time. I'm left wondering what ever happened to William Walker. I'm kind of disappointed that the text doesn’t discuss this more! I'm genuinely curious.

1/21/15

• **Late 20th Century: Guatemalan Civil War (1960-1996)**
  - Way to either extinguish the guerrillas or rid the country of an overwhelming indigenous population of Mayans
  - U.S. intervened and was actually on the government’s side
    - Why?
      - This was around the time of the Cold War, as the guerillas were asking for more inclusion and the dispersion of land
      - The most killings occurred in the early 80s
  - **In which other nations in Central America have we seen political turbulence and civil war during the second half of the 20th century?**
    - **Panama:** the Panama Canal—the US had access to it—as it connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
    - **Nicaragua:**
    - **El Salvador**

1/26/15

• **Buried Statues: Antonio Petey-Enyo Rojo**
  - When and where does the story take place?
    - Cuba, during the Revolutionary War, around 1963
    - Fidel Castro has just come to power in 1959
  - **Characters**
    - Dysfunctional extended family
      - Mom and Aunt Esther fight about coping with isolation
        - Esther: praying
        - Mom: alcoholic
    - **Upper Social Class**
      - Mansion
      - Really resistant to the changes going on in Cuba
      - Aristocratic
    - Isolated from society
  - **Relationships**
    - Aurelio
      - Women love him, seriously
      - Incestual...
      - Rapes the narrator
    - Jorge
      - Gets stuff for the family from the outside world
      - Doesn’t seem to be too involved with their lives
  - **Short Plot Summary**
Not acknowledging the races did not allow for speaking out about the underlying racial discriminations because according to the government, it was impossible because it didn’t exist.

Many pardos (free peasants) were charged with inciting racial wars.

Until today, a lot of the Afro Colombians (25% of the country) belong to the lowest socio-economic strata society, particularly in the Pacific region.

**Positive Changes: Becoming Visible**
- Renewed affirmation of Afro roots: Afro-Colombian National library containing major works by Afro-Colombian writers (2010)
- Groups from forgotten Choco region affirming themselves such as ChecQuib Town

2/11/15

**Haitians in the Dominican Republic**
- Dominican Identity
  - “It is important to pay sufficient attention to your physical appearance…”
  - Photos: Dominicans appearing “white”
  - *Stinchcomb Article*: Classification of people by phenotypes: one way in which racist rhetoric manifests itself in Dominican society:
    - Attractive: European features
    - Unattractive: Ordinary, bad, Haitian, thick lips, kinky/curly hair, etc.
- Have we seen similar denial or invisibilization of the African heritage in any other Latin American places we have talked about so far?
  - Panama: invisibilized in terms of political power
  - Colombia
- If a nation’s identity is entirely built around an opposition to another nation’s identity, it provides a strong breeding group for rejection

**Haiti**
- After the revolution, a long history of conflicts and unrest...
  - 1821: President Boyer invades Santo Domingo (following the DR’s declaration of independence from Spain). The entire island was controlled by Haiti until 1844.
  - 1838: Haiti officially receives independence from France by an indemnity of 150 million francs
  - 1867: Constitution, economic and political stability, until...
  - 1911-2004: Trujillo signed bilateral contract with Haiti to officially import Haitian laborers from the sugar industry

**The Borderlands**
- Border was an inconsequential political structure
- People went back and forth for different purposes on a daily basis
- Not many were “pure Dominicans”