Sparrow And The Hawk: Costa Rica And The United States During The Rise Of Jose Figueres
Using Costa Rica as an example, Longley carefully examines the development of the successful relationship between a nonindustrialized country and the United States, revealing the complex forces at work in resistance and accommodation. During World War II and the immediate postwar era, both the United States and Costa Rica experienced dramatic changes. The United States assumed world leadership and the accompanying responsibilities; Costa Rica encountered far-reaching difficulties that culminated in the Civil War of 1948 and the rise to power of José Figueres. Longley examines why the United States supported Figueres and emphasizes the history and role of Costa Ricans, primarily the figueristas, in maintaining good relations in such a difficult era. Figueres implemented economic and political nationalism, which produced domestic and international tensions, and in spite of its rejection of similar policies in Guatemala and Iran, the United States supported Figueres against domestic and foreign threats.

Book Information

Paperback: 256 pages
Publisher: University Alabama Press (January 30, 1997)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0817308318
Product Dimensions: 6 x 0.7 x 9 inches
Shipping Weight: 13.8 ounces
Average Customer Review: 5.0 out of 5 stars Â· See all reviews (3 customer reviews)
Best Sellers Rank: #1,239,333 in Books (See Top 100 in Books)  #27 in Books > History > Americas > Central America > Costa Rica  #1092 in Books > Textbooks > Humanities > History > Latin America  #1218 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > International & World Politics > Caribbean & Latin American

Customer Reviews

Latin American Research Review
Inter-American Relations And Encounters: Recent Directions in the Literature
June 22, 2000: Kyle Longley adopts the interaction between the two types of birds as a metaphor for the relationship between the United States and another small Central American country, Costa Rica. Like the sparrow, such countries rely on evasion and manipulation in their dealings with the hawkish powers of the world. Longley develops his thesis by using U.S.--Costa Rican relations during the period from 1942 to 1957 as a case study. Basing his arguments on
voluminous printed and manuscript sources, including documents from Costa Rica’s Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Longley begins by reviewing the relationship during the administration of President Rafael Calderon (1940-1944), who proved a cooperative ally during World War II. Calderon’s close ties with the Communist Party (the Vanguardia Popular) aroused little concern during the war. But U.S. officials became alarmed when his successor, Teodoro Picado (1944-1948), although staunchly pro-United States, failed to distance himself from a connection that was viewed with increasing disfavor. As a result, when Picado attempted to impose Calderon as his successor in 1948 and ignited the revolution led by Jose Figueres, the U.S. government favored the rebels despite reservations about Figueres. With the triumph of the revolution, Figueres headed a junta that gave way in 1949 to the presidency of Otilio Ulate. In 1953 Figueres himself was elected president.

Download to continue reading...
