

Interpretations of Latin American Development.

In Latin America, ideology and the contributions of economics, anthropology, sociology and political science have shaped political action. Thinkers, ideologues, economists, anthropologists, sociologists and political scientists, such as Martí, Mariátegui, Haya de la Torre, Lombardo Toledano, Mella, Recabarren, Prebisch, Medina Echavarría, Prebisch, Germani, Cardoso, González Casanova, Bonfil, Stavenhagen, Skidmore, and many others and their ideas –nationalism, anti-imperialism, revolutionary nationalism, dependence, development, socialism, neoliberalism shaped specific historical contexts and contributed to political action. It is our purpose to present the principal contributions and their impact upon political action in the continent. Their constituent elements conform a unity which we will discuss on the basis of lectures, reading of classical texts and their discussion.

THEMES AND READINGS

Date

Themes

2/7 Introduction. Ideological models and periodization of Latin American Development in the Twentieth Century. Export phase 1890-1929/1933. Impacts of the First World War.

Bill Albert y Paul Henderson, "Latin America and the Great War: a preliminary survey of developments in Chile, Perú, Argentina and Brazil", *World Development*, vol. 9, núm. 8, 1981: 717-734.

3/7 Overview of Mexican Society: Main issues on the nature of the Mexican revolution (1910-1929: agrarian, educational, labor). The consolidation of the Mexican political system.

Francisco Zapata, "Labor and politics: The Mexican paradox" en Edward Epstein (comp.), *Labor autonomy and the State in Latin America*, Boston, Unwin and Hyman, 1989.

-----,"Social concertation in Mexico", en Tiziano Treu (comp.), *Participation in public policy making: the role of trade unions and employer's associations*, Berlin, Walter de Gruyter Editors, 1992.

9/7 Latin American Marxist ideologues: Recabarren, Mariátegui, Mella, Haya de la Torre.

Francisco Zapata, "Revolutionary movements in Latin America and the development of Marxist theory", en Andrei Zdravomyslov (comp.), *Developments in Marxist Sociological Theory: Modern Social Problems and Theory*, Londres, Sage Publications, 1986, 23 pags.

10/7 The transition to import substitution industrialization (ISI). The Latin American Economic Commission (CEPAL, Prebisch, Medina Echavarría).

Joseph Love, "Raúl Prebisch and the origins of the doctrine of unequal exchange", *Latin American Research Review*, vol. V, núm. 3, 1980;

Kathryn Sikkink, "The Influence of Raúl Prebisch on Economic Policy Making in Argentina: 1950-1962", *Latin American Research Review*, núm. 2, 1988.

16/7 Transitions: 1959/1964 – 1964/1973. The Bolivian and Cuban revolutions. Dependency perspectives (Cardoso/Faletto, Stavenhagen).

Joseph Kahl, *Modernization, exploitation and dependency in Latin America* (Germani, González Casanova and Cardoso), New Brunswick, Transaction Books, 1976).

Lawrence Whitehead, "Miners as voters. The electoral process in Bolivia's mining camps", *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 1981. 13 (2): 317-346.

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, "Seven Fallacies on Latin America", in James Petras and Maurice Zeitlin. *Latin America, Reform or Revolution? A reader*, Greenwich Conn. A Fawcett Premier Book, 1968

17/7 Crisis of the Mexican political system: 1976, 1982, 1994. Guerrilla movements: Central America, Venezuela, Perú (Sendero Luminoso), Argentina, Zapatismo.

"Trade unions and the corporatist system in Mexico", in Philip Oxhorn y Graciela Ducatenzeiler (comps), *What kind of democracy? What kind of market? Latin America in the age of neo-liberalism*, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999: 151-168.

23/7 Military regimes in Brazil (1964-1985), Chile (1973-1990, Argentina (1976-1983).

John Green, "Guerrillas, Soldiers, paramilitaries, assassins, narcos, and gringos: The Unhappy Prospects for Peace and Democracy in Colombia", Review article in the *Latin American Research Review* W, Vol. 40, No. 2 (2005), pp. 137-149.

Paul Buchanan, "The varied faces of domination: State terror, economic policy and the social rupture during the Argentine proceso", *American Journal of Political Science*, vol. 31, 1, mayo de 1987.

J. Patrice McSheny, "Tracking the origins of a State terror network: Operación Cóndor", *Latin American Perspectives*, vol. 29, núm. 1, pags. 38-60.

24/7 Democratization in Brazil, Chile, Argentina

Thomas E. Skidmore, "Brazil's slow road to democratization: 1974-1985", en Alfred Stepan (editor), *Democratizing Brazil. Problems of transition and consolidation*, Oxford University Press, 1989;

Kenneth Roberts, *Deepening democracy? The modern left and social movements in Chile and Peru*, Stanford University Press, 1998: chapter 5: "Transition, realignment and the struggle to deepen democracy".

30/7 The model of transnationalization of the internal market (TMI) (1990-2010). The Washington Consensus and the neo liberal model.

Sarah Babb, "The social consequences of structural adjustment: recent evidence and current debates", *Annual Review of Sociology*, vol. 31, 2005: 199-222.

----- "The Washington Consensus as transnational policy paradigm: Its origins, trajectory and likely successor", *Review of International Political Economy*, 20:2, 268-29.,

Nola Reinhardt y Wilson Peres, "Latin America's new economic model: micro responses and economic restructuring", *World Development*, vol. 28, núm. 9: 1543-1566, septiembre 2000.

31/7 Social transformations of Latin American societies.

Alejandro Portes y Kelly Hoffman, "Latin American Class Structures: Their Composition and Change during the Neoliberal Era", [Latin American Research Review](#), [Volume 38](#), [Issue 1](#), 2003, pp. 41 - 82