Crisis and Change: The Church in Latin America Today

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After months of political turmoil in the country, Latin America’s once broadly united leftist movement is in disarray. The national assembly building in the Venezuelan capital. ‘Venezuela today is an example of open class war, that there is no more democratic solution.’ Photograph: Federico Parra/AFP/Getty Images. But Gustavo Petro, a former Bogota mayor for the leftist Progressive Movement and before that a militant in the now defunct M19 guerrilla group distanced himself from Maduro’s policies.

Venezuela, as an oil-exporting country, suffers from problems of income distribution and the crisis of falling oil prices but they have been amplified by terrible economic policies. The United States involvement in regime change in Latin America was most prominent during the Cold War, in part due to the Truman Doctrine of fighting Communism, although some precedents exists especially during the early 20th century. In Argentina, right-wing forces overthrew the democratically elected President Isabel Perón in the 1976 Argentine coup d’etat, starting the military dictatorship of General Jorge Rafael Videla, known as National Reorganization Process, resulting with around 30,000 The South American country has been caught in a downward spiral for years with growing political discontent further fuelled by skyrocketing hyperinflation, power cuts and shortages of food and medicine. More than three million Venezuelans have left the country in recent years. But what exactly is behind the crisis rocking Venezuela? Who’s the president? This would be an unusual question to ask in most countries, but in Venezuela many want to know exactly that as the government accused opposition leader Juan Guaidó of trying to topple President Maduro. The accusation came after Mr Guaidó -