Subject Aims and Objectives:
The subject covers the politics, regional organisations and international role of South America, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. It includes case studies of Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, and Chile. Major themes include political and economic reform, social crisis and transformation, democracy, socialism and development, and the role of regionalism, driven by organisations such as Mercosur, NAFTA, the OAS, and UNASUR. Emerging global interactions with the Asia-Pacific, China and Europe are outlined. New foreign and security policies are assessed, looking forward to the region's prospects in the 21st century.
Latin America comprises one of the most important regions of the world, interacting intensely with North America, Europe and with East Asia. It is a major test case for democratisation, neo-liberal economics, socialism and for new strategies in the developing world. Latin America has demonstrated considerable evolution both in regional institutional building, as well as in grass-root strategies designed to empower ordinary individuals. At the same time, the challenges of inequality and poverty, as well as the legacies of violent political confrontation remain strong in several of these countries. Trends in Latin America influence relations with North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific, and therefore on the global system. Students may choose seminar topics of professional interest or vocational relevance. No pre-requisites are needed.

**Instructors:**

Dr R. James Ferguson (Coordinator and main lecturer).

**Contact Details:**

Phone: 55 952520       Email: james_ferguson@bond.edu.au

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**Lecture Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Lecture Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>An Introduction to Latin America in the Global System: Places and Themes</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td>Mexico in Progress and Crisis: From New Spain to NAFTA-Plus</td>
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<td>3)</td>
<td>Cuba: Revolution, Resistance, and Globalisation</td>
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<td>4)</td>
<td>Venezuela: From Alternative Regionalism to Political Crisis</td>
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<td>5)</td>
<td>Colombia and the Paradox of Intervention</td>
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<td>6)</td>
<td>Brazil: Regional and Global Policies</td>
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<td>7)</td>
<td>North-South Regional Organisations and Political Regionalism: The Hemispheric Dream</td>
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<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>South American Regionalism: From Mercosur to the Union of South American Nations</td>
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<td>9)</td>
<td>Regional Cooperation and Development in the Caribbean</td>
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<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>Chile: Balancing Social and Democratic Transitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>Human Insecurity in Latin America</td>
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12) Latin America in Global Politics: From Dependence to Interdependence

Seminar Program

The seminar sessions will focus on student presentations (25 minutes inclusive of video and class discussion, no more than 2 per session, see further below for guidelines). Students will be booked into the seminar timetable from week 1 when topics are selected for the week 2-11 period. See the list of seminar topics below.

Beyond this, lecturer-prepared seminars and worksheets will be presented to extend and complement the lecture series. This will be done in long and short formats, depending on the time available. Approximately 8-10 topics will be presented out of the following:

1. Latin America – Shared Problems, Shared Solutions?
2. Panama and Regional Development
3. Cuba’s Reform Track: Boosting Linkages and Soft Power?
5. Inclusive Development for Colombia?
6. Brazil as a Rising Power: A Checklist
7. Democracy and Development in Latin American Settings
8. Evolving Organizations: CELAC and Regional Aspirations
9. Challenges for the Caribbean: Environmental and Social Risk
10. Chile and Indigenous Rights
11. The Malvinas Dispute: Diplomatic Failure and Resource Disputes

INITIAL READINGS AND RESOURCES

Lectures and readings are placed on iLearn or distributed in class each week (no single text book covers the subject).

Voluntary Background Reading to help you in the early part of the subject could begin with one or more of the following (in BU Library or via e-books from main catalogue):


CUPPLES, Julie Latin American Development, N.Y., Routledge, 2013

HORWITZ, Betty & BAGLEY, Bruce M. Latin America and the Caribbean in the Global Context, London: Routledge, 2016 [E-book access via Bond Library]


MEADE, Teresa A. *A History of Modern Latin America: 1800 to the Present*, Chichester, West Sussex, 2010


VIVARES, Ernesto *Exploring the New South American Regionalism (NSAR)*, Farnham, Ashgate Publishing, 2014 [E-publication, access via Bond Library]

**General Resources:**

The lecturer will direct you to weekly readings and a range of research materials to supplement these items. See the 'Research Bibliography' below for a selection that will give you an idea of some of the materials available. You will also need to use a range of journals, magazines, newspapers and websites to keep up-to-date. It is best to double check controversial points, and use a mixture of types of sources. Several journals, papers and news services provide selective coverage of themes related to this course. Some of these of these are listed below:

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<tr>
<th><strong>Americas</strong></th>
<th><strong>These publications can be found through Bond Library search</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Americas Quarterly</td>
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<td>The Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</td>
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<td><em>Brazil</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies</td>
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<td>Economist</td>
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<td>Financial Times</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Foreign Policy [<a href="http://www.foreignpolicy.com/">www.foreignpolicy.com/</a>]</td>
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<td>Futures</td>
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<td>Global Society</td>
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<td>Harvard International Review</td>
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<td>International Affairs</td>
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<td>International Journal of Cuban Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Studies Quarterly</td>
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<td><em>The Inter Press Service</em> (<a href="http://www.ipsnews.net">www.ipsnews.net</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRIN Humanitarian News and Analysis [<a href="http://www.irinnews.org/">http://www.irinnews.org/</a>]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal of Iberian and Latin American Research</td>
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<td>Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs</td>
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<td>Journal of Latin American Studies</td>
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<td><em>Latin American Herald</em></td>
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<td>Latin America Press</td>
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<td>Latin American Perspectives</td>
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or

**Academic or News Databases (via particular ‘Electronic Resources’):**

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<th><strong>Or</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Full or partial contents for some of these can be</td>
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</table>

4
Latin American Politics and Society
Latin American Research Review
MercoPress – South Atlantic News Agency
Miami Herald
Multinational Monitor
NACLA Report on the Americas
Nepantla
New Political Science
NOREF Reports
Orbis
Policy
Prensa Latina (Cuban Agencia Informativa Latinomericana)
Review of Policy Research
Social Forces
Social Policy
Survival
Third World Quarterly
UNESCO Courier
World Affairs
World Politics

Internet Resources:

A wide range of material will also be found on the Internet, but these are of variable quality. Some material is excellent, other pages are biased, out-of-date, or misleading. **Use Internet material critically**, and remember that not all Websites are edited or refereed (unlike academic journals or books). In all cases where you use on-line materials, if possible, cite the author, title, homepage, and date as well as the http address. Other sites will be mentioned in lecture handouts. The following Internet resources may be of particular use:

- **Bond University Databases and Electronic Resources** are essential tools. They include a wide range of newspapers, magazines, journal articles (via Library Search or specialised databases such as Ebsco) and books via the Ebrary database. Many electronic books can now be accessed directly through the library catalogue. Articles on historical and cultural issues will be found in the JSTOR database. Access to databases is via the Bond University Library Search page.


- The **Brookings Institution** has a wide range of articles and reports available on-line, including many aspects concerning Latin America and U.S. relations. They can be accessed via [http://www.brookings.edu/](http://www.brookings.edu/)

- The **Center for Latin American Studies** (at Berkeley) has a wide range of working and policy papers on Latin and South America that can be accessed via [http://www.clas.berkeley.edu/](http://www.clas.berkeley.edu/)
• The Centre for International Policy has a range of information, papers and articles on Latin America, especially focusing on Columbia, Central America and the US perspective at http://www.ciponline.org/

• Central America Daily is an English newspaper covering Latin American current affairs at http://www.centralamericadaily.com/

• CNN has special Americas coverage at http://edition.cnn.com/LATINAMERICA/

• The Council on Foreign Relations publishes a large range of material on the Americas at http://www.cfr.org/region/210/americas.html

• The Council on Hemispheric Affairs has useful updates and short reports at http://www.coha.org/

• Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) has a wide range of social, economic and developmental available via http://www.eclac.cl/default.asp?idioma=IN

• A range of useful on-line historical material will be found in the Hispanic Reading Room of (U.S.) Library of Congress, located at http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/

• Human Rights Watch has a large number of reports on issues affecting Latin America, which can be accessed via http://www.hrw.org/americas

• The International Crisis Group has a large number of reports on Latin American affairs, which can be accessed via http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean.aspx

• IPS, the Inter Press New Agency, provides a wide range of news reporting on Latin America and the Caribbean at http://www.ipsnews.net/news/regional-categories/latin-america-and-caribbean/

• A comprehensive listing of Latin American newspapers on the Web (some in English) will be found on the Lanic Website at http://lanic.utexas.edu/la/region/news/

• Latin American Press website provides a wide range of independent media on the region at http://lapress.org/

• The Latin American Herald Tribute has news coverage across Latin America at http://www.laht.com/index.asp

• Latin American Newsletters contains useful current political analysis at http://www.latinnews.com/

• Le Monde diplomatique has quite good coverage of Latin America. Their collection is searchable, with about a third of their articles accessible without payment. Located at http://mondediplo.com/
• A range of useful information can be accessed through the official Website of the Organisation of American States (OAS) at http://www.oas.org/

• Political Database of the Americas provides a wide range of primary documents on constitutions, governments, politics, indigenous rights and citizen security at http://pdba.georgetown.edu/

• Project Syndicate has a range of good discussion pieces on Latin America located at http://www.project-syndicate.org/series/latin_america/description

• The Rand Corporation has a large number of online articles and some books concerning Latin America, which can be searched at http://www.rand.org/search/

**ASSESSMENT**

Grades are awarded on the standard Bond University scale. Students are expected to meet normal academic criteria. Students may use either the footnote or author-date system of referencing so long as this is done consistently (see https://library.bond.edu.au/help-support/information-skills-tools/referencing)

Remember that plagiarism, which is the unacknowledged use of another person's words or ideas, verbatim or paraphrased, will result in severe penalties. Plagiarism involves the taking and using of another person's thoughts, ideas or writings and passing them off as one's own. The University considers the act of plagiarising to be a breach of the Student Conduct Code and, therefore, subject to the Discipline Regulations which provide for a range of penalties including the reduction of marks or grades, fines and suspension from the University (details are listed in Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Policy and Bond University Discipline Regulations on Bond University website)

Standard referencing techniques, as taught in the Core Communication Skills subject, in other Bond University International Relations subjects, or formatted via Endnote or Refworks software, are acceptable (see the Tools section of the Library Webpage at https://library.bond.edu.au/help-support/information-skills-tools/referencing)

Referencing is checked through SafeAssign software (run via the iLearn webpages), and likewise ensures adequate paraphrasing of sources. Papers without references within the body of the paper and which have not been put in via SafeAssign will not be marked.

**Assessment Breakdown:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Seminar Presentation</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Weeks 2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Seminar Paper 3,000-3,500 words</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Friday Week 12, before 4.00 pm</td>
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<td>(Same topic as presentation)</td>
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</table>
3. Exam (Closed Book) 40% Centrally Scheduled, end of semester

4. Class Exercise Participation 10% Weeks 2-12

Note:

Assignments are to be submitted electronically via SafeAssign (by Friday of Bond Week 12, before 4 pm), and in hardcopy to the Assignment Drop Box located in the Multifunction Learning Centre (MLC) near the lifts (also by Friday of Week 12, before 4 pm).

Assignments should be in 1.5 or double spacing, with page numbers added. Students must attach a cover sheet, keeping the bottom section as a receipt for their own records. Electronic versions need to be submitted via the iLearn website. Copies of assignments should be kept on their computers by students.

Extensions and Late Submission: Late assignments without a certified extension will receive a penalty (depending on circumstances) and may not be marked until the end of the subject. Assignments will not be accepted from week fourteen onwards unless formal grounds for lateness have been established. You must request an extension, in writing or via email, before the due date. These requests must be accompanied or followed-up by supporting original documents, such as a medical certificate, or counsellor’s letter.

Participation requirements:

The effective participation level is 80%, but if students have difficulties meeting this level, they should consult with the subject coordinator to ensure that they are meeting subject standards. Exams are based on material explored in the seminars and lectures. Note that the subject includes a 10% participation mark for class exercises and discussion.

SEMINAR GUIDELINES

Seminar Presentation

The aim of the seminars is to 1) expose students to a wide range of topics, data, research and viewpoints 2) to stimulate thought and discussion on the topic 3) to get feedback from other students and the tutor 4) to act as a 'low risk' run through of your paper 5), and 6) to cover subjects in more detail than can be done in the lectures.

Any ideas or areas for improvement which have been pointed out by the lecturer or students should be incorporated into the final version of your paper.

A range of seminar topics are briefly indicated in below. You will need to do individual research to interpret these, using current books, databases, magazines, papers and academic journals to cover the issues. Do not just rely on general Internet sources. See the lecturer, tutor or the librarian for help in identifying some of these resources. Topics not on the list below will need written approval from your
lecturer/tutor in advance. Individualised seminar topics which have not been approved in advance will not be accepted.

In the presentation, it is best to provide students with a 'base' information sheet, outlining your topic, the central question, the key facts, and a summary of your conclusion. Include a bibliography of your sources and ensure that you reference these properly. You will need to have prepared some key questions to lead this class discussion. You may use power-point, internet or video sources, overheads, or audio materials. If you are using video, select short and appropriate film selections. Bearing in mind the time-limits, you may need to present a slightly shortened version of your fuller, and more detailed seminar paper.

Remember, seminar presentations are a professional engagement. If you have booked in for a week ensure that you present at that time. If you need to re-book a time, contact your tutor in advance, but a new time cannot be guaranteed. Material presented in seminars is an integral part of the subject.

Written Seminar Paper

In the seminar paper, please consider the following general guidelines:

1. Clarity of introduction: key issues and/or hypothesis stated explicitly and coherently. The structure should be clearly outlined, and related to broader context.
2. Selection of appropriate content: Content should be tightly focused on question and linked together in support overall argument, advanced understanding of key concepts and terms.
3. Quality of argument: Argument should reflect a high level of analysis, and/or evaluation. It needs to integrate research materials and examples effectively. Should show an understanding of the major assumptions and theories relevant to the paper.
4. Writing and expression: Paragraphs should be linked in a logical fashion, and ideas expressed clearly. Avoid errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and sentence structure. Avoid exact repetition of set phrases (unless technical terms).
5. Effective conclusion: Should demonstrate outcome of research, based on concise assessment of evidence and arguments given in the paper.
6. Citations and Bibliography: Any standard style acceptable, but needs to cite materials in body of paper (author/date or footnote method) as well provide bibliography or list of references at the end. Should demonstrate extensive and appropriate reading and research.

Seminar Topics

NB: Some useful research materials will be found in the thematic bibliography below. Alternative or adapted seminar topics can be developed in consultation with your lecturer, but formal approval in advance is required for an individualised topic. (Duplication of exactly the same topic is not allowed by different students within the same tutorial).
1. Assess Hugo Chavez’s legacy (Chavismo) for Venezuela and Latin America, noting trends through 2012-2017. To what degree can his foreign policy be sustained today?

2. Outline tensions that have emerged between Venezuela and Colombia over the last decade. To what degree have these problems been resolved through 2013-2017, and what are the regional implications?

3. Outline challenges for Brazil’s government under Michel Temer. To what degree will this force a recalibration of Brazil's foreign policy through 2016-2017?

4. Outline areas of Canadian policy towards Latin America and hemispheric affairs, e.g. policies on trade agreements, regional peace-keeping activities, Cuba, and economic development. Do these trends suggest a coherent regional policy?

5. Has the international intervention in Haiti (2004-2017) been successful? Outline the recent political and economic challenges facing Haiti and possible solutions.

6. What did the 'War on Drugs' in Mexico escalate into massive civil violence? How has the current Mexican government sought to deal reduce this violence?

7. Outline the concept of ‘resource nationalism’ and the risks that such approaches may hold for developing Latin American countries such as Bolivia. Explain the political divisions that have emerged in Bolivia concerning the use of its natural gas resources, noting trends through 2006-2017.

8. Outline problems in the relationship between Colombia and Ecuador, and the impact on border communities. To what degree have these problems been resolved by ‘reconciliation’ diplomacy through 2008-2017?

9. ‘In the 21st century, the Organization of American States (OAS) has been unable to sustain strong regional cooperation across the Western hemisphere.’ Critically discuss, noting cases where the OAS agenda has been limited or constrained.

10. Outline new tensions between Cuba and the United States through late 2016-2017? What expectations and demands might enter into this relationship under the Trump administration?

11. Outline developments in UNASUR (Union of South American Nations) since 2004. To what degree has this organization been able to moderate interstate tensions in South America?

12. What role should indigenous parties and indigenous representation play in Latin American politics? Critically discuss using at two examples (e.g. politics in Mexico, Bolivia, Peru or Chile).

13. Is Latin America adequately represented in major economic and financial structures, such as the IMF and the G20? What role should major Latin American states play in reforming or shaping the global economic ‘architecture’?
14. Outline the Chiapas rebellion and indicate how the rebels ran their international political campaign against the policies of the Mexican government. What were the long-term effects of this campaign?

15. What are the remaining legacies of democratic transition from military regimes in Latin America, e.g. in Argentina, Chile or Brazil? What roles should the military play in these countries?

16. Discuss economic reforms in Peru through 2001-2017 period. Have these reforms been successful in providing a basis for political stability and reducing poverty?

17. Outline the contribution of Afro-Americans in one Latin American country, e.g. Cuba, Brazil or Jamaica. What challenges face these communities today?

18. Outline renewed Russian engagement in Latin America, including strengthened relations with Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua. To what extend are these links driven by strategic as well as economic interests?

19. To what degree has Latin America been able to integrate into the dynamics of the wider Asia-Pacific? Critically discuss, focusing on two major examples (e.g. country relations or regional organizations).

20. Outline ongoing changes in Argentina’s foreign policy under President Mauricio Macri. How will this influence regional groupings such as Mercosur and the OAS?

21. Costa Rica is a partial exception compared to other Central American states in terms of long-term political stability and economic development. What accounts for its different developmental path. Can this be continued in the 21st century?

22. To what degree will revised NAFTA, border and migration policies undermine Mexico-US relations through 2016-2017? What will be the likely outcomes for both countries?

23. What legacy has Che Guevara left the Americas? Why does he remain an important cultural icon?

24. Outline Brazil’s sensitivity to the ‘internationalisation’ of the Amazon, i.e. a range of outside political ‘actors’ seeking to shape policies towards the Amazon region. How has this influenced Brazilian security doctrine and foreign policy?

25. Outline the causes of Venezuela’s ongoing economic crisis. To what degree has this become a political and regional crisis?

26. What role have Japanese communities played in South American countries? Have countries such as Brazil and Peru been able to mobilise these transnational groups as a positive resource?
27. To what degree has PRC’s interest in Latin America become ‘strategic’ rather than merely economic? Critically discuss, using at least two major examples to support your argument.

28. Brazil could recently be viewed as a ‘declining region hegemon’ within South America. What policies should Brazil follow to revive its influence in regional and global affairs? (Ensure you define your terminology).

29. "Latin American states, in spite of an apparently improving stability, are still in the middle of an unfinished revolution." Critically discuss this revolutionary legacy (including that of Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti) and ‘unfinished reforms’ that have undermined the legitimacy of 21st century Latin American governments.

30. Is ongoing democratization in Latin America a sufficient guarantee for improved human rights? Critically discuss, noting two major examples.

31. What is ‘dependency theory?’ Is this theory still partly valid for 21st Century Latin America?

32. Outline the challenge posed by ‘networked’ criminal organizations operating transnationally and regionally in Latin America. To what degree has this challenge led to the corruption of governments and to wider distortions of social spending and governance? (You may use particular organizations and countries as your case studies.)

33. Discuss the possible impact of climate change on the Andes and its related river systems, and the follow-on effects on water supply, agricultural production, and the natural environment. What is being done to moderate these problems? (You may choose particular countries or river systems as the focus for your analysis)

34. Analyse problems in implementing Colombia’s revised peace agreement with FARC. What factors could destabilize this agreement through 2017?

35. Has Latin America become increasing divided between Atlantic verses Pacific patterns of economic engagement? Critically discuss, noting the orientation of particular countries and organizations as part of your argument.

Research Resources - Thematic Bibliography:

These sources will be useful for assignments and extended research. Items listed here can be found via Library search, on library shelves or via the web. Please consult the reference librarians if you have trouble finding items. Short weekly readings will also be uploaded along with lectures via iLearn throughout the teaching semester.

General (Introduction, Background, Politics and History)

ARCENEAUX, Craig *Democratic Latin America*, Boston, Longman, 2013

ARCENEAUX, Craig *Transforming Latin America: The International and Domestic Origins of Change*, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2005


CARMAGNANI, Marcelllo & GIAMMANCO FRONGIA, Rosanna *The Other West: Latin America from Invasion to Globalization*, Berkeley, University of California Press, Online E-book, 2011 [Access via Bond Library Catalogue]


FUENTES, Carlos *The Buried Mirror: Reflections on Spain and the New World*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1992


KEEN, Benjamin & HAYNES, Keith *A History of Latin America*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 2004


MEADE, Teresa A. *A History of Modern Latin America: 1800 to the Present*, Chichester, West Sussex, 2010


VELIZ, Claudio *The New World of the Gothic Fox: Culture and Economy in English and Spanish America*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1994


Mexico, NAFTA and Central America


FELBAB-BROWN, Vanda Changing the Game or Dropping the Ball? Mexico’s Security and Anti-Crime Strategy under President Enrique Pena Nieto, Latin America Initiative (Foreign Policy at Brookings) November 2014

FELBAB-BROWN, Vanda The United States and Mexico: Moving Beyond the Election’s Vitriol and Strengthening a Multifaceted Partnership, Brookings Report, 16 November 2016


GUERRERO, Eduardo & HOPE, Alejandro “Is Mexico’s Security Situation Improving?”, Americas Quarterly, Fall 2014, pp.22-25

HAMNETT, Brian R. A Concise History of Mexico, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006


KHASNABISH, Alex Zapatistas: Rebellion from the Grassroots to the Global, New York, Zed Book, 2010

NAIM, Moses “Good Mexico vs. Bad Mexico: Will Corruption and Criminality Once Again Wipe Out the Country’s Successes?”, The Atlantic, 19 November 2014


Cuba and the Caribbean


CASTRO, Fidel History Will Absolve Me, N.Y., Grossman, 1968


GORDON, Joe “Cuba’s Culture of Dissent”, *Foreign Policy in Focus*, 21 October 2011 [http://www.fpif.org/articles/cubas_culture_of_dissent]

Hemispheric Affairs, 2016 [http://colombiareports.com/colombiaispers.html]

Have Failed,” Rappler, 2 December 2016 [http://www.rappler.com/world/regions/latin-america/cuba/article53901410.html]

Third November 2015, [http://www.brookings.edu/Blacks-and-Path/254]


GORDON, Joe “Cuba’s Culture of Dissent”, *Foreign Policy in Focus*, 21 October 2011 [http://www.fpif.org/articles/cubas_culture_of_dissent]


PEREZ, Louis Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution, N.Y., OUP, 2006


PINHEIRO HARNECKER, Camila “Nonstate Enterprises in Cuba: Building Socialism?” *Latin America Perspectives, Vol 41* no. 4, July 2014, pp113-128


**Colombia and Venezuela**


ALPERT, Megan “15 Years and $10 Billion Later, U.S. Efforts to Curb Colombia’s Cocaine Trade Have Failed,” *Foreign Policy*, 8 February 2016


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**Brazil**


CHRISTENSEN, Steen F. “Brazil’s Foreign Policy Priorities”, Third World Quarterly, Vol. 34 no. 2, April 2013, pp271-286


FEFFER, John “What Happened to Brazil?”, Foreign Policy in Focus, 23 September 2015 [http://fpif.org/what-happened-to-brazil/]


PINHEIRO, Paulo “Dilma Rousseff Might be Gone, but Brazil’s Political Crisis Certainly Isn’t,” The Guardian, 2 September 2016 [https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/sep/01/dilma-rousseff-brazil-political-crisis-conservatives-corruption]


STUENKEL, Oliver. “Brazil’s Top 10 Foreign Policy Challenges in 2016,” Post-Western World, 5 December 2015 [http://www.postwesternworld.com/2015/12/05/brazils-foreign-challenges/]


VIEIRA, Marco A. “Brazilian Foreign Policy in the Context of Global Climate Norms”, Foreign Policy Analysis, Vol. 9 Issue 4, October 2013, pp369-386

Other South American Countries


De ONIS, Juan “South America’s Model Nation Grapples with Graft,” Foreign Affairs, 12 April 2015 [https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/chile/2015/04-12/chile-crisis]

DOLEAC, Clement "Is Chile Finally Completing Its Transition to Democracy?" COHA, 5 February 2015 [http://www.coha.org/is-chile-finally-completing-its-transition-to-democracy/]

GALANOVA, Mira “The Skeleton in Chile's Closet”. Foreign Policy, 16 May 2014 [http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/05/16/the-skeleton-in-chiles-closet/]


JARROUD, Marianela "Bachelet to Recalibrate Chile's Foreign Policy", Inter Press Service, 11 March 2014 [http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/03/bachelet-recalibrate-chiles-foreign-policy/]


MUSSA, Michael Argentina and the Fund: From Triumph to Tragedy, Institute for International Economics, June 2002

Regionalism and Regional Organizations


CABALLERO SANTOS, Sergio “Mercosur, the Role and Ideas of a More Comprehensive Regionalism”, Colombia Internacional, Vol. 78, 1 May 2013, pp127-144


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