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United States-Cuban Relations Encyclopedia of Cuban-United States Relations A New Chapter in US-Cuba Relations Changing Cuba-U.S. Relations Events in United States - Cuban Relations Delusions and Reality United States-Cuban Relations U.S.-Cuba Relations Report On Cuba Debating U.S.-Cuban Relations Events in United States-Cuban Relations United States-Cuban Relations, 1960-1961 Cuba, Castro, and the United States Issues in United States-Cuban Relations Report On Cuba The United States and Cuba The United States and Cuba Report on Cuba Toward Improved United States-Cuba Relations Diplomacy Meets Migration United States - Cuban Relations Learning to Salsa Cuba From Confrontation to Negotiation Debating U.S.-Cuban Relations Radio Broadcasting to Cuba The United States and Cuba Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Relative to Affairs in Cuba Recent Developments in United States-Cuban Relations Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States Affairs in Cuba United States-Cuban Relations 1959-1961 Cuban-Latin American Relations in the Context of a Changing Hemisphere Understanding the Impact of U.s. Policy Changes on Human Rights and Democracy in Cuba and U.s. Cuban Relations United States-Cuban Relations from the Rise of Castro to the Bay of Pigs United States - Cuban Relations Cuba and the United States An Analysis of United States-Cuban Relations from the Spanish-American War to 1906 Cuba's International Relations The united states-cuba relations in the first administration of bill clinton: the influence of the cuban-american community

Diplomacy Meets Migration examines diplomacy, migration, and the history of US relations with Cuba during the Cold War. Hideaki Kami draws on declassified US and Cuban diplomatic sources, as well as Miami-Cuban lobby records, to challenge traditional interpretations that mainly focus on the two national capitals, Washington and Havana. By incorporating Miami into the story of foreign affairs, Kami assesses the intersection between migration and diplomacy, and considers how migration emerged as a critical issue that shaped the dynamism of US relations with Cuba. Kami demonstrates that the US government reformulated its Cuban policy in response to Fidel Castro's institutionalization of power, while simultaneously trying to build a new relationship with the Miami Cuban community, a new, politically mobilized constituency within US society. He shows how both migration control and migrant politics became important components of US foreign policy, which in turn influenced Cuban policy toward the United States. Sections of this book were previously published in 1992 as 'The Cuban Revolution and the United States: A Chronological History.' Account of the relationship between Cuba and the US from the 1959 Cuban revolution to 1995 Includes an overview of Cuban history from the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492. Includes a glossary and an index. The author is a contributing editor to 'Cuba Update' the journal of the Centre for Cuban Studies, and is the author of 'Cuban Foreign Relations: A Chronology'. This timely book takes the historic restoration of diplomatic ties between Cuba and the United States in 2015 as the point of departure for a Cuban perspective on future relations. Tracing the history of the long and contentious relationship, Francisco López Segrera analyzes the pre-revolutionary and Cold War periods as well as more recent changes within each nation and in the international environment that led to the diplomatic opening and the abandonment of regime change as the goal of U.S. policy. He considers factors such as the declining influence of hard-line Cuban exiles in the United States; almost universal calls from Latin America, Europe, and other U.S. allies for constructive diplomatic engagement; and the economic restructuring underway in Cuba following the crisis of the "Special Period" triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union. The author also identifies conditions favoring further progress, as well as outstanding issues that may constitute barriers—especially the blockade, U.S. demands for a Western-style democracy in Cuba, and its refusal to return the Guantánamo naval base to Cuban sovereignty. Comparing the differing perceptions shaping policies on both sides, López Segrera weighs the steps that will be necessary for the two countries to move toward full normalization. A great power and a weaker, rival neighbor can eventually have normal relations. Prior to 1959, Cuba and the United States didn't have a mutually beneficial and respectful relationship, and amid the Cold War, Cuba's alliance with the Soviet Union made U.S.-Cuba normality even more elusive. What the United States and Cuba now face is relating to each other as normally as possible, a task made all the more difficult by the shadow of the Cold War. After 1989, regime change returned to the heart of U.S.-Cuba policy, a major obstacle for Washington-Havana dialogue. In turn, Cuban leaders have generally shirked their responsibility to do their part to ease the fifty-year enmity with 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. Ninety miles from Florida, the island of Cuba has since long before the Castro revolution focused its attention upon, 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 provide a background. From ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY to ZAYAS, ALFREDO, entries cover such topics as policies (e.g., Isle of Pines Treaty, 1931 International Sugar Agreement), leaders (e.g., Fulgencio Batista, John F. Kennedy) and events (e.g., Bay of Pigs invasion, Baltimore Orioles vs. Cuban All-Stars in A999). Many see references interconnect the entries. From its inception, Fidel Castro's revolution has exerted an impact on the international scene far out of proportion to Cuba's modest size and limited resources. This phenomenon became more pronounced in the mid-1970s as Havana's foreign policies took on truly global parameters that involved the dispatch of large combat forces to Angola and Ethiopia, the initiation of ambitious military and developmental aid programs for Third World nations, and the assumption of leadership of the Nonaligned Movement. Today Cuba remains a significant actor on the world scene, giving top priority to Caribbean and Central American affairs. Critics, especially in the United States, have insisted that Cuban globalism is not a nationalist expression, that Cuba is but a surrogate for the Soviet Union. Such charges, however, ignore or seriously underestimate the role that nationalism has always played in the

Cuban Revolution. This book explores the nature and development of Castro's foreign relations in general and Cuban globalism in particular, with primary attention devoted to nationalism's influence on Havana's policies toward the United States, the Soviet Union, and especially the developing (mostly nonaligned) African, Asian, and Latin countries of the Third World. To give the reader an in-depth Cuban perspective on crucial international issues, excerpts from Castro's major speeches and press interviews are included. Erisman concludes that the nationalistic dimension of Havana's foreign policies has definitely not been fully appreciated, and this omission obscures the complexity and true essence of Cuban globalism. Following the election of Mauricio Funes to the presidency of El Salvador in 2009, relations between Cuba and Latin America came full circle. El Salvador subsequently restored diplomatic relations with Cuba and was the last country to do so, just months after the fiftieth anniversary of the Cuban revolution. In the wake of these dramatic events, it should be noted that just fifty years ago, all Latin American countries--with the exception of Mexico--severed their formal ties with the island. In 1962, with heavy pressure from the United States, Cuba's membership in the Organization of American States (OAS) was suspended. In May 2009, at an historic OAS meeting in Honduras and against the strong wishes of the United States, the Latin American countries voted unanimously that Cuba should be returned to full membership in the organization. This volume seeks to fill a very significant void in the recently published scholarship in English on Cuba's relationship with Latin America. Cuban foreign policy has received attention over the years, but the bulk of the scholarship has been on its relationship with the United States. That relationship is important and will also be addressed in this book by Esteban Morales Dominguez, who for many years has been Cuba's leading scholar of US-Cuban relations. His most recent book *US-Cuban Relations--A Critical History* was coauthored with Gary Prevost, a coeditor of this volume. Other important books have focused Cuba's relationship with the superpowers from the Cold War era as well as Cuba's role in Africa. The contributors to this volume have demonstrated conclusively that a decade into the twenty-first century, Cuba has achieved a position in the hemisphere that is far less isolated than at any previous time since the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959. That reintegration into hemispheric affairs is evident in many crucial areas like politics, economics, and culture. There is no doubt that Cuba's position in the hemisphere has been bolstered by the leftward direction of Latin American politics. This trend has clearly permitted the development of such new organizations as ALBA and the Bank of the South, but it is not likely that even the return to more conservative governments in the region would risk putting Cuba back into its previous position of relative isolation because once political, economic, and cultural ties are fully established, they become much more difficult to reverse. While the United States might welcome the election of more conservative governments in key countries such as Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, it is unlikely that Washington, in a multipolar world, would be able to convince key Latin American governments to reverse their policies of full inclusion of Cuba into hemispheric affairs. This is an important volume for all scholars of Latin American politics and for scholars of US foreign policy, especially those focused on US-Cuban relations. This book explores the diverse consequences of Presidents Obama and Castro brokering a rapprochement between the United States and Cuba after more than half a century of estrangement. Economic, political, social, and cultural dynamics are analyzed in accessible fashion by leading experts from Cuba, the United States, Europe, and Latin America. What opportunities arise through the opening of diplomatic relations, and what issues may be obstacles to normalization? What are the implications for the Cuban economy, for its political system, and for ties with members of the Cuban diaspora? What are the implications for US relations elsewhere in Latin America? This up-to-date account addresses these and other questions about this new direction in US-Cuban relations. President Obama's announcement that the United States would begin the process of normalizing relations with Cuba will have wide-ranging impacts. For more than 50 years, the United States pursued a sanctions policy designed to isolate Cuba. The goal was to undermine the Castro regime and promote human rights and democratic reform. This policy has failed to achieve any of these goals. Instead of isolating Cuba, America has isolated itself--alienating regional and international partners. For the past 23 years, the United Nations General Assembly has voted to condemn the United States unilateral embargo against Cuba. So rather than undermining the Castro regime, America's embargo has helped the Castros maintain authoritarian control over Cuba by restricting the free flow of information and contacts between Americans and Cuban citizens. And it has given the Castro regime a very convenient scapegoat for the suffering of the Cuban people. Far from ushering in democratic change and improved human rights for Cuba's 11 million citizens, Cuba remains a one-party Communist state that continues to restrict the most basic rights of its citizens and targets its opponents using intimidation, harassment, surveillance, and arbitrary arrest and detention. *United States-Cuban Relations* breaks new ground in its treatment of this long and tumultuous relationship by arguing that U.S. policy toward the island is not driven primarily by the political position of the U.S.-based Cuban community, but rather by a long-standing desire of U.S. leaders to dominate this island, a position that for fifty years has met with stubborn resistance from Cuba's revolutionary leaders. Prior to 1870, the series was published under various names. From 1870 to 1947, the uniform title *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States* was used. From 1947 to 1969, the name was changed to *Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers*. After that date, the current name was adopted. Esta dissertação tem como foco principal a investigação das variáveis domésticas que contribuíram para conformar a política externa dos Estados Unidos em relação a Cuba no primeiro mandato do presidente Bill Clinton, entre os anos de 1993 e 1996. O argumento apresentado aqui é que a continuidade do padrão de hostilidades que caracterizou o relacionamento entre Washington e Havana durante os anos da guerra fria se deveu, principalmente, à mobilização política de uma influente parcela da comunidade cubano-americana. Este segmento, que está concentrado em sua maior parte no estado da Flórida, soube aproveitar o acesso que o sistema americano garante aos grupos que visam a influenciar as políticas públicas naquele país. Por meio de uma análise que combina a observação da ação política dos atores sociais envolvidos com a questão cubana nos Estados Unidos e dos mecanismos institucionais que os traduzem em estímulos para a formulação da política externa americana, este trabalho procura estabelecer a relação entre dinâmica política doméstica e a diplomacia dos Estados Unidos para Cuba. Two decades ago affairs between the United States and Cuba had seen little improvement from the Cold War era. Today, U.S.-Cuban relations are in many respects still in poor shape, yet some cooperative elements have begun to take hold and offer promise for future developments. Illustrated by the ongoing migration agreement, professional military-to-military relations at the perimeter of the U.S. base near Guantánamo, and professional Coast Guard-Guardafrontera cooperation across the Straits of Florida, the two governments are actively exploring whether and how to change the pattern of interactions. The differences that divide the two nations are real, not the result of misperception, and this volume does not aspire to solve all points of disagreement. Drawing on perspectives from within Cuba as well as those in the United States, Canada, and

Europe, these authors set out to analyze contemporary policies, reflect on current circumstances, and consider possible alternatives for improved U.S.-Cuban relations. The resulting collection is permeated with both disagreements and agreements from leading thinkers on the spectrum of issues the two countries face—matters of security, the role of Europe and Latin America, economic issues, migration, and cultural and scientific exchanges in relations between Cuba and the United States. Each topic is represented by perspectives from both Cuban and non-Cuban scholars, leading to a resource rich in insight and a model of transnational dialogue. First published in 1984. The Study Group on U.S.-Cuban Relations was organized under the auspices of the Central American and Caribbean Program (CACP) at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington, D.C. The Study Group on U.S.-Cuban Relations met on three separate occasions. The first meeting on January 24 and 25, 1983, was devoted to discussion of U.S. interests and policy objectives in Cuba. The second meeting on February 28 was dedicated to analysis of the current U.S. policy toward Cuba, and the final session on March 25 focused on policy options. The following report is a synthesis of the three discussions. This book analyses the evolving engagement of the United States and Cuba, along with the impact of this relationship on Cuba-CARICOM relations and the Caribbean. Through a Caribbean perspective, the chapters discuss the implications of the U.S.-Cuba relationship economically, institutionally and developmentally. Based on the findings of their research, the authors provide policy recommendations to CARICOM on potential areas for enhancing relations between CARICOM and Cuba, drawing on fieldwork and interviews with policymakers, academics, non-governmental organizations, and regional experts. Bonsal combines his memoirs of his experiences in Havana with an analysis of the relationship between Cuba and the United States both during the Batista 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 until the final break-off of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Bonsal's observations of Castro and the sociopolitical climate in Cuba are 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. Finally, in an evaluation of future relations between the two countries, Bonsal analyzes some of the major problems of the coming years. Cover -- Half Title -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Table of Contents -- List of Illustrations -- List of Contributors -- List of Abbreviations and Acronyms -- 1 Introduction: A Baseball Game -- 2 Intimate Enemies: Paradoxes in the Conflict between the United States and Cuba -- 3 Reshaping the Relations between the United States and Cuba -- 4 Cuba's National Security vis-à-vis the United States: Conflict or Cooperation? -- 5 Cuban-U.S. Cooperation in the Defense and Security Fields: Where Are We? Where Might We Be Able to Go? -- 6 Terrorism and the Anti-Hijacking Accord in Cuba's Relations with the United States -- 7 The European Union and U.S.-Cuban Relations -- 8 European Union Policy in the Cuba-U.S.-Spain Triangle -- 9 United States-Cuba Relations: The Potential Economic Implications of Normalization -- 10 United States-Cuba Economic Relations: The Pending Normalization -- 11 Cuba, its Immigration and United States-Cuba Relations -- 12 United States-Cuba: Emigration and Bilateral Relations -- 13 The Subject(s) of Academic and Cultural Exchange: Paradigms, Powers, and Possibilities -- 14 Academic Diplomacy: Cultural Exchange between Cuba and the United States -- Appendix-Table of Contents: U.S.-Cuban Relations in the 1990s (Westview Press, 1989) -- Index Today the United States has little leverage to promote change in Cuba. Indeed, Cuba enjoys normal relations with virtually every country in the world, and American attempts to isolate the Cuban government have served only to elevate its symbolic predicament as an "underdog" in the international arena. A new policy of engagement toward Cuba is long overdue. —From the Introduction As longtime U.S. diplomats Vicki Huddleston and Carlos Pascual make painfully clear in their introduction, the United States is long overdue in rethinking its policy toward Cuba. This is a propitious time for such an undertaking—the combination of change within Cuba and in the Cuban American community creates the most significant opening for a reassessment of U.S. policy since Fidel Castro took control in 1959. To that end, Huddleston and Pascual convened opinion leaders in the Cuban American community, leading scholars, and international diplomats from diverse backgrounds and political orientations to seek common ground on U.S. policy toward Cuba. This pithy yet authoritative analysis is the result. In the quest for ideas that would support the emergence of a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Cuba—one in which the Cuban people shape their political and economic future—the authors conducted a series of simulations to identify the critical factors that the U.S. government should consider as it reformulates its Cuba policies. The advisers' wide-ranging expertise was applied to a series of hypothetical scenarios in which participants tested how different U.S. policy responses would affect a political transition in Cuba. By modeling and analyzing the decisionmaking processes of the various strategic actors and stakeholders, the simulations identified factors that might influence the success or failure of specific policy options. They then projected how key actors such as the Cuban hierarchy, civil society, and the international and Cuban American communities might act and react to internal and external events that would logically be expected to occur in the near future. The lessons drawn from these simulations led to the unanimous conclusion that the United States should adopt a proactive policy of critical and constructive engagement toward Cuba.

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