

In Cuba Pa

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Visions of Power in Cuba

In the tumultuous first decade of the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro and other leaders saturated the media with altruistic images of themselves in a campaign to win the hearts of Cuba's six million citizens. In *Visions of Power in Cuba*, Lillian Guerra argues that these visual representations explained rapidly occurring events and encouraged radical change and mutual self-sacrifice. Mass rallies and labor mobilizations of unprecedented scale produced tangible evidence of what Fidel Castro called "unanimous support" for a revolution whose "moral power" defied U.S. control. Yet participation in state-orchestrated spectacles quickly became a requirement for political inclusion in a new Cuba that policed most forms of dissent. Devoted revolutionaries who resisted disastrous economic policies, exposed post-1959 racism, and challenged gender norms set by Cuba's one-party state increasingly found themselves marginalized, silenced, or jailed. Using previously unexplored sources, Guerra focuses on the lived experiences of citizens, including peasants, intellectuals, former prostitutes, black activists, and filmmakers, as they struggled to author their own scripts of revolution by resisting repression, defying state-imposed boundaries, and working for anti-imperial redemption in a truly free Cuba.

Health, Politics, and Revolution in Cuba Since 1898

Challenging many of the assumptions scholars have made about the Cuban Revolution's impact on healthcare, this volume recounts one anthropologist's quest to discover the truth behind the complicated relationship between Cuba's revolution, politics, and healthcare system. Katherine Hirschfeld became interested in Cuba in the mid-1990s, after reading numerous laudatory books and articles describing the Castro regime's achievements in health and medicine. Cuba's population health indicators seemed to be far superior to those of neighboring countries, the national health costs low, and medical care free at point-of-service to the entire people. Historical records indicated that most of these positive health trends resulted from the changes instituted by Castro in 1959. Few of these authors, however, had actually spent time on the island. Thus, Hirschfeld found that academic writing on Cuba was often long on praise, but short on empirical research about what exactly had changed in Cuban medicine since 1959. After much bureaucratic wrangling, Hirschfeld managed to secure permission

to conduct long-term ethnographic research in Cuba, where she lived with families from Havana and Santiago, conducted clinic observations, interviewed doctors and patients, and was treated in a Cuban hospital during an epidemic of dengue fever. The reality of the Cuban healthcare system turned out to be different than the scholarly ideal: it was bureaucratized, authoritarian, and repressive, and most people preferred to seek healthcare in the informal economy rather than endure the material shortages, red tape, and political surveillance of the public sector. Written in the form of a first-person narrative, *Health, Politics, and Revolution in Cuba Since 1898* not only critically reevaluates Cuban healthcare after the 1959 revolution; it includes chapters detailing Cuban health trends from the Spanish-American War (1898) through the fall of Fulgencio Batista in 1959 and into the

Va Pa Cuba - Travel Guide of Cuba. 2017

Va Pa Cuba - Travel Guide of Cuba 2017. (It is for private use) - Is the most complete and updated travel guide you can find of Cuba in the Century XXI. - This travel guide, is for the exclusive use of my client (VA PA CUBA), is not to sell publicly. Thanks you.

Receipts and Expenditures in Cuba from Jan. 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900

An analysis of Cuba's history from a British diplomatic perspective during the period of US political and economic domination, from 1898 to 1964. It investigates how Britain attempted to protect its trade and other interests in the island, whilst always sensitive to the reactions of its most important ally, the United States.

British Diplomacy and US Hegemony in Cuba, 1898-1964

How are new musical traditions formed? This is the central question guiding this book on an Afro-Cuban ceremony sometimes called *cajón pa' los mu-er-tos*, a spirit-possession ritual that has been developed in Cuba over the past few decades. *Cajón* ceremonies are deftly sculpted from a wealth of religious influences including Santería, Palo, Espiritismo, and Catholicism. Grupo Cuero y Cajón, the case study for this book, provide insight into how songs and rhythms are created for these ceremonies while also bringing together older separate traditions into a new whole. This process of transculturation requires preservation and innovation but also shows musicians as integral to the creation of religious practices. As the first work in any language to study *Cajón* ceremonies, this book documents the songs used in the ceremonies and the eclectic drum rhythms that accompany them. This book is geared towards scholars in the fields of ethnomusicology, anthropology, and religious studies, but will also be of interest to the general reader wanting to learn more about Afro-American culture. Three CD's and a DVD to accompany this book can be found at the author's website: www.nolanwarden.com.

Afro-Cuban Traditional Music and Transculturation

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

The Cuba Reader

Historical Dictionary of Cuba contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has several hundred cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Historical Dictionary of Cuba

Cuba Land Ownership and Agricultural Laws Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Regulations

Cuba Land Ownership and Agricultural Laws Handbook

Cuba in a Global Context examines the unlikely prominence of the island nation's geopolitical role. The contributors to this volume explore the myriad ways in which Cuba has not only maintained but often increased its reach and influence in Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. From the beginning, the Castro regime established a foreign policy that would legitimize the revolutionary government, if not in the eyes of the United States at least in the eyes of other global actors. The essays in this volume shed new light on Cuban diplomacy with communist China as well as with Western governments such as Great Britain and Canada. In recent years, Cubans have improved their lives in the face of the ongoing U.S. embargo. The promotion of increased economic and political cooperation between Cuba and Venezuela served as a catalyst for the Petrocaribe group. Links established with countries in the Caribbean and Central America have increased tourism, medical diplomacy, and food sovereignty across the region. Cuban transnationalism has also succeeded in creating people-to-people contacts involving those who have remained on the island and members of the Cuban diaspora. While the specifics of Cuba's international relations are likely to change as new leaders take over, the role of Cubans working to assert their sovereignty has undoubtedly impacted every corner of the globe.

Cuba in a Global Context

From 1750 to 1800, a critical period that saw the American Revolution, French Revolution, and Haitian Revolution, the Atlantic world experienced a series of environmental crises, including more frequent and severe hurricanes and extended drought. Drawing on historical climatology, environmental history, and Cuban and American colonial history, Sherry Johnson innovatively integrates the region's experience with extreme weather events and patterns into the history of the Spanish Caribbean and the Atlantic world. By superimposing this history of natural disasters over the conventional timeline of sociopolitical and economic events in Caribbean colonial history, Johnson presents an alternative analysis in which some of the signal events of the Age of Revolution are seen as consequences of

ecological crisis and of the resulting measures for disaster relief. For example, Johnson finds that the general adoption in 1778 of free trade in the Americas was catalyzed by recognition of the harsh realities of food scarcity and the needs of local colonists reeling from a series of natural disasters. Weather-induced environmental crises and slow responses from imperial authorities, Johnson argues, played an inextricable and, until now, largely unacknowledged role in the rise of revolutionary sentiments in the eighteenth-century Caribbean.

Climate and Catastrophe in Cuba and the Atlantic World in the Age of Revolution

This is the story of the Cuban Revolution and what caused it, the psychology of its protagonists, and a critical assessment of its results, by a Cuban-born journalist, author and professor residing in Spain. In a disquieting epilogue, the author dares to.

Journey To The Heart Of Cuba

Since the arrival of the Spanish conquerors at the beginning of the colonial period, Cuba has been hugely influenced by international migration. Between 1791 and 1810, for instance, many French people migrated to Cuba in the wake of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States and turmoil in Saint-Domingue. Between 1847 and 1874, Cuba was the main recipient of Chinese indentured laborers in Latin America. During the nineteenth century as a whole, more Spanish people migrated to Cuba than anywhere else in the Americas, and hundreds of thousands of slaves were taken to the island. The first decades of the twentieth century saw large numbers of immigrants and temporary workers from various societies arrive in Cuba. And since the revolution of 1959, a continuous outflow of Cubans toward many countries has taken place—with lasting consequences. In this book, the most comprehensive study of international migration in Cuba ever undertaken, Margarita Cervantes-Rodríguez aims to elucidate the forces that have shaped international migration and the involvement of the migrants in transnational social fields since the beginning of the colonial period. Drawing on Fernand Braudel's concept of *longue durée*, transnational studies, perspectives on power, and other theoretical frameworks, the author places her analysis in a much wider historical and theoretical perspective than has previously been applied to the study of international migration in Cuba, making this a work of substantial interest to social scientists as well as historians.

International Migration in Cuba

Against the background of the history of Cuba–U.S. interconnectedness and in light of Obama's initiative and Trump's election, Arnold August deals with the relationship between the two countries, delving into past and current U.S. aggression against Cuba's artistic field, ideology and politics. Based on twenty years of fieldwork in and investigation of Cuba, this book provides a unique perspective on the island's diverse approaches to the cultural war being waged by the U.S. and illustrates the heterogeneous nature of Cuban society. Featuring interviews with Cuban-based experts Jesús Arboleya Cervera, Esteban Morales Domínguez, Elier Ramírez Cañedo, Iroel Sánchez Espinosa and Luis Toledo Sande.

Cuba–U.S. Relations

City Maps Boyeros Cuba is an easy to use small pocket book filled with all you need for your stay in the big city. Attractions, pubs, bars, restaurants, museums, convenience stores, clothing stores, shopping centers, marketplaces, police, emergency facilities are only some of the places you will find in this map. This collection of maps is up to date with the latest developments of the city as of 2017. We hope you let this map be part of yet another fun Boyeros adventure :)

City Maps Boyeros Cuba

Cuban studies is a highly dynamic field shaped by the country's distinctive political and economic circumstances. Mauricio A. Font and Carlos Riobo offer an up-to-date and comprehensive survey offering the latest research available from a broad array of disciplines and perspectives. The Handbook of Contemporary Cuba brings contributions from leading scholars from the United States, Cuba, Europe, and other world regions and introduces the reader to the key literature in the field in relation to rapidly changing events on the island and in global political and economic affairs. It also addresses timely developments in Cuban civil society and human rights. The guide also presents economic models and forecasts as well as analyses of the recent, pivotal Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of

Cuba. For students, scholars, and experts in government, it is a vital addition to any collection on Latin American studies or global politics.

Cuba

Poetry. From the afterword: "As poets, we found Cuba's contradictions, juxtapositions, mystery and sensuality provocative and inviting. Traveling family-to-family across the island, our psyches and our poetry were transformed, not by people wanting to leave Cuba for the material promises of life elsewhere, but by those whose priority was to stay. Ones who might through resistance and creativity be part of the next Revolution: artists, agriculturists, progressive thinkers, social and political reformers working to guarantee freedom of speech and fair and proper wages for all: street sweeper to surgeon. With things in flux, what remains is the island's vibrant beauty, the cloud-swept mountains, iridescent playas, fertile valleys, shimmering canefields, lively port cities and the faded pastels of colonial towns. Add the kaleidoscope of cultures, the Afro roots, a trade-wind vibe, the power of Santeria, an inescapable sizzle of music-and the pot begins to boil. Finally, spice the mix liberally with those classic Cuban hallmarks of genuine social living, ones that have largely disappeared in our homeland: immediate camaraderie, spontaneous generosity, a from-the-heart curiosity. We hope these poems give you a measure, a view into a people and a place that we have been lucky enough to be captivated by for many years, a place that can only make you feel more alive, more enlarged and more embraced than you've known."

The Cuba Review and Bulletin

Brings together four chapters from volumes III, V and VII of "The Cambridge History of Latin America"

Handbook of Contemporary Cuba

Reveals the centrality of women rebels to Fidel Castro's Cuban insurrection in the 1950s.

Pa' Siempre

Latin America 2020-2022 provides students with vital information on Latin America through a thorough and expert overview of political and economic histories, current events, and emerging trends.

Cuba

Illuminating the activism of Black women during Cuba's prerevolutionary period Association of Black Women Historians Letitia Woods Brown Book Prize In *Black Women, Citizenship, and the Making of Modern Cuba*, Takkara Brunson traces how women of African descent battled exclusion on multiple fronts and played an important role in forging a modern democracy. Brunson takes a much-needed intersectional approach to the political history of the era, examining how Black women's engagement with questions of Cuban citizenship intersected with racial prejudice, gender norms, and sexual politics, incorporating Afro-diasporic and Latin American feminist perspectives. Brunson demonstrates that between the 1886 abolition of slavery in Cuba and the 1959 Revolution, Black women—without formal political power—navigated political movements in their efforts to create a more just society. She examines how women helped build a Black public sphere as they claimed moral respectability and sought racial integration. She reveals how Black women entered into national women's organizations, labor unions, and political parties to bring about legal reforms. Brunson shows how women of African descent achieved individual victories as part of a collective struggle for social justice; in doing so, she highlights how racism and sexism persisted even as legal definitions of Cuban citizenship evolved.

Women and the Cuban Insurrection

Fidel Castro's revolution and its foreign policy extensions have been the source of much U.S.-Latin American policy frustration during the last 30 years. Not only the ideological tensions, but the almost global sweep of Cuba's national pretensions have consumed U.S. resources and political capital, and thrust a small island nation to the forefront of global intrigue and crisis. But as this volume shows, there are signs that Cuba's internationalism is now at a crossroads. Fauriol and Loser have gathered together a distinguished group of specialists on Cuba to review principal aspects of Cuba's international relations. Among the new dimensions discussed are shifts in Cuba's African policy, the residual political impact of Grenada, developments in Central America, the aftermath of the Ochoa narcotics episode, and perhaps most significantly, the degree of tension between Cuba and both Moscow and Washington, and leadership succession beyond Castro. A primary issue for Cuba, the authors show,

will be its isolation within the Soviet bloc, and its refusal to address Gorbachev's challenges to the status quo. At the very least, Cuba risks becoming an irrelevant anachronism amidst the groundswell of change in the communist world. These and other issues are addressed in a major review of Cuba's position in the world 30 years after its revolution. "Cuba: The International Dimension" will be of interest to researchers and policy makers concerned with Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as those interested in changes in the Third World and communist countries worldwide. Contributors include: Jiri Valenta, Jaime Suchlicki, William Ratliff, Ernest Evans, Juan Benemelis, Gillian Gunn, Scott MacDonald, Michael J. Mazaar, Constantine Menges, Jorge F. Perez-Lopez, Jorge Sanguinety, Paula J. Pettavino, and Juan M. del Aguila.

Latin America 2020-2022

This journal recounts the adventures of a privileged Bostonian woman's (1802-1854) trip to the hinterlands of slave-holding Cuba and the Mississippi Valley river towns.

The Missouri Dental Journal

"This book brings together experts from across three disciplines--politics, economics, and law--to address the key issues that affect Cuba-U.S. bilateral relations today. The chapters identify the opportunities and challenges presented to both nations in each of their respective disciplines while staking out what the future may hold"--

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography: Pickering-Sumter

The United States and the nation of Cuba have maintained an adversarial relationship for over four decades. Since seizing power and establishing his revolutionary communist government, Fidel Castro has been an insoluble policy issue for ten U.S. presidents. At the height of the Cold War, Cuba's alliance with the Soviet Union brought the United States and the USSR to the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Migration from Cuba has been a continuous strain on United States-Cuba relations, dramatically impacting the demographics and politics of South Florida, and twice resulting in mass exoduses of Cubans. Throughout Castro's rule, the U.S. policy of diplomatic and economic isolation in order to promote regime change and democracy in Cuba has remained fundamentally unchanged. This paper examines U.S. policy options for a post-Castro Cuba.

Black Women, Citizenship, and the Making of Modern Cuba

It is manifest in developing countries around the world that the &"shock&" therapy administered to their economies by the neoliberal model of structural adjustment has failed, leaving much social and economic destruction in its wake. In Latin America this failure has led to a resurgence of interest in alternative models, some of them deploying various versions of socialism, as in Bolivia, Chile, and Venezuela, which has given rise to talk about the new &"pink tide&" enveloping the region. In this comparative study of four economies that have been making a transition to the market from their orthodox socialist pasts, Laura Enríquez focuses our attention on the plight of the small farmer in particular and on the importance of this sector for the overall socioeconomic success of the transition. Through this comparison, we see the similarities between Nicaragua and Russia in their rapid retreat from socialism and their adoption of reforms that have placed small agriculture, especially that focused on food crops, at a distinct disadvantage relative to export-oriented production. By contrast, Cuba has been more like China in adopting aspects of market reform while emphasizing small-scale cooperative and private farming in an effort to achieve food self-sufficiency. Drawing insights from Karl Polanyi's study of the social and economic effects of the expansion of market relations in the nineteenth century, Enríquez highlights the role of the state in each of these countries in driving change in a certain direction: toward de-emphasis of small-scale farming and the eventual assumed demise of the peasantry in Nicaragua and Russia, which has led to countermovements of peasants struggling to survive, and toward the reconfirmation of the value of small farming in contributing to balanced economic development in Cuba and China.

Shippers' Guide for Fifty Thousand Express Offices and Railway Stations ...

This book examines the lived experiences of first-generation black Cuban Alberto Jones, who worked on the US naval base at Guantánamo Bay and lived through the Cuban revolution, to explore the challenges and conflicts of life in the transnational spaces between Cuba and the United States.

Cuba

Containing cases decided by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

New Year in Cuba

Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change in Cuba discusses how, over six decades, Cuba developed a world-leading model of disaster management and climate change adaptation. Comprised of leading scholars and policy makers in the field, this volume questions what makes Cuba's effective model so distinctive and what others can learn from it.

The Cuba-US Bilateral Relationship

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents