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THE GHOST OF COMMUNISM VISITS LATIN AMERICA

To talk about communism, we need to go back to its origin; communism begins with the industrial revolution where workers suffered endless working days, third-world wages, and very precarious security conditions. In 1848, Karl Heinrich Marx together with Friedrich Engels published the Communist Manifesto, among the most important points presented was that the state must achieve the nationalization of all means of production and transport. The ideas of Marx and Engels begin to expand throughout Eastern Europe, reaching countries that still had no industry, and where a priori, communism would be meaningless.

At the beginning of the 20th century the communists meet and found communist parties in several countries such as Russia, Austria, Germany, Finland, Poland, Spain, Italy and Germany among others. Communist ideas expand even to Latin America, and countries like Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay and Brazil saw communist parties born in their territories.

With the objective of uniting all the workers of the world, the International Workingmen's Association (IWA) was created, known as "The First International", in which there was a division of Marxist socialist followers and anarchist followers of Russian Mikhail Alex Androvich Bakunin, this dissolves the First International excluding the anarchists. In 1889, they declare May 1 as the International Workers' Day, and in 1910 they declare March 8 as the Working Women's Day.

With the outbreak of the First World War, the tensions of the socialists of the different countries were accentuated, with the objective of establish capitalism. The Russian revolution stands out in this regard, initiated because the people were hungry and tired of political norms. Nicholas II the tsar resigns, Vladimir Ilyich "Lenin" returns from his exile and arrives in Russia with the mission of destabilizing Russia, a Germany's enemy in that days. However, in 1917 when he arrived, a rebellion was planned, assaulting the palace with his Bolshevik party managing to destabilize the country and to take power. When this movement triumphed, his party was formed and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was founded, after this, communist parties begin to emerge in Lithuania, Sweden, Austria and Poland.

In Russia, church and state were separated, nationalizing the bank and establishing the same salary for all its officials and workers, large companies were also nationalized, land is granted to the campers, and education is promoted, in addition the debt of the state was annulled, this through a repression with the Cheka police, political police that did not hesitate to imprison all those counter-revolutionaries.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin died in 1924, and it is then that Joseph Stalin took the power, turning the USSR into a great power, prohibiting private property, promoting the state property, priority was given to heavy industry, with the aim of building necessary industries and electrification for the country. A state-run economy was instituted, through five-year plans, and the means of agricultural and industrial production were collectivized.

Converted into a power, it becomes the greatest protagonist of World War II, and this makes this new political trend to flourish even more, however, in exchange for this, the USSR encounters a terrible tyranny from Stalin, he couldn't stand any idea of democracy.

Gulags, forced labor camps in the most inhospitable areas of Russia were popularized, it is estimated that Stalin was responsible for the death of more than 20 million people making him one of the greatest genocides in history.

After the Second World War, the USSR forms puppet communist parties in Eastern Europe, such as East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland, but in Yugoslavia and Albania it was the Communists themselves who took power.

China, after a civil war in 1949, created its own type of communism, called Maoism in honor of its leader Mao Zedong. The Maoism is differed from Leninism in that the proletariat is not the axis of the system, but rather the peasantry. The failed agrarian reforms, and the cruel repression from Mao regime cost the lives of 70 million people.

The Korean War broke out in 1950 as part of the Cold War, after the Second World War there were two blocks from different countries, on one hand the capitalist

countries with the United States and Western Europe at the head, and on the other hand the Communist countries with the Soviet Union and China.

In 1955 the Warsaw pact was agreed with a cooperation agreement of socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union. The German Republic builds the Berlin wall with the excuse of curbing Western conspiracies, then several communist countries emerged in Asia, in North Korea with Kim Il-sungse giving rise to a new communism, called the Juche.

Communism reached Cambodia, Vietnam and Burma; in all these countries the communist leaders had something in common, to be bloodthirsty dictators with no doubts of repressing any kind of opposition. Followed by them countries like Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and People's Republic of Congo in Africa. In Latin America, communism was slowly established, there were guerrillas such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Colombia and Nicaragua, countries in which communism succeeded. It was Cuba with Fidel Castro, in that country private property was eliminated and a series of expropriations and nationalizations began, as well as agrarian reform.

To counteract the communist boom, capitalism began to develop public systems that favored the population, it was not long before the fall of communist regimes arrived, and China assumed that it should open to the free market, achieving it with great success to date. The Union Soviet disintegrated, in 1989 there was the fall of the Berlin wall, but communism survived in some countries such as Mozambique and North Korea, Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba also survived and gained some international support with the Bolivarian boom. That would later reach countries like Venezuela and Bolivia.

At this point it is important to emphasize the meaning of communism, according to the dictionary is defined as:

1. Movement and political system, developed since the 19th century, based on the class struggle and the suppression of private ownership of the means of production.

Another definition is described below:

2. Economic, political and social doctrine that defends a social organization in which there is no private property or class difference, and in which the means of production would be in the hands of the State, which would distribute the goods in an equitable manner and according to the needs.

In my personal opinion, I think that Karl Marx would be surprised to see how along the history, their theory has been misrepresented, in order to dominate nations, with the concept of "equality", and that the people should not be oppressed. He saw the injustices that occurred in the industrial revolution, and how the bourgeoisie oppressed the proletariat, it was evidently unfair, was an exploitation of the working class with an unfair gratification; oppression was intended to be avoided, but most rulers since then committed some grade of oppression to their population, and did not tolerated free expression, or other ideological currents.

In the first chapter of his book, the communist manifesto, Marx mentions the difference between bourgeois and proletarians, emphasizing that it is the history of the class struggle between oppressors and oppressed, and that this always existed, since when it passed from feudalism to capitalism, feudal property was abolished by the bourgeoisie, then it gave rise to the idea of end of the exploitation of man by man, removing private property, It's not bad to get the things you want as long as you don't exploit anyone.

Marx also emphasized the proposition that there would be no classes; the state would be eliminated as an instrument of oppression. Stalin and Mao did the opposite, they gave too much power to the state, and they took advantage of it; at the end of their book, Marx expresses himself to the ruling classes, who tremble before a communist revolution, the proletarians have nothing to lose in it, except his chains and his world to win.

Marx hated repression, injustice, and slavery, these political leaders took this political current, and cheated the people by promising that everyone would be equal, when the state began to expropriate everything. Stalin creates the Gulags, which were worse than a bourgeois exploding in a factory in the Industrial era in terms of slavery and genocide.

1. THE COMMUNIST GHOST VISITS CUBA

I want to go back to the arrival of communism to the South American nations; I will make a brief summary of how communism developed in Cuba.

The first South American country to host communism was in Cuba in 1925, Julio Antonio Mella, and Carlos Balino formed their party, it is then that, in 1958, Che Guevara met with the main leaders of the party forming then, the Popular Socialist Party (PSP), which carried out adventurous activities against the bourgeois opposition. In 1962, they joined other organizations and formed the United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba (PURSC) led by Fidel Castro in 1965, the vanguard towards the ends of the construction of socialism towards becoming a communist society. They identified themselves as anti-imperialists, anti-capitalists, allies with the left internationally and against the imperialist neo-colonialism of the United States, Fidel also formed the Union of Young Communists, a group of future militants of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC). Socialism is the transition, to a communist society.

During 1958, Cuba was under the government of Batista, who unequally controlled the distribution of wealth, and this caused discomfort to the population, this led to the young Fidel Castro, a lawyer, who through a revolutionary guerrilla act in Sierra Maestra that lasted two years, on December 31, 1958 overthrew Batista and Fidel took power, with this he won the affection of the Cuban people.

Fidel Castro's experience as a political leader was scarce, throughout 1960, the collaborators lost their assets, the American refineries refused to treat Soviet crude oil, and without the help of the United States they began to seek political support, so in 1961 revolutionary organizations merged into the Communist Party of Cuba, which meant the birth of the first socialist regime in America.

In 1967 Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Fidel's collaborators died in Bolivia, and in 1973 Cuba had to recognize her huge debt to the Soviet Union, she promised to acquire 80% of sugar production and administer oil, steel and other strategic resources.

In reality, there was no national bourgeoisie, the working class proposed to resolve things with violence.

In Cuba, there seemed to be no objective conditions for a revolution, but Fidel made them exist. He gave the land to the peasants, realizing the agrarian reform, which would later charge the favor by making them part of their armed militia, since communism could only be established in human society when there is no selfishness, a society can reach abundance without communism, communism will be abundance without selfishness.

From the ascension to power, the government of Fidel Castro was characterized by its totalitarianism and its deep despotism in the inclusion of Marxist ideas in Cuban society.

A year after Castro took over the country, people began to escape, leaving their property, and Castro only allowed them to carry a suitcase. As the previous Batista government had looted the national treasury, the revolutionary leaders were short of money, the United States government did not want to do more business with him for fear that they were communists. In 1959, Castro began expropriating lands in Cuba and began accepting aid from the Soviet Union. Castro began to nationalize all the companies in Havana. In response, the president of the United States no longer wanted to buy sugar from Cuba, and once again the Soviet Union rescued them.

The Soviet Union undertook to acquire a minimum number of tons of sugar annually for 5 years. Often there were lost ships of people escaping from Cuba, they claimed that Soviet ships delivered weapons to Cuba. In 1962 the Soviet Union began installing nuclear outreach bases on Cuban soil. Despite being a secret, the United States discovered it, Kennedy ordered a naval blockade, and the adoption of an invasion plan to Cuba, so the Soviet Union decided to withdraw the missiles in exchange for the promise that the president would not invade the Island, without consulting Cuba the Soviet Union withdraw its missiles.

Over time, many Cubans left their country, and the Fidel Castro regime called itself socialist. Fidel got married two times, and he had 9 children.

On December 26, 1991, the Soviet Union collapsed; most of Cuba's economy was based on aid or trade with the Soviet Union. Without that inflow of money, Cuba went

into deficit, what he called a special period, it is said that Fidel Castro increased his power by repressing his people.

This resulted in the Western world rejecting this management and continually denouncing through international forums the continuing violations of law exercised by the Castro government.

The assault against the human rights in Cuba has been carried out with coldness and Marxist system, from all positions. Until now, Hispanic America had witnessed the spectacle of governments that had violated human rights. In the Caribbean, there was a regime that, absent care, excluded legislation and ignored the essential principles of a country.

His strategy was always based on the doctrine dictated by the Soviet Union. The exception was Chile, and to a lesser extent Brazil and El Salvador.

The victory of the Cuban Revolution changed the entire spectrum of the left-wing in Latin America, raising fundamental theoretical and practical issues in relation to the methods and pace of the revolutionary struggle in the continent.

In the 1960s, Fidel Castro and his followers tried to turn Havana into a center of continental revolution. Castro did not hide his deep contempt for scholastic Marxists, whose main concern was the theoretical evaluation of the objective conditions for the revolution. On the contrary, Cuban leaders promoted and encouraged the formation of military-political groups inspired by the Castrista example and willing to imitate them throughout the continent.

One of his most solemn phrases was, "It is not the same to fight for freedom as to fight against it."

The armed struggle against the dominant oligarchies was proclaimed as the main strategy, and violence was enabled as a justified political weapon.

With this position, there were parties that persisted in their commitment to the road without arms (Chile and Uruguay), while other groups in the Moscow line decided to

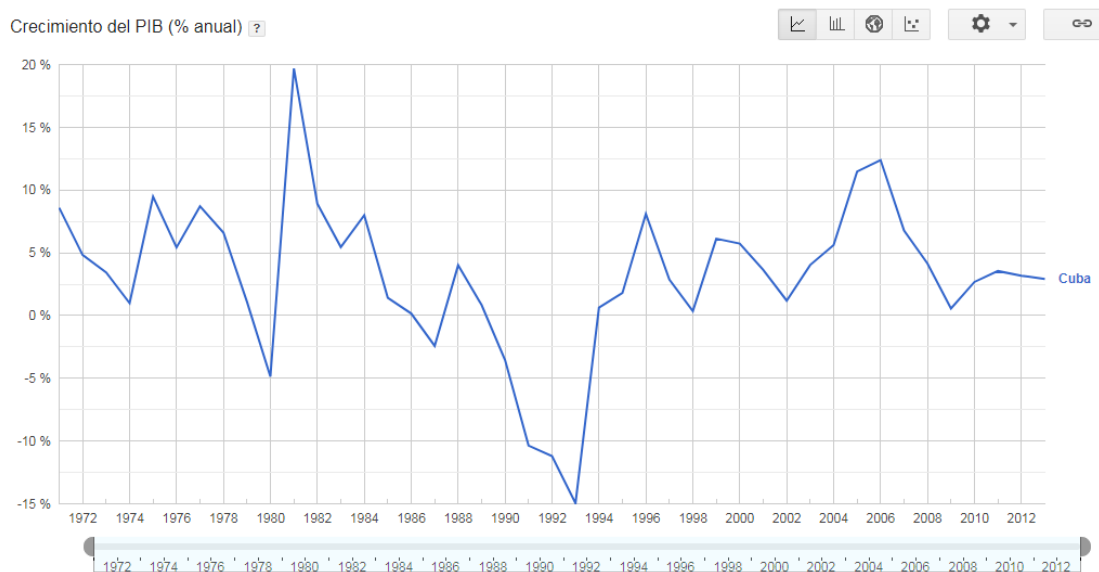
follow the Cuban exhortations in favor of the armed struggle (Colombia, Venezuela and Guatemala).

Not only in these two Latin American countries does the communist attempt to develop, but it also had its peak in countries such as Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. It is worth mentioning that Castro traveled Latin American countries frequently, especially Venezuela.

Fidel seemed to unify in his personality, the pragmatic opportunism so characteristic of communist political culture, and the moral versatility of corrupt Latin American dictators.

This would also comply with a regime of oppression, limiting freedom of expression, with the consequence that the economy fell apart.

Let's look at the GDP of Cuba over the years.



(Source: World Bank until 2015). We can see that the growth is very low and even some years show a decrease. According to the latest data in 2017, it has grown 1.8% compared to 2016, in 2017 the GDP figure was 85,732 M Euros.

The President George W. Bush proposed free elections in Cuba, to remove the 40-year embargo, Fidel Castro had the opportunity to get his people out of misery if he left

power, he ignored it, and said he would not go to the capitalism. In July 2006, Castro undergoes an operation of intestinal hemorrhage, two years later he passes the presidency to his brother Raul, and at the age of 90 he dies on November 25, 2016. Until the last moment he defined himself as a socialist and communist and that he will never return to capitalism.

At present in Cuba, there is not much technology, limited internet access, people have to queue for internet access, the monthly salary is equivalent to 25 euros, education is free, and there is public assistance. It is not allowed to go to other countries that do not have agreements with Cuba. A supply book is issued, which contains the necessary family basket.

In Cuba doctors earn an equivalent of 55 Euros, there is little amount of medicines and it is very difficult to get them, just like food, and only survives with tourism; the use of mobile phones was not allowed until 2008. Today the people still remember and love Fidel Castro.

1. THE COMMUNIST GHOST VISITS VENEZUELA

Different communist parties were created in 1931, one of the pioneers was the Venezuelan Revolution Party and the Left Revolutionary Grouping, the communist germ, the National Democratic Party was created in 1936, then, inspired in the ideology of Marx and Engels the communists began to grow.

The government of Pedro Jimenez gives the order of persecution, imprisonment of the leaders of the Communist Party of Venezuela; then other parties like the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) was born advised by Fidel Castro, it was the first armed group to start into Venezuela, to overthrow the government. The left-wing groups merged and in 1983 participate as MAS-MIR. On February 4, 1992, a state coup was attempted, headed by Hugo Chavez, they tried to assassinate President Carlos Andrés Perez, with tanks and bazookas, they killed the national guard, and hundreds of citizens. In a second attempt to blow launches missiles in the palace, then take the power.

Then the elections were held, taking advantage of the fact that people were tired of the same politicians as always Hugo Chavez, takes advantage of the hope of the people and contacts the people claiming that all governments were corrupt, doing that, Chavez wins the elections, from the year 1999 begins the stage of the Bolivarian revolution, the candidate Hugo Chavez, mentioned that Venezuela is a nation of great wealth and that wealth is being stolen from its citizens by the damn capitalists and the evil corporations, promising that evil will be reversed.

Chavez was Fidel Castro's pupil, he installed his own television program. Nationalized industry after industry, the government thought that people would handle these businesses better and that profits should be shared, dissolved contracts with multinational oil and gas companies demanding that they pay much higher royalties, taking money from the rich to give to the poor.

Socialism always worked at the beginning, people fool themselves, it is easy for governments to confiscate money, and almost 2 billion Venezuelans left the country, when Chavez was going for presidency in 1999, he said he would leave in 2 years if the people were not happy with him. Like Castro, Chavez never intended to leave power and died there, succeeding Maduro.

He began to change the Constitution, and even the name of the country to the Bolivarian Republic. Changing national symbols, he raised the oil, Chavez then tries to expropriate the oil company, this enrages the people, Chavez begins to ban television channels, and represses the people and even he ordered the kill of thousands of protesters. Chávez initiated the so-called “expropiación”, retaliated with the private sector, and the Bank of Venezuela was nationalized, leading to the so-called “great looting”.

Drug trafficking increased, forming a narco criminal state, this has worked more with a criminal than a political system, even the presidential family was accused and imprisoned for it, one of the sons of Hugo Chavez was imprisoned for drug trafficking, justice in Venezuela only protected the civil guards, it is then that people began to leave the country, causing half the population to have emigrated from Venezuela.

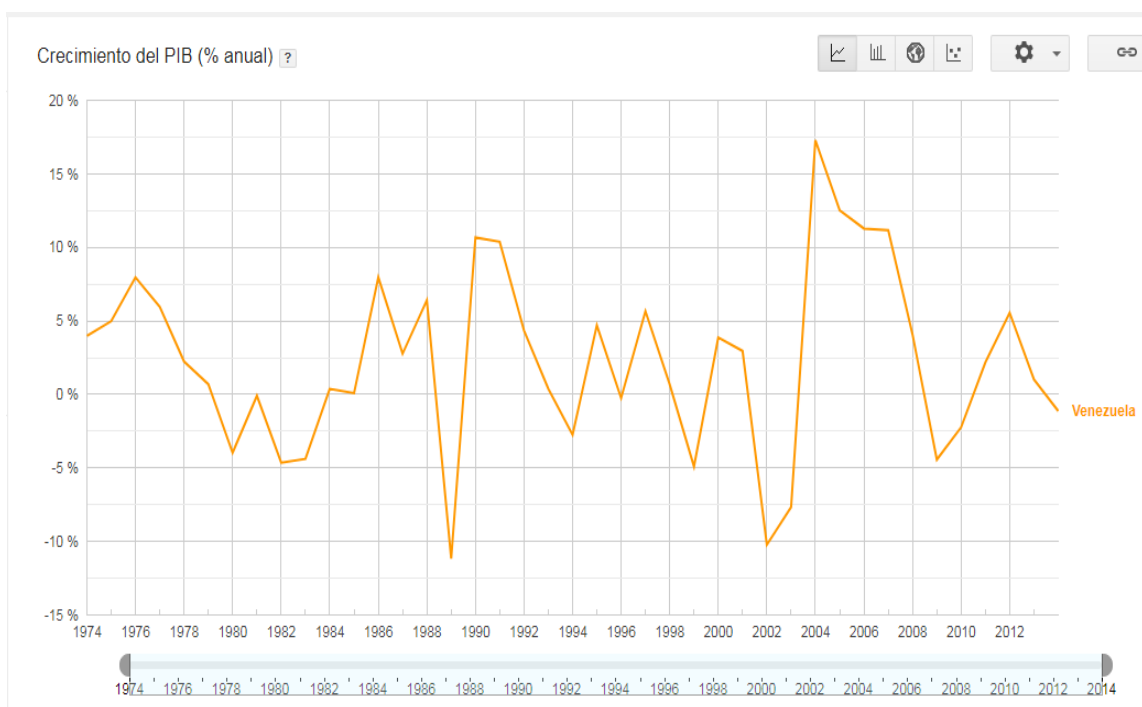
Gaddafi and Robert Mugabe dictator of the Republic of Zimbabwe were invited to Venezuela and gave honors to both communist leaders, and militias were created in different parts of Venezuela, who shot at the student movement and everyone who was against Chavez. He turned everything that was not bending him into an enemy; even the judges had to comply with what the government dictates, he began to take power from the prosecutors, the police, and repressed the people.

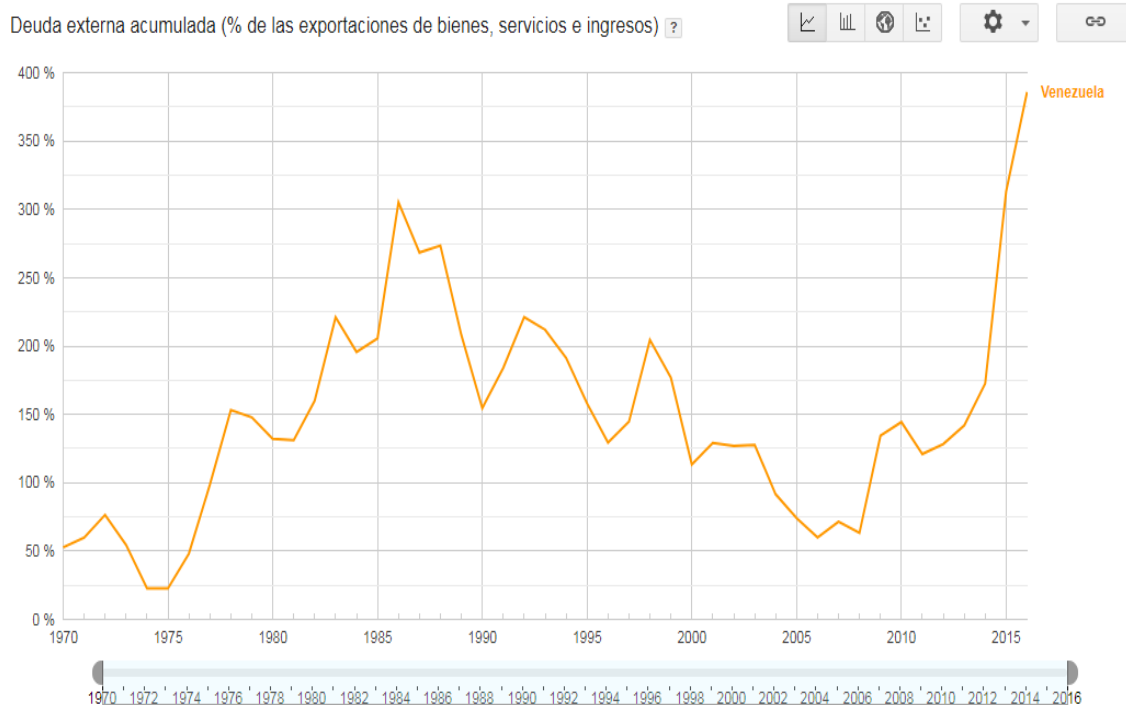
Then they went on to mark the houses with an R, which meant that it was revised and that house could be expropriated.

He put Nicolas Maduro as vice president; his only known attribute was that he was his bodyguard and driver. He was instructed to continue with communism.

The Chavismo tried to move its ideology to other countries such as Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

Let's look at the GDP of Venezuela





As you can see in the graph, there is a growth of -1.3% in 2016 and it has an ascending debt, made an embezzlement to the country, the latest data mention that Venezuela in 2018 has fallen 18% compared to the previous year, with 83 351 M Euros.

Currently water and electricity are sporadic, consumer goods such as bread and paper do not exist, and crime increased by 100 percent. Since Caracas is one of the most dangerous cities in the world, freedom of the press does not exist. Opposition leaders who report the truth are imprisoned, and yet Maduro clings to power, when people get used to depending on the government no matter how poor they remain.

2. THE COMMUNIST GHOST VISITS NICARAGUA

It begins in 1900, when coffee producers were the most powerful in society, it is then that the governor Zelaya exported different products such as bananas and coffee to the USA, but refuses to allow the construction of an interoceanic canal commercially strategic similar to that of Panama, it is then that the United States invades Panama and makes Díaz president, leaving a separate country between conservatives and liberals. Until 1926, the conservatives would expel the liberals, the United States took Nicaragua again, but it resisted the front with its Sandino guerrilla, with the Sandinista popular army, they win the guerrilla after seeing that the situation calms down, Sandino is ambushed and killed.

In 1961, young people founded the Sandinista front in front of Carlos Fonseca Amador. In 1967, the socialist workers party was founded, later Fonseca was assassinated. After the flight of Anastasio Somoza to Miami, which says "I have fought against communism and I believe when the truths come out they will give me reason in history."

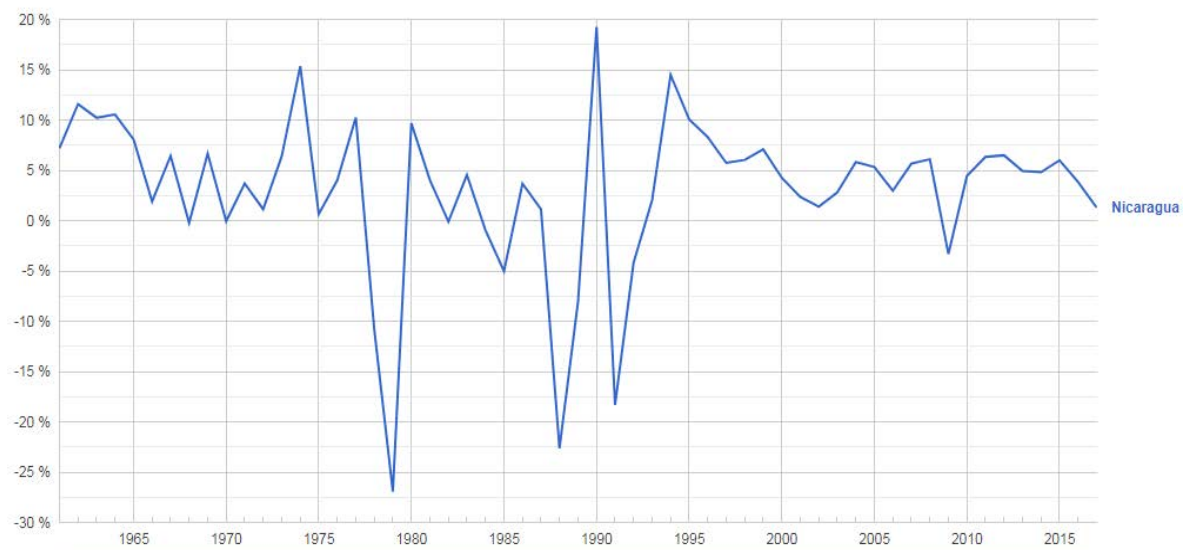
1500 protesters died, the Sandinista revolution took power in Nicaragua 39 years ago. The entire world celebrated the defeat of the bloodthirsty dictator, hailed as the victory of freedom and democracy. Daniel Ortega emerges in a similar way as Castro in Cuba, he was educated by communists in Cuba and as president promoted agrarian reform, nationalized companies, and conducted health and education campaigns. Later this would oppress his own people.

Nicaragua today is an oppressed people, without democracy, the army would also shoot the protesters, even with Cuban soldiers. Alejandro Magno Espinoza is a doctor who is almost jailed only for helping injured protesters, since protesters could not be treated in public hospitals.

The problem is not communism, the problem is corruption and the way they use it, in this case the economic stability of the Nicaraguan country is affected, poverty affects one of 3 people. Instead, the presidential family has great wealth. It is the typical reaction of the new communism, which comes to power by winning an election and never leaves it.

Let's look at the GDP of Nicaragua.

Crecimiento del PIB (% anual) ?



The gross domestic product of Nicaragua in 2018, has fallen 3.8% compared to the previous year, lower than that of that year, the figure was 11,108 million Euros. To date about 350 protesters have been killed.

3. THE COMMUNIST GHOST VISITS ARGENTINA

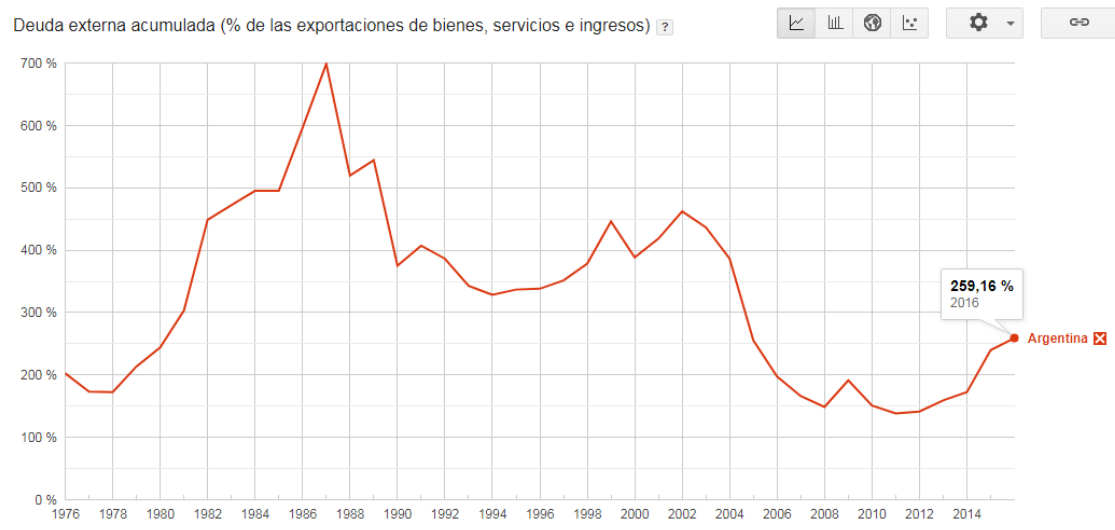
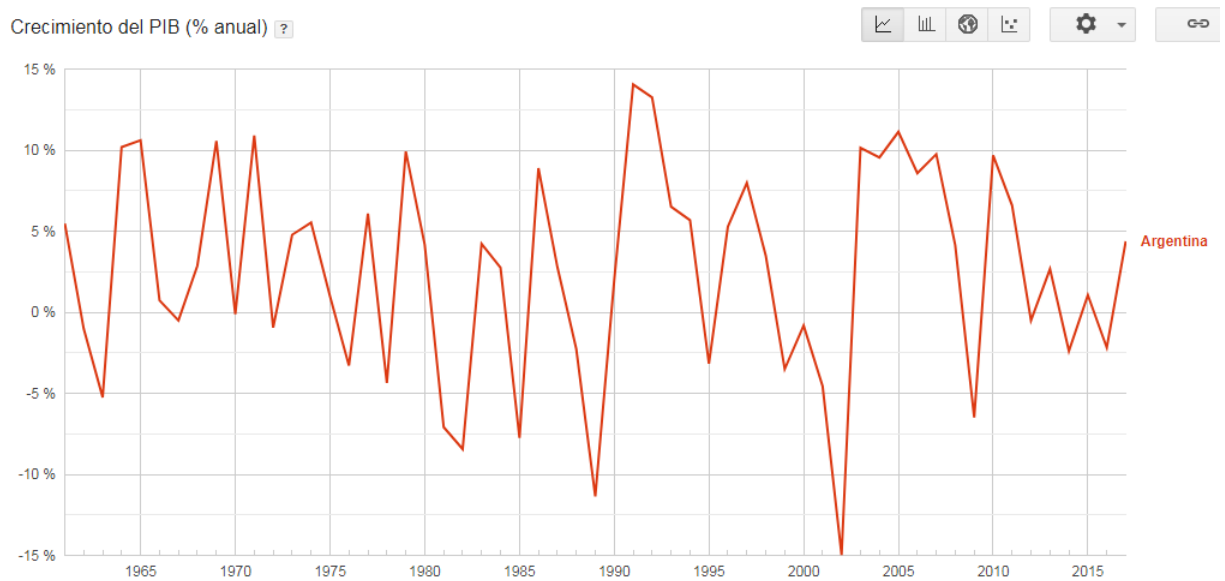
In 1912 there is a change in the Argentine economy, socialism has been fighting through the workers for more than a decade, to end capitalism through a revolution, in 1918 they form the International Socialist Party, born as a revolutionary alternative, guided by the Soviet Union, in constant support between workers and students.

In this struggle to survive, more than 4000 affiliates separate from the central regime in 1968 and form the Revolutionary Communist Party led by Otto Vargas, many Argentine army officers were sent to Germany and Italy to study and improve, that's how Juan Domingo Peron studied Benito Mussolini.

Then he would organize a state coup looking for transparent elections to be held later, assigning the support of the unions, and then he was appointed vice president, to later become president, during his administration he nationalized the companies and increased public spending. This became increasingly unsustainable, causing inflation, in 1944 as the previous constitution put many obstacles, and he modified it. Then the crisis was experienced. And he was also accused of corruption. Peronism is only one, of the children of communism.

Peronism is currently noted in Argentina, after 3 decades until today, with the government of Nestor Kirchner who would later be succeeded by Cristina Fernández de Kirchner who considered herself a left-wing and peronist, but it is only a mask for not say that they are socialists, then the presidency of Mauricio Macri would come, Alberto Fernández is currently under the tutelage of Cristina Kirchner as vice president, a strategic alliance to remain in the power, in the case of Argentina the external debt was extended and there is a decrease in the economy.

Let's look at the GDP of Argentina



Argentina's GDP in 2018 has fallen 2.5% compared to the previous year. It was 442.598M Euros.

Currently, Argentina is in a recession, and with a very high debt, the family basket has a very high cost for the population, freeze pensions for retirees and there is a bad investment of funds, even the senators of Argentina earns more than, The senators of Spain.

4. THE COMMUNIST GHOST VISIT BOLIVIA

Bolivia over the years has had capitalist governments; it is until then that a leader calling himself a peasant, Evo Morales Ayma along with ideal.

Classic communist Marxist, Vice President Álvaro García Linera declared himself, and evidently President Evo Morales, supported this ideology with his political party Movement to Socialism (MAS), Evo Morales against the OAS defending Cuba and Venezuela declared himself a communist Marxist and Leninist, and asked for his expulsion just for being a Marxist and discriminating against him, among other atrocities mentioned he also accused the United States of a coup and incitement to violence. He even made his own film, "Evo Pueblo", in which he firmly expresses himself a communist, also shows himself as a cocalero leader, who was repressed by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which had military bases in the tropics to eradicate the massive production of coca, so that it does not pass into drug trafficking, and this was conceived as a threat and began to make protests and blocks in Bolivia, so that coca production would be free and unrestricted.

It is then that during his government he expelled the DEA, and encouraged the production of coca, calling his cocalero movement, as a reference he used historical personalities such as Ernesto Che Guevara, Simón Bolívar liberator of America, and Túpac Katari, indigenous revolutionary leader.

After February 2003, President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada resigns before a coup caused by the coca growers, and he escapes to United States, so Carlos Mesa assumes the presidency so that he later resigns, and calls for elections. It is when Evo Morales is elected president calling himself the first indigenous president, who does not know how to speak the native language, nor does he understand Andean customs, just because he was born in a town in Orinoca, Oruro, and his skin color a little more mixed

race. He considers himself a net indigenous, it should be emphasized that he does not possess any degree or profession when he assumes the presidency, using that ideology he won the affection of many.

During his administration, he nationalized hydrocarbons, which provided a 5 percent increase in public spending, and other companies such as the telephone company ENTEL, and the airline BOA, in them he showed his political propaganda as in all public entities, this lasted 13 years in government.

He changed the name to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, his intention from the beginning, was to take power, and said that his main objective was to remain in power, saying these words: "We are not visiting the palace; we have arrived at the palace for all the lifetime".

Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields (YPFB) is a Bolivian company dedicated to the exploitation of gas fields, was involved in acts of corruption.

He modified the Bolivian constitution, to give way to his re-election. In January 2016, he made a construction called the presidential house that invested 36 million dollars, a 28-story building, the cost was not the only ostentatious, on October 12, 2014 the presidential elections were held, and on this occasion also wins again in the midst of doubts, because after that they would fire the Electoral Court committee in 2015.

One of the most prominent cases of corruption was the indigenous fund, in which 14 million dollars were allocated, with which it was only transferred to private accounts, Senators Felipa Medina and Jorge Choque were apprehended with more than 500 thousand dollars. On February 21, 2016, a referendum was made to approve if Evo Morales could be reelected, in which he won the NO with 55%, however, he and his party saw it unconstitutional. In addition, the case of Zapata, a couple of Evo Morales who was accused of corruption, is seen, being she manager of the Camcep company a collaboration with China, in such a way he was accused of influence traffic, it was decided to file the lawsuit. She was sentenced 10 years in prison.

Even a hymn to Evo Morales was created, which was not admitted in the country, in which colonial Yankee anticapitalist is mentioned. On February 2, 2017, he opened his

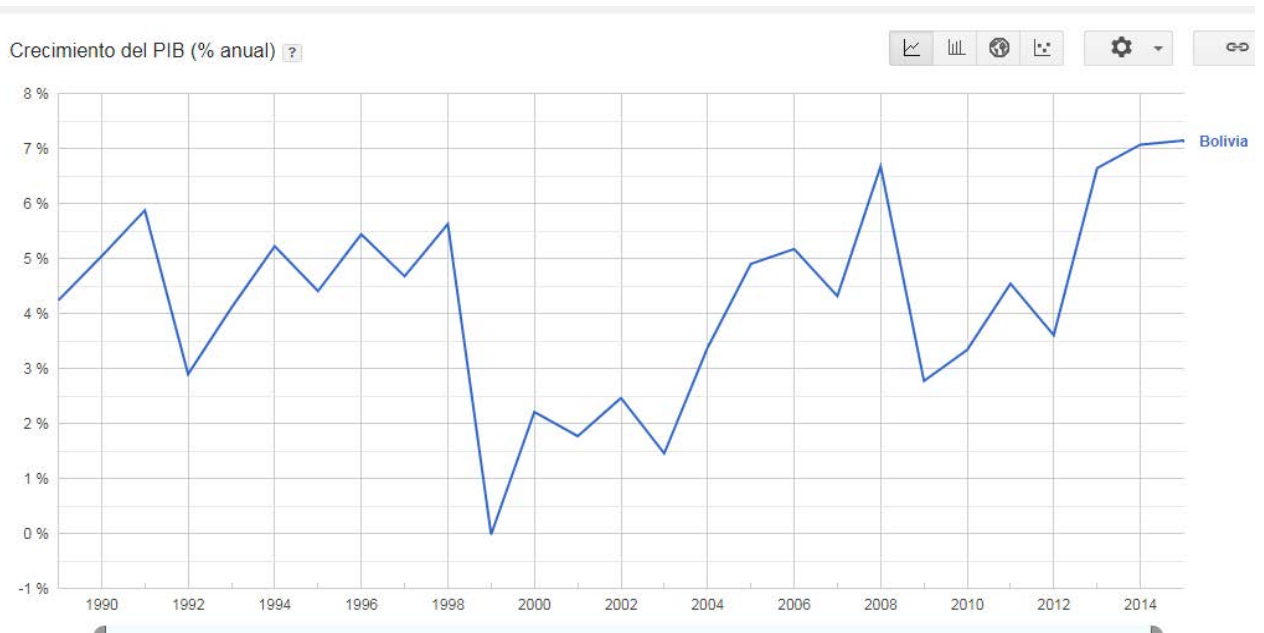
own museum that cost 7 million dollars, is located in Orinaca, his hometown, where not even that population has basic services such as drinking water. 14 millions of dollars were spent on The Hague movement, which was a trial against Chile to give sovereignty to the sea access for Bolivia. He also met with Fidel Castro and Hugo Chávez, from whom he learned and considered himself a very good friend. On November 28, 2018, Evo Morales launched his candidacy again.

After the last elections passed and after the electoral fraud, he tried to encircle the cities before the demonstrations and discontent with the people, he took the police and the loyal coca growers groups repressing the people, even with Venezuelan guerrillas; the people resisted, and the police mutinied and joined the people, it is then that Evo Morales escapes along with his vice president to Mexico and then goes to Argentina from where he blames the opposition that did not let him be president.

Despite this, different social movements of coca growers in the city of El Alto stole and burned houses of the opposition, there were even dead, it is then that, in the midst of such chaos, Jeanine Añez takes the presidency and to establish peace, take out the army and this manages to control the chaos, protecting the people from looting and attacks.

Bolivia will go to elections in a few months, Evo Morales is in Argentina leading his political party, which through another candidate is again running for president, we will see what the future holds for Bolivia.

Let's look at the GDP of Bolivia



Bolivia's GDP in 2018 has grown 4.2% compared to 2017, a rate that is equal to the previous year, with a figure of 34,113 M Euros.

5. Conclusions

It is evident that a Socialist State is one that is in transit towards a communist society. History told it and Marx too. What is intended with communism is to create a centralized, planned economy that applies a model of distribution of consumer goods with the equal criteria. On the other hand, the term Workers State is used to distinguish a State where the working class controls the machinery of the State, but a successful socialist economy as a whole has not yet been established.

I think that, although communism was created based on the rebellion of the people, workers, indigenous people, who must dominate the state and not be led by the proletariat or the capitalists, these are very radical against the capitalists, and not even allowed doing business with them, that is why China is communist inward and capitalist outward, and it went very well, they realized that communism in such a globalized world does not work.

Personally, I am surprised how communism expanded in Latin America, I think that in the case of the rulers Hugo Chávez, Cristina de Kirchner, Evo Morales, and others, have deceived and lied to the people, saying that they are the change, that they are of the

people, on the basis of socialist states, that the other politicians did it wrong, that they will be different, thus perpetuating themselves in power. I think that the rulers at most, should be two steps since it has been shown in history that, if you give absolute power to a human being, he becomes a tyrant over time.

The idea of creating a perfect society goes against human nature, and even more so if the people grant absolute power to a single man. It is very common to see that people of the communist party were becoming more and more corrupt without any moral value; In the case of Latin America, I do not know if there is a psychological social factor or lack of education so that there is greater criminality and corruption in governments, lack of empathy and love for their people, their people. Communism always shows that they are behind a dictator, but they turn out to be dictators.

Communism in Latin America served to make the people fall in love, promising paradise and that the people would finally rule, is considered by many to be a utopia, which can never be achieved because we live in a mostly globalized and capitalist world.

In my final conclusion, I could say that there is no correct political current if there is no love and empathy for your nation, no matter if society is capitalist or communist while justice and work without corruption prevail, it will flourish. No ruler must oppress his people, since the people elect them and they must be in order of the needs of the people.

Sources

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CUBA GRAPHIC

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VENEZUELA GRAPHIC

https://www.google.com/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9_&met_y=ny_gdp_mktp_cd&idim=country:VEN:COL:ECU&hl=es&dl=es#!ctype=l&strail=false&bcs=d&nselem=h&met_y=ny_gnp_mktp_kd_zg&scale_y=lin&ind_y=false&rdim=region&idim=country:VEN&ifdim=region&hl=es&dl=es&ind=false

NICARAGUA GRAPHIC

➤ https://www.google.com/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9_&ctype=l&strail=false&bcs=d&nselem=h&met_y=dt_dod_dect_ex_zs&scale_y=lin&ind_y=false&rdim=region&idim=country:NIC&ifdim=region&hl=es&dl=es&ind=false

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ARGENTINA GRAPHIC

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BOLIVIA GRAPHIC

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