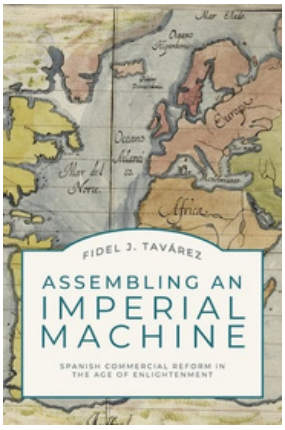
David T. Orique and Andrew Lars Wilson, editors and translators, *Early Letters to Crown and the Council for the Reformation of the Indies, 1516–1531* (Catholic University of America Press, 2026)

Bartolomé de las Casas began his transatlantic career in 1502. Experiences of conquest and penitential discipline led him to renounce his Indian slaves and holdings. He dedicated his life to reforming Spain's colonial project, eventually joining the Dominicans, and later serving as bishop. His works are foundational for our understanding of early colonialism. This volume's seven letters—all but one in English for the first time—span the initial stage of his long career as "Protector of the Indians." A lively introduction and copious notes carefully situate Las Casas within broader trends, including Europe's nascent religious reformations. These letters also bridge his dramatic entry into the Dominican Order, documenting his transformation from temporal reformer to eschatological prophet. While Las Casas is known chiefly for his polemical *Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies*, these earliest letters suggest a far broader intellectual biography.

Amparo Sánchez Cobos, María Migueláñez Martínez, and Kirwin R. Shaffer, editors, *Anarchist Militants in Latin America: Biographies, Historiographies, and Transnational Lives* (PM Press, 2026)

Spanning the late 1800s through the late 1900s, this collection follows militant writers, organizers, and agitators who crisscrossed the Americas and Europe, shaping local struggles while forging regional, hemispheric, and trans-Atlantic networks of resistance. A remarkably diverse group of women and men navigated vastly different political terrains: the bustling port city of Buenos Aires, the Indigenous highlands of the Andes, the violent US-Mexico borderlands of the Mexican Revolution, the Cold War landscapes of the Cuban Revolution and the Chilean military dictatorship, and beyond. These migrants, exiles, and fugitives built transnational networks while sustaining vibrant anarchist media worlds of newspapers, magazines, radio and even television. More than a collection of biographies, this book offers a wide-ranging exploration of how to write the lives of activists from classic cradle-to-grave narratives to critical examinations of anarchist autobiographies.



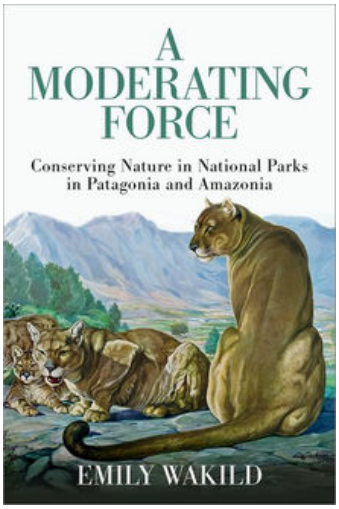


Fidel J. Tavárez, *Assembling an Imperial Machine: Spanish Commercial Reform in the Age of Enlightenment* (Oxford University Press, 2026)

Assembling an Imperial Machine explores how eighteenth-century Spanish statesmen envisioned the empire as a finely tuned economic engine—self-sufficient, resilient, and shielded from the chaos of global markets. This groundbreaking study reveals how their vision anticipated later efforts to build Latin American free trade blocs, offering a fresh perspective on the roots of globalization and the enduring quest for economic sovereignty in the Hispanic world.

Emily Wakild, *A Moderating Force: Conserving Nature in National Parks in Patagonia and Amazonia* (Oxford University Press, 2026)

Over the past century, landscapes across South America fundamentally changed. As forests were felled, cities and highways built, and agricultural land was managed, national governments set aside protected landscapes in certain charismatic places. Today, more than a quarter of South American territory lies within conservation areas. A Moderating Force traces the development of national parks in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Brazil, explaining the historical processes that led to nature conservation. This wide-ranging study sheds new light on exploration, state-making, scientific practice, economic development, and nature conservation in the past to inform what this history means for our future.



List of Lifetime Members

New members are listed in bold

Alden, Dauril
Alegre, Robert F.
Aleman, Gladys
Anderson, Rodney D.
Andrews, George Reid
Appelbaum, Nancy P.
Arrom, Silvia Marina
Barragán, Yesenia
Bassi Arévalo, Ernesto
Beezley, William H.
Bell, Stephen
Bennett, Herman L.
Bigelow, Allison Margaret
Borges, Dain
Borucki, Alex
Boyer, Christopher
Bruey, Alison J.
Bryant, Sherwin K.
Buchenau, Jürgen
Bunker, Steven B.
Burkholder, Mark A.
Burns, Kathryn
Cagle, Hugh
Cañedo Gamboa, Sergio Alejandro
Capello, Ernesto
Carey, Elaine
Casey, Matthew
Castilho, Celso Thomas
Castro, Donald
Chastain, Andra B.
Cline, Sarah
Coatsworth, John H.
Coerver, Don M.
Cohen, Theodore W.
Connell, William F.
Conniff, Michael L.
Cook, Karoline
Cooney, Jerry W.
Couturier, Edith
Covert, Lisa Pinley
Cowan, Benjamin A.
Craib, Raymond B.
Crawford, Sharika D.
Cummins, Victoria H.
Davies Jr., Thomas M.
Dávila, Jerry
de Avilez Rocha, Gabriel
de la Pedraja, René
de la Teja, Jesús F.
de la Torre Curiel, José Refugio
Deardorff, Max
Delson, Roberta
Dueñas, Alcira
Dyck, Jason
Eakin, Marshall C.
Echeverri, Marcela
Edwards, Erika Denise
Eller, Anne
Erbig, Jeffrey
Field, Thomas
Flemion, Phillip F.
Friedman, Max Paul
Ganster, Paul
Gao, Jian
Garrett, David T.
Goldthree, Reena N.
Gonzales, Michael J.
Gram, Bill
Graubart, Karen B.
Greever, Janet
Grieco, Viviana
Hagler, Anderson
Hanley, Anne G.
Heaney, Christopher
Herman, Rebecca
Hines, Sarah
Horna, Hernán
Houser, Myra Ann
Huezo, Stephanie M.
Jaffary, Nora E.
Jaksic, Iván
Jimenez Cantisano, Pedro
Johnson, Harold
Joseph, Gilbert M.
Juni, Mayer
Kiddle, Amelia M.

Klubock, Thomas
Knight, Franklin W.
Komisaruk, Catherine
Kraay, Hendrik
Lane, Kris
Langer, Erick D.
Lavrin, Asunción
Lee, Monica Kittiya
Lentz, Mark W.
Lesser, Jeffrey
Lewin, Linda
Logan, Alison
Lombardi, John V.
López, Rick A.
Love, Joseph L.
Lucero, Bonnie A.
Lutz, Christopher H.
Macías-González, Víctor M.
MacLachlan, Colin M.
Mallon, Florencia
Manley, Elizabeth S.
Mansilla, Judith
Matthew, Laura E.
McEnroe, Sean F.
Milton, Cynthia E.
Moulton, Aaron Coy
Muñoz Arbeláez, Santiago
Myers, Alfred
Navarro, José Manuel
Nobles, Rex
O'Hara, Matthew D.
O'Toole, Rachel Sarah
Olcott, Jocelyn
Owens, Sarah E.
Peralta-Ramírez, Hugo
Pérez Meléndez, José Juan
Pérez Montesinos, Fernando
Pérez-Villa, Ángela
Pieper Mooney, Jadwiga E.
Poole, Stafford
Porter, Susie
Premo, Bianca
Proctor III, Frank (Trey)
Pruitt, Jennifer
Putnam, Lara
Racine, Karen
Radding, Cynthia
Ramos, Frances L.
Rankin, Monica A.
Rausch, Jane M.
Reséndez, Andrés
Rice, Mark
Rich, Paul
Roch, Gabriel
Rodríguez Velásquez, Fidel Alfonso
Rogers, Thomas D.
Rosemblatt, Karin Alejandra
Safford, Frank
Sanders, Nichole
Schlotterbeck, Marian
Schwaller, John F.
Scobie, Ingrid
Scott, Rebecca J.
Sierra Silva, Pablo Miguel
Silva Campo, Ana María
Soliz, Carmen
Sommer, Barbara
Soto Laveaga, Gabriela
Stern, Steve J.
Stevens, Donald F.
Stewart, James
Stowe, Noel
Sullivan-González, Douglass
Summerhill, William
Sweet, David
Tenenbaum, Barbara A.
Terraciano, Kevin
Tinsman, Heidi
Truhan, Deborah L.
Tulchin, Joseph S.
Vázquez, Josefina Z.
Vinson III, Ben
Vrana, Heather
Wakild, Emily
Walker, Andrew
Walker, Louise E.
Warren, Richard
Weber, Rebecca
Williams, Daryle
Wright-Ríos, Edward
Yannakakis, Yanna Panayota
Young, Julia G.
Zahler, Reuben
Zeltsman, Corinna
Zyblikiewics, Lubomir W.