

Parte De Guerra Tlatelolco 1968 Documentos Del General Marcelino Garcia Barragan Los Hechos Y La Historia Spanish Edition

Tracing the evolution of Mexican literary and cultural production following the Tlatelolco massacre, this book shows its progression from a homogeneous construct set on establishing the "true" history of Tlatelolco against the version of the State, to a more nuanced and complex series of historical narratives. The initial representations of the events of 1968 were essentially limited to that of the State and that of the Consejo Nacional de Huelga (National Strike Council) and only later incorporated novels and films. Juan J. Rojo examines the manner in which films, posters, testimonios, and the Memorial del 68 expanded the boundaries of those initial articulations to a more democratic representation of key participants in the student movement of 1968.

To Write What one Could Not Tell Anyone
You who live in all tranquility
So warm and comfortable in your houses,
You who come home at night to find
The table laid and friendly faces around you,
Consider if this is a man,
He who toils in the mud,
Who knows no rest,
Who fights for a crust of bread,
Who dies for the slightest reason,
Consider if this is a woman,
She who has lost her name and her hair,
And even the strength to remember,
Her gaze blank and her bosom chilled,
Like a frog in winter.
Do not forget that this happened,
No, do not forget it:
Engrave these words in your heart.
Think of them in your home,
In the street,
When you sleep,
When you rise,
Repeat them to your children.
Or else your house will crumble,
You will be overcome by illness,
And your children will turn away from you (Levi 1987:9, the translations is mine).
At Auschwitz, Filip Müller was assigned to the Sonderkommando. Every day, with his fellow prisoners, he emptied the gas chambers of their piles of defiled corpses and loaded them into the crematorium furnaces of the extermination camp.

I have a quarter of a century researching the 68. I have published two books about the student movement. The archives of violence (1998) and From Tlatelolco to Ayotzinapa (2015) I returned to the abundant literature and reinterpreted what happened with the role played by the CIA to better understand what happened with the student movement and, in particular, with the tragic events of October 2.

Decades after the massive student protest movements that consumed much of the world, the 1960s remain a significant subject of scholarly inquiry. While important work has been done regarding radical activism in the United States and Western Europe, events in what is today known as the Global South-Asia, Africa, and Latin America-have yet to receive the requisite attention they deserve. This volume inserts the Third World into the study of the 1960s by examining the local and international articulations of youth protest in various geographical, social, and cultural arenas. Rejecting the notion that the Third World existed on the periphery, it situates the events of the 1960s in a more inclusive context, building a richer, more nuanced understanding of the Global 1960s that better reflects the dynamism of the period. Samantha Christiansen is an instructor at Northeastern University. Her research interests focus on youth and student mobilizations in South Asia and Europe and international Left politics. She has also taught at Independent University Bangladesh. Zachary A. Scarlett is an instructor at Northeastern University specializing in modern Chinese history and the history of radical social movements in the twentieth century. His work examines the ways in which Chinese students imagined and co-opted global narratives during the Cultural Revolution.

Marx and Freud in Latin America

Fragments of a Golden Age

Games of Discontent

Protests, Boycotts, and Politics at the 1968 Mexico Olympics

México 68. The students, the president and the CIA.

Mexico at War: From the Struggle for Independence to the 21st-Century Drug Wars

The Routledge Handbook of Violence in Latin American Literature

DIVThe first cultural history of post-1940s Mexico to relate issues of representation and meaning to questions of power; it includes essays on popular music, unions, TV, tourism, cinema, wrestling, and illustrated magazines./div

In Rural Resistance in the Land of Zapata, Tanalis Padilla shows that the period from 1940 to 1968, generally viewed as a time of social and political stability in Mexico, actually saw numerous instances of popular discontent and widespread state repression. Padilla provides a detailed history of a mid-twentieth-century agrarian mobilization in the Mexican state of Morelos, the homeland of Emiliano Zapata. In so doing, she brings to the fore the continuities between the popular struggles surrounding the Mexican Revolution and contemporary rural uprisings such as the Zapatista rebellion. The peasants known in popular memory as Jaramillistas were led by Rubén Jaramillo (1900–1962). An agrarian leader from Morelos who participated in the Mexican Revolution and fought under Zapata, Jaramillo later became an outspoken defender of the rural poor. The Jaramillistas were inspired by the legacy of the Zapatistas, the peasant army that fought for land and community autonomy with particular tenacity during the Revolution. Padilla examines the way that the Jaramillistas used the legacy of Zapatismo but also transformed, expanded, and updated it in dialogue with their own national and international political movements. The Jaramillistas fought persistently through legal channels for access to land, the means to work it, and sustainable prices for their products, but the Mexican government increasingly closed its doors to rural reform. The government ultimately responded with repression, pushing the Jaramillistas into armed struggle, and transforming their calls for local reform into a broader critique of capitalism. With Rural Resistance in the Land of Zapata, Padilla sheds new light on the decision to initiate armed struggle, women’s challenges to patriarchal norms, and the ways that campesinos framed their demands in relation to national and international political developments.

Mexico is a country in crisis. Capitalizing on weakened public institutions, widespread unemployment, a state of lawlessness and the strengthening of links between Mexican and Colombian drug cartels, narco trafficking in the country has flourished during the post-1968 neoliberal era. In fact, it has become one of Mexico’s biggest source of revenue, as well as its most violent, with over 12,000 drug-related executions in 2011 alone. In response, Mexican president Felipe Calderón, armed with millions of dollars in US military aid, has launched a crack-down, but has launched a crack-down, has launched a crack-down, ostensibly to combat organised crime. Despite this, human rights violations have increased, as has the murder rate, making Ciudad Juárez on the northern border the most dangerous city on the planet. Meanwhile, the supply of cocaine, heroin, marijuana and methamphetamine has continued to grow. In this insightful and controversial book, Watt and Zepeda throw new light on the situation, contending that the ‘war on drugs’ in Mexico is in fact the pretext for a US-backed strategy to bolster unpopular neoliberal policies, a weak yet authoritarian government and a radically unfair status quo.

Two phenomena are of central interest in the nine contributions that make up this volume: one is the question of power and its multiple forms, and the other is that geographical, political and cultural multifaceted unity we call the ‘the Americas’. The book is a multidisciplinary effort, written by scholars from the fields of history, political science, anthropology, sociology and cultural studies, who all share an interest in the ways in which power is projected in the Americas. Some contributors focus on the sources of power, while others are more concerned with how it is presented and legitimized by those who hold it. Likewise, some investigate the relations between government and citizens, while others look at more informal structures of power. Common to all contributions, however, is that they attempt to trace the forms that political and social power take in different American contexts – from the highest echelons of political power in Washington, D.C. to the local politics of a small village in Mexico. Common to all contributions is a nuanced exploration of the various manifestations of political and social power in the Americas.

Plaza of Sacrifices

Culture and Chronicle in Contemporary Mexico

Mexico’s Cold War

The Politics of Culture in Mexico Since 1940

Politics and Iconoclasm in Contemporary Latin America

Parte de guerra

History of Activism, History as Activism

The essays that comprise this book mark new territory in the study of sport in the Hispanic world, a key site of cultural experience for the populations of Latin America, the United States and the Iberian Peninsula. The scope of the volume is the exploration of the representation and interaction of sport / text / body in a variety of cultural forms in Latin America, Spain and the chicano population of the USA. As such, it opens a path for further study of an area that is experiencing significant growth in the international academic community. The book consists of by different authors, each an introduction to a production, totalling c.85,000 words. The essays deal with the key sporting practices of the Hispanic world, including boxing, baseball, athletics, Olympic movements and football, approaching them as physical manifestations in their own right and as cultural representations (via media images, poetry, narrative fiction, murals) through the research methodologies of the humanities and social sciences. This book was previously published as a special issue of the International Journal of the History of Sport

Explores the history of civil-military relations in Mexico, focusing on changes since 1990 and the likely impact of President Vicente Fox’s democratic administration on both institutions.

This vast three-volume Encyclopedia offers more than 4000 entries on all aspects of the dynamic and exciting contemporary cultures of Latin America and the Caribbean. Its coverage is unparalleled with more than 40 regions discussed and a time-span of 1920 to the present day. "Culture" is broadly defined to include food, sport, religion, television, transport, alongside architecture, dance, film, literature, music and sculpture. The international team of contributors include many who are based in Latin America and the Caribbean making this the most essential, authoritative and authentic Encyclopedia for anyone studying Latin American and Caribbean studies. Key features include:
* over 4000 entries ranging from extensive overview entries which provide context for general issues to shorter, factual or biographical pieces
* articles followed by bibliographic references which offer a starting point for further research
* extensive cross-referencing and thematic and regional contents lists direct users to relevant articles and help map a route through the entries
* a comprehensive index provides further guidance.

This book assesses the untimely relevance of Marx and Freud for Latin America, thinkers alien to the region who became an inspiration to its beleaguered activists, intellectuals, writers and artists during times of political and cultural oppression. Bruno Bosteels presents ten case studies arguing that art and literature—the novel, poetry, theatre, film—more than any militant tract or theoretical essay, can give us a glimpse into Marxism and psychoanalysis, not so much as sciences of history or of the unconscious, respectively, but rather as two intricately related understandings of the formation of subjectivity.

Tlatelolco 1968

Rural Resistance in the Land of Zapata

Marketing Memory in Latin America

Memories of 1968

Dwelling on the '68 Movement

Mexican Muralism

International Perspectives

The year 1968 was ablaze with passion and mayhem as protests erupted in Paris and Prague, throughout the United States, and in cities on all continents. The Summer Olympic Games in Mexico were to be a moment of respite from chaos. But the image of peace – a white dove – adopted by organizers was an illusion, as was obvious to a record six hundred million people watching worldwide on satellite television. Ten days before the opening ceremony, soldiers slaughtered hundreds of student protesters in the capital. In Games of Discontent Harry Blustein presents vivid accounts of threatened boycotts to protest racism in the United States, South Africa, and Rhodesia. He describes demonstrations by Czechoslovak gold medal gymnast Věra Čáslavská against the Soviet-led invasion of her country. The most dramatic moment of the Olympic Games was Tommie Smith and John Carlos's black power salute from the podium. Blustein furnishes new details behind their protest and examines how this iconic image seared itself into historical memory, inspiring Colin Kaepernick and a new generation of athlete-activists to take a knee against racism decades later. The 1968 Summer Games became a microcosm of the discord happening around the globe. Describing a range of protest activities preceding and surrounding the 1968 Olympics, Games of Discontent shines light on the world during a politically transformative moment when discontents were able, for the first time, to globalize their protests.

This text is both an historical look at activism on campus since the 1960s and an exploration of the ways in which the historian's craft leads to social change. The authors defend political dissent and document the importance of activism and public debate on college campuses.

This Handbook brings together essays from an impressive group of well-established and emerging scholars from all around the world, to show the many different types of violence that have plagued Latin America since the pre-Colombian era, and how each has been seen and characterized in literature and other cultural mediums ever since. This ambitious collection analyzes texts from some of the region's most tumultuous time periods, beginning with early violence that was predominately tribal and ideological in nature; to colonial and decolonial violence between colonizers and the native population; through to the political violence we have seen in the postmodern period, marked by dictatorship, guerrilla warfare, neoliberalism, as well as representations of violence caused by drug trafficking and migration. The volume provides readers with literary examples from across the centuries, showing not only how widespread the violence has been, but crucially how it has shaped the region and evolved over time.

The government-sanctioned killing of student protesters in Mexico City on October 2, 1968, continues to haunt the city and the nation. Elaine Carey's Plaza of Sacrifices is the first English-language book-length study to situate this watershed event in an analytic framework. She provides a gendered analysis of the protest movement that culminated in the killing of as many as 700 students (estimates are still disputed) and looks at the movement's ongoing effects on relations between the state and the individual, between parents and children, and between men and women in Mexico. Carey traces the trajectory of political and social protests in Mexico City during the summer and early fall of 1968, the tension-filled days of street marches and campus takeovers that gave way to violence. The protestors were students from the middle classes questioning the fundamental assumption of an authoritarian, paternal, centralized state. Their critique of the system dismayed the ruling elite and embarrassed the government because it coincided with the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City. Carey shows that the Mexican student protesters were part of an ongoing critique of the failed promises and corrupted ideals of the Mexican Revolution half a century earlier. The government deemed politicized young men as dangerous because they embraced certain foreign influences while resisting co-option into the ruling party. Women, on the other hand, were not seen in such a politicized way. By their mobilization in the movement, however, young women challenged traditional concepts of their proper place within Mexican society and the movement. Carey details the roles and lives of activists to show how the events of 1968 shaped contemporary Mexico.

The Routledge Handbook of the Global Sixties

1968 Mexico

Representing the Nation

Javier Barros Sierra. Su Vida, Sus Ideas Y Su Obra

Humanities

Mexico's Military on the Democratic Stage

The Revolutionary Imaginations of Greater Mexico

One of Mexico’s foremost social and political chroniclers and its most celebrated cultural critic, Carlos Monsiváis has read the pulse of his country over the past half century. The author of five collections of literary journalism pieces called cr—nicas, he is perhaps best known for his analytic and often satirical descriptions of Mexico City’s popular culture. This comprehensive study of Monsiváis’s cr—nicas is the first book to offer an analysis of these works and to place Monsiváis’s work within a theoretical framework that recognizes the importance of his vision of Mexican culture. Linda Egan examines his ideology in relation to theoretical postures in Latin America, the United States, and Europe to cast Monsiváis as both a heterodox pioneer and a mainstream spokesman. She then explores the poetics of the contemporary chronicle in Mexico, reviewing the genre’s history and its relation to other narrative forms. Finally, she focuses on the canonical status of Monsiváis’s work, devoting a chapter to each of his five principal collections. Egan argues that the five books that are the focus of her study tell a story of ever-renewing suspense: we cannot know Othe endó until Monsiváis is through constructing his literary project. Despite this, she observes, his work between 1970 and 1995 documents important discoveries in his search for causes, effects, and deconstructions of historical obstacles to Mexico’s passage into modernity. While anthropologists and historians continue to introduce new paradigms for the study of Mexico’s cultural space, Egan’s book provides a reflexive twist by examining the work of one of the thinkers who first inspired such a critical movement. More than an appraisal of Monsiváis, it offers a valuable discussion of theoretical issues surrounding the study of the chronicle as it is currently practiced in Mexico. It balances theory and criticism to lend new insight into the ties between Mexican society, social conscience, and literature.

The Mexican government’s brutal repression of the Student Movement of 1968 in the infamous Massacre of Tlatelolco exposed and exacerbated a serious crisis of political legitimacy. This study examines the cultural impact of this watershed event through historically contextualized readings of five paradigmatic novels: Carlos Fuentes’s La region mas transparente (1958), Fernando del Paso’s Jose Trigo (1966), Maria Luisa Mendoza’s Con el, conmigo, con nosotros tres (1971), Jorge Aguilar Mora’s Si muero lejos de ti (1979), and Hector Aguilar Camín’s Morir en el golfo (1986).

"El Monsiváis de Días de guardar y de Amar perdido, se une al campeón del periodismo honesto, Julio Scherer García, para crear este magnífico libro de crónicas, narrativas, entrevistas, documentos, y testimonios acerca de las personalidades del Poder que ordenaron la masacre de Tlatelolco"—Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58

Mexico City’s claim to the 1968 Olympic Games should have been a pinnacle in Mexico’s post-revolutionary development: a moment when a nation at ease with itself played proud host to a global celebration of youthful vigour. Representing the Nation argues, however, that from the moment that the city won the bid, the Mexican elite displayed an innate lack of trust in their countrymen. Beautification of the capital city went beyond that expected of a host: it included the removal of undesirable from sight and the sponsorship of public information campaigns designed to teach citizens basic standards of civility and decency. The book’s contention is that these and other measures exposed a chasm between what decades of post-revolutionary socio-cultural reforms had sought to produce, and what members of the elite believed their nation to be. While members of the Organising Committee deeply respected international scepticism of Mexico’s ability to stage the Games, they shared a fear that, with the eyes of the world upon them, their compatriots would reveal Mexico’s aspirations to first world status to be a fraud. Using a detailed analysis of Mexico City’s preparations for the Olympic Games, we show how these tensions manifested themselves in the actions of the Organizing Committee and government authorities. This book was published as a special issue of the International Journal of the History of Sport.

Sport and Spectacle in Post-revolutionary Mexico

Projections of Power in the Americas

Rebel Mexico

Hispanic Perspectives on Sport, Text and the Body

Politics, Neoliberalism and Violence in the New Narcoeconomy

Parte de guerra, Tlatelolco 1968

Modern Mexican Culture

Winner of the 2014 Mexican Book Prize In the middle of the twentieth century, a growing tide of student activism in Mexico reached a level that could not be ignored, culminating with the 1968 movement. This book traces the rise, growth, and consequences of Mexico’s “student problem” during the long sixties (1956-1971). Historian Jaime M. Pensado closely analyzes student politics and youth culture during this period, as well as reactions to them on the part of competing actors. Examining student unrest and youth provocation, clientelism (charrismo estudiantil), and fun (releaj), Pensado offers insight into larger issues of state formation and resistance. He draws particular attention to the shifting notions of youth in Cold War Mexico and details the impact of the Cuban Revolution in Mexico’s universities. In doing so, Pensado demonstrates the ways in which deviating authorities—inside and outside the government—responded differently to student unrest, and provides a compelling explanation for the longevity of the Partido R in 1968, Mexico prepared to host the Olympic games amid growing civil unrest. The spectacular sports facilities and urban redevelopment projects built by the government in Mexico City mirrored the country’s rapid but uneven modernization. In the same year, a street-savvy democratization movement led by students emerged in the city. Throughout the summer, the ‘68 Movement staged protests underscoring a widespread sense of political disenfranchisement. Just ten days before the Olympics began, nearly three at the core of a new public housing complex. In spite of institutional denial and censorship, the 1968 massacre remains a touchstone in contemporary Mexican culture thanks to the public memory work of survivors and Mexico’s leftist intelligentsia. In this highly original study of the afterlives of the ‘68 Movement, George F. Flaherty explores how urban spaces—material but also literary, photographic, and cinematic—became an archive of 1968, providing a framework for de facto modes of justice for years to come.

Transatlantic Mysteries presents a comparative study that brings together authors Paco Ignacio Taibo II and Manuel Vázquez Montalbán –from two specific political contexts: post-1968 Mexico and post-Franco Spain-- who both work in one specific genre--“noir” detective fiction. In this so called age of globalization, Spain and Mexico have witnessed an explosion in the production of “noir” detective fiction which these authors choose purposefully in order to infiltrate the market with formulaic “popular” literature which is embraced by their countries. By locating themselves at the crossroads where literature meets the market, they not only underscore the effects of capital onliterary and cultural production but also explore the possibility for their writing to resist the influences of capital and question the role of an intellectual in an era of globalization. At the core of their writing Taibo and Vázquez Montalbánexamine the revolutionary possibilities of literature and popular culture to offer a new kind of Marxist project that revitalizes the landscape.

Sabotage Art

Memories from Darkness

Critical Foundations

Between Protest and Nation-Building

Taking Back the Academy!

From the Struggle for Independence to the 21st-Century Drug Wars

Hotel Mexico

This collection of essays presents a key idea or event in the making of modern Mexico through the lenses of art and history--Provided by publisher.

Revisiting the feminist antecedents of the protests, strikes, and violent struggles that formed the political and cultural backdrop of 1968 across Europe, the United States, and Latin America, Susana Draper offers a nuanced perspective of the 1968 movement in Mexico. She challenges the dominant cultural narrative of the movement that has emphasized the importance of the October 2nd Tlatelolco Massacre and the responses of male student leaders. From marginal cinema collectives to women’s cooperative experiments, Draper reveals new archives of revolutionary participation that provide insight into how 1968 and its many afterlives are understood in Mexico and beyond. By giving voice to Mexican Marxist philosophers, political prisoners, and women who participated in the movement, Draper counters the canonical memorialization of 1968 by illustrating how many diverse voices inspired alternative forms of political participation. Given the current rise of social movements around the globe, in 1968 Mexico Draper provides a new framework to understand the events of 1968 in order to rethink the everyday existential, political, and philosophical problems of the present.

Sabotage is the deliberate disruption of a dominant system, be it political, military or economic. Yet in recent decades, sabotage has also become an artistic strategy most notably in Latin America. In Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Chile and Argentina, artists are producing radical, unruly or even iconoclastic work that resists state violence, social conformity and the commodification of art. Sabotage Art reveals how contemporary Latin American artists have resorted to sabotage strategies as a means to bridge the gap between aesthetics and politics. The global status of ad market for Latin American art is growing rapidly. This book is essential reading for those who want to understand this new, dissident work, as well as its mystification, co-option and commercialisation within current academic historiographies and art-world curatorial initiatives."

Bringing to life the stories of political teatristas, feminists, gunrunners, labor organizers, poets, journalists, ex-prisoners, and other revolutionaries, The Revolutionary Imaginations of Greater Mexico examines the inspiration Chicanas/os found in social movements in Mexico and Latin America from 1971 to 1979. Drawing on fifteen years of interviews and archival research, including examinations of declassified government documents from Mexico, this study uncovers encounters between activists and artists across borders while sharing a socialist-oriented, anticapitalist vision. In discussions ranging from the Nuevo Teatro Popular movement across Latin America to the Revolutionary Proletariat Party of America in Mexico and the Peronista Youth organizers in Argentina, Alan Eladio Gómez brings to light the transnational nature of leftist organizing by people of Mexican descent in the United States, tracing an array of festivals, assemblies, labor strikes, clandestine organizations, and public protests linked to an international movement of solidarity against imperialism. Taking its title from the “greater Mexico” designation used by Americo Faredes to describe the present and historical movement of Mexicans, Mexican Americans, and Chicanas/os back and forth across the US-Mexico border, this book analyzes the radical creativity and global justice that animated “Greater Mexico” leftists during a pivotal decade. While not all the participants were of one mind politically or personally, they nonetheless shared an international solidarity that was enacted in local arenas, giving voice to a political and cultural imaginary that circulated throughout a broad geographic terrain while forging multifaceted identities. The epilogue considers the politics of going beyond solidarity.

Fictions of Totality

NOT THE TRIUMPH BUT THE STRUGGLE

In the Game

The Mexican Novel, 1968, and the National-popular State

Politics, Psychoanalysis, and Religion in Times of Terror

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Latin American and Caribbean Cultures

Accounting for Violence

A comprehensive overview of Mexico's military history from 1810 to the present day, including rare facts and information not found online. • Contains 300 entries covering every aspect of military history ranging from weapons to terminology to practices • Includes a wealth of hard-to-find information compiled and translated from obscure Mexican and French sources • Features key primary sources, including 10 of the most important documents related to the military history of Mexico • Reveals the role music played in creating and establishing personal, military, and national identities

Some years figure more keenly in the collective memory than others. This volume explores how 1968 has come to be perceived in France, Germany, Italy, U.S., Mexico & China, & how various national preoccupations with order, political violence, individual freedom, youth culture & self-expression have been reflected.

In this comprehensive collection of essays, three generations of international scholars examine Mexican muralism in its broad artistic and historical contexts. From its iconic figures—Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros—to their successors in Mexico, the United States, and across Latin America. These muralists conceived of their art as a political weapon in popular struggles over revolution and resistance, state modernization and civic participation, artistic freedom and cultural imperialism. The contributors to this volume show how these artists' murals transcended borders to engage major issues raised by the many different forms of modernity that emerged throughout the Americas during the twentieth century.

'This extraordinary collection is a game-changer. Featuring the cutting-edge work of over forty scholars from across the globe, The Routledge Handbook of the Global Sixties is breathtaking in its range, incisive in analyses, and revolutionary in method and evidence. Here, fifty years after that iconic "1968," Western Europe and North America are finally de-centered, if not provincialized, and we have the basis for a complete remapping, a thorough reinterpretation of the "Sixties.'" —Jean Allman, J.H. Hexter Professor in the Humanities; Director, Center for the Humanities, Washington University in St. Louis 'This is a landmark achievement. It represents the most comprehensive effort to date to map out the myriad constitutive elements of the "Global Sixties" as a field of knowledge and inquiry. Richly illustrated and meticulously curated, this collection purposefully "provincializes" the United States and Western Europe while shifting the loci of interpretation to Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. It will become both a benchmark reference text for instructors and a gateway to future historical research.' —Eric Zolov, Associate Professor of History; Director, Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Stony Brook University 'This important and wide-ranging volume de-centers West-focused histories of the 1960s. It opens up fresh and vital ground for research and teaching on Third, Second, and First World transnationalisms', and the many complex connections, tensions, and histories involved.' —John Chalcraft, Professor of Middle East History and Politics, Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science 'This book globalizes the study of the 1960s better than any other publication. The authors stretch the standard narrative to include regions and actors long neglected. This new geography of the 1960s changes how we understand the broader transformations surrounding protest, war, race, feminism, and other themes. The global 1960s described by the authors is more inclusive and relevant for our current day. This book will influence all future research and teaching about the postwar world.' —Jeremi Suri, Mack Brown Distinguished Chair for Leadership in Global Affairs; Professor of Public Affairs and History, The University of Texas at Austin As the fiftieth anniversary of 1968 approaches, this book reassesses the global causes, themes, forms, and legacies of that tumultuous period. While existing scholarship continues to largely concentrate on the US and Western Europe, this volume will focus on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. International scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds explore the global sixties through the prism of topics that range from the economy, decolonization, and higher education, to forms of protest, transnational relations, and the politics of memory.

Sporting Cultures

Archaeology of Repression and Resistance in Latin America

Drug War Mexico

Student Unrest and Authoritarian Political Culture During the Long Sixties

Chicana/o Radicalism, Solidarity Politics, and Latin American Social Movements

From Tlatelolco to the "Philanthropic Ogre"

Beginning with volume 41 (1979), the University of Texas Press became the publisher of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, the most comprehensive annual bibliography in the field. Compiled by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress and annotated by a corps of more than 130 specialists in various disciplines, the Handbook alternates from year to year between social sciences and humanities. The Handbook annotates works on Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and the Guianas, Spanish South America, and Brazil, as well as materials covering Latin America as a whole. Most of the subsections are preceded by introductory essays that serve as biannual evaluations of the literature and research under way in specialized areas. The Handbook of Latin American Studies is the oldest continuing reference work in the field. Lawrence Boudon became the editor in 2000. The subject categories for Volume 58 are as follows: Electronic Resources for the Humanities Art History (including ethnohistory) Literature (including translations from the Spanish and Portuguese) Philosophy: Latin American Thought Music A San Francisco Chronicle Best Book of the Year. "A work of scope and profound insight into the divided soul of Mexico." —History Today The Life and Times of Mexico is a grand narrative driven by 3,000 years of history: the Indian world, the Spanish invasion, Independence, the 1910 Revolution, the tragic lives of workers in assembly plants along the border, and the experiences of millions of Mexicans who live in the United States. Mexico is seen here as if it were a person, but in the Aztec way; the mind, the heart, the winds of life; and on every page there are portraits and stories: artists, shamans, teachers, a young Maya political leader; the rich few and the many poor. Earl Shorris is ingenious at finding ways to tell this story: prostitutes in the Plaza Loreto launch the discussion of economics; we are taken inside two crucial elections as Mexico struggles toward democracy; we watch the creation of a popular "telenovela" and meet the country's greatest living intellectual. The result is a

work of magnificent scope and profound insight into the divided soul of Mexico.

In this book, the Mexican magazine Plural (1971-1976) provides a privileged vantage point from which to assess the developments that transformed Mexican and Latin American literary and political culture in the 1970s.

A collection of essays by top critics and thinkers considers the impact that sports has on societal perceptions about race, in a volume that explores such topics as boxer Joe Louis's iconic status during the Jim Crow era, the contributions of African Americans to the NFL during the 1970s, and Native American sports team mascots.

A Critical History

Transatlantic Mysteries

Carlos Monsiváis

The Jaramilista Movement and the Myth of the Pax-Prista, 1940-1962

The Third World in the Global 1960s

The Life and Times of Mexico

Revisiting the Mexican Student Movement of 1968

This book examines Mexico's unique foreign relations with the US and Cuba during the Cold War.

The Role of Mexico's Plural in Latin American Literary and Political Culture

Crime, Culture, and Capital in the "Noir Novels" of Paco Ignacio Taibo II and Manuel Vázquez Montalbán

Shifting Perspectives in Literature and Culture since Tlatelolco

Gender, Power, and Terror in 1968 Mexico

documentos del general Marcelino García Barragán : los hechos y la historia

Race, Identity, and Sports in the Twentieth Century