

January 9 week 1

Theories of New World Population: [9000-13000 BP]

- Bering Land Straight → theory of New World population
- Other theories about coming from Asia or by Atlantic... but sketchy

3 Distinct Changes c.11000 BP

4000-1800(2000 BC – 200 BC)

- Rise of chiefdoms/ early states:
ex. Teotihuacan (Current Mexico) [c.250 BC -550 AD]

3 Most Influential Empires:

- Maya
- Aztec
- Inca

Aztec

- Alliance of Mixteca with other groups
- Empire with military presence
- Small agricultural communities
- Linguistic diversity
- Competition and conflict
- Political control between Teotihuacan and Tenochtitlan (Valley of Mexico)
 - o Large 'urban' centres
 - Intensive agriculture
 - Chiampas → system that allowed for intensive ag.
→ floating garden built up in swampy areas built up from old vegetation

Mayan Empire

- Earliest Mayan centres in Belize date around 2700BP
- Expanded what is now Belize Guatemala –up through Yucatan to present Mexico
- Fully developed writing system (hieroglyphic script)

Pre-Conquest Inca

- 1200AD +/- 1572
- Largest and most complex empire in Americas
- Exceeded size of Roman Empire in length

there were also hundreds of smaller societies in addition to these 3 major societies

Jan 12 week 1

Spanish Arrival and Conquest

- 1492: Columbus, followed by others (mainly Spain, Portugal, but also English & Dutch)
- how were relatively large and flourishing empires subjugated so quickly?

Reasons for Defeat

- lack of political consolidation → refer to textbook for details
- tactical + military advantages (gunpowder/guns)
 - o Inca and Aztec had stone-tipped axes and less impactful weapons than Europeans
 - o Europeans had horses therefore, could move faster, New World ppl didn't know horses
 - o Europeans had training advantage in military Aztec fighters not so experienced
- Disease → probably around 90% of indigenous ppl died from diseases brought over by Europeans
- Cultural differences? Ex. May have thought Europeans as reincarnated gods

Columbian Exchange

- European/New World exchange of goods and ideas (plants, animals, diseases ect...)

Colonial Period: Main Mechanisms of Rule

1. Control Labour: Ecomiendas, Repartimientos, and Tribute
 - a. Ecomiendas: grant by Spanish Crown over indigenous labour. Rights to labour over people in specific territory
 - b. Repartimientos: new administrative unit, indigenous ppl owed labour to Spanish Crown *own* representations to limit power of ecomiendas
2. Limit Land Bases: Reducciones
 - a. Closed corporate communities forcing indigenous ppl to live in specific areas known as "reducciones"
3. Expansion of State Bureaucracy & Alliances with Indigenous Elites
4. Public Rituals & Ceremonies
 - a. Ex. Use of cofradias (religious brotherhoods)

Colonial Economy

- End goals of pre-conquest Economies vs. Colonial Economies
- Wolf (1959) "New Lords of the Land"
- 1. Types of Economic production
 - o Mining, sugarcane, indigo, wheat, livestock (sheep, pigs, donkey, goats)
- 2. Who could participate? How was production and distribution controlled? By whom?
 - o Spaniards reserved to themselves production, processing, + distribution of all products which required high outlays of capital in processing machinery
- 3. Relationship between New World Colonists and Spanish Crown?

- Relations tense between New World colonists and Spanish Crown as colonists experienced new autonomy from crown + began pushing for more independence to rival crown (going against the Old Regime)

January 16 Week 2

Types of Production and Characteristics of:

- Hacienda System: Farming + ranching
 - Debt peonage + patron-client relationships
- Plantation system and slavery
 - Esp. sugar → requires intense labour + more capital
 - had to be processed in New World
 - needs a full-time labour force
 - more than 100 million African slaves brought into New World
- Mining
 - 'free' labour → ppl leaving other regions who couldn't find work or ppl escaping tribute obligations
 - linked to ranching farming economies

Impacts:

- Biological: disease; famines → decimation of populations
- Economies: control of production + distribution
 - control of land, labour + resources
- Social: extreme inequalities + landlessness
- Cultural: Christianity + missionaries; new value systems
- Environmental Degradation

Rebellion + Resistance

- Andean Rebellion
 - Number of rebellions armed by Andean elite during 1700s
 - Yucatan Caste War (1847-1901) → revolt by Maya against cattle ranching and sugar plantations
 - Haiti: slave revolution
 - First country to achieve independence

Gender, Race & Ethnicity

- Gender: culturally-defined behavioural, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with sexual attributes
- Race: biological (phenotypical) differences, anthropological perspectives on racial classifications
- Ethnicity: common key cultural elements (languages; dress; religious beliefs; etc..)

Gender Roles Among Indigenous Groups

- Andean 'double-headed' households
 - Ex. Chanchalo (Ecuador)
- Balanced/complementary Gender Relationships
 - Ex. Kayapo

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- Highly Unequal: high levels of violence against women
 - o Ex. Yanomamo

Impacts of Colonial Influences on Gender

- Women as legal minors
 - o Access to resources; political participation
- Chastity and honour
- Machismo: strength, dominance, aggression, taking care of others
- Marianismo: pure, caring, nurturing, unselfish
 - o Men and women expected to replicate the above classifications

Changing Attitudes

- Still, overall many men contesting machismo
- More companionate marriage

Colonial Construction of Race:

- Social and legal categories
 - o Indian/Indio
 - o Mestizo: person who is of white European AND Indian descent
 - o Mulatto/pardo (Brazil): children of WE and black African
 - o Zambo: children of black and indian descent
 - o Criollo: various meanings “mixed” gen. term for mixed, sometimes used for children born to Europeans in New World (not mixed)
 - o Peninsularos: from Spanish peninsula, at top of hierarchy
 - o Maroons: runaway slaves, would go into jungles, mountains etc... sometimes set up own settlements
 - Quilombros: runaway slave settlements, “a quilombros of maroons”

Social and Economic Implications

- Type of caste system
 - o Ppl born into social/economic status
 - o Hereditary, endogamous, social + legal categories
 - o Regulated marriage, occupation, residency
 - o Geographic racism ex. Costa Rica
 - o Justified by Lamarkian Social Evolution “barbarism, savagery, civilization”

Race and Ethnicity in 20th C.

1. Indigenismo + Indigenistas (ex. Peru)
 - a. Need to save indigenous ppls
 - b. Culture and economies (ethnic vs. phenotypic markers)
 - i. Separate spatially: rural not urban
 - ii. Encourage Quechua not Spanish
 - iii. Dual education system
 - c. Impacts of Indigenistas Policies
 - i. Valued indigenous culture
 - ii. Over-romanticized (“noble savage”)

- iii. Segregation perpetuating inequality
2. Post-Independence: Mestizos, Mestizaje + National Identity
 - a. Mestizaje = new culturally defined ethnic category that is fundamentally Mexican “we are” something to be proud of
 - b. Mestizo (process of mixing)
 - c. Needed for nation building esp. Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil
 - d. Homogenize + assimilate indigenous

Jan 19 week 2

3. Post WWII ‘Modernizing’
 - a. Capitalist modernization
 - i. Based on specific cultural traits and values
 - ii. ‘traditional’ cultural systems incompatible with ‘progress’
 - instill economic motives ex. Private vs. communal lands
 - iii. change discourse
 - Indio/Indigena → campesino

Communism + Modernization

- indigenous cultures deterrent

Race and Contemporary Identity

- fluid categories: self-identity according to text
- resurgence of indigenous identity
- IWGIA (International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs)
 - o Member of cultural group that was subjected to European colonization and remains subordinate in social hierarchies and dominated by European descendants
 - o New laws: special legal status, esp: land claims
 - o New roles in national politics
 - Ex. Evo Morales (Bolivia): 1st educated indigenous leader in LA

Brazil

- ¶ Largest economy in South America, 10th in world
 - o Ag. Export-oriented economy
 - o Today: manufacturing most important

5 Major Socio-Economic Regions v. Diverse

- Centro-oeste: low pop. Part of Amazon Rain Forest, also Savannah so cattle
- Nordeste: 30% of pop. Large African pop. Fair # of indigenous
- Norte: most indigenous pop.
- Sudeste: one of richest parts of Brazil, good infrastructure, commercial economic hub
- Sul: highest income per capita, many European descendants, citrus production

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Race + Ethnicity in Brazil

- Last in Americas to abolish slavery
 - o 2010 census: white = 47.7% black and mixed = 50.7%
- racial classification not rigid
 - o phenotypic classification, not cultural, ex. Within families
 - o high rates of inter-marriage; reduced racial tensions
- BUT evidence of inequality among non-white ppls (black, pardo ect..)
 - o Lower life expectancy
 - o Higher levels of infant mortality
 - o Higher rates illiteracy
 - o Higher rates of poverty

Kayapo: Economic + Political Organization

- 2010 census: +/- 900,000 (< 0.5 % pop)
 - o marginalized geographically, socially, economically

Kayapo:

- swidden ag.,; foraging
 - o humans and natural environment entwined; mutually dependent
- recently: gold + logging
- small villages; men's house central
- informal 'headmen'

20th-21st C. Threats

- 1960s Roads:
 - o squatters and ranchers
 - o timber and mining companies
 - some benefit more than others
- Hydro-electric dams
 - o Showed Kayapo 1980s film

Resistance Strategies: Amazonian Activism + Eco Politics

- Responses and strategies?

Jan 23 Week 3

Religion

- Catholicism dominant throughout:
 - o Monotheistic
 - o Dogmatic, fairly rigid
 - o Formal, hierarchic
 - Link to God via formally trained priests; church ritual, prayer

Indigenous + African Supernatural Belief Systems:

- Polytheistic
- Non dogmatic; flexible

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- Link to god(s)/supernatural via non professional religious shamans (part-time) and/or personal prayer/ritual

“Popular” Catholicism

- Syncretic: mix Catholic doctrine + indigenous/ African belief systems
- Characteristics:
 - o Public rituals + ceremonies vs. private expression
 - Linked to status, ex. Cargo system (Mesoamerica)

Symbiotic Human-Supernatural Relationships

- Use of intermediaries: saints; Virgin Mary
- Lay practitioners play large role
- Boundaries between living + dead blurred
 - o Ex. Day of the dead (Dia de los muertos/Todos Santos)

Dia des les Muertos (Day of the Dead)

- Annual religious festival
 - o Joyous occasions; living reunited with dead loved ones
- Based on traditional Catholic Feasts: All Saints Day (Nov. 1) and All Souls Day (Nov. 2)
- Characteristics + variations:
 - o Family-oriented celebration
 - o Mix secular + religious activities

Mexico

- One of world's largest economies (2nd in LA)
- 31 states + districto federal
- most populous Spanish speaking country (2010)
- majority identify as mestizo
- 62 indigenous groups in Mexico, approx. 10% of pop (2005)
- 83% identify as Roman Catholic (2010)
- characteristics unique to Mexico about Day of the Dead
 - o death-related whimsical treats
 - o humour + fun

Points from DotD article:

- indigenous elements + ‘authenticity’
 - o pre-colonial indigenous roots vs post-independence state ‘creation’
- vs. Halloween:
 - o similarities/diffs:
 - secular
 - consumer oriented
 - child-oriented
 - class/status → might be seen as status symbol

Liberation Theology

- origins + mission
 - o comes out of Marxist tradition
 - o fundamental = put teaching of Christ into action to address differences in class (taking care of/ feeding of the poor)
- Christian Base Communities (CEBs –Cominidades eclesiales de base)
- Hoped this would form basis of social change
- In Orthodox Catholicism you accept your poverty “perhaps what lots of ppl are doing isn’t what God meant” (ideology behind liberation theology)
- Departure from orthodox church teachings
- Position of Vatican:
 - o Not very favourable
 - o Saw it as going against the church

CEBs + Civil Society (Smith 1994)

- Create space for association
 - o By meetings + talking
- Foster ‘engaged criticism’
- Raise awareness; ‘conscientization’ (Paulo Freire)
- Develop organization, communication, + leadership
 - o May of demystifying states’ power
- Cultivates sense of responsibility for larger society
- Mobilize political participation
- Power base for social change

Problems:

- Many active in particular revolts
- Not as effective as thought might be
- Church hierarchy + power
- Results slow; participation rates varied
- Often patronizing + disempowering
 - o Members of clergy would choose people to join; depended on your literacy
- Fear of state response
- Excluded many (class, gender, age, race)

January 26th

- Shift away from Catholicism
 - o Many converting to protestant religions
 - o 75% of Protestants Pentecostal or Evangelical

Protestantism in Latin America

- emphasize biblical authority/ strict interpretation
- personal relationship with God
- possession of the Holy Spirit → intense spiritual and emotional

Interaction

- expectations of daily practice and exemplary behaviour in community (watch one another)
- strict prohibition against alcohol, drugs, dancing, ect...

Why convert?

- Institutional Factors:
 - o Rigid dogma and hierarchy of Catholic Church
 - Few pastors on the ground
 - Shortage of priests
 - o Evangelism efforts
- Personal Factors:
 - o More personal connection with God
 - o Help deal with problems of daily life/ sense of powerlessness
 - Family issues; alcoholism
 - o Women often first to convert in family
 - Sense of belonging/ support
 - Sense of agency
 - Hopes to convert spouse (alcoholism)
 - o Avoid expensive ritual obligations of Catholicism
 - o Achieved rather than ascribed status

Pentecostal Conversion + Gangs in Central America

- Total dedication to gang or God
- Crying as tipping point

African Influences on Religion in LAC

- Esp. Yoruban Influence
- Biases in early studies of African religion
 - o Backwards/primitive (1920+30s)
 - o Cults not religions
 - o Focused on acculturation vs. purity
 - o Interpreted all movements as creation of lower black classes → not true, assumed homogeneity

Common Characteristics

- Most prevalent in Brazil + Caribbean
- Hierarchy of deities
 - o God; lesser deities/ spirits + Catholic saints
 - Deities and saints are more important in daily life as more accessible
→ symbiotic relationship
- Extremely personal relationship with spirits
- Focus on practical realities and help in daily life
- Women play key leadership roles
- Flexible and variable
 - o No particular dogma at play

Candomble (Brazil)

- Bahia (NE Brazil)
 - o Poor region, sugar plantations
- Deities (arishas/arixas): intermediaries with God
- Syncretic blend with Catholicism, adherents also identify as catholic
- Emphasis on 'pure' African 'orthodoxy'
- Spirit possession and healing
- Elaborate and costly initiation ceremonies

Umband (Brazil)

- Many variants, most popular 'Umbando Pura'
- Origins in white middle class
- European spiritualism + incorporated African traditions
 - o Pretos velhos (Old black spirits)
 - o Cobaclos (indigenous spirits)

Characteristics:

- Patronage and charity
- Elites and military leaders adhere to Umbenda
- Spread to lower class
- Spirit possession and healing
- People also identify catholic

1960s + 1970s:

- Rapid economic change, urbanization
- 1970s 30million Umbendostra
- 2000: there were 500,000 ; huge drop!
 - o Rise of Pentecostal and evangelical Christianity
- Very tolerant of genders, race and class
- Political → contact/ bands between classes
- Existing widespread belief (amongst middle class) of spirit possession and healing
- Rise of black consciousness elsewhere (USA)
- Focused on daily problems/ healing

January 30 Week 4

Umbanda: Disappearing World –film clips

- Portrayal of spirits:
 - o represented spirits from Brazil + Africa
 - o headdress = NA plains Indian not common in Amazon
 - o incorporates spirits based on perceptions of indigenous peoples
- Women + Social Status
 - o Refer to gender notes

Colonial Era Export Agriculture in LAC

- Cacao in Central America (late 1500- early 1600)
 - o Fuelled by growing demand in Europe
 - o Used as currency
 - o mid 1600s: crop diseases, external competition, poor transportation systems, lack of labour → collapse!

Post-Independence Export Agriculture in LAC

- finance national development
 - o impacts: huge but varied
 - o COFFEE: Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru
 - o BANANAS: Equador...
 - o SUGAR: Haiti...

Pros and Cons of Export Agriculture

- Pro:
 - o New markets
 - o Comparative advantage (crops not grown in wealthy North)
 - o Potentially lucrative crops
 - Improve household incomes
 - National incomes → investment in public goods
- Cons:
 - o Extremely volatile, unstable markets
 - o Often controlled by foreign interests
 - o Dependent on Northern consumers
 - Little/no control over markets
 - o Potential for extreme inequalities

United Fruit Company

- Primarily, Banana production (esp. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Columbia)
 - o 1930 owned 63% in LA
- controlled land + transportation
- political influence
- some local investments BUT exploited workers; repressive
- called “el pulpo” (the octopus)
- 1928 = uprising

Cuba, Sugar + United Fruit Company

- Cuba:
 - o Colonized by Spanish
 - Indigenous population wiped out within 100 years
 - Late 1700s = massive expansion of sugar
 - World's largest and most modern sugar plantations
 - Slave labour key
 - Imported slaves for sugar + tobacco
 - 1886 slavery abolished, but repression remained
 - 1956: Cuban Communist Revolution
 - UFCO: seen as symbol of US imperialism in Cuba
 - Rebels burnt sugar plantations and took over UFCO

February 6th

- 1959: Fidel Castro takes power
 - closely allied with Soviet Union
 - centrally state controlled economy
- 1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion: Attempted US invasion, backed by exiled Cuban Elites + UFCO
- 1963: US imposed diplomatic + commercial embargo

UFCO in Guatemala

- late 19th to early 20th century UFCO influence esp. strong
- monopoly on fruit production + export: bananas + coffee
- controlled all roads + transport
- 1901: Guatemala hired UFCO to run postal service
- by 1951: largest landowner + employer
- backed by repressive state
 - o resistance; conflict
- 1944: Arovelo – 1st democratically elected leader
 - o reform minded
- 1951: Arbenz elected
 - o agrarian reform legislation + new labour code
 - challenge to UFCO
- 1954: coup d'etat: US + UFCO collude
 - o military overthrow of Arbenz
 - o succeeded, unlike in Cuba
- Followed by 4 decades of civil war

Guatemala Today:

- Mainly rural pop. (60%)
- Largest % indigenous (56% [don't know], 44% Mestizo)
- Rural areas poorly serviced: infrastructure, water/sanitation, health
- Economy: still dependent on agriculture

- 25% GDP: 50% + of labour, 2/3 exports
 - coffee
 - sugar
 - bananas
 - non-traditional exports (vegetables + fruit)

Lingering Effects of Colonial Politics + UFCO in Guatemala

- extreme inequalities; poor rural regions
- largely indigenous

Country	HDI	HDI RANK	LIFE EX.	GNI/CAPITA PPP USB
Guatemala	0.627	128	71.8	6929
Nicaragua	0.631	125	74.9	4457
LAC Average	0.748			14242

- extreme distrust of government
- fear of organizing

Coffee in Latin America

- cash crop since mid-1800s
 - by 1880: key in Central America, Columbia, Brazil, Venezuela
- big differences in socio-economic impacts

Types of Production

- plantation system:
 - inequitable land distribution
 - peasant/family farmers pushed out or prevented from participating
 - extreme inequalities
 - VS. smallholder (peasant/family farmer system)
 - Farming families retain control of land
 - Play key role in production benefit more directly
 - Large smallholder middle class

Costa Rica:

- 1st to establish regular coffee export (early 1800s)
- Colonial Costa Rica sparsely populated
 - Few large land holdings
 - No large indigenous populations or indentured labour to work
- Primarily small-medium farmers
 - Labour shortage:
 - Competition for coffee workers → higher wages
- Early adoption of mechanical processing
 - Controlled by elites, but competitive
 - Early 1900s state regulated processes + imposed export taxes

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Costa Rica State Policies + Coffee Production

- Land allocation + distribution
- Use of export earnings:
 - o Infrastructure
 - o Education
- Regulation of export profits

Coffee Production Today:

- Markets even more volatile
 - o Ex. Last crisis early 2000s
- Coffee declining, but remains strong, new niche markets

Resources + Property Rights: Mexico

Historical Overview: Colonial + Early Post-Independence (1836)

- o Duel Land Tenure System
 - Indigenous communal tenure
 - Spanish/ +criollos –large private haciendas
 -
- o 1857 New Laws to Privatize Communal Lands
 - church
 - indigenous
 - Ejido (village common land)
 - Land consolidation –increased inequities
 - Latifundios
- o Mexican Revolution (1910-20)
 - Agrarian Revolution “land + liberty”
 - Engrained in 1917 constitution: article 27
 - 3 Primary reforms:
 - o 1. Cap on size of private landholdings
 - o 2. Ejido
 - the corporate landholding of national property granted in usufruct to groups of landless peasants
 - usually, households granted heritable use rights to particular plots
 - o 3. Communal Agrarias
 - existed communal landholding recognized + titled (to group)
 - land use regulated by local customary laws
 - Ejidos + Comunidades Agrarias
 - Lands could not be bought, sold, rented—but “renting” common
 - Primarily subsistence production/ small-scale commercial
 - Control of local resources (land, water, forests)
 - 1992 Constitutional Reform: Article 27

- NAFTA: neoliberal restructuring, encouraging privatisation + foreign investment (idea that you will invest more if you own something outright)
- Allows for:
 - Privatisation of ejido + comunidad lands
 - Contract or joint ventures with private investors
- Advocates of Article 27:
 - Secure title, can use land as collateral for loans, can sell land, gives people individual power to make decisions
 - Stimulates production
 - Some protections for communal lands remain: ex. Sale requires approval of 2/3 people
- Critics of Article 27:
 - Dispossession of the poor
 - Coercion
 - Creditors
 - Increased stratification + potential corporate control
 - Smallholders subject to property taxes
- Certification Process:
 - Multi-stage process
 - Application for certification
 - 50%+ must approve
 - assessment of parcels
 - titling
 - gave formal titles and right to lands used; housing plots; rights to communal lands
- Difficulties of Certification
 - Lengthy + bureaucratic process
 - Conflict:
 - Different kinds of ejido rights' holders
 - Measuring lands: boundary disputes
 - Gender impacts:
 - Ejido rights to land: male 'heads of household'
 - Impacts and Outcomes
 - Broader socio-economic implications not yet clear
 - 92% Ejidos + comunidades received certification (not necessarily private titles)
 - most privatization in Northern border region, commercial ag.
 - Small increase in migration
 - Loss of lands or freedom to move?
 - Many youth neutral
 - Weaker historical consciousness
 - Not confident about ability or no interest in farming
 - Minifunda → plot size smaller each generation

February 9th

Brazil: Landless Workers Movement (MST)

Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra

- Post WWII Policies: agricultural modernization
 - o Higher profits for states and elites
 - o Reduced pressure for land reform based on land appropriations
- Brazil: high level of inequality in income and land distribution
 - o Increasing numbers of landless peoples
 - o Some without home districts
 - o Other colonists to Amazon (or elsewhere)
- Direct Action Land Reform (DALR)
 - o Movements to occupy large private landholdings or state lands
 - o Build new and productive communities

Globalization & Economic Development in Latin America

- Re: efforts to increase exports to finance development
 - o 1990s: spread of neo-liberal policies and treaties
 - o trade agreements
 - ex. NAFTA 1994
 - o large-scale infrastructure projects, ex. Roads, dams (re, Kayapo)
 - o agriculture (swidden vs. agri-industrial)
 - o cattle/pasture
 - o logging and mining
 - o urban expansion

Environmental & Social Impacts

- Environmental: deforestation; watershed destruction; pollution/contamination (i.e. chemical fertilizers; mercury in mining)
- Natural Resource Conflicts: corporate vs. small-scale (esp. indigenous interests)
 - conservationist interests vs. livelihood interests

Forest Resources Mexico (Klooster)

- Result of agrarian reform
 - o 80% of forests = common property of ejidos and comunidades agrarias

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- rest of Latin America 80% = national properties

Forest Policies

- logging not affected by agrarian reforms of Revolution
- ejidos and comunidades agrarias not equipped for commercial logging
 - rent land to private companies
 - sometimes ties of compadrazgo, caciquismo, or intimidation
- postWWII: state need for income from forest/forest products for economic growth

1975-1992

- sustainable development policies
 - campesinos key; given more control
 - Ejido forestry businesses
 - Still government controlled
 - Opposed by timber interests and state governors
 - Campesinos organize

Early—mid 1900s

- Environmental concerns vs. post WWII need for forest products and incomes
- Complex systems of bans and concessions
- State controlled; no role for campesinos
 - Promotion of national firms (import substitution)
 - Huge bureaucracy
 - State had few resources to monitor
 - Bureaucrats susceptible to bribery
- Local communities received <5% of commercial value
 - Campesinos stiff penalties for cutting wood

1992-2002

- NAFTA: Neoliberal ideology → deregulate; decentralize
 - Changes to forestry laws
 - Decentralization: support to campesino forest; without investment
 - Changes to article 27: attempts to privatize ejido lands, but doesn't work well for forests

Deforestation: Guerrero, Mexico

Guerrero:

- 3RD Poorest state
- 2000 68% population rural, extreme poverty (esp. highlands)
 - <20% access to healthcare
 - 50% houses with dirt floor
 - highlands: 98% no electricity (23% rests of state)
 - 80% illiteracy
- indigenous among poorest
- rapid increase in commercial logging
 - dominated by forest companies

- + caciques in ejidos, private rogue loggers with **indistinguishable word**
- 1992-2000: 40% loss of forest and cover (above national average)

Commercial Forestry in Petatlan + Coyuca de Catalan, Guerrer, Mexico

- long history of logging + conflict
- 1995: US, Logging Company Boise-Cascade Co.
 - state of Guerro gives concessions and exclusive rights to log to TNC

Small-scale landowners and ejidatorios

- impacts of logging on livelihoods
 - soil erosion, water sources drying up
- violent intimidation
- no government support for complaints
- 1998: formed OCESP
 - tensions and violence; murder of activists
 - Boise leaves, 2000
- Resource conflict common throughout Latin America
 - Film “Log on: Timber conflict Honduras”

February 13th

Rubber Tappers 21st C. Film Clip “Story of Sustainable Rubber Tappers”

- Add preservative to stop development of fungus
- Diagonal cuts in trees, different routes used to preserve trees

Large-Scale Enterprises: Cattle Ranching

- Cattle ranching: growing national + international demand for beef
- Most ranchers live in urban centres
- Convert forests to pasture: primary way of laying claim to land, gaining title; increase value
- Take over/ buy from settlers

Cattle Ranching in Acre (Hoelle)

- 1990s: 10Xs increase in cattle production in Amazonia
 - multiple factors and multiple interests:
 - increase urban demand for beef
 - government policies re: environmental + subsidies for econ activists

Impacts of Government Policies and Changing Economy

- 3 main rural social groups involved in ranching
 - political and economic factors affect them in unique ways
- early 2000s: improved environmental regulations and enforcement
 - new limits placed on large-scale ranches and stricter enforcement on smallholder farmers and tappers
 - but most expansion from smallholders (farmers and tappers) why?
- Little support for agricultural on forest

- Cattle became only economically viable alternative for subsistence
 - o Less risky; little capital needed; less labour intensive than agriculture
 - o Only means for cash income
 - o Store wealth: value that can be easily liquidated if needed

Central America

- High rates of deforestation: timber, cattle ranching, mining, large-scale ag. (Coffee, cotton)

Costa Rica

- Largest number of protected areas in Central America
 - o But also rapid deforestation, esp. in NW (cattle)
 - o “hamburgerthesis” (Edelman)
 - international demand vs. domestic demand
 - Edelman summarizes that domestic demand is reason for rapid deforestation **not** international demand

February 16

Cuba

- Natural Resources Management (-1959)
 - o Intensive exploitation of minerals
 - o Intensive agriculture, esp. sugar plantations
 - Rapid deforestation

Cuban Revolution: 1959

- 1959, Fidel Castro takes power
 - o closely allied with Soviet Union
 - o centralized state-controlled economy
 - o urban economy dependent on aid and trade with USSR and Soviet Bloc countries

Agricultural Production (1959- Early 1990s)

- 1989, Dissolution of Soviet Union → economic crisis
 - o largest trade partners → lost 80% of imports; export earnings dropped
 - o severe economic crisis
 - o defined by shortage of petroleum-based products (10% of pre-1990)

Post-Soviet Transformation of Cuban Economy

- Radical + Rapid transformation
 - o Industry and manufacturing
 - No oil imports to run factories
 - Drop in export earnings
 - o Partial opening of economy → new American \$ economy
 - Foreign tourism

- Agriculture
 - o Lack of chemical fertilizers, pesticides/herbicides
 - o Lack of food imports
 - Food shortages; rationing

Cuban Agriculture During the Special Period (Rosset)

- Why does Rosset title this article “Greening of Cuba”?
 - o Watched film clip: “What Cuba can Teach about Organic Farming

Restructuring Agriculture

- Decentralization
 - o Distribution of agricultural land to individual farmers and farmers in cooperatives
 - o Ag. Research centres: biological inputs, soil and pest management
 - o Opening of local ag. Market: allow the private sale of food
 - o By 2006: small farmers controlled 25% of agricultural land: produced 65% of food
 - Using 70% fewer agricultural chemicals

Other Environmental Consequences of Special Period

- Reduction in automobile use—bicycles
- Intensive recycling
- Drop in oil consumption
 - o From 13 million→ 6 million tons/year
 - o Alternative energy
 - Sugar waste from mills—steam for electricity-producing plants
 - Some hydro and solar (but can not afford imports for solar panels)

Reforestation Campaign

- “energy forests” fast growing, burning varieties for fuel
- interspersed with fruit trees

Environmental Recognition

- 2006: only country recognized by WWF to have achieved sustainable development
- 3 biospheres reserves; numerous marine reserves
- emphasis on environmental _____

“Greening” but....

- Poor waste disposal
- Tourism: energy and food needs; waste
- Increase in illegal hunting + fishing, increase in deforestation and habitat destruction from:

- agriculture
 - expansion of small-scale ag. To meet food needs
 - some industrial ad. To meet needs
- mining
 - esp. nickle, to boost export earnings
 - ex. Joint Cuban-Canadian initiative, long-term lease
 - no environmental oversight
 - deforestation
 - waste dumping
 - coral reef destruction
- oil exploration
 - early 2000s: 3 producing offshore oil fields
 - others under exploration

Questions remain: economic and environmental impacts of further opening of economy to US interests?

March 6th & 9th

Tourism in LAC

- 1960s: national promotion of tourism as an alternative to export agriculture
 - comparative advantage, ex. Weather advantages ect...
- 2007: travel and tourism in LAC: US 186.4 Billion; 2017: US 304.3 Billion
- Caribbean: reliance greater, ex. Barbados 1/5 GDP

Models of Tourism

Conventional

- “sun, sea sand” (sss) model → comparative advantage
- don’t usually need to go anywhere, all amenities provided
- largest sector in terms of dollars
- Pros:
 - Increased employment opportunities for men + women (though less well paid)
 - Diversification for national economy
 - Foreign exchange earnings
 - Can buy things not manufactured in home country
 - Some multiplier effects
- Cons:
 - Enclave resorts
 - You go, you stay; no need for outside contact
 - Unskilled jobs; low paying
 - Multiplier effects weak
 - Profits ‘leakage’ → controlled by foreign investors
 - Impacts culture, communities, environment (esp. prevalent when resort built near small community)

ANT3340 Lecture Notes

- Partying lifestyle/ atmosphere influencing smaller communities and their children
- Hustling; sex tourism; prostitution
- Waste disposal; impacts on flora/fauna, forests, beaches, reefs

Ecotourism

- Fastest growing sector
- “being with nature”
- comparative advantage = different flora/fauna
- In Northern developed countries travel being looked at differently as being something active, not just enjoying yourself
- Pros:
 - Alternative to more environmentally damaging industries (ex. Logging)
 - Can be run by corporations or by local people
 - Encourages public and private conservation efforts
 - Multiplier effects
- Cons:
 - Over-capacity → victims of their own success; too many people
 - Haphazard; few regulations; “greenwashing”
 - Profit ‘leakage’
 - Bit better in stimulating local revenue
 - Low start-up costs, can be done on a family level
 - BUT a lot are transnational corporations in control
 - Unskilled jobs; low paying
 - Alienation of local peoples from resources
 - Unstable; fluctuation of demand

Cultural Tourism

- Expose tourists to other cultures/peoples
- Grew out of ecotourism to an extent
- Focus on people, traditions, culture vs personal pleasure (sss models)
- Religious (cultural) tourism population in Caribbean
 - Catholic + afro—based
 - Religious Tourism Cuba (Argyriads)
 - What is religious tourism in Cuba?
 - Role of foreigners for prestige/power of practitioners?
 - Competition + accusations among religious
 - Authenticity? Commercialization?

Medical Tourism

- Inexpensive medical care (more prevalent in USA than Canada)
- Lower costs, quicker access
- Travel now less expensive—LAC close to North America
- Improved tech. + standards of care in LAC
- Government policies prohibiting certain procedures in North America
 - Ex. Barbados

- IVF (in vitro fertilization) popular
- 'authentic' medical tourism: traditional herbal health remedies

Tourism in Cuba

- RE: \$ economy; foreign exchange
 - SSS models
 - Images, promotions of pre-revolutionary Cuban 'good life'
 - *watched promotional video on Cuban tourism*
 - raises questions about authenticity
 - authentic authenticity?
 - Medical Tourism in Cuba:
 - Cuba long produced quality doctors; excellent services
 - Higher # of doctors/residents in world
 - Medical tourism to boost economy
 - Cost + wait times lower than in many countries (LA; North America + Europe)
 - Many clinics reserved for foreigners
 - Ex. Breast augmentation cheaper

Cultural Tourism in Belize Maya (Medina 2003)

- Succotz, Belize: attractions for cultural tourism
 - Near popular Mayan archaeological site
 - People of Mayan ancestry and culture, but:
 - 2000: 83% self identified mestizo; <10% Maya
 - changing economy; less dependent on subsistence agriculture
 - few Mayan rituals ass. With subsistence agriculture
 - more cash crops: increase incomes; material wealth
 - people ambivalent about identities (mestizo vs. Maya)
- Tourism and Mayan Identity:
 - Demand for 'archaeological' + cultural souvenirs
 - Tourists value 'ancient maya' culture more than mestizo
 - But much knowledge lost
 - Local Maya draw on academics, ethnographies, + archaeologists
 - Recreated forgotten cultural 'traditions'; received some craft production
 - Stone carving + ceramics

Tourism in Costa Rica

- 1995: largest foreign exchange earners
- 2015: US 2.88 billion
- one of most biodiverse regions in world
 - 12 key ecological zones
 - 5% of worlds biodiversity
- 25% of CR is protected areas
- stimulated and diversifying economy
- helped revive the coffee industry
- ecotourism is the largest sector

- Parque Manuel Antonio = one of the most popular destinations and has led to degradation of environment due to huge influx in tourists
 - o Long time to get proper sewage systems; originally pumped into ocean
 - o Infrastructure has kept up with and evolved as tourists increased
 - o “greenwashing”
 - o paved paths in park and added electricity
 - o inadequate enforcement of making sure environment is protected
 - o over-reliance on international donors and private industry

Quetzals + Ecotourism in Monte Verde

- main theme? What about the quetzal?
 - o Transnational way of experiencing and knowing tropical landscape has emerged, defined in large part by biologists and ecotourism industry
- Context of ecotourism in monte verde?
 - o Historic development of economy
 - o Historic perceptions of quetzal?
 - o Note: Maya not in Costa Rica (but quetzal found in Guatemala where there are many Maya)

March 13th

Craft Production in LAC

- Precolonial crafts
 - o Pottery
 - o Textiles
 - o Stone carving
 - o Re: colonial era laws regulating European craft production; guild production
- Modern craft production
 - o 2 driving forces:
 - tourism
 - revival for livelihoods + and a symbol of ethnic identity

Economic Impacts of Craft Production in LAC

- advocates:
 - o take advantage of new market niches (esp. tourism), economic opportunities
 - increase incomes
 - o can integrate with other activities
 - o low start-up costs
 - o new technologies (ex. Internet) can improve market position
 - o free trade: crafts within NAFTA, no duties (esp. good for Mexican production)
- critics:
 - o much is low-end of commodity chain
 - o volatile markets

Otavaleño Weavers: Ecuador

- textile production + trade since time of Incan Empire

ANT3340 Lecture Notes

- since 1940s: long-distance, transnational migration to supply North American + European markets (both large and small scale)
 - o not only outgrowth of tourism, but also shaped by tourism
 - o use kinship networks to sell good and/or help when they go sell
 - reciprocal types of relations (ex. Places to stay, food, transport, ect...)

Overview of Kuna

- San Blas Islands (few in Columbia)
- 3 politically autonomous reserves
- economy
 - o swidden ag. + fishing
 - women: agriculture: coconut trade
 - men: help with swidden ag.
 - o Long history of international trade (coconuts, plantains, fish)

Mola Production

- Molas = women's craft
 - o Since 1600s: cloth from merchants, pirates, settlers
 - o Originally for personal use—worn by women/girls on bodice
 - o Symbol of identity
 - 1925 revolt in part a response to ban on wearing molas
 - o women gain prestige via mola producing skills
 - o intricate design
 - originally based on mythological figures and dreamlike figures

Commercialization of Mola Production

- changing economy 20th c.
- decline of coconut trade 1950-60s
- increased male migration—wage labour
- decrease in subsistence ag. + fishing
- 1960s: women begin to trade molas for goods
 - o used blouses sold to tourists
- 1980s: growing market for tourists
 - o panamanun (ladino)
 - o foreign store owners (primarily US)
 - o emergence of 'illegal' foreign-made, mass-produced
 - o nowadays many molas made by **[missed]**

Types of Marketing

- producer to buyer direct: tourists or expat residents who come to reserves
- via intermediary (in Panama city)
 - o male relatives (husband ect...)
 - o relatives

Market Influence on Design

- varied customer tastes

ANT3340 Lecture Notes

- changing trends
 - o 'eco tourists'
 - o cultural tourists

Markets/Marketing + Representation

- Direct to tourists
 - o Small inexpensive souvenir
- Cataloguers + internet: International buyers + collectors
 - o Both simple and higher quality
 - o Increasing competition among carvers → intricate and fantastical
 - o Artist market = big money
 - o

Representation in Marketing

- Indigenous Zapotec
 - o 'age old'

Craft Production and Livelihoods

- craft production; often—not always builds on existing stalls and networks
- tied to use in tourism
- can provide alternative source of income

Tourism, Craft Production, + Cultural Identity

- can strengthen + renew sense of ?
- revitalization? Cultural preservation?
- 'authenticity'? 'invention of tradition'
 - o staged; creation for tourists who define 'authentic'
- exploitation? Who is in control; who benefits?
- Tourism + craft production separate entities but related
- Emerged authenticity: commodifying culture for tourists → new channels to access/revive cultural traditions

Social + Economic Impacts of Commercialization of Mola Production

- One of most important sources of income for region
- Important source of income + marker of ethnic identity for women
- Growing inequalities
 - o Among Kuna women in different regions
 - o Between sexes men control most marketing
 - Women ... **[missed note]**

Pottery Revival: Mata Ortiz, Chihuahua, Mexico

- Juan Quezada:
 - o Self-taught potter; late 1970s recreation of lost pottery tradition
 - o Economic revival in village
 - o Now a strong symbol of community identity
 - o Video clip: "Potter of Mata Ortiz, Chihuahua, Mexico"
 - Not driven by tourist market like other crafts

- Creates sense of identity

Oaxacan Wood Carvers (M. Chibnik)

- Alebrijes: wood carvings influenced by papier-mâché artist Pedro Linares (Mexico City)
- Carvers also farmers
- Zapotec
 - Like Maya of Succotz (Belize) most don't identify or speak Zapotec
- Relatively recent (1950) arrival of Pan [??]
- 1980: tourism increased therefore, increased demand

March 16th

Early Problems of Industrializing

Re: Export ag. Model + ISI (Import-substitution Industrialization) 1930s-80s

Aims:

- reduce foreign dependency
- create non-ag jobs
- manufacturing for domestic markets; stimulate domestic economy
- often resulted in creation of state-led; nationalized industries

Problems:

- domestic markets not large enough
- attempts to create common markets
 - CACM: Nic, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala
- Populations too poor

Trade Policies to Promote Industry + Manufacturing

- NAFTA 1994
- MERCOSUR 1991: Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay
- SICA 1991: *Sistema de Intergación Centroamericana*
 - 5 central American countries + Belize and Panama

Emerging Industrial Powers in LA

'Newly Industrialized' Nations

Brazil:

- largest economy in LAC
- Increased manufacturing: cars, airplanes, shoes
- Processed ag. Products
- Some predict 5th largest economy in world

Mexico:

- 2nd highest Gross National Income (after Brazil)
- significant manufacturing: electronics; cars and car parts
- processed ag. Products
- oil

Wage Labour and Non Ag. Incomes

- 1960s: increase in non-ag. Jobs + income opportunities
 - o formal
 - largely manufacturing: domestic + TNCs (Maquilas)
 - o self-employed & informal
 - more entrepreneurs, ex. Photocopy centres, internet cafes, restaurants
- increase in Education
 - o growth in middle class (now 30%) indication of more equity in system
 - o growth in professional class
- significant increase in female workforce
 - o 1990: 32%
 - o 2008: 53%
 - o 2012: est. 100 million +

Source Global Employment Trends 2013

- general trend = shift in reliance on ag. To reliance on wage labour as means to support themselves

Maquiladoras

- 1960s: TNCs establish export-manufacturing assembly plants
 - o in 'free trade' zones [prior to NAFTA] 100 km each side of US/Mexico border
 - o 1960s: increasingly found elsewhere in Mexico + LAC
 - o 2 reasons why built: easy to transport over border & not to compete with Mexican industry

For TNCs

- abundant, cheap labour
- fewer environmental regulations
- few labour laws; unions

For Host Countries:

- non-ag. Employment for growing populations
- economic stimulation

Critiques

- poor working conditions
 - o few breaks, pregnancy tests (pregnant workers = inefficient for multiple reasons), most unions prohibited
- low wages → TNCs not required to pay minimum wages of USE; increase profit by exploiting workforce
- pollution → lakes, waterways, smoke/smog ect...
- most value added leaves → TNCs take profit out of host-country + sells in the TNC country
- largely low-paid female labour
 - o social stigma; seen as 'loose,' outside kin networks
 - o changing gender relations?
 - "women belong at home"
 - or at the least, female income should be earned *in* the home
 - in some cases women are given jobs over men because they can be paid less; also fingers seen as more nimble for some forms of work.
 - Women getting jobs over men can create household tensions as roles based on monetary support of household become inverted
 - Men begin taking up more domestic duties

Maquilas in Mexico

- Hosts largest #
 - o Close to US. Parent companies + consumer market
- 1960s: border Industrialization Program: +/- maquilas
- 2000: 3500 + factories; 1 million+ workers
- Ciudad Jarez (near El Paso Texas): 400+ factories; 250,000 workers

Maquilas + Gender

- Factories often preferred female workers
 - o Docile, can be paid less; 'nimble' fingers
 - o 1990s: increased violence against maquila workers
 - high rates of female murder; speculation as to reason
 - perceptions of female maquila workers
 - male backlash?
 - High rates femicide
 - Some researchers relate deaths to high level of maquila workers (female) idea that men, continually rejected for jobs saw women as threats mixed with stigma could result in femicide
 - Juarez also area of high levels of gang activity

Mexican Workers Perceptions of Maquila Work (Horowitz)

- Juarez, Mexico –only 11% of workers satisfied with pay
 - o Higher incomes
 - o Changing perceptions of sufficiency of wage
 - In beginning its great (relative contentment)
 - Over time less + less happy

- Comparisons with US tourists + relatives working in US
- “ratchet up” conceptions of ‘basic needs’
- wages through higher down south, not sufficient to higher cost of living

New Manufacturing Initiatives

Costa Rica: Intel + Microchip Processing

- stable politically
- highly educated workforce (98% literate)
- was largest export (37% GDP)
- critics argued: overly dependent
- 2014: plant closed
 - engineers kept for research and development (more highly skilled positions)
 - less tech positions have disappeared
- Film clip: “Mexico’s Manufacturing”
 - Impact of Trump’s proposals about moving manufacturing outside
 - New emphasis on creating for + by Mexicans; foreign companies leave and left behind skill sets for local engineers
 - Labour practices of foreign companies could be losing workers

March 20th

Economic Trends + Prospects

- increasing wage labour + self-employment opportunities
- growing middle class + educated professional sector
- economic mobility largely dependent on education; access to capital
- domestic markets grow
- many still experience insecurity + vulnerability
- income gaps + inequality
- still highly dependent on foreign capital and/or raw resource exports
 - ex. Mexico, Venezuela + oil
 - today crisis = oil prices

20TH Century Migration LAC

International/National Rural-urban migration

Push factors:

- economic insecurity/uncertainty
 - lack of wage labour jobs nationally
- lack of land
- hardships of rural ag. Life
- violence

Pull factors:

- job opportunities to support family
- better schools, services; hope for more stable, upwardly mobile life

- “culture of migration”

Case 1: Rural-Urban Migration in Brazil

- re: North and Central West areas large influx of rural ppls from south (rural-rural migration)
- 1950-2000:
 - shift from rural as. Society to industrial/urban
 - 36% . 81% urban pop
 - primarily from poor, Northeastern states (ex. Bahia) to industrialized southeastern states
 - more women than men
 - more educated → middle class suburbs
 - poorest → squatter settlements (favelas)
 - since 1980s, more migration within states
- Factors contributing to migration in Brazil:
 - Lack of land
 - Growth in agribusiness
 - Increasing pop.
 - Unreliable rainfall; droughts (in NE)
 - New infrastructure: highways + new communication systems
 - Urban industrial jobs; wages
 - Services (schools, health centres, water, electricity)
- Characteristics of Squatter Settlements
 - Peripheries of major urban centres
 - Lack of formal jobs
 - Limited transportation
 - On ‘squatted land’ (no titles, or legal rights)
 - Develop haphazardly
 - Typically bans on constructing cheap housing
 - Little/no recognition by formal law or municipalities
 - Poor public services, ex. water, electricity
 - Popular perceptions: disorganized, wild, dangerous research shows: cohesive economically vibrant communities (Shirley 1990)
 - Pressures from outside increase community solidarity
- Livelihoods + Economy: How Do ppl Make a Living?
 - Underemployment male + female: multiple ‘informal’ jobs/forms of income
 - In city proper; or in favelas: small-scale production; shops services; street selling
 - Invest first in homes
 - ‘extra-legal organizations’: role of gangs + drug dealing
 - maintaining + order
 - Acts like ‘Big Men’
- Squatter Settlement Social Organization
 - Kin, paisano, + close friendship networks

- For home building
- For informal sector activity (production/marketing ect)
- Child care + emergency help
- Neighborhood associations
- Pentacostal + Umbanda centres; some CEBs (varies)

March 23rd

Case 2: Rural-Urban Migration Peru

- Mountainous area + dry coastal area
- Historical background:
 - 1540s: Spanish land grants
 - 1890s-1920: growth in # of large properties
 - highland peasants vs. landowners
 - 1940s: 65% pop. Rural
 - 1981: 35% pop. Rural
 - migration to Lima, increased 6.3X
- Factors contributing to Migration in Peri
 - Post WWII highways + new communication systems
 - Agriculture crisis: 1940-45
 - Increasing pop. + scarce land in altiplano
 - Fewer opportunities + lower status of young in altiplano
 - Urban wages and services
 - Rural violence (shining path)
- Peru: Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)
 - 1980s-90: Guerilla response to decades of military rule in Peru
 - context:
 - 1960s-70: massive agrarian reform, land invasion
 - 1980s: inflation + free market policies → increased poverty
 - Actors:
 - Began by indigenous activists in highlands
 - Developed in urban centres:
 - Leaders from academics + students
 - Abimael Guzon: university professor
 - Violence on both sides; esp. highlands
- Migration & Adapting to Urban Life

ANT3340 Lecture Notes

- Find/build shelter
 - Like favelas (Shirley) rely on kin or paisano networks
- Find +/or create work or income-generating activities → most in informal sector
- Deal with ethnic discrimination
 - Most migrants in Peru = indigenous
- Retain strong ties with rural areas; frequent trips 'home'
- Film clip: "Villa El Salvador" 2011
 - Lack of public services therefore health problems
 - No legal land titles = no services
 - Can't get land title because "public park"
 - If you have brick house you can get title public lands

International Migration

- LAC → Primarily USA; increasingly to Canada
- Sending countries to USA
 - Mexico: historically largest sender
 - Increasingly Central America
- Post 9/11 more difficult

Undocumented Migrant Journey

- Deciding to leave
 - Expensive
 - Travel
 - Coyotes → someone you pay as guide to help cross borders
 - Emotional difficulties
 - Leaves family
 - Worries about difficult journey
- The journey
 - Prepare: social contact network
 - 1000s km; rough unknowns
 - crossing the border
- (If) Arrival
 - find place to live: usually via kin/friends/other villagers
 - find work
- Countries of Origin (2012)
 - 6.7 million Mexico
 - 1.7 million Central and South America

Case 3A: Costa Rica

- different trend: peak migration
- 1980s- early 2000s: volatility of coffee market
- temporarily/cyclical migration to USA
- 2000s: local economy diversifying; now opportunities locally + nationally
 - better roads to communicate
 - capital from migration (drug \$) to invest
 - growing service sector; new markets for ag.

Case 3: Mexican Migration

Domestic:

- Mexico City
- Border cities (ex. Juarez, Tijuana → maquilas)
- Baja Calif (ag. Workers)

International: More Than ½ to USA

- Began during WWII ag. Labour (re: Bracero Program)
- Steady increase
- Migrants primarily for rural areas
- Remittances: \$ sent home to support families
 - o Lots of American \$ sent back home
 - o 20 billion from undocumented workers sent home
 - o remittances rank 3rd in foreign investment

Remittance Debates

- USA 23.6 Billion 2014
 - o High of 26 billion 2008
- Dependency Position
 - o Socio-economic inequality
 - o Dependent on migration
 - o Remittances for consumption/survival
 - Ex. Food consumer goods ect...
 - Not being invested in local economy; not going towards self-sufficiency
- Development Position
 - o Remittances stimulate local + national economies
 - o Not just consumption, but invested in productive activities

Impacts of Migration on Rural Hhs + Communities

- Economic + social systems
 - o Remittances → more cash in local economy
 - Price of land + other assets increase
 - Must hire workers; pay higher wages
 - Only those that can afford are managing to survive → socio-economic stratification
- Farming & Agriculture
 - o Labour scarcity + wages
 - Ppl leave → local labours scarce → cost of labour increases
 - o Feminization of agriculture
- Household Maintenance
 - o Women bear most burden: fem. Of ag.
- Community Institutions: Women take over or pay for:
 - o Tequio (work) obligations
 - o Cargo (fiestas + other civic duties)

Case 4: Central American Migrants; Crisis of Unaccompanied Child Immigrants to USA

- Increase gang + drug-related violence
 - o Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador
- Increase child migrants
- Video clip: “Hispanic and CA Child Migrants...”
- Peripheral Settlements, political agency + social change
 - o Peripheral settlements
 - Space/location
 - Marginalized; power/agency
 - Perceptions of urban space + social place
 - o What does Caldeira (2015) say about role of peripheral settlements in shaping change in Brazil’s urban areas?
 - Who were the most active participants + what were their concerns + tactics in the 70s-80s

March 27th

Popular Culture

- Shared ideas, attitudes, spectacles within mainstream society + everyday lives
- All can participate
- draws on new forms of expression as well as cultural traditions + ethnic heritages
 - o often challenge elite structures + cultural norms; highlight marginalized positions
- focus on leisure activities + artistic expressions
- communal/public
- now heavily influenced by mass media
 - o ex. sports, music, annual festivals, TV programs

March 30th

Popular Music and Dance

- Salsa, Tango, Reggae: popular arts arise from particular historical circumstances; change with circumstances; usually syncretic blends, Spanish + African blends of music
- Corridos (traditional northern folk music—Mexico)
 - o re: potter Juan Quezada
 - o early roots: romance ballads
 - o during revolution: about revolutionary figures (ex. Pancho Villa)
 - o Film clip “Folklorists Interpretation Revolution Mexica

Cuban Son Music

- syncretic genre: Spanish + African Origin
 - o intro of drum (esp. congo) to mainstream music—son nkown for its music
- Cuba’s most pop. + influenced music in early 1900-1950s
 - o considered foundation of salsa
- Social Clubs + Son
 - o son emerged in social clubs in Havana

- based on and run like confradias (fraternities)
- Early 20th c. → Sociedades de Color
 - racial discrimination was institutionalized
 - membership determined by ethnicity
 - cultural havens; music flourished
- Cuban Revolution: closure of all night clubs
 - associated with capitalist lifestyle
 - closure of all cultural + ethnic-based social centres
 - to build 'colour blind' society
- Re: Cuba's 'Special Period': Tourism + Music
 - dissolution of Soviet Union → economic crisis
 - need for foreign currency
 - partial opening of economy, new \$ economy
 - tourism + music became major assets
 - revival of traditional Cuban Son
 - esp. Buena Vista Social Club (movie + album)
 - Film clip: La Familia Valeria Miranda
 - percussion = important African influence
 - music + dance closely intertwined
- Cuban Rap & Hip Hop (Fernandes 2003)
 - initially banned –“music of the enemy” (capitalist USA)
 - forced underground
 - shaped by conditions of “special period”
 - role of state
 - tourism
 - Cuba as ‘tropical paradise’
 - images of pre-revolution Cuba (clubs, parties, music, dancing)
 - contradictory agendas
 - radical departure from socialist models of life: hard honest work towards social good
 - huge social + economic impacts
 - differential success to US \$ + participation in new economy
 - eventually nationalized by government
 - created agency of rap
 - organized & (some) financial support
 - but authority to censure
- Commercial Rappers
 - ignore revolution and socialist period
 - promote hustling/jineterismo of tourists as survival strategy for black youth
 - partake in \$ economy; bypassing state mechanisms
 - record contracts with foreign TNCs (via state agencies)
 - consumption oriented (conspicuous consumption)
 - adoption of US Designer clothing and slang

- form of rebellion (attire of ‘enemy’)
- affirmation of identity as black Cuban
- celebrating opportunities of new policies promoting tourism
- “Underground”/Conscious Rappers
 - critical of tourism/consumerism
 - promote socialist values/hard work
 - challenge:
 - gender images of tourism
 - individualism + consumerism in new \$ economy
 - critical of new state policies but supported by state
 - Film clip: “Cuba Race + Rap”
- Contradictory Spaces
 - commercial rappers: form of anti-socialist rebellion
 - affirmation of black identity
 - success due to opening of economy
 - conscious rappers: social ideals vs consumerist ones

Carnival

- secular—religious public spectacle prior to Catholic season of lent
- characteristics: re: Sanabria
 - ritualized popular celebrations; public drama
 - celebrations vary from place to place
 - rooted in ‘everyday’ culture + events; political issues
 - ritual of inversion
 - critique of structural norms: poor vs rich; elite vs marginalized
 - also collective memories; share experience; cohesion and solidarity

April 3rd

Violence + Illicit Drugs in LAC

- LAC: long history of violence: rebellions, civil warfare, state oppression
 - Guatemala; Nic; Honduras, Peru (shining path), Mexico (Zapatistas)
 - Argentina and Chile (dirty wars)
- Since end of 20th c. guerilla warfare + violence replaced by ‘cartel armies’ and assassins (sicarios)
 - new idols for many
 - fill popular imagination and media
 - control vast trade empires (not just drugs but ppl ect..)
- like guerilla fighters, drug members rooted in communities (Caldiera)

History of Drug Networks in LAC (Hyland 2011)

- narco-trafficking adapted to market shifts in taste and demand and global + local politics
 - main illicit drugs today: cocaine, marijuana, heroin, methamphetamines

Peru, late 19th C-early 20th c: Legal Coca-cased +Cocain Industry

- ❖ cocaine = coca plant indigenous to Andean highlands
- ❖ tonics: anesthetic for surgeries; coca-cola, similar non-alcoholic drinks

- ❖ legal cocaine manufacturing sector promoted by Peruvian state
- ❖ socially debated: national industry vs. “backward” + socially disruptive; eventually criminalised
 - changed in social attitudes affect commodities

- Mexico = main supplier of opium & marijuana
- Cuba = transit point + hub for organized crime from US during prohibition

- 1960s-1970s: Columbia becomes largest supplier of marijuana and cocaine:
 - largely result of US war on drugs (1971
 - shut down many Mexican networks
 - important for Columbian economy (many facets)
 - 1980s: 70% of al marijuana + cocaine into US via south Florida

- Mid 1980s—present: Return to Mexico
 - Columbian crackdown; pressures on cartels
 - Mexico now dominated wholesale trade to US
 - est. 13.6—43 billion dollars/year
 - increase in trade = increase in violence
 - Juarez 2009: 2100 drug-related murders
 - competition among rival gangs
 - between gangs and police/military
 - often hard to tell diff; corruption rampant
 - 2006: Mexican state begins own ‘war on drugs’
 - Mexican civil society organizing + demanding rethinking of policies

Mexican Drug Wars

- 1990s: rise of organized crime in Mexico
 - decline in Columbia
 - control of drug and other illicit trade
 - rise to power of right wing Partido de Accion Nacional (PAN)

Narco Counterculture

- distinct form of communication + discourse
- blatant opposition against state and dom. social norms
- public use of media to:
 - generate fear
 - recruit new memebbers
 - advertise way of life
 - position themselves re: state and rival oranizations
 - multiple audiences
 - transmission via internet + word of mouth
 - consolidate power
 - territory, people, systems

Narco-Corridos (Drug Ballads)

- sub-genre of traditional northern Mexico folk music
 - o relates + celebrates exploits of prominent drug cartels + revolutionary figures
 - romanticises cartel leaders and violent killings
 - o many banned from radio waves
 - o form of communication
 - inform other gangs of threats or impending hits
 - inform police via police scanners that hit has been made
 - some evidence of retaliation; murder of musicians

Narco-Corridos and Narco Cultura

- rapidly growing form of entertainment: narco-cultura
- songs becoming part of pop. culture/counter culture
 - o desensitisation/dehumanizing/ “de-violencing” acts of violence
- increasing popularity beyond Mexico
 - o celebrates model of how poor and marginalized can r