Hispanic New York

Inhabiting La Patria

Diasporic Blackness

Nation and Citizen in the Dominican Republic, 1880-1916

The Medieval Frontiers of Latin Christendom

The Oxford Handbook of Caribbean Constitutions

Latin America, Economic Imperialism and the State

Buccaneers of the Caribbean

Historical Companion to Postcolonial Literatures - Continental Europe and its Empires

Arms And Politics In The Dominican Republic

Why the Cocks Fight

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Bachata

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Reason and Its Others

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Manual de historia dominicana

History of Political Parties in Twentieth-century Latin America

General History of the Caribbean: The long nineteenth century : nineteenth-century transformations

The Haitian Economy (Routledge Revivals)

Multicultural America: An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans [4 volumes]

Quisqueya la Bella: Dominican Republic in Historical and Cultural Perspective

Peripheral Migrants

This is a collection of essays on the history of Christianity and the role of the Church in the processes of colonization and decolonization in the Caribbean. They look at the relationships that existed among slavery, colonialism and Catholicism.

Tracing bachata's rise to popularity and the implications of its development

Why do some countries remain poor and dysfunctional while others thrive and become affluent? The expert contributors to this volume seek to identify reasons why prosperity has increased rapidly in some countries but not others by constructing and comparing cases. The case studies focus on the processes of nation building, state building, and economic development in comparably situated countries over the past hundred years. Part I considers the colonial legacy of India, Algeria, the Philippines, and Manchuria. In Part II, the analysis shifts to the anticolonial development strategies of Soviet Russia, Ataturk's Turkey, Mao's China, and Nasser's Egypt. Part III is devoted to paired cases, in which ostensibly similar environments yielded very different outcomes: Haiti and the Dominican Republic; Jordan and Israel; the Republic of the Congo and neighboring Gabon; North Korea and South Korea; and, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. All the studies examine the combined constraints and opportunities facing policy makers, their policy objectives, and the effectiveness of their strategies. The concluding chapter distills what these cases can tell us about successful development - with findings that do not validate the conventional wisdom.

This encyclopedia contains 50 thorough profiles of the most numerically significant immigrant groups now making their homes in the United States, telling the story of our newest immigrants and introducing them to their fellow Americans. • Comprises
contributions from 50 sociologists, anthropologists, historians, social scientists, and political scientists, many of whom are from the countries they discuss • Offers appealing sidebars featuring young people who represent the newest generation of American immigrants throughout the book • Provides maps showing where each country is located and photographs that accompany each essay, depicting cultural events and a young immigrant from that nation • Includes a glossary of important terms, a bibliography of sources, and a "Further Reading" section with each essay • Contains appendices of census statistics on American immigration • Presents a chronology of major historical events in each of the sending country's history

The Medieval Frontiers of Latin Christendom

The first reference work to provide an integrated and authoritative body of information about the political, cultural and economic contexts of postcolonial literatures that have their provenance in the major European Empires of Belgium, Denmark, France, G

The Oxford Handbook of Caribbean Constitutions

This award-winning book provides a unique window on how America began to intervene in world affairs. In exploring what might be called the prehistory of Dollar Diplomacy, Cyrus Veeser brings together developments in New York, Washington, Santo Domingo, Brussels, and London. Theodore Roosevelt plays a leading role in the story as do State Department officials, Caribbean rulers, Democratic party leaders, bankers, economists, international lawyers, sugar planters, and European bondholders, among others. The book recounts a little-known incident: the takeover by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company (SDIC) of the foreign debt, national railroad, and national bank of the Dominican Republic. The inevitable conflict between private interest and public policy led President Roosevelt to launch a sweeping new policy that became known as the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The corollary gave the U. S. the right to intervene anywhere in Latin American that "wrongdoing or impotence" (in T. R.'s words) threatened "civilized society." The "wrongdoer" in this case was the SDIC. Imposing government control over corporations was launched and became a hallmark of domestic policy. By proposing an economic remedy to a political problem, the book anticipates policies embodied in the Marshall Plan, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

Latin America, Economic Imperialism and the State

What would the island of Hispaniola look like if viewed as a loosely connected system? That is the question Haitian-Dominican Counterpointseeks to answer as it surveys the insular space shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic throughout their parallel histories. For beneath the familiar tale of hostilities, the systemic perspective reveals a lesser-known, "unitarian" narrative of interdependencies and reciprocal influences shaping each country's identity. In view of the sociocultural and economic linkages connecting the two countries, their relations would have to resemble not so much acockfight (the conventional metaphor) as a serial and polyrhythmic counterpoint.

Buccaneers of the Caribbean

In a landmark study of history, power, and identity in the Caribbean, Pedro L. San Miguel examines the historiography of Hispaniola, the West Indian island shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He argues that the national identities of (and often the tense relations between) citizens of these two nations are the result of imaginary contrasts between the two nations drawn by historians, intellectuals, and writers. Covering five centuries and key intellectual figures from each country, San Miguel bridges literature, history, and ethnography to locate the origins of racial, ethnic, and national identity on the island. He finds that Haiti was often portrayed
by Dominicans as "the other--first as a utopian slave society, then as a barbaric state and enemy to the Dominican Republic. Although most of the Dominican population is mulatto and black, Dominican citizens tended to emphasize their Spanish (white) roots, essentially silencing the political voice of the Dominican majority, San Miguel argues. This pioneering work in Caribbean and Latin American historiography, originally published in Puerto Rico in 1997, is now available in English for the first time.

Historical Companion to Postcolonial Literatures - Continental Europe and its Empires

The Oxford Handbook of Caribbean Constitutions offers a detailed and analytical view of the constitutions of the Caribbean region, examining the constitutional development of its diverse countries. The Handbook explains the features of the region's constitutions and examines themes emerging from the Caribbean's experience with constitutional interpretation and reform. Beginning with a Foreword from the former President of the Caribbean Court of Justice and an Introduction by the lead editor, Richard Albert, the remainder of the book is divided into four parts. Part I, 'Caribbean Constitutions in the World', highlights what is distinctive about the constitutions of the Caribbean. Part II covers the constitutions of the Caribbean in detail, offering a rich analysis of the constitutional history, design, controversies, and future challenges in each country or group of countries. Each chapter in this section addresses topics such as the impact of key historical and political events on the constitutional landscape for the jurisdiction, a systematic account of the interaction between the legislature and the executive, the civil service, the electoral system, and the independence of the judiciary. Part III addresses fundamental rights debates and developments in the region, including the death penalty and socio-economic rights. Finally, Part IV features critical reflections on the challenges and prospects for the region, including the work of the Caribbean Court of Justice and the future of constitutional reform. This is the first book of its kind, bringing together in a single volume a comprehensive review of the constitutional development of the entire Caribbean region, from the Bahamas in the north to Guyana and Suriname in South America, and all the islands in between. While written in English, the book embraces the linguistic and cultural diversity of the region, and covers the Anglophone Caribbean as well as the Spanish-, French-, and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries.

Arms And Politics In The Dominican Republic

Combining intellectual and social history, Teresita Martinez-Vergne explores the processes by which people in the Dominican Republic began to hammer out a common sense of purpose and a modern national identity at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. Hoping to build a nation of hardworking, peaceful, voting citizens, the Dominican intelligentsia impressed on the rest of society a discourse of modernity based on secular education, private property, modern agricultural techniques, and an open political process. Black immigrants, bourgeois women, and working-class men and women in the capital city of Santo Domingo and in the booming sugar town of San Pedro de Macoris, however, formed their own surprisingly modern notions of citizenship in daily interactions with city officials. Martinez-Vergne shows just how difficult it was to reconcile the lived realities of people of color, women, and the working poor with elite notions of citizenship, entitlement, and identity. She concludes that the urban setting, rather than defusing the impact of race, class, and gender within a collective sense of belonging, as intellectuals had envisioned, instead contributed to keeping these distinctions intact, thus limiting what could be considered Dominican.

Why the Cocks Fight

A history of the Dominican Republic from pre-Columbian times to the present. The
book focuses on the merger of three cultures across time - the indigenous cultures of the Caribbean, the Iberians of southern Europe and the Africans.

Urban Elections in Democratic Latin America

The title of Volume IV of the General History of the Caribbean, the Long Nineteenth Century, indicates its range, from the last years of the eighteenth to the first two decades of the twentieth. The volume begins during the hegemony of the European nations and the social and economic dominance of the slave masters. It ends with the hegemony of the United States of America and the economic dominance of American and European agricultural and mercantile corporations. The chapters provide thematic accounts of societies emerging from slavery at different times during the century and also of the circumstances that affected the extent to which these societies were autochthonous within their various territories. The book's survey of this span of 150 years begins with the Haitian Revolution and its repercussions both within the region and outside. It then examines in turn the variety of ways in which the emancipated, their ex-masters and the colonial powers related to each other in the economy, polity and society of various territories; the economy of sugar in decline; the hostility of local landed elites to the welfare of the emancipated, to the ways landless labourers adapted to survive, and to interregional migrations; the social and cultural transformations of new populations from Africa, India and China; the technical innovations in the sugar industry towards the end of the century that differentiate the interests of field owner from factory owner; the decline of white pre-eminence, yet their resistance to claims for autonomy and an end to colonial tutelage

Historia de la República Dominicana

Ondergang

During the seventeenth century, sea raiders known as buccaneers controlled the Caribbean. Buccaneers were not pirates but privateers, licensed to attack the Spanish by the governments of England, France, and Holland. Jon Latimer charts the exploits of these men who followed few rules as they forged new empires.

Perspectives on Las Américas

Crossing Boundaries

Manual de historia dominicana

Crossing Boundaries: Ethnicity, Race, and National Belonging in a Transnational World, edited by Brian D. Behnken and Simon Wendt, explores ethnic and racial nationalism within a transnational and transcultural framework in the long twentieth-century (late nineteenth to early twenty-first century).

The Imagined Island

Producing Knowledge, Protecting Forests: Rural Encounters with Gender, Ecotourism, and International Aid in the Dominican Republic

Examines the life of Arturo Alfonso Schomburg through the lens of both Blackness and latinidad. A Black Puerto Rican–born scholar, Arturo Alfonso Schomburg (1874–1938) was a well-known collector and archivist whose personal library was the basis of the
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture at the New York Public Library. He was an autodidact who matched wits with university-educated men and women, as well as a prominent Freemason, a writer, and an institution-builder. While he spent much of his life in New York City, Schomburg was intimately involved in the cause of Cuban and Puerto Rican independence. In the aftermath of the Spanish–Cuban–American War of 1898, he would go on to cofound the Negro Society for Historical Research and lead the American Negro Academy, all the while collecting and assembling books, prints, pamphlets, articles, and other ephemera produced by Black men and women from across the Americas and Europe. His curated library collection at the New York Public Library emphasized the presence of African peoples and their descendants throughout the Americas and would serve as an indispensable resource for the luminaries of the Harlem Renaissance, including Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston. By offering a sustained look at the life of one of the most important figures of early twentieth-century New York City, this first book-length examination of Schomburg’s life as an Afro-Latino suggests new ways of understanding the intersections of both Blackness and Latinidad. Vanessa K. Valdés is Associate Professor of Spanish and Portuguese at the City College of New York, City University of New York. She is the editor of Let Spirit Speak! Cultural Journeys through the African Diaspora and the author of Oshun’s Daughters: The Search for Womanhood in the Americas, both also published by SUNY Press.

Bachata

Haiti is a very poor country with a stagnant economy. This title, first published in 1983, considers the Haitian economy, placing it in its historical context, and explores the reasons why it has performed so badly. Mats Lundahl examines agriculture, which has failed to provide an adequate standard of living, analyses the structure of agricultural production, and explains why the land is so unproductive. Lundahl analyses why technology in agriculture is so underdeveloped and argues that no government since 1820 has been seriously interested in fostering economic development, since vested interest consistently intervenes to discourage new projects.

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Examines the work of prolific Dominican American writer Julia Alvarez. This is the first collection of critical essays on the works of Dominican American author Julia Alvarez. A prolific writer of nearly two dozen books of poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and children’s literature, Alvarez has garnered numerous international accolades, including the impressive F. Scott Fitzgerald Award for Outstanding Achievement in American Literature. She was one of only ten poets invited to write for President Obama’s inauguration in 2009, and her In the Time of the Butterflies was selected as a National Endowment for the Arts “Big Read,” putting her in the company of Mark Twain, Zora Neale Hurston, and Harper Lee. Yet, despite Alvarez’s commercial success and flourishing critical reputation, much of the published scholarship has focused on her two best-known novels—In the Time of the Butterflies and How the García Girls Lost Their Accents. Moving beyond Alvarez’s more recognizable work, the contributors here approach her wider canon from different points of access and with diverging critical tools. This enriches current discussions on the construction of selves in life writing, and nonfiction more generally, and furthers our understanding of these selves as particular kinds of participants in the creation of nation and place. In addition, this book provides fresh insight for transnational feminist studies and makes a meaningful contribution to the broader study of the gendered diaspora, as it positions Alvarez scholarship in a global context.

El enigma de las máscaras

This book offers an analysis of the formation of the Dominican state and explores the development of state-society relations since the late nineteenth century. Emelio
Betances argues that the groundwork for the establishment of a modern state was laid during the regimes of Ulises Heureaux and Ramírez. The U.S. military government that followed later expanded and strengthened political and administrative centralization. Between 1886 and 1924, these administrations opened the sugar industry to foreign capital investment, integrated Dominican finance into the international credit system, and expanded the role of the military. State expansion, however, was not accompanied by a strengthening of the social and economic base of national elites. Betances suggests that the imbalance between a strong state and a weak civil society provided the structural framework for the emergence in 1930 of the long-lived Trujillo dictatorship. Examining the links between Trujillo and current caudillo Joaquín Balaguer, the author traces continuities and discontinuities in economic and political development through a study of import substitution programs, the reemergence of new economic groups, and the use of the military to counter threats to the status quo. Finally, he explores the impact of foreign intervention and socioeconomic change on the process of state and class formation since 1961.

Dividing Hispaniola

"Peripheral Migrants examines the circulation of labor from rural Haiti to the sugar estates of the Dominican Republic and its impact on the lives of migrants and their kin. The first such study to draw on community-based fieldwork in both countries, the book also shows how ethnographic and historical approaches can be combined to reconstruct patterns of seasonal and repeat migration." "Samuel Martinez pays close attention to the economic maneuvers Haitians adopt on both sides of the border as they use Dominican money to meet their present needs and to assure future subsistence at home in Haiti. The emigrants who adapt best, he finds, are those who maintain close ties to their home areas. Yet, in addition to showing how rural Haitians survive under severe poverty and oppression, Martinez reveals the risks they incur by crossing the border as cane workers: divided families, increased short-term deprivation and economic insecurity, and, all too often, early death. He further notes that labor circulation is not part of an unchanging cycle in rural Haiti but a source of income that is vulnerable to the downturns in the global economy." "Acknowledging various theoretical perspectives, the author compares the Haitian migrations with similar population displacements worldwide. As he shows, the Haitian workers exemplify an important, if seldom studied, category of migrants - those who neither move to the cities nor emigrate to countries of the North but circulate between rural areas of the Third World. Thus, this book serves to broaden our understanding of this "lower tier" of the world's migrants."--BOOK JACKET.

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Reason and Its Others

This chronicle and interpretation of recent military and political events in the Dominican Republic analyzes the political behavior of the country's armed forces and scrutinizes policies put in action since the nation's civil war and the subsequent U.S. intervention of 1965.

Christianity in the Caribbean

State And Society In The Dominican Republic

The aim of this first volume in the series "The Expansion of Latin Europe" is to sketch the outlines of medieval expansion, illustrating some of the major topics that historians have examined in the course of demonstrating the links between medieval and modern experiences. The articles reprinted here show that European expansion began not in 1492 following Columbus's voyages but earlier as European Christian society re-arose from the ruins of the Carolingian Empire. The two phases
of expansion were linked but the second period did not simply replicate the medieval experience. Medieval expansion occurred as farmers, merchants, and missionaries reduced forests to farmland and pasture, created new towns, and converted the peoples encountered along the frontiers to Christianity. Later colonizers subsequently adapted the medieval experience to suit their new frontiers in the New World.

Hispaniola

Hispaniola examines the early years of the contact period in the Caribbean and in narrative form reconstructs the social and political organization of the Taíno.

African Caribbeans

Lewis and Able examine the economic relationship between Latin America and the 'advanced' countries since their independence from Spanish and Portuguese rule. They reinterpret the significance of Latin America's external connections through juxtaposing Latin America and the British scholars from different ideological and intellectual backgrounds. This work is of considerable importance in promoting comparative work in development studies of Latin America and the Third World.

A World Safe for Capitalism

Over the past several decades, the Dominican Republic has experienced striking political stagnation in spite of dramatic socioeconomic transformations. In this work, Jonathan Hartlyn offers a new explanation for the country's political evolution, based on a broad comparative perspective. Hartlyn rejects cultural explanations unduly focused on legacies from the Spanish colonial era and structural explanations excessively centered on the lack of national autonomy. Instead, he highlights the independent impact of political and institutional factors and historical legacies, while also considering changes in Dominican society and the influence of the United States and other international forces. In particular, Hartlyn examines how the Dominican Republic's tragic nineteenth-century history established a legacy of neopatrimonialism, a form of rule that found extreme expression in the brutal dictator Rafael Trujillo and has continued to shape politics down to the present. By examining economic policymaking and often conflictual elections, Hartlyn also analyzes the missed opportunity for democracy during the rule of the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the democratic tensions of the administrations of Joaquin Balaguer.

Nation Building, State Building, and Economic Development: Case Studies and Comparisons

The island of Hispaniola is split by a border that divides the Dominican Republic and Haiti. This border has been historically contested and largely porous. Dividing Hispaniola is a study of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo's scheme, during the mid-twentieth century, to create and reinforce a buffer zone on this border through the establishment of state institutions and an ideological campaign against what was considered an encroaching black, inferior, and bellicose Haitian state. The success of this program relied on convincing Dominicans that regardless of their actual color, whiteness was synonymous with Dominican cultural identity. Paulino examines the campaign against Haiti as the construct of a fractured urban intellectual minority, bolstered by international politics and U.S. imperialism. This minority included a diverse set of individuals and institutions that employed anti-Haitian rhetoric for their own benefit (i.e., sugar manufacturers and border officials.) Yet, in reality, these same actors had no interest in establishing an impermeable border. Paulino further demonstrates that Dominican attitudes of admiration and solidarity toward Haitians as well as extensive intermixture around the border
region were commonplace. In sum his study argues against the notion that anti-
Haitianism was part of a persistent and innate Dominican ethos.

The Struggle for Democratic Politics in the Dominican Republic

This book explores the electoral politics of several of the major urban centers and
capital cities of democratic Latin America. The authors analyse the electoral
process in ten Latin American countries and examines how local elections have either
paralleled or diverged from national election patterns. (Adapté du résumé de
l'éditeur).

Haitian–Dominican Counterpoint

Celebrates the African cultural heritage of Caribbean islands and countries,
examining the economy, history, religion, music, literature, arts, and daily lives
of each area's inhabitants.

Latinos in New York

Covering the Atlantic slave trade from its origins to 1600, the essays in this
collection look at the reasons for the causes of slavery and serfdom, slavery in
Africa, the development of the slave trade, the demographic situation in Latin
America and European attitudes to slavery as an institution.

Manual de historia dominicana

Significant changes in New York City's Latino community have occurred since the
first edition of Latinos in New York: Communities in Transition was published in
1996. The Latino population in metropolitan New York has increased from 1.7 million
in the 1990s to over 2.4 million, constituting a third of the population spread over
five boroughs. Puerto Ricans remain the largest subgroup, followed by Dominicans and
Mexicans; however, Puerto Ricans are no longer the majority of New York's Latinos as
they were throughout most of the twentieth century. Latinos in New York: Communities
in Transition, second edition, is the most comprehensive reader available on the
experience of New York City's diverse Latino population. The essays in Part I
examine the historical and sociocultural context of Latinos in New York. Part II
looks at the diversity comprising Latino New York. Contributors focus on specific
national origin groups, including Ecuadorians, Colombians, and Central Americans,
and examine the factors that prompted emigration from the country of origin, the
socioeconomic status of the emigrants, the extent of transnational ties with the
home country, and the immigrants' interaction with other Latino groups in New York.
Essays in Part III focus on politics and policy issues affecting New York's Latinos.
The book brings together leading social analysts and community advocates on the
Latino experience to address issues that have been largely neglected in the
literature on New York City. These include the role of race, culture and identity,
health, the criminal justice system, the media, and higher education, subjects that
require greater attention both from academic as well as policy perspectives.
Contributors: Sherrie Baver, Juan Cartagena, Javier Castaño, Ana Maria Díaz-Stevens,
Angelo Falcón, Juan Flores, Gabriel Haslip-Viera, Ramona Hernández, Luz Yadira
Herrera, Gilbert Marzán, Ed Morales, Pedro A. Noguera, Rosalia Reyes, Clara E.
Rodríguez, José Ramón Sánchez, Walker Simon, Robert Courtney Smith, Andrés Torres,
and Silvio Torres-Saillant.

History of Political Parties in Twentieth-century Latin America

By exploring manifestations of normative and non-normative thinking in the
geopolitical and cultural contexts of Early Modern Italy, Spain, and the American
colonies, this volume hopes to encourage interdisciplinary discussions on the early
modern notions of reason and unreason, good and evil, justice and injustice, center
and periphery, freedom and containment, self and other.

**General History of the Caribbean: The long nineteenth century: nineteenth-century transformations**

The general perception of modern Latin American political institutions emphasizes a continuing and random process of disorder and crisis, continually out of step with other regions in their progress toward democracy and prosperity. In "History of Political Parties in Twentieth-Century Latin America," Torcuato S. Di Tella demonstrates that this common view lacks context and comparative nuance, and is deeply misleading. Looking behind the scenes of modern Latin American history, he discerns its broad patterns through close analysis of actual events and comparative sociological perspectives that explain the apparent chaos of the past and point toward the more democratic polity now developing. Di Tella argues that although Latin America has peculiarities of its own, they must be understood in their contrasts - and similarities - with both the developed centers and undeveloped peripheries of the world. Latin American societies have been prone to mass rebellions from very early on, more so than in other regions of the world. He analyzes, as well, such significant exceptions to this pattern as Chile, Colombia, and, to a large extent, Brazil. Turning to the other side of the social spectrum, he shows how the underprivileged classes have tended to support strongman populist movements, which have the double character of being aggressive toward the established order, but at the same time repressive of public liberties and of more radical groups. Di Tella provides here a necessary examination of the concept of populism and divides it into several variants. Populism, he maintains, is by no means disappearing, but its variants are instead undergoing important changes with significant bearing on the region's near-term future. "History of Political Parties in Twentieth-Century Latin America" is rich in historical description, but also in its broad review of social structures and of the strengths and weaknesses of political institutions. Choice commented that "this heavily documented volume with an extensive bibliography would prove valuable to researchers and advanced students of Latin America.

**The Haitian Economy (Routledge Revivals)**

Wie kent niet de fascinatie voor de indrukwekkende en mysterieuze ruïnes en bouwwerken uit het verleden? Van Mayas, Chinezen, Grieken en Polynesiërs? Waarom kwam aan zo vele machtige beschavingen een einde? In Ondergang ontwikkelt Jared Diamond een alomvattende theorie over het verdwijnen van beschavingen. Aan de hand van boeiende historische beschrijvingen laat hij zien dat beschavingen vooral ten onder gingen door aantasting van het milieu, klimaatverandering, snelle bevolkingsgroei en verkeerde politieke beslissingen. Diamond trekt het verband door naar onze beschaving en stelt de dwingende vraag: hoe kan onze wereld een ecologische zelfmoord voorkomen?

**Multicultural America: An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans [4 volumes]**

People referred to as Hispanics or Latinos have been part and parcel of New York since the beginning of the city's history. Hispanic New York is the first anthology to offer a comprehensive view of this multifaceted heritage. Claudio Ivan Remeseira makes a compelling case for New York as a paradigm of the country's Latinoization, mixing primary sources with scholarly and journalistic essays on history, demography, racial and ethnic studies, music, art history, literature, linguistics, and religion. "Anyone who reads this book will see with new clarity that the notion of a sharp boundary between 'Anglo' and 'Hispanic' America is a fantasy that should have been dispensed with long ago. Hispanic Americans have emerged as leading figures in all sectors of American life, while some of our major cities, have become indisputable centers of Hispanic culture. In this book, Claudio Ivan Remeseira makes
a passionate case that, of all cities in the United States, none has contributed more to creative ferment than Walt Whitman's beloved city of New York. " From the Foreword by Andrew Delhanc "This fine sourcebook takes us on a lively, thoughtful tour of a city that many, writers, artists, and cultural historians have long known but have found hard to define. With a breadth of vision that reminds us America is two continents, Remeseira has gathered a prime selection of writers and thinkers to present a kaleidoscopic, complex whole. Hispanic New York emerges as a hybrid space, a juncture where Hispanics, Latinos, Latin Americans, or any other nation-specific name they choose to call themselves may understand their past and transform it into new cultural forms." Surana Torrualla Leval, Director Emerita, El Museo del Barrio "With a keen journalistic eye, a historian's Curiosity, and a passion for New York, Remeseira expertly portrays the nuanced stories of Hispanics in this very Latin city. Selections provide new insights and perspectives on how this metropolis of the North has been pivotal in much of the history of Latin America and the Caribbean. Remeseira's sourcebook reveals and explains this history and firmly situates New York City as an important focal point in the arts and culture of all Hispanics and Latinos.

Quisqueya la Bella: Dominican Republic in Historical and Cultural Perspective

Like two roosters in a fighting arena, Haiti and the Dominican Republic are encircled by barriers of geography and poverty. They co-inhabit the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, but their histories are as deeply divided as their cultures: one French-speaking and black, one Spanish-speaking and mulatto. Yet, despite their antagonism, the two countries share a national symbol in the rooster--and a fundamental activity and favorite sport in the cockfight. In this book, Michele Wucker asks: "If the symbols that dominate a culture accurately express a nation's character, what kind of a country draws so heavily on images of cockfighting and roosters, birds bred to be aggressive? What does it mean when not one but two countries that are neighbors choose these symbols? Why do the cocks fight, and why do humans watch and glorify them?" Wucker studies the cockfight ritual in considerable detail, focusing as much on the customs and histories of these two nations as on their contemporary lifestyles and politics. Her well-cited and comprehensive volume also explores the relations of each nation toward the United States, which twice invaded both Haiti (in 1915 and 1994) and the Dominican Republic (in 1916 and 1965) during the twentieth century. Just as the owners of gamecocks contrive battles between their birds as a way of playing out human conflicts, Wucker argues, Haitian and Dominican leaders often stir up nationalist disputes and exaggerate their cultural and racial differences as a way of deflecting other kinds of turmoil. Thus Why the Cocks Fight highlights the factors in Caribbean history that still affect Hispaniola today, including the often contradictory policies of the U.S.

Peripheral Migrants

Perspectives on Las Américas: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation charts new territory by demonstrating the limits of neatly demarcating the regions of 'Latin America' and the 'United States'. This landmark volume presents key readings that collectively examine the historical, cultural, economic, and political integration of Latina/os across the Americas, thereby challenging the barriers between Latina/o Studies and Latin American/Caribbean Studies. Brings together key readings that collectively examine the historical, cultural, economic, and political integration of Latina/os across the Americas. Charts new territory by demonstrating the limits of neatly demarcating the regions of 'Latin America' and the 'United States'. Challenges the barriers between Latina/o Studies and Latin American/Caribbean Studies as approached by anthropologists, historians, and other scholars. Offers instructors, students, and interested readers both the theoretical tools and case studies necessary to rethink transnational realities and identities.