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Fifty Years of Revolution - Ronald W. Pruessen - 2012

Cuban Revolution in America - Teishan A. Latner - 2018-04-11

This encyclopedia places persons and events in Encyclopedia of Cuban_United States Relations power three years earlier. For more than half a century, the stand-off continued—through the tenure of ten American presidents and the fifty-year rule of Fidel Castro. An epic, sweeping history of Cuba and its complex ties to the United States—from before the arrival of Columbus to the present day—written by one of the world's in influence on the U.S. Left. Drawing from extensive archival and oral history research and declassified FBI and CIA documents, this is the first multidisciplinary examination of the encounter between the Cuban Revolution and the U.S. Left after 1959. By analyzing Cuba's multifaceted impact on American radicalism, Latner contributes to a growing body of scholarship that has globalized the study of U.S. social justice movements.

Cuban Revolution in America - Teishan A. Latner - 2018-04-11

Cuba's grassroots revolution prevailed on America's doorstep in 1959, placing intense interest within the multiracial American Left even as it provoked a backlash from the U.S. political establishment. In this groundbreaking book, historian Teishan A. Latner contends that in the era of decolonization, the Vietnam War, and Black Power, socialist Cuba proved to be the oldest example of an integrated political radicalism. As America launched the island's achievements, education, health care, and economic redistribution, Cubans in turn looked to U.S. officials as collaborators in the global battle against inequality and allies in the nation's Cold war struggle with Washington. By forging ties with organizations such as the Venceremos Brigade, the Black Panther Party, and the Cuban American students of the Antioch Maide Brigade, and by pressuring political affairs in Washington, Cuba has provided a front-row seat as we witness the evolution of the modern nation, with its dramatic record of conquest and colonization, of slavery and freedom, of independence and revolutions made and undone. Along the way, Ferree explores the sometimes surprising, often tumultuous intimate between the two countries, documenting not the influence of the United States on Cuba but also the many ways the island has been a recurring presence in U.S. affairs. This, then, is a story that will give Americans a new understanding into the history of their own nation and, in so doing, help them imagine a new relationship with Cuba. Filled with stories and characters, and drawn by the authors of Cuba, Spain, and the United States— as well as the author's own extensive travel to the island over the same period—this is a stunning and monumental account like no other.

Cuba - Ada Ferree - 2021-09-07

An epic, sweeping history of Cuba and its complex ties to the United States—from before the arrival of Columbus to the present day—written by one of the world's leading historians of Cuba. In 1961, at the height of the Cold War, the United States deployed diplomatic relations with Cuba, where a massive revolution had taken place three years earlier. For more than half a century, the stand-off continued—through the tenure of ten American presidents and the fifty-year rule of Fidel Castro. This, then, is a story that will give Americans a new understanding into the history of their own nation and, in so doing, help them imagine a new relationship with Cuba. Filled with stories and characters, and drawn by the authors of Cuba, Spain, and the United States— as well as the author's own extensive travel to the island over the same period—this is a stunning and monumental account like no other.


Ninety miles from Florida, the island of Cuba has since long been subject to the Castro revolution's fortunes and attacks, and drawn the attention of the United States. American interest can be traced to President Jefferson; events since 1959 have kept the two nations constantly at odds. This encyclopedia places persons and events in the context of Cuban relations with the United States and vice versa. An introduction and chronology of the United States and Cuba since 1898, and an appendix list of selected readings. Of particular interest are Bonsal's accounts of his attempt to find a basis for a rational relationship between the United States and Castro's Revolution, the rejection of that attempt by Castro, and the abandonment by Washington of the policy of nonintervention in Cuban affairs which the Ambassador had advocated.

Cuba, Castro, and the United States - Philip W. Bonn - 2017-10-15

Cuba in America - Ada Ferree - 2021-09-07

The United States and Cuba - Marifeli Pérez-Stable - 2011-01-25

From its independence from Spain in 1898 until the 1960s, Cuba was dominated by the political and economic presence of the United States. Benjamin studies this unequal relationship through 1954, by examining U.S. trade, investment, and capital lending; Cuban institutions and social movements; and U.S. foreign policy. Benjamin convincingly argues that U.S. hegemony shaped Cuban internal politics by exploiting the island's economy, dividing the nationalist movement, co-opting Cuban collaborators, and robbing post-1953 leadership of its legitimacy.

The United States and Cuba - Ken Roth - 2011-01-25

Cuba is perhaps the most incisive and accurate of any to date on the subject. All the events from the Revolution to the termination of diplomatic relations are discussed. Of particular interest are Bonsal's accounts of his attempt to find a basis for a rational relationship between the United States and Castro's Revolution, the rejection of that attempt by Castro, and the abandonment by Washington of the policy of nonintervention in Cuban affairs which the Ambassador had advocated. Final, in evaluation of future relations between the two countries, Bonn analyses some of the major problems of the coming years.

Benjamin convincingly argues in his experiences in Havana with an analysis of the relationship between Cuba and the United States during the Batista era and Castro regimes and during the earlier history of the Cuban Republic. His discussion of Castro's personality is incisive, portraying the Maximum Leader's increasing animosity toward the United States. This book systematically covers the background of U.S.-Cuban relations after the Cold War and explores tensions that extend into the twenty-first century. The author explores the future of this strained relationship under Obama's presidency and in a post-Castro Cuba.

The United States and Cuba - Marifeli Pérez-Stable - 2011-01-25

The United States and Cuba - Kenneth N. Skoug - 1996

The United States and Cuba - Ada Ferree - 2021-09-07

The United States and Cuba - Teishan A. Latner - 2018-04-11

The United States and Cuba - Ronald W. Pruessen - 2012

Fifty Years of Revolution features contributions from an international group of leading scholars. This unique volume adopts a nonpartisan attitude, a departure from the typically hindsight perspectives of other books on Cuba.

The United States and Cuba: And Cuba under Reagan And Shultz A Foreign Service Officer Reports Fifty Years of Revolution features contributions from an international group of leading scholars. This unique volume adopts a nonpartisan attitude, a departure from this topic's generally divisive nature.

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Institutions. They offer a roadmap for a future US-Cuba rapprochement.

That a new US-Cuba relationship must entail a lifting of Cuba's barriers to trade and investment, liberalization of its economy, and the adoption of democratic practices is already starting to emerge favoring economic normalization if Cuba appears ready to change its policies as well as its leadership. The authors caution, however, that a US-Cuba relationship that is not shaped by a democratic Cuba will be difficult to sustain.

Description For more than 50 years the United States has attempted to destabilize and isolate the Castro regime in Cuba with the use of trade and financial sanctions, a foreign policy direction that started in 1990 after the implosion of the Soviet Union has continued, in many ways taking totally unexpected paths—as is shown by the election of Barack Obama. Expansive in coverage and authoritative in scope, the book looks back over Cuba's history since the Spanish American War before shifting to the end of the Cold War and beyond. It is comprehensive in coverage of Cuba's relations with the United States, Latin America, Russia, and Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, this book will be invaluable for courses on contemporary Cuban politics.

This volume illustrates the sweeping changes in Cuban foreign policy under Raúl Castro. Leading scholars from around the world show how the significant shift in U.S. Cuba policy that occurred after the death of Fidel Castro has resulted in a dramatic change in the United States' relationship with Cuba. Providing a systematic overview of Cuba's relations with the United States, Latin America, Russia, and Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, this book will be invaluable for courses on contemporary Cuban politics.

Economic Normalization with Cuba - Gary Clyde Hufbauer - 2014-05-05

Description For more than 50 years the United States has attempted to destabilize and isolate the Castro regime in Cuba with the use of trade and financial sanctions, a policy that had as its goal the overthrow of the Cuban government. Cuban and U.S. foreign policy has been focused on Cuba since the Spanish American War. This book examines how Cuba has survived and continued to grow despite the economic pressure that has been placed on it. It analyzes the economic impact of U.S. sanctions on Cuba and the effect they have had on the Cuban economy. The book also examines the impact of the U.S.-Cuba trade embargo on Cuba's economy and the effect it has had on the Cuban people.

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The 1959 Cuban Revolution remains one of the signal events of modern political history. A tiny island, once a de facto colony of the United States, declared its independence, the first of a long line of Latin American countries to do so. The revolution was ultimately won with the help of a small but dedicated group of revolutionaries, including Fidel Castro, who played a key role in bringing the revolution to power. The revolution was significant not only for its impact on Cuba, but also for its influence on the global stage.

Following the revolution, the United States and Cuba were on a collision course, with the United States imposing an economic embargo on Cuba in 1960. The embargo was intended to isolate Cuba economically and diplomatically, but it also had significant consequences for Cuba's economy and society. The embargo led to a significant decline in foreign investment and trade, which in turn led to a decline in the standard of living for many Cubans.

Over the years, the embargo has been a source of controversy, with critics arguing that it has had little impact on Cuba's government and that it has instead harmed the Cuban people. Despite the embargo, Cuba has continued to develop its economy and society, and it has become a leader in areas such as education, health care, and technology.

In recent years, there have been efforts to lift the embargo, with some arguing that it is time to lift the embargo in order to improve relations between the United States and Cuba. However, others argue that lifting the embargo would be a mistake, as it would lead to a significant increase in foreign investment and trade, which would further harm the Cuban economy.

Regardless of the merits of the arguments for or against lifting the embargo, it is clear that the embargo has had a significant impact on Cuba's economy and society, and that it will continue to be a source of controversy in the years to come.
The United States and Cuba

An Exploration of the Cuban Revolution and Its Impact on US-Cuba Relations

Jose M. Hernández

The author discusses the potential explosiveness of the present Cuban situation and the possibility that it might lead to U.S. military involvement. The crisis of the Cuban Revolution has once again raised a number of critical questions for the United States, along with important questions about the effectiveness and importance of the three-decade-old U.S. policy of containment and punishment. In particular, we need a better understanding of those forces promoting political stability and instability as well as the potential of U.S. involvement. As the author argues, American policy may actually be strengthening the Castro regime in the short run, while building up tension which may lead to an explosion in the longer run, then a strong case can be made for a change in strategy better suited to fostering a peaceful and democratic transition. The author explains three components of such a policy - Containment and punishment, Castro regime, Constructive engagement, Thaw reduction, Radio martí, U.S. Embargo, Torricelli Law.

Trade of the United States with Cuba in - 1939

Trade of the United States with Cuba in - 1939

Education and Poverty

Maurice R. Berube

- 1984

Education and Poverty

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- 1984

Cuba and the United States

Jose M. Hernandez

Cuba and the United States, as always, have been at odds because of the different nature of both countries. The United States has taken an isolationist stance towards Cuba, while Cuba has been a part of the Soviet Bloc. These differences have led to many conflicts, such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis. However, in recent years, there has been a thaw in the relationship between the two countries. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union have allowed for a new era of engagement. The United States has been working towards normalizing relations with Cuba, and there have been some positive developments such as the resumption of direct charter flights and cash remittances to Cuba. However, there are still many challenges that need to be addressed, such as the economic embargo and the lack of diplomatic relations.

Cuba in the American Imagination

Louis A. Pérez, Jr.

- 2008-08-15

For more than two hundred years, Americans have imagined and described Cuba and its relationship to the United States by conjuring up a variety of striking images - Cuba as a woman, a neighbor, a ripe fruit, a child learning to ride a bicycle. Louis A. Pérez, Jr. offers a revealing history of these metaphorical and depictive motifs and visual images produced by Americans ranging from government officials, policy makers, and journalists to travelers, tourists, poets, and lyricists, Peréz argues that these charged and coded images of persuasion and mediation were in service to America's imperial impulses over Cuba.

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there have been several schools of thought about how to achieve that objective. Some advocate a policy of keeping maximum pressure on the Cuban government until reforms are enacted, while continuing current U.S. efforts to support the Cuban people. Others argue for an approach, sometimes referred to as constructive engagement, that would lift some U.S. sanctions that they believe are hurting the Cuban people, and move toward engaging Cuba in dialogue. Still others call for a swift normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations by lifting the U.S. embargo. Numerous measures were introduced in the 106th Congress that reflected the range of views on U.S. policy toward Cuba. Legislative initiatives proposed both easing and increasing sanctions against Cuba. In the end, legislation passed reflected both approaches: it allowed the export of food and medicine to Cuba, but prohibited any U.S. financing, both public and private, of such exports. Travel to Cuba for tourism was also prohibited. Another law facilitated enforcement of anti-terrorism judgments in U.S. courts to allow for the payment of a $187.6 million 1997 judgment against Cuba to be paid from Cuba's frozen assets in the United States to the families of three U.S. citizens killed when Cuba shot down two U.S. planes in 1996. President Clinton waived the provision, however, upon signing the rest of the bill into law.

Cuba - 2001

Cuba remains a hard-line Communist state, with a poor record on human rights. Fidel Castro has ruled since he led the Cuban Revolution, ousting the corrupt government of Fulgencio Batista from power in 1959. With the cutoff of assistance from the former Soviet Union, Cuba experienced severe economic deterioration from 1989-1993, although there has been some improvement since 1994 as Cuba has implemented limited reforms. Since the early 1980s, U.S. policy toward Cuba has consisted largely of isolating the island nation through comprehensive economic sanctions. The Clinton Administration essentially continued this policy of isolating Cuba. The principal tool of policy remains comprehensive sanctions, which were made stronger with the Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) in 1992 and the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act in 1996, both of which made it easier for U.S. citizens to travel to Cuba, sell agricultural products, and remit funds to their relatives there.

President Clinton announced several policy actions in March 1998. These included the resumption of direct charter flights and cash remittances to Cuba, and the streamlining of licensing procedures for the sale of medicines. In January 1999, the President announced additional measures, including a broadening of permissible cash remittances, increasing direct charter flights, expanding people-to-people contact, and authorizing the sale of food and agricultural inputs to independent entities in Cuba. Although U.S. policymakers agree on the overall objective of U.S. policy toward Cuba to help bring democracy and respect for human rights to the island, there have been several schools of thought about how to achieve that objective. Some advocate a policy of keeping maximum pressure on the Cuban government until reforms are enacted, while continuing current U.S. efforts to support the Cuban people. Others argue for an approach, sometimes referred to as constructive engagement, that would lift some U.S. sanctions that they believe are hurting the Cuban people, and move toward engaging Cuba in dialogue. Still others call for a swift normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations by lifting the U.S. embargo. Numerous measures were introduced in the 106th Congress that reflected the range of views on U.S. policy toward Cuba. Legislative initiatives proposed both easing and increasing sanctions against Cuba. In the end, legislation passed reflected both approaches: it allowed the export of food and medicine to Cuba, but prohibited any U.S. financing, both public and private, of such exports. Travel to Cuba for tourism was also prohibited. Another law facilitated enforcement of anti-terrorism judgments in U.S. courts to allow for the payment of a $187.6 million 1997 judgment against Cuba to be paid from Cuba's frozen assets in the United States to the families of three U.S. citizens killed when Cuba shot down two U.S. planes in 1996.

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Contributing Factors in the Resumption of the Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Cuba During Obama's Administration (2009-2017)

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Contributing Factors in the Resumption of the Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Cuba During Obama's Administration (2009-2017)

This book examines Mexico's unique foreign relations with the US and Cuba during the Cold War. In the last decades has been characterized by hard-power measures such as sanctions and restrictions. However, a milestone in the history of the continent has been placed by Obama's government, which achieved a historical rapprochement with the Cuban government of Castro. Both US and Cuba don't know the ultimate outcome of the normalization process that started during the Obama's administration; nevertheless, they expect to move even more toward a friendly relationship despite the changes in the Cuba-US foreign policy in the current times. In order to determine which aspects were crucial for the attainment of this historical event, the most important arguments from the commercial liberalism and the constructivist theory should be examined. On one side it should be analyzed whether some of the structural changes and economic developments brought with the end of the Fidel Castro era had a significant impact on the shift in the U.S foreign policy toward Cuba and favored the resumption of the diplomatic relations with Cuba. On the other hand, it should be discussed which disparities and similarities in the national identities, and values of both countries, which root in very diverse historical events; may have contributed to a political rapprochement.

Mexico's Cold War - Renata Keller - 2015-07-28

This book examines Mexico's unique foreign relations with the US and Cuba during the Cold War. Mexico's Cold War - Renata Keller - 2015-07-28

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