# Next week readings

* Booth and walker ch 5-6
* Cordova ch 1
* Memory of fire: century of the wind Miguel marmol excerpts (PDF on ilearn)
* Warmup: get to know each other
  + Name
    - christina
  + Year
    - 4th year
  + Major
    - Criminal justice & latino studies
  + What personal connection do you have to central America
    - A lot of friends from el salvador
    - Wants to be an immigration lawyer
  + One thing you took away from this weeks readings
    - First day

# Day 2

## A common history: gral Francisco morazan

* Post colonial period: after the Spanish came and fucked everything up
* Throughout latin America, central America, and mexico there was a caste system built
  + The Spaniards were at the top, and everyone else (blacks, indeigenous, mixed, etc) were below the Spaniards
  + Central america’s racial caste was latered converted into a class system
* Latin America: from mexico to argentina, Spanish speaking islands of the carribbean, venezuala,
  + The teacher defines latin America as the Spanish speaking countries
* Federal republic of central America
  + Guatemala was the center of political and economic power during the colonial period
  + Political divide: liberals and conservatives
    - Economics
    - Relationship with the catholic church
    - Liberals = laissze faire (i.e. extreme capitalism, separation of church 7 state)
    - Conservatives: the opposite of liberals
  + Francisco morazan (1830-38)
    - Attempted a liberal reform throughout central America:
      * Expulsion of religious orders
      * Confiscated properties owns by the church
      * Religious freedom and freedom of the press
    - President of central America republic
      * Today central America is a bunch of different countries
      * In the 1830-8 time period it was one place
  + Failed to keep central America united
    - Up until 1945 there were dictatorships
    - A lot of it is because of the interests of political eiltes, who control the land
* Early U.S. intervention
  + Monroe doctrine: America for the americans
    - Roosevelt corollary
    - Filibusters: people, who out of hteir own interests (i.e. us americans) would go into latin America and say ‘this is now a US speaking country”
      * It means to rob/pillage
  + William walker: proclaimed himself president of Nicaragua in 1856
  + US. Interests in central America
    - The bridge between the northern and southern continents
    - The constructinof the panama canal and its protection from outside interests
    - Fear of the Mexican revolution extending south
* The coffee elite
  + Scholars argue that coffee and power have been closely linked since the 19th century especially in costa rica, el savador, and Nicaragua
  + Coffee growsers held the Salvadoran presidency until 1931, and in costa rica until 1948
  + Certain coffee families in central America are direct decedents of consquistadors such as the montealegres of costa rica
  + Current political elites still hold ties to the coffee business such as alfredo cristiani (el Salvador) and Oscar arias (costa rica)

## Crisis in central america, the yankee years part 1

* Roosevelt made the first trip to panama in 1946, the first by any president
* In guatamala the United Fruit Company owned the highways, the railroads, and the only atlantic port
* US companies ran the banks, built the telephone companies, etc., and were the economic base of the nations
* The national guard repressed its citizens
* The war in 1931 destroyed managa, right after the huge earthquake
  + In Nicaragua
* The US pulled out on January first 1933
* On feb 254 1934, general comoso kidnaped and murdered sandino
* When the price of coffee collapsed in the depression, el salvadars economy collapsed because the entire economy was based on coffee
* El Salvador offered to land troops and pay for their stay
  + El Salvador declined
* The matanza, was a famous massacre in el Salvador
* Roosevelt declared the good neighbor policy in 1933
  + It was first tested in cuba
  + Cuba guarded the sea roots to the panama canal
  + There huge US ivnestments, especially in sugar
* Kernel baptista went from kernel to commander of the Cuban army
  + Formed a government with one of the leaders , but the US refused to recognize it
  + Roosevelt refused to send in the marines, but did leave the war ships around the cuba
  + Baptista forced the president to resign after getting US support and getting support from opposition groups
  + This proved roosevelts good neighbor policy
  + This ushurred in a long line of dictators, but also stability
* Latin America & US were war time allies
* Good neighbor policy
  + Freedo of speech
  + Freedom of expression
  + Freedom of religion
* Latin America loved Roosevelt
  + Because roosevelts good neighbor policy helped out latin America
  + They loved his rhetoric
  + Roosevelt supported the democratic uprisings
* US began to focus on the communist surge
  + The issue of berlin
  + The issue in korea
* The story of what happened between US and guatamela
  + In 1944, a revolution in guatamala, a middle class revolt against decades of rule by dictatorship
  + Guatamala enaced a social security law to protect workers health, and another law for labor
    - This frightened the united fruit company
    - The fruit company was against the communists
* Guatamalans called the fruit company the ‘octopus’ because the fruit company had its tenticals in all parts of the economy
* The fruit company
  + Built transportation but also controlled the railroads
  + They opposed the new communist governments (president remelodo)
    - President juan revelo
* The next president was ‘arban’
  + His rival opponenet in the presidential election was gunned down
  + Uilt the hydro electric plant
  + Force foreign companies to lower their rates
* When president arban expropriated land from the fruit company
  + The fruit company lossed 80% of their land
* The US sent a new ambasadar to guatamala, Urafay
  + Urafay demanded arban remove the communist leaders in the government
  + President Eisenhower approved a covert CIA operation to overthrow the arban government, code named ‘operation success’
    - Found someone to be leader
    - Trained a small force
    - An important part was psychological warfare
    - The US sponsored a secret revolution radio to prepare guatmalans for the invasion
* Arbans was unable to by guns from any western nation, so he bought them from cheklosolvaskia
* The US sent in 150 rag tag revolutionaries
  + But on the radio they said they were 5000 commandos with flame throwers, all lies
  + The guatamalan military refused to fight the rag tag revolutionaries, because they did not want communists to take over, and they were under immense international political pressure
  + The other exiled president Reveolo (I think) returned on his US plan and become president

## Group work

* The authors argue that there are common forces that lead to regime change in central America: locate them in your ready and discuss
  + 2;
    - economic problems remained grave in several countries;
    - poor economic performance, low evaluations of some central American governments by their citizens, and high political participation levels marked Honduras and guatamala as having an elevated potential for political instability;
    - grievances arose from regionwide economic problems and from political repression of mobilized demands for reform;
    - outside manipulation of central American politics profoundly affected all five countries by intensifying and prolonging their conflicts;
* Why isn’t poverty a simple explanation for rebellion and regime change in central America
  + Poverty is but one issue, another issue is the amount of outside influence disrupting the political landscape
  + 2
    - Revolutionary impulses or those managed by elites to prevent revolution also played an important role in rebellion and regime change
    - The regime change process regionwide resulted from the itneractino of global economic and political forces with local politico-economic realities and actors
  + 3
    - External actors had pushed central america’s key players to settle on formal electoral democracy as their new preferred regime type, rather than returning to their traditions of military or personalistic authoritarianism
* What are some fo the arguments that the authors offer to explain why certain coutnries in central America have remained more politically and economically stable than others
  + Rapid economic development in some countries

# Class discussion 2/18/15

* Voluntary migration: the voluntary choice to moe
* Involuntary migration: refugees
* Political migrants: refugee/asylum
* Economic migrants: too poor to stay
* Why did central americans decide to migrate
  + Poverty

# California migration

* first migration wave
  + coffee became a cash crop brought firs tto central americ migrations to SF bay area
  + companies like MJB, hills brothers, and folgers
  + banana companies brought central American migrats to nola, and nyc
* 2nd migration wave
  + 1930-41
  + economic crisis hits central America
  + military’s power expands
  + migration population reflected a middle and upper class who disagreed with govt or those with ties to elite
  + Nicaraguans were the largest group at this time
    - settle in sf bay area, nyc, and la
    - most migrants work in industrial sector and textiles
* third migration wave
  + 194101950
  + construction of panama canal
  + possibility of contract to work in the us
  + many did and relocated to sf and la
  + extended family networks now established for more than 2 decades
  + many successful families returned to live in central America permanently
  + eva family, funeral services became the most successful enterprise throughout central America
  + those who remained post ww2 began forming the ethnic enclaves with other latino immigrants
* fifth migration wave
  + 1975-1990
  + change of migration patterns and demographics
  + large waves of undocumented and political asylum cases
  + start of mass respression in the area (el salvador, guatamala, Nicaragua)
  + somoza began bombing of civilian populations
  + Sandinistas take power which causes sympathizers from the u.s. to return and those who disagreed ideologically left
  + many left as far north to Canada, Europe and Australia
* sixth migration wave
  + 1991-2004
  + hurricane mitch hit central America
  + el Salvador specifically was hit y two consecutive earthquakes 7.7 in jan 2001, and 6.6 in feb 2001
  + by this period there are well established social migration networks
  + migrants began moving to new areas in the us such as the south and Midwest
  + also moving from metropolitan areas due to deteriorating neighborhoods and moving up
* current wave
  + 2004-now
  + characterized by the migrants who are escaping violence (depoliticalized and political) – gangs, narcotrafficking, Honduran coup d’etat
  + economic turmoil after the neoliberalization of the area
  + massive migration of unaccoumpanied minors