

Cuban Socialism In A New Century Adversity Survival And Renewal Hardback

A first hand account of a society mobilized from below at a critical time in its history How the Workers’ Parliaments Saved the Cuban Revolution brings us to the heart of one of the most precarious and transformational moments in Cuba’s evolution. As the Soviet Union fell to pieces in the 1990s, Cuba managed to evade the fate of its primary trading ally. How was this possible, especially as Cuba endured relentless attacks from the capitalist behemoth directly to its north? As the GDP plunged by over a third, and the Cuban people endured brutal food shortages– a time of crisis known as the “Special Period”– the country embarked upon a remarkable collective effort to cope with its dire circumstances and escaped the starvation, disease, death, and violence that often plague poor countries facing similar conditions. Not only did Cuba manage to evade collapse, it maintained its high life expectancy, low infant mortality, and universal access to health and education, preserving many of the gains of the revolution. At the center of this collective effort were lifelong revolutionaries like Pedro Ross, construction worker, literacy educator, and labor activist. As head of Cuba’s labor federation throughout the “Special Period,” Ross developed a nationwide series of “Labor Parliaments” which turned the country into an immense school of economics and politics. Over a 45-day span in 1993, women’s rights activists, farmers' organizations, youth movements, and academic associations came together for tens of thousands of meetings, successfully restored the production cycle, and ultimately revolutionized nearly every aspect of life in Cuba. Singularly positioned to write this seminal account of those days, Ross has given us a rare, moving, on-the-ground account of a society mobilized from below, buttressing the Revolution when it was under maximum stress. Capitalism and Socialism in Cuba documents the history of the attempts by a small island nation to survive and gain respectability within an everchanging international political economy. Professor Ruffin presents a detailed account of the social, political, and economic forces affecting Cuba's prospects for development under both capitalism and socialism. Part one of the study focuses on Cuba's historical association with capitalism and the relationship that Cuba established with the United States. Part two of the study delineates the nature of Cuba-Soviet relations and deals exclusively with the question of socialist dependency. Professor Ruffin's study is a systematic analysis of the internal (race and class formations) and external (capitalism and socialism) factors that have thus far shaped Cuban history.

The book argues that the Cuban Revolution should be understood as a model of socialist human development. Several particular features of this model were critical to the survival of the Cuban Revolution under conditions of neoliberal globalization.

In Living Ideology in Cuba, Katherine Gordy demonstrates how the Cuban state and its people engage in an ongoing negotiation that produces a “living ideology.” In contrast to official slogans and fiats, Cuba’s living ideology is a decentralized phenomenon, continually adapting, informing, and responding to daily life, without losing sight of the fundamental national principles of socioeconomic equality, unified leadership, and inclusive nationalism. Tracing Cuba’s ideological history, Gordy first looks at the ways in which the 19th century wars of independence and the 1959 revolution were used as the basis for both challenging and legitimizing Cuban socialism. Following the embrace of a pure socialist ideology in the 1960s, state policies of the 1970s became more accommodating of market imperatives, while still holding on to the principles articulated by Che Guevara and Karl Marx. In the 1990s, the Cuban people themselves pushed back against further economic reforms, reasserting the value of socioeconomic equality. Gordy also examines ideological debates among intellectuals, from the controversy sparked by Fidel Castro’s “Words to the Intellectuals” speech to the demand in the 1990s for a separation between academia and the state–not to safeguard academia from politics, but to ensure that academics as such could contribute to the political dialogue.

Havana and the Making of a United States Left, 1968-1992
The Church and Socialism in Cuba
Imperfect Aesthetics
Law and Socialism in Cuba
A Study of Dependency, Development and Underdevelopment
Reflections from a Cuban Context
Cuban Socialism in a New Century

This book demonstrates that the cooperative model is based on principles essential to building a more just and democratic society. It is argued that this is the best economic reform alternative to neoliberal capitalism and authoritarian socialism in Cuba, and that this model can also radically transform other economies around the world.

Exchanges from the early 1960s and from today on the relevance of the political and economic perspectives defended by Ernesto Che Guevara.

'Adopted by the Australian Socialist Workers Party at its national conference in January 1983. In October 1984 the SWP's National Committee amended the resolution ... that is presented here'.

This book maps the aesthetic experience of late socialism through Cuban film and media practice. It shows how economic and material scarcity as well as political uncertainty is expressed aesthetically in films from the period following the collapse of the Soviet Union, a characteristic described as imperfect aesthetics. The films examined in the book draw attention to the unique temporal experience of late socialism, a period marked both by rapid change and frustrating stasis, nostalgia for Cuba’s past and anxiousness about its future. Aesthetic modes such as melodrama and irony, and stylistic elements such as direct address and the long take, communicate the temporal experience of late socialism in Cuba, where new global traffic and a globalizing economy co-exist with iconic socialist features of the Cuban revolution. Film aesthetics constitute an important public dimension within this context, serving as a site of political and cultural critique amidst political uncertainty. In examining large-scale international co-productions as well as regional film collectives and amateur media making, the book traces the aesthetic continuities between contemporary film practices and those of the immediate post-revolutionary period, showing how the Cuban revolution continues to be an important touchstone for contemporary Cuban filmmakers in the face of new and imminent change.

Cuba Since the Revolution of 1959

The Environmental Legacy of Socialism in Cuba

Socialism and Man in Cuba

Cuban Revolution in America

Understanding the Cuban Revolution (1959-1961)

Open for Business

Liberation and Socialism

Translation of El socialismo y el hombre en Cuba, and other works.

Is there an alternative to the neoliberal globalization that is ravaging our planet? These classic works by Ernesto Che Guevara present a revolutionary view of a different world in which human solidarity and understanding replace imperialist aggression and exploitation. Included in this book are: Socialism and Man in Cuba Message to the Tricontinental: “Create two, three, many Vietnams” Speech in Algiers at the Afro-Asian solidarity conference Ernesto Che Guevara was born in Argentina and traveled through Latin America before joining the Cuban revolutionary movement that toppled the Batista dictatorship in 1959. Although best known as a guerrilla fighter, this book shows Che as a profound thinker with a radical world view that still strikes a chord with young rebels in every country today.

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. Azicri 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.

What does Cuban socialism look like from the inside out? Why has Cuban socialism survived while socialism in many other countries has not? What were Cuba's leaders and people up to while our attention was focused on the fall of East European socialism? How do the Cubans plan to cope with the “new world order”? Marc Frank combines his intimate knowledge of Cuba with over a hundred on-the-spot interviews to answer these and many other burning questions about Cuba. In the process he brings Cuba to life. Marc Frank’s easy narrative style invites us to go with him as he explores Havana, travels through Cuba’s farm lands and into its mountains; as he visits Cuban factories, farms, schools, hospitals and homes. We are introduced to Cubans of every type and given a unique opportunity to understand their hopes, fears, and dreams as they struggle to save their country and shape its future. Cuba Looks To the Year 2000 is must reading for understanding modern Cuba. It is also an enjoyable, provocative contribution to today's debates about socialism - its strengths, problems, and future.

Socialism in Cuba

Cuban Film Media, Late Socialism, and the Public Sphere

The Cuban Revolution

Cuba, Socialism and the 'new World Order'

Cuba Today and Tomorrow

In Defense of Socialism

The Duke of Havana

A revealing look at the complicated and continual negotiation between the Cuban state and society over the meaning of socialism

Managing Socialism challenges the theoretical underpinnings of Cuban Studies--the elite/mass perspective--offering a major reinterpretation of the revolutionary process that focuses on major changes at the intermediate level of Cuban society. Fitzgerald identifies intermediate-level types: the pre-revolutionary middle class; the old cadres who in the 1960s attained administrative positions through political credentials; and the new professionals who since 1970 enter these same occupations through education. He focuses on the transitions from one type to the next and uncovers conflict/cooperation patterns between the three strata of Cuban society.

Drawing on his experience as a central leader of the Cuban Revolution, Guevara explains why the revolutionary transformation of social relations necessarily involves the transformation of the working people organizing and leading that process. "To build communism it is necessary, simultaneous with the new material foundations, to build the new man." Includes Castro's 1987 speech on the 20th anniversary of Guevara's death.Photos. Now with index and enlarged type.

In never before published speeches from 1959 and 1960, Fidel Castro charts the path forward for a socialist Cuba.

Cuba Looks to the Year 2000

A Critical Assessment

Managing Socialism

Socialism: A Very Short Introduction

From Old Cadres to New Professionals in Revolutionary Cuba

Socialism in Principle and Practice

Producing Legality provides a window into the official construction of socialist legality in Cuba and the dissemination of this legal consciousness throughout the country. It links abstract theories of lawmaking and the state with the specific dilemmas confronting individual policymakers to detail the inner workings of the Cuban legal order.

In 1998, a mysterious right-handed pitcher emerged from the ashes of the Cold War and helped lead the New York Yankees to a World Championship. His origins and even his age were uncertain. His name was Orlando El Duque Hernandez. He was a fallen hero of Fidel Castro's socialist revolution. The chronicle of El Duque's triumph is at once a window into the slow death of Cuban socialism and one of the most remarkable sports stories of all time. Once hailed as a paragon of Castro's revolution, the finest pitcher in modern Cuban history was banned from baseball for life for allegedly plotting to defect. Instead of accepting his punishment, he fearlessly fought back, defying the Communist party authorities, vowing to pitch again, and ultimately fleeing his country in the bowels of a thirty-foot fishing boat. Here, for the first time and in astonishing detail, the secrets behind El Duque's persecution and escape are revealed. Moving from the crumbling streets of post Cold War Havana to the polarized world of exile Miami, from the deadly Florida Straits to the hallowed grounds of Yankee Stadium, it is a story of cloak-and-dagger adventure, audacious secret plots, the pull of big money, and the historic collision of ideologies. Present throughout are the larger-than-life characters who converged at this bizarre intersection of baseball and politics: El Duque himself, Fidel Castro, the Miami sports agent Joe Cubas, the late John Cardinal O'Connor along with scouts, smugglers, and the Cuban ballplayers who gave up their lives as tools of socialism to test the free market and chase their major-league dreams. Reported in the United States and Cuba by two award-winning journalists who became part of the story they were covering, The Duke of Havana is a riveting saga of sports, politics, liberation, and greed.

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 program 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.

A New Stage in the Advance of Cuban SocialismCuba, Socialism and the 'new World Order'An Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael RodríguezOcean Press (AU)Cuban Socialism in a New CenturyAdversity, Survival, and Renewal

The Cuban Revolution as Socialist Human Development

Reviving Socialism After the Collapse of the Soviet Union

Fidel in the Cuban Socialist Revolution

An Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez

Capitalism and Socialism in Cuba

How the Workers’ Parliaments Saved the Cuban Revolution

Baseball, Cuba, and the Search for the American Dream

Exploring issues in relation to all aspects of society, this book brings together research from the entire decade since the end of the Cold War and includes the views of official insiders as well as academic scholars. The authors address topics that range from problems of everyday life to matters of general social and cultural change.

New York in the 1960s was a hotbed for progressive causes of every stripe, including women's liberation, civil rights, opposition to the Vietnam War—and the Cuban Revolution. Fighting over Fidel brings this turbulent cultural moment to life by telling the story of the New York intellectuals who championed and opposed Castro's revolution. Setting his narrative against the backdrop of the ideological confrontation of the Cold War and the breakdown of relations between Washington and Havana, Rafael Rojas examines the lives and writings of such figures as Waldo Frank, Carleton Beals, C. Wright Mills, Allen Ginsberg, Susan Sontag, Norman Mailer, Eldridge Cleaver, Stokely Carmichael, and Jose Yglesias. He describes how Castro's Cuba was hotly debated in publications such as the New York Times, Village Voice, Monthly Review, and Dissent, and how Cuban socialism became a rallying cry for groups such as the Beats, the Black Panthers, and the Hispanic Left. Fighting over Fidel shows how intellectuals in New York interpreted and wrote about the Cuban experience, and how the Left's enthusiastic embrace of Castro's revolution ended in bitter disappointment by the close of the explosive decade of the 1960s.

The book makes accessible a selection of speeches and television appearances by Fidel Castro during the first two years of the Cuban Revolution, allowing for a fresh analysis of his ideological evolution towards socialism.

An expert guide to Cuba's economic opening to the outside world. Ninety miles across the Straits of Florida, an exciting new revolution is afoot. This time, instead of guerillas marching down the streets of Havana, it is a global economy that will upend Cuba. Now opening to the world, what new forms is this nascent economy likely to take? Open for Business: The New Cuban Economy, Richard E. Feinberg's new book, examines the Cuban economy as it makes its early steps into developing a more dynamic market economy. He examines key issues like the role foreign investors will play, how Cubans will forge a path to entrepreneurship, and the roadmaps suggested by other emerging economies. As Cuba's economy awakens from the post-Castro dream, it will do so with a flavor that is uniquely Cuban. Feinberg's book—enriched by interviews and in-depth field research conducted over the last five years—speaks both to Cuba's legacy and to its new horizons on the world stage.

Everyday Life in Socialist Cuba

The New York Intellectuals and the Cuban Revolution

Cuba, Castro and Socialism

A View from Cuba

Cooperatives and Socialism

Building the New Cuban Economy

Conquering Nature

What is socialism? Does it have a future, or has it become an outdated ideology in the 21st century? Michael Newman examines and explains the successes and failures of modern socialism by taking an international perspective — ranging from communism in Cuba to social democracy in Sweden. Discussing its evolution from the industrial towns of the 19th century to its response to the feminist, green, and anti-capitalist movements today, Newman concludes that, with its values of equality, solidarity, and cooperation, socialism remains as relevant as ever but that it needs to learn lessons from the past. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable. Economic and social progress is not only possible without the dog-eat-dog competition of capitalism, but socialism remains the only way forward for humanity. He describes the decisive place of Cuban volunteer combatants in the final stage of the struggle in Angola against the invasion forces of the South African apartheid regime. Introduction by Mary-Alice Waters, photos, map, notes, index.

As a New Socialism in Cuba moves toward liberalization and away from a longstanding centrally planned economic model, we are at a critical moment to grapple with how pandilleros (gang members), whose interests represent some of the island's most disenfranchised communities, are structuring their identities, desires, and sense of belonging within major urban cities. Aggregating two years of ethnographic fieldwork, this dissertation explores a set of interrelated, overarching themes that address pandillerismo (gang life) and Cubanidad (Cuban identity) alongside the transformation of the Cuban state. The first of these themes is the negotiation of

socioeconomic status, race, and cultural capital amongst a once purportedly classless society. The second is the relationship between masculinity, the streets, and The PCC (Communist Party of Cuba), particularly in connection to the pervasiveness of the Cuban black market. At its core, this dissertation is an analysis of what pandillerismo and street life entail across various Cuban barrios marginales (marginalized neighborhoods.) To this end, I have collected and interpreted ethnographic accounts that highlight some of the key virtues and values undergirding Cuban sociality, exploring how poorer urban Cubans subsist under the specter of a revolutionary state that is at once highly regimented yet selectively pliable.

Guevara's best-known presentation of the political tasks and challenges in leading the transition from capitalism to socialism. Includes Castro's 1987 speech on the 20th anniversary of Guevara's death.

A New Stage in the Advance of Cuban Socialism

The Cuban Revolution and Its Extension

Fighting over Fidel

Global Justice

Inside the Revolution

Resolution of the Socialist Workers Party

Reinventing Socialism

Farber provides a critical analysis of the revolution's impact and legacy on Cuba.

Conquering Nature provides the only book-length analysis of the environmental situation in Cuba after four decades of socialist rule, based on extensive examination of secondary sources, informed by the study of development and environmental trends in former socialist countries and the developing world. It approaches the issue comprehensively and from interdisciplinary, comparative, and historical perspectives. Based on the Cuban example, Diaz-Briquets and Pérez-López challenge the concept that environmental disruption was not supposed to occur under socialism. They alleged that guided by scientific policies, socialism could only beget environmentally benign economic development. In reality, the socialist environmental record proved to be far different from the utopian view. Between the early 1960s and the late 1980s the environmental situation in Cuba's achieving one of the lowest population growth rates in the world and having eliminated extreme living standard differentials in rural areas, two of the primary reasons often blamed for environmental deterioration in developing countries. The government's approach was to plan development under its central planning approach, it did not take local circumstances into consideration. This disregard for the environmental consequences of development projects continues to this day despite official allegations to the contrary—as the country pursues an economic survival strategy through rapid crash development of the tourist sector and exploitation of natural resources. An underlying conclusion of the book is that the environmental legacy of socialism will present serious challenges to future Cuban generations. Conquering Nature provides, for the first time, a relevant and comprehensive environmental policies of a developing country. It will be of interest to students and scholars of Cuba and those interested in environmental issues in developing countries.

Cuba's grassroots revolution prevailed on America's doorstep in 1959, fueling intense interest within the multiracial American Left even as it provoked a backlash from the U.S. political establishment. In this groundbreaking book, historian Teishan A. Latner contends that in the era of the Vietnam War, and Black Power, socialist Cuba claimed center stage for a generation of Americans who looked to the insurgent Third World for inspiration and political theory. As Americans studied the island's achievements in education, health care, and economic redistribution, they looked to U.S. leftists as collaborators in the global battle against inequality and allies in the nation's Cold War struggle with Washington. By forging ties with organizations such as the Venceremos Brigade, the Black Panther Party, and the Cuban American students of the Anton de Moya School, Cuba became a durable global influence on the U.S. Left. Drawing from extensive archival and oral history research and declassified FBI and CIA documents, this is the first multidecade examination of the encounter between Cuba's Revolution and the U.S. Left after 1959. By analyzing Cuba's multifaceted impact on American radicalism, Latner contributes to a growing body of scholarship that has globalized the study of U.S. social justice movements.

Che Guevara, Cuba, and the Road to Socialism

Producing Legality

50 Years of Cuban Socialism

Living Ideology in Cuba

Socialism and Health

Street Life, Race, and Masculinity Under a New Cuban Socialism

Socialism and Man in Cuba, and Other Works