

LASA2012 Awards and Recipients

New Business

Vice President Huber asked those present to remind their colleagues that the deadline for submissions for LASA2013 would be September 1, 2012. As has been done for the last two Congresses, preference will be given to full panel submissions over single paper submissions.

Tavares de Almeida thanked everyone for their recommendations and their participation, and closed the meeting at 8:15 pm. ■

Kalman Silvert Award

Los miembros del Comité fueron Chair John Coatsworth (Columbia University), Eric Hershberg (American University), Charles R. Hale (University of Texas/Austin), Philip Oxhorn (McGill University y Editor del *Latin American Research Review*), y Edelberto Torres Rivas, recipiente del Premio Kalman Silvert 2010.

El Premio Kalman Silvert 2012 fue otorgado a Julio Cotler, Investigador Principal del Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, por la contribución de sus investigaciones al conocimiento de las ciencias sociales de América Latina.

En las palabras de su colega Julio Carrión, “Julio Cotler pertenece a la generación de los 50, cuyos integrantes brillan con luz propia en las diversas disciplinas intelectuales que cultivan...Su generación forma parte de los contingentes de la clase media urbana que pudo acceder a la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM) gracias a la transformación de la universidad oligárquica en una institución relativamente democrática dentro de un país sometido, sin embargo, a la dominación oligárquica y a la dictadura de Odría...Estudió y se graduó como antropólogo en la UNMSM. Pero la profesión que ha ejercido con mayor dedicación y con brillantes resultados es la de sociólogo graduado en la Universidad de Burdeos bajo la dirección del destacado peruanista Francois Bourricaud. Y ha sido principalmente la sociología política la disciplina que mejor ha cultivado y con la que ha producido las contribuciones más importantes en el campo de las ciencias sociales. Desde esta perspectiva ha iluminado diversos temas y problemas con los resultados de sus investigaciones: las élites, los partidos políticos, los

movimientos sociales, la educación, la cultura política, el Estado, las transiciones democráticas, las políticas públicas.

“Julio Cotler no se ha encapsulado en una sola teoría, en sola una doctrina, en una sola perspectiva metodológica. Su inteligencia estuvo siempre abierta a las diversas explicaciones teóricas y a los distintos enfoques metodológicos. Los criterios para optar por determinadas opciones teóricas y metodológicas parecen haber sido la mayor capacidad para explicar determinados fenómenos y procesos y la expectativa de obtener resultados más consistentes en las investigaciones. En sus obras pueden encontrarse influencias marxistas, weberianas y estructural-funcionalistas. Una perspectiva que influyó sobre todos los científicos sociales de América Latina de los 60 y los 70, entre ellos Julio Cotler, fue la de la dependencia en la forma más elaborada que relacionaba en forma compleja los actores, las estructuras y los procesos internos con los externos. Pero más allá de las diferentes perspectivas teóricas y metodológicas, Julio Cotler ha rechazado siempre todo tipo de reduccionismo sea éste economicista, culturalista, o psicologista para buscar las articulaciones complejas y las causaciones circulares que presentan frecuentemente los fenómenos sociales y políticos investigados...

“En ‘La Mecánica de la dominación interna y del cambio social en el Perú’ encontramos algunas claves interpretativas del Perú tradicional en un contexto de cambios y de movilización social. El colonialismo interno más que el dualismo estructural explica la relación entre la costa y la sierra; la estratificación de castas más que la estratificación de clases caracteriza la jerarquización social de la sociedad tradicional; el triángulo sin base, que

articula en forma asimétrica el vértice dominante de los hacendados con los disgregados colonos que disputan los favores de éstos, construyen la forma de dominación básica del gamonalismo. La privatización del poder político es la forma de relación del gamonalismo con el Estado; la incorporación segmentaria es la forma que utiliza la dominación oligárquica para neutralizar a los sectores sociales movilizadas; la ruralización urbana y la urbanización rural y la cholificación constituyen los principales cambios culturales de la sociedad tradicional.

“Julio Cotler no es sólo un académico puro e incontaminado. Como ciudadano e intelectual ha participado y participa en las luchas por la construcción y consolidación de la democracia en el Perú, en la juventud contra la dominación oligárquica y la dictadura de Odría desde las posiciones de la izquierda. Luchó a fines de la década de los 60 y comienzos de los 70 contra la dictadura reformista y populista del general Velasco Alvarado a la que combatió desde las trincheras de la *Revista Sociedad y Política* y del socialismo democrático, lo que le valió la deportación a México. Luchó en los 80 contra el terrorismo y contra la violación de los derechos humanos y en los 90 contra el gobierno autoritario de Alberto Fujimori desde las trincheras del Foro Democrático”.

Bryce Wood Book Award

The members of the Committee were Chair John French (Duke University), Joanne Rappaport (Georgetown University), Mauricio Font (Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies), Santa Arias (University of Kansas), José Antonio Cheibub (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign), Fiona Macaulay (University of Bradford), Claudio Fuentes (Universidad

Diego Portales) and Joseph Tulchin (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.) The 2012 recipient of the Bryce Wood Book Award is Jody Pavilack for *Mining for the Nation: The Politics of Chile's Coal Communities from the Popular Front to the Cold War*.

This impressively researched book offers an original reinterpretation of the Popular Front in Chile (1938-1947) and the onset of the Cold War in Latin America. Pavilack brings alive the grass roots activism in the coal communities at a micro-historical level and advances a sophisticated macro analysis of the politics of the era. While charting the Communist Party's transition from soldiers of revolution to citizen workers committed to a cross-class project of national development, she shows how these Center-Left governments were marked by a complex weave of collaboration and conflict within an international context of war, democratization, and Cold War repression. The book also revises the Chilean “exceptionalism” thesis—which depicts the country as an “island” of democratic politics—by connecting this episode of coalition politics to the Popular Unity, the 1973 coup, and the Concertación. Deepening our understanding of stability and coalition politics in the Andes, this engaging book will be of broad interest to students of social movements and politics in all disciplines.

A first *honorable mention* went to Kathryn Burns for *Into the Archive: Writing and Power in Colonial Peru*. This book's fine-grained and elegantly written portrayal of notarial practices in colonial Cuzco provides readers with a sense of the life of an important and defining swath of the “lettered city,” teaching us something new about institutions, interests, and knowledge. In lively prose, Burns

problematizes the archive in unexpected ways by highlighting the role of writing in forging power through the creation and manipulation of notarial “truth.” Steeping us in the life stories of notaries and their assistants, she teaches us how they learned and plied their trade while alerting us to the hierarchies of power operating below the radar of colonial officials (or with their benign consent). Rather than taking such materials at face value, she challenges us to grasp how political exigencies, the problem of voice in the legal domain, and the material and tangible realities of writing figure in the making of the notarial documents upon which so much of our knowledge depends. In summary, this is a rigorously researched, intellectually sophisticated, and highly creative book that will travel well across disciplines.

A second *honorable mention* went to James Mahoney for *Colonialism and Development: Spanish America in Comparative Perspective* (New York: Cambridge University Press). This ambitious and well-crafted book brings history and social science together to explore the long term development impact of different colonial experiences in Spanish America. Tackling big questions across centuries, Mahoney adopts a theoretically-informed comparative approach that links colonial legacies to development outcomes in fifteen contemporary Spanish American countries, with a brief comparison to Portuguese and British colonial experiences. Trajectories varied, it is argued, due to the differing degrees to which Spanish institutional arrangements were implanted and the timing of the shift of the metropolitan political economy from mercantilist under the Habsburgs to liberal under the Bourbons. Drawing widely on the historical literature, he sharpens debates about theory and history while advancing a new understanding of how the trajectory of

national development in the modern period derived from the transformations of territories and societies by colonialism over the longue durée. Thoughtfully interdisciplinary, this stimulating account will serve as an essential reference for future research across disciplines.

Premio Iberoamericano

The members of the *Premio Iberoamericano* Committee were Chair Evelina Dagnino (Universidade de Campinas, Brazil), Marianne Schmink (Free University of Berlin) and Marta Núñez (Universidad de la Habana).

The 2011 recipient is Alejandro Grimson for *Los Límites de la Cultura. Crítica de las teorías de la identidad*. Siglo XXI, 2010. This ambitious conceptual book addresses the relationship between culture, identity, and politics, articulating an important critique of well-established notions with new ways of thinking about the complexities of that relationship. It presents a careful, clear, well-grounded and well-written discussion and proposes new ideas and concepts, such as “cultural configurations,” that stand to make important contributions to the literature. In a fair-handed and positive critique of post-modernism, calling for moving beyond questions of construction and deconstruction towards better understanding of such questions as: why some narratives and ideas thrive while others wither; how meanings change in specific cultural settings; how ideas may emerge spontaneously rather than imposed from above; and how social constructions, once established, affect people’s actions and perceptions in concrete ways. This book will appeal to a broad range of scholars in anthropology, sociology, history, political science and literature.

The author is Doctor en Antropología (Universidade de Brasília), Investigador del CONICET, Profesor y Decano del Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales (Universidad de San Martín), and Presidente del Consejo de Decanos de Ciencias Sociales (Argentina). He has researched and published books about Bolivians in Argentina and on the borders of the Southern Cone, and on the relationships between culture and politics in Latin America.

Media Award

Los miembros del comité del Premio Media 2012 fueron Chair Peter Hakim (Inter-American Dialogue), Heloisa Buarque de Hollanda (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), and Graciela Mochkofsky (Revista Digital *El Puerco Espín*). En las palabras de Graciela Mochkofsky: “Me parece evidente que el candidato más calificado para recibir el premio es José Vales, corresponsal para el Cono Sur de *El Universal de México*, quien tiene una larga y reconocida trayectoria como periodista.

“Además de que ha recibido algunos de los más prestigiosos premios que se otorgan al periodismo latinoamericano—el María Moors Cabot de Columbia University y el español Ortega y Gasset— Vales es un periodista muy respetado por sus colegas en todo el continente.

“En los artículos que envía como ejemplos y en muchos otros que he leído a lo largo de los años, se ve el trabajo serio y paciente del corresponsal latinoamericano, siempre al tanto de lo que ocurre en los países—en sus vidas política, cultural, social, económica—y se palpita el pulso de la actualidad latinoamericana. Quedan pocos especímenes como Vales en esta época de crisis del periodismo: el hombre culto, informado, viajado, que conoce de primera

mano de lo que escribe, y es un apasionado de las noticias.

“Vales ha entrevistado a la mayor parte de los personajes relevantes de la vida política del continente en las últimas dos décadas: presidentes, líderes de la oposición, intelectuales. Y lo ha hecho sin tomar partido, con la neutralidad y la amplitud de mente de un profesional en la mejor tradición del periodismo de hechos y con el encanto y la gracia del cronista viajero.

“Su talento para explicar con claridad y sin prejuicios la realidad de los países de América Latina a públicos de otros países, especialmente al mexicano, para él que escribe desde hace tantos años, es otro gran mérito de su trabajo.

“Vales ha presenciado como testigo directo, desde el lugar de los hechos, los principales acontecimientos de la vida política del continente: elecciones presidenciales, crisis políticas y económicas, tragedias, catástrofes naturales, crisis humanitarias.... Su trabajo tiene el gran valor a futuro, como todo buen trabajo periodístico sobre un tema importante, de ser el primer borrador de la historia, y como tal podrá ser consultado en el futuro.

“Por último, creo que Vales representa lo mejor del periodismo de hechos en que hace su trabajo con dedicación y bajo perfil, sin buscar un protagonismo personal sino con la mirada puesta siempre en su audiencia, sus lectores. Está perfectamente a la altura de los prestigiosos ganadores de los anteriores premios de LASA.”

LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship and the Oxfam America/LASA Martin Diskin Dissertation Award

The members of the committee were Chair Jeremy Adelman (Princeton University), Cynthia Arnson (Woodrow Wilson Center), Teresa Valdés (CEDEM), Antônio Sérgio Guimarães (Universidade de São Paulo), and Jonathan Fox (Oxfam America and University of California, Santa Cruz).

The Committee reviewed the materials submitted for the LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship, and after careful deliberation, it unanimously selected Guatemala’s Attorney General Claudia Paz y Paz. Dr. Paz y Paz holds a BA degree in Social and Juridical Sciences from the Universidad Rafael Landívar de Guatemala; an MA in Criminal Law and Human Rights; and a PhD in Criminal Law and Human Rights from the University of Salamanca, Spain with a specialization in criminology; her dissertation examines “Derecho Penal y Derechos Humanos.” She has served as a Professor at the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Faculty of Law. As a student of the law and armed conflict, the first woman to hold the position of spear-carrier for the first-ever genocide trial in Guatemala, and as a defender of the need to build a democracy premised on accountability everywhere, Dr. Paz y Paz has steadfastly defended the need to augment judicial proceedings against violators of basic human rights. As one committee member noted: “She is a courageous young woman who, against great odds, has pushed the Guatemalan judicial system (to the extent it is worthy of the name) to investigate and prosecute human rights crimes committed by the military. Along with the UN Commission against Impunity (CICIG), she is seen by human rights and democracy

activists within Guatemala and abroad as one of the reasons to be hopeful that Guatemala can make progress in investigating, prosecuting, and ultimately dismantling clandestine structures involved in organized crime and violence against the civilian population.” The committee also felt that this choice would honor Martin Diskin’s legacy—the love for Central America and the commitment to bridging the world of learning with that of social justice.

The Committee reviewed the multiple nominations for the Oxfam America/LASA Martin Diskin Dissertation Award and, upon reflection and discussion, unanimously agreed that the recipient should be María Cristina Cielo (University of California at Berkeley, 2010). Cielo’s work focuses on urban inequalities, struggles to redress them, and the role that neighbors play in new policy structures in Cochabamba, Bolivia. Her subject is a participatory investigation into a local NGO, the Centro Vicente Cañas as a window onto a national program of Poder Local. Along the way, she explores the role of communication and visual media in the making of public policy and civil society—and uses them to reach community leaders and activists as part of her creative research strategy. Her background as a journalist poised her uniquely to bridge the worlds of the academy and activism.

In addition, the committee recommended two *honorable mentions* to some very strong finalists: Óscar Gil-García, (University of California at Santa Barbara, 2010), and Oliver Kaplan (Stanford, 2010). The Committee was also impressed by Gil García’s work on Guatemalan transnational forced migrant communities and Kaplan’s research on the role of communities in making public security in

Colombia and wishes to recognize their efforts with honorable mentions.

Charles A. Hale Fellowship for Mexican History

The Charles A. Hale Fellowship for Mexican History is offered at each LASA Congress to a Mexican graduate student in the final phase of his/her doctoral research in Mexican history. This Fellowship, created in memory of Charles A. Hale, rewards excellence for a Mexican student in the final stages of his or her doctoral research in history. Alongside the principal criterion of scholarly merit, the committee chose a candidate who would contribute “to the advancement of humanist understanding between Mexico and its global neighbors.”

The members of the Committee for 2012 included Chair Mauricio Tenorio (University of Chicago), Javier Garciadiego (El Colegio de Mexico), Alan Knight (Oxford University), Pablo Piccato (Columbia University) and Peter Guardino (Indiana University).

This year’s recipient of the Fellowship was Germán Vergara, now completing a dissertation at the University of California, Berkeley under the direction of Margaret Chowning. Vergara holds a licenciatura in Social Anthropology from Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Vergara’s dissertation examines the ways in which rapid economic growth during the Porfiriato (1876-1910), with its swift industrialization, intensification of commercial agriculture, urbanization, population growth, transportation revolution and massive public works projects changed the environment of the Valley of Mexico. This project, based on archival materials in Germany, the United

States, and Mexico, promises to improve our knowledge of the period by showing how social and economic changes impacted the physical environment and people's relationship to it. The project will also enrich the field of Mexican environmental history, and it will provide background on contemporary ecological problems in the area.

Luciano Tomassini Latin American International Relations Award

The Luciano Tomassini Award in Latin American International Relations, established in 2011 through a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, honors the memory of the noted Chilean thinker, political scientist, analyst, the founder of the *Red de Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina* (RIAL), and a man often described as the founding dean of Latin American IR, Luciano Tomassini.

The 2012 Committee consisted of Chair Jorge Heine (Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada), Victor Bulmer-Thomas (Institute for the Studies of the Americas, London), Rafael Fernández de Castro (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México), Monica Hirst (Universidad Torcuato di Tella) and Julia Sweig (Council on Foreign Relations). A total of 54 books published in ten countries, written by authors of sixteen nationalities, in three different languages, were submitted for this first version of the Award.

Keeping in mind the criteria identified in the Award's announcement, that is, the originality of the research, the quality of the analysis and the prose and the significance of its contribution to the study of Latin American international relations, the jury recommended that the winner be Marisa von Bulow for *Building*

Transnational Networks: Civil Society and Politics of Trade in the Americas. Although there was quite a number of fine books submitted for the Award, *Building Transnational Networks* stood out for the following reasons: 1) It (implicitly) asks a big, significant question: Why did the Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA), perhaps the most ambitious hemispheric project of the last two decades, fail? By taking on a hemispheric-wide issue (as opposed to a single country study, or one that looks at a bilateral relation), it expands our disciplinary horizons. It thus pushes the study of Latin American IR precisely in the direction it should go—that is, toward exploring broad, system-or continent-wide questions that further our understanding of the changing role that the region in general and a number of Latin American countries in particular are playing in the newly emerging international system of the 21st century; 2) It is a theoretically sophisticated work that deploys the latest network-analytic techniques and explores the interaction between two spheres that are often examined separately—the action of civil society organizations, on the one hand, and the dynamics of international trade negotiations, on the other; and 3) It is based on fieldwork done in six different countries—Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, the United States and Canada. Its findings throw new light on the nature and implications of transnational collective action, and does so on the basis of abundant empirical evidence. ■