

UN ZINE SOBRE HISTORIA E.U.A.

Students in the Fall 2016 semester course, “Historia E.U.A.,” created final projects to demonstrate their cumulative knowledge on how large processes have shaped US history and contemporary realities. Using the following six themes, students explored a variety of events, periods, and processes to better inform a critical interrogation of US history not as a series of discrete dates, actors, and battles but as unfolding processes embedded in institutional power and intersectional identities. It was my pleasure as the 2016 Fulbright-García Robles Chair in U.S. Studies, El Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) to advise these wonderful students over the duration of the course. –Ronald L. Mize, Ph.D.

1. Diplomacy and Foreign Policy
2. War and Peace
3. Civil and Human Rights
4. Persecution
5. Domestic Policy
6. American Culture



2016 Historia E.A.U. alumnos, ITAM

1. Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

Dollar Diplomacy

An early Twentieth Century foreign policy that used American economic strength to guarantee US national interests.

At the beginning of the Twentieth Century, industrialization and technological advances brought a new way to understand power: through the economy. In the US, many people became rich with new enterprises and forms of production, such as the Ford model or Taylorism. As a consequence, the US policies were redirected to respond to international commerce.

But those policies needed to be adjusted to US political interests, which lied on Latin America. For the US, the American continent was and still is their influence zone. In this way, foreign policies followed the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary.

"Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States [...] to the exercise of an international police power."



(Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1905)



After Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, William Taft assumed the charge. In contrast to Roosevelt's policies, Taft believed that economic ties were better than military interventions in protecting American interests.



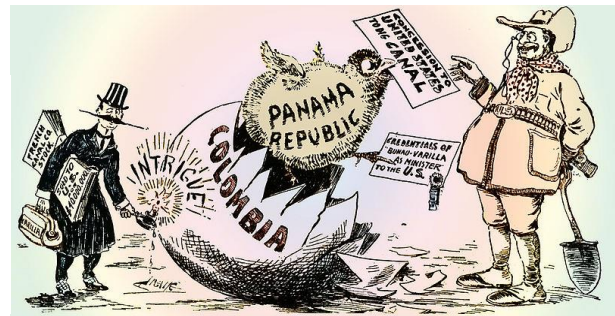
"The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse."

(President Taft's Fourth Annual Message, 1912)

It was during Taft's administration that the so called Dollar Diplomacy acquired an important role in foreign affairs.

The way it worked

- American banks were called upon to finance loans to countries in need of capital.
- A dependent relationship with those countries was created.
- As a result, European influence was removed from those countries.



Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America

ALERTA....

Telegramas recibidos en México, dicen que ayer tocó San Antonio Texas en ruta para El Paso, el señor Lic. D. Pedro Lascurain, acompañado de Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, el cual viene comisionado por el Presidente Taft, con quien tiene grandes ligas de amistad, para seriorarse de las condiciones políticas del país, y dar un informe detallado de las mismas. Nosotros que siempre hemos estado estos asuntos con la seriedad necesaria, no podemos menos ahora que considerar este punto como altamente trascendental para el porvenir de nuestra política exterior.



- Honduras: Use of the United Fruit Company to acquire Honduras' internal and external debt that was owned by English bankers.
- Nicaragua: Use of American banks (and Marine Corps) to maintain the regime of Adolfo Diaz because he was supporter of American companies.
- Dominican Republic: Use of bankers to re-activate of the country that had declared itself in bankruptcy.
- Panama: The control of the Panama Canal was used to maintain an American-like government.

Mexico

President Taft met President Diaz in 1909. During that period, internal political tensions increased in Mexico, where a huge amount of American capital was invested. In 1910, the Mexican Revolution started and President Taft declared the US neutral. Despite that, Taft helped American investors to get out of Mexico or support Madero's new regime.

Dollar Diplomacy was then used by many countries to exert influence in a specific region. Taft's policies are well known due to their quick effectiveness and efficiency.

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November
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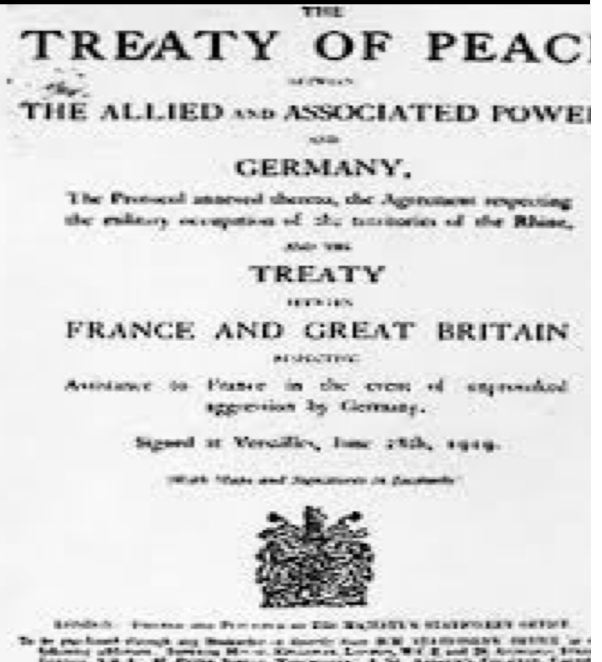


Let's do the
peace!

France it's
a great
place for
diplomacy

Later...

Time to make
a Treaty



LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

We do not
like the
Article X of
the
League!

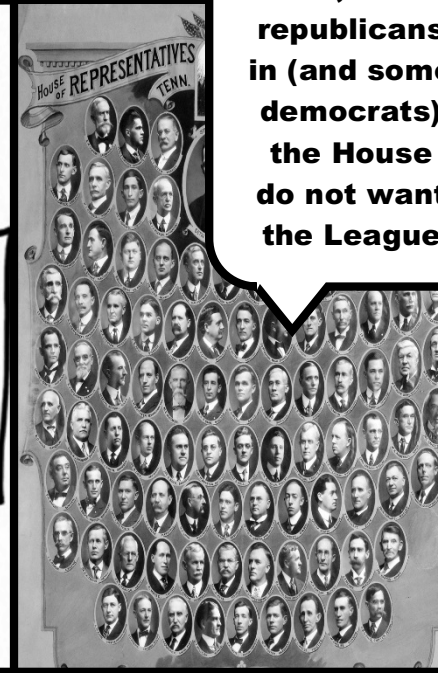
It is
against
National
Sovereignty





Let's make a campai

They do not like League?

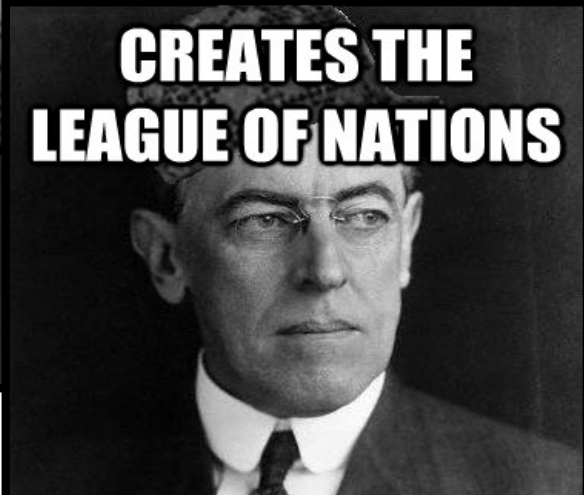
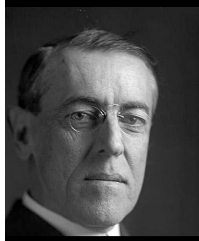


We, The republicans in (and some democrats) the House do not want the League

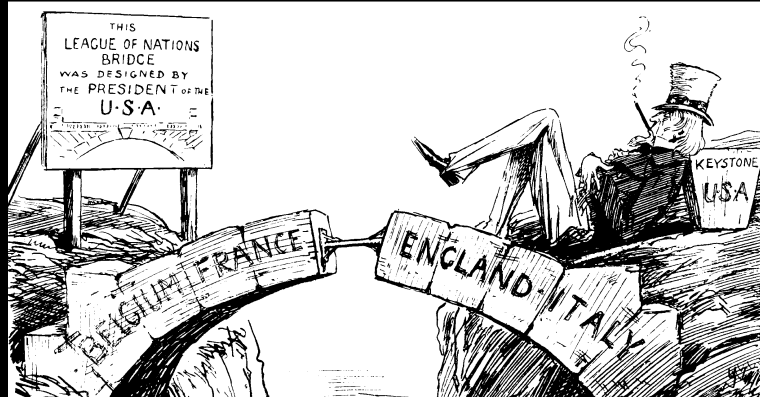


We can agree with the League

With some reserves



With reserves



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U.S. INTERVENTIONISM IN LATIN AMERICA: THE CASE OF GUATEMALA



1. United States' foreign policy had maintained a relatively isolationist behavior during WWI. This shifted radically during WW2 and specially the Cold War. The U.S. got involved in the domestic issues of nearly all Latin American States between the 50's and 80's due to diverse reasons.



2. Washington's foreign policy established since the Monroe Doctrine (1823) and the Roosevelt Corollary (1904) became even more effective when President Harry S. Truman proclaimed the Truman Doctrine which established that the United States would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations from external or authoritarian forces. In the context of the Cold War this doctrine was primarily directed towards fighting communism. Their second aim was maintaining the influence of and ideology (capitalism), which went hand by hand with preserving American economic interests in foreign markets.





3. Jacobo Arbenz, president of Guatemala inaugurated in 1951, had a plan which consisted in modernizing the country's physical infrastructure as well as an agrarian reform: Decree 900.

Guatemala had just undergone a revolution and the underdeveloped country had primarily a feudal system that depended mostly on its economic relation with the U.S. This system benefitted huge American land-owner enterprises, particularly the United Fruit Company (UFCO). In his fight for change, Arbenz wanted to extend the benefits to a bigger percentage of the Guatemalan population, reason why he created the agrarian reform and the Communal Peasant Committees which he hoped would eventually radicalize the peasantry.

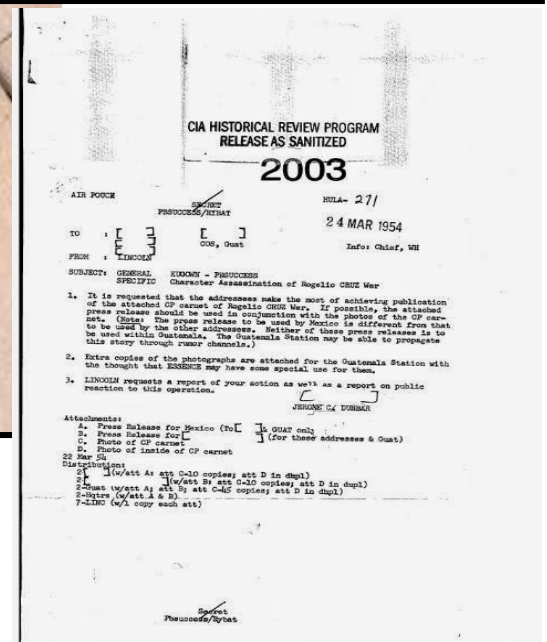
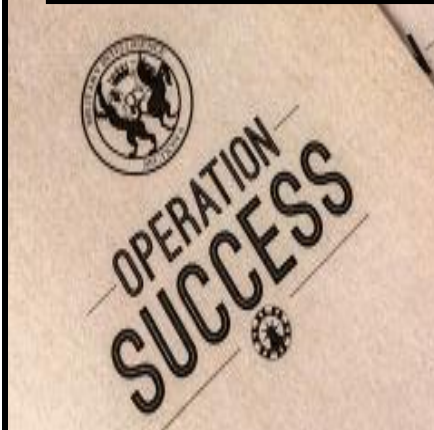


4. Decree 900 (1952): stipulated that all uncultivated land in private estates of more than 672 acres would be expropriated, along with several more expropriation laws. Although Arbenz never declared intentions of turning Guatemala into a communist regime, nor there was proof of Soviet presence in the country, Decree 900 appeared to be of a socialist tendency as well as hurt one of the U.S.' most important businesses.

5. The CIA in Guatemala immediately informed the U.S. of Arbenz's plans. The Eisenhower Administration first tried isolating Guatemala by menacing members of the OAS into adopting an anti-communist resolution against the Guatemalan situation. U.S. analysts mistakenly understood nationalism as communism.

6. Operation PBSUCCESS planned by the CIA took place in June 17 1954. Colonel Castillo Armas was sent by the U.S. administration with several hundred peasant soldiers to invade Guatemala from Honduras. They called themselves the Liberation Army. By July 1st they had taken the government and had introduced a 30 year dictatorship.

7. John Foster Dulles, (Secretary of State) was a member of the legal counsel and owned stocks from the UFCO. His brother Allen Dulles was the director of the CIA. Along with propaganda and due to their powerful positions they highly influenced president D. Eisenhower to make the first American intervention in Latin America.



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Diego Rivera. 1954. *La Gloriosa Victoria*, enrollable y pintado sobre lino, 2.6 metros (260cm) x 4.5 metros (450cm).

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María Monserrat Pérez Villanueva

2. War and Peace



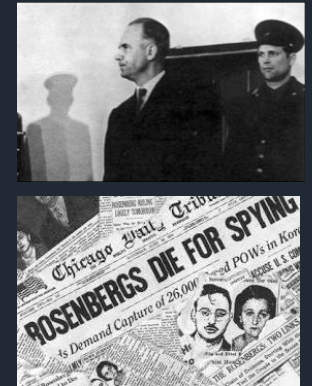
COLD WAR ESPIONAGE

The Cold War defined an era. For fifty years, the relations between the US and the USSR, before allied, dominated the scenery of international relations. The tension that soon was developed after the WWII, prompted a competition between these nations in all aspects: military, scientific and ideologic.

Even though these nations never faced each other directly, the fear of a very possible nuclear war was always in the concerns of all the world. The diplomatic relations experimented different stages, some of them crucial as the lived during the 1960's when the Cuban Missile Crisis happened.

In this specific event espionage information was vital. The CIA in US and the KGB in USSR focused all their efforts in contribute to the national security by collecting as much information possible from spies who lived in the enemy's country.

The information gathered was of an immense importance it could leak from nuclear intelligence secrets to security protocols. Therefore, soviet and american spies gave their lives to the bigger cause.



Famous spies as the Rosenberg marriage, Rudolf Abel and Francis Gary Powers were identified and processed in very public trials, nevertheless existed spies who their stories not were very diffused and still their contributions changed the history.

An example of this is the GRU (Main USSR intelligence Agency) colonel **Oleg Penkovsky** who worked as a spy for CIA and is known as the spy who prevent a nuclear war.

For 16 months Penkovsky fed sensitive information to western intelligence services concerning such matters as Soviet missile, space and nuclear development.

His information about the Protocol Anadyr, specifically about the type of missiles in Cuba assisted the pursue of a diplomatic resolution.



“
It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any
nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any
nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by
the Soviet Union on the United States,
requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet
Union”
(Kennedy, 1962)



Since the Cuban Revolution US- Cuba relations were fragmented. At the same time Castro seemed to have strengthened relations with the Kremlin that for letting soviet missiles enter into Cuban territory. The Cuban Missile Crisis was the highest point of tensions between US and USSR, all started when an American U2 spy plane captured images of missiles been deployed in the island.

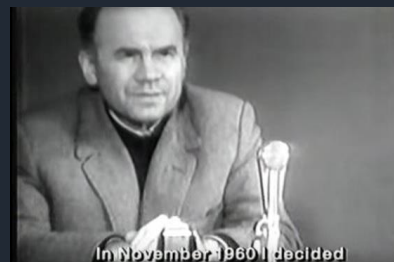
The images were not that legible to identify if there were indeed missiles, so American politicians faced a complicated panorama, almost like guessing in the dark. Any wrong resolution could be fatal.

“Because of Penkovsky, Kennedy knew that he had three days before the Soviet missiles were fully functional to negotiate a diplomatic solution.” (CIA, 2010)

The same day, Oct 22 of 1962, President Kennedy gave the ultimatum, in national television, Penkovsky was arrested by the KGB. He went to a public trial and was sentenced to death for treason, his execution was on May 16 of 1963.

In the other hand the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved peacefully, on October 28 of 1962, after Us put an embargo on Cuba the USSR agreed to remove its missiles.

Penkovsky's service, along with many other spies' work, prevented a nuclear war. At the end none of us truly know what could have happened, without the great contribution spies gave in the Cold War.



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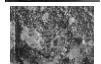
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A U-2 reconnaissance photograph of Cuba, showing Soviet nuclear missiles, their transports and tents for fueling and maintenance, Wikipedia, retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Missile_Crisis#/media/File:U2_Image_of_Cuban_Missile_Crisis.jpg



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Pearl Harbor

On December 7, 1941 the United States of America was under attack by the Empire of Japan. After this event the U.S. declared war to Japan entering World War II.

Background:

1940

-The U.S cut the exportations to the empire of Japan because Japan invaded northern French Indochina.

-The Japanese signed the tripartite pact with Italy and Germany. One of the points of this agreement was mutual security. Germany was concerned about a possible intervention from the U.S. since they were supporting the allies.



1941

-In 1941 the Japanese also invaded southern Indochina. After this invasion, the U.S, Britain and the Netherlands froze Japanese resources and assets. That way the Japanese wouldn't have access to oil, which they desperately needed to keep fighting in the war.

-After several interference of president Roosevelt in the decisions of the Japanese, they decided to attack the United States.

Why did the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor?

Pearl Harbor was the naval base of the United States since 1899 to 1941. It is located near Honolulu, Hawaii. The Japanese decided to attack Pearl Harbor because they thought that after the attack there was no way that the United States could possibly recover from the losses of the armament, and that way they wouldn't be capable of entering the war.

Also the Japanese practiced for a long time the attack on a model mock up, until they were sure that the attack wouldn't be a total failure.



Surprise Attack

The attack was made via water and air. There were two attacks, first at 8:00 a.m. and then at 9:00 a.m. In just two hours the Japanese managed to destroy four battleships and damage other four. They also damaged almost every American plane.

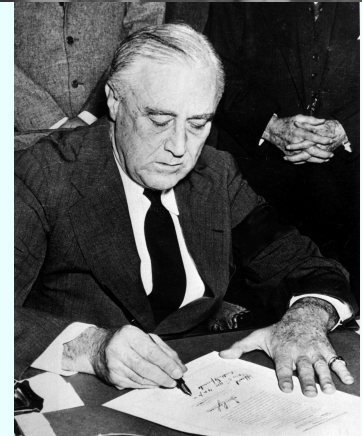
The U.S didn't thought possible that the Japanese could be capable to attack Pearl Harbor. That's why it was a total surprise and weren't prepared.

Consequences

More than 2300 Americans were killed and more than 1000 were injured.

Even though the Japanese managed to damage almost any armament on Pearl Harbor, they failed to achieve its target. The targets were the aircraft carriers because they were the newest and fastest naval equipment. The aircraft carriers were not in Pearl Harbor that day. Another failure form the Japanese was that they only attacked what was already built. They didn't attack the rest of Pearl Harbor so the U.S could rebuild their navy.

The next day of the attack president Roosevelt spoke to the Congress and the U.S. declared war to the empire of Japan. "I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire." The U.S. entered World War II on December 8, 1941.



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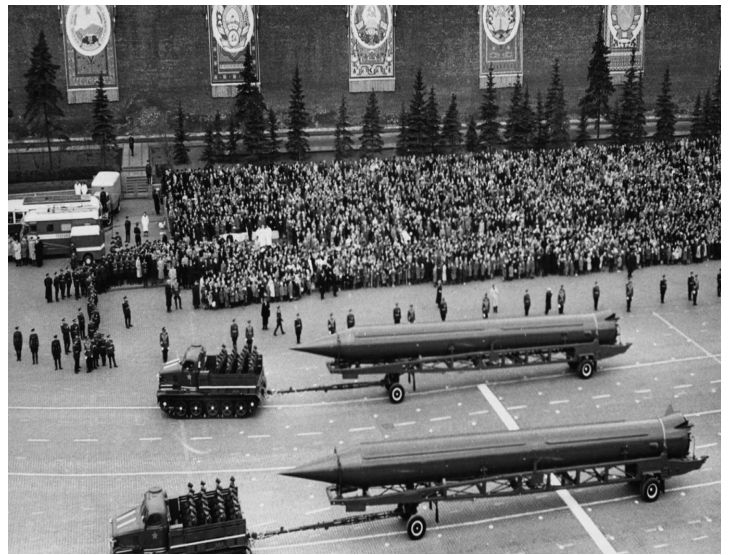
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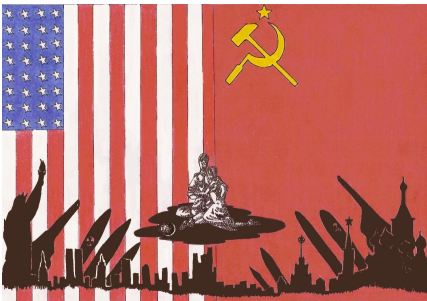
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La Guerra Fría y la Carrera Armamentista Nuclear



La Guerra Fría es un término utilizado para referirse al conflicto entre los Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética (URSS) en el periodo de 1945 a 1989-91. Como resultado de la Guerra Fría surgieron diversas crisis alrededor del mundo tales como el Muro de Berlín, la Guerra de Vietnam y la Crisis de los Misiles en Cuba. El mayor problema que enfrentó el mundo en aquel entonces fue la acelerada producción y desarrollo de armamento militar, especialmente el de armas de destrucción masiva.

La carrera por las armas nucleares



A medida que la relación entre el bloque del Este (URSS - el pacto de Varsovia) y el bloque del Oeste (EE. UU - NATO) se deterioraban cada vez más, la amenaza del nuevo arsenal nuclear ocasiono que las acciones coercitivas entraran en un periodo de congelamientoⁱ, es decir, las acciones directas entre ambas naciones se evitaron a toda costa por la mutua destrucción asegurada que estas significaban para ambos bloques de llevarse a cabo.

Los Estados Unidos habían armas nucleares hasta 1949, primera bomba de capacidad exacta de la bomba la llamada Fat Manⁱⁱⁱ.

La naturaleza del Estados Unidos y la Unión descrita en un de Seguridad Nacional^{iv}. El Norteamericano de 1968 de armamento con mayor cual poder hacer frente al URSS.

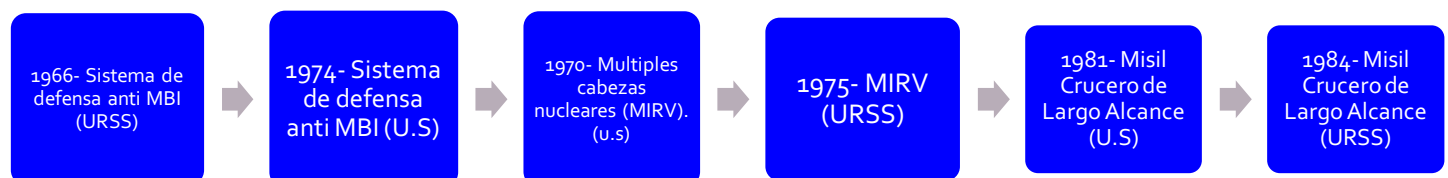
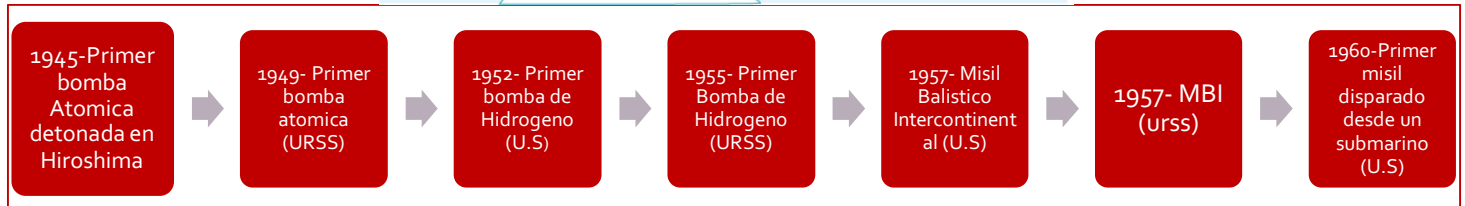
La guerra propagandística fue pública y poder mantener los armamentista. (LaFeber, 1967).



mantenido el monopolio de las año en que la URSS produjo su nuclearⁱⁱ. La cual era una copia desarrollada por su contraparte,

enfrentamiento entre los Soviética fue oficialmente Documento secreto del Consejo Consejo de Seguridad Nacional convocó a un rápido desarrollo capacidad destructiva, con el avance en el mismo campo de la

esencial para ganar la opinión gastos de la carrera



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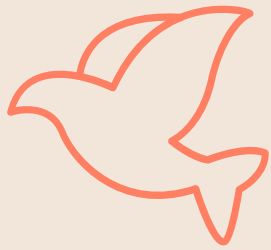
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ⁱ Détente es un término empleado para referirse a una "relajación de las tensiones internacionales".

ⁱⁱ La primera bomba nuclear desarrollada por la URSS fue producto del espionaje e información obtenida a partir de las investigaciones nucleares de Estados Unidos en el proyecto Manhattan.

ⁱⁱⁱ Fat Man fue la primera bomba nuclear desarrollada por Estados Unidos en su programa de desarrollo nuclear denominado proyecto Manhattan.

^{iv} (Parkins 1991, p.10)



THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

By Andrea Morales



1960s and 1970s are well known because of the number of movements organized by civilians. These movements turned into important actors in affairs that normally only the government had the right to decide. For the first time, the public opinion had the capacity to influence in topics that caused controversy.

Many things had propitiated the activism. In the case of the antiwar movement, the context of the Cold War made it stronger. On March 12 of 1947, the 33th president of the US, Harry S. Truman, pronounced a speech which later would become the Truman Doctrine. In few words, Truman established that the US had the role to prevent the spread of communism by providing aids to countries that had left rebellions.

By then, it was clear that there were two sides: US, who supported capitalism and democracy and the URSS, who were in favor of communism and "authoritarian regimes". This situation stressed US military interventions in many countries, including Central America and Asia. One of the most famous antiwar movements were focused in the Vietnam War. From 1950 till 1975, US provided support to anticommunist forces in South Vietnam.

In 1954, Eisenhower, alleged a possible "domino effect" in Indochina: if in a nation communists take over the control, it will follow communist victories in other countries. As Charles DeBenedetti argued, "U.S. entered an Asian war for its own purposes and defined it as "America's war". Since the beginning, the majority did not agree because they still have present the memories of the World War II. Also, people realized that gains in this war were very difficult to achieve.

It is said that college students were the people behind this movement, but some authors, as Penny Lewis, argue that even though students took the initial lead, "those with a college degree were actually more likely to support war".

Veterans, hippies, artists, intellectuals, and people who supported other movements were also part of this. Formal and organized groups were created, such as the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Chicago Seven and Students for a Democratic Society.

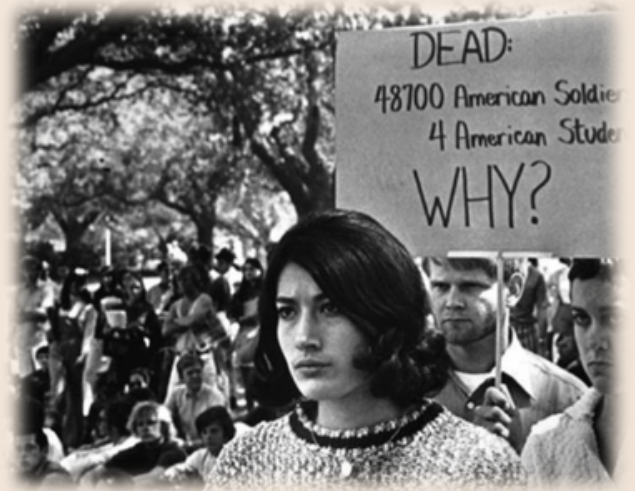
Mobilizations took place in all over the country since 1965. Many citizens burned their draft boards, which allow them to serve in the army, in public places. Also, demonstrations in college campuses began, such as in the University of California, Berkeley. On October, 1969 approx. 20,000 people protested outside the Pentagon, there at least 647 arrest and 47 injuries.



Two of the biggest demonstrations are known as the "October Moratorium" or "National Moratorium", they occurred on October 15 and November 15. The exact number of people who attended to these events are incalculable, but only considering the number of Washington on October, 250,000 showed up. By then, polls demonstrated that 55% of the people thought that US participation in that war was a mistake.



In 1970, there was an event that made the antiwar opinion to intensify: bombings in Cambodia by the instruction of Nixon started. He made an announcement on April. On May 2, because of the bombings, students burned the Reserve Officer's Training Corps building. On May 4, a massive protest at Kenn University in Ohio caused four student's deaths and nine injured. Indignation was in the air and once again, demonstrations in several states were immense. In the case of Washington, it is calculated that approx. 100,000 participated. By fall, many universities shut down in protest of the shooting.



Some authors claim that the decline of the movement was generated because of the increasing violence in the protests. Others advocated it to Nixon's efforts to achieve peace negotiations. On 1973, the Paris Peace Accords were signed and by then, many antiwar activities had decreased.



Massive protests were the most common way to express opposition, but there were other ways in which the population demonstrated their disagreement. Inside the military, there were people that refuse to fight. Intellectuals organized forums of discussion to make pressure and wrote famous articles, such as "The Responsibility of Intellectuals" by Noam Chomsky. Artists made songs and works of art inspired in the recent events that impacted around the word, such as Yoko Ono and John Lennon. During this period, everyone found their own way for begging peace and justice.

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“US military intervention in the Middle East”

At the end of the “Cold War”, the United States knew their own and unique power in the world and with the plan of reconstruction of Europe, before World War II, they took the decision of exploiting all the resources they could around the world. One of the regions with a lot of natural reaches was the Middle East.

The Middle East was a bankrupt region. One of the reasons of this poverty was the enormous number of civil war conflicts that they had. Also the struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States took action in this area. When the Soviet Union break down the US started military intervention to protect their own interest in this part of the world. Starting with the first war called “The First Gulf



war”. This war started with economical problems between Kuwait and Iraq, the U.S. decided to intervene in favor of Kuwait by two reasons, the U.S. want to protect their investments in fossil foils and the U.S. use all their resources to stop Saddam Hussein with his intention of expand his power in this region.



"George W. Bush Administration"

The Bush administration consisted of increased US military and political activism in the world, a more aggressive US foreign policy, for the purpose of defending democracy and the Western way of life, as well as US interests around the world. The policy was putting the US as the police of the world like in the old times in the "Cold War".

George W. Bush and the Iraq War

Bush Doctrine

Two

ideas:

The first idea is that the United States is the first military power in the world, and would work hard to remain so without allowing any other nation in the world to approach even military power.

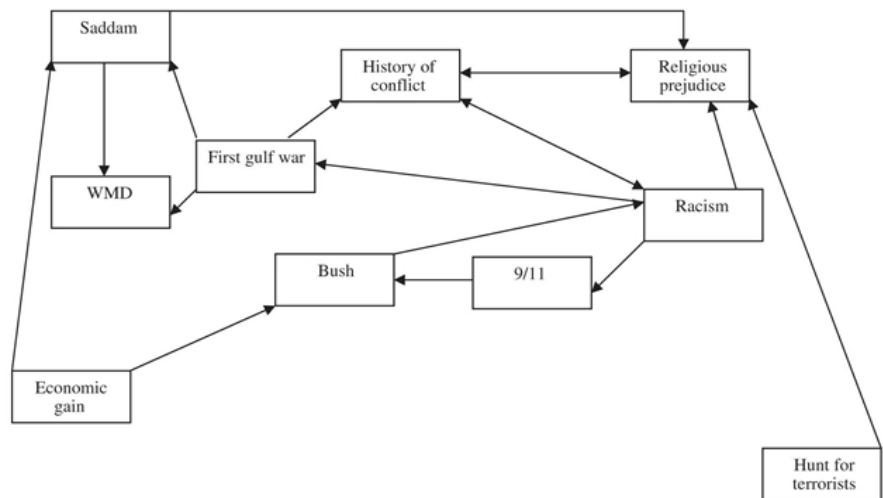
The second idea of the doctrine is that the US thereafter reserved the right to attack by any military means any state or enclave that posed a present or future threat to its interests.

With the second idea and the following Resolution 114 of the American Congress, the bush administration had the necessary permission, internally, to invade Iraq, even with arguments as weak as Iraq's biological weapons as yet untested, or the still more dubious connection between Saddam Hussein and Al Qaeda.

Religious Prejudice

The Bush administration based on religious ideas that use as fundamental bases theological issues. The most important one is the war between good against evil.

So, the peace could not be an option because it couldn't exist between God and the devil. The war that God proclaimed it will always be a just war. The US had the divine power to proclaimed justice around the world.



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3. Civil and Human Rights

Indian Schools

Backgrounds

The New world was the name that the europeans gave to America, but the natives americans had lived there for thousands of years. They were civilizations that depended of agricultutre, fishing, hunting and from natural resources. They had spiritual values, they respected nature, and cared about it. The columbian exchange in 1492 brought many problems: Desintegration of civilizations, violence, resistance of the indians and also brought diseases that were new in the continent, and killed thousands of indians.

The indian “problem” was never treated, in the beginnings of colonialism many missionary societies educated the native americans instead of the government taking care of the problem. The native americans were segregated and confined to reservations, a dream that came since Thomas Jefferson. The expansion of population and cities in the nineties started to make difficult the plan of leaving the indians in a confined reservation; as a result they had the famous indian wars.



INDIAN SCHOOLS

During the Civil War of the United States of America, the Indians began losing support from the government and society. They began thinking that they were savages and it would be impossible to make them good citizens, they came to think repeatedly that it would be easier to kill them to end the problem. The board of the Indian commissioners took this matter and try to solve it by taking the decision that education would be the best way to bring civilization to indians. The work was delegated to Richard Pratt, in 1879 the first school was opened in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The school opened with 147 students and later there were 1,200 students per year. This type of schools were focused on Americanizing the Indians, it was forbidden to speak their native language, forced to speak only English and were also given different classes. The men learned carpentry, wagon elaboration, painting, blacksmithing, tailoring, etc. Women learned how to be seamstresses and cooking classes.

This only killed Indian culture and its customs, ending with whole tribes. Many children didn't know where they would be taken and more than 10,500 were taken apart from their houses and taken to indian schools. Testimonies of many students had been taken and the majority of them had good jobs and lives.

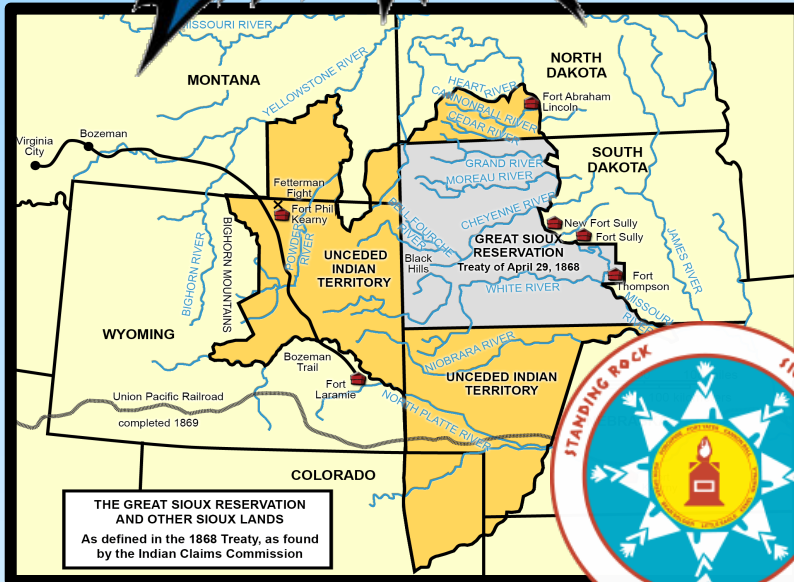


Also the assimilation of the Native Americans was difficult, because they had to let away customs of their families. When they came back to their homes, they had to struggle with different judgments of their society. A newspaper called "The Indian Helper" that was made from students of Carlisle school narrate the history of a native girl that had to incorporate her new knowledge in their families, but his mother and sisters didn't accept their new way of living.

Sources:

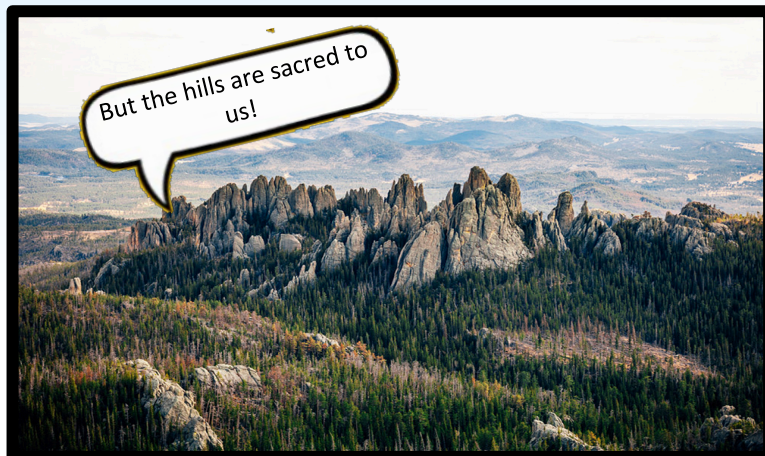
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STANDING ROCK SIOUX



Treaties, as it was repeatedly pointed out in political speech, made no sense unless some kind of legal status was given to Indians. Nevertheless, in their actions, whites frequently enough disregarded Indian rights (Prucha, 1994: 2).

As far as it can be argued, in cases such as the Fort Laramie Treaty, reservations were designed in order to acquire funds to wipe out large debts to traders (Prucha, 1994: 11). In this way, treaties were tools that ensured unilateral organization of lands rather than reciprocity or true sovereignty.



In **1851**, after a twenty-year period ruled by the statements of the Indian Removal Act, the Appropriation Act was passed. This enabled the creation of reservations for Indian people.

In the summer of **1868**, following the First Sioux War, the U.S. army arranged a meeting with the Dakotas, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and other western tribes. During the conference, the Fort Laramie Treaty was signed and the Great Sioux Reservation was created. It extended from the Missouri River, west to the Big Horn Mountains, and to the south as far as the Nebraska Dakota border. (Risjord, 2012). The territory also comprised the sacred Black Hills. Article XII established that no further cession of land would occur without the approval of three fourths of the adult males within the reservation (Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, 2016).



In **1874** gold was found on the Black Hills. This caused revolts against non-Indians in violation of the Fort Laramie Treaty (Pritzker, 2000: 329). In **1877**, the U. S. Congress unilaterally removed the Black Hills from the reservation without the required Indian approval (North Dakota State Government, 2016). In **1889** the U. S. Congress reduced the Great Sioux Reservation and divided it into six parts. One of these became the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

According to the U.S. government: "The relationship between federally recognized tribes and the United States is one between sovereigns" (Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2016). Nevertheless, continuous disturbance among Indian territory proves that sovereignty is disregarded.

THE DAKOTA ACCESS PIPELINE CASE

In **2014**, Dakota Access (a subsidiary of Energy Transfer Crude Oil Company) proposed the construction of a 1,314 miles pipeline that would carry oil barrels from North Dakota to Illinois (Plumer, 2016). In September **2015**, the US Army Corps of Engineers sent a letter to the Standing Rock Sioux Chairman asking if the tribe would like to consult on the pipeline. The Chairman replied but never got an answer. In July **2016**, the Corps issued Permit 12, the last permit needed to continue pipeline constructions in the 200-odd sites the pipeline would cross (Sammon, 2016). These sites include territories north to the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

In April, the reservation began a protest and in July it filed a lawsuit against the Corps. The lawsuit covers two main issues:

1. If the pipeline is constructed under the Missouri River (at Lake Oahe), a spill would be catastrophic since it is the tribe's main source of drinkable water.
2. The pipeline would cross through sacred burial spaces that federal laws should protect (Sidder, 2016). Although these territories do not belong *de jure* to the reservation, they do *de facto*, according to the Act of February 28th, 1877.

On September 9th, **2016**, the Obama administration ordered the Corps to hit pause on Permit 12. Up to now, Dakota Access has not been granted the requirement needed to start any drilling on the zone (US Army Corps of Engineers, 2016).

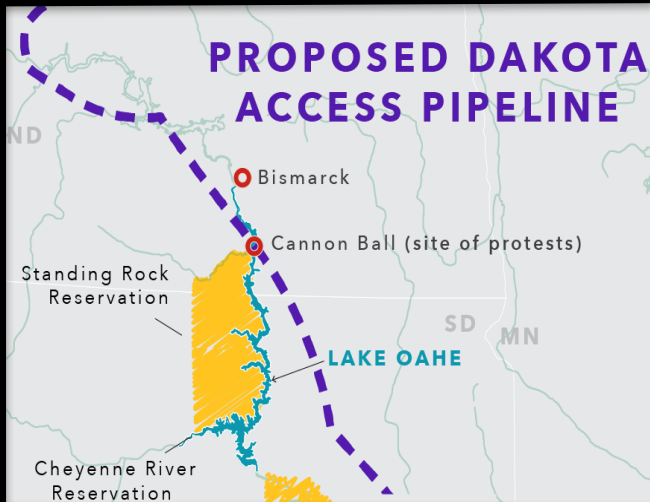
The previous case is not important because of its resolution but because of its development. The fact that Standing Rock Sioux Tribe had to issue a lawsuit, means that its sovereignty was not respected in a first place. The "government-to-government" treatment it supposedly deserves was not granted. As in the unilateral removal of its former territory in **1877**, the tribe continues to be seen less as a nation and more as a "resource fountain". If the pipeline gets the permits for its construction (regardless if they are obtained by legal means) the fact that "American Indian treaties have departed from the norm in numerous ways, as the history shows" (Prucha, 1994: 2) will be confirmed once more.

SOLIDARITY WITH STANDING ROCK

STOP THE DAKOTA
ACCESS PIPE LINE



DEFEND THE LAND • PROTECT THE WATER



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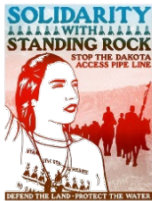
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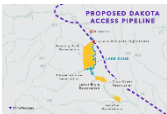
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Lilián Sánchez Flores
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The History of LGBT+ rights



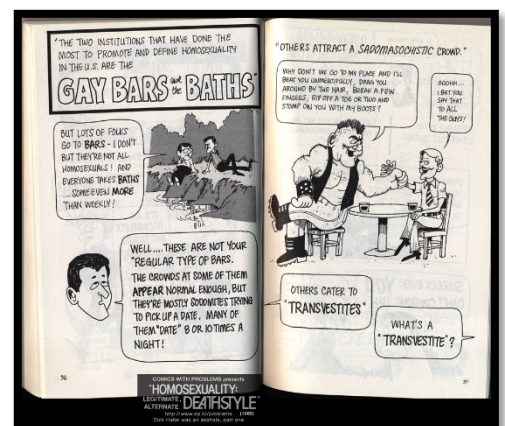
Being one of the few nations where LGBT minorities have most of their rights and legal protections secured, and where homosexuality is broadly accepted, the US is one of the leading democracies regarding the LGBT debate. However, it wasn't always like that. Not long ago, homosexual relations were illegal, and punishable in a variety of ways. Before the 2000's, it was socially, medically and morally condemned.

Up until the 60's, homosexual relations used to be a criminal offence in all states, with the exception of Illinois. These "sodomy laws" made it hard and risky for homosexuals to gather, develop emotional relations or engage in any sexual intercourse. These laws can be traced all the way back to the ratification of the Bill of Rights, when all 13 states treated homosexuality as a crime.

Sec. 158. (1) ~~Any A~~ person who ~~shall commit~~ **COMMITTS** the abominable and detestable crime against nature either with mankind or with any animal ~~shall be~~ **IS** guilty of a felony ~~, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison FOR~~ not more than 15 years, or if ~~such person~~ **THE DEFENDANT** was **A SEXUALLY DELINQUENT PERSON** at the time of the said offense, ~~a sexually delinquent person, may be A~~ **FELONY** punishable by imprisonment ~~in the state prison for an~~ indeterminate term, the minimum of which shall be 1 day and the maximum of which shall be life.

It was only until 1973, that the American Psychiatric Association removed its definition of homosexuality as a "mental illness".

In addition, anti-gay propaganda (shown below) was common in high school educational programs. This propaganda suggested that homosexuals were rapists, pedophiles, criminals and even murderers.



The first movements started in the 20's, but were ignored and silenced. A couple of decades later, in 1957, Mike Kameny was fired from his government job because of his sexuality. The WWII veteran with a Ph.D from Harvard, would later on become one of the most influential characters in the fight for equality.



Also during the 50's, another important leader was beginning to emerge. Barbara Gittings, became one of the first and most important activists in the movement. In the late 1950's she founded the Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian organization.

During the 60's the New York Police Department, created vice-squads to raid gay bars, and entrap LGBT citizens; Police brutality was extremely common. However, during the early hours of June the 28th, 1969, an ordinary raid at a gay bar, called "Stonewall Inn", would mark the beginning of the LGBT movement, as we know it today. At first, police officers were performing a search routine and a making a couple of arrests. But in a matter of minutes the uproar began, and the situation got out of hand quickly. By the time police reinforcements arrived, there was already a crowd of angry people barricading the block. For the first time, gay, transgender, lesbian and queer victims fought back. Led by Marsha P. Johnson and Silvia Rivera, two transgender women, this riot became a martyr for every aspiring activist. A few months later, the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay American Association were created. It didn't take long before the movement started winning court cases, and gaining legal grounds.



Less than a decade after the Stonewall Riots, the first openly gay man was elected to public office. Despite the odds, Harvey Milk won a seat as a city supervisor of San Francisco in 1977. He became a key activist, and was responsible for passing a gay rights ordinance. Unfortunately, on November 27, 1978, Milk was shot and killed by Dan white, a former city supervisor. Yet again, this became another martyr, and only made the movement stronger. Milk's legacy was that of a hero.



During the AIDS epidemic of the 80's decade, gay men were seen as responsible for such health crisis. Once more, homosexuality was perceived as filthy and sick. Between 1980 and 1995, the epidemic took the lives of approximately 388,000 men and women. Although the movement lost support during this time, it quickly recovered its strength. Today, the fight is far from finished. Nonetheless, the world is a much more accepting and safe place thanks to all of the activists that had to spill blood to be treated for what they were: human beings.

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4. Persecution



NOW THERE'S ONLY FEAR...



*Last chance
witch! Where
are they?*



*Talk, or
burn in
hell!*



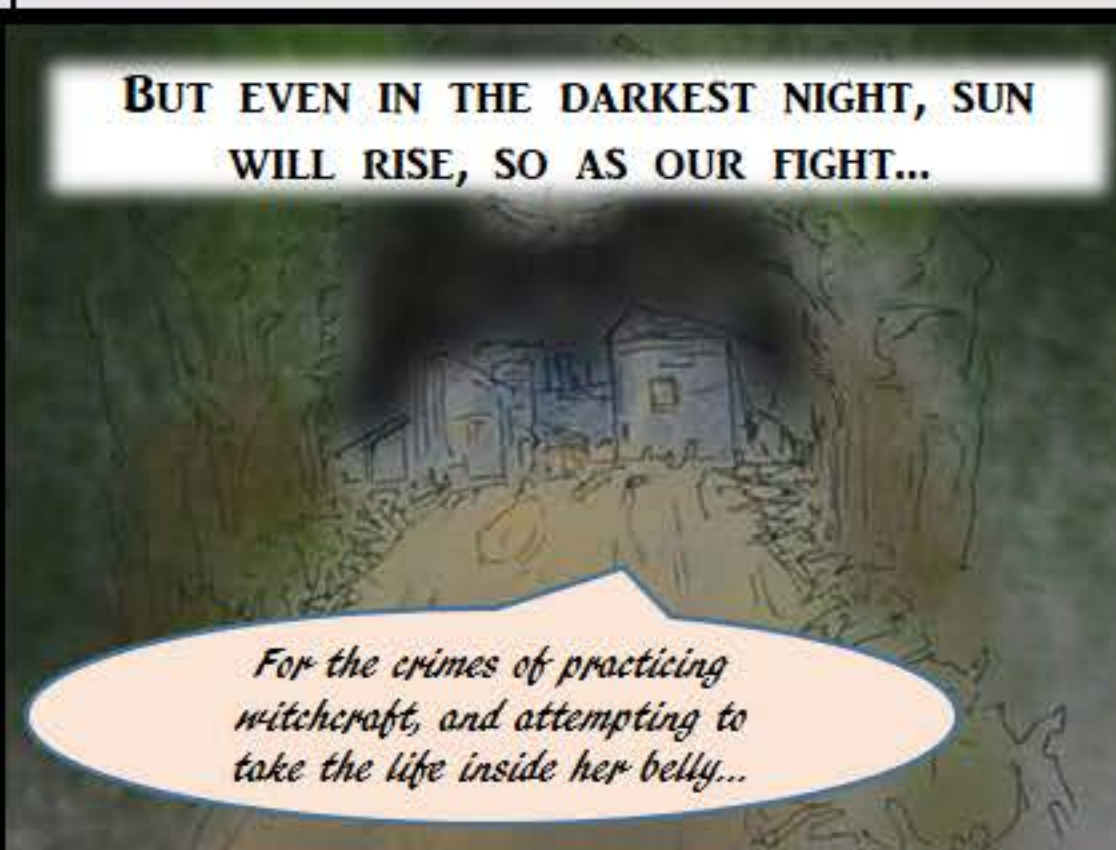
**THEY TOOK EVERYTHING
FROM US...**



So be it...

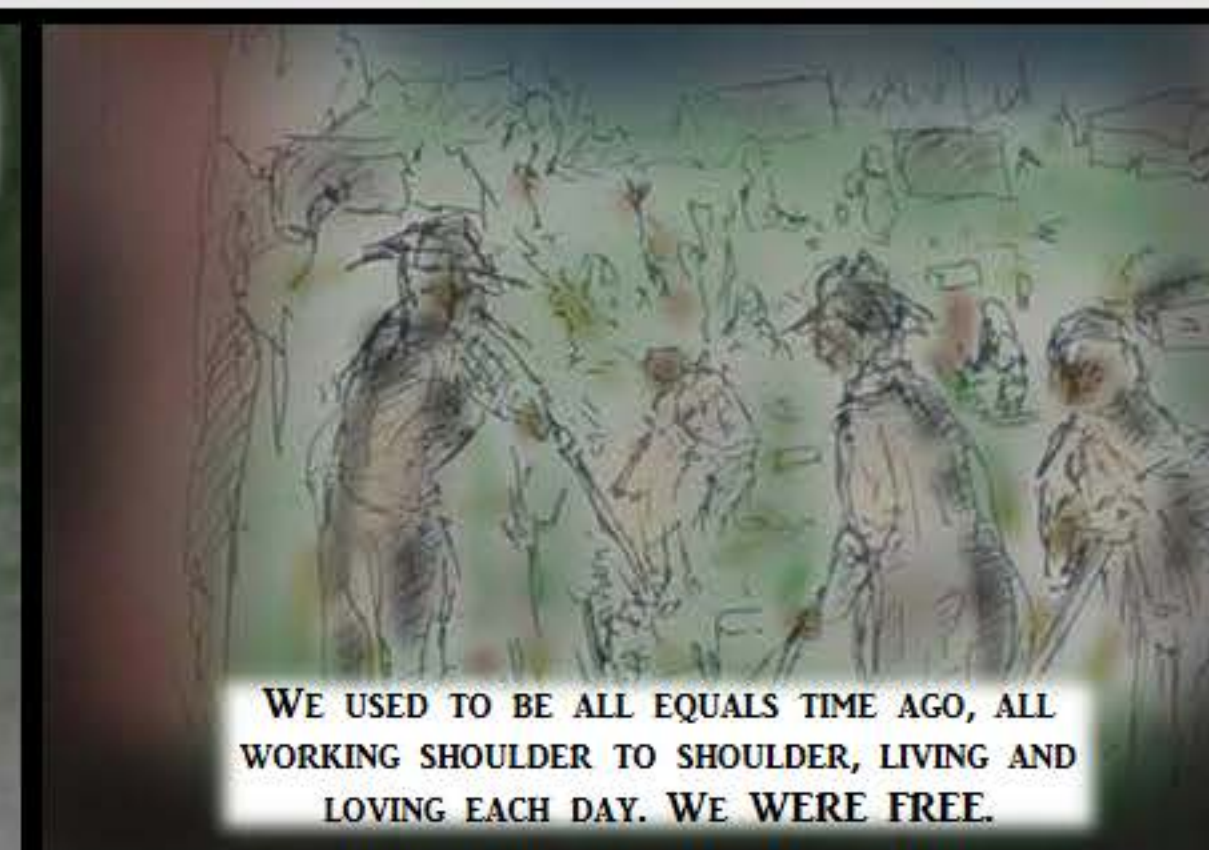
The witch hunt originally started in Europe around 1430 in a region close to Switzerland. It mainly started after the clergy and judicial organs from local governments stop considering witchcraft as a "superstition" from non-Christian cultures and changed it to a diabolic anti-Christian behavior. After that, trials and purges happened all around the old world, and of course in the new one as well. Around 50,000 to 200,000 died in the process.

In the New World, the targeted group for the prosecutions were the minorities, mostly enslaved African people, colonized native Americas, and poor people in general. The hunt wasn't exclusively focused on woman, as the charges for trial in the case of men was "heresy", and for women "diabolic witchery". But it's important to mention that between the two genders, women were the most vulnerable and hunted.



**BUT EVEN IN THE DARKEST NIGHT, SUN
WILL RISE, SO AS OUR FIGHT...**

*For the crimes of practicing
witchcraft, and attempting to
take the life inside her belly...*



**WE USED TO BE ALL EQUALS TIME AGO, ALL
WORKING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, LIVING AND
LOVING EACH DAY. WE WERE FREE.**



**BUT "PROGRESS" ARRIVED, THIRSTY OF BLOOD AND READY TO
DEVOUR IT ALL. OUR TRADITIONS AND DIGNITY WERE GONE...**

FIRST THEY EXPROPRIATED OUR LAND, TO PRODUCE MORE AND FASTER...

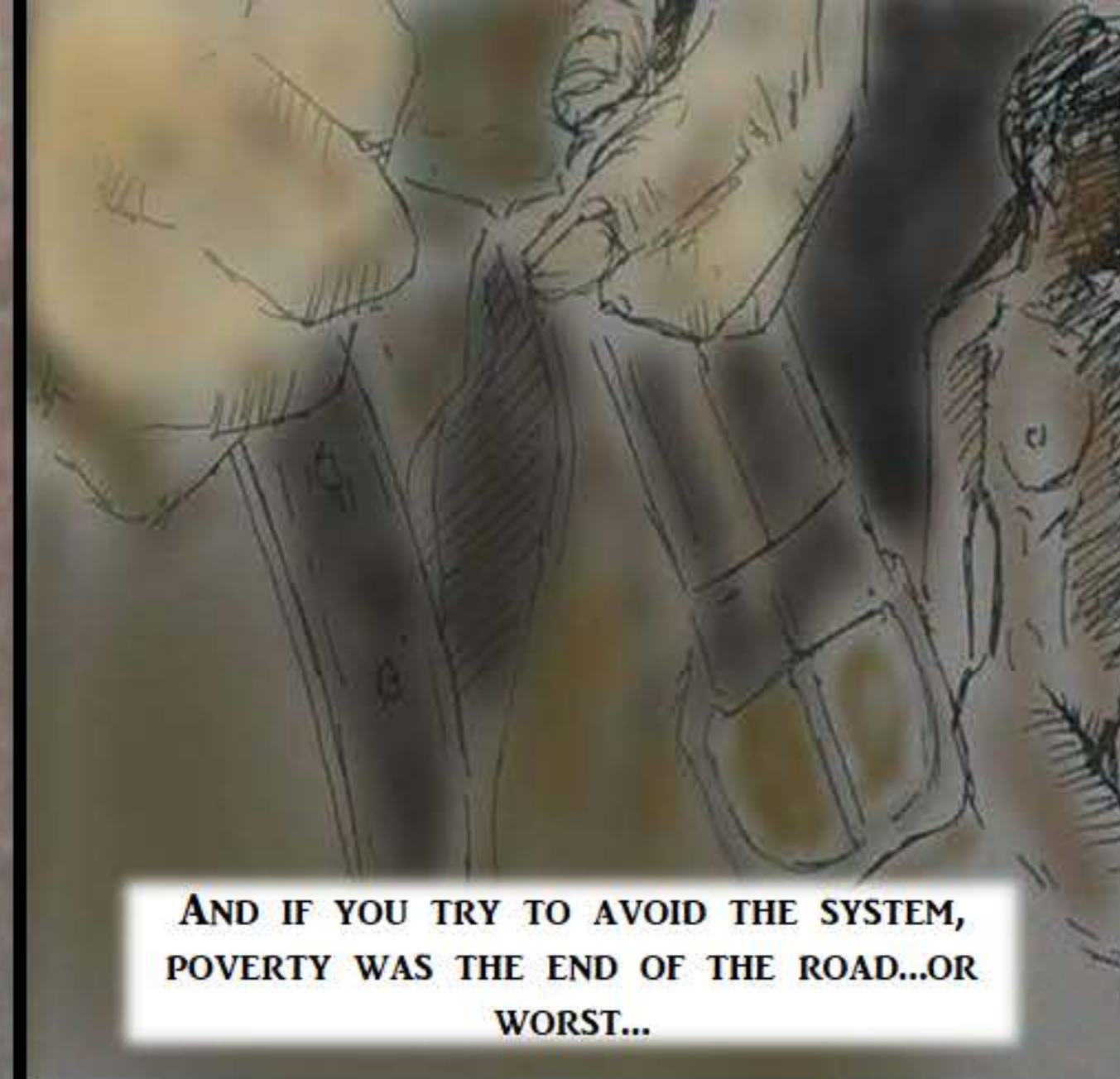


**THEN THEY EXPROPRIATED
OUR BODIES...**



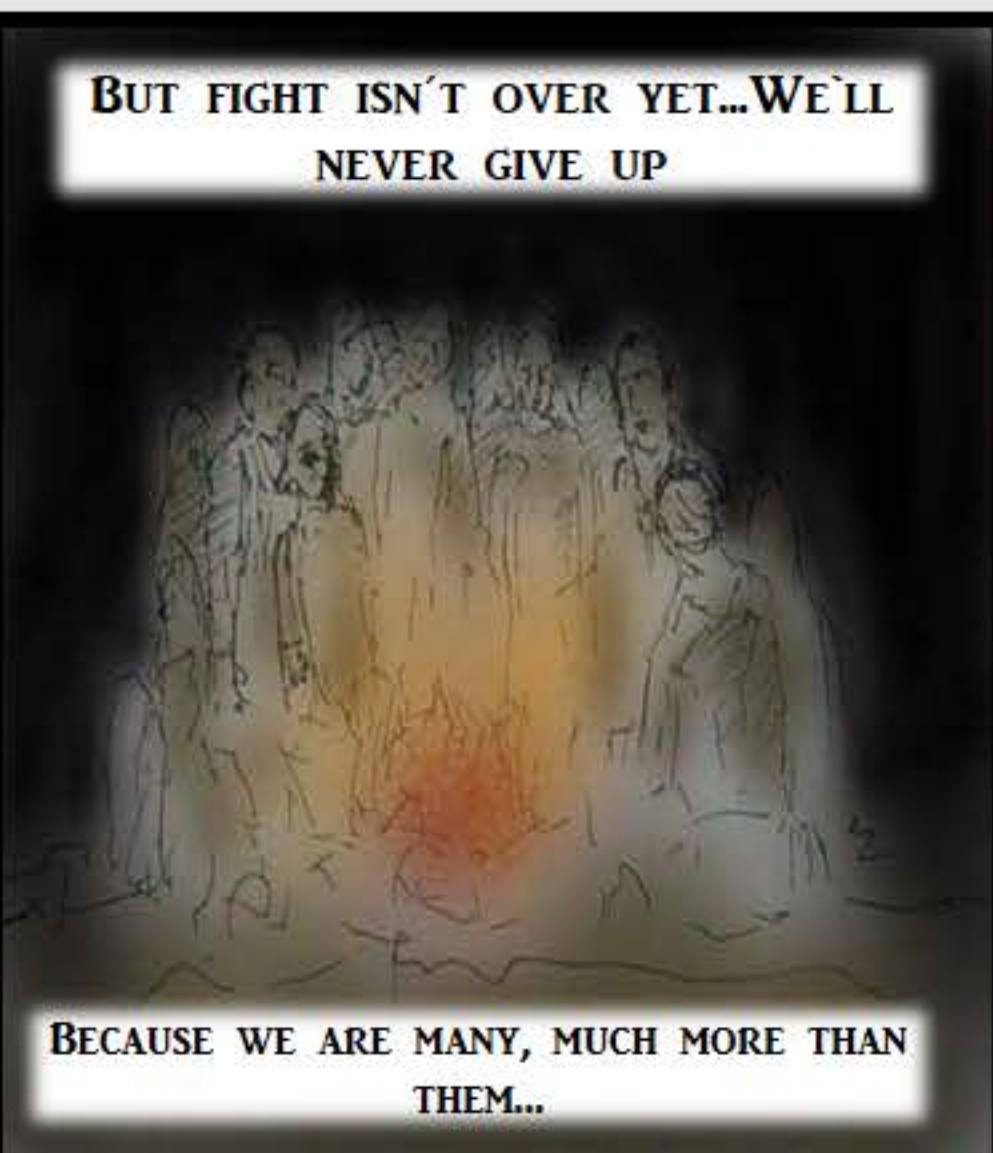
At the time where the purges started to escalate, around XVI and XVII century, the capitalist model was taking place with the merchant revolution and the rationalist movement with Hobbes and Locke, who inspired in an important way the today's bases of the American democratic model, including its declaration of independence. For that reason, any kind of movement or culture that didn't promote that model would be condemn by the elite groups, so any kind of communal agricultural model or animistic view of nature would be suppressed. A good example can be the Hoodoo in New Orleans among the creoles that was banned for poisoning the traditional way of life, promoting black people congregation, and believing in superior powers within nature.

Silvia Federici also added to the social control thesis the feminist point of view of the "body's expropriation", that explains how during this attack against nonmodern ways of life that existed within the minorities including the precolonial tribes it was also necessary to not only maximize the land production but to conquer and institutionalize the women's reproductive system, to subordinate the production of the work force. For that a psychological alienation among men was needed, so misogyny and race degradation could send to exile the social relevance of women and nonwhite people.

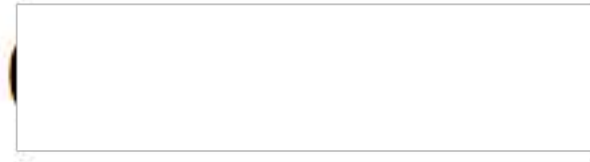


These complex persecutions were in the end a fight between a new system and a class rebellion, as the heretic/witchcraft group represented a resistance, and during the “aquelarres” (the reunions between the different minorities in outsidess of town meant a straight violation), they could talk freely with no fear of accusations, live their traditions, do abortive potions, and be in the dark all equal, with no discrimination of gender.

The movement of the oppressed changed of name several times, but the fight for justice and fairness prevailed. Even in the 1970s a feminist group named W.I.T.C.H (WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST CONSPIRACY FROM HELL) started ambitious campaigns to change the patriarchal system inspired in the goals pursued by the old revolutionaries prosecuted in Salem and many other places.



José Roberto Guadarrama Prado



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McCarthyism



As World War II ended, U.S.' fear turned onto the communist Soviet Union, although they fought together as Allies to defeat Hitler.

During the late 1940s until 1954, communist subversion at home and abroad seemed strongly real to many people in the United States. The most characteristic symbol of this "Red Scare" was Senator Joseph P. McCarthy of Wisconsin. The Republican Senator spent almost five years trying to expose communists in the U.S. government. .

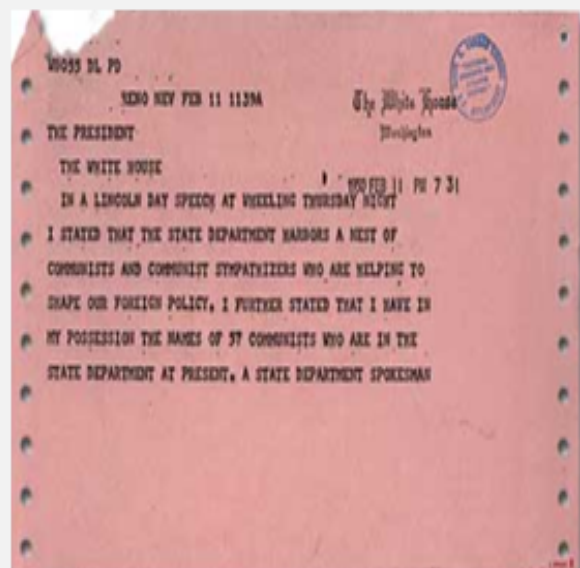
In the high-suspicious atmosphere of the Cold War, accusations of disloyalty were enough to convince many Americans that their government was filled with traitors and spies.

The Telegram

Joseph McCarthy was generally known to the journalists who covered him as someone that was indifferent to the truth, that his charges of Communist affiliation harmed people, that he was a bully, a womanizer, and a heavy drinker who had been involved in various shady efforts to make money since he had become a senator in 1946.

In February 9, 1950, in Wheeling, West Virginia, McCarthy gave a speech that propelled him into the national spotlight. Waving a piece of paper in the air, he declared that he had a list of 205 members of the Communist Party who were working and shaping policy in the State Department. Despite a lack of any evidence, more than 2,000 government employees lost their jobs as a result of McCarthy investigations.

McCarthy sent this telegram to President Truman two days after



Red Scare

Propaganda films such as "Red Nightmare" and "Duck and Cover" further fueled this paranoia. The Truman Doctrine of 1947 expanded the battle, authorizing financial support for foreign governments fighting communism.

This hunt for traitors was extremely difficult on writers and entertainers and some had their passports taken away, while others were jailed for refusing to give the names of other communists.

Three hundred and twenty artists were blacklisted, and for many of them this meant the end of exceptional and promising careers, one of them was the great Charles Chaplin. During this time there were few in the press willing to stand up against McCarthy and the anti-Communist machine.

AMERICANS..... DON'T PATRONIZE REDS!!!!

**YOU CAN DRIVE THE REDS OUT OF
TELEVISION, RADIO AND HOLLY-
WOOD.....**

THIS TRACT WILL TELL YOU HOW.

WHY WE MUST DRIVE THEM OUT:

- 1) The REDS have made our Screen, Radio and TV Moscow's most effective Fifth Column in America . . .
- 2) The REDS of Hollywood and Broadway have always been the chief financial support of Communist propaganda in America . . .
- 3) OUR OWN FILMS, made by RED Producers, Directors, Writers and STARS, are being used by Moscow in ASIA, Africa, the Balkans and throughout Europe to create hatred of America . . .
- 4) RIGHT NOW films are being made to craftily glorify MARXISM, UNESCO and ONE-WORLDISM . . . and via your TV Set they are being piped into your Living Room—and are poisoning the minds of your children under your very eyes!!!

So REMEMBER — If you patronize a Film made by RED Producers, Writers, Stars and STUDIOS you are aiding and abetting COMMUNISM . . . every time you permit REDS to come into your Living Room VIA YOUR TV SET you are helping MOSCOW and the INTERNATIONALISTS to destroy America!!!

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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VOL. CIV, No. 22,777 "TODAY'S EDITION" NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1954 "THURSDAY EDITION" FIVE CENTS

POPE IN COLLAPSE, BUT BEST FOLLOWS A DIFFICULT NIGHT

Working momentous task of the 78-year-old Pontiff's battle against illness.

IN CALLED TO BEDROOM

Trouble laid to a perfect day and President's study of possibilities of operation.

NO CLERICAL BARRIERS

President's study of possibilities of operation.

President Rejects Blockade Of China Now as Act of War

But He Pledges No Let-Up in Efforts to Free 13 Americans Jailed by Peiping—Malden Truce Obligates U. N. to Act

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Truman today rejected the idea of a blockade of China as an act of war, but pledged no let-up in efforts to free 13 Americans held in Peiping.

ESSENHOWER WARNS U. S. P. RIGHT WING CHARGES KNOWLEDGE

Inside Party Wall Talks a Progressive Course or Face Loss of Influence

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Eisenhower today warned that the right wing of the Republican Party was in danger of losing its influence if it did not support the administration's foreign policy.

FINAL VOTE CONDEMNS M'CARTHY, 67-22, FOR ABUSING SENATE AND COMMITTEE; ZWICKER COUNT ELIMINATED IN DEBATE

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate today voted 67-22 to condemn Joseph R. McCarthy for abusing the Senate and its committees.

DEMOCRATS ACT SOLIDLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION AGAINST SENATOR

Joseph R. McCarthy of New York, charged with abuse of power, today was voted out of the Senate.

East Bloc Says Joint Army Will Counter Bonn in NATO

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—In a statement today the Soviet Union said it would support a joint army in NATO to counter the threat from the West.

WELKER REFUSES TO LET Flanders Apology Go Into the Record

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator William L. Jenner today refused to let a statement by Flanders go into the record.

REPUBLICANS SPLIT

By JAMES A. HANCOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Republican Party today was split over the issue of McCarthy's condemnation.

Censured

In 1954 McCarthy was censured by the Senate committee after he turned his attention to exposing the supposed communist infiltration of the armed services. The Senate voted to condemn him for his reprehensible, vulgar and insulting conduct "unbecoming a senator." He kept his job but lost his power. His health declined through heavy drinking and he died in 1957.

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KU KLUX KLAN

How the Klan evolved alongside the changes in American society's history



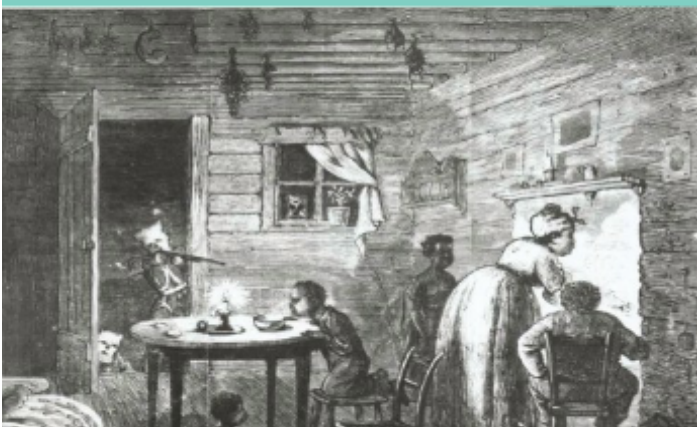
There has been three distinct past and present KKK movements in the United States that have advocated extremist reactionary currents such as white supremacy, white nationalism and anti-immigration historically expressed through terrorism. They consider themselves to be a right winged extremist organization.



THE ORIGINAL KLAN

"The ghosts of the confederate army"

After the civil war, southern ex-Confederate soldiers were upset about the outcome of the war. The first klan was founded in Tennessee in December 1865 by six former members of the Confederate army as a fraternal social club. Although there was little organizational structure above the local level, similar little organisations and groups arose all across the South as an insurgent movement during the Reconstruction era. The klan operated a secret vigilante group and targeted recently freedmen and their allies. Its purpose was to restore white supremacy in the South by threats and violence, like murder, against black and white republicans. They used intimidation in order to prevent African Americans from taking part in the political process. In 1871, the federal government passed the Enforcement Acts, which were successfully enforced in prosecuting and suppressing Klan crimes.



THE SECOND KLAN

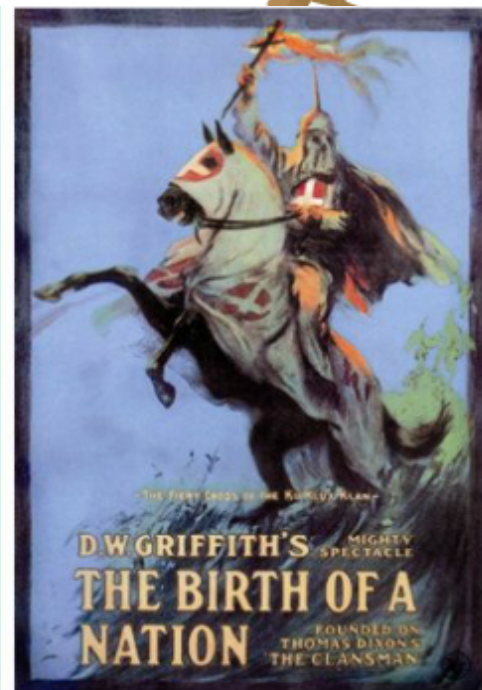


The second Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1915 by William Joseph Simmons in Atlanta. Its growth was based on a new anti-immigrant, anti Catholic, prohibitionist and anti-semitic agenda.

The second Klan saw threats from every direction, it demanded "One Hundred Percent Americanism" and demanded the purification of politics.

It grew primarily in response to issues of declining morality as typified by divorce, adultery, criminal gangs and the proliferation of non-protestant cultural values.

It appealed to new members as its leaders supported vigorous enforcement of prohibition laws.



The Birth of a Nation glorified and mythologized the original Klan. His film was

RESURGENCE OF THE KLAN DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



Individual klan groups opposed blacks effort to improve their lives.



"Bombingham" Alabama was a way to resist social change



Allied with the police and operated with impunity.
Ex: "Freedom riders"

THE KU KLUX KLAN AT ITS PEAKS



1860's

VS



1920's

The first klan was against the loyal league. They saw recently freed African americans as competition.



It fought for the restauration of white supremacy in the south and terrorized black and white republicans.



It operated only in southern states. Organisation based in rural areas.



At its peak it had more than 85000 members.



Members were exclusively democrats



The second klan was against jews, catholicism, immigration and aimed to protect protestant values in America.



KKK members searched to protect their jobs and housing from the waves of newcomers to the industrial cities.



It spread to every state and was prominent in major cities. Now it was an organization based in urban areas.



Apogee: more than 6 million members



Reached Republicans, democrats and independents.



KU KLUX KLAN TODAY



Several indepent groups use the name, having no connection to the second KKK but copying its terminology and costumes. The klan membership has been declining in the last century. It is estimated that nowadays there are from 5000 to 9000 members However, former grand wizard, D. Duke, has endorsed president elect Donald Trump, and most independent KKK groups see him

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What is white supremacy?

White supremacy is the belief that the white race is better and superior to all other race. Many people conflate white supremacy with racism, as if the two terms are interchangeable. Obviously racism is a feature of White supremacy, but it is not everything. White supremacy relies on several major foundational understandings.

- Blood purity and Whiteness
- Race/religion/citizenship/class
- Patriarchy/homophobia/trans phobia
- Racism.

Here is how Robert Jensen defines white supremacy:

A society whose founding is based in an ideology of the inherent superiority of white Europeans over non-whites, an ideology that was used to justify the crimes against indigenous people and Africans that created the nation. That ideology also has justified the legal and extralegal exploitation of every non-white immigration group, and is used to this day to rationalize the radicalized disparities in the distribution of wealth and well being in this society. It is a society in which white people occupy most of the top positions in powerful institutions.

What are the main figures of white supremacy nowadays?

Many groups advocating white supremacy exist in the United States. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, around 892 supremacist groups are actually listed.

In 15 years, this number would have jumped by 50%. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which also protects freedom of expression, gives white Supremacists complete freedom to share their ideology, as long as they respect the laws.

Neo-Nazis, members of the KKK, neo-confederates, skinheads, black separatists; white supremacy figures are numerous. Here are some famous of the movement:

David Duke is one of the most celebrated defenders of white supremacy in the United States. Former leader of the Ku Klux Klan, he founded the Knights branch in the 1970s. He was also a member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana between 1989 and 1992. Now aged 64, Author of many racist theories.

William Luther Pierce is considered one of the greatest ideologists of the supremacist movement. A physicist by profession, he founded the National Alliance, an organization designed to lead a white nationalist revolution in the United States, which he led for more than 30 years. He died in 2002.

Don Black founded in 1995 the website Stormfront advocating white supremacist values and neo-Nazism. By May 2015, the website had more than 300,000 members, according to the Poverty Southern Law Center. Don Black is also associated with the Knights branch of the Ku Klux Klan.

Craig Cobb denounced the actions of the American authorities against the nationalists or challenges Obama on the "Jewish terror". Cobb has traditionally been associated with influential extremist groups in the United States, such as the National Alliance. It was in 2005 that he was spotted by the SPLC when they learned that the husband and mother of a Chicago judge, Joan Lefkow, had been murdered at his home.

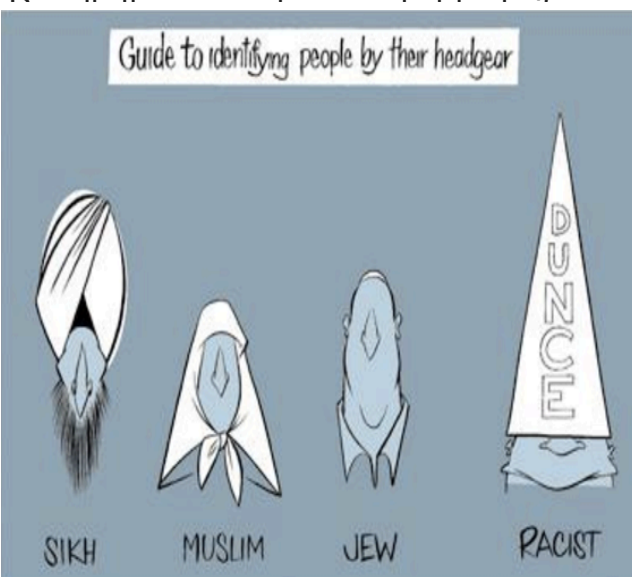
Two years earlier, Craig Cobb had deliberately published Joan Lefkow's home address on a neo-Nazi forum, furious that she had ruled against the Church of the Creator, which is a religious organization advocating the supremacy of the white race. In 2007, he would have moved to Estonia to establish a European supremacist movement.

Criminal activities of white supremacists in the United States nowadays

- April 19th 1995: Extreme right-wing extremists Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols detonated a federal building killing 168 people including 19 and injuring 500 people in Oklahoma.

- June 8th, 2014: two racist and anti-government activists, Jerald and Amanda Miller killed two policemen and one client in a shopping mall in Las Vegas, Nevada.

- February 27th, 2016 in Anaheim: gathering of the Ku Klux Klan in California, which turned into a confrontation with anti-racist militants.



Rebirth Time

White supremacy has known a kind of renaissance in the past two years, driven by Trump's candidacy but also pushed by the rising immigration, and increasing income inequality. The Southern Poverty Law Center estimates that the U.S. is experiencing a level of hatred and anger not seen since 1968. According to their report, the number of radical right hate groups in America has increased 14 percent in 2015. These hate groups find are mainly from working-class and middle-class white people.



Furthermore, since Donald Trump got elected, the Southern Poverty Law Center gathered information regarding 701 hateful incident of harassment and this is only for the week following the election. The incidents are mainly against immigrants, black people and LGBT.

Another polemic is topical; Donald Trump made white supremacist enter the top of the political chain. In deed, he chose Stephen Bannon got at his chief strategy.

Stephen Bannon is seen as a promoter of racism and misogyny and fervent supporter of the KK Klan.

Finally, the famous Ku Klux Klan has announced right after the election of Donald Trump, that a «Victory Klavalkade», understood as a KKK parade, will be on December 3rd in North Carolina.

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5. Domestic Policy



California Gold Rush (1848-1855)

By Carolina Fuertes Vigon

"GOLD! GOLD! GOLD FROM THE AMERICAN RIVER!" - SAMUEL BRANNAN

In January 24th of 1848, James Wilson Marshall discovered a golden nugget in the American River while working for John Sutter, an agriculturist from Sacramento. They both tested the metal and confirmed that it was gold and given the results they wanted to keep the news as a secret.

Despite the attempts to keep things as a secret, the rumor started to spread. First, the news was confirmed by Samuel Brannan, a newspaper publisher from San Francisco. Then the secret spread to the East Coast. Because of this great news, thousands of immigrants from various parts of the world invaded California in hopes of thriving economically. These immigrants were known as 49ers.

This large influx of 49ers caused California's population to increase in a large scale. This event attracted thousands of Latin Americans, Europeans, Australians and Chinese immigrants. By the decade of 1850s, immigrants from Mexico and China made up 1/5th of California's population.

First, the most widely used method for collecting gold was panning. Later more sophisticated methods were developed to collect gold, so there was a need for financing, which increased the number of companies dedicated to this activity.

At first, only two routes were known. The first one was a six-month sea trip from New York, down to the South America, then arriving to San Francisco or San Diego.

The second route was taken by truck through the Oregon-California Trail, but one of the downsides was that the ride was dangerous. This trip also lasted about six months.



CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH(1848-1855)

Since California was still theoretically part of Mexico, there were places in the territory that were practically lawless. There was no representation of the branches of the government. Locals functioned under a mixture of Mexican rules, American principles and personal commands.

The territories in which gold was found were practically public land, a land formally owned by the government but the gold was simply “free for the taking” because there wasn’t private property.

Soon ethnic tensions broke out between Chinese and other foreign workers in California; hence in 1850 the California legislature enacted the Foreign Miners Tax. Foreigners were charged \$20. The tax forced many Chinese and Mexican laborers to stop searching for gold.

There was a negative impact involving Native Americans during the Gold Rush. They became victims of starvations because of the chemicals that were used for the extraction, killing fish and contaminating habitats making agriculture impossible to carry out.

Native Americans were often seen as an impediment for the mining activities and were killed.

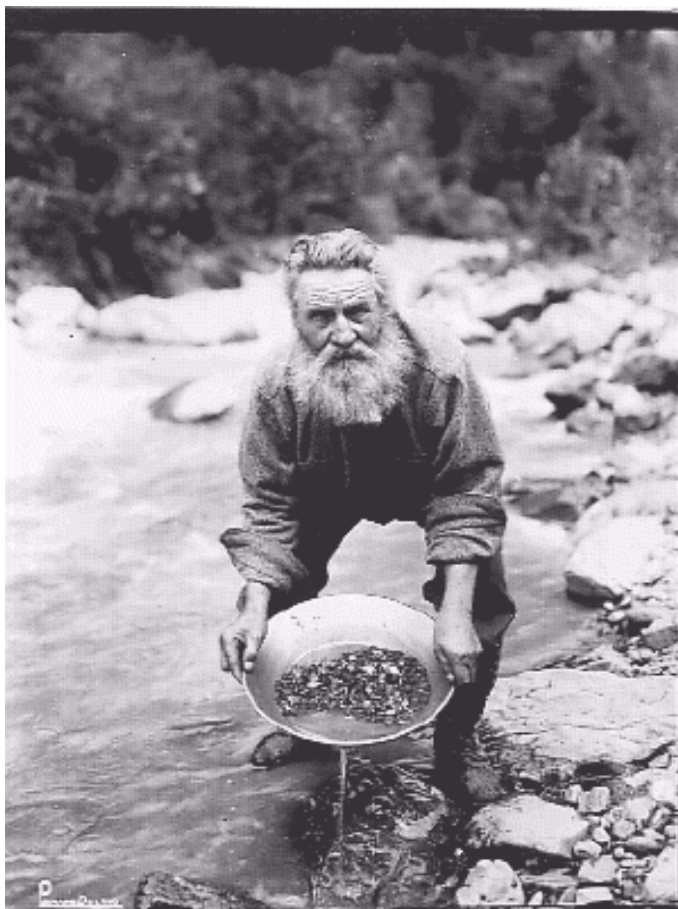
The Act of the Government and Protection of Indians was passed on April 22, 1850 by California’s Legislature. This law allowed settlers to apprehend and use Native people as workers and prohibited them to have testimonies heard if they were against the settlers. It also allowed the settlers to adopt Native children for them to work later in life.



Once gold was mined it had many uses such as “currency” to purchase food, supplies and instruments for the miners. It was used to buy alcohol, to gamble and to buy prostitute services. Also, gold was sent to the place of origin of many immigrants.

As time passed, banks and gold dealers distributed banknotes in exchange of gold.

California gained a worldwide status as the “golden state”.



Miners Tax of 1850

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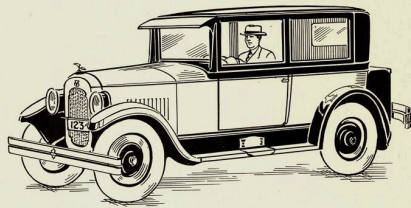
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WOMEN SUFFRAGE AS A TOOL IN THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

ALCOHOL

A BLESSING



A CURSE



GOOD FOR THE ENGINE, BUT NOT FOR THE
ENGINEER

GOOD FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, BUT NOT AS A BEVERAGE

Published by The Dominion Scientific Temperance Committee

Temperance Lesson No. 4

The Temperance movement began in the early 1820's and since the beginning women participated, but only in the domestic sphere. They were not allowed to speak in public meetings or vote in crucial temperance issues. The first methods to fight the liquor business were non-political; churches were vital to change the habits of drunken men and women held a central role during moral suasion.

From alcohol we gain no wealth
In it we look in vain for health;
The powers of mind and body sink
In all who give themselves to drink
(Carlson, 1998)

The role of woman in the XIX century was as the guardian of the family. It was said that women were the ones who suffered the most from male intemperance because they had to endure pain, shame and violence due to men drinking. Women were considered as morally superior to men.

Starting the 1840's temperance activists assumed they were winning, but due to the influx of Irish and German immigrants the consumption of alcohol increased and therefore moral suasion was not enough. Legal suppression became a necessary means replacing the moral suasion tactics that were now perceived as useless. When the temperance movement became a movement for prohibition, and hence a political movement, women not being able to take part in political activities felt undermined and consequently started to demand an equal role in the male spheres of the new prohibition movement.



1851: The first law to ban entirely the manufacture and sale of alcohol was approved in Maine

The women's effort to fully participate in the temperance movement brought many women a new feminist perspective, causing some of them to engage in the women's rights movement, embracing the suffrage cause. Suffrage was seen not as an end itself but as a mean to an end, prohibition. The connection between both movements was due to the women's desire to speak in public and to exercise the rights only men had in the assemblies upon prohibition



During the 1850's women adopted a vigilante justice. They formed into bands and physically destroyed the saloon in their communities.

"A saloon keeper in Indiana, had to bring a lawyer from another community to sue for damages after his business was wrecked, because all the local lawyers' wives were defendants"(Dannenbaum, 1981)

The Woman's Crusade 1873-74

Praying women invaded saloons in the north, and many saloons closed due to women's protest during the first half of 1874. It created the first large-scale temperance movement only by women. The Woman Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was the successor of the Crusade and it institutionalized the autonomy of women activism from male control.



The Crusade and the WCTU gave women the occasion to demand their right to exercise power under the cover of the temperance religious movement. "Historian, William O'Neill, has identified WCTU members as "social feminists", women who wanted political rights as a tool of philanthropic reforms opposed to "radical feminists" who wanted complete equality for men" (Harris, 1979). But by 1881 the WCTU supported both prohibition and woman suffrage issues.

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Lips that Touch Liquor Shall Not Touch Ours, film still mocking teetotalers, produced in Thomas Edison's studio, c. 1895. © The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY. Accessed at 10/24/2016 at <http://laphamsquarterly.org/intoxication/art/intoxication-lips-touch-liquor>



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ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANTS.

What you should know.

- Today over 100 million Americans can trace their ancestry to the immigrants who first arrive in America at Ellis Island before dispersing to points all over the country.
- Between 1905 and 1914, one million immigrants arrived per year with peaks of up to 5000 immigrants per day.
- About 2% of immigrants were denied admission to the U.S. and send back to their country of origin because of contagious diseases, criminal background or mental health.
- It served as a deportation point after the government established quotas for the number of new arrivals to the U.S.

Primary inspection.

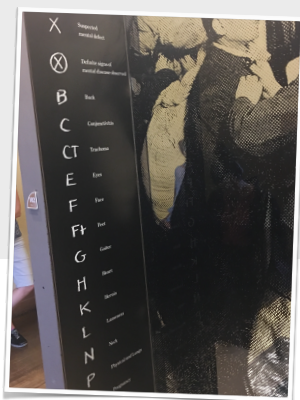
In the best case scenario the immigrants spent from two to five hours at Ellis Island. Arrivals were asked 29 questions including name, occupation, and the amount of money they carried. The American government wanted them to have at least something in between 18 and 25 dollars (\$600 dollars with the current inflation).

Medical Inspections.

The people with visible health problems or diseases were sent back or to the island's hospital for a long period of time according to the gravity of the disease.

The doctors would look at the immigrants as they climbed the stairs from the baggage area to the Great Hall. The behavior of the person would be studied looking for problems at walking or difficulties in getting up the staircase.

Symbols were the way of telling which immigrants had a potential sickness and needed a secondary



Ellis Island History.

Ellis Island functioned as a federal immigration station from 1892 to 1954 and it is estimated that 40 percent of current American citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors to Ellis Island. When Ellis Island opened, the arrivals from northern and western Europe—Germany, Ireland, Britain and the Scandinavian countries—slowed and more immigrants came in from southern and eastern Europe. Among this new generation were Jews escaping from political and economic oppression in czarist Russia and eastern Europe and Italians escaping poverty in their country. There were also Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Serbs, Slovaks and Greeks, along with non-Europeans from Syria, Turkey and Armenia. The reasons they left their homes in the Old World included war, drought, famine and religious persecution, and all had hopes for greater opportunity in the New World.





Deportations.

The passage of the Immigrant Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act of 1924 limited the number and nationality of immigrants allowed into the United States which ended the era of mass immigration into New York. From 1925 to its closing in 1954, only 2.3 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island—which was still more than half of all those entering the United States.

Ellis Island Important Timeline Events.

1911-1919: In the dawn of WWI, Ellis Island experienced a decline of immigrants after an anti-immigrants sentiment when the United States joined the war.

1920-1935: With the sign of the Immigration Quota Act, the National Origins Act and the booming post-war immigration many restrictions are made.

1950-1954: With the passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950 there is an exclusion of immigrants with previous links to communists and fascists organizations.

1965-1976: Lyndon Johnson issues Proclamation 3656 which makes Ellis Island to enter under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The Importance of Eugenics.

During the time in history in which Ellis Island worked as a migration point, the development of eugenics played a major role in the acceptance or rejection of immigrants.

It was thought that the way to create a better America was to becoming associated with certain racial characteristics and they put certain quotas as a way of keeping the “white/nordic” race with a priority over any other races.

But the immigration control also scanned for defects like physical disabilities, lack of limbs, deformities, mental illnesses, intellectual disabilities and “moral defects”.

Eugenic selection occurred no two distinguishable levels:

- 1.State/local control which handled institutionalization and sterilization of those considered defective.
2. Immigration controls screening immigrants for defects and the federal level.



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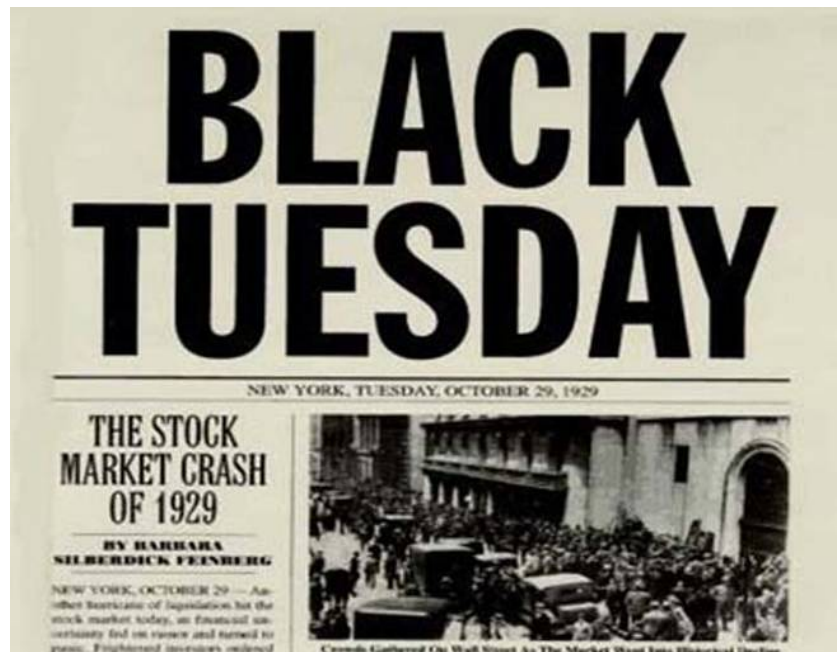
THE CRASH OF WALL STREET

After World War One, the USA was the only economy that became a crucial agent for maintaining a world wide economic stability. At the beginning of the 1920s, the world could see a rapid recovery in the USA. Their automobile and building industries were the force of their economy. Balanced prices, high employment, salaries, and companies' incomes were the perfect conditions for a good stock-market boom. The USA was seen as the head of international trade, especially talking about exports. Everything was working well for the United States until the crash of Wall Street in 1929.

The conditions for a crisis had been building, though it wasn't until **October 24, 1929** that Wall Street suffered a market crash which affected not only the United States, but the whole world.

Two factors which made the crisis one of the worst of all time:

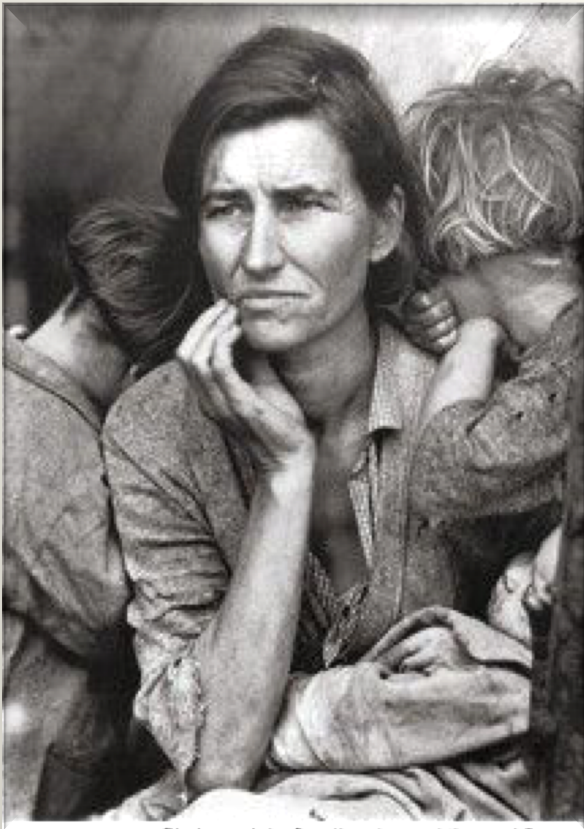
- 1) Technological improvements in agriculture brought yields that brought lower prices. This led to impoverished farms and a increased unemployment in towns.
- 2) Because of record investments and high prices, the stock runners predicted a crash in the market. After the announcement, everybody start selling off their stocks for any Price. Devalued companies laid off their employees.



Impacts in the United States

- US stock holders stopped investing in the foreign market.
- Unemployment rose 25%.¹
- Businesses saw negative incomes for the next several years. Such as GM which share fell from \$73 to \$8.2
- The industry that was the most damaged by the crisis was agriculture. Farm income fell about 65%.³

Following the crash on Wall Street, monetary and fiscal policies implemented to reduce the U.S. deficit worsened the situation. The instability in the financial system was both the cause and the effect of measures meant to remedy the problem.



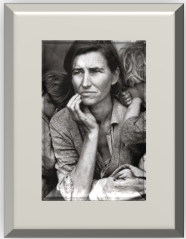
Poverty

- Almost one fourth of the population was in desperate poverty.
- Poverty led to delinquency and alcoholism throughout society.
- People were forced to stand in lines with the homeless to get food.
- The US government headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt finally established a policy named the *New Deal*, which created jobs and work to get the economy stabilized.

Impacts in the world

- Countries that borrowed money from the USA to recover from the WWI had to pay it back. Therefore, countries like Germany went bankrupt.
- When the United States stopped importing products, manufacturing in foreign countries went down.
- Great Britain and France established a protectionism doctrine to raise their national production, which at the same time led to a nationalism feeling. These two countries established this policy so that they weren't affected by the Great Depression as much as other countries.





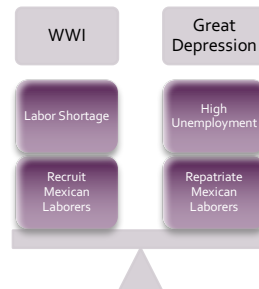
Great Repatriation



Mass Deportation

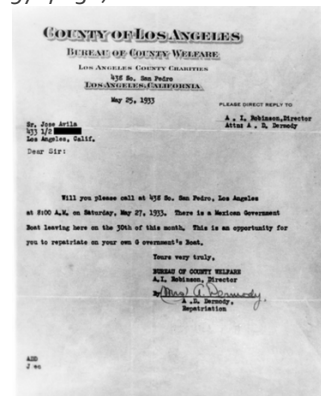
During Great Depression, U.S. citizens were looking for easy answers to the stock market crash, soaring unemployment rates, and bleak economic futures. Government officials offered an easy scapegoat to the nation's economic woes -- the presence of Mexican immigrants. An estimated 300,000–1,000,000 people of Mexican origin (many US citizens) were deported to Mexico. In Los Angeles alone, nearly one-third of the city's Mexicano population were repatriated. Estimates of the mass deportation of the Mexican population residing in Detroit ranged closer to 90-100 percent. The premier author on the program, Francisco Balderrama, estimates that over 60 percent of those deported were U.S. citizens of Mexican descent.¹ Rather than learning from the mistakes of the past, the US federal government authorized another mass repatriation program in 1954 derisively referred to as "Operation Wetback." It was not until February 26, 2012 that a government entity (California State Legislature Code 8722) officially apologized for the scapegoating and unlawful deportation scheme.

Hoover, Scapegoating, and the Great Depression

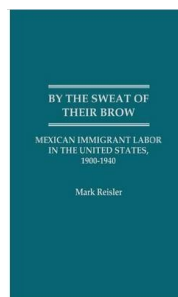
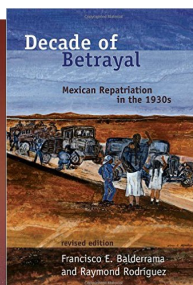
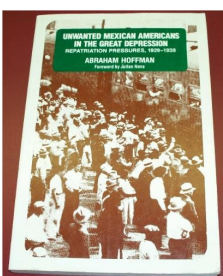


Herbert Hoover

In a 1918 Letter, Hoover stated as World War I Board Administrator: "There are several restrictions in force which are handicapping the movement of Mexican labor north across the border. The first of these is the restriction which permits this labor to come in for agricultural purposes only. It is hardly necessary to say that these men are needed for various other kinds of work in Texas and New Mexico... We need every bit of labor that we can get and we need it badly." As President during the Great Depression, "The Hoover administration obliged by initiating a campaign to rid the nation of illegal aliens. Secretary of Labor William Doak dispatched a special supervisor to Los Angeles to direct a deportation campaign aimed at Mexicans" (Reisler 1976, 230).



Los Angeles La Plaza Raid: "Perhaps the most celebrated razzia was the infamous La Placita raid, which occurred on February 26, 1931.... The police immediately posted two officers at each entrance to La Placita to prevent anyone from escaping. The suddenness of the action caught people completely by surprise. A sense of panic swept through the crowd. This type of raid was different from those conducted in business places, where suspected illegals were apprehended individually. A wholesale raid in a public park was something new" (Balderrama and Rodríguez 2006, 73). Sweeps occurred in urban locales such as Chicago, Gary, and El Paso and mining camps in New Mexico and Arizona. The Southern Pacific Railroad was paid \$14.95 per deportee by local welfare relief agencies to deposit deportees at the southern-most terminus points in Mexico.



The SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW

VOLUME X DECEMBER 1936 NUMBER 4

CASE WORK IN THE REPATRIATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ADINA MILLER BUCH
ON FORTY different ships, and on their repeated voyages from eastern and western ports, there have recently sailed away from the United States hundreds of men, women, and children whose departure was arranged by the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago. A thin stream has flowed northward also across the Canadian border, and a wide stream southward across the Rio Grande. It has not been a dramatic migration because it has not been a mass movement but repatriation cases by case of persons who left the United States with better prospects in view in other parts of the world. As the economic depression settled down upon the people of the United States the position of the foreign-born became peculiarly



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Diego Rivera. 1931. *Repatriados en Torreón*, watercolor and ink on paper, 12¼ × 18 7/8 inches (31.1 × 48.0 cm).

CUBA IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1960-2000



01/12/2016

Antony Bourdin

In 2016, the American Cuban community counts 1.2 million people and is the third Hispanic population in the country. Half of the community arrived in the 1960s. The US Census of the 2000s shows that in many areas Cubans perform better than other Hispanic communities: American Cubans have more university graduates, better work situations and higher incomes.

On November 2, 2004, media attention was focused on the Florida peninsula where it was expected that the new President of the United States of America would be appointed. The easy victory of candidate Bush would almost forget the quarrel between Republicans and Democrats four years earlier in the state of Florida.

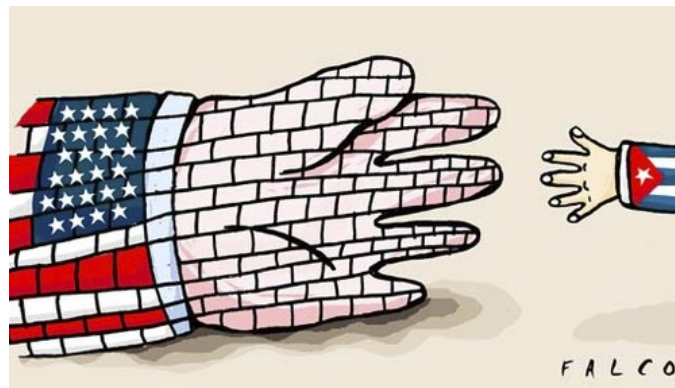
The democratic functioning in Florida is called into question after the election of 2000. The role of the judiciary and certain political figures is then pinned. At this point, we also understand the importance of the American Cuban community on the Floridian political scene.

Yet this community has been politically active for some forty years. Depending on the time, its activities have been legal or not.

FIRST WAVES OF MIGRATION

Long before the south of Florida knew Cuban migrations, its history was already linked to that of Cuba. In the 1890s, Cuban revolutionary leader José Martí prepared his plans to invade the island against the Spanish colonial power. After defeating the Spaniards, the hope of the Cuban fighters is disappointed. The American protectorate established on the island hardly resembles the independence that the Cuban leaders had imagined.

After a long period of political instability, General Batista took power by a coup d'état in 1952. The opposition to his regime was organized from Miami where the dismissed president, Carlos Prío, Fidel Castro to overthrow Batista, and in 1956 Fidel Castro took power in Cuba and organized the 1959 revolution that led to the fall of Batista, which marked the beginning of Cuban emigration to Florida.



The first Cubans to flee to Miami are the leaders of the Batista regime or the Cuban elite. There followed the members of the Cuban economic elite threatened by the 1960 nationalization wave. Approximately 135,000 Cubans arrived in Miami during this phase of Cuban immigration between 1959 and 1961.

The second phase begins after the Baie des Cochons episode in 1961. Departures are accelerating but it is now less elite than the Cuban middle class exile. They are hosted in the Cuban Refugee Program designed to help newcomers set up by the Kennedy administration. The years that followed will see more and more Cuban arrive in the United States, between May and September 1980, 124 769 Cuban refugees enter the American territory. This constitutes the largest wave of Cuban immigration

A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASYLUM

From the American point of view, Cuban immigration is part of the struggle **against communism**, Cuban exiles are considered as political refugees and granted preferential status. The US authorities are also trying to disperse Cuban immigration on their territory. Under the Cuban Refugee Program, aid is granted to refugees who choose to settle elsewhere than in Miami. Despite these measures, 80% of Cuban immigrants will remain in Miami.

The migration of 1980 and different from the others, indeed one sees leaving people of their own free will and others forced by the Cuban government. Among these, there is a proportion of undesirables in the eyes of Fidel Castro (delinquents, mentally ill or homosexuals). For this reason, the immigrants of the Port of Mariel are quickly the target of the American media that propagate the idea that the new arrivals are causing harm to the whole American Cuban community. Until then, the community enjoyed a positive image in public opinion because of its economic success.

The economic motives of the new Cuban migration make it a less exceptional case in the global migratory landscape. Nevertheless, Cuban immigration remains favored over others. On the one hand, American legislation grants Cubans a right of permanent residence as soon as they enter the territory and, on the other hand, they enjoy socio-economic advantages.

The American Cuban political activity of the 1980s and 1990s was divided into two areas: the local one of strengthening the power of the enclave and the other national one of influencing American foreign policy in relation to Cuba. This latter activity was increasingly successful in the 1980s. Because of the effective action of CANF in the voting of votes in Congress, the United States is intransigent with regard to the embargo on Cuba.

After the disappearance of the Soviet Union, it is interesting to observe the evolution of private Cuban lobbying suddenly from a favourable ideological context. This lobby can now count only on its own talents.

THE CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT

US legislation with respect to Cuba is only truly influenced by the American Cuban community as of the founding of the CANF, **Cuban American National Foundation**, in 1980.

The year 1992 marked the adoption of one of the most important texts on Cuba since 1962. Despite the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the Cuban Democracy Act is part of a Cold War logic. Indeed, the Democrats sought to profit from the isolation of Cuba caused by the loss of the Soviet ally to make fall Castro by strengthening the embargo.

The Helms-Burton law passed in the 1990s proclaims the extreme stiffening of the embargo imposed on the analyst and scandalizes the international community. The law provides that any foreign company trading with Cuban companies confiscated from their US owner during the revolution (about 6,000) is subject to legal action in the United States and a ban on trading in its territory. The goal is to isolate a little more Cuba by obliging the foreign companies to no longer treat with the island under pain of having to give up the American market.

It is important to note that 37 of the 100 senators who voted in the Helms-Burton Act received money from the CANF at some point in their careers. Twenty-one of them approved this law. Many nations like the European Union will denounce this law.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 2000 AND THE NEW CHALLENGES OF AMERICAN CUBAN POLICY

In November 1997, the death of CANB President Jorge Mas Canosa raised the question of the leadership of the organization and the community as a whole. Indeed, although he was a controversial character, Mas Canosa had succeeded in being accepted as much by the immigrants of the enclave as by the representatives of the Congress. It was the son of Mas Canosa, Jorge Mas Santos, who succeeded him.

The fact that the new president of the CANF was born in the United States and never visited Cuba makes it possible to introduce the question of participation in the political struggle of the second generation Cuban American. There are two points:

- The first focuses on the transmission to the new generation of hatred of parents with regard to Castro
- The second insists on the specificities of this new generation born in the United States as much Cuban as American.

She is fluent in the English language and is more skilled, so more in a position to find a job outside the enclave. Finally, she knows the experience of exile only through the accounts that have been made of her. The second generation has not turned its back on the struggle undertaken by the parents, but its point of view is different especially on the issue of the isolation of Cuba. The new leader of the CANF recognizes a tendency towards political moderation rather than conservatism among the second generation and the new Cuban economic immigrants.

The political situation in Cuba remains a major concern for them, but the community realizes that it must act in concert with the Cuban opposition present on the island. It goes beyond the model of the ethnic pressure group seeking to use the institutions of the host country to bring about change in their country of origin. The consequence of these new practices is that a transnational space could be built today between Cuba and Florida.

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TAXES

Reagan implemented his economic policies in 1981. The four pillars of his policies were:

- Reduce tax rates on income from labor
- Reduce regulation
- Reduce government spending



- Reagan passed massive tax cuts his first year, but then reversed many of them when he signed into law the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act.
- Reagan raised taxes seven out of eight of his years in office including four times in just two years, for a total of **12** times as president.
- Reagan also backed a \$3.3

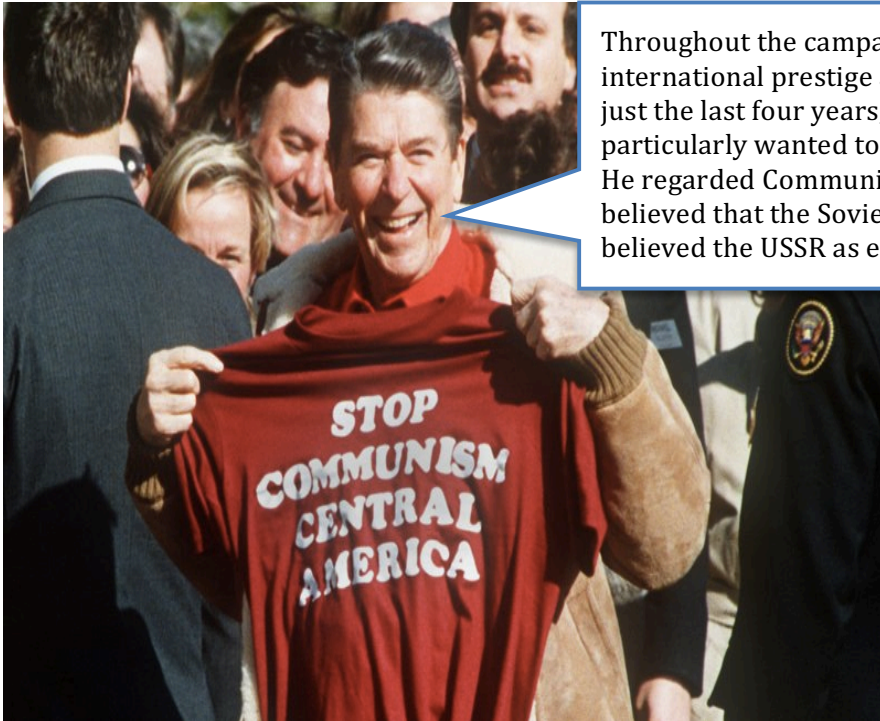
Immigration

- Reagan as a president believed in the rights of those who have lived in the country who have lived here sometime back and forth illegally.
- Reagan also got three million with the stroke antithetical to
- Ronald Reagan signed as President a sweeping immigration reform bill into law. It was sold as a crackdown: There would be tighter security at the Mexican border, and employers would face strict penalties for hiring undocumented workers. But the bill also made any immigrant who'd entered the country before 1982 eligible for amnesty.

Reagan did not believe in taking away the right of the citizen for sporting, for hunting and so forth, or for home defense. But he did believe that an AK-47, a machine gun, is not a sporting weapon or needed for defense of a home. In a way he was a very pro guns president



- As governor of California, Ronald Reagan signed *the Mulford Act*, which prohibited the carrying of firearms on your person, in your vehicle, and in any public place or on the street, and he also signed off on a 15-day waiting period for firearm purchases.
- In 1986 as president, he signed into law the Firearm Owners Protection Act, which “banned ownership of any fully automatic rifles that were not already registered on the day the law was signed.”
- After leaving the presidency, he supported the passage of the Brady bill. Establishing a nationwide background checks on buyers



Throughout the campaign, Reagan made clear his belief that America's international prestige and power had declined precipitously over, not just the last four years, but the entire preceding decade. Reagan particularly wanted to redefine national policy toward the Soviet Union. He regarded Communism as an immoral and destructive ideology and believed that the Soviet Union was bent on world domination. He believed the USSR as an *evil empire*

- Reagan escalated the Cold War with the Soviet Union, marking a departure from the policy of détente by his predecessors Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter.
- The Administration implemented a new policy towards the Soviet Union through confrontation of the USSR on three fronts: decrease Soviet access to high technology and diminish their resources, including depressing the value of Soviet commodities on the world market; increase American defense expenditures to strengthen the U.S. negotiating position; and force the Soviets to devote more of their economic resources to defense.

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NAFTA

North American Free
Trade Agreement



Signed: 12/17/92

Entry into force: 01/01/94

Signed by:

- **President Salinas - Mexico**
- **President Bush - United States**
- **Prime Minister Mulroney - Canada**

• **Trilateral relation for joint growth**

THE TIME FOR ISOLATIONISM HAD ENDED WITH THE COLD WAR. COUNTRIES STARTED TO REALIZE THAT IN ORDER TO REACH ITS OWN PERSONAL GOALS THEY NEEDED TO WORK TOGETHER. 'NORTH AMERICA', UNION OF CANADA, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, NOT ONLY SHARED GEOGRAPHICAL SIMILARITIES, BUT SHARED THE NEED FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES. NAFTA WAS CREATED WITH THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE BARRIERS AMONG THESE THREE TRADING PARTNERS; TO ESTABLISH COOPERATION BONDS IN DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SECTORS (SUCH AS LABOR, AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY, MANUFACTURE AND SERVICES); AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN NORMATIVE AGREEMENTS ON TOPICS LIKE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, ANTIDUMPING POLICIES AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT. THESE JOINT EFFORTS WILL EVENTUALLY RESULT IN AN IMPRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION. THE DECISION TOWARDS FREE TRADE IN THE U.S. APPEARED TO BE IMPORTANT JUST TO THE ELITES AND THE GOVERNING CLASS, A SURVEY MADE BY NBC AND THE WALL STREET JOURNAL SHOWED THAT THE AVERAGE CITIZEN PREFERRED JUST PRICES OVER FREE TRADE, BUT MOST OF THEM DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE TOPIC AND/OR DIDN'T CARE; IT ALSO SHOWS THAT ONLY THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE TEND TO FEEL AN IMPROVEMENT ON THEIR WAY OF LIFE RELATED TO COMMERCIAL OPENURE, IT GENERALLY SHOWED THAT PEOPLE FELT A NEGATIVE OUTCOME FROM IT AND THE FEELING SPREAD OVER TIME. SURPRISINGLY AS THE DISAPPROVAL RAISED, FROM 35.1% TO 48%, SO DID THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FELL. THE IMPORTANT THING IS THAT NORTH AMERICA WAS MIGRATING TOWARDS, A MOSTLY BENEFICIAL, ECONOMICAL INTEGRATION, ALTHOUGH THE PERCEPTION OF ITS BENEFITS WEREN'T SO EVIDENT.

- There was an already existent treaty between Canada and the U.S. regarding free trade (1988). So the inclusion of Mexico aimed towards a new economical system regarding several advantages for all partners involved. The most important were the elimination of tariff barriers on the borders to all commercial partners (total of 12700 tariff codes and 6000 product taxes in the following 10 years); the establishment of 'origin rules'; and, elimination of the taxes on the textile sector and automobile industry. Since its implementation trade from U.S. to its partners has tripled and the economy bloomed. Others got 'inspired' by the results and developed other free trade agreements such as TPP..



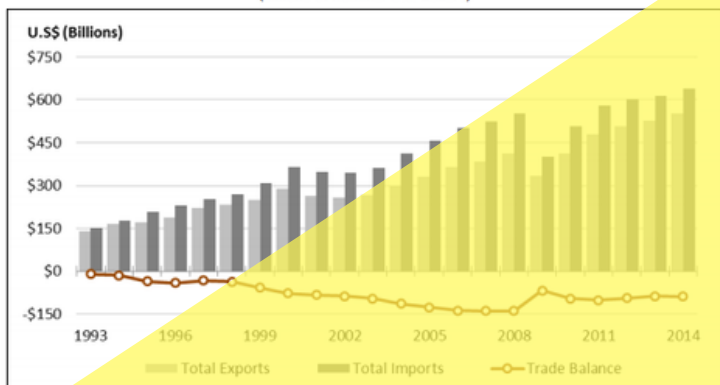
Since implementation:

U.S GDP growth of 0.5%

\$80 billion added to the economy

200.000 jobs created annually and wages 15-20% higher

Figure 1. U.S. Merchandise Trade with NAFTA Partners: 1993-2014
(billions of nominal U.S. dollars)



Source: Compiled by CRS using trade data from the U.S. International Trade Commission's Interactive Tariff and Trade Data Web, at <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>.

"NAFTA recognizes the reality of today's economy - globalization and technology. Our future is not in competing at the low-level wage job; it is in creating high-wage, new technology jobs based on our skills and our productivity"

John F. Kerry

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6. American Culture

Jazz: Origins of a new view of history.

"I invented jazz in 1902."
-Jelly Roll Morton (1885-1941).

"If you don't live it, it won't come out of your horn."

-Charlie Parker (1920-1955).

"Where's jazz going? I don't know. Maybe it's going to hell. You can't make anything go anywhere. It just happens."

- Thelonious Monk (1917-1982).

"I don't need time, I need a deadline."

- Duke Ellington (1899-1974).

"It's taken me all my life to learn what not to play."

- Dizzy Gillespie (1917-1993).



The Old Plantation, de finales del siglo XVIII. Foto de: Anonymous / Foter.com / Public Domain Mark 1.0

In fact, much of history of Jazz comes from the convergent musical experiments in very special conditions. In the early nineteenth century, the city of New Orleans was a region with great diversity of races and peoples. There are several reasons why New Orleans became in the central focus of the jazz explosion. However, it is possible to summarize it in a fundamental fact: the coexistence and resistance of populations so different. In that port of 1890, the Spanish and French urban cultures converged; different African American population, mainly two; the European entertainment and the forms of Africans and African American, each one different.

Is in this scene when the music jazz connect not only a diverse sounds of the immigrant population located of the south and middle of the United States, at the same time, it combined stories; ideologies; conditions; thoughts and expressions of very different strata. While Jazz has its original boom in southern towns near the Mississippi River, other cities like Memphis and Kansas City; St. Louis and Dallas similar sounds were developed. This expresses a common feeling among populations that led to the artistic expression of Jazz.

In the beginning the Ragtime emerged as a "cool" style composed as piano melodies with reminiscences of Johann Strauss's waltz and Schubert's music as well as Chopin and, to a large extent, Liszt. But this music lacked the essential feature of Jazz: improvisation. These compositions clearly were influenced of European music and found a fertile ground to flourishing among the workers who built the railroads of the United States. In this case we can see the syncretism between these sounds: on the one hand, the musical tradition of Europe and by the other hand the popularity of African-American workers.

In New Orleans at the beginning of the twentieth century, two important and diverse populations of African Americans coexisted: the "Creoles" and the "Americans." The former were identified by offspring of the French era of the whole territory, therefore, by their rhythms. For its part, the "Americans" were more closely linked with their African roots.

"I'll play it first and tell you what it is later."

-Miles Davis (1926-1991).

What the jazz is? This is the question that has led this music since its inception. Louis Armstrong once said: "If you have to ask what jazz is, you'll never know." Jazz is enigmatic because of its birth condition: it escapes all conventional aesthetic standards. His character is not the "stablished", jazz: "rethinking harmonic and rhythmic relationships, and reinventing melodies, jazz improvisers constantly seek to establish difference." (Gennari 1991, 450). Condition by which it is totally expression. Jazz music stands, before any structure and reveals, expression. That is why it reveals much of the social condition of the population. Jazz emerges as a necessary response of the syncretism of peoples, but also of a revelation of the conditions of the time and people that shaped it.

The first impact of Jazz music comes like a countercultural response. Jazz arrive in a complex cultural process that emerged in the United States at the beginning of the XX century. On this side: "Jazz was, or at least seemed to be, the new product of a new era; Culture was, or at least seemed to be, traditional ... Jazz was loud, discordant; Culture was harmonious, incarnating Order and reason Jazz was accessible, spontaneous Culture was exclusive, complex, available only through hard study and train "(Levine 1989, 7).



"In jazz there is no a *bel canto* or violin melody, but hard and clear sounds: the human voice complains and accuses, cries and shouts, moans and laments, and the instruments are expressive and volcanic, without filter of any sound regulation, whatever it may be." (Berendt 1962, 147). That is why the expressiveness represented by jazz considers a faithful reproduction of the experiences of those who interpret it. It frames its environment, condition, experience, its people and ideals. Proofs of this are the biographies of the greatest jazz performers: Buddy Bolden, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Lester Young, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, etc. They all come from shared social conditions, raw and in full contact with culture and popular feeling: "a jazziest... perceives and feels, understand and embrace what he play" (Berendt 1962, 147).

Although jazz developed outside of culture, it managed to overcome all those stylistic and musical prejudices to become one of the most sincere and complex expressions of music. Because the jazz was linked to the condition of the interpreters. It was a most immediate expression of complex, heterogeneous and very diverse environments. The jazz recognized the popular traditions and customs. And it's still cool these days.



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The Old Plantation, de finales del siglo XVIII. Foto de: Anonymous / Foter.com / Public Domain Mark 1.0



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By: Luis Fernando Garcés Hernández

POLITICS IN MODERN HIP HOP



Racism, Slavery and White America

"The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice / The blacker the berry, the bigger I shoot" - Kendrick Lamar on The Blacker The Berry, from his album To Pimp A Butterfly. The original phrase "the blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice." was a positive affirmation of blackness. However, Kendrick Lamar has reversed this positivity by reworking the phrase as a justification for racial profiling.

Politics has always been present in Hip Hop culture, from Public Enemy's "Fight The Power", to Kanye West's "New Slaves". This article will analyze the lyrics from some of modern hip hop's most influential artists in order to find a link between the words and the political situation.

Building on Kendrick Lamar's quote, in 1991, Tupac Shakur released the song "Keep Ya Head Up", a feminist anthem from the album 2pacalypse now, with references to pro-choice politics and even "rape culture". The first lines of the opening verse are "Some say the blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice / I say the darker the flesh then the deeper the roots." Here, Tupac has taken a phrase that was originally derogative towards women and reversed it into the sentiment that black is beautiful, which encourages blacks to be proud of their race and heritage. Further along, Tupac raps "You know, it's funny, when it rains it pours / They got money for wars but can't feed the poor." During the creation of the album, The Gulf War was taking place. Tupac's political opinion policy ideas reflects a marginalized perspective of the black community. With that said, Tupac feels as if the government is more focused on using government money for wars more than taking care of those who are in need.

Kanye, Kendrick, Killer Mike and Bernie



Kanye West is not known for keeping his thoughts to himself. Be it towards fellow artists, towards politicians, or even towards the President of the United States, Kanye always has something to say. One of his most famous moments was when, live on national TV, Kanye said **"George Bush doesn't care about black people"** after the government had taken a long time to respond to the destruction caused by hurricane Katrina. It is worth mentioning that, like Tupac Shakur's, Kanye's father was an active member of the Black Panther Party.

Kanye's lyrics are often as explicit as his public opinions, in his 2013 album *Yeezus*, there are two songs which stand out from the rest when talking about racism, *Black Skinhead* and *New Slaves*. The former opens with these lines in the first verse, **"They see a black man with a white woman / At the top floor they gon' come to kill King Kong / Middle America packed in (black) / Came to see me in my**

black skin (black)." Similar to *King Kong*, Kanye is black, loves a white woman, and lives on the top floor, which in his case is a penthouse. Furthermore, the lines which follow, suggest that Kanye has a packed show with white Americans, who come to see "him and his black skin", further developing the *King Kong* reference and the treatment of African Americans. The latter, *New Slaves*, has various lines in which he expresses what he sees as racism; **"You see there's broke n***a racism / That's that Don't touch anything in the store / And there's rich n***a racism / That's that Come in, please buy more."** In these lines, Kanye expresses the ways in which racism is still very much alive and well in the US, no matter the social status you have. Furthermore, in the same song, the line **"I see the blood on the leaves"** appears. The line originates from Billie Holiday's song *Strange Fruit*. This song is a vivid description of lynching and how it was done in the south.

At the beginning of 2016, Kendrick Lamar performed his songs *The Blacker the Berry* and *Alright* at the Grammy Awards. The performance began with what I think of as one of the most powerful verses in all of hip-hop while Kendrick himself and other dancers were chained and in what seemed to be a prison. The verse included lines such as, **"I'm African-American, I'm African / I'm black as the moon, heritage of a small village / Pardon my residence / Came from the bottom of mankind / My hair is nappy, my d***k is big, my nose is round and wide / You hate me don't you? / You hate my people, your plan is to terminate my culture."** Here, Kendrick explores what it means to be black in today's society. He expresses himself as an African, who is not really part of America. Reiterating his point, Kendrick lists typical physical characteristics associated with Africans in order to describe his ancestry—the preceding line "pardon my residence" (i.e. excuse my blackness) frames the proceeding rhetorical question: "you hate me don't you." It is also important to note that Kendrick Lamar wrote these lines in his frustration after seeing the news of Trayvon Martin's death on TV.



Killer Mike's song *"Early"*, released under the project *Run the Jewels*, tells the story of a man who loses everything in just one night because of police brutality. Furthermore, Killer Mike is an avid supporter of Bernie Sanders. During a rally in Claflin University, Killer Mike explained why he supported Sen. Bernie Sanders by saying, **"If I can find a picture of you from 51 years ago, chained to a black woman, protesting segregation, and I know 51 years later, you're willing to fold your arms and listen to two black girls yell and scream rightfully so, as opposed to someone who will tell you to shut up (Hillary Clinton) [...] I know that the only person that I have the conscience to vote for, is Bernard Sanders."**

Hip Hop has always been one of the loudest voices for minorities to voice their opinions and express one's preoccupations with society.



Sources:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMxNYQ71LOk> -- The Blacker the Berry – Kendrick Lamar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPS54-flpVs> -- Keep Ya Head Up – Tupac Shakur

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