

5. Suggested Readings

Our listings are arranged by the chapter sequence in the text, which necessarily leads to overlap in coverage. Titles have been chosen to provide interesting, accessible, and profitable reading for novice students of modern Latin America. Only books in English are included, with an emphasis on recently published titles. Readers seeking more detail will find further leads in the suggested books.

Scholarly journals offer outstanding and up-to-date articles about the history, politics, and culture of Latin America. The *Hispanic American Historical Review* publishes studies on both the colonial and national periods. Noteworthy interdisciplinary journals include the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Latin American Perspectives*, and *Latin American Research Review*. Several publications have a country-specific focus: *Cuban Studies*, *Luso-Brazilian Review*, and *Mexican Studies*. The journal *Latin American Politics and Society* concentrates on the social sciences, whereas *NACLA: Report on the Americas* offers analyses of contemporary issues. In addition, *Current History* devotes one issue per year to coverage of Latin American topics.

Several nongovernmental organizations produce regular on-line commentaries and syntheses of economic, political, and social issues facing Latin America. Among them are the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) and the Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA). A more extensive list of helpful websites can be found at the end of this section.

Part One. Questions and Contexts

Chapter 1. Why Latin America?

A good introduction to the world of Latin American thought is Ilan Stavans, ed., *The Oxford Book of Latin American Essays* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997). A multidisciplinary reference work is Simon Collier, Thomas E. Skidmore, and Harold Blakemore, eds., *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Latin America and the Caribbean*, rev. ed. (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1992). The premier overall history is Leslie Bethell, ed., *The Cambridge History of Latin America*, vols. I–XI (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1984–95). An invaluable guide, which includes much bibliography, is Barbara A. Tenenbaum, ed., *Encyclopedia of Latin America History and Culture*, 5 vols. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1996).

Dependency analysis has spawned much literature and considerable controversy. The classic formulation remains Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto, *Dependency and Development in Latin America*, trans. Marjory Mattingly Urquidí (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979). A strident effort to discredit the dependency approach is Robert A. Packenham, *The Dependency Movement: Scholarship and Politics in Development Studies* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1992).

An excellent starting point for understanding the Chicano experience is Manuel G. Gonzales, *Mexicanos: A History of Mexicans in the United States* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1999). Useful also is David Montejano, ed., *Chicano Politics and Society in the Late Twentieth Century* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999). The complicated question of Latino identity is skillfully treated in Suzanne Oboler, *Ethnic Labels, Latino Lives: Identity and*

the Politics of (Re)Presentation in the United States (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1995).

For an extended analysis of U.S.–Latin American relations through the prism of American culture, see Frederick B. Pike, *The United States and Latin America: Myths and Stereotypes of Civilization and Nature* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1992). Peter H. Smith, *Talons of the Eagle: Latin America, the United States, and the World*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008) offers the broadest coverage of this topic and locates the relationship of United States to Latin America within the context of changing global perspectives. Lars Schoultz, *Beneath the United States: A History of U.S. Policy toward Latin America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1998) pays particular attention to attitudes and stereotypes about Latin America. Two solid histories of recent relations by Stephen G. Rabe are *Eisenhower and Latin America: The Foreign Policy of Anti-Communism* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988) and *The Most Dangerous Area in the World: John F. Kennedy Confronts Communist Revolution in Latin America* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999).

Chapter 2. The Colonial Foundations

For a superb synthesis of the drama that was the Spanish conquest, see Hugh Thomas, *Conquest: Montezuma, Cortés, and the Fall of Old Mexico* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993). Two pioneering studies of the impact of the conquest on the environment are Warren Dean, *With Broadax and Firebrand: The Destruction of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995) and Elinor G. K. Melville, *A Plague of Sheep: Environmental Consequences of the Conquest of Mexico* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1999).

Missionary activity in New Spain is the focus of Inga Clendinnen, *Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard in Yucatán, 1517–1570* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003). An analysis of the impact of epidemic disease on the indigenous population can be found in Noble David Cook, *Born to Die: Disease and New World Conquest, 1492–1650* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998). In *Drinking, Homicide, and Rebellion in Colonial Mexican Villages* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1979), William B. Taylor examines the survival of distinctive indigenous cultural traditions after the conquest.

Outstanding treatments of the colonial Iberian world include Mark A. Burkholder and Lyman L. Johnson, *Colonial Latin America*, 5th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004) and James Lockhart and Stuart B. Schwartz, *Early Latin America: A History of Colonial Spanish America and Brazil* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983). The resilience of colonial influences is analyzed in Jeremy Adelman, ed., *Colonial Legacies: The Problem of Persistence in Latin American History* (New York: Routledge, 1999). For colonial Brazil, see a classic collection of essays edited by Leslie Bethell, *Colonial Brazil* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1987). Two excellent monographs outline the complexities of colonial life in Brazil beyond the coastal areas: Alida Metcalf, *Family and Frontier in Colonial Brazil: Santana de Parnaíba, 1580–1822* (Austin: University of Texas, 2005) and Hal Langfur, *The Forbidden Lands: Colonial Identity, Frontier Violence, and the Persistence of Brazil's Eastern Indians, 1750–1830* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2006). An exceptional economic and social history of the sugar industry is Stuart B. Schwartz, *Sugar Plantations in the Formation of Brazilian Society, 1550–1835* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985).

Race relations receive penetrating monographic treatment in Douglas Cope, *The Limits of Racial Domination: Plebeian Society in Colonial Mexico City, 1660–1720* (Madison: University

of Wisconsin Press, 1994). The development of creole identities in Spanish Latin America is described in copious detail in D. A. Brading, *The First America: The Spanish Monarchy, Creole Patriots, and the Liberal State, 1492–1867* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1991). A solid, wide-ranging survey about women can be found in Susan Migden Socolow, *The Women of Colonial Latin America* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).

The origins and travail of independence in Spanish America are described in David Bushnell and Neill Macaulay, *The Emergence of Latin America in the Nineteenth Century*, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994) and in John Charles Chasteen, *Americanos: Latin America's Struggle for Independence* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009). The Andean insurrections and the transition to nationhood are presented in Charles F. Walker, *Smoldering Ashes: Cuzco and the Creation of Republican Peru, 1780–1840* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1999). To understand demands for greater autonomy in late eighteenth-century Brazil, see Kenneth Maxwell, *Conflicts & Conspiracies: Brazil and Portugal, 1750–1808* (New York, Routledge, 2004). How the Portuguese monarchy's move to Brazil in 1808 affected its most important colony is artfully presented in Kirsten Schultz, *Tropical Versailles: Empire, Monarchy, and the Portuguese Royal Court in Rio de Janeiro, 1808–1821* (New York: Routledge, 2001). An extremely useful anthology of primary sources on Brazilian slavery is Robert E. Conrad, *Children of God's Fire: A Documentary History of Black Slavery in Brazil* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994).

Part Two. Case Studies: Change over Time

Chapter 3. Mexico: The Taming of a Revolution

Mexico is fortunate in having a detailed, well-balanced, and up-to-date one-volume history in Michael C. Meyer and William L. Sherman, *The Course of Mexican History*, 7th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003); it includes chapter-by-chapter bibliographies in both English and Spanish. For a powerful statement of a Mexican viewpoint, see Enrique Krauze, trans. Hank Heifetz, *Mexico: Biography of Power: A History of Modern Mexico, 1810–1996* (New York: HarperCollins, 1997). An insightful history of Mexico's national identity is given in Enrique Florescano, trans. Albert G. Bork, *Memory, Myth and Time in Mexico: From the Aztecs to Independence* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1997). In *Blood, Ink, and Culture: Miseries and Splendors of the Post-Mexican Condition* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2002), Roger Bartra offers a brilliant commentary on the contemporary scene.

The Mexican Revolution has come to dominate the nation's twentieth-century historiography. A rich and highly readable synthesis is found in Alan Knight, *The Mexican Revolution* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1986). The finest study of the agrarian revolution is John Womack, Jr., *Zapata and the Mexican Revolution* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968), while Friedrich Katz has published a monumental biography about *The Life and Times of Pancho Villa* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1998). Outstanding studies of the social effects of the Revolution are Mary Kay Vaughan, *Cultural Politics in Revolution: Teachers, Peasants, and Schools in Mexico, 1930–1940* (Tucson: University of

Arizona Press, 1997) and Jocelyn Olcott, *Revolutionary Women in Postrevolutionary Mexico* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2005).

An excellent overview of Mexico's neoliberal economic adjustment appears in Nora Lustig, *Mexico: The Remaking of an Economy* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1992). For the most recent period, see Susan Kaufman Purcell and Luis Rubio, eds., *Mexico Under Zedillo* (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 1998), and Richard Snyder, *Politics After Neoliberalism: Reregulation in Mexico* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2001). The predominant role of the technocrats is analyzed in Miguel Ángel Centeno, *Democracy Within Reason: Technocratic Revolution in Mexico* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994); for historical perspective see Peter H. Smith, *Labyrinths of Power: Political Recruitment in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1979). The emerging political roles of women are captured in Victoria Rodríguez, ed., *Women in Contemporary Mexican Politics* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2003).

Mexico's relationship with the United States is traced in Rafael Domínguez and Jorge I. Fernández de Castro, *The United States and Mexico: Between Partnership and Conflict* (New York: Routledge, 2001). For an intriguing cultural analysis see Jose E. Limón, *American Encounters: Greater Mexico, the United States, and the Erotics of Culture* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1998). NAFTA and its consequences have received analytical treatment in Maxwell A. Cameron and Brian W. Tomlin, *The Making of NAFTA: How the Deal Was Done* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 2002); Carol Wise, ed., *The Post-NAFTA Political Economy: Mexico and the Western Hemisphere* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1998); Edward J. Chambers and Peter H. Smith, eds., *NAFTA in the New Millennium* (Edmonton and La Jolla: University of Alberta Press and Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California,

San Diego, 2002); and Kevin Gallagher, *Free Trade and the Environment: Mexico, NAFTA, and Beyond* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2004). Immigration and border issues are analyzed in Peter Andreas, *Border Games: Policing the U.S.-Mexico Divide* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 2000) and in an intriguing work by former Mexican foreign minister Jorge G. Castañeda, *Ex Mex: From Migrants to Immigrants* (New York and London: The New Press, 2007).

The Chiapas rebellion of 1994 has provoked a rethinking of the nature of Mexican society and politics. Details can be found in Neil Harvey, *The Chiapas Rebellion: The Struggle for Land and Democracy* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1999); John Womack, Jr., *Rebellion in Chiapas: An Historical Reader* (New York: New Press, 1999); and Lynn Stephen, *Zapata Lives! Histories and Cultural Politics in Southern Mexico* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002).

For recent overviews of politics and economics, see Kathleen Bruhn and Daniel C. Levy, *Mexico: The Struggle for Democratic Development*, 2nd ed. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006) and Emily Edmonds-Poli and David A. Shirk, *Contemporary Mexican Politics* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2009).

Chapter 4. Central America and the Caribbean: Within the U.S. Orbit

The best starting point for understanding Central America is Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., *Central America: A Nation Divided*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), which includes a lengthy guide to relevant scholarly and historical literature. For the modern period, see James Dunkerley, *Power in the Isthmus: A Political History of Modern Central America* (London: Verso, 1988), and his *The Pacification of Central America* (London: Verso, 1994), as

well as Leslie Bethell, ed., *The Cambridge History of Latin America*, vol. VII, *Latin America Since 1930: Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1990). The origins of U.S. economic penetration are discussed in Thomas D. Schoonover, *The United States in Central America, 1860–1911: Episodes of Social Imperialism and Imperial Rivalry in the World System* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1991). For an important interpretation of political history, see Jeffrey M. Paige, *Coffee and Power: Revolution and the Rise of Democracy in Central America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997). For stimulating comparative analysis, see James Mahoney, *The Legacies of Liberalism: Path Dependence and Political Regimes in Central America* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

Guatemala, the largest and potentially richest country of Central America, has recently attracted attention from first-rate historians, such as David McCreery, *Rural Guatemala, 1760–1940* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1994), and Greg Grandlin, *The Blood of Guatemala: A History of Race and Nation* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2000). The controversial political role of Nobel laureate Rigoberta Menchú is exhaustively discussed in David S. Stoll, *Rigoberta Menchú and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1999). The U.S. involvement in the overthrow of President Arbenz in 1954 has been superbly documented and described in Piero Gleijeses, *Shattered Hope: The Guatemalan Revolution and the United States, 1944–1954* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1991).

Nicaragua's recent history has been dominated by the legacy of the Somoza dynasty, whose origins are depicted in Knut Walter, *The Regime of Anastasio Somoza, 1936–1956* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993). Among the many books describing contemporary Nicaragua are Rose J. Spalding, *Capitalists and Revolution in Nicaragua:*

Opposition and Accommodation, 1979–1993 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994), and Thomas W. Walker, ed., *Nicaragua without Illusions: Regime Transition and Structural Adjustment in the 1990s* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1997). A pioneering work on Honduras is Dario Euraque, *Reinterpreting the Banana Republic* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

The U.S. presence hovers constantly over Central America, as demonstrated by John H. Coatsworth, *Central American and the United States: The Colossus and the Clients* (New York: Twayne, 1994) and Mark Rosenberg, *The United States and Central America: Geopolitical Realities and Regional Fragility* (New York: Routledge, 2007). For the attempt by a distinguished authority on U.S. foreign policy to explain the context, see Walter La Feber, *Inevitable Revolutions: The United States and Central America* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1983). The subsequent story is told in William M. Leo Grande, *Our Own Backyard: The United States in Central America, 1977–1992* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998); a less well-known chapter of this complex tale is revealed in Ariel Armony, *Argentina, the United States, and the Anti-Communist Crusade in Central America* (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1997).

Franklin W. Knight, *The Caribbean: The Genesis of a Fragmented Nationalism*, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990) presents an overview of the region. The implications of the proximity to the United States are mapped out in Anthony P. Maingot and Wilfredo Lozano, *The United States and the Caribbean: Transforming Hegemony and Sovereignty* (New York: Routledge, 2004).

Among the classic works on Caribbean history is C. L. R. James, *The Black Jacobins: Toussaint-L'Overture and the San Domingo Revolution*, 2nd ed., rev. (New York: Vintage

Books, 1989). For an analysis of the troubled historical conflicts between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, see Pedro L. San Miguel, trans. Jane Ramirez. *The Imagined Island: History, Identity, and Utopia in Hispaniola* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005). The American military intervention in Haiti in the 1990s is revealed as a surrealistic tale of incompetence, intrigue, and frustration in Bob Shacochis, *The Immaculate Invasion* (New York: Viking, 1999). An indispensable overview by a prominent Dominican historian is Frank Moya Pons, *The Dominican Republic: A National History* (New Rochelle, N.Y.: Hispaniola Books, 1995). Teresita Martínez-Vergne offers an intellectual and social history in *Nation & Citizen in the Dominican Republic, 1880–1916* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005). On recent Dominican politics see Jonathan Hartlyn, *The Struggle for Democratic Politics in the Dominican Republic* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998).

Chapter 5. Cuba: Key Colony, Socialist State

Students of Cuban history are deeply indebted to Hugh Thomas for his superbly researched and highly readable *Cuba: The Pursuit of Freedom* (New York: Harper & Row, 1971). An excellent general history is Louis A. Pérez Jr., *Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution*, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995). The origins of Cuban struggles for national identity are analyzed in Lillian Guerra, *The Myth of José Martí: Conflicting Nationalisms in Early Twentieth-Century Cuba* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005). For a compact reference work see Julia E. Sweig, *Cuba: What Everyone Needs to Know* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009).

An ambitious and authoritative study of race in modern Cuba is Alejandro de la Fuente, *A Nation For All: Race, Inequality, and Politics in Twentieth-Century Cuba* (Chapel Hill:

University of North Carolina Press, 2001). Ada Ferrer examines the relationship of race to late nineteenth-century independence struggles in *Insurgent Cuba: Race, Nation, and Revolution, 1968–1898* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999). The troubled history of Afro-Cubans is told in Aline Helg, *Our Rightful Share: The Afro-Cuban Struggle for Equality, 1886–1912* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1995). To understand the impact of scientific racism on the island, see Alejandra Bronfman, *Measures of Equality: Social Science, Citizenship, and Race in Cuba, 1902–1940* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2004). The process by which Afro-Cuban culture became a part of national identity is carefully analyzed in Robin Moore, *Nationalizing Blackness: Afrocubanism and Artistic Revolution in Havana, 1920–1940* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1997).

A pioneering study of women is Verena Martinez-Alier, *Marriage, Class, and Colour in Nineteenth-Century Cuba* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1974). The emergence of women as political players is presented in K. Lynn Stoner, *From the House to the Streets: The Cuban Women's Movement for Legal Reform, 1898–1940* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1991).

A key turning point in Cuba's relationship to the United States is examined in Louis A. Pérez Jr., *The War of 1898: The United States and Cuba in History and Historiography* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998). The same author has produced a richly detailed portrait of Cuban society in *On Becoming Cuban: Identity, Nationality, and Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999). An exhaustive recent study of the bilateral relationship is Lars Schoultz, *That Infernal Little Cuban Republic: The United States and the Cuban Revolution* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2009).

Despite the sensational (and misleading) title, there is much valuable information in Andrés Oppenheimer, *Castro's Final Hour: The Secret Story Behind the Coming Downfall of Communist Cuba* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992). The charismatic personality of Che Guevara is captured in Jorge C. Castañeda, trans. Marina Castañeda, *Compañero: The Life and Death of Che Guevara* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997). Cuba's most significant foreign policy venture is recounted in Piero Gleijeses, *Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa, 1959–1976* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002).

Cuba's response to the economic crisis following the collapse of the USSR is the subject in Susan Eva Eckstein, *Back from the Future: Cuba Under Castro* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1994), and in Carmelo Mesa-Lago, *Are Economic Reforms Propelling Cuba to the Market?* (Miami, Fla.: North-South Center, 1994). The failure of the revolutionary government to transform personal relations is documented in Lois Smith and Alfred Padula, *Sex and Revolution: Women in Socialist Cuba* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996) and in Julia Marie Bunck, *Fidel Castro and the Quest for a Revolutionary Culture in Cuba* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994). For the darker side of the Revolution, see Jacobo Timerman, *Cuba: A Journey* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990) and Human Rights Watch, *Cuba's Repressive Machinery* (New York: Human Rights Watch, June 1999).

Chapter 6. The Andes: Soldiers, Oligarchs, and Indians

The best historical overviews of Bolivia are Herbert S. Klein, *A Concise History of Bolivia* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), and his *Bolivia: The Evolution of a Multi-Ethnic Society*, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992). Two comprehensive accounts of the nineteenth-century war that reshaped Bolivia's borders are Bruce W. Farcau, *The Ten Cents*

War: Chile, Peru, and Bolivia in the War of the Pacific, 1879–1884 (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2000) and William F. Sater, *Andean Tragedy: Fighting the War of the Pacific, 1879–1884* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2007).

The rebellious tradition of indigenous Bolivians is analyzed in Laura Gotkowitz, *A Revolution for Our Rights: Indigenous Struggles for Land and Justice in Bolivia, 1880–1952* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2007). The radical links between peasant and labor mobilizations are described in Forrest Hylton, Sinclair Thomson, and Adolfo Gilly, *Revolutionary Horizons: Past and Present in Bolivian Politics* (London, New York: Verso, 2007); Guillermo Lora and Laurence Whitehead, *A History of the Bolivian Labour Movement 1848–1971*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2009); and S. Sándor John, *Bolivia's Radical Tradition: Permanent Revolution in the Andes* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2009). Che Guevara's revolutionary foray in the Bolivian jungles is recounted in Richard L. Harris, *Death of a Revolutionary: Che Guevara's Last Mission*, rev. ed., (New York: Norton, 2000).

An authoritative introduction to Peruvian history appears in Peter Flindell Klarén, *Peru: Society and Nationhood in the Andes* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000). The role of slavery in the Andes is spelled out in Christine Hünefeldt, *Paying the Price of Freedom: Family and Labor Among Lima's Slaves, 1800–1854* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995).

Economic history is covered superbly in Paul Gootenberg, *Between Silver and Guano: Commercial Policy and the State in Postindependence Peru* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1989), and in his *Imagining Development: Economic Ideas in Peru's "Fictitious Prosperity" of Guano, 1840–1880* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993), as well as in John Sheahan, *Searching for a Better Society: The Peruvian Economy from 1950*

(University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999). An analysis of more recent developments can be found in Carol Wise, *Reinventing the State: Economic Strategy and Institutional Change in Peru* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2003). Foreign relations with the United States are described in Cynthia McClintock and Fabian Vallas, *The United States and Peru: Cooperation at a Cost* (New York: Routledge, 2003).

For an intriguing account of Peruvian national formation, see Mark Thurner, *From Two Republics to One Divided: Contradictions of Postcolonial Nationmaking in Andean Peru* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1997). The enormous impact of Sendero Luminoso is given contrasting interpretations in Deborah Poole and Gerardo Renique, *Peru: Time of Fear* (London: Latin American Bureau, 1992), and David Scott Palmer, ed., *The Shining Path of Peru*, 2nd ed. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994). The most searching analysis is given in Steve J. Stern, ed., *Shining and Other Paths: War and Society in Peru, 1980–1995* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998).

Another recent and important socioeconomic influence on contemporary Peru has been international drug trafficking. In *Andean Cocaine: The Making of a Global Drug* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008), Paul Gootenberg traces cocaine's history from its origins as a medical commodity in the nineteenth century to its emergence as an illicit good.

Struggles of the indigenous peoples of Ecuador are recounted in Erin O'Connor, *Gender, Indian, Nation: The Contradictions of Making Ecuador, 1830–1925* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2007); A. Kim Clark and Marc Becker, *Highland Indians and the State in Modern Ecuador* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2007); and Allen Gerlach, *Indians, Oil, and Politics: A Recent History of Ecuador* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2003). Amalia Pallares offers an analysis of recent mobilizations in *From Peasant Struggles to Indian*

Resistance: the Ecuadorian Andes in the Late Twentieth Century (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002), as does Marc Becker in *Indians and Leftists in the Making of Ecuador's Modern Indigenous Movements* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2008).

How archeological findings are used to create national narratives is considered in O. Hugo Benavides, *Making Ecuadorian Histories: Four Centuries of Defining Power* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2004). The impact of foreign investment on the agro-export sector of the economy is spelled out in Steve Striffler, *In the Shadows of State and Capital: The United Fruit Company, Popular Struggle, and Agrarian Restructuring in Ecuador, 1900–1995* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2002). An understudied immigrant population that has acquired an important role in Andean politics is examined in Lois J. Roberts, *The Lebanese Immigrants in Ecuador: A History of Emerging Leadership* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 2000).

Chapter 7. Colombia: Civility and Violence

Colombia has received less attention from U.S. scholars than have most other countries of the region, perhaps because it does not comply with preconceived stereotypes about Latin America. But it has a fascinating history, as shown by two excellent texts: David Bushnell, *The Making of Modern Colombia: A Nation in Spite of Itself* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993), a highly readable account of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and Frank Safford and Marco Palacios, *Colombia: Fragmented Land, Divided Society* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), with an emphasis on socioeconomic trends from the colonial era to the present.

Agrarian conflict is ably explored in Catherine Legrand, *Frontier Expansion and Peasant Protest in Colombia, 1850–1936* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986), while

the social and political consequences of coffee production are traced in Marco Palacios, *Coffee in Colombia, 1850–1970: An Economic, Social, and Political History* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1980), and in Charles W. Bergquist, *Coffee and Conflict in Colombia, 1886–1910* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1978). Another important Colombian export is studied in Marcelo Bucheli, *Bananas and Business: the United Fruit Company in Colombia, 1899–2000* (New York: New York University Press, 2005). The interplay of race and politics is carefully considered in James E. Sanders, *Contentious Republicans: Popular Politics, Race, and Class in Nineteenth-Century Colombia* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2004).

The story of the Panama Canal is masterfully told in David McCullough, *The Path Between the Seas: The Creation of the Panama Canal, 1870–1914* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1977). For a sharply analytical view, see Walter La Feber, *The Panama Canal: The Crisis in Historical Perspective*, updated ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989). On broader U.S. relations with Colombia, see Richard Lael, *Arrogant Diplomacy: U.S. Policy Toward Colombia, 1903–1922* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1987), and Stephen J. Randall, *Colombia and the United States: Hegemony and Interdependence* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992).

Insights into twentieth-century politics abound in Herbert Braun, *The Assassination of Gaitán: Public Life and Urban Violence in Colombia* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985), and in Jonathan Hartlyn, *The Politics of Coalition Rule in Colombia* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988). *La Violencia* is analyzed in James D. Henderson, *When Colombia Bled: A History of the Violence in Tolima* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1985), and in Charles Bergquist, Ricardo Peñaranda, and Gonzalo Sánchez, eds., *Violence in*

Colombia: The Contemporary Crisis in Historical Perspective (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1992).

Drug trafficking has received increasing attention from scholars. Still-relevant collections of essays are Peter H. Smith, ed., *Drug Policy in the Americas* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992), and Bruce M. Bagley and William O. Walker III, eds., *Drug Trafficking in the Americas* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 1994). Inside stories from journalists include Guy Gugliotta, *Kings of Cocaine: Inside the Medellín Cartel* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1989); Mark Bowden, *Killing Pablo: The Hunt for the World's Greatest Outlaw* (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2001); and Grace Livingstone, *Inside Colombia: Drugs, Democracy and War* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2004). Recent studies on U.S. involvement include Mario Murillo and Jesus Rey Avirama, *Colombia and the United States: War, Unrest, and Destabilization* (New York: Seven Stories Press, 2004) and Doug Stokes, *America's Other War: Terrorizing Colombia* (London, New York: Zed Books, 2004).

Chapter 8. Venezuela: The Perils of Prosperity

A brief and readable introduction to Venezuela is Hollis Micheal, Tarver Denova, and Julia C. Frederick, *The History of Venezuela* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2005). Two solid accounts are Daniel H. Levine, *Conflict and Political Change in Venezuela* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1973) and John V. Lombardi, *Venezuela: The Search for Order, the Dream of Progress* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982). In *Female Citizens, Patriarchs, and the Law in Venezuela, 1786–1904* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), Arlene J. Diaz offers an important study of the roles of women and the lower classes in Venezuela's historical transformation.

Oil has dominated Venezuela in the twentieth century. A classic study is Franklin Tugwell, *The Politics of Oil in Venezuela* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1975). Two works analyzing the links among oil production, democracy, and economic development are Terry Lynn Karl, *The Paradox of Plenty: Oil and Democracy in Venezuela* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997) and Jorge Salazar-Carrillo and Bernadette West, *Oil and Development in Venezuela during the 20th Century* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2004). For a fascinating exploration of twentieth-century politics, see Harold A. Trinkunas, *Crafting Civilian Control of the Military in Venezuela: A Comparative Perspective* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005).

In *Missionary Capitalist: Nelson Rockefeller in Venezuela* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002), Darlene Rivas offers a rather sympathetic portrayal of Rockefeller's efforts to promote an entrepreneurial, developmentalist, and pro-American ethos in the southern Caribbean. Bilateral tensions are considered in Janet Kelly and Carlos A. Romero, *The United States and Venezuela: Rethinking a Relationship* (New York: Routledge, 2001).

Hugo Chávez has emerged as one of Latin America's most controversial leaders, and his rule has generated a plethora of studies on contemporary Venezuela. An excellent starting point is Steve Ellner, *Rethinking Venezuelan Politics: Class, Conflict, and the Chávez Phenomenon* (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 2008), which offers an insightful overview of the factors that led to Chávez's multiple electoral victories and his ongoing popularity in the country. In *The Unraveling of Representative Democracy in Venezuela* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), editors Jennifer L. McCoy and David J. Myers proffer multiple views on the collapse of traditional democracy and the rise of a new regime under Chávez. Veteran Venezuelan journalists Cristina Marcano and Alberto Barrera Tyszka present a balanced

biography in *Hugo Chávez* (New York: Random House, 2007), while Brian A. Nelson offers a somewhat biased, pro-military account in *The Silence and the Scorpion: The Coup against Chávez and the Making of Modern Venezuela* (New York: Nation Books, 2009). Other insightful accounts include Michael McCaughan, *The Battle of Venezuela* (New York: Seven Stories Press, 2005); Nikolas Kozloff, *Hugo Chávez: Oil, Politics, and the Challenge to the U.S.* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006); and Gregory Wilpert, *Changing Venezuela by Taking Power: The History and Policies of the Chávez Government* (London, New York: Verso, 2007).

Chapter 9. Argentina: Progress and Stalemate

An understanding of nineteenth-century Argentina must first focus on the influential role of liberalism, which receives imaginative treatment in Nicholas Shumway, *The Invention of Argentina* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991). In *Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal Transformation of the Atlantic World* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1999), Jeremy Adelman revises notions that Buenos Aires oversaw a failed national economy in the nineteenth century. The regional differences embedded in the disputes over nation-building are presented in Ariel de la Fuente, *Children of Facundo: Caudillo and Gaucho Insurgency During the Argentine State Formation Process (La Rioja, 1853–1870)* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2000).

David Rock has produced a detailed political and historical narrative in *Argentina, 1516–1982: From Spanish Colonization to the Falklands War* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985). For contemporary history see Luis Alberto Romero, *A History of Argentina in the Twentieth Century* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2002). The important role of Italian immigrants is given a fresh examination in Samuel L. Baily, *Immigrants in the*

Lands of Promise (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1999), while José C. Moya has produced an equally outstanding comprehensive study of Spanish immigrants in *Cousins and Strangers: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires, 1850–1930* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998). The best account of the largest Jewish community in Latin America is Haim Avni, *Argentina and the Jews: A History of Jewish Immigration* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991). An early study of gender and sexuality in Argentina is Donna J. Guy, *Sex & Danger in Buenos Aires: Prostitution, Family, and Nation in Argentina* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991).

Gerardo della Paolera and Alan M. Taylor, *A New Economic History of Argentina* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2003) offers a sophisticated and up-to-date economic history of modern Argentina. The all-important agrarian sector is treated in Samuel Amaral, *The Rise of Capitalism on the Pampas: The Estancias of Buenos Aires, 1785–1870* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1999) and Roy Hora, *The Landowners of the Argentine Pampas: A Social and Political History, 1860–1945* (New York : Oxford University Press, 2001). For the more recent period, see Felipe A. M. de la Balze, *Remaking the Argentine Economy* (New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1995).

Among the best histories of the labor movement and populism are Daniel James, *Resistance and Integration: Peronism and the Argentine Working Class, 1946–1976* (Cambridge, U.K., and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988); James P. Brennan, *The Labor Wars in Córdoba, 1955–1976: Ideology, Work, and Labor Politics in an Argentine Industrial City* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1994); Raanan Rein, *In the Shadow of Perón: Juan Atilio Bramuglia and the Second Line of Argentina's Populist Movement* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2008); and Gerardo L. Munck, *Authoritarianism and*

Democratization: Soldiers and Workers in Argentina, 1976–1983 (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1998). Daniel James interrogates the authenticity of oral history in *Doña María's Story: Life History, Memory, and Political Identity* (Durham, N.C. : Duke University Press, 2000). The ongoing effects of Peronism are analyzed in James W. McGuire, *Peronism without Perón: Unions, Parties, and Democracy in Argentina* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1997).

One of the most persistent questions about Argentina is why such an economically developed country has been plagued by authoritarian regimes since 1945. The horrors of repression under the military government are given a stunning analysis in Diana Taylor, *Disappearing Acts: Spectacles of Gender and Nationalism in Argentina's "Dirty War"* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1997). A firsthand account of the killing under the military can be found in Horacio Verbitsky, *The Flight: Confessions of an Argentine Dirty Warrior* (New York: New Press, 1996).

The ambivalent connection between the United States and Argentina is examined in Joseph S. Tulchin, *Argentina and the United States: A Conflicted Relationship* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1990); Deborah L. Norden and Roberto Russell, *The United States and Argentina: Changing Relations in a Changing World* (New York: Routledge, 2002); and David M. K. Sheinin, *Argentina and the United States: An Alliance Contained* (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 2006).

Chapter 10. Chile: Repression and Democracy

Brian Loveman has produced a general history in *Chile: The Legacy of Hispanic Capitalism*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999). For a rather different approach, see Simon

Collier and William F. Sater, *A History of Chile, 1808–1994* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1996). On party history, there is the revisionist study in Timothy R. Scully, *Rethinking the Center: Party Politics in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Chile* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1992).

Gender as an historical category of analysis has been brilliantly applied in several recent studies on labor history: Elizabeth Q. Hutchison, *Labors Appropriate to Their Sex: Gender, Labor, and Politics in Urban Chile, 1900–1930* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2001); Thomas Miller Klubock, *Contested Communities: Class, Gender, and Politics in Chile’s El Teniente Copper Mine, 1904–1951* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998); and Heidi Tinsman, *Partners in Conflict: The Politics of Gender, Sexuality, and Labor in the Chilean Agrarian Reform, 1950–1973* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2002). For a comparative analysis of labor history in Latin America, see Charles W. Bergquist, *Labor in Latin America: Comparative Essays on Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1986) and John D. French and Daniel James, eds., *The Gendered Worlds of Latin American Women Workers* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1999).

Florencia E. Mallon has closely examined indigenous struggles over land in *Courage Tastes of Blood: The Mapuche Community of Nicolás Ailío and the Chilean State, 1906–2001* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2005). A beautifully written account of a factory seizure by its workers during the left-wing Popular Unity government is Peter Winn, *Weavers of Revolution: The Yarur Workers and Chile’s Road to Socialism* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986). The role of mobilized conservative women in the overthrow of the Allende government is meticulously documented in Margaret Power, *Right-Wing Women in Chile:*

Feminine Power and the Struggle against Allende, 1964–1973 (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2002).

On Chile under the military, see Pamela Constable and Arturo Valenzuela, *A Nation of Enemies: Chile Under Pinochet* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1991). See also Pamela Lowden, *Moral Opposition to Authoritarian Rule in Chile, 1973–1990* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996). The ugly story of Pinochet's ruthless repression is told in Patricia Verdugo, *Chile, Pinochet, and the Caravan of Death* (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 2001). Useful also is Kenneth M. Roberts, *Deepening Democracy? The Modern Left and Social Movements in Chile and Peru* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1998). See also Philip D. Oxborn, *Organizing Civil Society: The Popular Sectors and the Struggle for Democracy in Chile* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995).

The role of memory in constructing notions of the nation's past is subtly treated in Lessie Jo Frazier, *Salt in the Sand: Memory, Violence, and the Nation-State in Chile, 1890 to the Present* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2007) and in Steve J. Stern, *Battling for Hearts and Minds: Memory Struggles in Pinochet's Chile, 1973–1988* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2006).

Chile's economic record under neoliberalism is analyzed in Barry P. Bosworth, Rudiger Dornbusch, and Raúl Labán, eds., *The Chilean Economy: Policy Lessons and Challenges* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1994). More critical views may be found in Joseph Collins and John Lear, *Chile's Free-Market Miracle: A Second Look* (Oakland, Calif.: Food First, 1995) and in Peter Winn, ed., *Victims of the Chilean Miracle: Workers and Neoliberalism in the Pinochet Era, 1973–2002* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2004). The rocky road

of relations between the United States and Chile is assessed in David R. Mares and Francisco Rojas, *The United States and Chile: Coming in Out of the Cold* (New York: Routledge, 2001).

Chapter 11. Brazil: The Awakening Giant

For an excellent overview of Brazilian history, see Thomas E. Skidmore, *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change*, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009). A useful introduction to contemporary Brazil appears in Marshall Eakin, *Brazil: The Once and Future Country* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998). The classic interpretation of Brazil's economic history is Celso Furtado, *The Economic Growth of Brazil* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963), which stops in the early 1950s; the more recent years are covered in Werner Baer, *The Brazilian Economy: Growth and Development*, 6th ed. (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2008), which includes a wealth of data. Divergent opinions on Brazil's political economy are presented in Joseph L. Love and Werner Baer, eds., *Brazil under Lula: Economy, Politics, and Society under the Worker-President* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

On Latin America's only long-lasting monarchy, see Roderick J. Barman, *Citizen Emperor: Pedro II and the Making of Brazil, 1825–1891* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1999). An intriguing examination of archival documents about gender and slavery in nineteenth-century Brazil is Sandra Lauderdale Graham, *Caetana Says No: Women's Stories from a Brazilian Slave Society* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2002). A later study, focusing on São Paulo industrial unions, highlights the crucial role of women workers: Joel Wolfe, *Working Women, Working Men: São Paulo and the Rise of Brazil's Industrial Working Class, 1900–1955* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1993). For an excellent account of corporatist strategies, see Barbara Weinstein, *For Social Peace in Brazil:*

Industrialists and the Remaking of the Working Class in São Paulo, 1920–1964 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996). The tensions between São Paulo and the national government are documented in James P. Woodard, *A Place in Politics: São Paulo, Brazil, from Seigniorial Republicanism to Regionalist Revolt* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2009).

The intricate functioning of the monarchy's parliamentary system is analyzed in Richard Graham, *Patronage and Politics in Nineteenth-Century Brazil, 1850–1914* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1990). A pioneering social history of the army is available in Peter M. Beattie, *The Tribute of Blood: Army, Honor, Race, and Nation in Brazil, 1864–1945* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2001). The tragedy of a government-directed slaughter in the Northeast (immortalized by Euclides da Cunha) is recounted in Robert M. Levine, *Vale of Tears: Revisiting the Canudos Massacre in Northeastern Brazil, 1893–1897* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992). In *Stringing Together a Nation: Cândido Mariano da Silva Rondon and the Construction of a Modern Brazil, 1906–1930* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2002), Todd A. Diacon examines the relationship of the ideology of positivism to the government's expansion into Amazonian territories. Two important cultural studies of the Vargas era are Daryle Williams, *Culture Wars in Brazil, The First Vargas Regime, 1930–1945* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2001) and Bryan McCann, *Hello, Hello Brazil: Popular Music in the Making of Modern Brazil* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2004).

The military role in the post-1964 authoritarian system is analyzed in Thomas E. Skidmore, *The Politics of Military Rule in Brazil, 1964–85* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988). The human cost of the repression is assessed in Joan Dassin, ed., *Torture in Brazil: A Report by the Archdiocese of São Paulo* (New York: Vintage Books, 1986). For a study of the international campaign against torture in Brazil, see James N. Green, "We Cannot Remain

Silent”: *Opposition to the Brazilian Military Dictatorship in the United States, 1964–85* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2010).

Brazilian women are studied in June E. Hahner, *Emancipating the Female Sex: The Struggle for Women’s Rights in Brazil, 1850–1940* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1990); Susan K. Besse, *Restructuring Patriarchy: The Modernization of Gender Inequality in Brazil, 1914–1940* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996); Sonia Alvarez, *Engendering Democracy in Brazil: Women’s Movements in Transition Politics* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1990); and Roderick J. Barman, *Princess Isabel of Brazil: Gender and Power in the Nineteenth Century* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2002). Sueann Caulfield has written an excellent study of gender relations and sexuality, *In Defense of Honor: Sexual Morality, Modernity, and Nation in Early Twentieth-Century Brazil* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2000). A detailed social history of same-sex sexuality can be found in James N. Green, *Beyond Carnival: Male Homosexuality in Twentieth-Century Brazil* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999).

For recent contributions on the history of race and ethnicity in Brazil, see Kim D. Butler, *Freedoms Given, Freedoms Won: Afro-Brazilians in Post-Abolition São Paulo and Salvador* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1998); Jeffrey Lesser, *Negotiating National Identity: Immigrants, Minorities, and the Struggle for Ethnicity in Brazil* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1999); Jerry Dávila, *Dipoloma of Whiteness: Race and Social Policy in Brazil, 1917–1945* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2003); and Edward Eric Telles, *Race in Another America: The Significance of Skin Color in Brazil* (Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 2004). The Brazilian elite’s attempt to reconcile racist science and the reality of

their multiracial society is described in Thomas E. Skidmore, *Black into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought*, rev. ed. (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1993).

Part Three. Themes and Reflections

Chapter 12. Strategies for Economic Development

At the same time that the United States government offered the Alliance for Progress as a model for international partnership and socioeconomic advancement, economists were debating different approaches to transforming the economies of the region. A seminal essay is Alberto O. Hirschman, “Ideologies of Economic Development,” in his *Latin American Issues: Essays and Comments* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1961). Victor Bulmer-Thomas offers a comprehensive survey in *The Economic History of Latin America Since Independence* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1994). The crucial nineteenth-century economic lag is explored in Stephen Haber, ed., *How Latin America Fell Behind: Essays on the Economic Histories of Brazil and Mexico, 1800–1914* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1997). The historical roots of liberal economic ideology are examined in Joseph L. Love and Nils Jacobson, eds., *Guiding the Invisible Hand: Economic Liberalism and the State and Latin American History* (New York: Praeger, 1988). For an economic history that examines gaps between the rich and poor, see Rosemary Thorp, *Progress, Poverty, and Exclusion: An Economic History of Latin America in the 20th Century* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998). A broad policy study that questions excessive reliance on market forces is Nancy Birdsall, Carol Graham, and Richard H. Sabot, eds., *Beyond Tradeoffs: Market Reform*

and Equitable Growth in Latin America (Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank, 1998).

The influence of Raúl Prebisch and of the United Nation's Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLA) is recounted in Edgar J. Dosman, *The Life and Times of Raúl Prebisch, 1901–1986* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008) and in Dosman's edited anthology entitled *Raúl Prebisch: Power, Principle, and the Ethics of Development* (Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank, 2006). Adopting an international perspective, Joseph L. Love presents a unique comparative study in *Crafting the Third World: Theorizing Underdevelopment in Rumania and Brazil* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1996).

A critique of free-market economics can be found in Duncan Greene, *Silent Revolution: The Rise and Crisis of Market Economics in Latin America* (New York: Monthly Review Press, 2003). The effects of policies designed to cultivate lower-class political support are outlined in Rudiger Dornbusch and Sebastian Edwards, eds., *The Macroeconomics of Populism in Latin America* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991).

Scholars have paid close attention to the recent efforts of Latin American nations to achieve regional economic integration. Such works include Victor Bulmer-Thomas, ed., *Regional Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean* (London: Institute of Latin American Studies, 2001); Antoni Esteveord, et al., eds., *Integrating the Americas: FTAA and Beyond* (Cambridge, Mass.: David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University, 2004); and Philippe de Lombaerde, Antoni Esteveordal, and Kati Suominen, eds., *Governing Regional Integration for Development* (Aldershot, U.K.: Ashgate, 2008).

Chapter 13. Dynamics of Political Transformation

The legacies of the authoritarian regimes that dominated much of Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s have been amply studied by historians and political scientists. Two prominent analyses are Guillermo O'Donnell, *Modernization and Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism: Studies in South American Politics* (Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1973) and David Collier, ed., *The New Authoritarianism in Latin America* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1979). Paul H. Lewis offers a recent comprehensive overview in *Authoritarian Regimes in Latin America: Dictators, Despots, and Tyrants* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2006). The dynamic between the rise of authoritarian regimes and the movements to overthrow them is presented in Juan E. Corradi, Patricia Weiss Fagen, and Manuel Antonio Garretón, eds., *Fear at the Edge: State Terror and Resistance in Latin America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992).

The process of redemocratization has inspired a series of works that examine the democratic traditions in Latin America. Paul W. Drake offers an insightful account of historical aspirations for democratic development in *Between Tyranny and Anarchy: A History of Democracy in Latin America, 1800–2006* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2009). A wide-ranging and innovative exploration of contemporary politics can be found in Peter H. Smith, *Democracy in Latin America: Political Change in Comparative Perspective* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005). The role of citizenship is presented in United Nations Development Program, *Democracy in Latin America: Toward a Democracy of Citizens* (New York and Buenos Aires: UNDP, 2004). In *Incomplete Democracy: Political Democratization in Chile and Latin America* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), Manuel

Antonio Garretón, a leading sociologist, examines Chile as a case study for understanding the consolidation of democracy in Latin America

The changing roles of political institutions during the process of democratization have framed another focus of attention. The role of the military is analyzed in J. Samuel Fitch, *The Armed Forces and Democracy in Latin America* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998). The effects of neoliberal economic imperatives are detailed in Menno Vellinga, ed., *The Changing Role of the State in Latin America* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1998). In *Electoral Authoritarianism: The Dynamics of Unfree Competition* (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 2006), Andreas Schedler has assembled essays that offer careful cross-national comparisons of authoritarian regimes that rely upon the ballot box for legitimacy. The extent to which democracy has brought stability to Latin America is analyzed in Joe Foweraker, Todd Landman, and Neil Harvey, *Governing Latin America* (Cambridge, U.K.: Polity, 2003). In a collection of essays in Ana Margheritis, ed., *Latin American Democracies in the New Global Economy* (Miami, Fla.: North-South Center, University of Miami, 2003), the authors consider how different Latin American countries have confronted opportunities and obstacles in adapting to new economic challenges. For political trajectories in nine different countries, see Frances Hagopian and Scott P. Mainwaring, eds., *The Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America: Advances and Setbacks* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

In the aftermath of the Cuban Revolution, the emergence of guerrilla movements fueled Cold War tensions. An excellent analysis of this phenomenon appears in Timothy Wickham-Crowley, *Guerrillas and Revolution in Latin America: A Comparative Study of Insurgents and Regimes since 1956* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1991). Jorge G. Castañeda

offers a critical assessment of the revolutionary left in *Utopia Unarmed: The Latin American Left after the Cold War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993).

There has been a rapid increase in research and publishing on women and gender in relationship to social movements and development strategies. For examples, see Rae Lesser Blumberg, Cathy A. Rakowski, Irene Tinker, and Michael Monteón, eds., *EnGendering Wealth and Well-Being: Empowerment for Global Change* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995); Christine E. Bose and Edna Acosta-Belén, eds., *Women in the Latin American Development Process* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1995); and Lynn Stephen, *Women and Social Movements in Latin America: Power from Below* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1997). The examination of women as political agents includes Nikke Craske, *Women and Politics in Latin America* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1999) and Lisa Baldez, *Why Women Protest: Women's Movements in Chile* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2002)

Studies of gender and sexuality include Daniel Balderston and Donna Guy, eds., *Sex and Sexuality in Latin America* (New York: New York University Press, 1997); Matthew C. Gutmann, *The Meanings of Macho: Being a Man in Mexico City* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996); and Mala Htun, *Sex and the State: Abortion, Divorce, and the Family Under Latin American Dictatorships and Democracies* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Comparative perspectives can be found in Jane S. Jaquette and Sharon L. Wolchik, eds., *Women and Democracy: Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), and in Peter H. Smith, Jennifer L. Troutner, and Christine Hünefeldt, eds., *Promises of Empowerment: Women in Asia and Latin America* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2004).

Chapter 14. Culture and Society

An essential starting point for understanding the complexity and diversity of Latin American culture is the five-volume compendium *Encyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1996), edited by Barbara A. Tenenbaum. Other valuable research references are Leslie Bethell, ed., *A Cultural History of Latin America: Literature, Music and the Visual Arts in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1998); John King, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to Modern Latin American Culture* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004); Mario J. Valdés and Djelal Kadir, eds., *Literary Cultures of Latin America: A Comparative History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004); and Sara Castro-Klarén ed., *A Companion to Latin American Literature and Culture* (Malden, MA : Blackwell, 2008).

Two outstanding collections of articles on culture and society are Ana Del Sarto, Alicia Ríos, and Abril Trigo, eds., *The Latin American Culture Studies Reader* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2004) and Gilbert M. Joseph, Catherine C. Legrand, and Ricardo D. Salvatore, eds., *Close Encounters of Empire: Writing the Cultural History of U.S.-Latin American Relations* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998).

The creation of national identities through literature is traced in Doris Sommer, *Foundational Fictions: The National Romances of Latin America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991). Jean Franco presents the political context of post-War War II literature in *The Decline and Fall of the Lettered City: Latin America in the Cold War* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2002). The interaction between art and popular culture is considered in

Lídia Santos, *Tropical Kitsch: Mass Media in Latin American Art and Literature* (Princeton, N.J.: Markus Wiener Publishers, 2006).

Innovative analyses of the relationships among race, literature, and culture appear in Monika Kaup and Debra J. Rosenthal, *Mixing Race, Mixing Culture: Inter-American Literary Dialogues* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2001); Suzanne Bost, *Mulattas and Mestizas: Representing Mixed Identities in the Americas, 1850–2000* (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 2003); Lesley Feracho, *Linking the Americas: Race, Hybrid Discourses, and the Reformulation of Feminine Identity* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2005); and Patricia D. Fox, *Being and Blackness in Latin America: Uprootedness and Improvisation* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006).

Introductions to the music and dance of Latin America can be found in Malena Kuss, ed., *Latin-American Music: An Encyclopedic History of Music from South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean* (New York: Schirmer Books, 1999) and John Mendell Schechter, *Music in Latin American Culture: Regional Traditions* (New York: Schirmer Books, 1999). Overviews are provided by Ed Morales, *The Latin Beat: The Rhythms and Roots of Latin Music from Bossa Nova to Salsa and Beyond* (Cambridge, Mass.: Da Capo Press, 2003) and Sue Steward, *Musica!: The Rhythm of Latin America—Salsa, Rumba, Merengue, and More* (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1999). On Brazil see Hermano Vianna, trans. John Charles Chasteen, *The Mystery of Samba: Popular Music and National Identity in Brazil* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999); Ruy Castro, *Bossa Nova: The Story of the Brazilian Music that Seduced the World*, Lysa Salsbury, trans. (Chicago: A Cappella Books, 2000); and Christopher Dunn, *Brutality Garden: Tropicália and the Emergence of a Brazilian Counterculture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001).

The cultural importance of dance is revealed in John Charles Chasteen, *National Rhythms, African Roots: The Deep History of Latin American Popular Dance* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2004) and Celeste Fraser Delgado and José Esteban Muñoz, *Everynight Life: Culture and Dance in Latin/o America* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1997). See also Paul Austerlitz, *Meringue: Dominican Music and Dominican Identity* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1997) and Isabelle Leymarie, *Cuban Fire: The Saga of Salsa and Latin Jazz* (London and New York: Continuum, 2002).

Argentina's most famous tango singer is empathically portrayed in Simon Collier, *The Life, Music, and Times of Carlos Gardel* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1986), while the social history of tango is thoughtfully analyzed in Marta Savigliano, *Tango and the Political Economy of Passion* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1995).

Soccer and baseball, two imported sports from outside the region, have become passionate pastimes for players and spectators alike. They have also shaped national identities throughout Latin America. On these and other recreational activities, see J. A. Mangan and Lamartine Pereira da Costa, *Sport in Latin American Society: Past and Present* (London: Frank Cass, 2001) and Joseph Arbena and David G. LaFrance, *Sport in Latin America and the Caribbean* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2002).

Several surveys with superb reproductions offer sweeping overviews of art in modern Latin America. See especially Edward J. Sullivan, *Latin American Art in the Twentieth Century* (London: Phaidon, 2000); Jacqueline Barnitz, *Twentieth-Century Art of Latin America* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2001); and Edward Lucie-Smith, *Latin American Art of the 20th Century*, 2nd ed. (New York: Thames & Hudson, 2004). Two innovative volumes offer unique interpretations: David Craven, *Art and Revolution in Latin America, 1910–1990* (New Haven,

Conn.: Yale University Press, 2002) and Rudi Bleys, *Images of Ambiente: Homotextuality and Latin American Art, 1810–Today* (London and New York: Continuum, 2000). The modernist architectural movement is analyzed in Valerie Fraser, *Building the New World: Studies in the Modern Architecture of Latin America, 1930–1960* (London and New York: Verso, 2000).

Film is an essential vehicle for understanding Latin America. For capable overviews see John Kin, Ana M. López, and Manuel Alvarado, *Mediating Two Worlds: Cinematic Encounters in the Americas* (London: Brazilian Film Institute, 1993); John King, *Magical Reels: A History of Cinema in Latin America* (London and New York: Verso, 2000); and Alberto Elena and Marina Díaz López, *The Cinema of Latin America* (London and New York: Wallflower, 2003).

Noteworthy works on Brazil are Randal Johnson and Robert Stam, eds., *Brazilian Cinema* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995); Robert Stam, *Tropical Multiculturalism: A Comparative History of Race in Brazilian Cinema and Culture* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1997); and Lúcia Nagib, ed., *The New Brazilian Cinema* (London: I. B. Taurus, 2003).

The revolutionary impulse among Latin American filmmakers has been documented by Julianne Burton in *Cinema and Social Change in Latin America: Conversations with Filmmakers* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1986). A useful guide to thinking about films as historical representation is Donald F. Stevens, ed., *Based on a True Story: Latin American History at the Movies* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1997).