

Latin American and Caribbean Section (LACS) of the Southern Historical Association

October 2021 Newsletter

Dear Fellow LACS-SHA Members,

We find ourselves in an “in between” moment in so many ways. We are in between a full lockdown from a global pandemic that upended our lives and a “return to normal.” We are in between teaching and researching in the disembodied, remote world and being back in the classroom and back in the archives when it is safe to do so. Most notably for the Latin American and Caribbean Section, we are in between a time of cancelled or virtual conferences and, hopefully, a return to sharing our research and friendship in-person.

Unfortunately, we recently learned that **SHA plans to move this year’s conference to a fully online format**. While we are sorry that our conference cannot be conducted in-person, we understand the need to be safe stewards of public health. Nevertheless, we plan to hold a overflowing full slate of panels (both from last year’s postponed conference and this year’s one). We will also recognize book, article, dissertation, and graduate student paper prize winners. More details will be forthcoming on access to all events. I wish to extend a special thanks to our prize committee members for all the hard work they did this summer evaluating submissions on a tight timeline. I also wish to thank the LACS officers over the last two years for preserving the section in trying times. The efforts of these fine folks have kept LACS together. We have two new officers this year. Juan José Ponce Vázquez of the University of Alabama is our vice president. Adriana Chira of Emory University is our program chair. They are already helping to make our next two conferences successful.

We hope that you will all attend the conference virtually and spread the word about it. Please re-up your LACS membership (you do not need to become an SHA member to do so, although they are nice people so why not?). Also please share our call for prize submissions for this year and our call for papers for next year’s conference in Baltimore. The more buzz we can build, the greater our membership and turn out will be as we return from the pandemic period. On behalf of myself, Juan José, and the LACS officers, welcome back to LACS and see you in November!

- Jesse Cromwell

LACS Officers, 2021



President
Jesse Cromwell
University of Mississippi
cromwell@olemiss.edu



Secretary and Webmaster
Theron Corse
Tennessee State University
tcorse@tnstate.edu



Vice-President & LACS
Program Chair (New
Orleans, 2021)
Juan José Ponce-Vázquez
University of Alabama
jponcevazquez@ua.edu



SHA Representative
(2020-2022)
William Van Norman
James Madison University
vannorwc@jmu.edu



Past President
E. Gabrielle Kuenzli
University of South Carolina
kuenzli@sc.edu



LACS Newsletter Editor
Robert L. Smale
University of Missouri
smaler@missouri.edu



Treasurer
Erica Johnson Edwards
Francis Marion University
ejohnson@fmarion.edu



Social Media Officer
Robert D. Taber
Fayetteville State University
rtaber@uncfsu.edu

Luncheon Speaker in New Orleans, 2021

Dr. Carmen Solíz, Associate Professor, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, the author of *Fields of Revolution: Agrarian Reform and Rural State Formation in Bolivia, 1935-1964* (Pittsburgh: The University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021).

2021 LACS Committee Members

LACS Program Committee (Baltimore)

Adriana Chira, Emory University (Chair)

LACS Program Committee (Memphis/New Orleans)

Juan José Ponce-Vázquez, University of Alabama (Chair)

Jesse Cromwell, University of Mississippi (Past Chair)

Murdo J. Macleod Book Prize

Sherry Johnson, Florida International University

María de los Angeles Picone, Boston College

Bradley Benton, North Dakota State University

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Kimberly Hanger Article Prize

Erin Stone, University of West Florida

Monica Rankin, University of Texas-Dallas

Danielle Terrazas Williams, Oberlin College

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Richmond F. Brown Dissertation Prize

Mary E. Hicks, Amherst College

Javier Cikota, Bowdoin College

Elizabeth O'Brien, Johns Hopkins University

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Ralph Lee Woodward Jr. Prize (Graduate Student Paper)

Lauren MacDonald, Idaho State University

Farren Yero, Omohundro Institute

Joseph Clark, University of Kentucky

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

2020 LACS Committee Members

Murdo J. Macleod Book Prize

Victor Uribe-Uran (Chair), Florida International University

Cynthia Radding, University of North Carolina

Camilo Trumper, University of Buffalo

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Kimberly Hanger Article Prize

Chad Black (Chair), University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Nicole Pacino, University of Alabama-Huntsville

Beau Gaitors, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Richmond F. Brown Dissertation Prize

Tore Olsson (Chair), University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Corinna Zeltsman, Georgia Southern University

Chris Heaney, Pennsylvania State University

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

Ralph Lee Woodward Jr. Prize (Graduate Student Paper)

Camille Suárez (Chair), Valparaiso University

Caleb Wittum, Lindsey Wilson College

Brad Wright, Middle Tennessee State University

John Mckiernan-González, Texas State University

Erica Johnson Edwards (Ex Officio), Francis Marion University

LACS 2021 Prize Winners

Murdo J. Macleod Book Prize

Cassia Roth, *A Miscarriage of Justice: Women's Reproductive Lives and the Law in Early Twentieth-Century Brazil* (Stanford University Press, 2020).

In this thoroughly researched and remarkably written study, Cassia Roth examines the role of reproduction in nation-making. She focuses on Brazil during the First Republic, with special attention to its capital, Rio de Janeiro. Even though the new republic rested on democratic ideals and full emancipation, it also supported new forms of social control. *A Miscarriage of Justice* studies how the state limited citizenship, especially of poor women, by regulating reproduction and fertility. In doing so, Roth argues, the republican state cemented gender and racial biases that sustained the legacy of slavery.

Roth brings together legal and medical sources to analyze women's experiences of reproductive health. The archival corpus includes 232 police investigations and court cases, almost 300 medical dissertations from the Rio de Janeiro Medical School, and 2,500 clinical reports from Laranjeiras Maternity Hospital. This body of documents enabled Roth to trace not only how authorities construed penal and civil criminality around women's reproductive bodies, but also how women navigated and resisted regulation. The lives, frustrations, fears, and strength of the people in these documents vividly come to life in the pages of *A Miscarriage of Justice*.

The medicalization of motherhood was intended to guarantee the survival of the new nation. Authorities such as policymakers, obstetricians, and police officers, therefore, often viewed fertility control and negative reproductive health outcomes as an attack on the nation and tended to construe them as criminal acts. Roth's analysis moves from the legal and medical ideologies of positivist criminal law and patriarchal civil law through obstetricians' debates to curb abortions to women's lived experiences of this legislation in the courtroom. Furthermore, Roth demonstrates that rumor, gossip, and notions of honor played critical roles in women's decisions about their reproductive health, and fear of denunciations, investigation, or even death kept fertility control in clandestine circles.

A Miscarriage of Justice tells the stories of women that attempted to, and sometimes succeeded in, making decisions about their reproductive bodies in the face of a patriarchal state. With remarkable research, Roth situates women's reproductive lives and deaths within the larger context of nation-making based on racial and gendered inequality that continued to shape Brazilian society for decades.

Kimberly Hanger Article Prize

Ana Maria Silva Campo, "Through the Gate of the Media Luna: Slavery and the Geographies of Legal Status in Colonial Cartagena de Indias," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 100:3.

Silva Campo's work offers a compelling history of the layered vulnerabilities of maroon communities. More than a narrative about the dangers of imminent destruction or prolonged violence, Silva Campo's article highlights the legal maneuverings of Spaniards who claimed "ancestral" slave ownership, arguing that even the grandchildren of maroons

of their own forebearers could be enslaved. Well-researched and accessibly written for the field as well as undergraduates, Silva Campo's scholarship also provides a macro and micro level examination of how the Spanish colonial administration considered the status of maroons and how palenque residents (through mediated interrogations) understood they themselves and their modes of survival.

Honorable Mention: David Carey Jr., "Rethinking Representation and Periodization in Guatemala's Democratic Experiment," *Out of the Shadow: Revisiting Revolution from Post-Peace Guatemala*, ed. Julie Gibbins and Heather Vrana, (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2020).

Richmond F. Brown Dissertation Prize

Robert Franco, "Revolution in the Sheets: The Politics of Sexuality and Tolerance in the Mexican Left, 1919-2001" (Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 2020).

Robert Franco's dissertation, "Revolution in the Sheets," is a brilliant and wide-ranging look at an important topic: homosexuality and its discontents in the ideologies and cultures of Mexico's leftist political parties. Spanning most of the twentieth century—from the Mexican Revolution, through the Cold War, and to the Zapatista movement and beyond—Franco demonstrates that leftist tolerance of homosexuality was "not only a political strategy for electoral gain, but also a method to maintain a masculinist party." By claiming a politics of tolerance, leftist parties fronted solidarity with the sexual liberation movement, and to some degree, with women's and feminist movements as well. Yet, this solidarity was partial and incomplete, and it allowed them to avoid engaging seriously with those movements' criticisms of heterosexism. As Franco convincingly argues, the Left's sexual politics were, as a whole, "structured around the preservation of masculine militancy." The committee was enthralled with Franco's lucid account, which linked histories of sexuality and women's gender-based activism to the politics of governance across time, and without losing sight of his historical actor's inner worlds and desires. In the absence of archival holdings on mid-to-late twentieth century queer activism in Mexico, the author made stunning use of oral history to create his own archives about sex and gender in twentieth century. With a cohesive and coherent throughline, accessible and crystal clear prose, excellent engagement with queer theory, and a well-organized structure, "Revolution in the Sheets" is a model for approaching intricate longue-duree histories with clarity and nuance. It is sure to be a landmark book in the history of twentieth century Mexico, for it shows that political hegemony is intimately entangled with sexual politics, and that we cannot understand one without the other.

Honorable Mention: Farren Yero, "Laboratories of Consent: Vaccine Science in the Spanish Atlantic World, 1779-1840," (Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 2020).

Farren Yero's dissertation, "Laboratories of Consent: Vaccine Science in the Spanish Atlantic World, 1779-1840," offers a masterful account of the world's first smallpox vaccination campaign in the Americas. The vaccine represented colonial efforts to provide "health(care) rights" in the age of independence revolutions and broader rights-based agitation. Yet, colonial authorities relied on the bodies and labor of enslaved, indigenous, and other dispossessed people, who conserved the vaccine in their arms and transported it

through time and space, allowing for the vaccination of others. In lively, readable, and sophisticated prose, Yero analyzes this history through the lenses of individual liberty, struggles over the abolition of slavery, parental rights, the fraught concept of medical consent in an unfree world, and the use of medical politics to preserve and legitimate colonial rule. Yero writes embodied histories of medical and colonial violence with sensitivity and grace, while astutely recognizing their relevance to our present moment. The committee was deeply impressed by Yero's ambitious use of transnational, Atlantic-world methodologies and historiographies, and for how she bridged the colonial and modern periods in innovative ways. She also contributes to distinct but interlinked literatures, including the history of childhood, the history of disease, and the history of slavery. Finally, this work stands out for its serious engagement with interdisciplinary, feminist, Black and Latin Americanist theories about consent, subjectivity, and the body. "Laboratories of Consent" does not just take from these theories—it contributes to them, as well. The resulting book is sure to be a major contribution to the history of science, medicine, and the body in the global south and the Atlantic world.

LACS 2020 Prize Winners

Murdo J. Macleod Book Prize

Amy C. Offner, *Sorting Out the Mixed Economy: The Rise and Fall of Welfare and Developmental States in the Americas* (Princeton University Press, 2019).

This is a superbly written, profusely documented, and overall remarkable transnational account of developmental policies in Colombia, and of their close entanglement with U.S. domestic policies and policy makers. This thoroughly researched economic history places the trajectories of the US and Latin America in postwar twentieth century in dialogue with one another. Offner argues that the unraveling of the US welfare state, first established during the New Deal, and the internal contradictions of the developmental states in Latin America, must be analyzed as parallel and deeply entwined processes. Antipoverty policies in the U.S. in the postwar era are shown to have been closely tied to Latin American economic development, in particular agrarian and land-tenure policies, housing, and public education. In the process, the study establishes that in both the U.S. and Colombia corporate influence was paramount.

Her research and analysis cover both the economy and economic policies, and her argument underscores the rise of economics itself and business administration as authoritative sciences. Offner's innovative thesis is that the neoliberal post-development policies that forced privatization, disassembled social welfare programs, and opposed the statecraft of development during the last third of the twentieth century arose from the developmentalist actors, institutions, and philosophies of mid-century. The book illustrates the backlash coming from various social groups, including rural farmers, lower- and middle-class urban dwellers, and college students. It is an important study on transnational capitalism in the west and shall become a classic.

The country that serves as her research focus in Latin America is Colombia, where David Lilienthal and US capitalists attempted to reproduce the Tennessee Valley Authority developmental project in the Cauca valley. This is not merely a policy-wonk kind of study, however, since the author exhibits sensitive understanding and first-hand knowledge of

the social fabric of Colombia, including its inequalities and the cross-generational alliances among traditional mining and agricultural families of Cauca and businessmen who arrived there from other provinces of Colombia, Europe, and the U.S. Offner's study of the economy and governmental institutions does not fail to take into account the violence of civil wars and international organized crime; rather she draws these phenomena into her analysis.

The endnotes are monumental with bibliographic references (it is unfortunate that the editors did not allow for a unified bibliography) and the list of archives as well as oral interviews conducted by the author substantiates the depth and breadth of the research foundation for this study.

This is a welcome contribution to modern history of the Americas, one that will not only endure but set the direction for future studies. It represents transnational history at its best.

Amy C. Offner is an Associate Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania School of Arts & Sciences.

Honorable Mention: S. Elizabeth Penry, *The People Are King: The Making of an Indigenous Andean Politics* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

This is a superb study, with a deep and broad archival base. It provides a highly readable, persuasive, and original *long durée* account of adjustments to popular understandings of politics, religion, and public life in the Andes as result of Spanish colonization. The way it explains changes in indigenous ideas of religiosity, self-government, and sovereignty broadly speaking, makes it possible to see late 18th century rebellions in a new light.

Penry develops an original argument, which she skillfully weaves into a compelling narrative throughout each chapter. The Tupac Amaru/Tupac Catari rebellions are well known and studied, but her emphasis on the comuneros and their growing opposition to the Andean caciques as well as to priests and corregidores is innovative, and it makes an important contribution to the fields of ethnohistory and the history of Latin America writ large. The originality of her conclusions is twofold: first, that the revolts were as much about the comunero/cacique split as they were assaults on Spanish rule and, secondly, that Andeans created their identity of *comunero* from both the *ayllu* of pre-Hispanic origins and the Castilian traditions of town cabildos and church *cofradías*.

Except for omitting references to recent histories of the Bolivian lowlands or the Guaraní of Argentina and Paraguay that focus on the Indigenous cabildos and evolving identities, Penry clearly commands the published literature and cites it well, including comparative studies from Mesoamerica and Spain. To research this book, she worked in twelve archives across Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, and Spain as well as major libraries in the U.S. and Spain. Her narration brings to life "Indigenous voices" in ways that contribute to the ethnohistorical value of the study and bring these stories into the rhythm of the book. This is a remarkable ethnohistorical study of popular political culture that documents the way popular sovereignty was lived by Andean communities.

S. Elizabeth Penry is an Associate Professor of History at Fordham University.

Kimberly Hanger Article Prize

Natalia Milanésio, "Sex and Democracy: The Meanings of the Destape in Postdictatorial Argentina," *Hispanic Historical Review* 99, no. 1 (February 2019).

The Kimberly Hanger Article Prize committee is happy to select "Sex and Democracy: The Meanings of the Destape in Postdictatorial Argentina" by Natalia Milanésio, published in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* 99, no. 1 (February 2019). Milanésio's article analyzes the explosive popularity of sexual images and narratives in the culture moment that marked the Argentina's transition away from military rule during the 1980s. The article is an engaging, and even fun read that demonstrates the promise of using novel evidence and methodology to take the lid off, uncover, expose the consequential and fraught relationship between authoritarianism, censorship, and popular attitudes towards sex.

Natalia Milanésio is a Professor of History at the University of Houston.

Richmond F. Brown Dissertation Prize

Elizabeth O'Brien, "Intimate Interventions: The Cultural Politics of Reproductive Surgery in Mexico, 1790-1940" (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, Austin, 2019).

This is a conceptually brilliant dissertation, backed up by excellent research. Covering a century and a half, O'Brien's study explores caesarean surgery in theory, policy, and practice to shed new light on the enlightened religious origins of modern medical understandings of life in Mexico. Her research reveals that understandings about life and the role of surgery as a safeguard for life advanced in tandem with male practitioners' increasing intervention in women's reproduction, often with deadly effects. While sources examined are often written by male theorists and practitioners, O'Brien has uncovered evidence that also sheds light on women's perspectives. Her meticulous examination of medical theses and clinic statistics complement her in-depth intellectual history of the caesarean, painting a frightening picture of the results of ideas and policies that privileged unborn life over maternal wellbeing. What makes O'Brien's contribution stand out is how she links these processes together to argue for Mexico's larger importance as a site of *prior* medical and religious "modernity." The committee found the writing lively, transparent, and engaging throughout – a real model of writing accessible prose about complex, technical subjects.

Elizabeth O'Brien is an Assistant Professor of the History of Medicine in the Institute of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University.

Honorable Mention: Edward Brudney, "Remaking Argentina: Labor, Law, and Citizenship during the Proceso de Reorganización Nacional" (Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 2019).

Brudney's dissertation significantly revised our understanding of the era of Argentine military dictatorship, which is too often portrayed as a dramatic divergence from what came before and after it – or what Brudney calls the "authoritarian exceptionalism" of the military regime. By looking beyond the violence and disappearances, which have rightly occupied much historiographical attention, Brudney turns to the quotidian ways that the regime sought to restructure law, governance, and citizenship. He argues that the dictatorship was marked by deep continuities with

previous regimes and the persistence of the rule of law, despite outward appearances. Brudney's point is not that the Argentina of the PRN was indeed *not* that bad; rather, he shows us how to take seriously the 'reorganize' and 'process' in its name: the everyday legality and functionality that (disquietingly) connects how unions and corporations function under both democratic and non-democratic rule.

Edward Brudney is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga.

LACS 2019 Prize Winners

Murdo J. Macleod Book Prize

Elena A. Schneider, *The Occupation of Havana: War, Trade, and Slavery in the Atlantic World* (UNC Press, 2018).

In this compelling and elegant narrative, Professor Schneider reframes our understanding of the occupation of Havana, taking it out of the narrow confines of the Seven Years' War and re-contextualizing it within the long eighteenth century. In so doing, she reveals the influence on Cuba of the tangled relations between the British and Spanish Empires prior to the war, the crucial contributions of the enslaved and free people of color throughout, and reverberations of the British siege that echoed through the decades. This is Atlantic and Caribbean history at its best.

Honorable Mention: Jesse Cromwell, *The Smugglers' World: Illicit Trade and Atlantic Communities in Eighteenth-Century Venezuela* (UNC Press, 20218)

Professor Cromwell's ambitious analysis sheds new light on a notoriously shadowy subject: illicit trade. With remarkable research and fresh prose, Cromwell shows how the clandestine commerce in cacao sustained Venezuelan colonists economically and created a community on the outskirts of the Spanish Empire. But, the "smugglers' world" came into increasing conflict with imperial authorities, and Cromwell argues that the clashes between metropole and colony were critical to the shaping of empire in the Americas more broadly. His work is a major contribution to our understanding of the history of empire and of the Atlantic economy.

Kimberly Hanger Article Prize

Danielle Terrazas, "'My Conscience is Free and Clear': African-Descended Women, Status, and Slave Owning in Mid-Colonial Mexico," *The Americas* (July 20218)

With impressive research and artful analytical insight, the author addresses the history of black populations in Mexico. In excavating a remarkably challenging case study – the history of a black woman who not only owned slaves, but owned members of her own family – Terrazas Williams sketches a powerful portrait of her protagonist, closely linked to the histories of other slave societies in the Americas. With clear, convincing prose, she compels us to think about family, slavery, and freedom in ways that challenge powerful (and important) scholarly currents. Slave ownership, Terrazas Williams shows, was a status symbol, not just for white but also black historical actors, who refused to remain on their appointed side of a black-and-white line separating slavery and freedom that even we as historians often re-create. Throughout the article, Terrazas Williams pays careful

attention to the archive, leveraging that attention into perceptive and sensitive argumentation.

Ralph Lee Woodward Jr. Prize (Graduate Student Paper)

Don S. Polite Jr., Department of History, University of South Carolina, "Caribbean Unrest as the Foundation of Racial Uplift Politics."

LACS Panels at the 2021 Meeting of the SHA in New Orleans, Louisiana

1. Health, Healing, and Medical Power in the Modern Caribbean World [Technology]

Presiding

Pablo Gómez, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Reclaiming Medical Authority in Exile: Black Women, Midwifery, and Cubanidad in New York City, 1880-1902

Liana DeMarco, Yale University

'Smallpox is prevalent': Confronting an Epidemic in U.S.-Occupied Haiti

Matthew A. W. Davidson, University of Miami

Luá in the Heights: Race, Health, and Ritual Healing in the Dominican Republic (1930s)

Alberto Ortiz, University of Iowa

Biopolitics and Blame: Tuberculosis Chemotherapy in Revolutionary Cuba, 1965–1980

Kelly Urban, University of South Alabama

Comments

Pablo Gómez

2. Slavery, Trade, and the Limits of Spanish Sovereignty in the Caribbean and beyond, 1492-1700

Presiding

Erin Stone, University of West Florida

Loopholes in the Law: The Blurred Lines of Indigenous Slavery in the Spanish Caribbean, 1500-1542

Erin Stone, University of West Florida

Closed Seas and Open Wallets: European-Indigenous Trade in the Caribbean, 1492-1525

Scott Cave, Independent Scholar

Coastal Foraging and Maritime Predation in the Greater Caribbean, 1530-1600

Casey Schmitt, Barra Postdoctoral Fellow (Cornell University)

Expanding the Spanish Empire in the Pacific World: Spanish Augustinian Missionaries in China, 1680-1724

Eva Mehl, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Comments

Audience

3. This Home Was Catholic: Protestantism, Community Violence, and State Formation in Modern Mexico

Presiding

Matthew Butler, University of Texas at Austin

Varieties of Protest, Shades of Heresy: The *Religioneros* and the Specter of Protestantism in Michoacán, 1872-1877

Brian Stauffer, Institute of Historical Studies,
University of Texas at Austin

Crypto-Protestantism in Mexico's Totonacapan: the Mexican Catholic and Apostolic Church, 1925-1945

Matthew Butler, University of Texas at Austin

"I Am Proud of the Indian Blood in My Veins": Methodist Girls' Schools and Nationalism in Mexico, 1920-1940

Kathleen McIntyre, University of Rhode Island

"You May be Right but I Am Still Going to Have to Attack": Revolutionary Protestants Confront Radical Irreligion during the *Maximato*

Ben Fallaw, Colby College

In Defense of *Whose* Faith? Sectarian Violence in Mexico City, 1945-1955

Madeleine Olson, University of Texas at Austin

Comments

Jason Dormady, Central Washington University

4. Transimperial Exchanges and Caribbean Cultures: Multilingual Approaches to Early Circum-Caribbean History

Kimberly Hanger Memorial Panel

Presiding

Molly A. Warsh, University of Pittsburgh

Entanglement and Ethnogenesis: The Intercolonial Slave Trade in Mexico and the Caribbean, 1640-1791

J.M.H. Clark, University of Kentucky

French and British Doctors in the Spanish Americas: Prestige, Opportunity, and Danger

Kristen Block, University of Tennessee

An Entangled Caribbean: Competition and Cooperation across Confessional and Ethnic Borders in the Early Modern Caribbean

Oren Orkhov, University of Florida

"Grant us all our former Rights & priveledges": Native American Petitioners and the Politics of Empire in the Early American South

Bradley Dixon, University of Memphis

Comments

Molly A. Warsh

5. Modernity and Modernization in Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Latin America

Presiding

Jaclyn Ann Sumner, Presbyterian College

The Materiality of Modernity in the Aftermath of the 1950 Cusco Earthquake

Lisa Pinley Covert, College of Charleston

Environment, Epidemics and Eradication: Veracruz in Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Mexican Modernization Efforts

Beau D.J. Gaitors, Winston-Salem State University

Riding to the Future: Bicycles and Modernity in Fin de Siécle Latin America

Chad Thomas Black, University of Tennessee

Mediating Local Modernization in Porfirian Mexico

Jaclyn Ann Sumner, Presbyterian College

Comments

Audience

6. At the Margins: Archival Silences and the Powerless in the History of the Circum-Caribbean

Presiding

Micah Wright, Boise State University

Pedro "Pete" del Valle and Puerto Rico's Forgotten Imperial Past

Micah Wright, Boise State University

From Reincorporation to Semi-Autonomy: Nicaraguan Costeño Society from the Liberal Revolution of President José Santos Zelaya through the Somoza Dictatorship (1893-1979)

John-Paul Wilson, St. John's University

Enslaved People and the Debt of the Planter Class in Early 19th Century Jamaica

Michael Becker, Duke University

Fire, Bibliography and Decolonization: One Cycle of Knowledge-Making in Guyana, 1844-1948

David Chroust, Texas A&M University

Comments

Audience

7. Raising Children, Razing Empire: Reimagining Caribbean Motherhood through Radical Acts of Care

Presiding

Sasha Turner, Johns Hopkins University

Gossip Girls: Smallpox, Rumors, and the Politics of Motherhood in Greater New Spain

Farren Yero, Duke University

Motherhood and Law in Nineteenth-Century Martinique

Jacqueline Mercier Allain, Duke University

Reclaiming the Body, Remaking Community: Mothering under Marronage in Colonial Jamaica

Shavagne Scott, New York University

Comments

Sasha Turner, Johns Hopkins University

8. Performing the Nation through Tourism: Origins, Transitions, Identities

Presiding

Greg Bocketti, Transylvania University

**Celebrating the Nation, Building the Marvelous City:
The Brazilian Centennial and the Struggle to Build Tourism in
Rio de Janeiro**

Gregg Bocketti, Transylvania University

**Creating Caribbean Vacationlands: Women and Tourism
Development in the 1960s**

Elizabeth Manley, Xavier University of Louisiana

**Whale Sharks, Dolphins, Turtles and Underwater Museums:
Tourism, Development and Conservation in the Riviera
Maya, a Research Proposal**

Niklas Robinson, Delaware State University

Comments

Audience

**9. Science and Technology as the Measure of Modernity in
Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Latin America**

Presiding

Cristina Urias-Espinoza, University of Arizona

**Rational Deforestation: Local Knowledge and Scientific
Research for Energy Transition in Mexico's Agricultural-
Frontier, 1886-1910**

Cristina Urias-Espinoza, University of Arizona

**Reforming the Body Politic: the Japanese-Peruvian Collective
and Model Minority Discourses**

Benjamin DuMontier, SNA International

**The Birth of a Volcano and Modern Mexican Science: How
Mexico Used a Natural Phenomenon to Prove its Modernity**

Claire Perrott, Auburn University

**Cold War Modernity for the Benefit of All: Scientific Events
at the 1968 Cultural Olympics in Mexico City**

Allison D. Huntley, Angelo State University

Comments

Teresa Cribelli, University of Alabama

**10. Negotiating with the Empire or Escaping it: Indigenous
People, Enslaved Africans, and Maroons in the Long
Eighteenth Century.**

Presiding

Tessa Murphy, Syracuse University

**Creating Bonds: Jamaican Maroons and Their Ties with
English Colonial Society in the Long 18th century**

Alycia Hall, Yale University

**Kalinagos at the Edge of Empire: Indigenous People, the
Catholic Church, and the French State in Eighteenth c. St.
Lucia**

Tessa Murphy, Syracuse University

**"Their Safe Retreat"; Quiet Harbors, Warfare, and Enslaved
Fugitivity Beyond the Lesser Antilles' "Merchantable" Space,
1763-1790**

Patrick Barker, Yale University

**Networks of Insurrection: Bussa's Rebellion in Barbados in
1816 and the Ghosts of the Haitian Revolution**

Lewis Eliot, University of South Carolina

Comments

Audience

**11. Transnational Politics, Liberation, and Identity in the
Nineteenth-Century Greater Caribbean.**

Presiding

Anthony W. Keane-Dawes, University of South Carolina

**Revolutionary Ebbs and Counterrevolutionary Flows:
Spheres of American Republican and British Imperial
Influence in the Western Atlantic, 1775-c. 1818**

Ross Nedervelt, Florida International University

**"In the Garden of the Bishop": Elite Networks, Back
Channels, and Espionage in 1820s Havana**

Andrés Pertierra, University of Wisconsin-Madison

**"Dominicans...The First Spaniards of America": Santo
Domingo And the Discursive Struggle for Identity, 1830 –
1833**

Anthony W. Keane-Dawes, University of South
Carolina

The General Strike in the Atlantic World, 1861-1866

Samantha L. Payne, Harvard University

Comments

Audience

12. Forging Communities Under and Beyond the State

Presiding

Joel Zapata, Oregon State University

**Reverend St. Denis Bauduy and Daily Life in Haitian Cities,
1835-1871**

Bianca Dang, Yale University

Mexicans on the Spanish-Great Plains Borderlands

Joel Zapata, Oregon State University

**From Residential to Professional Policing: Justice, Order, and
Citizenship in Nineteenth Century Mexico City**

Keegan Boyar, University of Chicago

Comments

Audience

**Announcing the Richmond Brown Research Collection on the
Aycinena Family of Guatemala and Central America in the
Special & Area Studies Collections in the George A. Smathers
Libraries at the University of Florida**

The Richmond Brown Research Collection on the Aycinena family of Guatemala and Central America dates from 1690 to 2014. The materials include manuscript transcriptions, research notes, articles, conference papers, photos, maps, electronic files, thesis, and dissertations. Most of the materials consist of the research he conducted on the Aycinena family of Guatemala. The majority of the documents are photocopies, some of these photocopied documents

come from different archival institutions in Spain, Central America, and the United States. These include: Archivo de Protocolos de Navarra Pamplona, Archivo General de Centro América, Archivo General de Indias, Archivo Histórico Provincial de Cádiz, Archivo Museo Naval de Madrid, Archivo Histórico Nacional de Madrid, and the Collection of the Latin American Library of Tulane University Library.

<https://findingaids.uflib.ufl.edu/repositories/2/resources/1727>

Job Add

KAHN CHAIR IN HISTORY

Clements Department of History
Dedman College, SMU

Latin American History with a preference for Mexican History.

Position No. 00005792

The Edmund J. and Louise W. Kahn Chair in History, Southern Methodist University.

The William P. Clements Department of History at Southern Methodist University invites applications and nominations for the Edmund J. and Louise W. Kahn Chair in History, an appointment that will begin fall semester 2022. We seek a distinguished teacher-scholar in the field of Latin American history at the rank of associate or full professor, in any area or period, to fill this endowed chair. The position offers the opportunity to work with undergraduates (including history majors) as well as with graduate students in a PhD program with an emphasis on Latin America. The department has a preference for Mexican history, but it encourages and will consider applications from all fields of Latin American history. Inquiries and nominations should be sent to Professor Thomas Knock, Chair, Clements Department of History, Southern Methodist University, at tknock@smu.edu. Applications should be submitted via Interfolio at <http://apply.interfolio.com/94422>. To ensure full consideration for the position, the application must be received on or before October 15, 2021, but the committee will continue to accept applications until the position is filled. The committee will notify applicants of its employment decision after the position is filled. We particularly welcome applications from minority and women scholars. Ph.D. is required at the time of appointment.

SMU is a nationally ranked, comprehensive research university with seven degree-granting schools. It is a vibrant center of distinguished teaching and research located in the heart of Dallas. SMU's nearly 12,000 students benefit from small classes, international studies, and an array of innovative programs, along with the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex, a rapidly growing center of commerce and culture. The Clements Department of History is home to renowned scholars recognized nationally and internationally as leaders in their fields of expertise as well as home to the Clements Center for Southwest Studies and the Center for Presidential History. The University features the Meadows Museum of Art which holds the finest collection of Early Modern Spanish art outside the Prado and the DeGolyer Library which holds major manuscript and photographic collections on nineteenth and twentieth century transportation and travel in the

Southwest; scholars working on Latin America also have the opportunity to engage with SMU's Texas-Mexico Center, the Dallas Mexican American Historical League, the Dallas Museum of Art's Latin American collections and related exhibits, and the city's Latino Cultural Center.

For more information go to our website
<http://www.smu.edu/history>.

Southern Methodist University will not discriminate in any program or activity on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity and expression. The Executive Director for Access and Equity/Title IX Coordinator is designated to handle inquiries regarding nondiscrimination policies and may be reached at the Perkins Administration Building, Room 204, 6425 Boaz Lane, Dallas, TX 75205, 214-768-3601, accessequity@smu.edu. Hiring is contingent upon the satisfactory completion of a background check.

The History of the LACS

About LACS

LACS was formally established in 1998, at the SHA meeting in Birmingham, Alabama. Founded in 1934, the Southern Historical Association is the professional organization of historians *of* the South, but also of those *in* the South. In recent decades it has perhaps become more recognized as the former, but through the European History Section and the Latin American and Caribbean Section, and the affiliated groups, the Southern Association for Women Historians (SAWH) and the Southern Conference on British Studies, it also supports the work of historians located in the US South whose research and teaching areas fall outside of the region in which they happen to be employed.

Although historians of Latin America, the Caribbean and the Spanish Borderlands have long been active in the SHA, particularly through the aegis of the Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS, founded in 1954), the relationship has sometimes been an awkward one. LACS was established to formalize relations between historians of Latin America and the Caribbean, on the one hand, and the SHA on the other hand, and to secure a place for Latin American and Caribbean specialists at the annual meeting. The late Kimberly Hanger, a talented young historian at the University of Tulsa who played an important role in establishing the group, was elected its first president. Tragically, Kim died just a few months into her term, at the age of 37. Jürgen Buchenau of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, another key figure in the establishment of LACS, completed Kim's term in office and then his own term the following year. Jürgen later became the first LACS representative to the SHA Executive Council in 2002. The LACS representative was accorded full voting rights beginning with the 2005 meeting. Richmond Brown served LACS in multiple capacities, including as President, Program Chair, and longtime newsletter editor. He was LACS' institutional memory and de facto historian. His loss, coming too soon in 2016, remains acutely felt. In recognition of his service, LACS named the Dissertation Prize in his honor.

For more on the history of LACS, see John Britton's piece in the September 2008 newsletter at the LACS/SHA website: <http://www.tnstate.edu/lacs/>