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Mexico's relationship with the world during the 1930s is revealed as a fascinating series of calculated responses to domestic political changes and international economic shifts.

These volumes are an annotated collection of documents covering Franklin Roosevelt's presidency. His direct handling of diplomatic relations is shown in letters, memoranda, and notes that passed between the White House and the State Department and other departments, the correspondence with ambassadors and other American representatives abroad, heads of foreign states and their representatives, and also exchanges with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other Congressional committees. It includes not only foreign relations but also the domestic background of

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these matters. --Publisher description.

Admiral Paul von Hintze arrived in Mexico in the spring of 1911 to serve as Germany's ambassador to a country in a state of revolution. Germany's emperor Wilhelm II had selected Hintze as his personal eyes and ears in Mexico (and concomitantly the neighboring United States) during the portentous years leading up to the First World War. The ambassador benefited from a network of informers throughout Mexico and was closely involved in the country's political and diplomatic machinations as the violent revolution played out. *Murder and Counterrevolution in Mexico* presents Hintze's eyewitness accounts of these turbulent years. Hintze's diary, telegrams, letters, and other records, translated, edited, and annotated by Friedrich E. Schuler, offer detailed insight into Victoriano Huerta's overthrow and assassination of Francisco Madero and Huerta's ensuing dictatorship and chronicle the U.S.-supported resistance. Showcasing the political relationship between Germany and Mexico, Hintze's suspenseful, often daily diary entries provide new insight into the turmoil of the Mexican Revolution, including U.S. diplomatic maneuvers and subterfuge, as well as an intriguing backstory to the infamous 1917 Zimmermann Telegram, which precipitated U.S. entry into World War I.

A Shield for the Columbia offers the stories behind the founding of the quarantine station of the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) in Knappton Cove, Washington and Astoria, Oregon at the mouth of the Columbia, the nation's second largest river. It is a compelling account of unlikely political and economic alliances featuring the United States Marine Hospital Service (USMHS), transpacific shipping lines, Astoria's business community, and members of the U.S. Congress. It took nearly 80 years, from 1820 to 1899, to convince Washington D.C. policy makers to afford the Northwest the same

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federal protection as San Francisco and Seattle—a science based institution to shield human and animal life from the pandemics of plague, cholera and other hostile viruses—allowing for the continuation of multicultural economic pursuits along the Columbia River. A Shield for the Columbia intersects transnational, national, and local history revealing Astoria and Knappton Cove as a uniquely special North American locale during the first era of globalization.

Joining the U.S. ' war effort in 1942, Mexican President Manuel Ávila Camacho ordered the dislocation of Japanese Mexican communities and approved the creation of internment camps and zones of confinement. Under this relocation program, a new pro-American nationalism developed in Mexico that scripted Japanese Mexicans as an internal racial enemy. In spite of the broad resistance presented by the communities wherein they were valued members, Japanese Mexicans lost their freedom, property, and lives. In *Uprooting Community*, Selfa A. Chew examines the lived experience of Japanese Mexicans in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands during World War II. Studying the collaboration of Latin American nation-states with the U.S. government, Chew illuminates the efforts to detain, deport, and confine Japanese residents and Japanese-descent citizens of Latin American countries during World War II. These narratives challenge the notion that Japanese Mexicans enjoyed the protection of the Mexican government during the war and refute the mistaken idea that Japanese immigrants and their descendants were not subjected to internment in Mexico during this period. Through her research, Chew provides evidence that, despite the principles of racial democracy espoused by the Mexican elite, Japanese Mexicans were in fact victims of racial prejudice bolstered by the political alliances between the United States and Mexico. The treatment of the ethnic Japanese in Mexico was even harsher than what Japanese immigrants and their children in the United States endured during the war, according to

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Chew. She argues that the number of persons affected during World War II extended beyond the first-generation Japanese immigrants “ handled ” by the Mexican government during this period, noting instead that the entire multiethnic social fabric of the borderlands was reconfigured by the absence of Japanese Mexicans.

In *Unwelcome Exiles. Mexico and the Jewish Refugees from Nazism 1933 – 1945*, Daniela Gleizer challenges Mexico ’ s traditional image as an open-door country, by examining the Mexican government ’ s inhospitable response to Jewish exiles seeking refuge from Nazism.

A riveting new account of Theodore Roosevelt ’ s impassioned crusade for military preparedness as America fitfully stumbles into World War I, spectacularly punctuated by his unique tongue-lashings of the vacillating Woodrow Wilson, his rousing advocacy of a masculine, pro-Allied “ Americanism, ” a death-defying compulsion for personal front-line combat, a gingerly rapprochement with GOP power brokers—and, yes, perhaps, even another presidential campaign. Roosevelt is a towering Greek god of war. But Greek gods begat Greek tragedies. His own entreaties to don the uniform are rebuffed, and he remains stateside. But his four sons fight “ over there ” with heartbreaking consequences: two are wounded; his youngest and most loved child dies in aerial combat. Yet, though grieving and weary, TR may yet surmount everything with one monumentally odds-defying last triumph. Poised at the very brink of a final return to the White House, death stills his indomitable spirit. In his lively, witty, blow-by-blow style, David Pietrusza captures, through the lens of the Bull Moose, the 1916 presidential campaign, America ’ s entry into the Great War in 1917, Woodrow Wilson ’ s presidency, and the last years of one of American history ’ s greatest men, who said on his death bed at the age of sixty, “ I promised myself

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that I would work up to the hilt until I was sixty, and I have done it. I have kept my promise.... ” Pietrusza not only transports readers with his dramatic portraits of TR, his hated rival Wilson, and politics in wild flux but also poignantly chronicles the horrific price a family pays in war.

In the mid-1930s the Mexican government expropriated millions of acres of land from hundreds of U.S. property owners as part of President Lázaro Cárdenas ’ s land redistribution program. Because no compensation was provided to the Americans a serious crisis, which John J. Dwyer terms “ the agrarian dispute, ” ensued between the two countries. Dwyer ’ s nuanced analysis of this conflict at the local, regional, national, and international levels combines social, economic, political, and cultural history. He argues that the agrarian dispute inaugurated a new and improved era in bilateral relations because Mexican officials were able to negotiate a favorable settlement, and the United States, constrained economically and politically by the Great Depression, reacted to the crisis with unaccustomed restraint. Dwyer challenges prevailing arguments that Mexico ’ s nationalization of the oil industry in 1938 was the first test of Franklin Roosevelt ’ s Good Neighbor policy by showing that the earlier conflict over land was the watershed event. Dwyer weaves together elite and subaltern history and highlights the intricate relationship between domestic and international affairs. Through detailed studies of land redistribution in Baja California and Sonora, he demonstrates that peasant agency influenced the local application of Cárdenas ’ s agrarian reform program, his regional state-building projects, and his relations with the United States. Dwyer draws on a broad array of official, popular, and corporate sources to illuminate the motives of those who contributed to the agrarian dispute, including landless fieldworkers, indigenous groups, small landowners, multinational corporations, labor leaders, state-level officials, federal policymakers, and diplomats. Taking all of them into account, Dwyer explores the

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circumstances that spurred agrarista mobilization, the rationale behind Cárdenas' rural policies, the Roosevelt administration's reaction to the loss of American-owned land, and the diplomatic tactics employed by Mexican officials to resolve the international conflict.

This book examines culture and diplomacy in Mexico's relations with the rest of Latin America during the presidency of Lázaro Cárdenas (1934 – 1940). Drawing on archival research throughout Latin America, the author demonstrates that Cárdenas' representation of Mexico as a revolutionary nation contributed to the formation of Mexican national identity and spread the legacy of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 beyond Mexico's borders. Cárdenas did more than any other president to fulfill the goals of the revolution, incorporating the masses into the political life of the nation and implementing land reform, resource nationalization, and secular public education, and his government promoted the idea that these reforms represented a path to social, political, and economic development for the entire region. Kiddle offers a colorful and detailed account of the way Cardenista diplomacy was received in the rest of Latin America and the influence his policies had throughout the continent.

In 1941 Hitler and the Japanese invaded the United States and almost razed New York. President Roosevelt and a naive engineer from a town in Utah, Tim Simpsom, prevented it. Hitler had already conquered Europe and rejected a first allied invasion by Calais, France. He defeated England and Russia and the Nazi troops marched through the triumphal arch of Paris, London and Moscow. They also wanted to do it on Fifth Avenue in New York and they did it. Hitler joined the Japanese Admiral Yamamoto and the dictators of Mexico and Cuba to invade the United States. The Japanese settled by surprise in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the Nazis established their headquarters in New York. They

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wanted to divide up the USA. The states east of the Mississippi River (Atlantic) for Germany. The States west of the Mississippi (Pacific) for Japan. They conquered New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, Phoenix and many other cities. The Third German Reich did not imagine that a simple inventor of the town of Springdale, Utah, would be his great adversary in the United States, along with President Roosevelt. Tim Simpsom had perfected a small plane (bumblebee) using motorcycle parts and converted it with explosives into a kind of missile that helped to deal with Germans and Japanese in the USA. Roosevelt and the head of his forces, Ike Thompson, organized tenacious resistance and used the bumblebees as spearhead. The Nazis, however, suffered a first unexpected defeat beset by mud, crocodiles, snakes, mosquitoes and vermin in the swamp of The Everglades, Florida. Hitler believed that the bumblebees were a powerful weapon and when the Gestapo investigated and approached the team that made the atomic bomb, Washington placed Simpsom as bait to pass it off as Otto Oppenheimer. Berlin ordered to assassinate Simpsom and after several failures, Hitler sent to its better criminal, the dwarf Sarachi, to USA with that encomienda. The Turk Stoiko Sarachi is a sadistic killer who kills with great cruelty by severing the neck of his victims with a cable and has a huge sexual member. He ended his days at Fort Knox at the hands of Simpsom's naïve girlfriend, Dorothy Wiesental, who became a fierce warrior and worked as a hunter of Nazi criminals to the point that she helped capture Adolfo Eichman in Argentina to be judged and hanged in Israel. Stalin and Churchill reacted from Siberia and Ireland, reconquered Russia and England and invaded Europe by Normandy. Hitler, harassed on all fronts, decided to destroy New York and a large union of Americans that included, military, police, taxi drivers and even gangsters and gangsters prevented it in the midst of hard battles in the streets. The Japanese were also defeated and became strong in the Pacific until the Pentagon managed to kill Admiral Yamamoto to end up beating them with the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hitler

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made one last effort to try to assassinate Roosevelt and failed. Defeated and cornered, he committed suicide in his Berlin bunker in 1945. Tim Simpsom ended up helping Von Braun build the Cape Canaveral aerospace center in Florida, and for the man to reach the Moon.

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