

ASPHS Newsletter

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Features of the third ASPHS Newsletter

Dear ASPHS members,

Welcome to your ASPHS newsletter, volume three. In the following pages you will find some of the regular features of the past newsletter, including message from the general secretary and minutes from the 2012 meeting, recent member publications, calls for papers, and announcements of the ASPHS prizes. If you would like announcements of your publications (for 2013), conference CFP, or recently defended dissertation to appear in the next issue, submit your notices to me at marie.kelleher@csulb.edu. **Submissions must be received no later than September 15, 2013**, but earlier submissions are strongly encouraged, especially in the case of ideas for pieces that might take a while to put together.

We are pleased to include some member-generated content, including an essay by Michael Vargas on the theft and recovery of Spain's *Codex Calixtinus*, and what it means for historical preservation, and a copy of James Amelang's well-received keynote from the 2012 conference, "Spanish History and the Crisis: A View from the Bridge." We welcome your suggestions for similar short pieces for the 2013 issue.

It is also my sad duty to report the death of Lynn Nelson, Professor Emeritus at the University of Kansas, who passed away on September 2, 2012. Professor Nelson taught popular undergraduate courses in medieval history in addition to supervising generations of M.A. and Ph.D. students in his area of special interest, medieval Spain.

Throughout a career that spanned several decades, Professor Nelson wrote numerous articles on medieval Spanish history, and translated and edited *The Chronicle of San Juan de la Peña* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991). He was, however, probably best known to the members of the ASPHS as the medievalist who ushered historians into the internet age. As Dan Crews noted in last year's newsletter, Professor Nelson worked with KU librarian Rick Clement to set up the Espora-L discussion list in 1991, and encouraged the use of the web in its pre-Google days as a place where scholars could collaborate to share bibliographies, primary sources and discuss research questions. He also worked with Katie Harris to launch the first ASPHS (then SSPHS) website. He was fond of telling his students in the 90s that, to be good medievalists, they really needed to learn two languages: Latin, and HTML. He will be remembered and missed by several generations of colleagues and students, as well as by people who never met him in person, but who were nevertheless touched by his knowledge, humor, energy, and enthusiasm.

--Marie Kelleher



Message from the General Secretary

I want to convey my deep sense of honor in being elected General Secretary of the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies. It is a job that carries with it a long tradition of selfless devotion to the mission of the Association. It also has a long history of dedicated and enthusiastic general secretaries of which I am proud to join and from whose collective wisdom I will draw. My predecessors in this position provide an enviable model of maintaining ASPHS's traditional mission while finding innovative ways for the Association to grow and prosper. I will do my best to follow the trail they have blazed.

Our Medford conference on the campus of Tufts University was a success with good attendance from our North American and European membership. I want to offer my congratulations and sincere thanks to Christopher Schmidt-Nowara, diligently assisted by David Messenger, for his genial and intellectually stimulating hospitality. I am quite sure that none of us will easily forget Jim Amelang's stirring address. Enrique Sonabria and the University of New Mexico will host the 2013 conference in Albuquerque. Erin Rowe and Scott Eastman are helping Enrique organize the return of our annual conference to the Southwest. Vittorio Scotti-Douglas will host the 2014 ASPHS conference in Modena, Italy, the first time the conference will be held in Europe outside the Iberian peninsula. Vittorio has already made Spain's ambassador to Italy aware of the event and secured his support.

The Association continues to be in strong financial health and has continued to file its taxes as a 501c4 organization.

All general secretaries have a long list of folks to thank and I am no exception. I thank A. Katie Harris for graciously agreeing to take on the Membership Secretary-Treasurer duties. It is a lot of work and she has already brought new ideas and innovation to the performance of the job with the recent addition of Google Wallet as a new, hopefully more convenient, form of dues and conference registration payment for our membership. Thanks to Jodi Campbell for taking over and performing more than admirably on the Association's website. Thanks also to Marie Kelleher for her continued dedication in editing and sending out the ASPHS Newsletter. My sincere appreciation goes to the Executive Committee (Jesus Cruz, Jodi Campbell, Liam Brockey, Montserrat Miller, Fernanda Olival, Magdalena Sanchez, Christopher Schmidt-Nowara, and Gretchen Star-LeBeau) for their support and sage advice during my very young tenure.

I offer my heartiest congratulations to the Association's prize winners, announced at the 2012 conference, Jose Alberto Rodrigues da Silva Tavim was awarded the Oliveira Marquez prize, Thomas W. Barton was awarded the Bishko prize, and Michael Crawford won the prize for best first article. More information on the prize winners can be obtained in this newsletter and on the Association's website.

We are sponsoring 3 panels at this year's AHA in New Orleans and our traditional ASPHS-AHA reception. More information about the panels and the reception can also be found in this newsletter and on the Association's website. I encourage our membership to continue to submit panel proposals, listing the ASPHS as co-sponsors, to the AHA for its annual meeting. The Association will continue its tradition of reviewing and sponsoring panels on Iberian history that are not selected for the regular program.

I want to take this opportunity to recognize Frank Dutra for his instrumental role in founding and soliciting strong financial contributions for the Association's annual prizes, particularly the Oliviera Marquez prize. As some of you may know, Frank is in the early stages of a long recovery from a brain aneurysm in August. I know all of us in the Association wish Frank and Maryann the very best as his recovery process continues.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not offer my sincerest thanks and appreciation to Daniel Crews, my immediate predecessor as General Secretary. Dan offered me friendly, wise mentoring and continues to periodically offer me tips as I learn the duties and responsibilities of being ASPHS's General Secretary. Dan exemplifies the terms gentleman and scholar and the path forward as General Secretary has been much less stressful thanks to Dan's generosity.

I look forward to serving the membership of this active and progressive Association as it moves toward a future of continued scholarly excellence and research leadership.

*Un salud a todos,
David Ortiz*



Call for Papers

ASPHS Annual Meeting,

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

April 4-7, 2013

The 44th Annual Meeting of the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies will take place 4-7 April 2013 at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. The program committee invites 250-word abstracts of proposed twenty-minute papers on topics on Iberian and Latin American history, literature, art, and religion from the sixth to the twenty-first centuries. Planned sessions are welcome.

The conference will be held on the campus of the University of New Mexico, home to a vibrant scholarly community in Iberian history. Beautiful Albuquerque is home to the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, and the Turquoise Museum. It is also an easy drive from Albuquerque to stunning Santa Fe, one of the oldest surviving cities founded in the United States by the Spanish.

We are delighted to announce that the plenary talk will be given by UNM alumnus Adrian Shubert (MA, 1976). Professor Shubert is the author of numerous books on modern and contemporary Spain, including *A Social History of Modern Spain, 1800-1982* (London and Boston, Unwin-Hyman, 1990; repr. Routledge, 1993), *The Road to Revolution in Spain. The Coal Miners of Asturias, 1860-1934* (Champaign-Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1987), and *Death and Money in the Afternoon: A History of Spanish Bullfighting* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1999).

Additional information on the conference has been posted on the ASPHS website, including conference registration forms, conference events, and hotel accommodations:

<http://www.asphs.net/conferences/albuquerque2013.html>

The deadline for abstracts is 15 December 2012. Email submissions are encouraged. Send inquiries and abstracts to:

erowe1@jhu.edu

Erin Kathleen Rowe
148 Burnet Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

See you in the Land of Enchantment!

ASPHS Research Prizes

The Association heartily congratulates last year's research prize winners:

- The Oliveira Marques Prize for the best article in Portuguese Studies went to José Alberto Rodrigues da Silva Tavim, Senior Researcher at the Centro de História do Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical in Lisboa, Portugal, for "Jews in the Diaspora with Sepharad in the mirror: ruptures, relations, and forms of identity: a theme examined through three cases," *Jewish History* (2011) 25: 175-205.
- The Bishko Award for best article in Iberian Medieval Studies went to Thomas W. Barton, Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of San Diego, for his article "Muslims in Christian Countrysides: Reassessing *Exaricus* Tenures in the Crown of Aragon," *Medieval Encounters* 17 (2011): 233-320.
- The Association's rotating prize, this year for the best first article in Iberian history (for articles published in 2009, 2010, or 2011) goes to Professor Michael J. Crawford, of McNeese State University, for his article, "Noble Status and Royal Duplicity in the Crown of Castile, 1454-1504," published in *European History Quarterly* 41/4 (2011): 586-608.

Announcements of this year's competitions:

A. H. DE OLIVEIRA MARQUES PRIZE FOR BEST ARTICLE ON PORTUGUESE HISTORY

The A. H. de Oliveira Marques Prize (created by means of a generous endowment from Dr. Harold B. Johnson, University of Virginia, in memory of the distinguished Portuguese Historian, A. H. de Oliveira Marques [1933-2007]) is awarded for the best article on Portuguese history published during the previous year. Submitted articles may be written in Portuguese, English, Castilian or French, but only articles on Portuguese history published within the 2012 calendar year will be considered. Authors must be active members of the ASPHS to be eligible. Submissions should include the following: (1) a copy of the article with date of publication; and (2) the author's resume, including current address. Send submissions to EACH member of the prize committee below. **All submissions must be received by each member by 31 January 2013.**

Bill Donovan (committee chair)
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BISHKO MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR BEST PUBLISHED ARTICLE (2011) ON MEDIEVAL IBERIAN HISTORY

The ASPHS solicits submissions for the annual Bishko Memorial Prize for the best article published in 2012 in the field of medieval Iberian history by a North American scholar. Initiated in 2003, the Bishko Prize honors Professor Charles Julian Bishko, the distinguished historian of medieval Iberia who taught for 39 years at the University of Virginia. Articles may be written in Castilian, English, Catalan, Galician, Portuguese or French. Articles in other languages will be considered if the original is accompanied by a full-text translation into Castilian, English, or Portuguese. Only articles by North American scholars that appeared within the calendar years 2011/2012 will be eligible. **The deadline for submissions is January 15, 2013,** and should include the following: (1) a copy of the publication; (2) a copy of the volume's contents page showing the volume title, number, and date; and (3) the author's CV, including current address. **Please send complete materials to each member of the prize committee below:**

Miriam Shadis (Chair)
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ASPHS PRIZE: BEST FIRST BOOK IN IBERIAN HISTORY

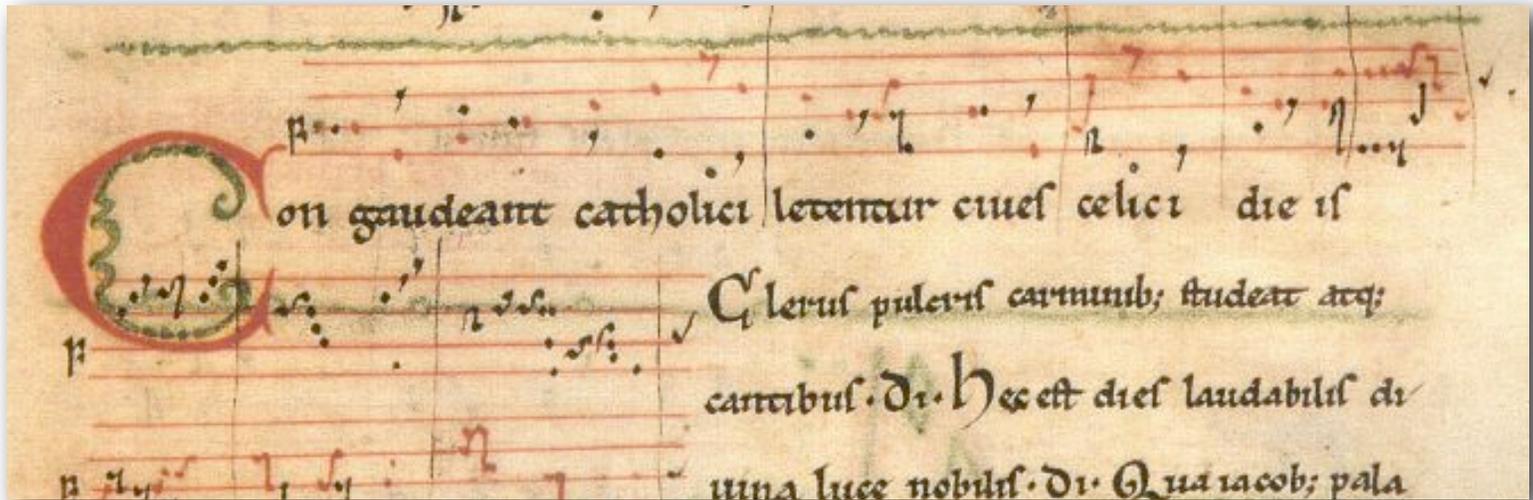
The committee for the ASPHS Prize for Best First Book in Iberian History invites submissions for this year's competition. First books published between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012 and in any of the three languages of the society (English, Portuguese, and Spanish) are eligible for the prize. Authors must be active members of the ASPHS to be eligible. **The deadline for submissions is December 7, 2012,** but earlier submissions are encouraged. **Please send complete materials to each of the four members of the prize committee.**

Joshua Goode (Chair)
Department of History
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Lost and Found: Heritage Lessons of the *Codex Calixtinus*

Michael Vargas

Associate Professor, SUNY New Paltz

When the *Codex Calixtinus* went missing in July 2011 from its vault in the Cathedral of Compostela in northwestern Spain, scholars of medieval Iberia shared a deep sense of loss with archivists, cultural heritage proponents, and others: *Medievalists.net* called the event “the robbery of the century;” Galicia’s *La Gaceta* said it was “as if they stole the Declaration of Independence;” *Reuters* reported it as “a major loss for Spain’s cultural and religious heritage.” A year ago, I proposed publishing in this newsletter a “eulogy” for the codex, a sad farewell to the twelfth-century manuscript treasure. A eulogy is no longer appropriate since, a year to the day after the theft, news came that the codex was safe and that Galician detectives had taken into custody a disgruntled former Cathedral electrician. We can applaud the text’s return to the cathedral. Nonetheless, we should pursue further this curious story of a manuscript lost and found because the theft has laid bare the dysfunctions in our current concepts and practices of manuscript preservation and heritage protection. We can enhance the hold that resources like the *Codex Calixtinus* have upon the public historical imagination, and thereby limit future losses, by linking exemplary texts more securely to the rich landscape of architectural and other heritage resources.

For those unfamiliar with the contents and history of the manuscript in question: The twelfth-century *Codex Calixtinus* survives into our time as the earliest and most complete exemplar of a group of rare compilations honoring one of the apostles closest to Jesus, Saint James “the greater” (*Santiago* in Galician and Castilian). Among its several unique attributes, the codex offers some of the earliest recorded evidence of medieval European polyphonic music and perhaps the first evidence of composition for three voices. One of the five books that comprise the codex describes the journey that leads through France, into and across northern Iberia, and ends at Santiago’s cathedral crypt; the various paths marked out by this guide for pilgrims are conveniently known simply as *el camino*, “the way.”

The promulgation of the *Codex Calixtinus* and its related texts contributed to a dramatic expansion of Santiago’s cult, which quickly made the holy tomb the most significant terminus of Christian pilgrimage after Jerusalem and Rome. The text attests to the economic opportunities open to those who offered accommodations, entertainment, and libation to the stream of travelers. The big business of pilgrimage to Compostela continued until the late Middle Ages, when, in addition to the wars, plagues and general economic dislocation of the period, critics decried the hyper-inflation of pilgrimage’s spiritual benefits. The relics disappeared from the late sixteenth century (perhaps to prevent their being taken as booty when Sir Francis Drake attacked A Coruña in 1589) until a reconstruction program at the Cathedral uncovered them in 1879. The Codex suffered dismemberment and a scattering of its parts from the early seventeenth century until a nineteenth-century restoration. In recent decades, a resurgence in travel to Compostela has manifested in a profoundly profitable “religious tourism” industry. By some estimates, stories told about Santiago and his pilgrims have become a draw to some 4.5 million annual visitors to northern Spain who do not even set foot upon the pilgrims’ path. The Council of Europe declared the pilgrimage route its first European cultural itinerary in 1987 and the Cathedral that houses the codex became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993.

The theft and year-long disappearance of the manuscript raises difficult questions about the utility and heritage importance of pre-modern texts in a digital age. One concern is the relative value of originals and copies. The cathedral’s administrators displayed to their public a high-quality

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Lost and Found: Heritage Lessons of the *Codex Calixtinus*, continued

facsimile, nearly indistinguishable from the original. Retail vendors sell exceedingly handsome editions and translations. Given the excellent reproductions, one might argue that the absence of the original, in the event that it was never found, would have been no great loss. Those agreeing with this notion can find early scholarly support: in the 1930s, Walter Benjamin argued that copies created by mass-production technologies have properties identical to originals, excepting their ritual uses. UNESCO explicitly took responsibility for protecting book heritage in its 1970 constitution; however, in practice, whether that protection applies to unique manuscripts or merely to the information they contain remains unclear. While UNESCO put the Cathedral of Compostela on a list of important heritage sites, the agency did nothing to secure the manuscript that helped build the cathedral. As I write this in the Fall of 2012, UNESCO has just concluded a conference about preserving digital archives that seems rather dismissive of its own flawed efforts to protect exemplary manuscripts. Most of my readers here would argue in defense of originals, but we must admit that our collective preservationist voice is entirely too silent when we individually play the role of hushed researcher in the archives.

The legal landscape in Spain and elsewhere likewise works against defense of original texts. The Spanish Constitution of 1978 sought to preserve and promote the nation's cultural patrimony. The Spanish Parliament passed a Historical Heritage Act in 1985, which attempted to ensure compliance with the 1978 mandate in part by recognizing that autonomous regions had broad scope over the design of legislation governing cultural affairs in their local communities. Autonomous regions established principles and guidelines that deferred to localities.[1] Thus, laws came to pass at national, state, and local levels that created a policy and administrative patchwork open to jurisdictional disputes. In its totality, what binds together the growing body of law covering heritage assets, in Spain and elsewhere, is inaction grounded in the defense of proprietary interests. In law, the codex belongs to the bishop of the Cathedral of Compostela, and we know that the cathedral staff, by their own admission, did not properly secure their asset.

Weak security measures have contributed to other recent thefts of relics and treasures from churches and cathedrals. These include, for example, the theft in March of this year of the heart of St. Lawrence O'Toole from Dublin Cathedral and the pinching of Boston Cathedral's fragment of the True Cross from its reliquary crucifix in July of 2010. The fact that the Cathedral of Compostela is on various lists of treasured places did nothing to help secure the codex for future generations. Indeed, inadequate local security measures and promotional devices like World Heritage recognition may serve to draw the attention of would-be thieves to weakly defended targets worth the taking.

Historians and literary scholars may want to argue against the direction that cultural heritage proponents appear to be moving. It made sense in the 1970s when the heritage movement began to protect the world's great architectural treasures, but UNESCO recently agreed to count falconry and the Mediterranean diet among Spain's "intangible" cultural heritage assets. Those who lobbied for

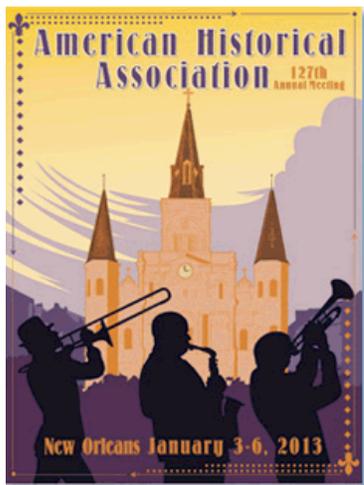
this new recognition expect more tourist dollars to flow into Spain as a result. But the move seems shortsighted. Identifying individual bits of culture, like panning for ever-smaller nuggets of gold, will garner decreasing returns on investment. Along with the incessant push to squeeze the most dollars out of heritage assets, these efforts are already producing an international heritage arms race. The recent heritage tourism boom might culminate in a bust. Surely we must particularize the touristic appeal of major sites like the Alhambra, Cordoba's cathedral/mosque, and, indeed, the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela. However, taking care not to overdo such atomizing attention may increase benefits to the whole range of heritage resources. Instead of exhorting tourists to order tapas as a way of consuming culture, we may find it a worthier and more workable goal to link the full array of heritage resources to a broad mental landscape of historic riches.

The extensive literature on cultural memory often treats heritage assets like distinct islands when it might instead envision an interconnected landscape of memory resources. Romanesque reliquaries, Reconquest castles, Umayyad mosques, and Nasrid palaces – and the Cathedral of Santiago, too – are sites in stone that become resplendent historic landmarks only when situated within an array of resources that together infer, resonate, and resound. Textual resources are part of this landscape. The histories resident in the *Codex Calixtinus*, and in manuscripts of the *Cantar de Mio Cid*, the *Cantigas de Santa María*, the *Llibre dels Fets* and others, help bring the architectural landmarks to life, making it worth spending tourist dollars to visit them, and worth scholars' time to study them.

The *Codex Calixtinus*, fortunately, was found and restored to its home. We should expect security improvements, both at the Cathedral of Santiago and elsewhere. We might also hope that the theft and recovery of the Codex will cause the original manuscript to be more broadly cherished, dreamed about, and imagined as part of a heritage landscape. Attending to cultural landscapes rather than to individual artifacts, and finding a more robust place for heritage manuscripts in that landscape, will require deliberate effort. It may save the texts that we call attention to in our work.

Editor's note: A copy of the "Vancouver Declaration" from the UNESCO conference referred to in this article can be found at:
www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/unesco_abc_vancouver_declaration_en.pdf

[1] UNESCO, *Protection of mankind's cultural heritage: sites and monuments*, (Paris: UNESCO, 1970), p. 5. Compendium: Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe, "Spain/ 5.3. Sector Specific Legislation," updated online in November 2011: <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/spain.php?aid=533>. Accessed on June 21, 2012. Dacia Viejo-Rose, *Reconstructing Spain: Cultural Heritage and Memory After Civil War* (Toronto: Sussex Academic Press, 2011), offers an examination of political and legal contests in the making and remaking of modern-day cultural heritage monuments that is useful for comparison. George P. Nicholas and Kelly P. Bannister, "Copywriting the Past?" *Current Anthropology* 45 (2004), 327-350; Peter K. Yu, "Cultural Relics, Intellectual Property, and Intangible Heritage," *Temple Law Review* 81 (2008), 433-506.



ASPHS at the AHA New Orleans, LA January 3rd-6th, 2013

This year, the Association is pleased to sponsor three sessions at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association:

Revolt of the Municipalities in the Hispanic World

Friday, January 4, 2013: 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

Evergreen Room (Sheraton New Orleans)

Chair: James M. Boyden, Tulane University

Papers:

- Indigenous Affairs in Colonial Oaxaca: The Limits of Spanish Authority in the Zapotec Cabildos of the Central Valley, 1700–1800
Xochitl Marina Flores, University of California, Los Angeles
- Thinking Local, Acting Nationally: Municipal Engagement during Spain's First Constitutional Period, 1812–14
Charles N. Saenz, University of California, San Diego
- Médicos Titulares and Municipal Malfeasance: The Local History of Public Health in Restoration Spain, 1904–23
Victoria Blacik, University of California, Irvine

When Global Goes Local: Cuenca and Imperial Spain, 1525-79

Friday, January 4, 2013: 2:30 PM-4:30 PM

Evergreen Room (Sheraton New Orleans)

Chair: Marta V. Vicente, University of Kansas

Comment: Luis Corteguera, University of Kansas

Papers:

- Spreading Brotherly Love: Juan de Valdés and Hospital Confraternities in Cuenca and Naples
Daniel A. Crews, University of Central Missouri
- Crashing in the Fast Lane: Juan de Torres, Charles V, and the Inquisition of Cuenca
Sara T. Nalle, William Paterson University
- Negotiating Work and Love As a Foreigner in Sixteenth-Century La Mancha
Edward J. Behrend-Martinez, Appalachian State University

Renegotiating Identity: The Process of Democratization in Postauthoritarian Spain and Portugal

Saturday, January 5, 2013: 2:30 PM-4:30 PM

Evergreen Room (Sheraton New Orleans)

Chair: Aurora G. Morcillo, Florida International University

Comment: Andrew H. Lee, New York University

Papers:

- "Eradicating Criminal Machismo": Feminism, Domestic Violence, and National Identity in Post-Francoist Spain
Kathryn L. Mahaney, City University of New York, Graduate Center
- The Adoption of Electronic Media in the Struggle for Minority Language Rights in Spain
Patrick W. Zimmerman, Carnegie Mellon University
- "Making the New Lourinhã a European Lourinhã": Democracy, Institutional Culture, and the Urban Development of Lourinhã, 1966–2001
Raphael Costa, York University

The Association will also be hosting a reception Friday, January 4th, from 5:00-7:00 p.m. in the Napoleon Ballroom D3 (Sheraton New Orleans). We hope to see you there!



Member Publications, 2011/12

General

Elliott, Sir John. *History in the Making* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012.

Ancient and Medieval

Martin, Therese, ed., *Reassessing the Roles of Women as 'Makers' of Medieval Art and Architecture*, 2 vols., Leiden, 2012

Early Modern

Aronson-Friedman, Amy, and Gregory B. Kaplan. *Marginal Voices: Studies in Converso Literature of Medieval and Golden Age Spain*. Leiden: Brill, 2012.

Behrend-Martinez, Edward. "Taming Don Juan: Limiting Masculine Sexuality in Counter-Reformation Spain." *Gender & History*, 24, no. 2 (August, 2012): 333-352.

MacKay, Ruth. *The Baker Who Pretended to be King of Portugal*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2012.

Olds, Katrina B. "The Ambiguities of the Holy: Authenticating Relics in Seventeenth-Century Spain." *Renaissance Quarterly* 65, no. 1 (2012), 135-184.

Sakas, Karlina Brooks. "An Additional Desengaño in 'La esclava de su amante' by María de Zayas." *Bulletin of Spanish Studies*. 88.6 (September 2011): 809-820.

Weber, Alison P. "Gender and Mysticism." *Cambridge Companion to Christian Mysticism*. Ed. Amy Hollywood and Patricia Z. Beckman. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012, 315-27.

_____. "Los Jesuitas y las Carmelitas Descalzas: amistad, rivalidad, y recelos." *Francisco de Borja y su tiempo: Política, religión, y cultura en la edad moderna*. Ed. Enrique García Hernán and María del Pilar Ryan. Valencia-Rome: Institutum Historicum Societatis Iesu, 2011. 103-113.

Wing, John. "Keeping Spain Afloat: State Forestry and Imperial Defense in the Sixteenth Century." *Environmental History*. Volume 17, Number 1 (January 2012), 116-145.

Iberia in the Colonial and Ocean Worlds

Sakas, Karlina Brooks. "The Indigenous Authorship of the Narratives of the Spanish Jesuit Mission of Ajacán (1570-1572)." *eHumanista* 19 (2011): 511-524. <http://www.ehumanista.ucsb.edu/volumes/volume_19/pdfs/articles/24%20ehumanista19.sakas.pdf>.

Modern

Hertel, Patricia. *Der erinnerte Halbmond. Islam und Nationalismus auf der Iberischen Halbinsel im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* [The Crescent remembered. *Islam and Nationalism in the Iberian Peninsula, 19th and 20th century*] (=Ordnungssysteme. Studien zur Ideengeschichte der Neuzeit, Band 40), München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2012

Felipe Redondo, Jesús de. *Trabajadores. Lenguaje y experiencia en la formación del movimiento obrero español*. Oviedo: Genuève Ediciones, 2012.

Miller, Montserrat. "Les Reines dels Mercats: cultura municipal i gènere al sector del comerç al detall d'aliments de Barcelona" in *Fer ciutat a través dels mercats. Europa, segles XIX i XX*. Manuel Guàrdia and José Luis Oyón, eds. Barcelona: Ajuntament de Barcelona, Museu d'Història de Barcelona, 2010, 299-328.

- [Published concurrently in Castilian as: "Las Reinas de los Mercados: cultural municipal y género en el sector del comercio minorista alimentario de Barcelona" in *Hacer ciudad a través de los mercados. Europa, siglos XIX i XX*. Manuel Guàrdia and José Luis Oyón, eds. Barcelona: Ajuntament de Barcelona, Museu d'Història de Barcelona, 2010, 299-328.]

Moreno-Luzón, Javier. *Modernizing the Nation. Spain during the Reign of Alfonso XIII, 1902–1931*. Brighton: Sussex Academic Press, 2012.

Schmidt-Nowara, Christopher. "Spanish Antislavery and Africa, 1808–1898." *Republics of Letters: A Journal for the Study of Knowledge, Politics, and the Arts* 3, no. 1 (September 15, 2012): <http://rofl.stanford.edu/node/104>.

_____. "The Broken Image: The Spanish Empire in the United States after 1898." Alfred McCoy, Josep M. Fradera, and Stephen Jacobson, eds. *Endless Empire: Spain's Retreat, Europe's Eclipse, America's Decline*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

_____. "Window and Mirror." Foreword to Manuel Ciges Aparicio, *On Captivity: A Spanish Soldier's Experience in a Havana Prison, 1896-1898*. Trans. and ed. Dolores J. Walker. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2012. Atlantic Crossings Series.

Valis, Noël. "Autopsias de lo real: resucitando a los muertos," *Asclepio. Revista de Historia de la Medicina y de la Ciencia* 63.2 (July-Dec. 2011): 349-78.

_____. "Collecting, the Rescue of Things, and the Human," *The Yale Review* 100.3 (July 2012): 67-85.

_____. "Tell it Slant?: Defamiliarizing Spanish Realism," *Romance Studies* (Swansea) 30.3-4 (July-Nov. 2012): 192-98.

_____. (as translator). *Burning Cartography*. Poems by Noni Benegas. Introd. & trans. Noël Valis. 2nd ed. Austin: Host Publications, 2011.

Spanish Civil War and Franco Era

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SPANISH HISTORY AND THE CRISIS: A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE

James S. Amelang

*Keynote speech delivered at the Annual Meeting
of the Association for Spanish and Portugal Historical Studies
Tufts University, Boston, 24 March 2012*

This talk has worn out several titles. The first was "Apocalypse Now". Then came "Inside the Whale", which involves a multiple homage: to Jonah, one of my favorite figures from the Bible; to E.P. Thompson, a historian whose work has been important to me; and to George Orwell, long one of my favorite writers. Neither worked: the former was overly dramatic, the latter was overly used. Hence my present title. Choosing "crisis" requires no explanation; it is all around us. But the subtitle-- "A View from the Bridge"-- merits some comment.

The younger among you may not know that this is the title of a play Arthur Miller wrote in 1955, about tragic love among Italian immigrants who lived in sight of the Brooklyn Bridge. It was not his greatest work, but I have always had a certain affection for it, largely because I played the unlikely role of a policeman in a production of it as a freshman at Oberlin College many years ago. I had two lines in it, both of which focused on getting a door opened. I would add parenthetically that this and my other dramatic adventures were not a success, and that I eventually scurried in the direction of history. I chose it as the subtitle for this talk because it has something to do with my professional life in Spain. I have long thought of this life as one that, like most bridges, facilitates traffic in two directions, between my upbringing and what Spaniards wisely call "formation" in the States, and my subsequent work in a very different environment, that of the Universidad Autónoma in Madrid. And it is of changes in the latter, which I daresay can stand for what is now happening in the Spanish university system as a whole, that I would like to speak to you about this evening.

The premature blurb for this talk that Chris wrung out of me highlights the European-wide reform of university systems known as the Bologna process. I realize that the words "Bologna process" are likely to remind you of a sandwich meat. I also realize that not everyone regards administrative reform as a spellbinding after-dinner topic. I therefore promise not to talk about the mechanics of this process, which would test the patience of a saint. Nor will I belabor you with its philosophy, which like most discourse nowadays in education, is a mixture of meaningless jargon and bureaucratic blather. Rather, I will try to focus on the character of this utopian project, and on the results it has produced up to now. In other words, I want to say a few words about its very current history, basing my comments on some hard-won ethnographic experience as one of various curriculum coordinators for the history program at my university. I will also venture a few words about its possible futures, which is a very open subject, to say the least.

The initial purpose behind the signing in 1999 of the treaty of Bologna was simple enough. Europe had created a common market in trade and industry, and within it obstacles to the free circulation of capital and labor were disappearing rapidly. Surely it was time to begin to introduce closer coordination among its systems of higher education, in the hope among other things of fomenting greater mobility among students and staff. The vision was there in front of us: if things got organized the right way, our kids could look forward to studying their first year in Madrid or Málaga or wherever, and then their second year in Oxford, the third in Sorbonne, and their senior year in Berlin, etc-- in fact, wherever there was a certified university. The possible combinations were and are endless. All you had to do would be to get good grades, speak the right languages, keep up to date your national identity card (NB: not your passport, which is a real step forward), and, of course, have parents with deep pockets. The bureaucratic nightmare known as "convalidación de créditos" was over forever, at least as far as fellow Europeans were concerned. There would now be a continent-wide free trade zone in higher education.

This was the dream behind Bologna, and to a certain extent, it is taking place. One way to see it would be as a sort of extension of the Erasmus program-- and I join many others in believing that the Erasmus grants have been the single best idea ever to come out of the European Commission. That initiative had our kids already hopping the administrative hurdles. Bologna seemed to offer the opportunity of making Erasmus fulltime, and available to all qualified applicants.

That this was easier said than done was something everyone knew. It is not a simple task to coordinate the educational systems of what are now some 30 member states, each with its own traditions and idiosyncracies. Things rapidly became even more complex when some of these systems looked to the Bologna agreement as an opportunity to introduce other reforms, in the hope of becoming more like educational systems elsewhere. Spain was one of them. After a halting start, its educational authorities-- which in theory should have been the regional governments, upon whom higher education had devolved in early 1990s, but for once they were quite willing to let the national Ministry of Education handle this hot potato-- added to the original Bologna aims some desiderata of their own. It being widely accepted that reform of the Spanish universities was long overdue, they coupled with the administrative reorganization of the system certain requirements for improving teaching. Introducing a new credit system valid throughout all Europe was seen as not enough. Rather, the new system should be based on pedagogical reform, of the sort that would bring Spanish universities into the 21st century.

What exactly did that mean? A number of problems were seen as needing urgent solutions. At the most concrete level, things had to change in the classroom. If you wish to read a good diagnosis of what traditionally has gone on in Spanish university teaching, I highly recommend a short essay written by two former students at our university. In 2008 Javier Castro-- who now teaches at Wesleyan-- and Saúl Martínez-- now a postdoctoral fellow at the Overseas Studies Center in Lisbon-- published an essay titled "Monologue". It appeared within a book co-edited by two other former students of ours, whose general title was not "The End of History", but rather "The End of Historians" (a little cute, but unfortunately appropriate).¹ In their essay they argued that the central practice and, indeed, underlying structure of history education in Spain is monologic, in the sense that the professor is the only speaker, while the students are condemned to performing a single role, that of listener. Interestingly, they also went on to observe that this mono-logic organizes the relations among the professors themselves. Hence their excruciating

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Amelang, "Spanish History and the Crisis," cont.

conferences, their summaries of tables of contents that pass for book reviews, and a host of other standard academic practices. What does not happen in the classroom-- dialogue-- was seen by them and others as the only possible way of reforming a system that excelled in fostering techniques for memorization, but which could not be counted on to get students to do any thinking on their own. And of course, to make the classroom more dialogic, other changes would be needed: smaller enrollments, to begin with, which would allow professors to break with the traditional habit of letting the entire course grade depend on a single exam at the end of the semester, and to replace it with what is locally called "evaluación continua", and which most of us here would recognize as student papers, midterms, and other alternatives to letting everything ride on a single roll of the memory dice.

Change had to take place on other planes as well. A large part of the impetus behind the Bologna reforms derived from the recognition that the curriculum in a wide range of fields was seriously outdated, and that this lag was reflected above all in a limited, even inertial sense of purpose. University education-- especially in the humanities-- seemed to be designed basically to prepare students to become future teachers and university professors, and not much else. Growing numbers among the rather small minority that cared about what was going on in the universities recognized that society was changing rapidly, and it was both offering to and demanding of the university different things than in the past. In order to keep up with the times higher education had to be informed by a broader sense of purpose, and its recipients had to show greater awareness, flexibility, and adaptability in order to confront changing conditions. Above all, specialized disciplinary training had to recognize not only that it participated in a market, but also that it was itself one.

Needless to say, this part of the new vision met with substantial resistance. An impressive amount of opposition to Bologna has appeared, almost all of which comes from within the university itself, and from two major constituencies. The first is from professors. A lot of the protest is quite predictable; after all, the endgame of Bologna has everyone-- professors, students, and administrative staff-- working more than before, and for the same pay or cost. And there are many members of the university community who do not wish to volunteer for such service. But there are also other reasons for dissent, some of which strike me personally as quite legitimate. This is the case, for example, of the fear that Bologna represents a process of over-simplification that is eroding what little rigor is left in the system. Another is the belief that anything that involves Brussels inevitably brings greater bureaucratization. In particular, what the higher-ups refer to as accountability, we on the lower levels see as mountains of paperwork, rising fast enough to sink a battleship. Finally, there is the insidious subversion of our capacity to think outside of an educational Newspeak that hails largely from the lingua franca of Business Administration. Thus, what we used to call "purpose" has become "outcomes"; "goals", even "hopes", have become "targets"; and general abilities and skills have been reduced to specific and above all measurable "competences".

Still, the most vocal opposition has come from our students, many of whom think the Bologna process is a plot hatched by the CIA to ensure the final triumph in Europe of *Spätskapitalismus*. (Here as elsewhere one finds our students very far removed from the vision of what is going on in Europe that is presently current among the presidential candidates of the Republican Party in this country). Actually, the notion that underneath it all Bologna represents the "Americanization" of the Spanish university is quite widespread, and it is one of those bridge matters I wish to return to in a moment.

What has happened with all this? One thing is the vision of Bologna; rather different is the reality.

That this reform would coincide with deepest economic crisis since the Great Depression is something no one could have predicted. All the indicators seem to be moving in the other direction: toward continued economic growth on the one hand-- reflected by the fact that the politicians were actually handing over more and more money to the universities-- and on the other, toward the longterm demographic contraction of the student body. We in History at the Autónoma and elsewhere in Spain had been losing students at a steady rate, and some of us were tickled pink. At last we could all look forward to small enough classroom sizes that would allow us to assign papers and venture other departures from the single final exam system that until now had been the preserve of only a suicidal minority.

But then Fortune intervened, and showed what a truly capricious goddess she is. No one foresaw that all this *aggiornamento* would coincide with an economic downturn that brought such high levels of unemployment that classrooms that had been emptying out of students would now fill up with youngsters desperately seeking a place in which to sit out the storm. That said, what we could have prepared for better was the coincidence between the introduction of Bologna reforms and the dramatic collapse of the reading habits of our students, which was predictable enough as an outcome for the first generation of students to have grown up with a computer in their cradles. I think it is fair to say that the fundamental purpose of Bologna was to get both teachers and students more involved in the common task of education. This was understood to include, among many other things, teachers devoting more individualized attention to students, and students taking their reading and other responsibilities more seriously. Needless to say, we have no special inspiration, much less a magic wand, regarding how specifically to bring about both these desiderata. But it is clear that our inability to handle a crucial problem like this has turned out to be one of the most serious obstacles we face in implementing the new curriculum.

As for what else Fortuna has in store for us, we have even less of a clue. Still, I cannot avoid venturing a few words about the future, and to read the tea leaves there is something else that needs to be said about the present. The situation now involves a real human and intellectual tragedy. It is one in which the best prepared generation of historians ever in Spain-- our own recent students, like Javier and Saúl-- has suddenly found itself marooned as far as employment is concerned. Their original chances of entry into the system had been blocked earlier by the massive tenuring of professors in the 1980s. Those of us who somehow managed to squeak in after that encouraged them over the years to hang on, that that massive

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Amelang, "Spanish History and the Crisis," cont.

tenuring would eventually produce an equally massive retirement, and that late opportunities were better than no opportunities. (And I should point out that this was not an empty promise, as Spain like most of Europe does have a mandatory retirement age). Unfortunately, when the moment finally came and the now-aging ex-youngsters stood up to the plate for their turn at bat, the ball park PA system announced that the game had been cancelled. And if you will allow me completely to exhaust this metaphor, the cancellation was not a mere rain delay.

Things are bad here in the States. But believe me, they are a lot worse over there, especially now that the whole of Europe has put on a crash diet, with the prescription written in German. And mention of national differences brings us back to something I brought up a few minutes ago. I suggested earlier that many opponents, albeit very few of the supporters, of the Bologna reform refer to it as the Americanization of the Spanish university. In regard to this I think they are both right and wrong. They are right in that certain institutions and above all practices common in the States are now being introduced into the Spanish system, for good and for ill. I daresay that very few people in this room would object to some of the current changes, which (by the way) are in and of themselves not part of the Bologna process. I am thinking of blind peer review of articles, something which simply did not exist in history journals in Spain even just a decade ago; more rigorous external evaluations in applications for grant money, etc; and the application of seemingly objective criteria when assessing the progress of participants within the system (substituting for the earlier "café para todos" habit of divvying up the pot regardless of the level or quality of individual contributions). All this represents at least on a superficial level what anyone on the American side of the bridge would see as a sort of normalization of Spanish academia. Yet from the point of view of the humanities in particular, it represents less a direct form of Americanization, and more a matter of the humanities simply catching up with what is now standard practice in Spain and elsewhere in the exact sciences.

But there is another, more sinister side to Americanization that is rarely talked about. So rarely, in fact, that I believe that a term for it is still lacking in Spanish. I am referring to what could be called the rise and fall of the adjunct. Even if one among the recent and excellent generation of young Spanish historians managed to snag a job, what sort of job would it be? It is here better than anywhere else, where we can see the crisis close up. The radical downsizing of public budgets at all levels in Spain has not spared higher education, even if the worse is yet to come. It is true that the authorities explicitly and repeatedly recognize that Spain has to make a major effort in order to attach itself to a new economic model, one that foment participation in the new "information economy", and tries to leave behind the former self-defeating, low-skilled circular trap of tourism, construction, and real estate speculation. But all the speech making has a particularly hollow sound to it, as universities have begun to fire their staff, especially at the lower, untenured levels. The lucky ones among these sacrificial victims have been immediately rehired as adjuncts to teach the same classes that they used to teach on longer-term contracts, now on a pay by the hour basis. And the result we see emerging before our eyes is a very recognizably American pattern of class division in which a shrinking but relatively privileged upper class with tenure finds itself increasingly dependent on an academic proletariat which does much of the dirty work of the profession for peanuts.

That said, the young are not the only cohort under threat. It is not a country for old men either. I suspect that the real spectre of the future before us-- a sort of Ghost of Halloween to come-- is not the US. Rather, it is the UK. There many educational authorities openly scoff at the notion that the university should have anything to do with scholarship, or that society should have any responsibility for paying for higher education, which they tout as a self-financing consumer service. I trust that many of you followed Anthony Grafton's spate of articles dealing with this situation last year in the *New York Review of Books*. One might think that this was typical professorial exaggeration were it not for the telling fact that what used to be known as the "Department of Universities" in England is now known as the "Department of Business, Innovation and Skills". And let me in all fairness point out that what seems especially ominous is the fact that this change of name took place under the Blair government, not under the present Cameron one, which is turning out to be an even more active privatizer.

Which leads me to one final point: surely more than one of you listening to all this has wondered, what is Spanish about all this? Even now you are saying to yourself, I don't get even near a bridge, but all this happens in my neck of the woods, and I see the same sort of stuff on a daily basis. It seems clear that just as our opportunities are becoming globalized, so are our problems. Much of what is going on now is universal, and can be found everywhere within our increasingly united academic world, from Madrid to Michigan, Barcelona to Birmingham. It is hard in this light to avoid the discouraging conclusion that academic *schmerz* is the same everywhere.

Yes, the same *everywhere*, but not the same for *everybody*. The crisis weighs more heavily on some than on others. And in saying this, I am referring not just to the different classes within our mini-society. I am also referring to what is now emerging as the different classes within the overall sphere of knowledge. Needless to say, if there is writing on the wall here, the letters blaze for the humanities and social sciences more than any other set of disciplines. Florida governors who have had enough anthropologists surely have had enough historians as well. And what this entails, I think, is that now more than ever, we humanists find we need to justify ourselves to the rest of society. Mind you, that's not necessarily a bad thing. The optimist in me looks on this as an opportunity to rethink the purposes of scholarship in a society which increasingly sees it as irrelevant. In other words, it's a challenge, and if we are not capable of responding to it, it's our own fault. Then the pessimist in me says, why don't you shut up?

Which I will, in a minute. Let me say that it's all too easy to be cynical; for that, reality never lets you down. And it is extremely easy to see the failures of Bologna, how asking an unreformed system to reform itself was doomed from the start. It certainly has been a lesson in how difficult it is to change any institution from within, and especially one that values its own traditions as much as do universities.

But in the face of this one could also counter that the jury is still out, and that we have one to two years left during which to finish our first full

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Amelang, "Spanish History and the Crisis," cont.

degree cycle under the new dispensation. When we reach that moment, I will bet you anything that we will be able to point to some hidden successes, some changes that were not on the official checklist. For our need to grapple with the reform process has made us do a number of things we would never have done on our own. One above all deserves mention: for the first time in the now 22 years I have been at the Autónoma, we have really talked about teaching. This is something we have never done before as a department, and I daresay the same thing can be said for many others.

I would end on this note of minor victory, and with another finale in mind. When Prospero reaches the end of *The Tempest*, he closes the play with these lines:

No more of this chronicle of day by day... it is not befitting this meeting... for this one night, I'll waste it with such discourse that shall make it go quick away-- the story of my life, and the particular accidents gone by since I came to this isle... and thence retire me to my homeland, where every third thought shall be my grave.

He then wishes all present "calm seas and auspicious gales", and the play comes to an end.²

My magic too is over-thrown, so I trust you will forgive me if like Prospero I close on a personal note. This year marks the fortieth anniversary of my arrival in Spain. My opening day in Madrid was also my first day spent outside the US, and the hayseed behind my ear was in full bloom. What I found was a land of wonder; what a Brave Old World! Every building at the university had a bar. The subway cost four pesetas (repeat: four, repeat: pesetas). The view from my dorm room in a colegio mayor in the Ciudad Universitaria treated me to gorgeous sunsets over the sierra. It also overlooked the Manzanares, a river that every now and then had some water in it. There were these intriguing fellows called *grises*, who struck with their clubs first, and then never asked any questions afterwards. The list goes on and on. The place was exotic, but not oriental. It was exciting, even if during siesta time, you could find dogs sleeping in the middle of the Gran Vía.

There were hardships too. Many of my fellow elder members of our tribe here remember those days when there were no Hostess Twinkies; you couldn't get a decent hot dog; you had to bring your own peanut butter, and one had to know a lot of Spanish to explain to the customs officials that it really was not what it looked like. All that has changed now. I can buy a Philly Cheese Steak around the corner from my house, and I am just waiting for a Trader Joe's to open up on my block. Over the long haul one loses the sense of wonder amid so much and such rapid change. But it comes back from time to time. If I may slightly alter the words of Blanche Dubois, I am a stranger who has always depended on kindness. And that kindness has yet to fail me. In the end, I find that Spain is a country where it is easy to become a pessimist, but it is hard to stay one for long. May the spirits overseeing Bologna wind up convinced of the same.



¹ Javier Castro and Saúl Martínez, "Monólogo. Educación, tradición y comunicación en la historiografía académica española" in Pablo Sánchez León and Jesús Izquierdo Martín (eds.), *El fin de los historiadores: Pensar históricamente en el siglo XXI*. Madrid: Siglo XXI, 2008, pp. 227-250.

² Act V, scene 1. I have slightly altered the wording.

Papers from the 2012 meeting

Please note that this small sampling of paper abstracts reflects only those that were submitted directly. If you are presenting at the 2012 conference and would like to submit an abstract, please see back page for general call for submissions.

“Ciudadanía, movimiento obrero y ascenso de lo social en la formación del Estado intervencionista en España (1840-1920)”

Jesus de Felipe-Redondo

University of Michigan

En el contexto del reciente auge de los estudios sobre ciudadanía y del debate social y político derivado de la actual crisis de los Estados de bienestar, el estudio de las relaciones entre ciudadanos y Estados sociales adquiere un renovado interés. Para los historiadores, dicho interés se dirige al proceso histórico que puso en relación el reformismo social y su principal objetivo: los trabajadores. En esta comunicación examino las relaciones entre movimiento obrero y Estado en España entre 1840 y 1920, cuyos resultados, diversos e imprevisibles para los actores históricos que tomaron parte en él, se plasmaron en transformaciones de conductas y concepciones del mundo que enfrentaron o aliaron a trabajadores e instituciones. Mi objeto de estudio particular son las posturas de los operarios organizados frente a la acción estatal. Desde mi perspectiva de análisis, considero dichas tendencias obreras no como meras ideologías que reflejan la irrupción de la clase obrera en la sociedad española, sino como factores activos en la formación del sujeto histórico “trabajador.” Al partir de este enfoque, mi objetivo es generar nuevo material explicativo que nos permita responder dos preguntas clave: cómo surgió la tendencia obrera que apoyó al reformismo estatal, y por qué la mayoría obrera rechazó las reformas sociales.

“The 1812 Constitution and the Indians from the New Spain and Perú”

Claudia Guarisco

El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C.

My paper will discuss the impact of the Constitution of Cádiz among the Indians of the intendancies of Mexico and Lima, in the viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru. My main concern is to analyze the way in which representative institutions of the Constitutional Monarchy intertwined with local indigenous traditions, and gave rise to different models of local politics.

One of the most important tasks among deputies at the Cortes between 1812 and 1823 was to integrate Indians, Spaniards and Mestizos into the *ayuntamientos constitucionales* (constitutional municipalities). These organizations had elected authorities in charge of the population of the parishes, no matter what their social origins were. Until then, estate divisions had projected into politics, making Indians interact with government separately from Spaniards. At the same time, Mestizos had no formal existence for the Crown.

Ayuntamientos had a deeper impact among indigenous groups of central Mexico than in Perú. It was due, in part, to the existence of values and customs that promoted cooperation with their non indigenous parishioners. Those action frames made it easier to assimilate new rules of political behavior without, nevertheless, dismissing more exclusive aspects of tradition. On the contrary, in the Viceroyalty of Peru, there was no comparable cultural force working on behalf of the encounter between different strata in the same power game.

“A Failure of Intelligence: Gómez Suárez de Figueroa and the Fieschi Conspiracy, 1547”

Michael J. Levin

University of Akron

On January 3, 1547, a disaffected Genoese nobleman named Gian Luigi Fieschi led a famous unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Genoese government of Andrea Doria. The Spanish resident ambassador in Genoa at the time, Gómez Suárez de Figueroa, wrote a series of panicked reports on this event and its aftermath to the Emperor Charles V. Figueroa, Charles, and the Spanish ministers in Italy all reacted violently to this event; for example, it would lead directly to the assassination of Pier Luigi Farnese later that year. But one of the remarkable things about this affair was that the Spaniards had received intelligence reports suggesting that Fieschi was plotting a coup, two full years before the event. Figueroa received these reports but dismissed them as nonsense. This story is thus a classic case of intelligence failure, when accurate information is not acted upon because of faulty analysis. Another interesting aspect of this story is the fact that Charles did not lose confidence in his ambassador Figueroa; in fact he took Figueroa's advice on the extremely sensitive question of whether to seize control of Genoa. Finally, the Fieschi affair reveals much about the tenuous nature of Spanish imperial control in Italy.

Papers from the 2012 meeting, continued...

“European Horizon, Francoist technocracy and Historiography”

Roberto López Torrijos

Universidad de Valencia

The specialized historiography affirms that Spanish European history really starts in the future, not in the past, because the history of the beginning of the Spanish relationship with the European Economic Community (the EEC) has been written very close to our expectations and far away from our thankless past. The specialized historiography unquestionably chooses a moral preference, the pro-Europeanism. And this is a strategic preference that intervenes to the searching. The consequence is a kind of teleology, a self-fulfilling prophecy, with the Spanish society following its European way towards a kind of guided emancipation, a progressive European behaviour of Spain during the sixties and seventies.

“Totalitarianism in the border: the persecution of Portuguese citizens in Galicia in 1936 in the database ‘Nomes and Voices’ ”

Dionísio Pereira González

Lourenzo Fernández Prieto

We intend with this paper is to carry out a project presentation "Nomes and Voices" which includes an explanation of the use and exploitation of reprisals database / as in relation to the Portuguese citizens who were persecuted in Galicia in the most difficult period of repression (1936-1939) by the side revolted.

The database name (<http://vitimas.nomesevoces.net/gl/buscar/?buscar=Busca+un+nome+ou+un+apelido>) will be used as a primary source for the production of work. Also proceed to the contextualization of the Portuguese community in Galicia, their integration into civil society Galician trying to explain the high representative of the Portuguese and killed ethnic connotations of selection on the cruelty of the oppressors with the citizens of Portugal.

“Religious Discontent in Portugal during the Council of Trent”

Gretchen Starr-LeBeau

University of Kentucky

In 1564 and 1565, the Inquisition conducted a visitation through the cities of Porto and Braga, telling residents to denounce anyone who had criticized the recently completed Council of Trent or its decrees. In response, residents came forward. Some of them told the inquisitors about friars who had criticized provisions of the Tridentine decrees. But many more complained about a variety of practices that had little to do with the Council, and their denunciations provide a fascinating cross-section of religious life in Portugal.

Yet, seeing these documents as a simple window into local religion would be a misunderstanding of the materials. Rather, I contend that what these records demonstrate are some points of contention, anxiety, and frustration with religious life from people who were motivated to complain to inquisitors. These records provide a snapshot of a population caught up in the midst of Reform, with contradictory tensions. Jesuits, witches, cohabitating priests, Judaizers, the signal importance of good preaching—all were present here, together with the community surveillance that was the hallmark of early modern life.

Calls for Submissions:

Publication venues, conferences, and workshops of potential interest to members

The Bulletin for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies is the digitally published peer-reviewed journal of the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies. Now in its second year of publication, the *Bulletin* invites article submissions of original scholarly articles addressing any aspect of the history of Spain, Portugal, or their influences in the wider world. The editors also welcome articles that address the historical content and/or historical relevance of topics related to Literary Studies, Historical Sociology, Historical Anthropology, and Art History, among others. For submission guidelines, please see the *Bulletin's* information page: <http://digitalcommons.asphs.net/bsphs/policies.html>

The Journal of Medieval Iberian Studies, an interdisciplinary journal published by Taylor and Francis, welcomes innovative scholarship on the Christian, Jewish, and Islamic cultures of the Iberian Peninsula from the fifth to the sixteenth centuries. JMIS encompasses archaeology, art and architecture, music, philosophy and religious studies, as well as history, codicology, manuscript studies and the multiple Arabic, Latin, Romance, and Hebrew linguistic and literary traditions of Iberia. Essays that engage with multiple disciplinary perspectives, and comparative articles addressing the significance for medieval Iberian studies of broader developments in medieval European, colonial Latin American, Peninsular or North African studies—and vice-versa—are strongly encouraged. Submissions for consideration must be prepared in Chicago 'humanities' style, and should not ordinarily exceed 10,000 words; shorter pieces, and non-traditional submissions, are welcomed. Please send submissions and inquiries to simon.doubleday@hofstra.edu. For further information, see <http://www.wmich.edu/medieval/announcements/JMIS.html>

Historia Autonoma is a new peer-reviewed digital journal produced by the Historia Autonoma Association. The journal aims to become a platform where young researchers can publish the content of their research, serving as a starting point for their careers for any member of the research community from Spain and other countries. The journal especially welcomes submissions on historical topics that take an interdisciplinary approach. Deadline for submission for the first issue is December 15, 2011. For more information on the Association and its journal, please see the Association's web page: <http://asociacionhistoriaautonoma.webs.com/Revista.html>. Inquiries may be directed to the editors Marcos Marina Carranza and Juan Carlos Merino Morales at revista.historia.autonoma@uam.es

Portugal Inside and Out: Presence(s) of Lusophone Culture in the Early Modern, Modern, and Contemporary Periods, Université de Montréal, October 16-18, 2013.

The Chaire sur la culture portugaise de l'Université de Montréal, in cooperation with the research group Art i Cultura d'Època Moderna, Generalitat de Catalunya, and the Centre d'Art d'Època Moderna, Universitat de Lleida, will hold a three day conference on **Presence(s) of Lusophone Culture in the Early Modern, Modern, and Contemporary Periods**. All interested scholars who deal with Lusophone culture are welcome, but we specially encourage PhD candidates, Postdoctoral fellows, Junior faculty members and Independent scholars to attend and present their research. The theme of the conference is the many ways in which Lusophone culture constituted a specific space which entered into dialogue and interacted with other cultural forms and traditions during a period which began with the Portuguese expansion in the early 15th Century to the present day. Culture is to be interpreted here in the widest way, comprising the Visual arts and Culture, Architecture, Literature, Religion, Theology and Philosophy, mechanisms of transfers, etc. The aim of the exercise is to bring together fresh, innovative and recent research and to reflect, in an interdisciplinary way, on the elaboration and the impact of Lusophone culture in the period under consideration, both in Europe and worldwide.

Potential participants should submit a title, abstract and short CV in any of the conference languages: French, English, Portuguese or Spanish.

The Mediterranean Seminar (www.mediterraneanseminar.org)/ University of California Multi-Campus Research Project

Now with some 600 affiliates world-wide and a growing roster of collaborating institutions, the Mediterranean Seminar UCMRP, is organizing several workshops. The next meeting, "Gendering the Mediterranean" will be held at UCLA on 2 February 2013, in conjunction with UCLA Ahmanson Conference also on the Mediterranean; the following workshop will be held 2-4 May at UC Santa Cruz together with a conference, "'Mediterranean and Maritime Perspectives.'" We are accepting workshop paper proposals for the winter event (deadline 1 December) and conference paper proposals for the UC Santa Cruz event. For information, see the "News" column on our website, or contact mailbox@mediterraneanseminar.org. The Mediterranean Seminar is also planning on holding its fourth NEH Institute on the medieval Mediterranean in Barcelona in 2014, pending funding. A call for participants will go out in Fall 2013.

Hispanists working a broader, comparative framework may also be interested in our new series, *Mediterranean Studies*, published by Palgrave-MacMillan. We are interested in proposals for new monographs, translations of non-English monographs, and volumes of collected essays that focus on or use the Mediterranean as a frame, or take a comparative, regional approach to Iberian Studies. For more information see our website.

To join the Mediterranean Seminar, and receive our email notifications, send your name, rank, affiliation and fields of interest. We are also open to institutional collaborations and to co-organizing and co-funding conferences and research initiatives, as well as panels at major conferences. Please drop us a line if you have a proposal.

Minutes of the 2012 Business Meeting



Pending approval at the 2013 meeting

New Business:

1. Recognition of Chris Schmidt-Nowara's hard work in organizing the meeting.
2. Recognition of David Messenger's hard work as program chair.
3. Approval of 2011 Minutes.
4. Report from Erin Rowe on the Nominating Committee. The transition to the e-ballot has been successful, there has been positive feedback, some 200 members voted in the last election, which may be an Association record. Four people were elected to the Executive Committee: Sasha Pack, Valentina Tikhoff, Luis Corteguerra, and Kirsten Schultz. Tanya J. Tiffany was elected to the Nominating Committee.
5. Report from Jesus Cruz on the new Bulletin and Newsletter. The next issue is closed, most contributors are Europeans, publishers are sending in books for review, suggestions are welcome.
6. Financial Report from David Ortiz: the Association has in its various Bank of America accounts a balance that is just shy of \$62,000. There is enough money in the Marquez account for 52 more awards; enough in the Bishko account for 56 more awards.
7. Announcement of the Best First Article Award to Michael J. Crawford, of McNeese State University: "Noble Status and Royal Duplicity in the Crown of Castile, 1454–1504," *European History Quarterly* 41/4 (2011).
8. Announcement of the Bishko Memorial Prize for the Best Article Published on Medieval Iberian History to Thomas W. Barton, Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of San Diego: "Muslims in Christian Countrysides: Reassessing Exaricus Tenures in the Crown of Aragon," *Medieval Encounters* 17 (2011): 233-320.

9. Announcement of the A.H. de Oliveira Marquez Award for the Best Article on Portuguese History José Alberto Rodriguez da Silva Tavim, Senior Researcher at the Centro De História Do Instituto De Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa: "Jews in the Diaspora with Sephardim in the mirror: ruptures, relations, and forms of identity: a theme examined through three cases," Jewish History (2011) 25: 175-205.
10. Motion from the Executive Committee to add the Newsletter editor to the Executive Committee as an ex-officio member. Motion passes.
11. Motion from the Executive Committee to raise regular membership rates from \$21 USD to \$25 USD and from \$53 USD to \$60 USD for three years, leaving student and institutional rates as they are. Motion passes.
12. Results of vote to amend the ASPHS constitution. Passed unanimously.
13. Proposal from the Executive Committee to amend the Association's constitution to formalize that which has been voted upon in the past two Business meetings: adding the Newsletter editor to the Executive Committee, deleting the word 'mail' from the election procedures, adding the conflict of interest statement approved next year. These amendments will be published in the Newsletter and voted on in the next cycle.
14. Discussion of the advantages, disadvantages, and impediments to opening a Spanish bank account. Consensus to collect further information before a decision on the matter is reached.
15. Discussion regarding next year's meeting in Albuquerque; a block of rooms has been reserved at the DoubleTree Inn. Adrian Shubert will be the banquet speaker.
16. Discussion about the small number of Portuguese members of the Association. Is it a consequence of the economic crisis? Other factors?
17. Pamela Radcliff raised a question about the feasibility of having the Association help fund the annual UCSD Spanish history symposium.
18. Motion made by Carla Rahn Phillips to "allow the Executive Committee to set aside a nominal amount of money each year to subsidize the intellectual activities of regional groups affiliated with the ASPHS, as funds permit. Deadline for applications is September 1. The maximum amount that can be requested is \$750." Motion passes.
19. David Ortiz named new General Secretary of the Association.
20. Recognition of Dan Crews' fine work in that capacity.
21. A. Katie Harris named new Membership Secretary/Treasurer of the Association.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:37 pm.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Dr. Montserrat Miller, Volunteer Secretary.

ASPHS By-Laws, revised March 2012

To be voted on by the membership at the next business meeting of the society, April 2013.

I. Vacancies

- A. In event of a vacancy in the office of General Secretary, the Executive Committee shall select a replacement, preferably from among its own members, who shall assume office immediately and shall serve for the remainder of the term.
- B. In event of a vacancy or vacancies among the members of the Executive Committee or in the office of Editor of the *Bulletin*, or Editor of the Newsletter, the Executive Committee shall select a replacement or replacements that shall assume office immediately and shall serve for the remainder of the term. In such a case, the majority of the remaining members of the Executive Committee, notwithstanding the lack of a normal quorum, may act to fill the vacancy or vacancies. In event of a vacancy in any other office created by the by-laws or by the constitution, the General Secretary shall appoint a replacement who shall assume office immediately and shall serve for the remainder of the term.

II. Minutes: The General Secretary shall appoint a Recording Secretary to take minutes of all meetings of the Executive Committee and of the membership. The minutes shall be printed.

III. Location of Meetings: In principle, the Executive Committee shall endeavor to recommend one or more locations for the Annual Conference to the membership two years in advance of the conference. In principle, the date of the Annual Conference should be announced to the annual Business Meeting one year in advance. In case of necessity, the Executive Committee is authorized to set or to change the date or location of the Annual Conference.

IV. Nominating Committee: A Nominating Committee is established, to be composed of three members elected by the membership for staggered terms of three years each. One member shall be elected each year. The committee shall elect its own chair. The committee is charged with securing, through a self-nomination process (open to all members of the Association) and through its own initiative, at least two candidates (wherever possible) for each elective office in the Association. The committee is also charged with conducting the election. Ballots shall be sent out no later than January 31st of each year to all members of the Association.

V. Program Committee: A Program Committee shall be appointed to plan the programs for each annual conference. The General Secretary who is scheduled to be in office for the annual conference in question shall be charged with appointing the committee no later than May 1st of the preceding year.

VI. *Ad-Hoc* Committee: The General Secretary shall have the power to appoint *ad-hoc* Committees which may be deemed necessary. The Executive Committee may instruct the General Secretary to appoint such committees.

VII. Conflict of Interest Policy: The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect this tax-exempt organization's (Organization) interest when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of the Organization or might result in a possible excess benefit transaction. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations. Any director, principal officer, or member of a committee with powers delegated by the Organization, who has a direct or indirect financial interest through an ownership or investment interest in any entity with which the Organization has a transaction or arrangement, a compensation arrangement with the Organization or with any entity or individual with which the Organization has a transaction or arrangement, or a potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the Organization is negotiating a transaction or arrangement, must declare that said interest to the Executive Committee to determine if a conflict of interest exists.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted by a vote of the membership in August 2008; revisions from the 2012 meeting in red.

I. Name: The name of this organization shall be Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies.

II. Nature and Purpose

Section 1. The Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies is formed exclusively for literary and educational purposes. Specifically, the Association shall promote interest in the scholarly study of Spain and Portugal through History and the related disciplines.

Section 2. In order to promote interest in the scholarly study of Spain and Portugal, the Association shall:

- a) sponsor an Annual Conference (which shall include the Business Meeting of the membership of the Association) during the month of March or April, with the provision that at any Business Meeting, the membership may authorize the Executive Committee to cancel the Annual Conference and Business Meeting for the following year.
- b) publish a *Bulletin* no less frequently than ~~twice~~ **once** a year;
- c) **publish a *newsletter* no less frequently than once a year;** and
- d) take such other actions as may be deemed appropriate in order to promote scholarly interest in Spain and Portugal.

III. Membership

Section 1. Membership in the Association shall be granted to all persons who are interested in the scholarly study of Spain and/or Portugal who pay such annual dues as may be established.

Section 2. Membership in the Association confers the following rights and benefits:

- a) to attend and vote at the Business Meetings of the Association;
- b) to attend all conferences sponsored by the

Association, upon payment of any such fees as may be established for attendance;

- c) to vote in all elections of the Association;
- d) to run for office of the Association for which the member may be qualified; and
- e) to receive the *Bulletin and Newsletter* of the Association, and upon payment of any fees which may be established, to receive any other publication of the Association.

IV. Officers

Section 1. Officers named: The officers of the Association shall be the General Secretary, Vice General Secretary, the Membership Secretary/Treasurer, the Editor of the *Bulletin*, the Web Site Editor, and members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall name such subordinate officers as it may deem necessary or as the by-laws may require.

Section 2. Term of Office: All officers of the Association shall be elected to a two-year term, and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. The Vice General Secretary shall serve a one-year term prior to taking office as General Secretary. Except for the Editor[s] of the *Bulletin and Newsletter*, officers are scheduled to take office during the Annual Conference, at the conclusion of the Business Meeting or the banquet, whichever is later. The Editor of the *Bulletin* takes office on July 1 of odd-numbered years. In the event that the Annual Conference is cancelled (pursuant to Article II, Section 2 (a) of this constitution) officers other than the Editor[s] ~~of the *Bulletin*~~ shall take office on April 15 of that year.

Section 3. General Secretary and Vice General Secretary:

- a) The General Secretary shall assume office in even-numbered years after serving one year as Vice General Secretary. In the event that the Vice General Secretary is unable to assume office as General Secretary, a General Secretary shall be elected by the membership;
- b) The General Secretary shall chair the Executive Committee. In addition, he/she shall be charged, in general, with the executive responsibility for conducting the business of the Association, within bounds set by the Executive Committee and the membership. The Vice General Secretary shall have no specific duties but shall preside

in the absence of the General Secretary and shall be a member *ex officio* of the Executive Committee.

- c) The Vice General Secretary shall be elected by the membership in odd-numbered years and will assume office as General Secretary in the next even-numbered year following his or her election.
- d) The General Secretary shall be an *ex officio* member of all committees, except the Nominating Committee.

Section 4. Membership Secretary/Treasurer:

- a) The Membership Secretary/Treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive Committee.
- b) The Membership Secretary/Treasurer shall be responsible for receiving dues payments, maintaining the membership records of the Association, and carrying out whatever other activities may be appropriate to the office. This officer, like the General Secretary, shall have signing authority on all bank accounts and may write checks as authorized by the General Secretary. The Membership Secretary/Treasurer shall assist the General Secretary in preparing the annual financial statement and IRS documents and shall supervise the endowment funds for prizes. The Membership Secretary/Treasurer shall be a voting member of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Editor of the *Bulletin*:

- a) The Editor of the *Bulletin* shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in odd-numbered years, preferably prior to the Annual Conference;
- b) The Editor of the *Bulletin* shall serve as a voting member of the Executive Committee. In addition, he/she shall be charged, in general, with the executive responsibility for publishing the *Bulletin*, within bounds set by the Executive Committee and the membership.

Section 6. Newsletter Editor: editor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and shall be a member *ex*

officio of the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Web Site Editor: Web site editor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and shall be a member *ex officio* of the Executive Committee.

Section 8. Executive Committee:

- a) The Executive Committee is composed of eleven members:
 - i. The General Secretary
 - ii. The Vice General Secretary
 - iii. The Membership Secretary/Treasurer
 - iv. The Editor of the *Bulletin*
 - v. The Editor of the *Newsletter*
 - vi. The Web site Editor
 - vii. One member interested primarily in Portuguese Studies (to be elected separately by the membership in even-numbered years); and
 - viii. Four members at large, two to be elected each year
 - ix. One member who is a national of Spain or Portugal and whose principal residence is in either country (to be elected by the membership in even-numbered years).

The quorum for the Executive Committee shall be five members.

- b) Within bounds set up by the membership, the Executive Committee shall have supervisory authority over the interests of the Association including the election of officers, the calling of meetings, the program of the Annual Conference, and the publishing of the *Bulletin*. The Executive Committee shall have the power to establish annual dues and other fees.

- c) The Executive Committee shall meet during the Annual Conference, prior to the Business Meeting of the membership. Additional meetings may be called by the General Secretary on his/her own authority, and must be called by the written request of the majority of the members of the Executive Committee or the membership
- d) The Executive Committee shall issue annually a complete financial report at the annual Business Meeting of the Association. This report shall also be published in its entirety in the *Bulletin Newsletter*. In the event of the cancellation of the Annual Conference, the annual report shall be published in the first issue of the *Bulletin* after April 1 of that year.
- e) The Executive Committee shall make such other reports and recommendations to the Association as it may deem appropriate.

Section 8. Removal of Officers: The Association may incorporate into the by-laws a mechanism for the removal of officers before the expiration of their terms.

V. Authority within the Association

Section 1. Except for those matters for which a mail ballot of the entire membership is required by the constitution or the by-laws, the annual Business Meeting, acting in accord with the constitution and by-laws of this Association, is the supreme authority within the Association.

Section 2. A minimum of twenty (20) members shall constitute a quorum at the annual Business Meeting.

VI. Dissolution of the Association

Section 1. The Association shall be dissolved by the General Secretary only after the receipt of authorizations signed by the absolute majority of the members of the Association.

Section 2. In case of the dissolution of the Association, half of its assets shall go to the Library of Congress, and half the assets shall go to the Hispanic Society of America, if that organization is tax-exempt under Section 501

(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code at the time of the dissolution of this Association. If the Hispanic Society of America is no longer tax-exempt, then all assets shall go to the Library of Congress.

VII. Parliamentary Authority: Meetings of the membership and of the Executive Committee shall be conducted in accord with the latest revision of Robert's Rules of Order, unless those rules conflict with this Constitution or with the by-laws of the Association.

VIII. By-Laws: The Association may adopt by-laws which are not in conflict with this Constitution. Initial adoption and amendment of the By-Laws shall require both (1) approval by a majority vote of those present and voting at a Business Meeting of the Association; (2) and approval by a majority of the votes cast in a ~~mail~~ ballot of the membership of the Association.

IX. Adoption and Amendment of this Constitution

Section 1. This constitution shall be considered as an amendment to the totality of the previous Constitutions of the Association. As such, it shall be adopted under the rules specified in that Constitution for amending that document.

Section 2. Executive Committee:

- a) Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by majority vote of the Executive Committee or of a Business Meeting of the membership of the Association or by petition of ten percent of the membership of the Association.

- b) The text of an amendment so proposed shall be published in the *Bulletin Newsletter* at least three months prior to the Annual Business Meeting at which the amendment is to be discussed and voted upon.

- c) Adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution shall require both (1) approval, by vote of 2/3 of the members present and voting, of a Business Meeting of the membership of the Association; and (2) approval, by vote of a majority of the votes cast in a mail ballot of the membership of the Association. The ballot shall be conducted by the Executive Committee.

Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

Founded in 1969 to promote research in all aspects and epochs of Iberian history, the ASPHS conducts annual meetings, and provides a forum for scholars of Iberian Affairs. The membership fee helps support the ongoing work of the Association; members enjoy access to the most recent issues of the Newsletter each spring and fall, as well as the Bulletin, a peer-reviewed online journal.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular Members: \$25 (or three years for \$60)
 Students: \$7 (or three years for \$15)
 Institutions: \$25

A membership form can be downloaded from the ASPHS website at: <http://asphs.net/membership.html> Dues, as well as other inquiries concerning Membership should be directed to Membership Secretary A. Katie Harris, Department of History, UC Davis, 2216 Social Science & Humanities, 1 Shields Ave, Davis, CA 95616, or by e-mail at akharris@ucdavis.edu Checks should be made out to ASPHS.

Organization Officers

General Secretary (2012-14): David Ortiz, Jr., University of Arizona

Membership Secretary/Treasurer: A. Katie Harris, UC Davis

Bulletin General Editor: Jesús Cruz, University of Delaware

Web Editor: Jodi Campbell, Texas Christian University

Newsletter Editor (2010-14): Marie Kelleher, California State University, Long Beach

Executive Committee:

- Liam Brockey, Michigan State University (2012)
- Montserrat Miller, Marshall University (2012)
- Fernanda Olival, Universidade de Évora (2014)
- Magdalena Sánchez, Gettysburg College (2012)
- Christopher Schmidt-Nowara, Fordham University (2012)
- Gretchen Starr-LeBeau, University of Kentucky (2013)

Nominating Committee:

- Scott Eastman, Creighton University (2014)
- Erin Rowe, University of Virginia (2012)
- Pilar Ryan, United States Military Academy, West Point (2013)

Contribute to the Newsletter

Please forward your ideas, queries, or contributions for the *Newsletter* to: marie.kelleher@csulb.edu