

Centroatamerica La Guerra De Baja Intensidad

"In your country," Ignacio Martín-Baró remarked to a North American colleague, "it's publish or perish. In ours, it's publish and perish." In November 1989 a Salvadoran death squad extinguished his eloquent voice, raised so often and so passionately against oppression in his adopted country. A Spanish-born Jesuit priest trained in psychology at the University of Chicago, Martín-Baró devoted much of his career to making psychology speak to the community as well as to the individual. This collection of his writings, the first in English translation, clarifies Martín-Baró's importance in Latin American psychology and reveals a major force in the field of social theory. Gathering essays from an array of professional journals, this volume introduces readers to the questions and concerns that shaped Martín-Baró's thinking over several decades: the psychological dimensions of political repression, the impact of violence and trauma on child development and mental health, the use of psychology for political ends, religion as a tool of ideology, and defining the "real" and the "normal" under conditions of state-sponsored violence and oppression, among others. Though grounded in the harsh realities of civil conflict in Central America, these essays have broad relevance in a world where political and social turmoil determines the conditions of daily life for so many. In them we encounter Martín-Baró's humane, impassioned voice, reaffirming the essential connections among mental health, human rights, and the struggle against injustice. His analysis of contemporary social problems, and of the failure of the social sciences to address those problems, permits us to understand not only the substance of his contribution to social thought but also his lifelong commitment to the campesinos of El Salvador.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at a symposium organized by the Committee for Health Rights in Central America (CHRICA). They were later presented at the 21st Congress of the Interamerican Psychological Society which met in Havana, Cuba, in the summer of 1987. The book contains four papers. The first is entitled 'From dirty war to psychological war: The case of El Salvador.' The author examines war and democracy in El Salvador. The thesis is that the psychological war now being developed by the armed forces of El Salvador is a legacy of the 'dirty war' that went on from 1980 to 1983. In order to show how the current psychological war is the expression of the old 'dirty war', the author contrasts three essential elements of dirty war and psychological war: their objectives, their methods, and the psychological consequences they produce. The second paper deals with 'Refugees without sanctuary: Salvadorans in the United States'. The paper challenges the American court's methodology for assessing fear, and its conclusions regarding well-founded fear. With clinical data drawn from a sample of refugees in the United States, the paper argues that under conditions of low-intensity warfare as they exist today in El Salvador fears of persecution are indeed well-founded. The paper also looks at the psychological ramifications of a massive denial of political asylum to a refugee population that has suffered traumatic abuse at home and fails to find sanctuary abroad. Case studies are given of victims and their psychological disorders. The third paper deals with 'Political reality and psychological damage'. It considers three levels of exile: time, space, and identity. The object of the paper is to present the use of testimony as a therapeutic tool and a case study is given. The last paper in this volume deals with 'Returning from exile: One more violent experience'. The author stresses the various difficulties in returning to one's country of origin with Chile as the example. Special reference is made to the conducive setting of group therapy to help people returning from exile feel part of the collective whole.

Reagan contra Centroatamerica

de Reagan a Bush

EE. UU. contra Nicaragua

hacia la prolongacion del conflicto o preparacion para la invasion?

Guerras de baja intensidad

La verdadera guerra

Guerra de baja intensidad : reagan contra centroamerica

An account of U.S. policy from the Sandinista revolution through the Iran-contra scandal and beyond. Sklar shows how the White House sabotaged peace negotiations and sustained the deadly contra war despite public opposition, with secret U.S. special forces and an auxiliary arm of dictators, drug smugglers and death squad godfathers, and illuminates an alternative policy rooted in law and democracy.

This collection presents a representative sample of the writings of three of the six Jesuits who were slain in El Salvador on November 16, 1989. Although little known in the United States, these men were significant scholars who possessed an original conception of the university. They affirmed in difficult circumstances, the pursuit and teaching of truth as a collaborative, collegial process that transcends international boundaries.

Civil-Military Relations in Post-Conflict Societies

The Guatemalan Military Project

Latin America Today

La guerra total

Democracia emergente en Centroamérica

La guerra de baja intensidad

Guerra de baja intensidad

In 1999, the Guatemala truth commission issued its report on human rights violations during Guatemala's thirty-six-year civil war that ended in 1996. The commission, sponsored by the UN, estimates the conflict resulted in 200,000 deaths and disappearances. The commission holds the Guatemalan military responsible for 93 percent of the deaths. In The Guatemalan Military Project, Jennifer Schirmer documents the military's role in human rights violations through a series of extensive interviews striking in their brutal frankness and unique in their first-hand descriptions of the campaign against Guatemala's citizens. High-ranking officers explain in their own words their thoughts and feelings regarding violence, political opposition, national security doctrine, democracy, human rights, and law. Additional interviews with congressional deputies, Guatemalan lawyers, journalists, social scientists, and a former president give a full and balanced account of the Guatemalan power structure and ruling system. With expert analysis of these interviews in the context of cultural, legal, and human rights considerations, The Guatemalan Military Project provides a successful evaluation of the possibilities and processes of conversion from war to peace in Latin America and around the world.

La doctrina de la guerra (o conflicto) de baja intensidad gira en torno a tres ejes: la contrainsurgencia, la reversión de procesos y el antiterrorismo. La reformulación de la estrategia militar norteamericana (desde la diplomacia coercitiva hasta la intervención militar directa) tiene como objetivo, durante la administración Reagan, la recuperación de la hegemonía mundial. La coherencia interna de esta política, los cambios en la estructura del ejército y su despliegue en Centroamérica, son los temas tratados en este libro.

Revista mexicana de ciencias políticas y sociales

Europa Occidental, Centroamérica, Estados Unidos

Washington's War on Nicaragua

Handbook of Central American Governance

A Violence Called Democracy

Reagan contra Centroamérica

Aproximación al conflicto centroamericano desde la perspectiva de la guerra de baja intensidad (1980-1985)

In Masters of War, Clara Nieto adeptly presents the parallel histories of the countries of Latin America, histories that are intertwined, each reflecting the United States' "coherent policy of intervention" set into motion by the Monroe Doctrine. As the value of this continued policy comes increasingly into question, Nieto argues for the need to evaluate the alarming precedent set in Latin America: the institution of client dictatorships, the roles played by the interests of U.S. corporations, the enormous tolls taken on civilian populations, and the irreversible disruption of regional stability. Drawing from an impressive array of documents and sources as well as from her unique first-hand insights as a participant in crucial meetings and negotiations in the region from the mid-1960s through the mid-1980s, Nieto chronicles the Cuban Revolution, the CIA-sponsored coup against popularly elected President Allende in Chile, the U.S. invasions of Panama and Grenada, U.S. support for the cultivation and training of paramilitary death squads in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Colombia, as well as similarly severe but less well-known situations in other countries such as Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, and Guatemala. Masters of War offers, from an informed perspective, perhaps for the first time, a distanced, objective analysis of recent Latin American history. Clara Nieto's depth of knowledge and understanding is an invaluable resource at a time when the media is seen as unapologetically aligned with the interests of major corporations and policymakers, and the American public has reached a new height of apprehension regarding the intentions behind and consequences of its government's policies.

Three parallel wars were fought in the latter half of the twentieth century in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. These wars were long and brutal, dividing international opinion sharply between US support for dictatorial regimes and the USSR's sponsorship of guerrilla fighters. This fascinating study of the 'guerrilla generation' is based on in-depth interviews with both guerrilla comandantes and political and military leaders of the time. Dirk Kruijt analyses the dreams and achievements, the successes and failures, the utopias and dystopias of an entire Central American generation and its leaders. Guerrillas ranges widely, from the guerrilla movement's origins in poverty, oppression and exclusion; its tactics in warfare; the ill-fated experiment with Sandinista government in Nicaragua; to the subsequent 'normalization' of guerrilla movements within democratic societies. The story told here is vital for understanding contemporary social movements in Latin America.

Flight, Exile, and Return

La nueva ideología contrainsurgente en Centroamérica

Towards a Society that Serves Its People

Mujeres y guerra en Guatemala y Chiapas

Fuerzas armadas en Centroamérica

La guerra de baja intensidad

Centroamérica

Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras are four Spanish speaking countries in Central America that possess uniformed military institutions. These four countries represent different approaches to reforms of civil-military relations, and embody varying degrees of success in both institutional democratization and the managing of security forces. In this book, Orlando J. Pérez expertly examines the competing theories of civil-military relations in Central America to advance our understanding of the origins, consequences and persistence of militarism in Latin America. Divided into four parts, Pérez begins by proposing a theoretical framework for analyzing civil-military relations, including an analysis of how U.S. foreign and military policy affects the establishment of stable civilian supremacy over the armed forces. Part Two examines the institutional and legal structures under which civil-military relations are carried out revealing in Part Three the reorientation of the missions and roles performed by the armed forces in each country. The concluding part analyzes the role beliefs of members of the military and public opinion about the armed forces in relation to other institutions. Combining both qualitative and quantitative data, Pérez bridges the gap between structural and cultural analyses for a more comprehensive understanding of the links between micro and macro level factors that influence civil-military relations and democratic governance.

Entrelazando en una visión dialéctica y totalizadora los elementos que condujeron a la formación de un capitalismo dependiente de los países centrales, con las luchas con que los pueblos combatieron la impronta capitalista, Cueva nos presenta la historia de América Latina, desde la íantesala del subdesarrollo, en la época colonial, hasta los problemas y tendencias actuales.

el caso de la Nicaragua sandinista y sus relaciones con Estados Unidos

Guerrillas

Fuentes para el estudio de la crisis centroamericana (1979-1986)

Mental Health and the Refugee

Nicaragua sandinista

A Study of Guatemala and Costa Rica

Latin America and U.S. Aggression From the Cuban Revolution Through the Clinton Years

Cuarenta años después del derrocamiento del gobierno de Salvador Allende en Chile, la versión tradicional de golpe de Estado en América Latina ha pasado a mejor vida. En el futuro será difícil ver carros de combate en las calles y aviones lanzando sus misiles a palacios presidenciales. Hoy, la técnica del golpe de Estado es practicada desde los despachos del poder industrial y financiero, con la connivencia del parlamento o del poder judicial. Son los llamados golpes constitucionales o golpes de «mercado». Sin embargo, no fue así durante la Guerra Fría. Desde mediados del siglo xx, los gobiernos democráticos, populares y antiimperialistas de América Latina sufrieron un ataque tras otro a sus derechos y libertades.

Avalados y promocionados desde los EEUU los golpes de Estado se sucedieron. Las fuerzas ar-madas, amparadas por la doctrina de la seguridad nacional, asesinaron y torturaron impunemente, buscando eliminar al subversivo comunista, al enemigo interior que socavaba el orden y los intereses establecidos. Este ensayo es un descarnado relato del anticomunismo en América Latina. Es un texto que obliga a revisitar el pasado de un continente desangrado por militares, políticos e intereses comerciales, un continente que ha batallado, y batalla, entre la libertad y la opresión.

Centroamérica, la guerra de baja intensidadhacia la prolongación del conflicto o preparación para la invasión?CentroaméricaLa guerra de baja intensidadAproximación al conflicto centroamericano desde la perspectiva de la guerra de baja intensidad (1980-1985)Guerra de baja intensidadReagan contra CentroaméricaSiglo Xxi Ediciones

Nicaragua, país sitiado

Coacciones y oportunidades de la globalización

Gross Human Rights Violations: A Search for Causes

Transforming the Role of the Military in Central America

War and Peace in Central America

la guerra de baja intensidad en Centroamérica

Politics and Development in the Caribbean Basin

Central America constitutes a fascinating case study of the challenges, opportunities and characteristics of the process of transformation in today’s global economy. Comprised of a politically diverse range of societies, this region has long been of interest to students of economic development and political change. The Handbook of Central American Governance aims to describe and explain the manifold processes that are taking place in Central America that are altering patterns of social, political and economic governance, with particular focus on the impact of globalization and democratization. Containing sections on topics such as state and democracy, key political and social actors, inequality and social policy and international relations, in addition to in-depth studies on five key countries (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala), this text is composed of contributions from some of the leading scholars in the field. No other single volume studies the current characteristics of the region from a political, economic and social perspective or reviews recent research in such detail. As such, this handbook is of value to academics, students and researchers as well as to policy-makers and those with an interest in governance and political processes.

Warfare Since the Second World War presents a wealth of analysis and data about one of the most pressing questions of our time: why does war continue to plague us fifty years after World War II? This book argues that the nature of war has shifted from inter-state conflicts toward internal conflicts, above all civil war. Low-intensity conflict helps explain the constant increase in wars over the last fifty years and makes it probable this trend will continue. Gantzel and Schwinghammer argue that modern warfare reflects a continuation of the nation-state-building process begun in nineteenth-century Europe.In their analysis, economic modernization and social integration destroy traditional relations and create instability in the developing world. While these forces were successfully harnessed by the modern state in Europe and North America, economic and political globalization make a similar resolution considerably more complex. In addition to their insightful analysis, the authors provide a detailed list of all wars fought from 1945 to 1995. The authors' lucid explanatory commentaries are accompanied by lists, tables, and charts. In addition to a detailed war register, upon which all statistical data and analyses for the volume are based, there are appendices with directories useful for locating specific wars, as well as several supplementary lists. An afterword brings the reader closer to the world situation as we conclude the twentieth century; including the impact of political developments in Eastern Europe.Beyond its historical dimension, this book offers a policy-relevant empirical demonstration of the ongoing increase in internal (civil) wars and addresses the inability of modern society to prevent this scourge. Warfare Since the Second World War is an indispensable resource for anyone concerned with issues of war and peace, development, and the future of international relations.

TIEMPOS DE OSCURIDAD

Honduras, guerra y anti-nacionalidad

ensayo de interpretación histórica

The Politics of the Christian Right

El desarrollo del capitalismo en América Latina

Masters of War

Centroatamerica: la guerra de baja intensidad