State And Revolution In Cuba Mass Mobilization And Political Change 1920 1940

Imperial State and Revolution - Morris H. Morley 1987 Uses interviews and previously classified documents to trace the development of U.S. policy towards Cuba, describes the attitudes of each administration, and looks at the responses of the Congress and American business

The State and Revolution in the Twentieth Century - Berch Berberoglu 2007 This book deals with a topic that is central to the most important and decisive issues and events of our time—the state and revolution in the twentieth century. Social scientists have made numerous attempts to understand the causes of revolutions by examining the underlying factors that contribute to revolutionary uprisings. To further these efforts, this book addresses some of the key issues related to this process through both theoretical and empirical inquiry into the nature and dynamics of the state and revolution as a basis for an understanding of the major socialist revolutions of the twentieth century. The book provides a comparative-historical analysis of the state and socialist revolutions in Russia, China, Vietnam, Cuba, and Nicaragua. The thread that runs through each of the chapters that make up this book, especially the case studies of revolutions taken up for study, is the class nature of the state and the class forces involved in the revolutionary process leading up to the taking of state power, as well as-and more importantly so-the class nature of the forces that have taken power and rule over society in the post-revolutionary period. Applying class analysis to study the class of the state and revolution, this book helps us understand the nature and dynamics of class struggles in societies that have gone through a revolutionary process.

State and Revolution in Cuba - Robert Whitney 2017-11-01 Between 1920 and 1940, Cuba underwent a remarkable transition, moving from oligarchic rule to a nominal constitutional democracy. The events of this period are crucial to a full understanding of the nation's political evolution, yet they are often glossed over in accounts that focus more heavily on the revolution of 1959. With this book, Robert Whitney accords much-needed attention to a critical stage in Cuban history. Closely examining the upheavals of the period, which included a social revolution in 1933 and a military coup led by Fulgencio Batista one year later, Whitney argues that the eventual rise of a more democratic form of government came about primarily because of the mass mobilization by the popular classes against oligarchic capitalism, which was based on historically elite status rather than on a modern sense of nation. Although from the 1920s to the 1940s politicians and political activists were bitterly divided over what "popular" and "modern" state power meant, this new generation of politicians shared the idea that a modern state should produce a new and democratic Cuba.

State and Revolution in Cuba - Robert W. Whitney 2001 Between 1920 and 1940, Cuba underwent a remarkable transition, moving from oligarchic rule to a nominal constitutional democracy. The events of this period are crucial to a full understanding of the nation's political evolution, yet they are often glossed

Revolutionary State and transition to socialism - J Posadas 2014-11-03 We fully endorse the concepts as set out by Lenin in 'State and Revolution'. It is now necessary, however, to incorporate the new elements of history into them. Lenin was writing with one Workers State before him, at a time when the profile of the capitalist State was neat. Today, that profile is no longer neat: in the Revolutionary State, the army no longer has the force, the status and the transcendence of the army in a full capitalist State. Here you see categories of distinct phases of the State in need of definition. We call these Revolutionary States because, under the spur of the revolution, they gradually let go of the capitalist State character. The structure of their relations, institutions and juridical functions continues to be that of capitalism. They maintain that structure, which is capitalist, but they do so under leaderships who declare themselves contrary, and take measures against capitalism. It is still necessary to destroy this capitalist structure, for it is a hub of counter-revolution in constant renewal. It contains the mechanisms of State that defend capitalism: army, church and juridical functions. This is why the first task of any Revolution is to dismantle the army.

In Defense of the Cuban Revolution - Joseph Hansen 1961

Communism - Sue Vander Hook 2011-01-01 This title examines communism in world history from the Russian Revolution of 1917 to creation of the Soviet Union after World War I, through World War II and the Cold War to its apex in the 1960s. Communist governments in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam, and Laos, and Socialist Law are examined, as well as daily life for people under this type of government. Other types of governments are compared and contrasted, as are the properties of the central economy. Influences in the movement such as Franois Marie Charles Fourrier, George Ripley, Franois-Noel Babeuf, John Goodwin Barmby, Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, Nikita Khrushchev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Kim Jong-il, Nguyen Minh Triet, and Choummaly Sayasone are examined. Critics of communism such as Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Ayn Rand, Ludwig von Mises, Milton Friedman, Robert Conquest, and St phane Courtois are introduced. Important institutions such as the Fourier Movement, Brook Farm, Communist Propaganda Society, League of the Just, Communist Correspondence Committee of Bruxelles, Communist League are explored. Important events such as the Cultural Revolution, Cuban Missile Crisis, Bay of Pigs Invasion, The Helsinki Accords, House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation, Fall of Berlin Wall
Cuba—Janette Habel 1991 Revolutionary Cuba today faces challenges and perils greater than at any time since the defeat of the US-backed ‘Bay of Pigs’ invasion in 1961. The Soviet Union, Cuba’s main ally, is both weakened and divided, and the Sandinistas are now in opposition, and remaining Communist governments are everywhere in crisis. These developments have combined with Cuba’s domestic problems to place the revolution under threat. In this thorough but critical study, Janette Habel shows that, despite great achievements in public health and education, a malaise has developed in Cuban society. Detailing the arbitrary limits set upon popular participation and the absence of a properly functioning socialist democracy, she reveals a dangerous ossification of Cuba’s once innovative and radical order, and a growing alienation of youth. This scrupulous account of the perils facing the Cuban revolution never forgets the appalling external pressures under which this small state labours. But it insists that only a bold new policy of revolutionary democracy offers the prospect of conserving—and building upon—the gains of the revolution.

Blazing Cane—Gillian McGillivray 2009-01-01 Sugar was Cuba’s principal export from the late eighteenth century throughout much of the twentieth, and during that time, the majority of the island’s population depended on sugar production for its livelihood. In Blazing Cane, Gillian McGillivray examines the development of social classes linked to sugar production, and their contribution to the formation and transformation of the state, from the first Cuban Revolution for Independence in 1868 through the Cuban Revolution of 1959. She describes how cane burning became a powerful way for farmers, workers, and revolutionaries to commit sabotage, take control of the harvest season, improve working conditions, protest political repression, attack colonialism and imperialism, nationalize sugar mills, and, ultimately, acquire greater political and economic power. Focusing on sugar communities in eastern and central Cuba, McGillivray recounts how farmers and workers pushed the Cuban government to move from exclusive to inclusive politics and back again. The revolutionary caudillo networks that formed between 1895 and 1898, the farmer alliances that coalesced in the 1920s, and the working-class groups of the 1930s affected both day-to-day local politics and larger state-building efforts. Not limiting her analysis to the island, McGillivray shows that twentieth-century Cuban history reflected broader trends in the Western Hemisphere, from modernity to popular nationalism to Cold War repression.

Fidel Castro and the Quest for a Revolutionary Culture in Cuba—Julie Marie Bunck 2010-11-01


Insider—José Luis Llovio-Menéndez 1988 A once-high ranking Cuban government official now living in the United States paints a vivid portrait of the Cuban people, their lives under Castro’s rule, and his survival and escape from his native country.

Cuba—Andres J. Solares 2010 This book analyzes the current situation existing in Cuba and describes in detail the real disaster caused in every aspect of Cuban life by the so-called revolution of Fidel Castro, including how it has affected the different components of Cuban society. The author gives a detailed summary of the main indicators of the Cuban economy and society before 1959, when Fidel Castro took power, indicating how they were considered as great achievements of his government and puts them in perspective in regard to what Cuba could have had nowadays if it had been ruled by democratically elected governments. The book profusely documents the system of corruption and privilege established in the island and analyzes the obscure role of Castro in a number of important events related to the United States including references to his links with drug trafficking, money laundering, and the promotion of terrorist activities, among other criminal activities. One of the aspects the book describes in more detail is the lack of political freedom and the repression of independent thinking and free expression existing in the island, which is part of the overall control on everybody’s lives established by Castro, which is implemented by a gigantic machinery of terror and surveillance. The book describes the role of Cuban military and intelligence in numerous important events of world politics during the past five decades, including their role in Africa, Latin America, and other regions of the world, and it includes some questioning about the possible role of Castro in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It considers Castro’s interpretation of foreign policy and the way he has disregarded all norms of international behavior. The book also discusses the case of the enormous debt accumulated by Castro’s government and how many of these resources have been deviated to well-camouflaged foreign accounts and investments by Castro and some of the top people around him. One of the interesting things about this book is the analysis it makes about the situation of youth, women, and blacks within the present Cuban society and the detailed description about how the people in general live and how this has evolved under Castro’s tyranny. It also includes an analysis of the exiled Cuban community. Andres Solares discusses the real facts behind Castro’s long tenure of power and shows the contradictions between what he and his supporters say and the crude reality of what happens in Cuba. His book also enters in details about the degrees of decomposition existing at all levels of the political establishment of this obsolete communist regime. The book describes the enormous damage caused by Castro’s policies to the environment of the island and the state of destruction of all the main networks of services, as well as the stagnant conditions of the economy. It includes the author’s views on the different possible scenarios for Cuban political future, once Castro and his brother, one way or another, are no longer able to control Cuba. This book is a strong denouncement of the longest dictatorship that has existed in America, and it serves as an eye-opener for all those who ignore the crude reality of what happens in that beautiful country. It is also a moral message of hope for a better future for the Cuban people. Mr. Solares has used his professional and personal experience, together with his direct knowledge of the Cuban society and economy, to give us a very interesting account of the situation in his country, which will serve those who read it to comprehend better what we can expect there.
Inside the Revolution-Mona Rosendahl 1997 The first ethnographic study of life in Cuba to emerge in over twenty years, Inside the Revolution offers a rare, close view of how socialist ideology translates into everyday experience in one Cuban municipality. Mona Rosendahl draws on eighteen months of fieldwork, in a municipality she calls by the fictional name Palmera, to present a vivid account of the lives and thoughts of residents, many of whom have lived inside the revolution for more than thirty-five years. In Palmera, support for the socialist project remains strong. Rosendahl attributes continuing loyalty to four conditions: improvements in the standard of living from 1959 to 1990, the uniformity and omnipresence of political communications from the government, a historical emphasis on local participation in the revolution, and the consistency of revolutionary ideals with traditional machista expectations and practices. Through an analysis of ideology and practice in contemporary Cuba, Rosendahl documents how its citizens support the present political system, and how reciprocal economics between households and ideas about gender both reinforce and challenge that system. Rosendahl also explains how those who oppose state socialism resist participation in society through inaction or withdrawal.

Latin America in the Era of the Cuban Revolution and Beyond, 3rd Edition-Thomas C. Wright 2018 An in-depth explanation of how the Cuban Revolution dictated Latin American politics and U.S.-Latin American relations from the 1950s to the present, including widespread democratization and the rise of the “Pink Tide.” * Examines how and why Fidel Castro established communism in Cuba, his motivations for taking Cuba into the Soviet camp, and the consequences of both of these actions * Documents how the repression, dictatorships, and human rights violations of the 1970s and 1980s were unanticipated outcomes of the Cuban Revolution * Clarifies the often confusing and contradictory trends in Latin American political history from the 1950s to the present * Examines the “Pink Tide” of recent leftist governments, including those of Hugo Chávez in Venezuela and Evo Morales in Bolivia

Back from the Future-Susan Eckstein 1994 Drawing on interviews, personal observations, and primary sources, this book demonstrates the need for a revisionist view of Cuba and, by implication, other Communist regimes.

Cuban Youth and Revolutionary Values-Denise F. Blum 2011-01-15 Drawing on extensive fieldwork in Havana's secondary schools, Cuban Youth and Revolutionary Values is a remarkable ethnography, charting the government's attempts to transform a future generation of citizens. While Cuba’s high literacy rate is often lauded, the little-known dropout rates among teenagers receive less scrutiny. In vivid, succinct reporting, educational anthropologist Denise Blum now shares her findings regarding this overlooked aspect of the Castro legacy. Despite the fact that primary-school enrollment rates exceed those of the United States, the reverse is true for the crucial years between elementary school and college. After providing a history of Fidel Castro’s educational revolution begun in 1953, Denise Blum delivers a close examination of the effects of the program, which was designed to produce a society motivated by benevolence rather than materialism. Exploring pioneering pedagogy, the notion of civic education, and the rural components of the program, Cuban Youth and Revolutionary Values brims with surprising findings about one of the most intriguing social experiments in recent history.

One Day in December-Nancy Stout 2013-04-01 Celia Sánchez is the missing actor of the Cuban Revolution. Although not as well known in the English-speaking world as Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, Sánchez played a pivotal role in launching the revolution and administering the revolutionary state. She joined the clandestine 26th of July Movement and went on to choose the landing site of the Granma and fight with the rebels in the Sierra Maestra. She collected the documents that would form the official archives of the revolution, and, after its victory, launched numerous projects that enriched the lives of many Cubans, from parks to literacy programs to helping develop the Cohiba cigar brand. All the while, she maintained a close relationship with Fidel Castro that lasted until her death in 1980. The product of ten years of original research, this biography draws on interviews with Sánchez's friends, family, and comrades in the rebel army, along with countless letters and documents. Biographer Nancy Stout was initially barred from the official archives, but, in a remarkable twist, was granted access by Fidel Castro himself, impressed as he was with Stout’s project and aware that Sánchez deserved a worthy biography. This is the extraordinary story of an extraordinary woman who exemplified the very best values of the Cuban Revolution: selfless dedication to the people, courage in the face of grave danger, and the desire to transform society.

Caribbean Revolutions and Revolutionary Theory-Brian Meeks 1993 This volume re-examines the meaning of revolution as a useful concept in politics. It traces the history of the concept from its ancient beginnings, but especially in connection with the idea of progress since the French Revolution. More recent statements are examined as a prelude to arriving at a less deterministic, entrenched definition than has often been the case, but which retains the idea of revolution as a potential window and facilitator of change.

Department of State Publication-United States. Dept. of State 1929

Kleo-1984

Requiem for Revolution-Ruth Leacock 1990 An examination of the Brazilian revolution of 1964 which was not the revolutionary effort that Kennedy had sought. Yet it bore an American, anti-communist imprint. When the president was overthrown, Washington embraced the new regime and gave generous support throughout the 1960s.
A Concise History of Revolution-Mehran Kamrava 2019-09-30 An innovative and comprehensive exploration of revolutions from the French Revolution of 1789 to the most recent 2011 Arab uprisings, which presents a new framework for the study of revolutions, and marks not only the political conditions leading to revolution but also the human emotion bound up in these tumultuous events.


Message of the President of the United States Communicating, in Compliance with a Resolution of the Senate of the 8th Instant, Information in Regard to the Progress of the Revolution in Cuba, and the Political and Civil Condition of the Island ...-United States. Department of State 1869

Foreign Policy Toward Cuba-Michele Zebich-Knos 2005 Foreign Policy Toward Cuba examines the disagreement between the foreign policy-making communities of the United States and Canada and that of Cuba and the Caribbean region. The book contrasts the differing Cuban foreign policy positions taken by the United States and Canada, contrasting them in turn with Caribbean and Cuban positions on North America. The book uses a wide range of perspectives, paying particular attention to the way the Western Hemisphere understands Cuba and the approaches of Cuban and Caribbean foreign policy toward North America. Of interest to students of Latin America, Cuba, and foreign policy and international relations, the book provides a clear interpretation of the complex foreign policy between nations.

Conceiving Cuba-Elise Andaya 2014-05-30 After Cuba's 1959 revolution, the Castro government sought to instill a new social order. Hoping to achieve a new and egalitarian society, the state invested in policies designed to promote the well-being of women and children. Yet once the Soviet Union fell and Cuba's economic troubles worsened, these programs began to collapse, with serious results for Cuban families. Conceiving Cuba offers an intimate look at how, with the island's political and economic future in question, reproduction has become the subject of heated public debates and agonizing private decisions. Drawing from several years of first-hand observations and interviews, anthropologist Elise Andaya takes us inside Cuba's households and medical systems. Along the way, she introduces us to the women who wrestle with the difficult question of whether they can afford a child, as well as the doctors who, with only meager resources at their disposal, struggle to balance the needs of their patients with the mandates of the state. Andaya's groundbreaking research considers not only how socialist policies have profoundly affected the ways Cuban families imagine the future, but also how the current crisis in reproduction has deeply influenced ordinary Cubans' views on socialism and the future of the revolution. Casting a sympathetic eye upon a troubled state, Conceiving Cuba gives new life to the notion that the personal is always political.

Fidel Castro's Personal Revolution in Cuba: 1959-1973-James Nelson Goodsell 1975 The Castro revolution was unique. In some measure, this uniqueness stems from the closeness of Cuba geographically to the United States and the tight hold on the Cuban economy that U.S. business interests held in pre-Castro times. He virtually destroyed this economic link and rid Cuba of North American influenced political life.

Reinventing Revolution: The changing nature of Latin American Social Movements-Nicholas Williams 2009-06-05 Seminar paper in the year 2006 in the subject Politics - Political Theory and the History of Ideas Journal, grade: 1.7, University of Wales, Aberystwyth (International Politics Department), course: Citizenship in Latin America, language: English, abstract: “Our Revolution, which has been heterodox in its forms and manifestations, has nevertheless followed the general lines of all the great historical events of this century characterized by anticolonial struggles and the transition towards socialism.” Che Guevara: Cuba: Exception or Vanguard. 1961 “We are a product of five hundred years of struggle: first, led by insurgents against slavery during the War of Independence with Spain (…) They don’t care that we have nothing, absolutely nothing, not even a roof over our heads. (…) But today we say: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! General Command of the EZLN: War! First Declaration of the Lacandon Jungle, 1993. FORTY-TWO YEARS LIE BETWEEN THESE TWO STATEMENTS, the statements of two Latin-American revolutionaries, equal in charisma, and by a mere coincidence both renown for the smoking materials perpetually accompanying their every moves. Yet far more lies between Che Guevara and Marcos than that the former was a cigar-addict whilst the latter goes nowhere without his pipe. This essay is no contrast between the two. It is neither a character-sketch of Che, nor an analysis of Marcos’ poetry and prose, as the first would be ideal for psychologists, whilst the second task would be better performed in a literature department. Instead, I shall undertake to try and describe the changing fibre of revolutionary social movements in Latin America over the last forty years, explaining how Che Guevara’s legacy, paired with the Sandinistas and other influences led to the emergence of the Zapatistas in today’s Mexico. In saying this, I shall state here in the introduction that through the research for this essay my initial sympathies towards the Zapatistas, which I developed while seeing them in action in and talking to them in Chiapas, have strengthened. I maintain that it is better to state openly an opinion than to try and conceal it. However, in keeping with Sir Karl Popper, the objectivity should rest not with the person researching, as such a thing is impossible, but in the methodology employed. The methodology in this essay consists in taking Che Guevara and the Cuban Revolution and the Nicaraguan Sandinistas as preceding case studies, as steps in the history of revolutions towards the Mexican Zapatistas.
US Policy Towards Cuba—Jessica Gibbs

2010-12-14 US Policy Towards Cuba is a comprehensive examination of U.S. policy towards Cuba after the Cold War, from 1989-2008. It discusses the competition between Congress and the executive for control of policy, and the domestic interests which shaped policymaking and led to the passage of two major pieces of legislation (the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 and the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996, better known as the Helms-Burton Act) which tightened the embargo on Cuba and were fiercely resisted by U.S. allies. There is also a strong focus on migration as an issue in U.S.-Cuban relations. The book then moves on to examine U.S. policy during the second Clinton administration, when the interest group environment altered for two principal reasons. Firstly the case of the small Cuban rafter boy, Elian Gonzalez, attracted huge media coverage and led to public questioning of the wisdom of current policy, and secondly the agricultural lobby, keen to export to Cuba, lobbied for the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act, which finally passed in 2000. The final section of the book analyses democracy promotion efforts under President George W. Bush. Seeking to cast light upon the US policymaking process, Gibbs demonstrates that U.S. Cuba policy represents a rather extreme example of the influence of domestic politics on policymaking, and provides a significant contribution to this important and under-researched aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

Revolutionary Medicine—P. Sean Brotherton

2012-03-21 An ethnography of post-Soviet Cuba’s health-care sector which reveals Cuba to be a pragmatic and contradictory state.

Cuba Today and Tomorrow—Max Azciri

2000-01-01 Covering the turbulent period of the 1990s, this book examines such issues as the impact on Cuba of the Soviet Union’s collapse, the country’s social malaise under economic scarcity, the reorganization of its economy, changes in its political system, problems in its relations with the United States, and the renaissance of Cuban religious life in the aftermath of the pope’s visit. Azciri offers an objectively researched study that addresses many of the assumptions made by partisan participants. Demonstrating how Cuba’s ongoing reform process has allowed it to avoid the fate of other Soviet bloc regimes, he maintains that Havana has continually reinvented the nature of Cuban socialism. Drawing on original sources and scholarly studies from Cuba, the United States, and elsewhere, he argues that a more restrained and limited socialism is suitable to today’s Cuba and explains why such a system probably will prevail beyond Castro.

The Cuba Reader—Aviva Chomsky

2009-01-01 Cuba is often perceived in starkly black and white terms—either as the site of one of Latin America’s most successful revolutions or as the bastion of the world’s last communist regime. The Cuba Reader multiplies perspectives on the nation many times over, presenting more than one hundred selections about Cuba’s history, culture, and politics. Beginning with the first written account of the island, penned by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the selections assembled here track Cuban history from the colonial period through the ascendancy of Fidel Castro to the present. The Cuba Reader combines songs, paintings, photographs, poems, short stories, speeches, cartoons, government reports and proclamations, and pieces by historians, journalists, and others. Most of these are by Cubans, and many appear for the first time in English. The writings and speeches of José Martí, Fernando Ortiz, Fidel Castro, Alejo Carpentier, Che Guevara, and Reinaldo Arenas appear alongside the testimonies of slaves, prostitutes, doctors, travelers, and activists. Some selections examine health, education, Catholicism, and sanitation; others celebrate Cuba’s vibrant dance, music, film, and literary cultures. The pieces are grouped into chronological sections. Each section and individual selection is preceded by a brief introduction by the editors. The volume presents a number of pieces about twentieth-century Cuba, including the events leading up to and following Castro’s January 1959 announcement of revolution. It provides a look at Cuba in relation to the rest of the world: the effect of its revolution on Latin America and the Caribbean, its alliance with the Soviet Union from the 1960s until the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989, and its tumultuous relationship with the United States. The Cuba Reader also describes life in the periodo especial following the cutoff of Soviet aid and the tightening of the U.S. embargo. For students, travelers, and all those who want to know more about the island nation just ninety miles south of Florida, The Cuba Reader is an invaluable introduction.

Cuba and the Politics of Passion—Damían J. Fernández

2010-01-01 Cuban politics has long been remarkable for its passionate intensity, and yet few scholars have explored the effect of emotions on political attitudes and action in Cuba or elsewhere. This book thus offers an important new approach by bringing feelings back into the study of politics and showing how the politics of passion and affection have interacted to shape Cuban history throughout the twentieth century. Damián Fernández characterizes the politics of passion as the pursuit of a moral absolute for the nation as a whole. While such a pursuit rallied the Cuban people around charismatic leaders such as Fidel Castro, Fernández finds that it also set the stage for disaffection and disconnection when the grand goal never fully materialized. At the same time, he reveals how the politics of affection—taking care of family and friends outside the formal structures of government—has paradoxically both undermined state regimes and helped them remain in power by creating an informal survival network that provides what the state cannot or will not.

Cuba and the United States—Louis A. Pérez

2011-03-15 The Times Literary Supplement calls Louis A. Pérez Jr. “the foremost historian of Cuba writing in English.” In this new edition of his acclaimed 1990 volume, he brings his expertise to bear on the history and direction of relations between Cuba and the United States. Of all the peoples in Latin America, the author argues, none have been more familiar to the United States than Cubans—who in turn have come to know their northern neighbors equally well. Focusing on what President McKinley called “the ties of singular intimacy” linking the destinies of the two societies, Pérez examines the points at which they have made contact—politically, culturally, economically—and explores the dilemmas that proximity to the United States has posed to Cubans in their quest for national identity. This edition has been updated to cover such developments of recent years as the renewed debate over American trade sanctions against Cuba, the Elián González controversy, and increased cultural exchanges between the two countries. Also included are a new preface and an updated bibliographical essay.
Revolutionary Cuba and the End of the Cold War - David C. Jordan 1993 There has been much speculation about Castro and Cuba's future and the state of U.S.-Cuban relations in the post Cold War environment. This study analyzes the forces which brought Castro to power and sustained his control. Jordan discusses Cuba's historic nationalist and dependency problems, the unique Castro personality, Soviet strategy, and U.S. policy in reaction to these issues. With the demise of the Soviet Union, one main pillar of the Castro regime has been removed but he still continues to maintain control. This book discusses the current situation and argues that the objective of U.S. policy toward Cuba should be to assist and encourage a regime transition which would allow Cuban people to exercise political and economic freedom. Jordan examines the prospects for assisting a Cuban transition to a constitutional democracy and requirements for a healthy and competitive economy.

The Poverty of Revolution - Susan Eva Eckstein 2014-07-14 The plight of the urban poor in Mexico has changed little since World War II, despite the country's impressive rate of economic growth. Susan Eckstein considers how market forces and state policies that were ostensibly designed to help the poor have served to maintain their poverty. She draws on intensive research in a center city slum, a squatter settlement, and a low-cost housing development. Originally published in 1977. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Revolution and World Politics - Fred Halliday 1999-08-23 The relation of revolutions to international relations is central to modern history. Revolutions have, as much as war or nationalism, shaped the development of world politics. Equally, revolutions have been, in cause, ideology and consequence, international events. By putting the international politics of revolution centre stage, Fred Halliday's book makes a major contribution to the understanding of both revolution and world politics.
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