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Guerrilla warfare book pdf

What insights are as alive as they are today, first wrote in 1960, and his work is located alongside Mao Zedong and Wu Nguyen Jlap. Armed struggle, based on the Cuban example of hit-and-run tactics by small, mobile rural partisan groups, he argues, is the right path to revolution in Latin America. - Latin America on the books. Among Cuba's revolutionary leaders, Arnsto 'What' Guwara was unique in recognizing that the Cuban Revolution could be a powerful influence in promoting rebellion elsewhere in Latin America. -American Historical Review. This essential book includes three influential essays by Che Guwara, describing his tactical philosophy of fighting a guerrilla war in Latin America. The guerrilla war, written in 1960, outlines the Guwara doctrine for guerrilla fighters, particularly against Caribbean-style dictatorships. In guerrilla warfare: A Method (1963) and a message to three continents (1967), Guwara corrected some of his previous tenancies. These two recent works are far from his previous dogmaism, suggesting that a Marxist revolution is possible even in purported democratic regimes. All three papers reflect his deeply held belief that a small guerrilla army based in a village can start a revolution. Introducer Mark Becker is a visiting scholar at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania and author of Marxist Theory of Maniatpoy and Latin America. Arnesto 2009 was born in Rosario, Argentina, on June 14, 1928, to an aristocratic family of Hispanic-Irish descent. From an early age, he was known for his dynamic personality and radical views. Guwara graduated from the University of Buenos Aires in 1953 with a doctor of medicine and surgery. He witnessed a CIA-backed coup in Guatemala in 1954 that ended the socialist Jacobo Arbenz's regime. As a direct result, Guwara was convinced that America would never support leftist governments, and that a violent revolution was the only way to end poverty in Latin America. He joined Fidel Castro's July 26 movement in 1956 and had several influences in the new socialist government, including the Minister of Industry, in the wake of the Cuban Revolution. In 1965, whether he left Cuba for the former Belgian Congo to support the Marxist Simba movement, which ultimately failed. Following his time in Africa, Guwara traveled to Bolivia to teach guerrilla warfare to indigenous communists preparing for the revolution. He was captured by U.S.-backed army forces during a military operation and executed on October 9, 1967. Guwara's remains were discovered in 1997 and moved to a grave in Cuba. Guwara had a daughter with Hilda Gada, with which she married in 1955 and divorced in 1959, and had four children, along with her second wife, Cuban-born member Alida Marche, from the July 26 movement. He also has a son with After her death, Rosa Lupes Gowara became a global symbol of martyrdom and a symbol of rebellion, especially during student protests around the world in the late 1960s. Among his most noted written works, including texts on guerrilla warfare, socialism and political economy, are Motorcycle Memories, Memories of Bolivia and Memories of the Cuban Revolution War. This essential book includes three influential essays by Che Guwara, describing his tactical philosophy of fighting a guerrilla war in Latin America. Written in 1960, the Guerrilla War outlines the Guwara doctrine for guerrilla fighters, especially against Caribbean-style dictatorships. In guerrilla warfare: A Method (1963) and a message to Terry Continental (1967), Guwara corrected some of his previous compliments. These two recent works are far from his previous dogmaism, suggesting that a Marxist revolution is possible even in purported democratic regimes. 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Guerrilla Warfare Guerrilla Warfare, published by Ocean Books (2005)AuthorChe GuevaraLanguageSpanish, (Translation)GenreHistory, Military Tactics, Revolutionary IdeologyPublisherNew York: Monthly Review PressPublication_date1961Media_typePrintPages175ISBN0-8032-7075-5 Guerrilla Warfare (Spanish: La Guerra de Guerrillas) is a military handbook written by Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara. Published in 1961 in the wake of the Cuban Revolution, it became a reference for thousands of guerrilla fighters in different countries around the world. [1] It draws on Guwara's personal experience as a guerrilla soldier during the Cuban Revolution and makes public to readers who will conduct guerrilla warfare in their home countries. The book identifies the reasons, prerequisites and lessons of guerrilla warfare. The main reason for guerrilla warfare inside a country is that all peaceful and legal means of resorting are over. [2] The most important prerequisite for guerrilla warfare in a country is the popular support of its people to the guerrilla army. What stated that the success of the Cuban Revolution provided three lessons: popular forces can win a war against an orderly army, guerrillas can create their own favorable conditions (there is no need to wait for the ideal conditions to form), and in underdeveloped America, the basic place of operations for a suburban guerrilla army. The themes of guerrilla warfare are a manual of the leftist rebellion that draws on Guwara's experience in the Cuban Revolution. Foucault's theory (Fukisu) masterfully elaborates the revolution in which guerrillas operate as vanguards and initiatives to revolution without waiting for the ideal conditions for their presentation. Although the text has been compared to Mao Zedong's about guerrilla warfare, Guwara claimed he had not read Mao's book. Guerrilla Warfare was influenced by two books from the Spanish Civil War: Nuevas Guerras and Medicina contra invasion. South African revolutionaries read the work in the early 1960s; [3] Pro-guerrilla warfare is presented as a possible method for the communist revolution. Guwara states that the three basic lessons of the Cuban Revolution are: 1) Popular forces can win a war against the army. 2) Don't have to wait until all the conditions exist for the revolution; resurrection can create them. 3) In underdeveloped America, the countryside is a fundamental area for armed struggle. [4] Social reforms in Guwara's behavior are not merely a soldier, but a committed social reformer who fights for a cause, a discipline. The guerrillas must set an example that will inspire followers and forge solidarity with a peasant: The peasant must always be technically, economically, morally and culturally assisted. The guerrilla fighter will be a kind of guiding angel. [5] Combat book describes various forms of combat between guerrilla groups and regular armies; tactics include hit-and-run strikes, long fights in the distance, and sabotage. Guwara stresses that his specific Cuban examples must be adapted to different local conditions. The guerrilla war synoptic story is divided into seven parts: the inaugural dedication to Camillo Sinfuegus, a friend and collaborator of the Gowara revolution who died shortly before the book was finished, three chapters (in 21 sections) that form the body of the work, a chapter of two appendices (in two parts), and finally, the epilogue that assesses the political situation of cuba at the time, as it stood in 1961, followed by revolution. A summary of the section is given to the book section below. Dedication to Camillo Guwara dedicates the book to Camillo Sinfuegus, who was supposed to have read and corrected it when another fate intervened. Cienfuegos is described as a good friend and revolutionary model. Chapter 1: The General Principles of Guerrilla Warfare, chapter one, describes the nature, strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare, referring to its employment on the Cuban Revolution. 1. Essence of Guerrilla Warfare As the success of the Cuban Revolution has demonstrated, guerrilla warfare is a feasible method for making communist revolution against regular national armies. The Cuban example offers three lessons: 1) Popular forces can defeat a regular army. 2) War can begin immediately and create its own favorable conditions and does not require patience for ideal theoretical conditions, and 3) in underdeveloped America, the suburbs of the city are the fundamental theatre of conflict. There are also requirements for such an armed conflict. It should be clear to the guerrillas that all peaceful or civil means of resorting are over, and that the guerrillas should also have popular support. Without the latter, this state of war is indenseible. China's long march is another instructive example of communist guerrilla bungalow operations. 2. Guerrilla strategy in the opening stages of war, guerrillas should focus on surviving and carrying out small strikes against the enemy, in order to steadily weaken it. With force gains in friendly numbers and territory, it must be divided into new groups, encircle the enemy and repeat the process. Eventually the force will change to resemble a regular army in numbers and discipline, at which point it can ultimately destroy the enemy and achieve victory, the goal of the war. 3. Guerrilla tactics due to the lack of symmetry between guerrillas and regulars Guerrillas are required to employ specific tactics, especially at first. Guerrillas must have high mobility, to avoid being drawn into conventional battles with superior numerical forces. They should also act normally at night, and open the war with a surprise attack. Sabotage of the enemy's supply chain is also necessary — vandalism is distinct from terrorism, which should not be used except in the most severe circumstances (such as killing the enemy's target of high value), as the recent tactic may be to claim innocent lives, and incite disproportionate revenge. 4. War on favorable land for guerrillas, favorable terrain is a difficult terrain that is familiar with it-samples can include mountains, forests, or deserts. Shelter locations should be established on favorable land, but guerrillas must regularly invest to engage the enemy in battle. In the case of the Cuban Revolution, useful weapons included grandr's M1 rifle, the Belgian horoscope and the M14. As the guerrilla army grows, its first light-making efforts must be directed towards weapons and shoes. 5. War on inclement land on the other hand, guerrilla operations on inclement land – such as plains and developed areas – require certain adjustments in tactics. Units operating on such a land should have even higher mobility, and as a result, their size should not exceed 15. One of the advantages of exploitation on unfavorable land is greater opportunity for logistics. Guerrillas must always re-fill their weapons and ammunition at every opportunity and realize that their enemy is the primary source of weapons. 6. Suburban warfare when the war has advanced towards cities, suburban warfare is made possible as a form of support operations. The suburban area is an extreme example of inclement terrain, and guerrillas operating there will usually limit themselves to supportive sabotage, always under a central command. Chapter 2: Guerrilla Group describes the second chapter of the guerrilla fighter's daily life, including political beliefs, daily supply and transportation concerns, military discipline and battle. 1. Guerrilla Fighter: The guerrilla social reformer is not merely a soldier, but he must also model the cause of his struggle, in his personal views and behavior. That is, he must personally be convinced that his enemy supports a tyrannical and oppressive society that must be overthrown through the revolution. It also means that he must be an effective communicator with a peasant who fights for him and relies on him for support. 2. Guerrilla fighter as a fighter due to the difficulty of his duty, the guerrilla must be very strong, both mentally and physically. she should be able to sleep in the open door, go without food for a few days if necessary and carry her all behind it. The basic guerrilla package includes clothes, shoes, bags, hammock with nylon ceilings, weapons, a container, spare food (canned) and soap. 3. Organizations of guerrilla groups of guerrilla units can be organized for operation in several different ways; In one example, five units may move quietly in a column at night, each reinforcing their adjacent members. In Cuba's case, a useful compatible weapon consisting of Molotov cocktail projectiles affixed to 16 saw gauges off the shotgun. This improvised weapon became known as the M-16 (not confused with the M16 rifle). 4. Fighting real combat may take many shapes. The enemy may be besieged, or it may simply be pited and weakened by scattered fire. In certain circumstances, the enemy's outpost can be seized. What is essential for all forms of combat is the necessity of filling guerrilla weapons and ammunition through interaction with the enemy. 5. The beginning, development, and end of the guerrilla war draw again upon the Cuban example, a guerrilla force starts small, and grows. In addition to its military operations, it ultimately develops its manufacturing capabilities, consolidating its jurisprudence and state administration in the territory under its control, thereby approximating a state. At this advanced stage of development, the army and guerrilla state develop into a symmetrical force that can achieve victory over its enemy. Chapter 3: The Guerrilla Front organization describes the third chapter of everyday life in the friendly land of guerrilla fighter residents, detailing its various supporting activities for a combat effort. 1. Supply as guerrillas create control in given areas, the supply chain must be created to meet all force requirements, especially food, salt, and leather for shoes. Farmers can supply guerrillas with part of their crop, and supply caches must be stored across the countryside. Mules are very good beasts of the load for guerrilla needs, both because they can shoulder heavy loads, as well as because they can cross rough terrain that is native guerrilla territory. If there is sufficient social cohesion between guerrillas and peasants, taxes can also be imposed. 2. In order to maintain trust with peasants, guerrillas must also establish forms of civil government in friendly areas, to administer justice and defacto solutions to day-to-day problems, other functions in the region are carried out by alien enemy governments. 3. The role of women women's capacity to contribute to a guerrilla effort should not be underestimated, and contrary to public belief, their presence in a unit does not cause sexual tension. Women can do fights, and are particularly helpful Messengers, because freedom of movement in hostile territory are more hostile than single men. Women can also help as cooks and nurses. 4. Medical problems of physicians and medical personnel can help guerrilla efforts in three power, which is a function of the growth and complexity of the guerrilla realm. In the first case, doctors must fight alongside guerrillas and act as field doctors. As the territory expands, doctors can be established in safe houses. After further expansion of guerrilla territory, legitimate hospital facilities can be created with appropriate equipment and infrastructure. 5. Sabotage, again distinguished from terrorism, is an important aid activity in the war, alongside direct combat. Important objectives include supply lines (railways), infrastructure (bridges, which can be destroyed using dynamite) and communications (telecommunication lines can be crippled by falling a single pole). 6. The war industry developed guerrilla territory should begin to carry out its legitimate production; 7. Advertising advertisements should be published both inside and outside the guerrilla territory, appropriate media, including newspapers and radio. 8. Good intelligence is essential to obtain before engaging in any battle, and it may be obtained from friendly peasants, or by eavesdropping on the enemy. Again, women are particularly good spies for this kind of intelligence gathering. 9. Training and indoctrination in its early stages, the war itself and its experience, will train the guerrillas: Education should include signs and political indoctrination. 10. The organizational structure of a revolutionary movement, such as a regular army, must also have a clear chain of command and military discipline. When a punishment is deemed necessary, it must be painful. This is because guerrillas, unlike regular armies, are already accustomed to severe daily hardship. Yet such a punishment does not require physicality: depriving a guerrilla of his weapon, for example, can wounded his pride and motivate the intended modified behavior. The two appendices draw more details of guerrilla military operations. 1. Organization in secret first guerrilla group before the first guerrilla group begins its military operations, careful planning is necessary. Bases, safe houses and supply caches must be established in multiple locations and information should be strictly controlled and specialized among a few people, with no knowledge of all the details of military operations, so that it will For all the secrets obtained by the enemy in the event that a given person is captured and tortured. Guerrillas also have to physically disperse themselves across the countryside, so as not to attract attention. 2. The defense of power, which has been won at the national level in the wake of the defeat of the enemy's army, must also be taken care of to preserve the political power it has won. To counter an unfriendly international press, the war effort must continue to spread its propaganda. Moreover, the entire cultural and military apparatus of the previous regime must be completely swept up, so that veterans of their old and sympathetic army cannot rise up again. The book's epilogue closes with Epilogue, which explicitly treats cuba's political situation as it did shortly after the revolution in 1961. An analysis of the situation in Cuba, its present and future epilogue details some of the laws, institutions and policies that were created in Cuba in the wake of the revolution, including the Adarian Reform Act and the INRA. The detrimental impact of the revolution on United Corporation and other capitalist interests is also mentioned. Although he considers America an enemy, Guwara closes with optimism about Cuba's future. Accepting foreign military intervention while the book was intended for other revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa and Asia, it was also studied by counter-revolutionary military schools. [6] With the success of che's military struggles in Cuba and the spread of communism in Latin America, U.S. military activity increased throughout the region. The U.S. military adopted some of its tactics in order to better fight guerrilla fighters in the jungle. [7] This requires U.S. military training across Latin America in order to counter the spread of guerrilla movements across the region (for historical context in U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, see Good Neighbor Policy). What he faced during his final campaign in Bolivia was the results of this training. The book's critique drew analysis and criticism: the basic and final thesis is that guerrilla warfare can only be successful if the population is pro-guerrilla and refuses to help and harbor them.—Renzo Cerno [8] Aside from his compelling rhetoric, each history of the case shows his influence and the use of his analysis in very specific circumstances.— Wayne Clegern[9] See the history of guerrilla warfare from central intelligence agency Yanke Levy, author of a previous book of the same name. Pollock, Peter guerrilla warfare: Kings of the Revolution. My friend. ISBN 9781612006758. Notes ^ Ernesto Che Guevara (World Leaders Past & Present), by Douglas Kellner, 1989, Chelsea House Publishers, ISBN 1-55546-835-7, pg 81 ^ Che Guevara on Guerrilla Warfare: Practice and Evaluation, by Jose A. Moreno, 1970, Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol 12, No. 2, Cambridge University Press, pg. 115 ^ Kasrils, Ronnie. مامور مخفی بعید. New York: Monthly Review Press, 2010. 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