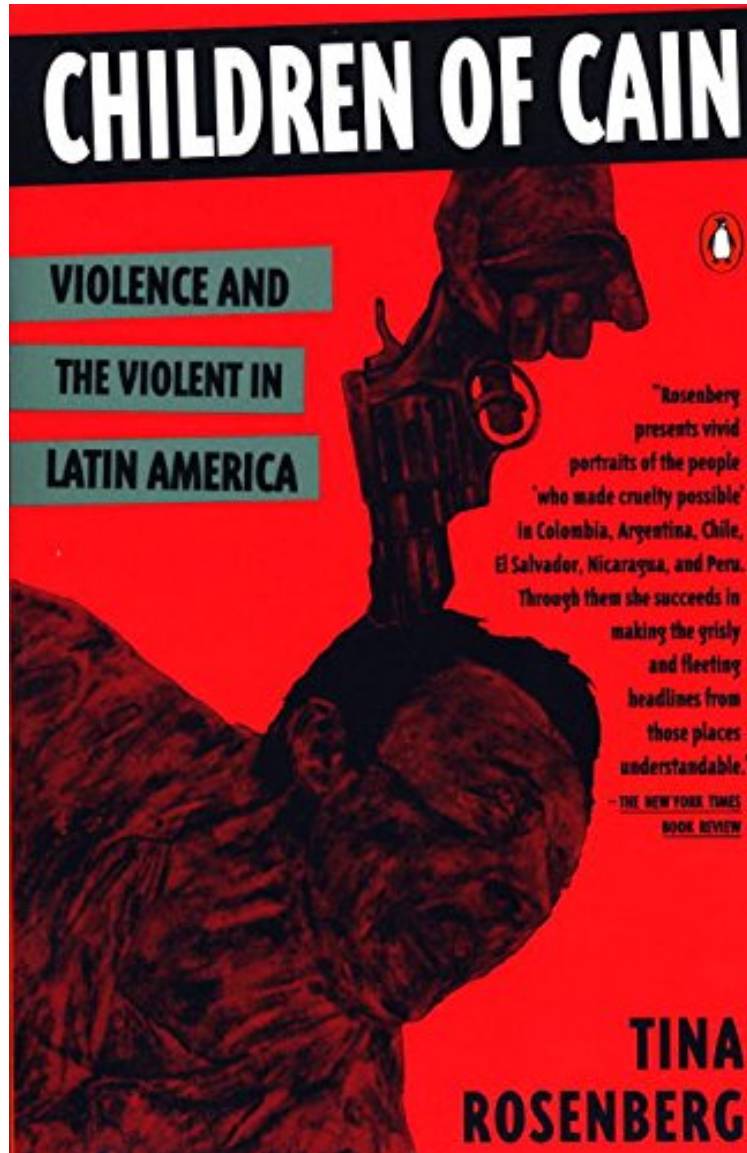


(Library ebook) Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America

Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America

Tina Rosenberg

ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#724270 in Books Tina Rosenberg 1992-10-01 1992-10-01 Original language: English PDF # 1 7.60 x .90 x 5.00l, .72 #File Name: 0140172548400 pages Children of Cain Violence and the Violent in Latin America | File size: 16.Mb

Tina Rosenberg : Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. My reievew of: Children Of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America By Zachary Rose Tina Rosenberg has won the Pulitzer Prize for her work as a non-fiction author and as a

journalist. She graduated from Northwestern University with both a B.S. and a M.S. She has written for papers and magazines such as Harper's, The Washington Post, The New York Times Magazine, and many others. Her non-fiction works include *Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America*, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*, and her latest book, *Join the Club: How Peer Pressure Can Transform the World*. With Rosenberg's MacArthur Fellowship award, she was able to travel throughout Latin America and report both the violence throughout South American nations and her own experience recording the violence. Rosenberg is currently serving in the World Policy Institute as a senior fellow.[1] In *Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America*, Rosenberg's thesis is that whether or not a military junta or a democratic republic runs a state, a state cannot function properly unless that state respects its citizens and the citizens respect the state. If there is no respect for state or citizenry then there is a breakdown in society. Street violence and or state-sponsored violence become the norm of states that suffer from this social breakdown. This work is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is where Rosenberg lays out her underlying thesis. The following six chapters are divided by country. Each Latin American country receives its own special analysis on why and when violence became the social norm for that country. In each chapter, Rosenberg tries to maintain a list of influential characters, the movers and shakers of each particular country. Rosenberg does this well by giving a thorough study of each chapter's main characters, and the impact that those characters play in the social breakdown of their own country. The style Rosenberg used to write *Children of Cain: Violence and the Violent in Latin America* wasn't as journalistic as it was personal. Each chapter read like a diary entry rather than one of Rosenberg's column pieces. The style Rosenberg used for *Children of Cain* reminded me the similar writing styles used by journalist authors such as Robert Fisk and Stephen Kinzer. Throughout the book, Rosenberg's consistent emphasis was what made each country accept violence as a social norm. Rosenberg exemplified this very well by giving descriptive histories of national revolutions and counter-revolutions, testimonies by government officials, and testimonies by members of the popular leftist movements, and those who had been caught in the middle. Rosenberg emphasized that in Latin America violent acts of revenge or rebellion resulted in more violence; a cycle which lasted for decades in the countries Rosenberg explored while writing *Children of Cain*. The way Rosenberg organized *Children of Cain* was enjoyable and easy to comprehend. Each chapter felt as if it had been a repeat of a previous chapter, but with the names, dates, and places changed. The organization of this work is great; because it gives its readers who are interested in one or two case studies the opportunity to read those studies in whole, rather than flipping around throughout the book. The only problem with the way Rosenberg organized her work was the lack of linkage from one chapter to the next. Certainly there was a linkage of the violence and instability, but Rosenberg failed to link one country to another in their shared institutions of violence. Many countries which Rosenberg discusses did in fact share fear tactics, disappearances, assassinations, and general death threats. Rosenberg does not touch on what role this had in the spread of violent acts from one country to another. However, she could have skipped over this supposed linkage because it may have played no role at all. The author consulted many sources, too many to list. Rosenberg interviews everyone from people in the poverty stricken slums of Columbia to former political prisoners in Argentina. One source in particular that I found to be useful in exemplifying Argentina's Dirty War was a document that Rosenberg came across. The document is a brief testimony of a member of Task Force 3.3.2. The massive collection of sources that Rosenberg uses has helped to shape the history of Latin America in a light so rarely seen in such violent graphic detail. Rosenberg set out to explore why Latin America had become as violent as it was and if there were any similarities to the violence each country experienced. Rosenberg answered her curiosity of Latin American violence by proving that an overall disregard for the state and human rights was a root cause of the cycle of violence in all of the countries explored, except for Nicaragua. Nicaragua is an exception to the cycle of violence because of the extensive external role played by the United States. None of what Rosenberg had to say in *Children of Cain* has conflicted with any other works I have read by Noam Chomsky, Greg Grandin, Walter LaFeber, or Stephen Kinzer. In conclusion, Rosenberg's *Children of Cain* is an excellent source of investigative journalism on a broad scale. I would highly recommend this work to anyone interested in studying the causes of the epidemic of violence in Latin America throughout the 1970s and 80s. This work would be useful to students studying modern Latin America.[1] "The 1996 Pulitzer Prize Winners General Nonfiction," Pulitzer.org, [...] (accessed October 24, 2011). 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Silver or lead, the choice is yours? By M Streetman This book was really fascinating but depressing. It was broken into 6 parts each about a different country. What I took away from it was that regardless of how much the USG spent down there that it hasn't changed much and when the US loses interest or the money stops flowing things go back to the way they have always been. "plata o plomo" A choice in Columbia, silver or lead, a bribe or a bullet. "Few Revolutions create the just and free societies they seek to create. But at least they produce a few fleeting hours of hope" This is another in a pile of books that I am attempting to finish. The bookmark shows me picking it up in August of 2003. 6 of 7 people found the following review helpful. Takes the side of the Oligarchy too much. By Carlos Ruiz GREAT BOOK, the best at capturing the feel of what it is like living in many of the Latin American countries. I do wish she had gotten the opinion of the peasants more thought. She seems to interview ONLY those in power, while it makes sense since many poor people are scared to talk about the real situation due to the consequences it might bring. A must read for all those who think the Monroe Doctrine and US

intervention are a good thing. A bit disheartening thought, leaves you with a bit of a feeling that many of these countries are without help.

An honest judge in Medellin, a Maoist guerilla of Peru's Shining Path, the fair-haired Angel of Death in Argentina's Dirty War, the pool-party rich of El Salvador, the disabused revolutionaries of Nicaragua, and the ordinary Chileans who became silent partners in Pinochet's dictatorship—these people live in Latin America, but their stories illuminate the human face of violence all over the world. Tina Rosenberg spent five years trying to understand their world and learning to live with these "children of Cain." Their stories are disturbing precisely because these people are not monsters; the faces in *Children of Cain* are not those of strangers.

From Publishers Weekly: Rosenberg powerfully depicts the endemic violence and corruption of Latin America as well as the ambiguities of American involvement in the region. Copyright 1992 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Library Journal: Journalist Rosenberg asks a question asked by most foreign observers of Latin America: What inclines its citizens to commit the excessive physical violence against each other that is endemic to the region? To answer this significant question, Rosenberg, rather than focusing on the victim's point of view, the subject of such works as Jacobo Timerman's *Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number* (LJ 5/15/81), instead explores the dark side of humanity, those who make such cruelty possible. He presents six fascinating characters in this extraordinary account: an honest Medellin judge, murdered for his integrity; an Argentine naval captain, responsible for the torture and death of hundreds; an active member of the mysterious, fanatic Peruvian Sendero Luminoso; a representative of the El Salvadorean wealthy class; a Nicaraguan guerrilla turned interior officer; and a Chilean student leader. Highly recommended.—Roderic A. Camp, Central Coll., Pella, Ia. Copyright 1991 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Kirkus: Rosenberg, a MacArthur "genius"-award journalist with a strong sense of narrative, looks far beyond the usual lurid accounts of violence in Latin America to write a personalized book that digs down deeply into the continent's psyche. Rosenberg begins each of her six chapters with the story of an individual—an honest judge in Medellin (Colombia), an "angel of death" in Argentina, a revolutionary in Nicaragua—but the chapters soon begin to expand exponentially as, with a novelist's skill, she weaves in history, politics, sociology, and personal observation. Issues and events that fill our daily papers in murky, often meaningless ways (the drug wars in Colombia, the Shining Path movement in Peru) are not only explained and put into context, but are also examined for their effect on Latin American life. "The sicario [hired killer]," she writes, "did for murder in Medellin what the transistor did for the radio. Killing is easy, cheap and popular..." Rosenberg describes dozens of violent events and attempts to explain why they came about. Many of her facts are startling (one Peruvian official, for example, defended the massacre of 21 children under age five by saying that they were dangerous because guerrillas start indoctrinating children at age two), and she takes great pains to be evenhanded, interviewing both rich and poor, victors and perpetrators, revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. A superb study that does much to bring recent Latin American history into sharp focus while at the same time illuminating just what it is that allows societies—wherever they may be—to accept, and sometimes embrace, violence. -- Copyright 1991, Kirkus Associates, LP. All rights reserved.