

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

1: In from the Cold - Gilbert M. Joseph - Innbundet () » Bokkilden

Latin America between the superpowers: international realpolitik the ideology of the state, and the "Latin Americanization" of the conflict Caribbean crisis: catalyst for Soviet projection in Latin America / Daniela Spenser.

VI, enero a junio In his explicit celebration to the violence, the words of the Che encased the language and the strategy of what was called the " New Left side ". Nevertheless, the Conference Tricontinental did not manage to anticipate the agitation that there would provoke the university movements of , which connected called of Guevara towards "Two, three, many Vietnam" with a different and own component of the sensibility of the New Left side: Ocean Press, , Mexico in the Global Sixties. Weekly On-Line Cairo , November Accessed 29 Noviembre A pesar de lo anterior, la propuesta ahora estaba en la mesa. Revisado el 23 de mayo de Apuntes, Mexico City: UNAM, , Dos Pueblos Unidos en la Historia, vol. Tamayo, , En un escrito en su diario privado en diciembre de , establece su criterio para no apoyar a los organizadores de la conferencia: Un momento crucial fue la Cuarta Conferencia de Solidaridad, llevada a cabo en mayo de en Ghana. University of North Carolina Press, Duke University Press, , Revisada el 23 de mayo de Fidel Castro Speech Database. Revisada el 28 de noviembre de Cuban Poster Art San Francisco: Cultural Change in Socialist Cuba Berkeley: University of California Press, Latin America in the Cold War Chicago: University of Chicago Press, , Cambridge University Press, , Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. The Last Colonial Massacre: Latin America in the Cold War. University of Chicago Press. Special Supplement April , Latin America and the United States: A Documentary History Second Edition. Neither Peace Nor Freedom: In from the Cold: Cultural Change in Socialist Cuba. University of California Press. The Most Dangerous Area in the World: University of North Carolina Press.

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

2: In from the Cold : Gilbert M. Joseph :

The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America / Daniela Spenser 77 The View from Havana: Lessons from Cuba's African Journey, / Piero Gleijeses Transnationalizing the Dirty War: Argentina in Central America / Ariel C. Armony

The Great War and its repercussions divided society, reinforcing and shaping a renewed nationalism and a growing anti-imperialism in Latin America. While political sovereignty and cultural distinctness had increasingly been affirmed in the years before, the war reinforced these preexisting tendencies in a variety of ways. Table of Contents 1 Introduction 2 Inner Polarizations 2. Although the First World War represented the crisis of European civilization, it was unarguably felt around the world. It not only intensely affected the way Latin America perceived the old continent, but also influenced the way the subcontinent viewed and represented itself. The war provoked strong divisions in public opinion in Latin America, creating a rift between the belligerent sides; it also reactivated the national question, contributed to new reflections on national identity, and stimulated a firm and growing anti-imperialism. This article will examine the impact that World War I had on these trends in Latin American society and how Latin Americans responded to the new world order that the war brought with it. Inner Polarizations Although Latin America remained neutral during most of the First World War, the conflict had disruptive and divisive effects on Latin American culture and politics. Public opinion polarized, split between two opposed sectors with conflicting identities. In the first phase, the division involved the cultural models represented by the belligerent sides, fluctuating between France and Germany. In the second phase, when the conflict touched the subcontinent more closely, the polarization took on a political dimension; primarily issues of nationalism or, in some cases, political infighting arose. Cultural Polarization In spite of the neutrality that Latin American states adopted at the beginning of the First World War, civil society chose sides early on in the conflict. In the first months of the war, Latin American public opinion was split between the belligerent sides, with a clear majority in favor of the Triple Entente. This distribution of support was influenced by deeply rooted cultural affinities. Since independence, the Latin American nations tended to seek political and cultural models that were alternative to their former colonizers, Spain and Portugal. As a result, they mainly leaned towards France, perceived as the cradle of liberty and democracy and as a mother of arts. The invasion and occupation of Belgium and Luxembourg were considered a virtual threat to the sovereignty of neutral nations, like the Latin American ones. Atrocity propaganda also alienated Germany, destroying any sympathy for the nation among large sectors of the public. Additionally, in Brazil, which had a considerable German community in the south of its territory, these factors and Pan-Germanic propaganda awakened suspicions of secessionism and generated a deep cultural breach. In most cases, they declared war against the German Empire; only a few confined themselves to severing diplomatic relationships with it. A mere six countries remained neutral until the very end of the conflict: These new combinations fostered a nationalist mobilization. Defending national honor became an important issue in public controversies. In Argentina, the sinking of three vessels by German U-boats and the scandal around the Luxburg Affair called into question the continuity of the official diplomatic course. Public opinion split between the rupturistas and neutralistas, with both sectors claiming to represent national interests exclusively. Both operated at the national level and organized mass public demonstrations in defense of their respective cause. In Argentina, the opposition controlled parliament, which declared itself in favor of severing diplomatic relationships with Germany. Anti-Imperialism and New Nations Latin America has not normally stood at the forefront of scholarly interest when historians have debated the effects of the First World War on the political culture of non-European societies. With regard to Asian and African countries, many of which took part in the war by default as European colonies, it has been argued that the war constituted a historical turning point. It is true, however, that the first decades of the 20th century witnessed significant ideological shifts in Latin America, which ran parallel to comparable developments in

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

other world regions. Latin American authenticity in contradistinction to Europe " encapsulated in typical food, music, clothes, languages and ethnic customs " was celebrated, where until recently racial pessimists had seen them as obstacles to a European-inspired modernity and progress. A growing chorus of Latin American intellectuals and politicians demanded greater economic self-sufficiency and, most notably of all changes, bemoaned U. In short, anti-imperialism and cultural nationalism were visibly on the rise in Latin America " especially in the Spanish-speaking countries " between and , just as they were in parts of Asia and Africa. Intellectual historians of Latin America typically feel more comfortable with more arbitrary starting dates, such as , to chart the rise of anti-imperialism and cultural nationalism in Spanish America than with the specific ones of or . While ever more wary of U. More forcefully, racial mixing mestizaje shed the negative connotations it had held in the late 19th century and instead evolved into a celebrated identity marker of many Latin American countries, most notably in revolutionary Mexico. Many of these reorientations coincided with the First World War and in one way or another used it as a rhetorical foil. But if a war had to be identified that stimulated these changes in Latin American understandings of national identity, most historians would probably opt for the Spanish-American War of instead of the First World War. Even so, the First World War did accelerate and reinforce developments towards anti-imperialism and cultural nationalism in Latin America that had begun during the two preceding decades. One mechanism through which this happened was the economy. Due to the interruption of trade relations with Europe, domestic markets in Latin America needed to be strengthened, which brought about a degree of industrialization in some countries. Arguably, this inward-orientation was not as profound as it could have been. Dependency theorists later saw the First World War as a lost opportunity for a greater degree of economic independence in Latin America. Nascent middle classes gained political weight in countries such as Argentina and Chile, while the rise of working-class movements fed into the foundation of communist parties in the larger countries in the years after the war Mexico and Argentina in , Brazil and Chile in , Cuba in . These parties bred some anti-imperialist intellectuals, even though they rarely acquired serious electoral weight and in some countries, notably Argentina, were increasingly chided for being not sufficiently popular and nationalist. Extended stays in European capitals " again, preferably Paris " were perceived as entry tickets into successful careers back home as writers or artists. The war temporarily closed these avenues of exchange, encouraging a greater extent of cultural transfers and circulation of ideas and people within Latin America " again particularly among the Spanish-speaking countries. Latin American intellectuals had a vivid interest in the Mexican Revolution, which found some detractors but ultimately more admirers, who saw it as a model for eradicating social injustices, ending the mimicry of overseas high culture and standing up to the powerful U. Though not directly linked to the war, it was clearly nurtured by the global political ferment that the war had fostered. After the war, even as Latin Americans began to assert their cultural particularities more strongly than before, the flow of ideas and people between Latin America and Europe resumed, and arguably intensified. Latin Americans who now visited Europe saw a war-torn continent full of traumatized and impoverished people embroiled in bitter political conflict. Like many other leading Latin American intellectuals, the European literature they absorbed was decisively informed by the experience of the war. Writers such as Henri Barbusse or Oswald Spengler became obligatory reading among nationalist intellectuals in Latin America. The Rise of U. Hegemony and Anti-Imperialism The most decisive change spurred on by the war, which in turn reinforced anti-imperialist ideas in Latin America, was the rise of U. Haiti , the Dominican Republic , the so-called sugar intervention in Cuba and heavy-handed meddling in Nicaragua. Puerto Ricans, meanwhile, were granted U. Finally, the war inaugurated the decline of European economic influence in Latin America, which was definitely replaced by North American interests. With the exception of Argentina, where anti-imperialism in part continued to be directed against Britain, and Brazil, whose elites never felt threatened by outside hegemony to the same extent as their Spanish- American counterparts did, anti-imperialism was henceforth exclusively directed against the United States. Central America was an especially clear case in this respect and one where this anti- imperialism gained significant popular grounding due to the very tangible nature of U.

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

Born out of far-flung repercussions of the First World War, some of their ideas have been drawn upon by left-wing nationalist governments in Latin America that came to power almost a century later. Conclusion Undoubtedly, the First World War constituted a global event, which echoed all over the world, including neutral states. Its consequences were not confined to the economic or diplomatic realms, but also affected culture and politics. The Great War stimulated cultural and political inner polarizations, involving nationalism more or less explicitly. The conflict also reactivated the reflections on national and sub-continental identities. It led to the reassessment of their bonds with Europe and with other American states, like the United States or the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies, reinforcing cultural nationalism and anti-imperialism. Stefan Rinke Notes 1. Historiography Today Latin America , in: International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. Colombia and World War I. Relations Internationales , pp. La disputa por la argentinidad. Rupturistas y neutralistas durante la Primera Guerra Mundial, in: Temas de Historia Argentina y Americana 13 , pp. Del Centenario al peronismo. Identity and Modernity in Latin America, Oxford , pp. Reinventing Modernity in Latin America. Intellectuals Imagine the Future, , New York South America and the First World War. The Aftermath of War. World War I and U. Selected Bibliography Albert, Bill: Relations Internationales , , pp. The elites of Latin America face the Great War, in: Identity and modernity in Latin America, Cambridge Louisiana State University Press. Reinventing modernity in Latin America: Colombia and World War I: Im Sog der Katastrophe: Lateinamerika und der Erste Weltkrieg, Frankfurt a. Anti-imperialism and international competition in Central America, , Wilmington Del centenario al peronismo: Temas de Historia Argentina y Americana 13, , pp. The aftermath of war: New York University Press. Making Sense of the War Latin America , in:

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

3: In from the Cold | Duke University Press

Latin America between the Superpowers: International Realpolitik, the Ideology of the State, and the "Latin Americanization" of the Conflict The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America.

The Case of Trotskyism, [This page copied with permission from cubantrotskyism. Though not a declared Trotskyist group at its foundation, the OCC was the first organised group in Cuba to establish links with the international Trotskyist movement. A turn towards a more identifiable Permanent Revolution strategy which aimed to place the proletarian vanguard in competition with petty bourgeois nationalism for the leadership of the urban and rural masses only developed, I argue, in mid under the influence of a group of members at the centre of the OCC who were intent on orientating the Cuban Communist Opposition towards the international Trotskyist movement. This chapter is divided into three sections. I first discuss the question posed by other authors of whether or not Julio Antonio Mella in the late s was a Trotskyist. After next considering the actual formation and composition of the OCC, I then analyse its defining characteristics in terms of its understanding of the nature of the revolution in Cuba and the strategy revolutionaries should adopt. Olivia Gall , for example, has developed the argument that Mella was at the centre of the circle which after his death gave birth to the Mexican Left Opposition. I argue that any accusation of Trotskyism levelled at Mella in fact masked the real content of his opposition and was more a device used to attack and discredit him at a time when the rigid Third Period turn was in preparation and ideological homogeneity was of increasing importance. I specifically contend that Mella, rather than espousing a strategy of Permanent Revolution was wedded to a perspective which had more in common with the Cuban syndicalist and national liberation traditions, political traditions which the Comintern during its Second Period had been able to accommodate. That is, while he stressed the importance of independent working class organisation in the economic field, he did not insist on the political independence of the working class. Mella instead promoted the struggle for a democratic anti-imperialist revolution within multi-class anti-imperialist movements which tended to reduce the problem of the revolution to that of a technical, military matter. Despite the mental backwardness of some, humanity has progressed and in making the revolutions in this century one should count on a new factor: Influenced by the anarcho-syndicalist traditions of the Cuban labour and revolutionary movements, he also expressed his resolute opposition to any participation in elections in Cuba. One such act, which proved to be a watershed, was the hunger strike which he undertook after having been arrested and imprisoned on 27 November on the charge of planting a bomb in the Payret Theatre in Havana. In the face of mounting pressure, on 23 December, the charges against him were dropped and his release ordered. The PCC tribunal which dealt with the case accused Mella of indiscipline and tactical opportunism, and the party leadership apparently went to some lengths to convince the Mexican Communist Party and the Executive Committee of the Comintern that Mella had indeed abandoned the basic principles of the Cuban party. Left-Right struggles were first emerging over the issue of the nature of the Mexican government and the support which the communist party should give to the presidential pretenders. For Mella, the independence of the working class in the trade union field was of paramount importance. At these meetings in Moscow, Mella also displayed how his independent thought conflicted with the demands of the increasingly rigid international leadership of the communist movement over the issue of the internal struggle within the Russian Communist Party. Victorio Codovilla 31 circulated a document demanding the expulsion of Nin from the Profintern and the Russian Party on the grounds that he was a member of the Left Opposition, and asked the delegates to sign the document. Codovilla subsequently refused to countenance the proposal that Mella be the Latin American delegate who would remain in Moscow to work at the centre of the Profintern on Latin American trade union issues. That is, although his most well-known pamphlet written in the months after his departure from Moscow embodied a Permanent Revolution strategy, his subsequent activity revealed how he had an essentially Second Period conception of the struggle for socialism. That is, they do not struggle against foreign imperialism in order to abolish private

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

property, but instead to defend their property in the face of the robbery that the imperialists attempt to carry out. But they end up understanding that it is better to form an alliance with imperialism, which at the end of the day pursues similar interests. So-called progressives are converted into reactionaries. The concessions that they made to the proletariat in order to have it by its side at the outset are betrayed when, in its advance, the proletariat becomes a threat as much for the foreign thief as the national one. From here the cry would be against communism. They abandon the proletariat and pass over to imperialism before the final battle. That is, while Mella upheld independent working class organisation in the trade unions, evident in his contribution to the resurfacing trade union question, he also promoted a multi-class front in the Cuban exile revolutionary milieu in Mexico in without calling for the political independence of the communist fraction. One immediate aim was the organisation of an expedition of Cuban revolutionaries to depart for Cuba in to initiate an insurrection against the Machado regime. For Mella, the pressure which the popular masses could exert would lead to a genuine democratic revolution, and he cited the case of the Mexican Revolution, rather than the Russian October Revolution, as the example of what was possible. He instead emphasised the necessity of armed insurrection, unity with the revolutionary nationalist movement, the democratic programme of the ANERC and the stages in the revolution. He contended that the PCM should immediately form a new trade union centre. The Right wing proposed a united front with the reformists against the Obregonists and Left wing CROM members who were splitting the unions. But instead of Mella being expelled from the party at that time, he was successful, together with the Mexico city delegation, in rallying the whole conference, with one exception, to a struggle against the opportunist tail-endism of the Central Committee. However, in the light of a rising international campaign against the so-called dangers of Trotskyism, the PCM called on Mella to openly declare himself against Trotskyism. Last week we had something similar here: The Cuban CC delivered a resolution to them in which they requested that the Cuban group in Mexico subordinate themselves to the CC of the PCM and that they do not write or work on their own account and at their own risk, compromising in a truly criminal fashion our comrades who work in Cuba. We are ready to publish a resolution about his case and circulate it right across Latin America and the U. This very week we will sort out this issue. He died at dawn the following day. A party unites a certain number of people who profess to hold the same opinion. The trade unions bring together the working class in day-to-day struggles no matter the political points of view that exist within it. We are supporters of freedom of criticism and of the struggle of various political tendencies within the trade union organisations. Mella simply reasoned that under attack from central government, the reformist centre, the CROM, was on the point of disintegration and the proletariat as a whole needed a new class-based organisation to defend its economic interests. The central argument which I develop is that the OCC was originally made up of a heterogeneous group of anti-Machado and anti-imperialist militants who having coalesced under the umbrella of the PCC and its auxiliary organisations during the Second Period, began to rebel against the new ultra-leftist Third Period tactical line sponsored by the PCC leadership from late which isolated the party from other groups on the Left. I further argue that it was only due to the decisive lead given by a core of central figures within the OCC, that the Cuban Oppositionists adopted a centralised structure and orientated themselves towards the International Left Opposition. While differences over this issue would later largely define the Opposition within the PCC, for the time being Junco noted that despite the very different ultimate goals of the nationalists and PCC, the imminent possibility that the former would initiate a revolution could not be ignored. While ruling out co-operation inside such movements, Junco, without defining the form and content of any joint work or alliance, noted that the PCC continued to seek to address the crucial question of how to gain advantage from the Left-wing nationalist movement. In terms of theory and practice in Cuba, the PCC abandoned its conspiratorial orientation alongside non-proletarian forces, considering the bourgeois nationalist opposition to be counter-revolutionary. The reformist and anarcho-syndicalist trade unions were similarly labelled social-fascist. All possibility of any type alliance with the revolutionary sector of the Cuban nationalist movement in the struggle against Machado was therefore ruled out and, as such, the views expressed by Junco on behalf of the party at the Latin

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

American Trade Union Conference were formally rejected. Mella himself was also subsequently criticised by the Caribbean Bureau of the Comintern for intending to place the working class movement at the tail of the bourgeoisie. As the repression directed against the revolutionary movement mounted in early , increasing numbers of activists in the communist and student movement were imprisoned. It was, then, in the debates which took place among the jailed communists that the Oppositionists began to act as a group and the content of the dissension began to shape. At this early stage, it was not easy for the PCC leadership to isolate the early Oppositionists. Thus, when the revolutionary tide was beginning to swell the ranks of oppositional groups across the political spectrum, the OCC initially acted as a pole of attraction for a variety of activists who had affiliated to the PCC and its front organisations prior to October-November , and who now rejected the sectarian Third Period tactical line of the PCC believing that it kept the party on the margin of events. Although the Oppositionists had supporters in all the auxiliary organisations of the PCC, they were initially strongest in the Ala Izquierda Estudiantil. In this case, one sector led by the old Apristas moved towards the petty bourgeoisie while the second joined the OCC and towards supporting the trade union struggles of the FOH. Unlike other Communist Opposition groups which surfaced in Latin America in the early s, the Cuban Communist Opposition was a broad current which had been formed almost entirely on the basis of local arguments. Under the influence of the core group of members who had some sympathy with the positions defended by Trotsky in the international communist movement, the OCC made its first collective contact with the Left Opposition in Europe via a letter sent to Nin in Spain in March . Smaller branches were also established in various rural centres of sugar production in Oriente such as Gibara, Bayamo and Palma Soriano. When one of these imprisoned leaders, Manuel Tur Lambert, was released at the end of a meeting was called of the pro-OCC and pro-Central Committee factions of the party. The Opposition controls everything [and] is the only strong body! The basic units of the organisation were the local cells which, in turn, were welded together locally in Sectional Committees. These Sectional Committees were grouped together in the next tier of party organisation, the District Committee. While the highest authority in the Opposition was a National Congress, attended by delegates from the basic cells of the party, the Central Committee elected by such a congress was the supreme body between congresses. The conference, rather than being made up of delegates from the cells, was to be attended by delegates of the Sectional Committees. That is, they insisted on the widest possible internal democracy while, at the same time, acting as a unit on the decision of the majority in any public work. This, the OCC argued, would guarantee the unity of the group. Originally, then, the Cuban Communist Opposition was a heterogeneous group of anti-Machado and anti-imperialist militants who opposed the imposition of the Third Period sectarian directives of the Comintern within the PCC and its auxiliary organisations. On the initiative, though, of its principal leaders who were sympathetic to the struggle of the international Trotskyist movement, it orientated itself towards the International Left Opposition. While the OCC established branches across Cuba and had the intention of regenerating the PCC as a vanguard party capable of leading the socialist revolution, in practice it increasingly took on the character of a party outside the PCC. I further contend that the OCC only rejected its initial democratic anti-imperialist revolution perspective and committed itself to a Permanent Revolution strategy as late as early to mid, eight months after its formal founding. Discontent within the PCC and its auxiliary organisations over the Third Period line adopted after October centred on four inter-related issues. These four points of discord fell into the following categories: For the early Oppositionists, the PCC had uncritically adopted an orientation which corresponded to a medium developed capitalist country where a solid, well-formed industrial proletariat existed. As a result, they argued, the Central Committee of the PCC over-estimated the role of the proletariat and under-estimated that of the peasantry and revolutionary petty bourgeoisie in the cities. At the same time, they argued that there was a massive petty bourgeoisie both rural and urban which was willing to resort to violent, revolutionary methods of struggle. Instead we must speak of a movement of the industrial and agricultural workers, of the poor and medium peasants, of the rural and urban petty bourgeoisie, that is, of all the exploited and oppressed sectors of the nation under the hegemony of the industrial proletariat. They tended to discount the immediate

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

potential of the working class and, like Mella, insisted on the validity of the Second Period multi-class revolutionary project. Instead, they equivocated, favouring a broader multi-class, democratic revolution. On the question of the bourgeois opposition to Machado, the PCC leadership in the early s began to argue that the attempts at armed insurrection against Machado were simply part of a struggle for power among two sectors of the bourgeoisie who were equally dependent on U. The bourgeois nationalist struggle was therefore considered to be against the interests of the working masses and the PCC advocated abstaining from participating in any insurrection against Machado. The early Oppositionists contended that the bourgeois opposition movement was not one homogeneous entity which, along with Machado, served the interests of imperialism equally. However, we] say that the ABC is the radical wing of the bourgeois opposition factions, its base is made up of discontented elements who aspire to fight effectively against the Machado dictatorship". They viewed the policy of replacing the tactic of the United Front from above with that of the United Front from below as a sectarian turn. The PCC, they argued, had consequently suffered a loss of prestige and influence. In those unions in which there are masses of workers, the control obtained by the Party is not real and serious, won by systematic and conscientious work within the masses. It is rather a control at the top, of the leadership". However , the parallel rise of U. This has meant that in Cuba the leading class has not sufficiently developed its economic base in order to gain an absolute control of the state. The absence of control over the state by the native bourgeoisie explains the political and economic conduct of our governments. They are always obliged to act in the interests of the U. They contended that the bourgeois opposition to Machado would ultimately betray the working masses with pseudo-democratic phrases about freedom and rights while not attacking the fundamental problem of imperialism. While describing the historically compromised sector of the national bourgeoisie, represented by Mendieta and Menocal and the government bureaucrats who lived on the state budget and who in the economic depression at that time found themselves displaced, the santiaguero Oppositionists also highlighted a more radical manifestation of national indignation. This sector was represented by the nationalist-orientated ABC, which, according to the OCC, demonstrated the impotence of the petty bourgeoisie in the sense that unable to carry out any type of revolution it had resorted to individual terrorism. The conditions which favoured the denominated Agrarian Popular Anti-Imperialist Revolution, according to the OCC, were the spontaneous struggles carried out by the colonos and petty bourgeoisie in the countryside against the imperialist expropriations, the struggles of the small traders and population in general against the imperialist electricity and telephone companies and their charges, as well as the struggles of the agricultural and industrial workers in defence of their salaries. Insisting that the national bourgeoisie would ultimately betray the masses before the interests of imperialism, the Oppositionists argued that, firstly, if the bourgeois nationalist sector went so far as to initiate an armed revolt, the masses must take up arms in order to transform it into the Agrarian Popular Anti-Imperialist Revolution.

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

4: Table of contents for In from the cold

Daniela Spenser, *"The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America,"* pp. 77-2) nghong Cheng, *"Sino Yi -Cuban Relations during the Early Years of the Castro Regime.*

Why Study Latin America? If you have an up-coming event or items that you would like included in the next eNewsletter, then please send the details to: All deadlines have been highlighted or emboldened in red. On these important subjects, Professor Lynch produced works of lasting value, on themes that continue to fascinate historians and students, notably the development of the Spanish monarchy under Bourbon rule, the struggles for independence and problems of state formation in Spanish America after independence, and, last but not least, the historical trajectory of the Catholic Church, for so long a pivotal institution in Spanish American social and cultural life. His works will long remain key references on these subjects, not only for their scholarship and erudition, but also because of his talents as a writer. His outstanding gift for lucid synthesis and his limpid prose style make for compelling writing and great clarity: John Lynch also occupies his own place in the history of Latin American studies in the English-speaking world, for he was in that vanguard of British academics who developed the study of Latin American history in the UK from the s, and ensured that Latin American history -and Latin American studies more generally - established a strong presence in British universities. In his work as both teacher and writer, he did much to bring the history of Spain and its empire to a growing public, in both the English and Spanish-speaking worlds. John was a quiet and modest man, liked by all who knew him, particularly those of us who, like me, had the good fortune to be among his PhD students. He was an assiduous, knowledgeable, and helpful supervisor, always keen to respond to reports from the archives, to discuss the issues that arose from research, and to provide the novice with the benefit of his considerable scholarship and generous support. In the wider context of academic life, he was a model of the dedicated scholar, committed to researching and writing, and, even after his formal retirement from academia, producing a steady stream of publications of great quality. He will be sadly missed by the community of historians to whom he contributed so much. This is a must-read how-to guide if you are planning to embark on a scholarly digitisation project. Bursting with helpful hints, advice and experiences from people who have completed projects everywhere around the globe from Latin America to Africa to Asia, this book offers a taste of the challenges you might encounter and the best ways to find solutions. OBP is a non-profit organisation, run by academics in Cambridge and London. We are committed to making high-quality research freely available to readers around the world. Please contact Molly Byrne molly.openbookpublishers. At least one representative of each nominee Committee must attend the AGM election. Please send committee proposals to pilasconference@googlemail. Please include subject line: This is based around two key events: PILAS Annual Conference - The major activity for the Committee is to organise the conference, including finding a host venue, setting up catering, creating a conference website, scheduling speakers and panels etc. The main committee consists of a President, Secretary, in addition to general committee members who assist in PILAS responsibilities throughout the year, especially organising the annual conference. We welcome bids from single universities and consortia of universities. Individual nominees While whole committee proposals are preferred, we are also happy to put interested individuals who email us in touch with each other to allow them to create their own committee. Send your enquiry to pilasconference@googlemail. The committee should ideally be between members dedicated to working on PILAS during the coming academic year. A minimum of 3 confirmed members is required for a group to nominate itself for election. While committee members often attend the same institution, collaboration with postgraduates from neighbouring universities is also encouraged. Preferably, nominations should include the contact details of an academic member of staff who is in support of the conference. For bids from consortia of universities, one of the universities should host so official endorsement from that institution should be included in the bid. Please send proposals to pilasconference@googlemail. Opened in April , it is currently the most important institution

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

in Latin America dedicated to the history of the left, social movements and the artistic and cultural manifestations of the continent. Its collection conserves more than , books and pamphlets, 10, collections of magazines and newspapers, around 2, political posters, more than 20, brochures and archives and special collections. Argentine and foreign researchers, students, documentalists, political and social activists, feminist activists, human rights and sexual diversity advocates, or mere spectators, are the ones who use and benefit from this collection. More than 1, individual donors and more than institutions have helped to gather this valuable documentary collection and placed their trust in CeDInCI. A year later, the Center also signed a reciprocal agreement with the National University of San Martin, a result of which it was able to expand its professional team. Today CeDInCI protects its voluminous heritage an estimated at 4, linear meters of documentation , in two outbuildings located in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of Flores. They are both overloaded with publications, from the floor to the ceiling; the shelves are overflowing and cover all every wall of each building and as much floor space as possible. For years, CeDInCI has been requesting that country officials the Ministers of Culture, Science and Technology and Education of the Nation, and the Ministers of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires find funds for a new headquarters to safeguard this unique and very important collection, and help adequately develop its multiple academic and cultural activities. In short, a new headquarters is of imperative need to CeDInCI, which in the last 20 years has managed to welcome, restore and offer in its catalogs the hard, long and inextricable history of culture and subaltern classes. To this end CeDInCI is asking anyone with an interest in the preservation of this collection to sign the petition that has the aim of garnering the money and support from the Argentine government that it so needs.

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

5: Making Sense of the War (Latin America) | Michael Goebel and MarÃ-a InÃ©s Tato - www.enganchecul

Latin America between the Superpowers: International Realpolitik, the Ideology of the State, and the "Latin Americanization" of the Conflict The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America Daniela Spenser
The View from Havana: Lessons from Cuba's African Journey, / Piero Gleijeses Transnationalizing the.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Universidad Central de Venezuela, La lucha armada, hablan seis comandantes: La lucha armada, hablan tres comandantes de la izquierda revolucionaria: Central University Press, Editorial Ateneo de Caracas, Conversaciones con Douglas Bravo. Interview with the Venezuela Guerrilla Leader. US American Presidency Project. Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: US Government Printing Office, Foreign Relations of the United States, "Un partido para hacer historia. University of Nebraska Press, Organization of American States. San Jose, Costa Rica: Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Secretariat of the Organization of American States, US Department of State. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. The Limits of the Venezuelan Consociational Regime. Colombia and Venezuela, edited by Donald L. State and Opposition in Military Brazil. University of Texas Press, Pope, and Larman C. The Dominican Republic and the United States: From Imperialism to Transnationalism. University of Georgia Press, The United States and the Trujillo Regime You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

6: Project MUSE - Precarious Paths to Freedom

Latin America between the Superpowers: International Realpolitik, the Ideology of the State, and the "Latin Americanization" of the Conflict The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America / Daniela Spenser

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Latin American Research Review Guerrilla Movements in Latin America. Edited by Daniel Castro. A Scholarly Resources, Westport, CT and London: Blight and Philip Brenner. Cuba On The Brink: Allyn, and David A. Foreword by Jorge I. Scholarship on Latin American revolutions and radical movements during the cold war has long challenged the notion that such movements were the result of external influences and a derivation of the U. Such studies have made it amply clear that the roots of social movements in Latin America were national in origin and in causes, generated by class, gender, and ethnic subordination and exploitation. One current in the scholarship on revolutions during the cold war posits the global South at the center of inquiry and seeks to explain them as a result of the way the domestic social processes affected the dynamics of the cold war. The books under review explore different revolutionary experiences: The chapters included in the book are both scholarly works and excerpts from memoirs, diaries or documents, all of which have already been published elsewhere. The anthology purports [End Page] to be reminiscent of the fact that guerrilla warfare was not a recent phenomenon when the Cubans descended from the Sierra Maestra and took state power in the early hours of Rather, guerrilla warfare dates back to the colonial era, has evolved over time and, according to Castro, is not over yet. This assertion leads the compiler to believe that the death knell for guerrilla warfare as an alternative to resolving the contradictions afflicting Latin America has not yet sounded. Daniel Castro selected the material for his book "to provide a perspective on various aspects of the character and historical evolution of Latin American guerrilla movements "over the last two hundred years xii. The editor acknowledges that the material included is but a fraction of innumerable instances of guerrilla outbreaks over the centuries. Starting with the rebellion of Tupac Amaru in the You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

7: Project MUSE - Revolutions and Revolutionaries in Latin America under the Cold War

The seminar examines the history of the "Cold War" () in Latin America. The Soviet Union never posed a military threat in the region outside the island of Cuba, but the Cold War.

8: Che Guevara's Message to the Tricontinental: Crossroads of a New Left | Eric Zolov - www.enganchecu

"The Caribbean Crisis: Catalyst for Soviet Projection in Latin America." In from the Cold: Latin America's New Encounter with the Cold War, edited by Gilbert M.

9: In from the cold : Latin America's new encounter with the Cold War - JH Libraries

The Soviet Union's Projection in Latin America One question that historians have asked is how deeply and extensively the Soviet Union was involved in Latin America during the heyday of the bilateral conflict.

THE CARIBBEAN CRISIS : CATALYST FOR SOVIET PROJECTION IN LATIN AMERICA DANIELA SPENSER pdf

The Hong Kong gambit. National Indian goals and progress act Make Music With Radiohead. Complete Lyrics Guitar Chord Boxes Symbols Guide To Guitar Tablature Vivaldi summer piano sheet U.S. educational policy interest groups Visual basic book file The are we there yet years (15 and 16 : the low points Satin Smiles, Silken Lies Dell vostro 220s manual Quest and conquest Miscellaneous applications with immobilized enzyme reactors T. Takeuchi, T. Hobo. Historians in public The green consumer guide Architectural studies Exploration 8: grudge match Delaware county tables The Fake Heir (Nancy Drew: Girl Detective Graphic Novels #5) Remarks on a legislative union of the provinces of British North America Model a m 10 filetype 20 Ways to Manage Better Small Animal Orthopedics Illustrated Are There Contradictions in the Bible? (Muncaster, Ralph O. Examine the Evidence Series.) Designing Groupware Wittgenstein-Aesthetics and Transcendental Philosophy (Schriftenreihe der Wittgenstein-Gesellschaft) Making Inclusion Work for Children with Dyspraxia Vintage Hollywood Posters Introducing moving water to the garden Flowers from foreign fields Generalized adaptive model and hans selye From iphone library The Pregnant Couples Guide to Sex, Romance and Intimacy Technology of Cereals Integral Inequalities and Applications (Mathematics and its Applications) The Britannica library of great American writing. Finding a language: deconstruction, semiotics, and social change V. 4. The big squeeze! Fifteenth Color Imaging Conference The early years of Madame Royale. Breast-feeding naturally Bern patent office, 1905