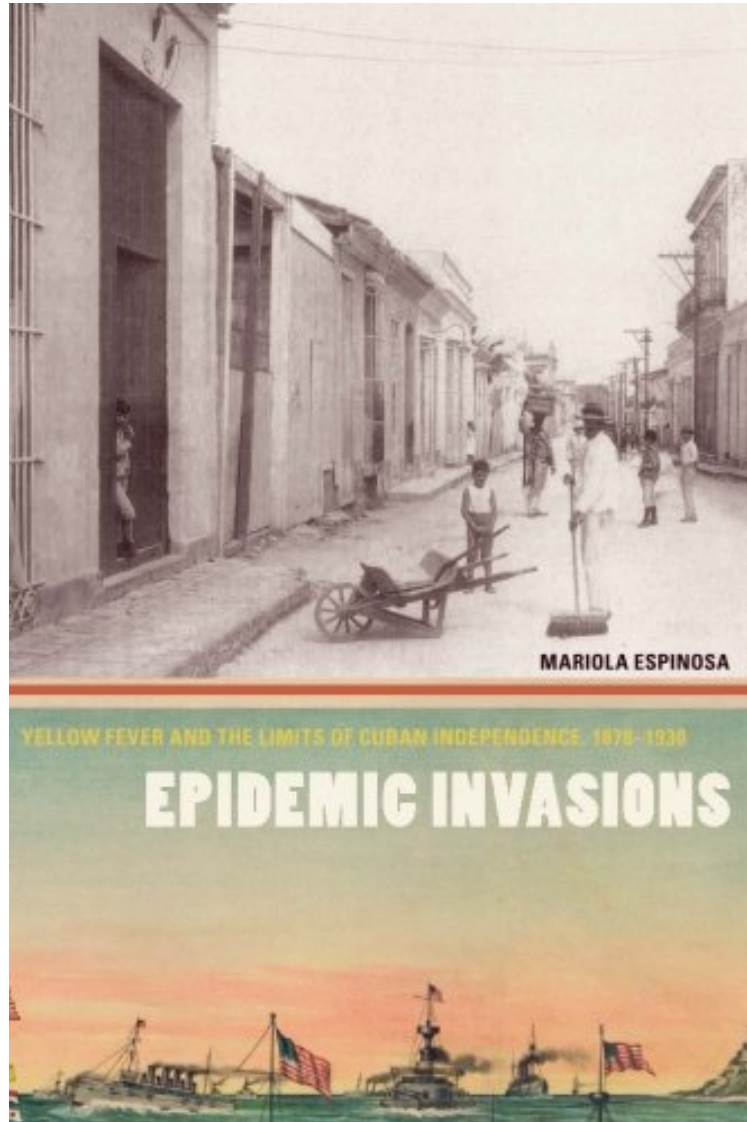


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before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Epidemic Invasions: Yellow Fever and the Limits of Cuban Independence, 1878-1930:

In the early fall of 1897, yellow fever shuttered businesses, paralyzed trade, and caused tens of thousand of people living in the southern United States to abandon their homes and flee for their lives. Originating in Cuba, the deadly plague inspired disease-control measures that not only protected U.S. trade interests but also justified the political and economic domination of the island nation from which the pestilence came. By focusing on yellow fever, *Epidemic Invasions* uncovers for the first time how the devastating power of this virus profoundly shaped the relationship between the two countries. Yellow fever in Cuba, Mariola Espinosa demonstrates, motivated the United States to declare war against Spain in 1898, and, after the war was won and the disease eradicated, the United States demanded that Cuba pledge in its new constitution to maintain the sanitation standards established during the occupation. By situating the history of the fight against yellow fever within its political, military, and economic context, Espinosa reveals that the U.S. program of sanitation and disease control in Cuba was not a charitable endeavor. Instead, she shows that it was an exercise in colonial public health that served to eliminate threats to the continued expansion of U.S. influence in the world.

"This elegant study not only reshapes our understandings of U.S.-Cuban relations but also forces us to rethink the broader history of U.S. public health interventions all over the world. It is a model for doing transnational history." - Paul Sutter, University of Colorado"About the AuthorMariola Espinosa is assistant professor of history and director of Latino and Latin American Studies at Southern Illinois University.