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Ernesto Che Guevara: The path of a legend 1959 - 1967

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

Date: 20 / 09 / 2021

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Dedications

I dedicate my work to my family whom had the priority in providing me with support all the time.

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Abstract

Ernesto Guevara was among the world revolutionaries who fought for the freedom of their nation. To be specific, Guevara took his path in the Cuban struggle as his second motherland opposing the despotic colonizer, the United States of America. The study aims to shed light on the legendary road of Ernesto Guevara from 1959-1967. Conspicuously, examining the evolution of the Cuban, economist, politician and commander, Guevara as a beloved world hero. On the basis, the main point that this research work will determine is to show the relationship of Ernesto Guevara with politics and his revolutionary conception during the establishment of new Cuba and free populations alongside, Fidel Castro, lifting the banner of justice against any repressive government.

Keywords: Ernesto Guevara, Cuban struggle, Fidel Castro, Hero, United States of America, 1959-1967.

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List of Acronyms

APRA: American Popular Revolutionary Alliance

CIA: Central Inteligente Agency

ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional de Bolivia (The Bolivian National Liberation Army)

INRA: National Institute of Agrarian Reform

OAS: Organization of American States

UN: United Nations

USA: United States of America

US: United States of America

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

General Introduction

General Introduction

Since the human existence, and history of the world is in a continuous writing until the current generation of the 21st century. At the hands of colonialism and arbitrary regimes that dispersed society, Cuba suffered, like other defeated nations, from the Spanish and later from the American tyranny. Such colonial despotism and oppressive policies on the natives, led to the emergence of revolutionary leaders who wanted a better future for their societies and children. Hence, like any man on earth who dreams of beautiful, equal and peaceful life, Ernesto Guevara, was dreaming to reach these ideals of life. Indeed, the figure is a stunning star in the world greatest leaders sky and, people around the world may not have a full knowledge about the life of Ernesto Guevara, but at least they have heard about his name. Hence, he is almost regarded as a representation of prominent protagonist in a global story or novel for the outstanding achievement that still influences nowadays life.

Back to the time of his execution in Bolivia, people started being ambivalent about his actual political, economic and revolutionary determinations. That is to say, some people considers him as a hero who deserves the martyr hood while others, recognize him as a murderer and tyrannical commander who was terrorizing the populations under the name of liberation. Cuba was a victim of foreign powers like Spain and the United States of America in spite the fact that, it was just a small Caribbean island. As a matter of fact, the fabulous geographical location that it holds was the most attractive aspect to many colonial powers. After all, investigations must be done in attempt to unveil the mystery to determine whether, Ernesto Guevara is a legend of revolution as history shows or it is just a matter of exaggeration and what he has done does not deserve all that glory and praise.

Thereupon, the general aim behind the current research work is to discuss the reasons and factors that led to the fame of the Cuban revolutionary figure, Che Guevara. The following objectives deals with: first, studying the psychological and political understanding of Che Guevara and reveal to what extent it impacted his career. Then, analyzing the influence of the persona within the ambivalent perceptions that authors, journalists and historians all over the world drafted in their writings. Accordingly, the research questions are as presented below:

1- How did the United States and Cuba contribute to the rise of Ernesto Guevara as a world icon?

2- What were the figure's achievements that raised his popularity in different parts of the world?

3- To what extent can we say that Che Guevara, deserves to hold the 'Hero' badge?

For the research questions mentioned above, the research hypotheses are suggested as follows:

- Probably, the ruin that the Spanish government left in the Cuban island and the American imperialism over the Latin American territories are the distinguished reasons that urged Ernesto Guevara to rise as a revolutionary against any oppression.

- Mainly, his engagements in the political and economic affairs in relation to the international conferences which increased his prestigious character.

- Undoubtedly, Che Guevara, succeeded in possessing a title with the martyrs and became a symbolic man of revolution and guerrilla fighting.

Consequently, to achieve the objectives of the current study and to resolve the previous research questions, this research work covers three chapters. The first chapter offers a general overview about the foundation of the Cuban island by, exploring its struggles as a Spanish colony and picturing some of the most historical battles that

were fought by noble Cuban patriots to liberate the island. Along with, depicting the early life stages of the Argentinean born, Ernesto Guevara and his relation with Cuba.

The second chapter is entitled, the role of Ernesto Guevara in Cuba from 1959-1967. It will explain the governmental posts that Che Guevara held in Fidel Castro's ministry right from the 1959, then, depicting Ernesto's revolutionary mission of representing Cuba in the world assemblies and the mistaken steps that led to his execution in 1967.

The last chapter will be devoted to the impact of Che Guevara in 2020-2021. Overall, it will bring a collection of various events and writings from, the political, literary, economic, medical and social domains which covers the ambivalent influence of the Cuban revolutionary among the world populations.

Cuban overview and the
Rise of
Ernesto Guevara

Chapter One : Cuban overview and the Rise of Ernesto Guevara

1.1. Introduction

Cuba, is a remarkable island among the Latin American countries, also known by “*la isla de juventud*”; the island of youth. It is surrounded by the world’s essential naval positions; the Gulf of Mexico from the west, the Caribbean Sea from the south-east, and the Atlantic Ocean from the north. It is worth meaning that, the new born island was a big bait for the invading powers for many years.

Typically, the foreign existence in Cuba was a turning point in the Caribbean history. The outstanding location of the land, was the source of attraction that urged the Spanish and American governments to force their existence. On the contrary, the Cuban inhabitants did not welcome this interference. Thus, they had to face several prolonged struggles to gain their independence and over-throw those oppressed foreign authorities. Accordingly, this chapter aims to Show a slight overview about some of the most important events of the Spanish colonization over the Cuban island along with the uprising of the Argentinean hero, Ernesto Che Guevara, and the role he played in the second war of the Cuban independence from the United States imperialism.

1.2. The Columbian era

Historically, the first existence of the island goes back to the early discoveries of the Spanish explorer, Christopher Columbus, who made his voyages into the western parts of the world searching for treasure and empty land. Having the Spanish support of supplies and sailors, Columbus reached near the east costs of the island - in Hispaniola- and officially set foot on October 28, 1492 (White.1898., p. 63).

Mistakenly, Columbus thought himself reaching the Indies. He added a new pearl to the Spanish crown according to his limited interpretation of the world. Interestingly, Columbus realized that, the land was not empty and was inhabited by three major tribes:

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‘the Guanahata bay,’ ‘the Taino’ and ‘the Ciboney’(Early History, 2017). Following the Columbian voyages, the land became a Spanish territory and more travels were made. Diego Velazquez De Cuellar along with Columbus’s son, Diego Columbus —after the death of Christopher — continued the discovery mission. In detail, they sailed with four ships in hand and arrived to ‘Baracoa’ by the entry of the year 1511. ‘Baracoa’ was considered as the capital of the colony for a long time. It is important to note that, the island was addressed several names, ‘Juana’ and ‘Fernandina’ were the most favorite names given by the Spanish royal family members. Nevertheless, ‘Cuba’ was the last agreeable name among the locals (White. 1898., pp. 64- 65- 67-).

1.3. The Spanish control

Knowledgeably, gold was not the only hidden wealth in Cuba, the land itself was a big valuable piece. It was an agrarian society that could bring much than gold itself.

Watkins and Gonzalez (n.d.) noted that, agricultural crops such as; sugar and tobacco, were the essential sources of export to the European nations(para.5). Following Wilnkson’s illustration, in the year 1607 Havana was set as the largest region and, the capital city of the island which represented a resting station mostly for naval activities (para.8). It was in fact, the controlling machine of the Cuban economy, however, the outstanding location of Havana brought foreign threat and undesirable foreign oppressive treatments mainly during the 17th century(EarlyHistory, 2017).Indeed, the elementary danger was when the British government set foot in the capital city, and annulled the Spanish trade during 1762-1763. Eventually, the British act made “Trading” uncontrollable when Spain re- occupied Havana, especially with the British commercials in the Unites States (US) (Watkins & Gonzalez, para.7).

Keeping the same flow of ideas ,in Raphael Mueillo’s observation, Great Britain officially occupied Havana, on June 1762. The British fleet consisted about 13.000

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soldiers, 17.000 seamen, 21 naval ships, 19 additional battleships, and 160 transports. Unquestionably, Britain victoriously surrounded the capital city and consequently, the attack cost a great waiver on the part of the Spanish to restore Cuba. The Treaty of Paris took place later in 1763 which gave back, Cuba to Spain as well, Florida to England. It should be noted that, the island became a portal of the Americas. Additionally, within the mid-eighteenth century, the Caribbean territory became an outstanding market of high quality commercial goods. This means that, the economic progress ensured opening up to Cuba the gates of the European markets and re-establish alliance with it (2013).

1.4. The Ten years war 1868 – 1878

The war is considered among the biggest conflicts in the Cuban history, nationalistic heroes occurred to defend their homeland notably, Carlos Manuel De Cespedes y Quesada. The latter was a prominent Cuban lawyer and farmer from, Bayamo, (south- eastern region). Slaves and landowners were grouped and set a rebellion to defend the island under the leadership of Cespedes(White, 1989. p. 156). Ultimately, on October 10th. 1686, at ‘Yara,’ the declaration of independence was written, De Cespedes announced the speech as follows:

Spain has many a time promised us Cubans to respect our rights, without having fulfilled her promises; and she [Spain] continued to tax us heavily, and so doing likely to destroy our wealth; as we are in danger of losing our property, our lives and our honor under [the] Spanish dominion(p.157).

Expressively, the claim above illustrates the hegemonic authority of the crown mainly, those grievances of; the high taxation imposed on the inhabitants, plundering Cuba’s wealth, and that the island’s dignity remained under an unmerciful government.

The rebellion was given the name of the ‘Ten years war.’ The complaints were clearly addressed to the Spanish crown making the beginning of the war. De Cespedes, headed an army of 15.000 men, without doubt comparing to a strong equipped soldiers, the

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Cubans were weak to face such a developed power. Soon a government was established, and a whole constitution was created along with its components(p. 157) .

Two other substantial leaders participated in the revolt with their military intelligence; the Dominican, Maximo Gomez and an Afro-Cuban combatant called, Antonio Maceo Grajales. The combatants agreed that calling for independence needed first quitting slavery throughout, attacking and ruining plantation fields to give a commercial blow to the Spanish economy. Importantly, spreading the rebellion into the wealthiest parts of the colony, the west, in favor of encouraging the inhabitants and guarantee the inclusiveness of the revolution(Bodhenheimer, 2019; Maximo Gomez, n.d.).

Nevertheless, the operation was annulled because, Maceo, was a black patriot and some nationalists panicked to have a black rebellion domination as previously happened in the Haitian revolution(1971). Additionally, landowners feared that the plan would damage their interests(Bodhenheimer, 2019).

1.5. The Treaty of Zanjón 1878

The war was described as the bloodiest and longest period in Cuba that resulted many damages and lost for both sides. In depth, around 250.000 Cubans and 80.000 Spanish soldiers have died. Although the treaty was set in 1878 to end up the prolonged struggle and liberate slaves, things were not as people wished (Cuba's fascinating and complicated history, n.d.).

Spain allowed the Cuban delegates to participate in its Parliament. Obviously, the majority of the participants were Spaniards; because Cuba was an agrarian society which contained only lower classes that were not permitted to vote. In the other hand, Antonio Maceo expressed an extreme anger about the Treaty which, resulted in a huge rebellion in Baragua region (1878). Baragua, became a crucial station in the Cuban history ever

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sense. Although some citizens displayed sympathy towards the treaty, the bronze titan reacted aggressively during the assembly made with the Spanish Major General Arsenio Martinez Campos on March 15th, 1878. It must be admitted that, the Spanish expected the inhabitants to peacefully welcome its rules. However, the Cuban patriots could not obey the bitter government. For this reason, Maceo proclaimed that, to end the existing prolonged conflict, Spain must grant the absolute freedom to the island first. Remarkably, the strong charisma of General Maceo was a source of motivation for the coming revolting generations (Baraguà in the revolutionary path of Cuba, 2021).

1.6. The Revolution of 1895-1898

Another successive planning was designed by the Cuban nationalist, José Julian Martí, who structured “El Partido Revolucionario Cubano” the Cuban Revolutionary Party (1892) in New York. He understood that Cuba would not achieve its independence depending on the American help because, the latter would pave the way for its colonization only and no power in the world could save the island then. For this reason, Martí believed that an unexpected war must be addressed to the Spanish government to both, liberate the Cuban people and prevent any US intrusion. Undoubtedly, José’s idealistic speeches brought a massive encouragement to the nationalists. In parallel with, Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo’s military brilliance they raised a well-organized army and by February 24th, 1895, revolution begun (Watkins & Gonzalez, n.d. para. 18; José Martí, n.d. paras 7-9). Surprisingly, José fell in dispute with the bronze titan, where the last shouted for the military policy, while Martí favored the democratic one. The conflict soon was resolved, and the three leaders gathered support from their existing followers in New York in favor of spreading revolution to Cuba (Williford, n.d. para 9).

The rebellion survived even after José’s death on May 19th, 1895. Likewise, following several successful attacks against the Spanish troops, Antonio Maceo was

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killed as well on December 6th of the year. Spain elected a new tyrannical governor on the island, Valeriano Weyler y Nicoau, who re-gained control of some districts, however, Maximo Gomez continued guerrilla combating in the eastern territories(Watkins& Gonzalez, paras. 19-20).

1.7. The Spanish- American war

Historically, the year 1898 witnessed the most stressful battle that occurred between the United States of America(USA) and Spain over, Cuba. The elementary cause behind the US interference was to investigate the mysterious destruction of the USS Maine. Basing on the fact that, it was an American policy to have its ships positioned in the ports of Cuba to protect its interests from any threat(White, 34).

Arguably, to defend the artificial intents, an American Dr. Burgess in Havana's hospital detected various maladies, for the major part, yellow fever and Variola-smallpox- that were brought with the Spanish settlement. The doctor offered his assistance without any preference or distinction. Conversely, some American citizens had a negative consideration about the Maine's existence on the island, particularly, that it would squeeze the Americans in Cuba and grip their profits (White, 35).

On 25th January, the Maine landed at the Cuban seacoasts, weeks later mysteriously it got exploded by the evening of February 15th. The phenomenon caused around 264 deaths of its workers and because of the Spanish barbarian history, the United States could not exclude suspecting Spain from the accident. On this light, investigations were made to discover the actual reasons behind the disaster taking into account, the current circumstances of the colony. Surprisingly, every evidence accused Spain although, this last hardly worked to acquit itself. Forthwith, congress elected a commission of American senators to evaluate the Cuban conditions. The discoveries were very disappointing and revealed a massive shock about the Spanish government. Hence, the

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commission realized that, the Maine's destruction was a positive matter though, to see the unpleasant regime of the Crown (White, p36).

Congress initiated an immediate intervention to stop the autocratic control of the Spanish governor, Weyler, and draw the necessity of granting independence and peace to the Cuban people. Notably, the president William McKinley was permitted to apply his force on Cuba and in return, this urged to the official declaration of independence on 21st of April. To be more specific, the General George Dewey, led the naval fleet and reached the Manila Bay — Philippines on May 1st, 1898. The United States easily took control of the land and as a result, Spain had over 370 losses. In Cuba, General William Shafter along with Theodore Roosevelt (the secretary of the navy) and his men sailed in Santiago Harbor willing to overthrow the Spanish admiral, Pascual Cervera. Eventually, by July 3rd Cervera lost all his forces and surrendered the following July 17th. On the whole, Spain relinquished completely on Cuba namely, on Guam and Puerto Rico and gave the Philippines to the United States for 20 million dollars in the Treaty of Paris that ended the war on December 10, 1898 (History.com editors, 2020).

1.8. Ernesto Guevara Biography

Ernesto Guevara was born on June 14th, 1928 into an Argentinean aristocratic family in 'Rosario'. His father was Ernesto Guevara Lynch, a businessman of multiple professions and his mother was Celia de la Serna, an open mind lady who competed the norms of the middle and aristocratic –classes, and his siblings were; Celia and Ana Maria (sisters), Roberto and Juan Martin (brothers). The little Guevara was the eldest son with Spanish and Irish descent(Smith, 2013; Klemmensen, 2016).

Figure 1.

The Guevara family on holidays in Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1943.

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Note 1.-Ernesto the third person from the right. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

Figure 2.

Ernesto, with his rugby team in Buenos Aires in 1949.



*Note 2.*Ernesto holding the ball. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

Essentially, Ernesto was an excellent student, brilliant in playing chess and favored reading poetry a lot. Apart from this, the young Guevara suffered heavily from asthma condition yet, he was a good sport player. Intimately, Ernesto was strongly

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religious following Catholicism besides, worshipping the values of equality, freedom and democracy. It is important to mention that, the personality of Guevara was shaped by his mother. That is to say, he adapted her actions and was passionate by her noble attitudes towards people mainly, from their neighborhood children who, she used to share food with them (Klemmensen, 2016; Saenz-Payne, n.d.).

The two Guevara – Ernesto and his father- critically followed the Spanish Civil War, to let him more conscious about businessmen's world. However, Ernesto's dream was as any teenage, serving the humanity in the future. Indeed, he was interested more in Medicine. Consequently, he joined University in Buenos Aires to continue his studies in the field in 1947. Similarly, he became a serious and careful reader who became interested in philosophical works as those of Karl Marx "Marxism"(Balderrama, 2013; Saenz-Payne, n.d.).

Ultimately, the young Guevara joined a "Federación Juvenil Comunista" – a Communist Youth- but he left immediately when the meeting started, simply he did not caught his existence among them and was not ready to understand politics. Moreover, he had to take care of his grandmother, but she died after a short time of his arrival. History displayed that Ernesto Guevara was an adventures lover, he took his road to visit most of the northern Argentinean regions on a bicycle(Balderrama, 2013; Klemmensen, 2016; Saenz-Payne, n.d).

1.9. The Motorcycle Diaries

Ernesto had a dream of changing the world, however, the world changed him. "The Motorcycle Diaries" was the most influential trip in his life which, was meant to be a volunteering journey at a Peruvian Leper colony in San Pablo(Slideshare, 2014).

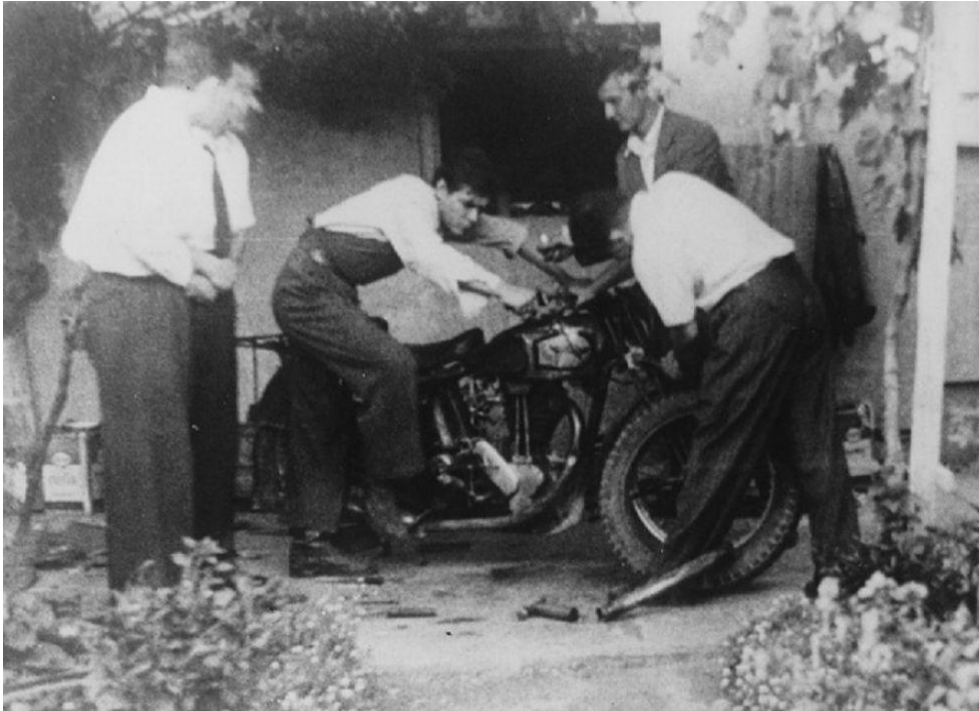
The American influence in the Latin American territories made the rich richer and the poor poorer, for this purpose, Guevara decided to roam over multiple South

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American nations to discover the mysteries and look after truths, along with his companion, Alberto Granado(Smith, 2013).

Figure 3.

'Ernesto' and 'Granado' preparing the Motorcycle.



Note 3. The young man Ernesto in the middle. After taking permission of eight months of absence from studies to make their journey over Latin America, Ernesto and Alberto took their journey on. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

Primary, in 1952 the two young men departed from Buenos Aires – Argentina using a motorcycle, traveling to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Columbia, Panama, Miami and Florida (Wheeler, 2020). Luckily, Ernesto kept drafting all the things they witness in form of a detailed notes that were collected later in a single book in-titled, “The Motorcycle Diaries” published in 1993, and that was awarded a winning movie in 2004(Castro, 2006). Obviously, Ernesto would experience completely, a new society apart from the rich one he came from and knew(Saenz-Payne, n.d. p.5).

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1.9.2. Chile

One part of Ernesto's experiences in Chile- Valparaiso, is when he was asked to see a very ill mother whom suffered from asthma and the domestic sphere was in a terrible situation. Although, he was studying medicine, Guevara was unable to find a suitable treatment for the sick mother yet, he was kind enough to give her his own last 'Dramamine tablets' (Seanz-Payne, p6).

Additionally, the two explorers set foot into another Chilean station of the widest copper mines that was an American interest located in the north part of Chuquicamata. Guevara and Granado, suddenly encountered a Chilean man with his wife searching for a chance to work in the mines. Interestingly, the couple announced a shocking facts to the young travelers. These latter, listened attentively to the couple's talk about their continuous struggle in living because they were communists otherwise, they were given perilous jobs like working in Brimstone mines. Their suffering was not only this, but also about other horrible things commonly that,

1- People were required to work in taught conditions for long hours working with less wages and often getting nothing at all.

2- The profits of the inhabitants were exported to foreign nations, leaving people to suffer in hunger.

3- Imprisoning some Communists while, others disappeared in strange conditions

(Seanz-Payne, p7; Gomez Romero, 2016).

Certainly, the humanistic instinct of Ernesto Guevara began to grow after hearing the unpleasant complains, feeling pity he was attracted to the fact that, Communism was the hope rope for better future. Consequently, Guevara gave the couple all the money he had because as stated previously, Ernesto was an aristocratic son who definitely had friends of his class. Chichina, was a friend of Ernesto whom gave him

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money to bring her a bathing outfit from Florida, unexpectedly she cuts off her relation with him so that, he could save the money for himself. However, Guevara thought that the couple deserves it more than him (Seanz-Payne, p7).

Expressively, the motorcycle journey came to its end in the last station, Venezuela, where both men took different roads. To put it clear, the 24 years old Ernesto planned to return back home for obtaining his doctoral degree in Medicine, therefore, he headed to Florida flying back to Argentina. Remarkably, Guevara felt sympathy and realized the needed and immediate interference to save the persecuted Latin American populations(Seanz-Payne, p8).

In relation to what have been mentioned, he arranged another voyage to, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador on July 7th, 1953. Aside from this, Guevara got motivated by local movements in the most substantial Southern American nations. Commonly, in Bolivia, a magnified agrarian revolution was occurring which caught his attention. The latter, was introduced to a group of Guatemalans by a guy named, Ricardo Rojo. As a result, the planned trip to meet Gránado again was annulled because Guevara was interested much in the uprisings of Guatemala (Seanz-Payne. p.9; Wheeler, 2020).

1.9.3. Guatemala.

The political vision of Guevara began to change and he became more active in understanding such affairs of economy and foreign policies. When Ernesto Guevara set foot in Guatemala, on December, 1954 the land was living unstable conditions. In particular, the people of Guatemala objected their ruler, Jorge Ubico, causing his resigning later(Seanz-Payne. p9). Meanwhile, the rebel army organized the first free election of the country, Ernesto attended the election of the new Guatemalan president,

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Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, who felt compassion for the inhabitants of the land and devoted his career in fighting poverty(Klemmensen, 2016).

In office, the president Arbenz, adapted new acts of reforming by which he re-distributed equally lands among the citizens, eventually, all the citizens were satisfied because they had chances to finally profit from their country. In comparison, the rich category of companies and organizations were bothered by such acts and planned to bring back things as it used to be. Arguably, “The United Fruit Company”, was the wealthiest American interest in Guatemala, who acted aggressively on Arbenz’s laws. The company covered 42% acres of land, within the Arbenz’s orders, the company lost 225.000 of its parts which were given to Guatemalan locals to profit from it(Smith, 2013).

Expectedly, the United States attempted to revenge for its lost by organizing plans to overthrow Arbenz, through the assistance of the “Central Intelligent Agency” – CIA-. The CIA was the United States’ most brilliant military operating branch. Whereby, it ruined some empty spots in Guatemala and called the Guatemalans living abroad to return back and settle in their homeland. Consequently, Arbenz realized that it was impossible to resist the existing conditions created by the CIA and so, he left his post. Additionally, the presidential seat was given to, Castillo Armas, the new elected president in July 8th by the United States with the support of the CIA. The new system covered too much of cruelty and torture to the population of Guatemala and applied new land divisions which granted much profits to the wealthy companies.

It is been noticed that, Guevara collaborated with Arbenz, to defend the rights of the Guatemalans and did participated in secret military meetings, however, Ernesto exited the group because of planning shortage and soon returned to medicine.

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Unluckily, all Arbenz's plans were dismissed and so, from the Mexican embassy he called his followers to escape Guatemala for their survival while, Guevara went to Argentina embassy as well demanding protection and help to flee to Mexico after being accused in a murder case (Klemmensen, 2016).

1.10. Ernesto Guevara and Fidel Castro.

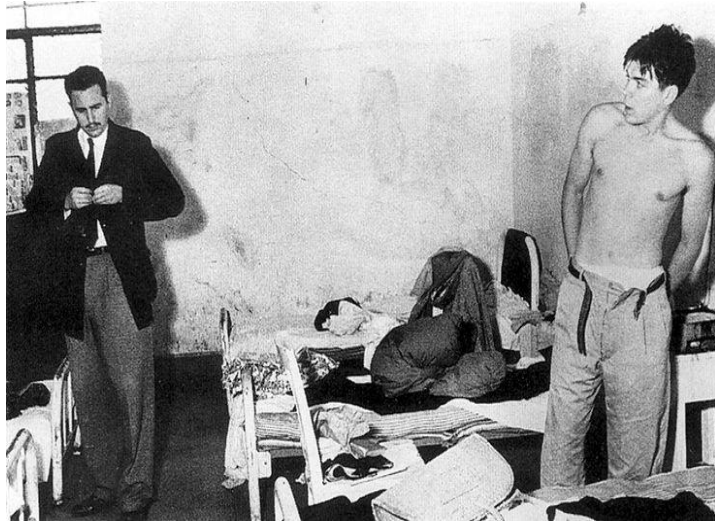
It is been said that, in Guatemala, Guevara knew a Peruvian economists girl named, Hilda Gadea (that would be his first wife later) who, was sitting in a strong political positions as for instance, member of “Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana”, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance – APRA. Similarly, She had connection with multiple rebellious individuals among them, exiled Cubans closer to Fidel Castro. It was at that time, Ernesto Guevara gained his fame name as “Che Guevara”, “Che” which meant “friend”(Klemmensen, 2016).

Mexico, is a credited nation for the glorious shaping of Ernesto's political upbringing. Che Guevara reunited with the exiled Cuban group he met in Guatemala and was introduced to the Castro brothers, Fidel and his youngest brother, Raul, in June 1955. Following a historical encountering, Che and Fidel had a long discussion about the politics they both knew. To be more specific, Fidel Castro clarified his social ideals, revolutionary principles and the fact how he became the leader of the 26th July movement (which was a failure operation to attack the federal garrison Moncada- Cuba) while, Che Guevara declared his views depending on the previous long voyages he made over the Latin American countries(Klemmensen, 2016).

Figure 4.

Fidel Castro and Ernesto Guevara in Mexico jail

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Note 4. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>).

Briefly telling, Fidel Castro was attempting to rise an army and so, he was collecting and hiding weapons but unluckily, the men were captured by the Mexican police. The leader Fidel told his group not to reveal any political ideas to the authorities, however, Ernesto was arguing loudly in a Marxist- Leninist manner. Eventually, they group members were set free except, Ernesto who saw no necessity to hide his political thinking. Fidel though, was furious but could not leave Ernesto alone in jail. Therefore, the Castro leader himself, decided to stay for a quite additional long time until they were both released (Ayyapan, 2019).

Consequently, each was influenced the other’s own perspectives and ideals. Fidel realized that Che Guevara is, a precious member and that he should definitely be by his side. At the same time, Ernesto got fascinated by the patriotic charisma of Fidel, and so signed his approval to join the Castro leader in his revolutionary mission to liberate Cuba from the ghost of Imperialism(Klemmensen, 2016).

Chapter One : Cuban overview and the Rise of Ernesto Guevara

1.11.The Cuban revolution.

Fulgencio Batista Y Zaldivar, Cuba's most tyrannical ruler. A very poor guy who succeeded in gaining a sergeant post in the Cuban army ranks when the land was living unstable conditions. Batista created a five members parliament to hold Cuba where, he was the head chief of it and by 1940 he became the president of the island. Fulgencio, worked hard to guarantee popular support by giving much privileges to the army, established alliance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics(USSR), then adapted the Cuban democratic socialist party and supported the development of several sectors. However, when he returned for the second presidential elections in 1952, Batista knew he was going to lose, for this reason, he raised a second military coup and took control of Cuba. It was noticeable that, the Cuban white dreams turned to black nightmares when several autocratic policies were applied that affected negatively the economic and social standings of the island, at the same time, led to the emergence of nationalists like Che Guevara and Fidel Castro(Christenson, 2015; “Fulgencio Batista, n.d.).

82 exile patriots sailed to Cuba in November [26th] 1956. On a boat named “The Granma” a travelling boat that could hold only 12 men, Che and the two Castros were together and had all the needed tools for their voyage. Of equal importance, within their arrival in December 2nd the forces of Batista welcomed the passengers by a surprising attack, Che Guevara got injured and was among the lucky men who succeeded in escaping to the mountains. New planning was occurring about; forming the guerrilla combating, attacking military forces and mostly, gathering more men for their ranks(Minster, 2021).

Figure 5.

Che and Fidel in the Cuban mountains (1957).

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Note 5. Adapted from from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist*

Weekly(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#>)

The charismatic personality of Ernesto made him a prominent element in the Cuban revolution. Despite his illness, Che devoted most of his time in training the combatants guerrilla tactics and was addressed by “Comandante” – because he was one of officials and responsible commanders of Fidel troops. Typically, in the Summer of 1958 Batista could not allow them to stay in the island. He sent forces to search for Che Guevara and his friends, however, the soldiers had weak knowledge about the mountain regions and because of this lack, Guevara and the other patriots could move freely and had a better experiences in mountains surviving. Surprisingly for Batista, the soldiers he has sent were easily defeated and even some of them joined Fidel’s forces. The leader Castro felt it was the right time for the big move, three major rebel groups were established by the end of 1958 and Ernesto was given an important spot which was located in the core of the island, Santa Clara. The territory, was an outstanding region where the great battle of revolution occurred between Che Guevara and his 300 men with the support of the inhabitants of the region against, 2500 of Batista troops making the beginning of the clash on the 28th of December. It was noticed that, Guevara’s bravery was a strong weapon

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that defeated Fulgencio forces. Particularly, when Batista saw that the police office surrendered on December 31st, he knew that they lost the island and have immediately to escape it for their survival. History wrote that, Santa Clara, is a historical evidence on Ernesto Guevara's great emancipation in the glorious battle of liberating Cuba (Minster, 2021).

1.12. Conclusion

From the early times, the Cuban island was destined to handle multiple struggles for the reason of its survival. Many foreign powers were fascinated by the unique geographical location of the small, fresh Cuba, the big fortune and desired its addition to their treasury notably, Spain and the United States of America. The relationship between Cuba and the Spanish government was very stressful and witnessed several battles namely, the Ten Years War, the Revolution of 1895 - 1898 and the Spanish- American war. Additionally, the wars were made by the outstanding leaders, C. M. De Cespedes, José. M, A. Maceo, and M. Gomez who succeeded in liberating the Cuban inhabitants. Not only these combatants who took role in the Caribbean history but also, the Argentinean, Ernesto Guevara, who spent much of his youth exploring the oppression existed in the Latin American countries and the revolutionary participation he made to fight the American tyrannical authority. The coming chapter will provide detailed notes about the heroic participation of Ernesto Guevara in the new Cuban government.

The role of
Ernesto
Guevara in
new Cuba
1959–1967

Chapter Two : The role of Ernesto Guevara in new Cuba 1959-1967

2.1. Introduction

Ernesto Guevara, the man of revolution who did not succeed only in being an excellent war leader but also, a brilliant politician whom adapted and expressed the Socialist Communist ideals to create a new free, equal and just society in Cuba. Overall, this chapter serves to represent the attitudes of Ernesto Guevara in politics and the governmental practices he applied in the administration of Fidel Castro.

In particular, it reveals how Che Guevara used his revolutionary thinking while introducing Cuba to the world countries as one of the Latin American nations. In other sense, the governmental and international speeches that Ernesto Guevara proclaimed in the ‘ Punta del Este’, ‘The United Nations’(UN) and ‘The Afro-Asian conference’. Eventually, depicting the flights of the revolutionary to multiple Asian, African and European nations attempting to spread the Cuban call for recognition from 1959, till the last breath he caught in 1967.

2.2. The new Cuba

In the light of investigating the role of Ernesto Che Guevara after the successful liberating battle against the American supported, Fulgencio Batista, many researches demonstrated that his profession was not only in the battle fields but also in administrative and political affairs.

Within the entry of 1959, the entire island surrendered to Che Guevara and the other patriots when, Fulgencio Batista, escaped to the Dominican Republic. The rebel army rode to the capital city, Havana, where Fidel Castro was declared the new ruler of Cuba and Ernesto was officially recognized a Cuban citizen in February of the year.

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The leader Fidel attempt to construct a new government and for doing so, he needed a very loyal mates. Undoubtedly, Ernesto Guevara was among the trusted men that took part in establishing the new regime. In Havana, Che settled in la Cabana and applied a series of executions and punishments to Batista's officials and commanders from January to June 1959. However, the public opinion around the world was not satisfied about the applied actions and the Latin American sphere panicked from the judgments made and considered them as terroristic punishments. About Guevara's personal life, he got divorced with his first Peruvian wife, Hilda Gadea, when he declared that he was in a relationship with his revolution mate, Aleida March, ultimately, in Havana the new couple Ernesto and Aleida built a happy family on June 2nd, 1959(wheeler, 2020; smith, 2013; Molina, 2017).

Politically, Guevara was responsible for drafting the new Agrarian Reform law(17th May 1959) which limits the land acres held by the foreign countries in Cuba. For the most part, the inhabitants were not permitted to have more than 1.000 acres en general and the non Cubans particularly, were not authorized to hold personal fields in the island. The US government, knowing that their profits were reduced, soon began to cut its connections with the island. In addition to that, Fidel Castro ordered Guevara to rode to different Asian, European and Arabic countries namely; Morocco, Sudan, Egypt, Syria, Pakistan, India, Siri-Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The trip took about three months (June 12th till September 1959), the objective was to create commercial and diplomatic connections to gather back up and find more markets for the Cuban agricultural products, mainly sugar(Wheeler,2020; Sacquety, 2008).

Equally important, the office made Ernesto Guevara restless but at the same time, his services were of much importance for Fidel's administration. The tactical brilliance of

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Guevara made Fidel electing him at the head of the Institute's Industrialization Department, where he started re-considering the United States interests that were controlling a vast parts of the island, and elected as well the president of the Cuban National Bank on November 26th, 1959(Minster, 2019).

On March 4th 1960 the Cuban government accused the United States for the horrible accident that occurred in, Havana port, when the French military ship “ *La Coubre*” exploded, causing thousands of French- Cuban lost(Molina, 2017).

Figure 6.

An effect from the French ship distraction.



*Note 6.*Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly* (<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>).

Figure 7.

Che Guevara and Fidel Castro on the funeral march of the French- Cuban victims.

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Note7. Che Guevara (in the middle), and Fidel Castro (in the left). Adapted from "Che in the 1950s" by G. Molina, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist*

Weekly (<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

The United States desired to revenge from the laws made against its profits in Cuba, it took measures of limiting the importation of sugar products. In the other hand, Ernesto Guevara, made a series of offensive speeches about the importance of the Cuban's unity to defend their homeland as when he declared that, the revolution was indeed a Marxist one and criticized the American government. As a matter of fact, Che Guevara's goal was to change the island from an agrarian to industrialized society. On this light, he went to socialist nations, Russia, China and Czechoslovakia (Wheeler, 2016).

2.3. The Bay of Pigs

Early in 1961, Ernesto Guevara held an important governmental post, he became the Minister of Industry. The United States officially broke all the diplomatic ropes with Cuba and even abandoned its Congressional quota of Cuban sugar. Notwithstanding, Cuba could never let down its connections with the Soviets, and for this purpose, Guevara determined to progress this new alliance when he brought a heavy military weapons to the island. With this in mind, John F. Kennedy set on the United States presidential seat

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and immediately arranged a plan to overthrow Fidel Castro's government and destroy the Communist Cuba. In particular, in April of 1961 an invading force of 1400 exiled Cubans coming from the US landed in the island, however, the 20,000 well equipped army of Fidel Castro quickly overcame the enemy (Sacquety, 2008; "The actions of the USA- The Cuban Missile Crisis- CCEA-GCSE History Revision- CCEA- BBC Bitesize", n.d.).

The failure of the American operation which was called the "Bay of Pigs" cost the United States a big loss, as a matter of fact, the nation found itself obliged to offer three million dollars as a ransom of food and medicine to set its men free whom were captured as hostages by the Cuban soldiers during the battle. Ernesto additionally, gave a special thank to the American delegate in Uruguay conference of 1962, saying that the operation gave much support to the Cuban revolution than he expected (Anderson, 2020).

2.4. 'Punta del Este' conference

It was Ernesto Guevara who served as Cuba's representative at the Conference of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Punta del Este - Uruguay August 1961. For the purpose of relieving the pain of the American defeats inflicted by the nation, isolating Cuba from the organization and most importantly preventing the expansion of the Cuban revolution to Latin American territories, the United States of America adapted a new project called the 'Alliance for Progress' (1961: Che exposes U.S. 'Alliance for Progress', 2003).

Figure 8.

Che Guevara in 'Punta del Este' delivering his speech.

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Note 8. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist*

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To illustrate, the US delegate, Douglas Dillon, carried an offer estimated at 20 billion US dollars as a promise to support the lands of Latin America and develop its economy over a period of 10 years. The head of the Cuban delegation and Fidel’s first hand, Guevara, responded to him in a hostile and critical speech, declaring his total rejection, because the so-called ‘Alliance for progress’ is nothing but a deception for the people and a guarantee of huge American profits. In the same content, Anderson. J.L in his book “A Revolutionary Life” praised that, the American project, in Che Guevara's belief, is working to isolate and erase Cuba from existence, while expanding its hegemony over all the Caribbean regions (“Che” Guevara and the death of Kennedy, 2013).

2.5. The Cuban Missile Crises

Naturally, the relationship between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States was inflaming while, Cuba was the controlling wind that could either stir up fire or raise a freezing storm. As a matter of fact, the Soviets placed its nuclear weapons in the Caribbean island as a revenge from the American missiles put in Italy and Turkey.

It can be said that, history would seriously experience a nuclear war that could destroy the entire planet. Remarkably, the United States shifted the land to an emergency of war preparation mood and started negotiating with the first secretary of the Soviet

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Union, Nikita Khrushchev, about taking off the missiles from Cuba and promised to never interfere without actual provocation, the Soviets accepted at the end and removed the Missiles (Catania, 2017).

Figure 9.

The Soviet Missiles placed in Cuba and their effect on the United States.



Note 9. Adapted from *The Cuban Missile Crisis*, by Bitesize, n.d. (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwk7rwx/revision/2>) 2021 BBC.

Figure 9, represents the extreme danger that the Soviet missiles in Cuba would do to the United States, at the same time, it was an occasion for Khrushchev, to show his political and military power but mostly, declare his total protection to the Caribbean island and even claimed no recognition to the “Monroe Doctrine”. In the other hand, the later made several suggestions to solve the struggle either, disregarding the missiles, attack the island with no reason or prevent to the Soviet ships from entering Cuba’s coasts. Ultimately, the USA took decision to open negotiations to find resolution that suits the two sides (The actions of the USA- The Cuban Missile Crisis- CCEA-GCSE History Revision- CCEA- BBC Bitesize”, n.d.).

Actually, it was Che Guevara who handled the mission of bringing the missiles to Cuba, when he departed to the Soviet Union to strengthen its relation with the

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homeland after the failing operation of the “Bay of Pigs”. For this reason, the Soviets were the magical store that contained everything Cuba needed. Guevara gladly went to bring the Missiles in (October) 1962, however, the USSR agreed to remove them from the island, at the same time, Che proclaimed that if the missiles were kept in the land, he would have activate them against the United States without any regret(Oliver, 2019).

2.6. The United Nations assembly

With his green military uniform, Che Guevara set as the Cuban representative in the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York, 1964. The speech contained very powerful notions where, Che emphasized on the torture and exploitation that most foreign nations were suffering from. Additionally, in each part of the article, Guevara accuses his biggest elementary enemy, the United States, for the economic colonization it does to the weak populations. With equal importance, the issues discussed in Guevara’s speech in 1964 are an ongoing matters nowadays(Che Guevara’s 1964 UN speech Remains Wholly Relevant Today, n.d.).

Figure 10.

The Cuban delegation at the UN assembly in 1964.



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Note 10. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s Life”, by *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*, 2017 (<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

According to Che Guevara (1964):

Those who kill their own children and discriminate daily against them because of the color of their skin; those who let the murderers of Blacks remain free, protecting them, and furthermore punishing the Black population because they demand their legitimate rights as free men” “ How can those who do this consider themselves guardians of freedom (as quoted in “Che Guevara’s 1964 UN speech Remains Wholly Today”, n.d.).

The article demonstrated that, the claim Che spoke decades ago is reflecting the American living conditions in the current time. That is to say, Guevara’s complaints and judgments on the United States government were predicted and at a level true, due to the fact that, the notions of discrimination between genders exists nowadays, basing on the late events (of persecution and violence against the black individuals) that occurred in America (Che Guevara’s 1964 UN speech Remains Wholly Relevant Today, n.d.).

There were two failure tries to assassinate Ernesto Che Guevara; one was made by a lady holding a knife of 7 inches and the second by mean of a rocket launcher addressed by guy called, Guillermo Novo. Expressively, Che went out from the building smiling because he felt his presence bothers his enemies and joyfully said that what happened made things flavorful (Oliver 2019).

2.7. Cuba and Algeria

Figure 11.

Che Guevara visit Algeria in 1963.

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Note 11. The Algerian president Ahmed Ben Bella welcoming the Cuban leader Guevara. Adapted from “Che Guevara as I Knew Him”, by Ahmed Ben Bella, 2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>)

The ancient history of the Mediterranean indicated that the Algerian-Cuban relationship was very close, represented by a diverse mutual support between the two nations for many years. Ernesto Che Guevara did not set foot on Algerian soil until after its independence. With his stay in Algeria during 1963, and under the rule of Ahmed Ben Bella, as the first president of the independent nation, Guevara undertook many forward-looking trips around several African countries, including Egypt, Mali, Congo, Guinea, Conakry, Dahomey, Tanzania, and Brazzaville. It is important to mention that, after each trip to these countries, the Cuban leader always returned to Algeria, and it became the starting point for his trips remarkably after his tours to China and Russia(Seddon, 2018).

Figure 12.

Ahmed Ben Bella’s first visit , to Cuba in 1962.

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Note 12. Ahmed Ben Bella (in the left) meeting Ernesto Guevara (in the middle) and Fidel Castro (in the right) during his visit to Cuba in 1962.

. Adapted from “Che Guevara As I Knew Him”, by Ahmed Ben Bella ,2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly* (<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM#6>).

A personal declaration was made by the Algerian president, Ahmed Ben Bella himself, that in October 15th, 1962 he had an invitation from the American president John F. Kennedy where; he inquired about the Cuban fate in the Americas, Kennedy replied that he would not intervene unless there were missiles or a direct threat. As the visit ends, Kennedy advised him not to go to the island but, Ben Bella refused and landed in Cuban soil. Emotionally, the Algerian president added that he was surprised by the warm welcoming they received and had many brotherly discussions with “Che Guevara” and the Castro brothers. It is interesting to mention, the support of Guevara and the Cuban administration to Algeria during 1963 in the American-backed Moroccan attack on the western parts of the Algerian desert, where without any hesitation the Cubans sent their advanced Soviet military equipments and medical groups to repel the attack. Similarly, Che Guevara hoped to create an operation in Algeria by establishing organizational structures in Algiers (the capital city) under his supervision along with Ben Bella, to ensure

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the support of the Latin American countries with weapons supplied by Cuba. Despite the strict privacy, the plan failed at the end(Ben Bella, 1998).

2.8. The Afro- Asian Conference

Studies indicate that, the last official visit of Guevara to Algeria was in February 24th, 1965 during the Afro- Asian Conference, which included many Arab and foreign nations from both continents. In an analysis of the speech that, Che Guevara gave as the representation of the Cuban government, his revolutionary flame seemed so prominent in his enthusiastic speech that the world considered as an act of betrayal to the Soviet Union, which supported him for years(Ocean press, 2005, para. 43).

To give illustration, the Cuban revolutionary declared in the assembly of 1965:

we must agree that the socialist countries are, in a certain way, complicit in imperialist exploitation. It can be said [that] the volume of exchange with the underdeveloped countries is an insignificant part of the foreign trade of the socialist countries. This is very true, but it does not cancel out the immoral character of that exchange (Ocean press,para11).

The real motive that made Guevara say this could not be known but, probably he praised the underdeveloped countries for supporting the socialist forces. He also addresses that the neutral countries (between Marxism and Communism) will not receive the back up of the Socialist nations when he clarified that “the socialist countries should help pay for the development of the underdeveloped countries, we agree. But the underdeveloped countries must also steel their forces to embark resolutely on the road of building a new society — whatever name one gives it”. He added “Nor can the confidence of the socialist countries be expected by those who play at balancing between capitalism and socialism, trying to use each force as a counterweight in order to derive certain advantages from such competition”(Ocean press, para25).

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Che Guevara touched on, many issues about the importance of supporting the third world populations to rise and confront the US Imperialism in particular. Adding, some of the priorities and basics that ensure the prosperity of the economy of the nations. To clarify this, Guevara called for equal treatment with all countries, whether military or economic support, so that Cuba is considered one among the needy populations and should not be distinguished from the rest(Ocean press, para32).

Arms cannot be commodities in our world. They must be delivered to the peoples asking for them to use against the common enemy, with no charge and in the quantities needed and available. That is the spirit in which the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have offered us their military aid. We are socialists; we constitute a guarantee of the proper utilization of those arms. But we are not the only ones, and all of us should receive the same treatment(para34).

In short, although Guevara' speeches were somehow misunderstood, he honestly summarized the concepts of the revolution, its components and the foundations of international justice that all peoples of the third world should have in order to confront the imperialist specter(Ocean press, paras45-47).

2.9. Guevara and Castro

Ernesto returned to Cuba in March 1965 and found his friend Castro angry at his recent speech against the Soviet Union made during the Afro-Asian Conference. There were many rumors about this incident(Encyclopedia, 2018).

Likewise, Guevara realized he was created for battle fields, to be a revolutionary and not a politician, and perhaps his disagreement with Fidel Castro is one of the reasons

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that made him give up his Cuban governmental positions by his own will, despite the presence of some false statements that accuses Fidel of isolating him or even the cause of getting him murdered (Minster 2019).

Notwithstanding, there were actual problems between Ernesto and Fidel, as the latter reprimanded Guevara, in a closed conversation that lasted for two consecutive days until Ernesto, left the next day relinquishing all his positions and duties in Cuba and declared that his best place is on the battlefield and not the office (Oliver 2019).

in his letter Guevara (n.d.) announced,

...I feel that I have done a part of my duty which binds me to the Cuban Revolution...I formally relinquish my positions in the party leadership, my position as Minister, my rank as Major, and my standing as a Cuban citizen. There is nothing legal that binds me to Cuba (as quoted in Oliver, 2019).

No actual declaration was revealed whether Ernesto Guevara really decided to go by himself or Castro forced him to do so (Oliver 2019).

2.10. The Congo

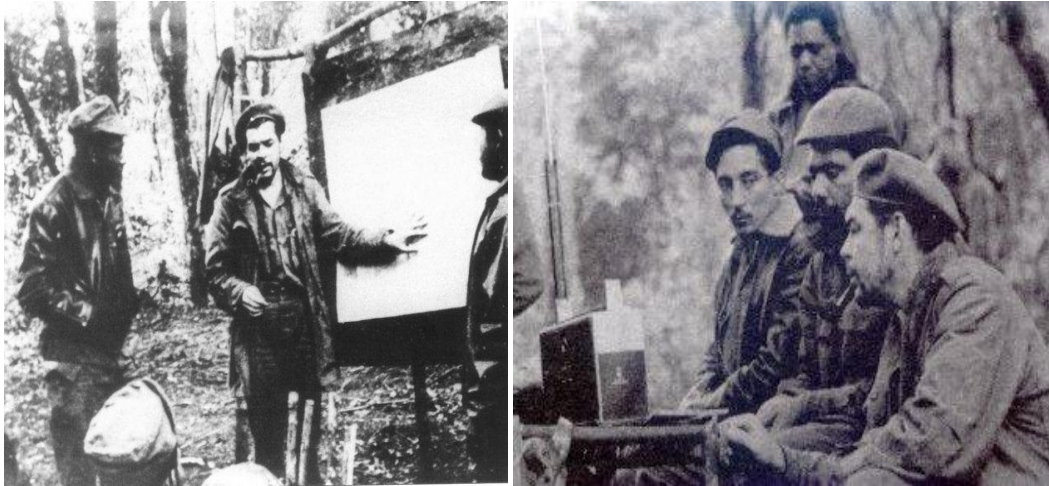
Often Guevara believed that, revolution should be spread all over the world. In Congo there was a need for a radical change and rebellion against the government, because Africa held an outstanding location that attracted the foreign powers. For the reason that, Che saw the South African countries as factories working to empower the imperialist nations, and this was clearly understood for Che that, the west are exploiting the African lands. Before revolution began in Congo, Ernesto went to Tanzania to gather with its socialist rebel leader, Laurent-Désiré Kabila, who held the backing center of the rebellion. There, Che collaborated with his men, equipments and military brilliance, in the other hand, Fidel was supporting them during their journeys. Desperately, the Cuban revolutionary realized that, the people of Congo did not want to change or revolt against their oppressive government and performed no act of solidarity with the rebel army.

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Ernesto never forgot his writing talent, he penned that the Congo trip was the most disappointing mission ever.

Figures 13-14.

Che Guevara in the Congo mountains 1965.



Notes 13-14. Adapted from “Che Guevara’s life”,2017, *The Marxist Leninist Weekly*(<https://cpcml.ca/Tmlw2017/W47031.HTM>)

Essentially, the Cubans promised the inhabitants of Congo with all the military trainings, teaching them the Guerrilla tactics and were ready to fight in their side, however, revolution was not an interesting case for the Congolese and could not show their determination to fight for their freedom. Consequently, all the planned tries to make the rebellion succeed were useless and everything was destroyed, Che faced huge failings which caused his anger and disappointment for the first time in his life. What is more was that, the revolutionary and tactical understanding of the Cuban patriots differed from the existing Congolese guerrilla conditions, this provoked a huge gap in the interchangeability of revolutionary principles. It can be said that, the Cubans were fighting to give freedom for people who were pleased with oppression and colonization and, had no actual will to liberate themselves(Santin, 2021).

2.11. Bolivia

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Bolivia is the last battleground where Ernesto Che Guevara fought and got the martyrdom he always wanted. No one has heard news about Che lately, and he has been the focus of constant attention because he may be anywhere, and of course his presence will not please some enemies in the world.

Bolivia was Guevara's next station, because of its excellent strategic location that was in the core of the Latin American lands and the best place to draw a new revolution, was there. In complete secrecy, Che Guevara stepped foot under a false identity in November 1966 and formed "Ejército de Liberación Nacional de Bolivia" (The Bolivian National Liberation Army) which was a mixture group of 47 individuals from Cuba, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina(Handicraft.com, n.d.). To give more details, the plan was to create a revolution that would shake the Bolivian society, relying on his own guerrilla tactics, which have always succeeded in Cuba, but the whole experiment failed because he did not have the support of inhabitants. The socialist ideas that Che believed, were different from those he found among the Bolivian socialists, and most importantly, he lost the support of his friend Fidel Castro. Che's health situation was deteriorating, and sudden plans were rolled out to him that made the Bolivian cause fail. It can be summarized that, he divided his soldiers into two groups, but they did not meet again. On August 31st, 1967, one of the two regiments was victorious, while Guevara and his team remained without supplies. Accordingly, on October 8th, Che Guevara faced a battle in the 'Quebrada del Euro' valley, where he was wounded and captured. On August 9th, 1967, history witnessed the execution of the world revolutionary men and Cuba's great leader, at the age of 39(Encyclopedia, 2018).

Figure 15.

The house where Che was imprisoned in.

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Note 15. Adapted from “Che Guevara captured in Bolivia” by Latin America.org, n.d.(<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/che-capture.htm>)

Figure 16.

Che's capturing by Bolivian forces.



Note 14. Adapted from Che Guevara captured in Bolivia” by Latin America.org, n.d.(<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/che-capture.htm>)

Figure 17.

Few moments after Guevara's execution.

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Note 17. Adapted from "Che Guevara captured in Bolivia" by Latin America.org, n.d. (<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/che-capture.htm>)

On Monday, October 9, 1967, at five o'clock in the evening, a helicopter landed in the province of Vallegrande, carrying the body of the Cuban Revolution, Ernesto Guevara, who was assassinated four hours earlier. The townspeople gathered at the rural hospital to see the freedom fighter for the last time. The District General, Ovando ordered to behead him as evidence to identify his body, but his officers refused to obey the order.

It was highlighted that, the features of the revolutionary leader were completely destroyed by the embalming powder which the doctors forgot on his skin. Gustavo Villoldo (a Cuban-American agent known as Eduardo Gonzalez) stated that he did not allow the body of a legend who fought imperialism to be mutilated, but it was buried without hands by the CIA, following the orders that came to cut off his hands to be identified by the Argentine police services (Gott, 1997).

Heroes often live a tragic ending, the situation seemed more serious than others back to the time when Che met with the head of the Bolivian Communist Party, Mario Monge, who clearly explained to Ernesto that the Bolivian people will not cooperate with a communist stranger to lead them. Undoubtedly, the United States took part in providing the Bolivians with support of military supplies, tools and specialized operating forces, however, there were four aspects likely led to the failure of Che :

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1- The people did not aspire to revolution and considered Guevara a foreigner rather than a revolutionary who came to save them.

2- He did not receive the required support from his communist allies in Bolivia.

3- Bolivian gangs have invaded the mountains while, Che and his comrades have very limited escape points.

4- The weather condition was not in favor of the rebels at all, they suffered from the presence of insects and lack of food.

Shortly, it seems that Che's planning was not successful in Bolivia, which was supported by the United States of America, but it was the people's lost determination that betrayed Guevara the most, so that he believed that there was no need to indulge the people and chose to fight until his last breath(Rodriguez, 2018).

2.12. Conclusion.

The Cuban revolution witnessed several changes and establishments that were applied by the Argentinean- Cuban revolutionary leader, Ernesto Che Guevara. The man fought imperialism for a long time with his Marxist- Leninist ideas and Socialist Communist principles, as he set for very high and sensitive posts in the government of Fidel Castro mostly, political ones, in particular, “Punta del Este”, “ The United Nations”, and “The Afro-Asian” assemblies. Ernesto Guevara almost worshiped revolution and justice; in a high determination, he set foot on multiple world countries. However, it was not expected that victory would betray him one day, the global revolutionary was murdered in 1967. On the light of this, the ultimate coming chapter will investigate the influence of Ernesto Guevara in the current generation.

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3.1. Introduction

There is no doubt that someone like Ernesto Guevara, a long-time fighter for the liberation of the oppressed dignity of the Cuban people, deserves praise today. For this purpose, the current chapter will summarize the impact of the revolutionary icon Che Guevara on the years 2020-2021.

The chapter will include the influence of the fabulous leader in different fields; the Political, Literal, Economic, Medical and Social ones. Taking into account, a considerable works, events and excerpts from the principles that he stressed on during his life time especially, whose influence remains a discussable issue and takes part in the current world conditions. The chapter will conclude with some slight criticism that was addressed about the Cuban revolutionary.

3.2. The Political influence.

After his immortal death, the influence of the world legend, Ernesto Che Guevara, is still alive today in the minds of various world's populations. On this light, the celebration of his 93rd birthday anniversary coincided with the popular demonstrations that occurred in "Myanmar".

Figure 18.

Ernesto Guevara face picture in Myanmar protests



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Note 16. Adapted from *Myanmar protestors mark the birthday of Che Guevara*, by Yahoo News, 2021 (<https://news.yahoo.com/myanmar-protesters-mark-birthday-che-055851946.html>). 2021 Verizon Media.

Remarkably, some of the protestors held the face picture of “Che” Guevara; those people manifested declaring their rejection over the prevailing oppressive authority, where the Prime Minister “Aung San Suu Kyi” was charged for the crimes and brutal tactics she launched to end the rebellion that cost many innocent lives (Yahoo Singapore, 2021).

Rulers may be forgotten from history and the world may come to an end but, the revolution of Ernesto “Che” Guevara will remain in a continuous modernity that, denounces the eradication of injustice throughout the world. The United States believed that history was purified from the brutal commander, Guevara, however, it ignited the cylinder of his revolution to become a beloved icon for the globe. That is to say, some legends do not die by the end of their heroes because death generates a new life, and it is the case with Ernesto. Undoubtedly, the moral presence of “Che” Guevara participated in popular uprisings, supported student movements during the eighties and nineties, and it can also be said that, he is found everywhere, because his pictures, slogans and drawings took part in those manifestations especially, the Arab-Spring and Bangladesh uprisings.

Che Guevara (n.d.) once asserted, “I do not care if I die as long as someone else picks up the gun and keeps on fighting”. Among the powerful sayings of Ernesto, that is for sure he did not ask people directly to hold weapons and fight, it is instead probably a call to hold his perspectives and that there exist other ways to fight and rebel not only by weapons. In other words, the core goal that he referred to, was carrying out the principles of social justice and equality which indeed, was exposed by thousands of people. Even

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with the attempt to erase his traces in the United States and Great Britain, the Cuban revolutionary remained the primary advocate of revolution and liberation(Feroze, 2020).

“Patria y Vida” (homeland and life) is the cry of some Cubans in affirmative forms of the famous Che Guevara word, “Patria o Muerte” (homeland or death), which became one of his symbolic signs of struggle. The reason for the cheering is related to the long lasted miserable situation of the Cuban society, which affected most sectors (the political, social and economic ones). On Sunday, residents of San Antonio de los Baños, in the west of the island, and at Palma Soriano, in the east, protested the dormant rule of the government, and by noon a massive delegation of demonstrators gathered in the heart of Cuba, Havana. The current US President Joe Biden has praised, declaring his support for the Cuban demonstrations and denounced the non-use of violence against them because they only want to restore their global legitimate rights. He also mentioned that the western sphere has not witnessed such events and setbacks since a long time ago(Cassady, 2021).

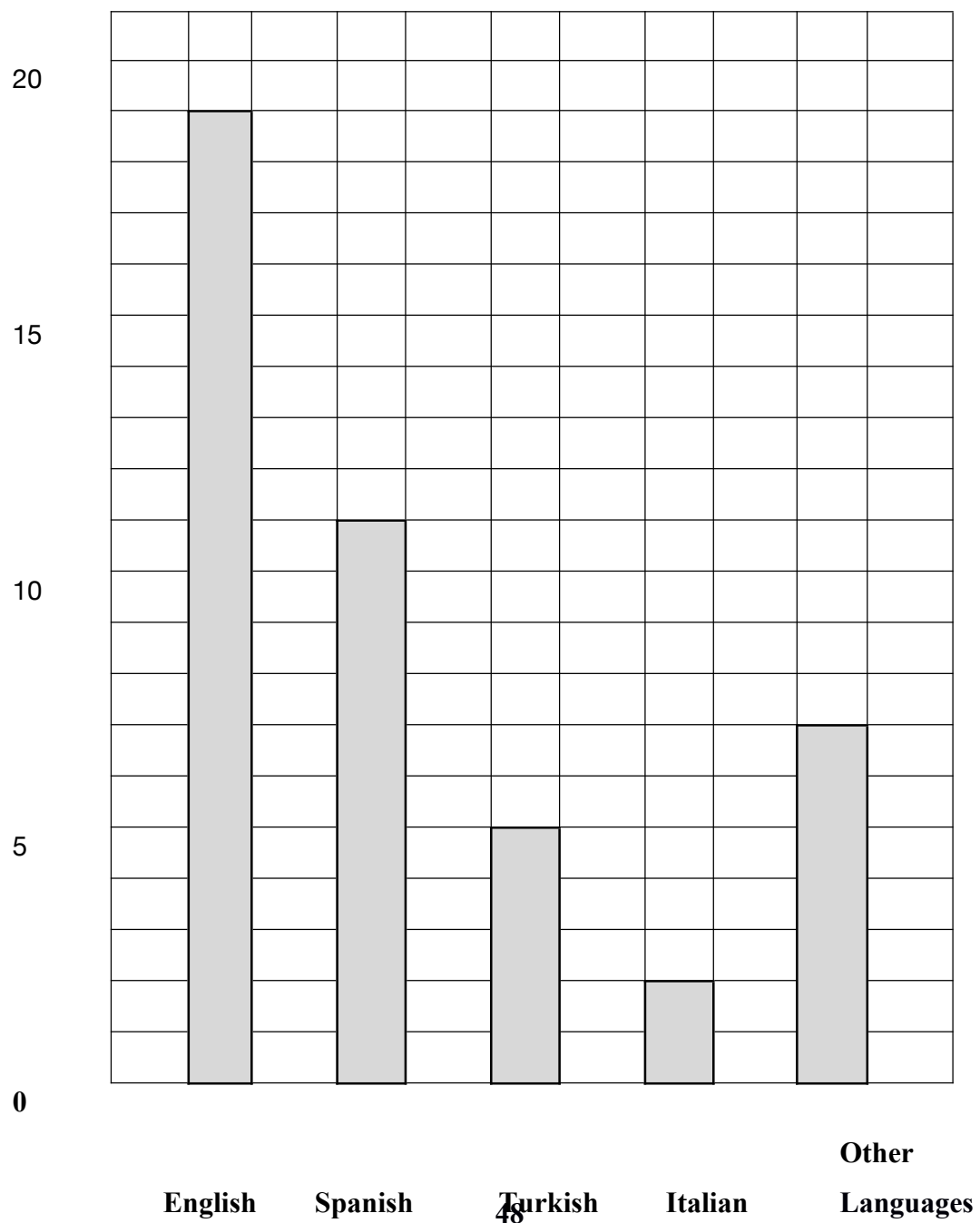
3.3. Guevara and Literature

The following Table is a personal produce piece of investigation, based on personal researches in attempt of depicting the published books in 2020-2021 found in online and global publishing stores. In detail, the table brings up the world languages that took part in producing multiple works either, producing, Ernesto Guevara’s personal life or republishing his own works.

Table.

Rate of international publication on Che Guevara’s life and deeds.

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Note .The graph is a personal production based on Online stores collections.

It is necessary to mention the effect of the Cuban revolutionary in the Literary domain, for this purpose, the *Table* represents the influence of Ernesto “Che” Guevara according to the literary works that have been published in the years 2020 and 2021.

As it is shown, the high numbers of produced works is reserved to the international languages; the English and Spanish ones. In particular, the books were either about the figure’s life or narrating his travels and the influential events that shaped his character. Importantly, the world’s online publishing stores are responsible for producing the piece of writings and guaranteeing their availability.

At first, ‘Penguin shop’ (an independent publishing house) is in an attempt to launch a precious book in-titled “*I Remember You With All My Revolutionary Fervor. Letters 1947-1967*” edited by, *Maria Del Carmen Ariet Garcia*, and, *Disamis Arcia Munoz*. Basically, it reveals a collection of letters written by ‘Ernesto Guevara’ to his relatives and people in general, about the early travels he made passing through his participation in the Cuban war of independence along with his services in the new government till his death(in 1967). To say that, it is not meant to picture “Che” Guevara only as a combatant, but also as a writer(Garcia & Munoz, 2021).

Similarly, in the Spanish library ‘Annie Blooms’ store offers a book called “*Otra Vez: Diario del Segundo viaje por Latinoamérica*” which is a continuous piece of writing to the Motorcycle Diaries that deals with the Latin American voyages “Che” Guevara made over. To be specific, it discusses the evolution of “Che” from a normal doctor to a patriotic man, and a Guerrilla Warfare leader to defeat the grievous ruler, F. Batista. Additionally, it portrays the status of the revolutionary in the stressful island that shaped his political understanding and provoked him to realize the actual intention of the United

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States during the 1954. Alongside, the encountering with the Castro leader and the great political enhancement he had brought to the Caribbean island (Siete Cuentos, 2021).

Moreover, from the Turkish produced books collection of 2020, the author , Zeynep Tütüncü Güngör, launched a book under the name “*Savaşmaktan Vasgeçtiğim An Kaybedersin: Cesaretli Yaşam Felsefesi*”,(*You Lose The Moment You Stop Fighting: A Courageous Philosophy*). Overall, the writer focused on the rise of ‘Ernesto Guevara’ as an influential figure in the twentieth century because of his rebellious charisma from the early stages of his life till his death. Tütüncü also brought up the idea that “Che” is the symbolic combatant of liberty, and that he is still inspiring people as one of the history’s greatest leaders in the present time(Amazon.fr, 2020).

Furthermore, Daniele Vella, an Italian author who also insured in Amazon shop a notebook called “*Un Viaggio Bolivia: Sulle Orme di Ernesto “ Che” Guevara*” (*A Bolivian Journey: In the footsteps of Ernesto Che Guevara*)dedicated to those who ever prefer to live an adventure passing through the road of previous patriots. Vella himself was the guide man of his book, where he set foot on every Bolivian station picturing the jungles and fighting that “Che” Guevara, the martyr and world legend had lived. (2020)

Ultimately, Athens welcomed the opening of the fabulous writer, Nikos Muttas, a very charismatic and true supporter of the Cuban case, for releasing his newest version “*Che Guevara, an ambassador of the revolution*” in June 24th, 2021. The opening was attended by important members in Athens as, the Cuban ambassador, Zelmys Maria Dominguez Cortina, the Grecian-Cuban friendship representative in Athens, VasilisPaparis, and the “New star cinema” manager, Velissarios Kossivakis. The Cuban ambassador stressed that, the book is very valuable because it sheds light on Ernesto Guevara’s path in politics, since he was Cuba’s revolutionary ambassador in multiple conferences.

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Typically, the work touched upon Cuba and the political concerns it is experiencing in the current time(Cubadiplomatica.cu, 2021).

What is more is that, Guevara's daughter, Aleida Guevara, herself sent an emotional and greeting letter to, Muttas. N, the author of the book, for the precious time he spent in investigating and glorifying her father's life and what he has achieved. The Guevara daughter added that, she appreciates the Cuban revolution through it took her father away from her, today because of his revolutionary achievements she still feels his presence in every rebellious spirit. The letter concluded by a deep thank to the writer and everyone who had supported him in accomplishing his master piece(Guevara March, 2021).

Surprisingly, the "Seven stories press" house is planning to publish two new editions of Ernesto Guevara in the near future of February and March 2022. The first work "Guerrilla Warfare" reveals the military tactics that Guevara acquired as a soldier in the Cuban guerrilla revolutionary ranks.

Figure 19.

The 2022 edition about "Guerrilla Warfare" book



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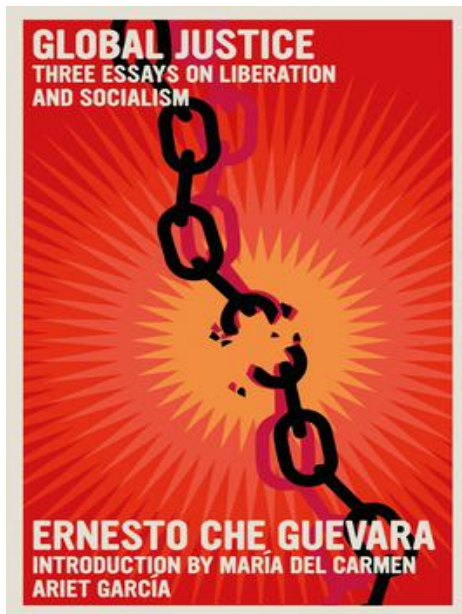
Note 17. A future English book about Che Guevara and the Guerrilla Warfare , adapted from “*Guerrilla Warfare*”, by E. Guevara and H.P. Villegas,2022

(https://www.amazon.com/Guerrilla-Warfare-Authoritative-Revised-New/dp/1644211467%3Fpf_rd_p%3D1996-2021), amazon.com, Inc.

In relation to that, envisioning the contribution of the villagers in revolution through supporting the patriots to defeat the occupier, therefore, it is considered as an attractive book that perpetuate revolutionary struggles around the world. It also includes, the notes that “Che” Guevara made on his original version that he did not succeed in doing it because of his death 1967(Amazon.com).

Figure 20.

The future published book about Ernesto Guevara ideals.



Note 18. The book would represent the ideologies of the Cuban revolutionary, Che Guevara in relation to socialism and liberation in his international speeches. Adapted from “*Global Justice: Three Essays on Liberation and Socialism*”, by E. Guevara and M.C. Garcia, 2022(<https://www.amazon.in/Global-Justice-Essays-Liberation-Socialism/dp/1644211564>) 1996-2021, amazon.com, Inc.

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The second work provided in Figure 18 will talk about, Ernesto's outstanding speeches that describes his perspectives on the necessity of building a future of cooperation and equality apart from imperialism and oppression. The first speech, is the one Guevara delivered in the Afro-Asian conference set in Algeria 1965, about the need of establishing a socialist community, the second discourse, is an article called " Socialism and Man in Cuba" (1965). The final work is addressed by "Letter to the Three Continents" which basically explains the tactics that should be implemented in revolts. Overall, these discourses urges the study of the economic, political and revolutionary understanding of Ernesto Guevara in a journey towards global justice(anniblooms.com).

3.4. Guevara in Economy

Economically, communes and production centers were established, such as the commune of " Che" Guevara located in the province of 'Caracciolo Parra', which has achieved success only in recent years and has become locally certified for the most important crops; Coffee and cocoa. Today, the newest production center called " Che Guevara 2021" is dedicated to handling cocoa and making chocolate. In the early stages, limited equipment was allocated, but soon the number of weekly production increased from 250 to 400 kilograms of chocolate. This happened after an abundant effort with the farmers of the town, and because the association obtained the required support from the technical authorities, which contributed to the establishment of a special mini-factory for manufacturing chocolate and greenhouses for seedlings, where the latter was exchanged with the farmers of the region for cocoa seeds.

There are two centers that preceded the Che Guevara Commune, namely Equidad, which was concerned with the processing of cocoa by local farmers and aimed to support the decentralized artisanal production of chocolate with the intensification of workshops and other support institutions. In the same context, the Colmir "collinas del Mirador

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Cooperative" was found, dedicated to the processing and production of coffee. The Che Guevara Commune cooperated with the latter to promote economic programs with the government to increase their productive capacity in their province.

The Guevara Commune, is urging a new productive culture through which it provides young people and families with livestock and pets to raise and benefit from.

The Commune of Che Guevara, along with other associations in the region, contributed to pushing the local economy towards prosperity; thanks to its absolute control over production and preventing any imperialism attempt from interfering or exploiting the territory. The members of the commune symbolize that, the association is as revolutionary as its name, Che Guevara, the man who worked to establish a socialist economy based on budget planning. On this basis, a new currency was created to avoid the deterioration of the Bolivar (Venezuelan) currency, based on the price of the coffee, which can be purchased by placing a credit in the coffee bank linked to the Colmir company, so that people can later exchange it for community needs, in addition to local gas. This process made it easier for the communes to exchange goods with others outside their area.

Interestingly, Che Guevara's Assembly became a prominent member of the UPCOM, the 'developing body of popular power', and thus Che's organization grew both locally and nationally.

Thanks to all these developments that took place in the city, some social institutions were established, such as schools supplied by the Che Guevara Organization with chocolate, so that the children of the area's residents could learn and taste the products made from the farms of their families.

Despite this local luxury, the American violations impede the functioning of life in the community, where there is a great need for spare parts and fuel, especially for the rural areas where it is difficult to obtain these materials.

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Nevertheless, it can be said that the Che Guevara Society is revolutionary enough to confront the imperialist campaigns that are trying to destabilize societies, and there is no doubt that, these societies will leave an exciting impression in the history of the struggle (Kozarek, 2021).

3.5. Ernesto Guevara ideas about Medicine.

Due to the principles of social medicine established by Ernesto Guevara long time ago, Cuba has been able to control the world's epidemic today. It is been said that, if a doctor carries the Guevara's revolutionary sentiments, the sector will be more prosperous. During the creation of the New Cuban government under the leadership of Fidel Castro, Ernesto realized that Medicine, Education and Economic justice were interconnected basics.

Guevara also called for an interest in preventive medicine, meaning before treating the disease, checking its causes first and desperately, "Che" was not there to witness the success of his plan near Fidel. Moreover, he was very keen to provide absolute and free support to doctors and sent many of them to back up the mountainous areas. It is important to mention also that, he established several clinics, medical institutions across the island and other supportive measures pushed Cuba to self sufficiency which helped developing a health sector that, had the ability to support the harmed nations like, Chile, Palestine and Venezuela. Today, the health sector shares equal importance with other elementary priorities that must be achieved(Phonde, 2021).

3.6. The Social influence

The independent journalist and expert in History and political relations, Ekatrina Blinova, published an article with the name, "*Why Does Che Guevara Still Remain an Icon Hero and Does the World Need Such a Leader Today?*"(2020),by presenting a declaration

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made by, Hein Dietrich, a German sociologist, Gonzalo Fiori Vianny, an Argentine writer and the British historian, Nigel Jones.

Initially, Dietrich said that people limit the concept of heroes to those with extraordinary abilities such as courage, calling for noble values and mostly, sacrifice their lives for others and for their case, thus obtaining the heroism medal. In the same content, the writer added that, what makes Ernesto Guevara a unique person is the rebellions and sacrifices he made to achieve his goals. Vianny also, expressed that governance was never one of Ernesto's priorities, simply remember when he abandoned all his positions in the second mother land, Cuba for the purpose of fighting in other countries and therefore, he headed to the Congo first and Bolivia later.

On the contrary, the British writer, Jones pictured Guevara in the worst description when he claimed that "Che" was a brutal and barbarian who is still recognized an ideal among the fools who claim perfection throughout the world. With this in mind, the Argentinean, Vianny believes that Ernesto is more popular in Cuba, and more sacred than in Argentina, even though, he was born there. It is no wonder, the secret behind the people's love to Che Guevara more than Fidel Castro lies in his youth, who died in vain while fighting for freedom. Moreover, Ernesto's spirit can be felt in the alleys of Cuba till nowadays, especially, in Santa Clara the city where he fought the most fierce battle against the imperialist ruler Batista, F. it is also, engraved in the minds of the descendents of the residents who supported him during the battle. However, Dietrich believes that, with the era of development and social media the popularity of Ernesto "Che" Guevara has received less attention than it used to be and it is no longer in the context that he was calling for.

To resume, "Time Magazine" made an announcement that Ernesto Guevara for sure won a place among the one hundred influential men around the world of the

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twentieth century. The Maryland Institute of Art defined his picture taken by Alberto Korda, as the world's most popular portrait.

3.7. Critics about Ernesto Guevara

Despite the constant praise for Ernesto Guevara's birthday, it is been mentioned abusively in other writings, thought it may not look that negative. A quite clear ironic celebration words were addressed to the Cuban revolutionary, Che Guevara(n.d). who once said " we do not need a proof to execute a man, we only need a proof that it's necessary to execute him". His spectrum has overshadowed universities and became a source of inspiration to different world starts notably, Jay Z, Colin Kaepernick and Robert Wedford. On the top of that, he was immortalized by the socialists and revolutionaries yet, his popularity is gradually disappearing (Harsanyi, 2021).

keeping the same flow of ideas, people are being ambivalent individuals, because from one hand they worship Guevara's name and ideals, from the other hand, they do call for equality to Black people neglecting the fact that Ernesto Guevara himself hated the blacks taking into account his statements, " Given the prevailing lack of discipline, it would have been impossible to use Congolese machine-gunners to defend the base from air attack: they[the blacks] did not know how to handle their weapons and did not want to learn "(Opindia, para 6) adding to that, " we are going to do for the blacks exactly what blacks did for the revolution. By which I mean: nothing"(Opindia, para6); it was the true feeling that Guevara held towards the black people.

Moreover, Ernesto Guevara and Fidel Castro were both opposing homosexuality because it disobeys revolution principles and values. For this reason, a punishment camp was established by "Che" to impose the true social behaviors on those homosexuals again.

It is been said that, Guevara is still seen a criminal and accused for murdering thousands of lives and was no more than a tyrannical commander, unfortunately, he can

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never be seen other thing than a hero. Another point to consider is that, Ernesto is an exceptional persona because people almost worship him and they pay less interest towards other world leaders. Arguably, a less attention was addressed when the statute of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian embassy of Washington DC was distracted (Opindia, 2020).

3.8. Conclusion

Ernesto Guevara is not considered a combatant like the others, but he is unique because he is still striking in the current time in many areas. Guevara undoubtedly, is sending the call of the revolution and symbolizes the freedom of the populations from any unjust authority. Indeed, what fascinates people with him, is his adoption of justice and dignity as his companions in his liberty path. The heroics and history of revolting are told among the lines of many writers nowadays across the world. Moreover, the social foundations that he called for before are also being worked on, regardless of the presence of some opinions that try to tarnish his image.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

History is full of events that worked on the succession of times, as it witnessed countless conflicts, billions of losses, and the destruction of nations from various aspects of life besides, many countries were colonized by others, stronger than them. In the context of the study that was presented, reference was made to the conflict area that caused a long years of dispute between the imperialist power, the United States and the Spanish Kingdom, but the bitterness of life was for the colony alone, which was the Caribbean island – Cuba, the land of high prestige and which was considered a paradise of riches that foreign authorities have long wanted to possess.

It also required the emergence of opponents against the specter of governments that were hunting the lives of the population. The revolutionary leader, Ernesto Che Guevara, rose as the protector of the Cuban nation and its hope for a beautiful and just future. Frankly, his traces were left in every field, an imprint of his name and the scent of his revolution. Regardless of the age of the Cuban Revolution and his heinous execution, today, Guevara remains the most famous symbol of the revolution. It cannot be denied that, there are some conflicting opinions about whether he is actually an angel who sows the seeds of a beautiful tomorrow, as some sanctify him, or a demon who harvests people's souls.

The general objective of this study was to, reveal the characteristics that led to the emergence of the long-standing fame enjoyed by Ernesto Che Guevara. In the favor of answering the research questions that were raised, they can be responded as follows.

In the beginning, Cuba and the United States of America contributed to the formation of the revolutionary personality of Ernesto Che Guevara, to become an icon of the world, and that is related to the absolute participation of the figure in the liberation of the Cuban

people and the establishment of the island on new foundations that, guarantee housing rights and seek to gain recognition as any modern independent country.

Secondly, the revolution had an essential position for the Cuban leader than politics and economics, but due to their high importance, he had to master both domains, and indeed he attained the highest positions of the Cuban government founded by the first leader, Fidel Castro. It should also be noted that, the linguistic prowess and the revolutionary charisma of Che Guevara worked to impose the presence of Cuba in the of African, Asian and European countries, because it enjoys all its rights and privileges like other nations. These were among the most important achievements that increased the fame of Ernesto Guevara, throughout the world.

Finally, it can be said that there is no doubt that Ernesto Guevara deserves the Medal of Valor and Heroes, and will remain inherited in the coming ages, even if his pages of history are folded.

The results of the investigations that were carried out to confirm this study indicated that, Cuba suffered greatly under the rule of the Spaniards, as it applied many arbitrary approaches whose purpose was to control the island, first for its prestigious location, and secondly for the huge agricultural production that, could have raised the economy of the Spanish treasury. It was also proven that, many of the resisting movements were carried out by the local people who did not allow the stranger rulers to exploit their fields and freedom.

Another point that was concluded is that, the revolutionaries are not dedicated to fight for a particular front or belonging to their homeland only because, Che Guevara was an Argentine with a noble aristocratic family, and was not like the rest of the rich sons. To further illustrate, his passion in his youth was to see the hidden world without the golden eyes, therefore, Che succeeded in seeing the Latin American societies through the lens of

the tragic life. Even after the Cuban struggle and the developments that it brought about in the new system, the revolutionary Guevara did not stop bringing justice to the other populations of the world who were most in control of them, and this is what prompted him to start another conflict in the Congo and Bolivia, but he was not fortunate enough and was assassinated in 1967.

As the latest conclusion of the study shows that, the magnanimity of Ernesto Che Guevara, was and still is the focus of attention of many troubled societies today, moreover, his ideas are still carried within the slogans and chants of protesters wherever they are. "Che" is a friend of the revolutionaries, who is now seen in clothes and accessories which carries his pictures and mostly, in the released books for his achievements. That is why it can be said that, the Cuban leader will remain one of the ambassadors of the revolution, as long as life exists.

The research did not address detailed studies on the killing of the revolutionary figure; whether it was fate or intentional. This leaves the following questions under the investigation about, why was so it easy to catch and kill a brilliant guerrilla combatant like Ernesto Guevara? In another sense, was his killing a failure on his part or a treachery on the part of one of his close companions? It can also continue, what would be the achievements and changes that he would bring to the world today if he had not been killed in 1967?

Throughout the production of the current research, some obstacles were encountered that slightly affected the progress of the study. The most important of them included the difficulty and scarcity of obtaining information and resources in the mother language, "Spanish" that the study needed as evidence for further support. There was also, some diversity in the reality of events, characters and dates from one writing to another.

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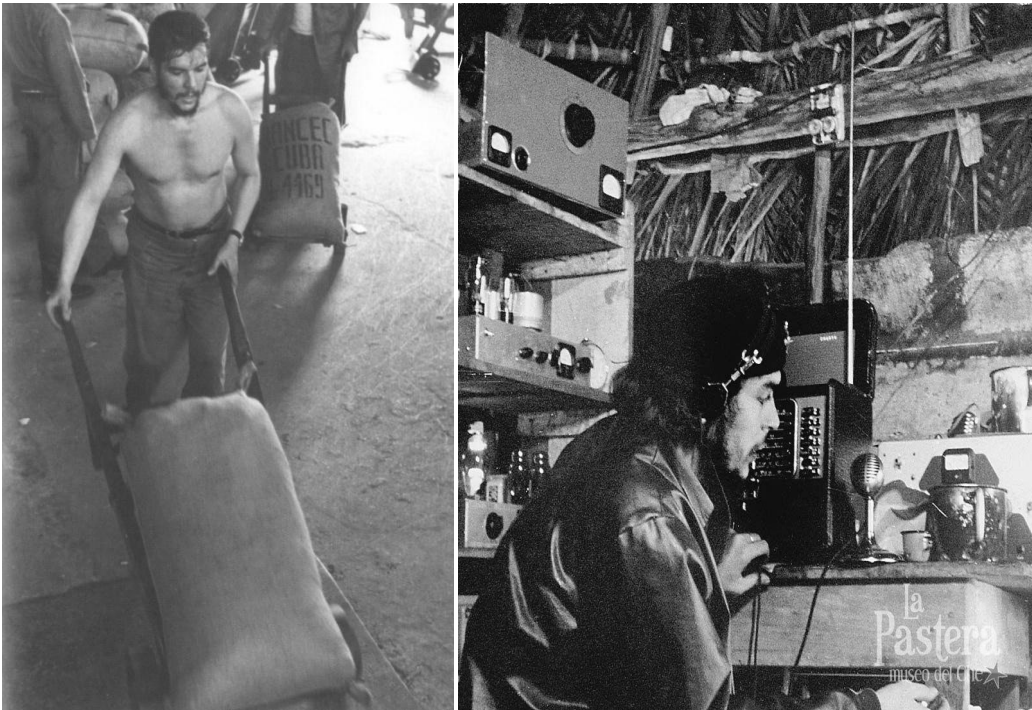
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Appendix



On the top: the Guevara family, Ernesto with Aleida March (his second wife and path mate) and their children in 1965. In the bottom left, Che passed most of his free time in voluntary work, in the Port of Havana in 1962 Ernesto was assisting the workers. At the right; Ernesto created the 'Radio Rebelde' with Fidel Castro which was the medium to

transmit revolutionary news and operations that the rebel army were applying against Batista soldiers. (Che Guevara's Life , 2017).

