

Chapter 1 : Timeline of US-Latin American Relations since

Anglo-American colonization in Mexican Texas took place between and Spain had first opened Texas to Anglo-Americans in , less than one year before Mexico achieved its independence. Spain had first opened Texas to Anglo-Americans in , less than one year before Mexico achieved its independence.

The wheel has since turned full circle. In this first article of a three-part series, we look at China. July 29, Any stories about Africa currently being given air time albeit limited at that by news networks tend to highlight the continued suffering of many by starvation, inter-tribal conflict and bad government. Yet there is another series of events shaping up in Africa which is destined to drag that continent even deeper into starvation, deprivation and greater need of humanitarian relief than has been evident since its despotic overlords assumed governance of old colonial territories during the post-imperial era. Competition for these resources is heating up. In the process, Africa is destined to be pulled apart to meet the voracious appetite for energy and natural resources of three emerging power blocs. Iran leads an Islamic imperial push to increase its power within the African continent via force of religion. Its penetration is strongest in the north, yet it maintains powerful connections in the south, particularly with the Islamic cabal that retains heavy influence within the South African government. The Germans, often working through the EU, have used their traditional Bismarckian ploy of signing up African nations to treaties and agreements that vastly favor themselves at the expense of their African clients. Within the EU, Germany leads the effort to penetrate Africa, having 39 bilateral investment treaties concluded with African countries, compared to France and Britain who run second with 18 separate treaties apiece. Russiaâ€™long having worked to educate the masses and, in particular, certain African leaders in communist ideologyâ€™though being strained in its continuing post-Soviet reconstruction efforts, still maintains strong political, economic and commercial ties with Africa. However, its current domestic difficulties mean that it is more likely to work in tandem with cash-rich China to secure deals with its African clients. China has for decades sucked African nations into its debt by offering easy loan arrangements and providing expertise to develop infrastructure. What is behind these strategies? In a series of three articles we will consider each of these geopolitical initiatives separately, beginning with China. China has been steadily pushing its way into Africa since the s. As the cry for independence arose across Africa following World War ii, China threw its weight behind emerging independence movements, penetrating academia and the school systems. This resulted in generations within Africa becoming steeped in the communist ideology. Bright young Africans often finished their education within the Soviet system in Russia. The Wall Street Journal reported some months ago that a former U. Further, the Chinese are active in widespread searches for oil and gas throughout the continent, in addition to rebuilding neglected electricity grids and telecommunications infrastructure. In short, the Chinese are mending the gap between old colonial development and post-colonial neglect in many African nations. Where Anglo-American nations resist or refuse assistance to rogue regimes in Africa, China thumbs its nose at their foreign policies and all-too-willingly steps in to supply the needâ€™no matter how brutally corrupt that regime may be. Zimbabwe and Sudan are two cases in point. The West is the loser on both counts. It has feted Mugabe at state banquets on seven occasions since he came to power in Just returning from a six-day visit to China, the Zimbabwean president is intent on pursuing an outlandish economic development plan. His idea is to secure lines of credit from China to support much-needed infrastructure projects, then to let the contracts for such projects out to China. Floating in cash up to their gills, the Chinese can certainly afford to fund such projects. Sudan wants to rid the country of its pesky southern rebels, and the Chinese want to eliminate any prospect of sabotage of their oil projects in southern Sudan. So China makes the bullets, and the Sudanese government funds the militias that fire them at the citizens of Darfur. A pipeline is needed to transport the precious oil across land to Port Sudan. Who gets the contract? The strategic Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, needs development. Once again the Chinese are successful in the bid for that project. The difference between oriental and occidental thinking is starkly revealed by comparing the reactions of the U. The Chinese did the opposite. Seizing the initiative, they increased the number of their diplomats in Addis Ababa, and sent additional schoolteachers, engineers and businessmen to fill the gap in

Ethiopia. Financial aid and the obligatory lines of credit were soon added. Long-term, strategic thinkers, these Chinese. Nothing, it seemsâ€”not even their exacerbating a humanitarian crisisâ€”will stop them from gaining access to energy and resources to fuel their economy, nor will it inhibit their desire for political gain. To the contrary, the perpetration of such acts on the continent of Africa has been seen by the Chinese leadership as simply opening the way for their attempt to colonize huge tracts of that ailing, suffering continent, to be exploited in their great push for global power. For more information on this subject, read our booklet *Russia and China in Prophecy*.

Chapter 2 : Recolonization | Define Recolonization at racedaydvl.com

Recolonization of Africa? and increasing trade. Holistic, eco-friendly sustainable development as defined by the United Nations is the cornerstone of all of NEPAD's development projects.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress. Map of Missions in Spanish Texas. Anglo-American colonization in Mexican Texas took place between and Spain had first opened Texas to Anglo-Americans in , less than one year before Mexico achieved its independence. Its traditional policy forbade foreigners in its territory, but Spain was unable to persuade its own citizens to move to remote and sparsely populated Texas. There were only three settlements in the province of Texas in The missions near the latter two, once expected to be nucleus communities, had been or were being secularized i. Recruiting foreigners to develop the Spanish frontier was not new. The foreigners were to be Catholic, industrious, and willing to become Spanish citizens in return for generous land grants. Spain expected the new settlers to increase economic development and help deter the aggressive and mobile Plains Indians such as the Comanches and Kiowas. Mexico continued the Spanish colonization plan after its independence in by granting contracts to empresarios who would settle and supervise selected, qualified immigrants. A rustic cabin built of rough-sawn cedar planks in about by John R. Williams who was a Texas colonist and part of the Old Three Hundred. Photography by Brian Reading. Anglo-Americans were attracted to Hispanic Texas because of inexpensive land. Courtesy of Carolyn Heinsohn. Beginning in when the Mexican Republic adopted its constitution, each immigrant took an oath of loyalty to the new nation and professed to be a Christian. Because the Catholic Church was the established religion, the oath implied that all would become Catholic, although the national and state colonization laws were silent on the matter. Religion was not a critical issue, however, because the church waited until to send a resident priest, Michael Muldoon , into the Anglo-Texan communities. This was inconvenient for those wishing to marry because there was no provision for civil ceremonies, and only priests had authority to perform nuptial rites. Anglo-Texans unwilling or unable to seek a priest in Catholic communities received permission from the authorities to sign a marriage bond, a practice common in the non-Anglican foothills of Virginia and the Carolinas before , promising to formalize their union when a priest arrived. Two other reasons brought Anglo-American settlers to Texas. Through the s, most believed that the United States would buy eastern Texas from Mexico. The Texas pioneers expected annexation would stimulate immigration and provide buyers for their land. A second attraction was that Mexico and the United States had no reciprocal agreements enabling creditors to collect debts or to return fugitives. Therefore, Texas was a safe haven for the many Mississippi valley farmers who defaulted on their loans when agricultural prices declined at the end of the War of and bankers demanded immediate payment. He had become a Spanish citizen in , when he moved from Virginia to the St. Louis area where he acquired an empresario grant to develop a lead mine and import workers. Although the authorities wanted him to settle close to San Antonio, Austin opted for a still-to-be-defined area along the lower Colorado River, where he hoped to establish a port. On his return to Missouri he became ill and died at home in June , leaving the plan with his eldest son, Stephen Fuller Austin. Stimulated by these events, some families began moving immediately to the Red River near future Texarkana and across the Sabine along the old Spanish road leading to Nacogdoches. There they remained as squatters, some with intentions of joining the Austin colony, but others engaged in trading with the Indians and Mexicans. His roaming convinced him that the Brazos watershed should be added to his grant. Upon returning to Texas in early , Austin discovered he must go to Mexico City to confirm the contract with the national government, even though his first settlers were on their way with only vague instructions about where to settle. Soon after he reached the capital, a coup established an empire, and the resulting turmoil delayed Austin for a year. In April he finally received a contract under the Imperial Colonization Law, which had been passed in January. The reinstated republican Congress immediately approved the imperial contract, and Austin rushed back to Texas to organize his colony. The National Colonization Law and the Coahuila and Texas State Colonization Law said only that foreigners must be Christian and abide by the laws of the nation, thereby implying they would be members of the established church. Protestant preachers occasionally visited Texas,

but they seldom held public services. In the state decreed that no person should be molested for political or religious beliefs as long as he did not disturb public order. This was as close as Texans came to freedom of religion and speech before Slavery was also an issue. Mexicans abhorred slavery as allowed in the United States, but pragmatic politicians shut their eyes to the system in their eagerness to have the Anglos produce cotton in Texas. National and state laws banned the African slave trade, but allowed Anglo-Americans to bring their family slaves with them to Texas and buy and sell them there until Grandchildren of those slaves would be freed gradually upon reaching certain ages. The state inferred in that it might emancipate slaves earlier, and the immigrants took the precaution of signing indenture contracts with their illiterate servants binding them for ninety-nine years to work off their purchase price, upkeep, and transportation to Texas. Mexican officials recognized the subterfuge as debt peonage, and black slaves continued to arrive in Texas. Austin, the most successful Texas empresario, made four six-year contracts between and for a potential 1, families. They were to be settled between the watersheds of the Brazos and Colorado rivers and as far as the Lavaca River below the Old San Antonio Road , as well as eastward to the San Jacinto River but not including Galveston Island and a small area around the site of present-day Austin. A fifth contract issued in for families to be settled along the Brazos above the old Spanish Road was challenged by Sterling Clark Robertson , who had an expired prior claim. The ensuing conflict made accurate tallies difficult. Map of Texas Empresarios did not own the land within their grants, nor could they issue titles; the state appointed a land commissioner to give deeds only after families had been settled. Surveyors laid off leagues and labores along the watercourses and roads, after which colonists could choose vacant tracts. The settlers paid fees to the state, the surveyor, the land commissioner, and the clerk, who wrote the deeds on stamped paper and recorded the payments. The state gave them a bonus of 23, acres for each families settled. By , at the virtual end of the empresario system, Austin had settled about families and earned , acres of bonus land that he could locate where he chose. He could sell the land, but only to those willing to live in Texas. Austin, as the pioneer empresario in Texas, was burdened with more duties than later contractors. With no published compendium of the Mexican laws, administrative and judicial authority rested with Austin, and the result was a mix of Mexican decrees with pragmatic Anglo-American implementation. Local settlements within his colony elected alcaldes, similar to justices of the peace, and constables. Austin sat as superior judge until , when sufficient population permitted the installation of an ayuntamiento at San Felipe, the capital of the colony. This council, with elected representatives from the settlements, had authority over the entire Austin colony and acted like a county government. As population grew, other settlements within the colony qualified for ayuntamientos. These councils settled lawsuits, regulated the health and welfare of the residents by supervising doctors, lawyers, taverns, and ferries, surveyed roads, and sold town lots. Capital cases were referred to authorities in Monterrey and later Saltillo. The remoteness of the court disturbed Anglo-Texans, who wanted accessible courts. Austin also commanded the local militia to defend the colony against Indians and to keep the peace. His contract area had only a few small Indian villages belonging to such sedentary groups as the Bidais and Coushattas, who wanted only to trade. Pioneers along the Colorado River suffered most. Austin led several punitive expeditions between and ; he also negotiated moderately successful treaties with these declining tribes. North and west of the Austin colony Indians continued to resist the flow of immigrants well beyond the colonial period. Other men besides Austin wanted empresario contracts in Texas, and a few were in Mexico City in Because of the changing political scene and the slow passage of the colonization laws, they had to wait until , after the passage of national and state colonization laws passed in August and March The national law prohibited foreigners from settling within twenty-six miles of the Gulf of Mexico or within fifty-two miles of the Sabine River border without special executive permission. To encourage immigration, settlers were free from national taxes for four years. Land ownership was limited to eleven leagues. Owners had to be residents of Mexico. Preference was given to native Mexicans in the selection, and the national government could use any portion of land needed for the defence and security of the nation. Early Empresario Land Grant Map. The state colonization law detailed how to apply for land, how much would be given to heads of families, including females or single persons, and the fees to be paid. The law granted freedom from tithes and the alcabala, an internal excise tax, for ten years. Within three weeks four contracts were signed: DeWitt, who developed the

area around Gonzales, was the second most successful empresario in Texas. He settled families before his contract expired in Early Map of De Leon Colony. He lived by catching mustangs and wild cattle and raising mules, then selling the animals in San Antonio or even trailing them to Louisiana. No boundaries were mentioned. The boundaries remained unresolved. They received a state contract in June to settle families-half Mexican and half Irish-in the twenty-six-mile coastal reserve between the mouth of the Guadalupe and the mouth of the Lavaca River, an area that received approval from the president. In their boundary was extended south to the Nueces River. Two hundred titles were issued to Europeans, but because many were single men the colonial contract was left incomplete, since the law specified families. Nearby, two other Irish natives, residents of Matamoros, secured a contract in to bring European families to the Nueces above the Power-Hewetson grant. Haden Edwards circa Of more importance to the development of Anglo-Texan communities were the large grants made in to Edwards and Leftwich that were adjacent to the Austin colony on the east and north. The tract did not include Galveston Island or the twenty-six-mile-wide coastal reserve forbidden to foreigners. The eastern boundary was the fifty-two-mile-wide border reserve along the Sabine River running north from the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second parallel. The state instructed Edwards to respect the property of long-time residents in the Nacogdoches area, some of whom had been there since the s. Edwards, insensitive to Hispanic culture, reached Nacogdoches in October and threatened to dispossess those who had no proof of ownership unless they paid him for the land.

Chapter 3 : racedaydvl.com - Recolonization of africa

A documented analysis of the nature and results of the agreement during the period

Saul This paper was presented at a seminar at the University of Johannesburg on Wednesday, August 5, Albie Sachs and Ben Turok served as discussants and a lively, disputatious but comradely exchange followed with some challenging interventions from the large audience as well. We were aware of what the Freedom Charter had to say in needless to say and honoured it. But in Dar es Salaam we were beginning to judge movements throughout the continent not by what they said in the heat of struggle but by what they actually did once they were in power. And we were looking for voices within the camp of liberation that could instruct us. Let me also make a further specific introductory point if I may. As you know the launch of the Freedom Charter occurred in June, , and the anniversary occurred a month ago. For Tshwete, speaking of the Freedom Charter, pointedly wrote: In other words, the bourgeoisie would not strive for more than is contained in the Charter, while the working class will have sufficient cause to aspire beyond its demands. At that point in time there will be realignment of forces. Mobilization will be on a purely class basis and the working class ideology will constitute the engine of transition. There will be a relapse to pure capitalist relations of production. The Freedom Charter takes the working class a step nearer to its historical goal, while it does not tamper much with the bourgeois order. For far more promising of producing a deeper understanding of just what happened here was to invoke the names and writings of militants from the sixties, in particular those of the aforementioned Fanon, Cabral and Nyerere. Seen through its eyes, its mission has nothing to do with transforming the nation; it consists, prosaically, of being the transmission lines between the nation and a capitalism, rampant though camouflaged, which today puts on the masque of neo-colonialism. Their purpose is to capture the vanguard, to turn the movement of liberation to the right and disarm the people: Decolonize the Congo before it turns into another Algeria. The objective of the imperialist countries was to prevent the enlargement of the socialist countries, to liberate the reactionary forces in our country which were being stifled by colonialism, and to enable these forces to ally themselves with the international bourgeoisie. Mwalimu [Nyerere] warned that the people should not allow their freedom to be pawned as most of their leaders were purchasable. He warned further that in running the affairs of the nation the people should not look on their leaders as saints and prophets. He said that while struggling for freedom the objective was clear but it was another thing to remove your own people from the position of exploiters. Indeed, one could start to paint a clearer picture of the liberation struggle and its outcome in South Africa not with the Freedom Charter but with something once said by this time by a South African Steve Biko, the key intellectual force behind the Black Consciousness Movement here in the s. If the whites were intelligent. If the Nationalists were intelligent. And that capitalist black society, black middle-class, would be very effective at an important stage. And South Africa could succeed to put across to the world a pretty convincing integrated picture with still 70 per cent of the population being underdogs. At the same time, he was correct in seeing that the one way open to the dominant classes was that of defusing black anger and growing resistance in South Africa by dumping apartheid and opting for a free-standing capitalist system of colour-blind class distinction. And yet, pace Biko, this is precisely the transition that did occur. Nonetheless, up to a point, this process did produce a successful transition beyond apartheid and a step forward: I would be the last to argue otherwise. How else to explain the feeble result that the transition away from apartheid has produced in South Africa? How else, indeed, could we interpret it? Note on this latter subject the attempted explanation of no less a militant than Ronnie Kasrils. That loan, with strings attached that precluded a radical economic agenda, was considered a necessary evil, as were concessions to keep negotiations on track and take delivery of the promised land for our people. Doubt had come to reign supreme: This would have given it the hegemony it required not only over the entrenched capitalist class but over emergent elitists, many of whom would seek wealth through black economic empowerment, corrupt practices and selling political influence. [For] the balance of power was [then] with the ANC, and conditions were favourable for more radical change at the negotiating table than we ultimately accepted. If we had held our

nerve, we could have pressed forward without making the concessions we did. She even summons up some strong South African voice to support this analysis. But when the economic negotiators would report back, people thought it was technical. But surely here one can be permitted to ask: His variant of this argument: Surplus generated inside South Africa, the sweat and toil of South African workers, has flown out of the open windows and open doors. Trade liberalization in the first decade of democracy blew a cold wind through our textile and clothing sector, through our agriculture and agro-processing sector and by a million formal sector jobs had been lost. But surely a more straight-forward explanation in terms of class dynamics is the more potent one: This in turn depends on whether the determination to achieve an equitable society can be revived. In the late s, when popular resistance revived again inside the country led by the UDF, it led the ANC to see the UDF as an undesirable factor in the struggle for power, and to fatally undermine it as a rival focus for mass mobilization. It was certainly not that for Bernstein, as quoted. Many leaders and activists emphasized that the preservation of the UDF was imperative to ensure that participatory, rather than merely representative, democracy prevailed in South Africa. That had a moral appeal. The task of this front will be to fight for the implementation of the Freedom Charter and be an organizational weapon against neoliberal policies such as the NDP [National Development Plan]. For what Bernstein has offered us is some pretty tough stuff – tough Fanonist stuff. No, the fact is that Fanon is closer to the mark than anyone else in interpreting, albeit *avant la lettre*, developments in southern Africa: The national middle class-in-the-making, the nationalist elite, did indeed discover its historic mission: And, in the end, as seen through its eyes its mission has had very little to do with transforming the nation; instead, it has consisted, prosaically, of being the transmission lines between the nation and a capitalism, rampant though camouflaged, which today puts on the masque of neo-colonialism and, indeed, of recolonization. As for what next? Or will more of them begin to drift even further to the right, to the increasingly black-appearing and possibly more competent-seeming DA. Or will they increasingly be enveloped in the demobilizing folds of xenophobia, right-wing evangelical religions, and the like with incalculable continuing costs to the country. Or, on the other hand, many may continue to veer left. And yet the game is clearly afoot as at no other time since as, slowly but surely, the struggle for a more equal and more genuinely liberated South Africa continues. But to turn left? Some have, more will, many, eventually, might. Ravan Press, , p. Zebra Press, , p. In short, a politics that seeks to engage in broad-based mobilization of both proletariat and precarist could indeed, if mounted deftly, have cumulative, very real and entirely positive revolutionary potential.

Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - The Economics and Ideologies of Anglo-American Settlerism,

The book reinterprets Anglo-American imperialism through the global interplay between Victorian free-trade cosmopolitanism and economic nationalism, uncovering how imperial expansion and economic integration were mired in political and ideological conflict.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Cain bio Replenishing the Earth, by James Belich; pp. The central aim of this highly stimulating book is to explain how what Belich calls the "Anglo" world was transformed "from 12 million mostly poor people around to million mainly rich people around " Gathering together a mass of material on British and American settler frontiers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and on their evolving relationship with their motherlands, Belich offers an arresting reinterpretation of their significance. It was, he believes, the product of three interacting revolutions in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: The British Industrial Revolution provided the means, such as improved shipping, of making mass transfers of people to the American West and to the British Wests in Canada, Australasia, and South Africa. Angus Maddison, for example, argues that Western Europe and its offshoots drew significantly ahead of Asia in income per capita between and , with Britain, the North American settlements, and the Netherlands at the head of the charge. Smithian growth also remained of key importance after Belich recognizes that a great deal of the growth on frontiers before remained dependent on continuous improvements in traditional sources of power. Settlement advanced using sail, water, and wind, together with the ubiquitous horse that took up so much of the burgeoning arable produce on the frontier. Smithian growth was not a feature of the frontier alone. Again, the efficient working of power machinery often depended on support from preindustrial technology. Railway companies were one of the biggest owners of horses in Britain as late as , using them for the vital task of local delivery Thompson The success of the Anglo world before was, it could be argued, in large part the product of an industrious revolution that had begun years before. Belich distinguishes three stages of settler colonization. The first, incremental colonization, was the dominant force before and typified by the growth of the North American colonies, where population doubled every twenty-five years. The second was explosive colonization, very largely an Anglo phenomenon, involving mass transfer of human and capital resources where, in the great boom-times, population could double in ten years. The third he calls recolonization. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : China's Recolonization of Africa | racedaydvl.com

Africa's trade with the US was only \$ billion in (ONE Policy Brief Report, 6 June). Take oil imports alone. US imports from Africa consist of 89 percent oil alone, less than China whose oil represents 66 percent of imports from Africa.

Immediately after the revolution, Mexico encouraged settlement by people from the United States. The new government believed that these industrious ranchers and farmers would help to build Mexico into a prosperous nation. The Mexican government granted land to people from the U. Moreover, immigrants who married Mexican women were granted additional land. These policies had the intended impact of attracting industrious settlers from the United States. By 1840, Anglo Americans outnumbered Mexicans by a ratio of six to one. In West Texas, relations among the Anglo settlers and the Mexican people were good, and the mixing of the races continued to be the norm. In fact, famous Americans such as Jim Bowie married Mexican women. In East Texas, however, it was different. Anglos who lived there did not want to assimilate into Mexican culture, and they did not teach their children to speak Spanish or to think of themselves as Mexicans. In New Mexico, intermarriage remained common. In fact, many American men who married Mexican women found it easier to gain access to land. Moreover, the more prosperous Hispanic families of New Mexico even during Mexican rule sent their children to the United States to be educated. After New Mexico became part of the United States, the daughters of mixed marriages also tended to marry Anglo men. The same was true in California. Following the Texas Revolution of which had the final result of bringing Texas into the United States, the United States and Mexico went to war in 1846. By 1848, the United States had prevailed, and Mexico was forced to surrender its entire northwestern territory more than 1,300,000 square miles. Initially, the people who lived in the conquered territory seemed not to care whether they lived under Mexican or American rule. Later, however, as they began to realize that Americans tended to look down on people of Hispanic origins, they attempted to resist. There were terrorist actions against the new government, and many hoped the Americans would be driven from the land. The rebels, however, were unable to successfully fight the U. Probably, nowhere in the American Southwest were relations between Hispanics and Anglos worse than in Texas. Americans harshly dispossessed many Hispanics of their land, and in general, Anglo Texans were openly hostile to Mexicans. In New Mexico, unlike California and Texas, many land-owning Mexican families were able to keep their land by quickly adapting to Anglo political institutions. This was especially true of the more wealthy families who could see that the wave of the future was with the United States. On the other hand, poor Hispanics and Pueblo Indians were not in a position to influence the Americans, and their treatment was often shameful. In California and elsewhere in the Southwest, the loss of land, lifestyle changes, and political powerlessness initiated the creation of Mexican barrios in the United States. Within a few years, Mexican Americans realized that under American governance, they were becoming increasingly isolated and socially segregated in their own homeland. By the 1850s, hostility between Anglos and Mexicans in Southern California began to resemble a race war. The Mexicans, however, were not well organized, and they were unable to influence the situation to any great extent. By the end of the 1850s, the California economy was booming, but Mexicans were not included in the new prosperity. As a result, barrios swelled, and Mexican Americans slid into poverty. Moreover, whereas Mexicans and Anglos continued to intermarry, the Anglo population surged dramatically, thereby relegating Mexicans and Indians to a minority status. The growing isolation of Mexicans in California led to the creation of Hispanic political-action groups. Nevertheless, the nature of Mexican American ethnicity tended to minimize the potential for solidarity. Many Hispanics were at least half Anglo, and therefore could simply blend into the dominant society either through marriage or by learning to act like a white person. For them, it was generally easier to blend in than to fight against Anglo racism. Additionally, the more wealthy Hispanic families continued to exercise considerable power in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. This was particularly true in New Mexico. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Mexican Americans occupied a wide variety of social positions within the broader American culture. Some were almost fully assimilated and lived American lifestyles. Others maintained much closer connections to their roots. Still, the situation was filled with tension because many Anglo Americans did not believe in mixing the races. The result was that

Mexicans, no matter the shade of their skin, found their social mobility greatly restricted. In 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thereby establishing the current boundaries between the two nations. Additionally, the United States agreed to grant citizenship to all Mexicans who lived inside the conquered territories. Almost immediately afterward, however, the United States decided to ignore this provision of the treaty, and left it up to the states to decide whether or not Mexicans in the new territories would be granted U. Thus, the California constitution, drafted in 1849, granted the right to vote only to white males and white Mexican males. Mestizos, Indians, Blacks, and women were not included. In practice, this generally served to keep most Mexicans from voting because those in charge of registering voters were allowed to decide whether or not a Mexican was white enough to vote. The radicalizing of the Mexican American population occurred throughout the Southwestern United States. For example, in Texas, Mexicans who were not Indian or Black were granted citizenship. In New Mexico, however, full political rights were granted to all free whites, and citizens of Mexico those living in the territory as Mexican citizens when it was part of Mexico. Anglos in Texas established separate clubs, saloons, and fraternal organizations, and mixed marriages were increasingly looked upon with disfavor. Tolerance, it seems, had vanished. By 1850, a federal investigator found that while mixed marriages still occasionally occurred, they had become a subject for apology. As a result, the number of mixed marriages dropped dramatically, and did not rise again until after World War II. The completion of the railroad into the Southwest facilitated two waves of migration. One was from Mexico, and the other from the Eastern United States. With the railroad came economic growth and prosperity, thereby creating a demand for labor. Therefore, many Mexicans worked on the railroads. Moreover, the railroads offered transportation to places in the Midwest and other parts of the nation in need of labor. As a result, Mexicans traveled around the U. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, and an agreement with Japan in 1888, stopped Asian immigration and left the Southwest dependent on Mexican labor for many of its industries. Eventually, one thousand Mexican workers came to California to harvest sugar beets, and by 1890, more than seven thousand Mexican migrants worked in the citrus orchards. Furthermore, mines of all kinds throughout the Southwest imported labor from Mexico. So great was the demand for Mexican workers that recruiting agencies made huge profits bringing workers from deep within Mexico to American farmers who needed laborers willing to work for little pay. By 1900, Mexican migrants accounted for about one-half of the Hispanic population of Texas, and by the population of El Paso was also about half Mexican. Most of the people who came to Texas, California, and Arizona to work did so in order to send money to their families in Mexico and to resolve financial difficulties. Many farm workers migrated on a seasonal basis and returned to Mexico when the crops had been harvested. At this time, the border was mostly open, and people crossed back and forth without notice. As a result, many Mexican workers simply crossed the border, worked in the United States, and then went back to Mexico. Others did not return to their homes, but remained in the United States. Still, most of those who stayed hoped to eventually return to Mexico. Starting in the early twentieth century, Mexican men began to bring their families with them when they crossed into the United States. Many of these families did not return to Mexico, but because many hoped to eventually go home, they did not seek U. For example, of the thousands of Mexican-born residents living in El Paso in 1900, ninety percent remained non-U. Without citizenships, Mexicans who lived in the United States were forced to accept lower-paying jobs. Americans, in general, did not mind having thousands of low-cost Mexican workers in the United States as long as they did not ask for services, and as long as they eventually returned to Mexico. From the Anglo point of view, the Mexicans seemed happy to have the work. Many Mexicans, however, were aware that they were being exploited, and during early years of the twentieth century, there was a growing sense of resentment among them. Still, they often tolerated poor living conditions and unfair treatment because they remained convinced that they would eventually return to Mexico. The dream of going home to Mexico, however, grew dimmer with the policies instituted by President Porfirio Diaz. Diaz made it possible for the wealthy to take control of almost all the land in Mexico thereby making it nearly impossible for a migrant worker to save enough money to purchase farm land in Mexico. Moreover, the great depression also complicated the dream of returning to Mexico. During the depression, farm wages in the United States often did not exceed ten cents an hour perhaps a dollar a day. Even if a person worked seven days a week, he or she could earn only about four

hundred dollars per year. This would scarcely cover the costs of food and shelter, let alone the money needed to return to Mexico. Therefore, a great number of Mexican immigrants could not go home, even when they wanted to.

Chapter 6 : Bush in Babylon : The Recolonisation of Iraq by Tariq Ali (, Paperback) | eBay

This book has very good coverage of Anglo-American trade development in the early to mid nineteenth century. It contains information not found elsewhere. Originally published in the 's there are resources, for example U.S. Government Repositories, which are now available.

The legacy of that structural dependency was more acute in the lack of any meaningful infrastructural connect within the continent. No other event encapsulates that truth more than the USA-Africa summit held early last month. But if the DRC government raised its stakes in each mining contract it signed with North American companies up to 51 percent to turn them into win-win contracts which is highly unlikely! Take oil imports alone. US imports from Africa consist of 89 percent oil alone, less than China whose oil represents 66 percent of imports from Africa. We really have to ask ourselves: Who is enriching whom? These are fundamental questions! We are witnessing a kind of recolonisation of Africa with the consent of Africans themselves! What happened in Rwanda in has become an excuse for everything. One day the whole truth will come out , if it has not already done so! Besides they want this circus to take place every year. For Rwanda, there was no question of attending the summit. A short while later, Kigali welcomed the invitation from US President Barack Obama to attend the historic summit of leaders from across Africa “ the first of its kind ” held in Washington last month. Kagame was indeed caught in his own trap “ having declined the invitation of France, he nevertheless accepted that of Obama. What difference could there be in the invitations of the two Western masters? It is because the US shields Kagame from being held accountable for genocide in Congo? The truth is that the economic power of the US is waning. As Onunaiju once more put it, maybe the alarm bell that the new development bank established by the BRICS countries “ Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa ” at their last crucial summit in Brazil, portends the end or at least to cause a considerable weakening of the monopoly of global financial governance of the Breton Woods institutions, could have jolted Washington into a direct economic involvement in Africa, whose rising profile would impact on any new emerging global financial and economic architecture. As the Ebola epidemic hits West Africa Professor Jason Kissner asked himself whether the Ebola outbreak is US-sponsored bio-terror , unlike other countries, China has already dispatched medical personnel assistance teams to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia as part of public health emergency relief, even risking their own lives. And because the DRC was the first country to be the victim of Ebola the name of a river in the region where it was first diagnosed , Kinshasa followed the example of China and sent its epidemiologists to West Africa to share their experience with other African brothers. China has also already shared its technologies with Africa, including an irrigation system which does not waste water, shared with Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, where agricultural outputs have quadrupled as a result.

Chapter 7 : The Struggle for South Africa's Liberation: Success and Failure - The Bullet

Monroe Doctrine (no new colonization of North America, American neutrality, no recolonization of the States) John Quincy Adams Corrupt Bargain (Clay's electoral votes to Adams for a spot in Cabinet).

Zambian President Rupiah Banda left here Monday for China for a state visit during which he will hold discussions with the Chinese President Hu Jintao and other senior Chinese government officials. During the visit, the two leaders will sign various memoranda of understanding MoUs in different fields. While in China, Banda will meet various investors as well as undertake a tour of some leading Chinese companies and meet African diplomats accredited to China before returning home 4 March. Yet there is another series of events shaping up in Africa which is destined to drag that continent even deeper into starvation, deprivation and greater need of humanitarian relief than has been evident since its despotic overlords assumed governance of old colonial territories during the post-imperial era. Competition for these resources is heating up. In the process, Africa is destined to be pulled apart to meet the voracious appetite for energy and natural resources of three emerging power blocs. Iran leads an Islamic imperial push to increase its power within the African continent via force of religion. Its penetration is strongest in the north, yet it maintains powerful connections in the south, particularly with the Islamic cabal that retains heavy influence within the South African government. The Germans, often working through the EU, have used their traditional Bismarckian ploy of signing up African nations to treaties and agreements that vastly favor themselves at the expense of their African clients. Within the EU, Germany leads the effort to penetrate Africa, having 39 bilateral investment treaties concluded with African countries, compared to France and Britain who run second with 18 separate treaties apiece. Russia—long having worked to educate the masses and, in particular, certain African leaders in communist ideology—though being strained in its continuing post-Soviet reconstruction efforts, still maintains strong political, economic and commercial ties with Africa. However, its current domestic difficulties mean that it is more likely to work in tandem with cash-rich China to secure deals with its African clients. China has for decades sucked African nations into its debt by offering easy loan arrangements and providing expertise to develop infrastructure. What is behind these strategies? In a series of three articles we will consider each of these geopolitical initiatives separately, beginning with China. China has been steadily pushing its way into Africa since the s. As the cry for independence arose across Africa following World War ii, China threw its weight behind emerging independence movements, penetrating academia and the school systems. This resulted in generations within Africa becoming steeped in the communist ideology. Bright young Africans often finished their education within the Soviet system in Russia. The Wall Street Journal reported some months ago that a former U. Further, the Chinese are active in widespread searches for oil and gas throughout the continent, in addition to rebuilding neglected electricity grids and telecommunications infrastructure. In short, the Chinese are mending the gap between old colonial development and post-colonial neglect in many African nations. Where Anglo-American nations resist or refuse assistance to rogue regimes in Africa, China thumbs its nose at their foreign policies and all-too-willingly steps in to supply the need—no matter how brutally corrupt that regime may be. Zimbabwe and Sudan are two cases in point. The West is the loser on both counts. It has feted Mugabe at state banquets on seven occasions since he came to power in Just returning from a six-day visit to China, the Zimbabwean president is intent on pursuing an outlandish economic development plan. His idea is to secure lines of credit from China to support much-needed infrastructure projects, then to let the contracts for such projects out to China. Floating in cash up to their gills, the Chinese can certainly afford to fund such projects. Sudan wants to rid the country of its pesky southern rebels, and the Chinese want to eliminate any prospect of sabotage of their oil projects in southern Sudan. So China makes the bullets, and the Sudanese government funds the militias that fire them at the citizens of Darfur. A pipeline is needed to transport the precious oil across land to Port Sudan. Who gets the contract? The strategic Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, needs development. Once again the Chinese are successful in the bid for that project. The difference between oriental and occidental thinking is starkly revealed by comparing the reactions of the U. The Chinese did the opposite. Seizing the initiative, they increased the number of their

diplomats in Addis Ababa, and sent additional schoolteachers, engineers and businessmen to fill the gap in Ethiopia. Financial aid and the obligatory lines of credit were soon added. Long-term, strategic thinkers, these Chinese. Nothing, it seemsâ€”not even their exacerbating a humanitarian crisisâ€”will stop them from gaining access to energy and resources to fuel their economy, nor will it inhibit their desire for political gain. To the contrary, the perpetration of such acts on the continent of Africa has been seen by the Chinese leadership as simply opening the way for their attempt to colonize huge tracts of that ailing, suffering continent, to be exploited in their great push for global power.

Chapter 8 : Neocolonialism - The Recolonisation of Africa

The Anglo-American Trade Agreement of was signed against a backdrop of escalating unease in Europe and a faltering policy of appeasement of the dictators. It is widely accepted that the Agreement was concluded more for its political than for its commercial value.

A continent in crisis Almost half of all Africans never attended primary school. Almost 30 percent have AIDS. Access to clean water, flush toilets and electricity is a major challenge. Simple medical problems like dysentery kill scores of African children each year. NEPAD is centered on increasing positive governmental approaches to human rights, and increasing trade. Belgium alone has a higher GNP than many groupings of African countries. In the s, the U. National Security Council created a memorandum that stated population growth in Africa was a national security threat to the United States. This action signaled the beginning of three decades of horrific strife on the African continent. NEPAD was brought into the public eye recently, but only briefly, when Mbeki endorsed the murderous election tactics of Zimbabwe dictator Robert Mugabe. Resources up for grabs A new world order "gold rush" is sweeping across Africa. In the Congo once a thriving and rich Belgian colony , North Korean special forces dig for uranium right next door to an American mining giant from Arkansas. China has put troops on the ground in Sudan, set up space-warfare infrastructure in Namibia, grabbed a slice of the deep water Namibian port of Walvis Bay and is considering setting up a sub base near the Cape of Good Hope. The British government has sent troops to guard mining interests in Sierra Leone and is working feverishly with the United Nations to legalize privately owned mercenary armies like Executive Outcomes and Sandline, both of which are comprised of top ex-SAS and apartheid-era special forces operators. Alexander is concerned about the "imposition of Northern Hemisphere solutions to African problems. There are examples where overseas institutions have financed development projects in Africa, but the money has ended up in the pockets of appointed planners and contractors from the donor countries. The local communities were saddled with the unaffordable operation and maintenance costs," he said. He also was critical of the U. This is an unacceptable order of priority," Alexander said. For example, if the current legislation regarding the need for ecologically healthy river systems had been enacted 50 years ago, South Africa would now be dependent on desalinated seawater, and our coalfields would have been depleted to provide the energy required for the desalination. The desalination costs would have comprised a sizable portion of the national economy. This is an intolerable situation where poverty exists. It is unfortunate that there have been no concerted moves by scientists to correct this misapprehension. Although this is supposedly an African led and managed scheme, it will be accountable to private investors and IMF rules. Does this mean Africa will be privatized eventually, as Argentina surely is now? We all know that means more debt and more problems, more influence and control from the West. Cape Town to Cairo. Through this package being called globalization and liberalization, transnational corporations and institutions are fast taking over nearly all sectors. President Bush is planning a major African trip in the near future, this after Africa had been officially and publicly written off by the Anglo-American powers for the past three decades. The flurry of diplomatic activity from February through May has been nothing short of astounding. And finally, with great worldwide fanfare, in late May U.

Chapter 9 : Underway: The Recolonization Of Africa racedaydvl.com

We call on people everywhere to support the mobilizations against the creation of the Free Trade Area in the Americas, an initiative which means the recolonization of Latin America and the destruction of fundamental social, economic, cultural and environmental human rights.

The following case study examines the less than honourable role of one of the largest gold producers, AngloGold Ashanti. The company forms part of leading mining conglomerate Anglo American, along with Anglo Platinum, and De Beers – leading diamond producer, and others – all of who attract tireless amounts of global condemnation for the grave consequences of their compromises that impede upon the poorest of the poor. This is a study of how the DR Congo is one such place, where the capitalist driven corporation is extracting the gold that the ex-colonizers once did, and once again, it is to the detriment of the local people. The truth of the matter challenges the status quo in a modern world, where to some, being fashionable is a sign of success. Many a consumer will subconsciously seek to achieve this feat, which may be inescapably attached to obtaining that expensive watch or ring. The gold industry is fuelled by consumerist ideologies. Google Map Image One area of concern in the DRC is the small town of Mongbwalu, where ethnic fighting in recent years has claimed the lives of some civilians Davies This is where gold producer, AngloGold Ashanti, comes into the picture. This rebel group is accused of committing ongoing and serious human rights violations in the forms that have been mentioned. They are not just moving dirty gold, but they are funding a rebel group to obtain it. AngloGold also publicly declares they follow the voluntary principle of Corporate Social Responsibility CSR , which some argue, is principle that is used to prevent mandatory external investigations of their company Curtis , p. Given the willingness to pay off rebels to gain access to the golden area, it is little wonder that these allegations are made. Therefore it legitimises the argument that corporations like these, are the new colonisers of today. All we do is suffer. There is no benefit to us. This miner understands that the want for gold, among the many other resources fought over in Africa, is a curse to the people who live there. Not to those who kill us like flies, our brothers who help kill us or those you call the international community – Even God does not listen to our prayers any more and abandons us. Furthermore, the company tries to reassure those involved or concerned with a public statement that says: On top of this issue of company credibility, are also the issues of environmental damage, which are also debilitating lives of poor Africans through things such as cyanide poisoning, which is an area that goes beyond the scope of this study Earthworks The story of gold is an interesting one that somehow continues to make its huge profits for a few, giving them the power to continue exploitation. Nonetheless, it has caught the attention of the UN and human rights groups for violating human rights breeches. As many others agree, one can only hope for more international pressure to be administered so that the company will be forced to instigate heavy corporate reforms and submit to mandatory external investigations. Curtis, M , Anglo American: Jun 2, , p.