

CUBA: THE DOMESTIC POLICIES OF THE CASTRO REGIME, BY C. E. JOHNSON. pdf

1: What Will Change In Cuba After Castro? - 1A

Castro's Cuba also had a highly antagonistic relationship with the United States-most notably resulting in the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Reviewed by Brian Latell For almost 50 years, Fidel Castro has relished telling audiences large and small of the hundreds of assassination attempts he has survived. Most recently, in June , he regaled a crowd in a Venezuelan port city, saying it may have been the only time he has traveled abroad when there was no plan afoot to kill him. Such hyperbole has always been an essential ingredient in the imagery of invincibility and cunning that he promotes about himself. Castro has had no higher priority from the outset of his revolutionary career than his personal security. When traveling abroad he typically surrounds himself with an entourage of hundreds of elite security and support personnel. Cuban intelligence has long been among the best in the world with a demonstrated ability to ferret out potential threats well before they coalesce. The actual number of assassination attempts against Castro is unknown, but surely many times smaller than the impression he encourages of CIA and Cuban exile rogues perennially plotting against him. Not a single foreign-based assassination plan is known to have come close to succeeding and most, including all of those hatched in the CIA under pressure from the Kennedy administration, were laughably inept. These are among the main themes that Don Bohning develops in *The Castro Obsession*, an excellent and much needed illumination in a single comprehensive volume of all the strange and counterproductive American covert schemes that Castro has survived. Other authors and congressional investigators— notably the Church Committee in — have covered portions of this ground, but none has tied all the threads together so neatly or made the case with such an abundance of declassified CIA documents and interviews with retired Cuba hands. Bohning quotes several ranking headquarters- and Miami station-based officers who were intimately involved in the s covert campaigns, as well as another who was detailed to the Kennedy White House as a staff coordinator for special operations. Some of them apparently reminisced on the record for the first time. The Kennedys wanted action, they wanted it fast. He was telling me about the Philippines. Most in the CIA and the Pentagon had recognized by the middle of , however, that nothing short of American military intervention could achieve that. He still enjoyed strong popular support and the Cuban uniformed services had become ruthlessly effective. CIA Director John McCone— normally skeptical about the prospects for covert action success in Cuba— told a White House planning meeting that more acute economic hardship on the island would cause the military to oust Fidel. It is not clear if that was his personal opinion, or if analysts had briefed him along those lines, but no such thing was possible then, or at any time since Raul Castro took control of the armed forces in October Under his leadership, the Cuban military has been the most effective, loyal, and disciplined among all its counterparts in Latin America. The author cites numerous documents declassified for the Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board and the Church Committee hearings, and other records extracted through Freedom of Information Act requests. He has missed very little in this admirable work. During the run-up to the missile crisis, New York Senator Kenneth Keating was shrill in denouncing the Kennedy administration for minimizing the intensifying Soviet military build-up in Cuba. He insisted on the Senate floor that he had inside information that strategic missiles were being introduced. Another, more pivotal, issue that Bohning makes little effort to explain is why the Kennedy brothers became so obsessed with Castro and Cuba. He said that between 1, and 1, Latin Americans had traveled to Cuba the year before for ideological and guerrilla warfare training and that more had already gone in early We will pay your way, we will train you in underground organization techniques, in guerrilla warfare, in sabotage and terrorism. We will see to it that you get back to your homeland. In the second volume of the Mitrokhin Archives, Cambridge professor Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin reveal that from to a total of Cuban illegals were dispatched through Prague, most of them enroute to Latin America. During those years, powerful guerrilla movements, often employing terrorist methods, became entrenched in several countries. It was not until early December that Fidel

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announced he was a Marxist-Leninist, although by then the alliance with Moscow was well advanced. It was not a coincidence. Don Bohning is not the first author to argue that, through their anti-Castro militance, the Kennedy brothers were responsible for provoking the Cuban missile crisis. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev once ruminated about the new Cuban regime to members of his inner circle: Bohning demonstrates with overwhelming evidence the extent to which Castro indeed was in the American crosshairs. Apr 15, Jun 26,

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2: Castro's Social Policy by Olivia Weese on Prezi

why castro's regime survived so long According to historian Antoni Kapcia, Castro's ability to remain in control was largely due to his ability to maintain relative support from his people by providing social benefits, political participation, and representing cuban pride and nationalism.

Visit Website Did you know? In 1940, Castro graduated from the University of Havana and opened a law office. Two years later, he ran for election to the Cuban House of Representatives. The election never happened, however, because Batista seized power that March. Castro responded by planning a popular uprising. The assault failed, Castro was captured and sentenced to 15 years in prison, and many of his men were killed. According to Castro, the revolutionaries started reorganizing with only two rifles,. But by early they were already attracting recruits and winning small battles against Rural Guard patrols. In 1953, Batista tried to snuff out the uprising with a massive offensive, complete with air force bombers and naval offshore units. The guerrillas held their ground, launched a counterattack and wrested control from Batista on January 1, 1959. Castro arrived in Havana a week later and soon took over as prime minister. At the same time, revolutionary tribunals began trying and executing members of the old regime for alleged war crimes. This prompted the United States to end diplomatic relations and impose a trade embargo that still stands today. Their plans ended in disaster, however, partially because a first wave of bombers missed their targets and a second air strike was called off. Ultimately, more than exiles were killed and nearly everyone else was captured. Castro publicly declared himself a Marxist-Leninist in late 1961. By that time, Cuba was becoming increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union for economic and military support. After a day standoff, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev agreed to remove the nukes against the wishes of Castro, who was left out of the negotiations. Kennedy publicly consented not to reinvade Cuba and privately consented to take American nuclear weapons out of Turkey. Cuban Life under Castro After taking power, Castro abolished legal discrimination, brought electricity to the countryside, provided for full employment and advanced the causes of education and health care, in part by building new schools and medical facilities. But he also closed down opposition newspapers, jailed thousands of political opponents and made no move toward elections. Moreover, he limited the amount of land a person could own, abolished private business and presided over housing and consumer goods shortages. With political and economic options so limited, hundreds of thousands of Cubans, including vast numbers of professionals and technicians, left Cuba, often for the United States. From the 1960s to the 1970s, Castro supplied military and financial aid to various leftist guerilla movements in Latin America and Africa. Nonetheless, relations with many countries, with the notable exception of the United States, began to normalize. Two years later, in 1976, he permanently resigned. Castro died on November 25, 2011, at the age of 90. Castro will be laid to rest in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

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3: Cuban Exiles in America | American Experience | Official Site | PBS

Castro's Domestic Policies - Part 2 Castro's Treatment of Minorities — Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) is a network of committees.

His father did not want to register him as a Batista. Coming from a humble background, he earned a living as a laborer in the cane fields, docks, and railroads. He transferred back to the army as a corporal, becoming secretary to a regimental colonel. Fulgencio Batista, who controlled the armed forces, is on the far right. The Pentarchy included a representative from each anti-Machado faction. Pedro Fraga Grau remained president for just over days before Batista, conspiring with the U. Batista then became the strongman behind a succession of puppet presidents until he was elected president in . On December 11, the Batista government declared war on Germany and Italy. In the final months of his presidency, Batista sought to handicap the incoming Grau administration. In a July 17, , dispatch to the U. Secretary of State, U. Ambassador Spruille Braden wrote: It is becoming increasingly apparent that President Batista intends to discomfit the incoming Administration in every way possible, particularly financially. A systematic raid on the Treasury is in full swing with the result that Dr. Grau will probably find empty coffers when he takes office on October . It is blatant that President Batista desires that Dr. Grau San Martin should assume obligations which in fairness and equity should be a matter of settlement by the present Administration. Two of their four children were born in the United States. Returning to Cuba, he decided to run for president and received permission from President Grau, whereupon he formed the United Action Party. On taking power he founded the Progressive Action Party, but he never regained his former popular support, though the unions supported him until the end. In the background is advertising for a nearby casino. In , Batista again ran for president. The United States recognized his government on March . Although a third of the population still lived in poverty, Cuba was one of the five most developed countries in the region, according to the figures of the government of Batista. A major industry grew up around them; government officials received bribes, policemen collected protection money. Prostitutes could be seen standing in doorways, strolling the streets, or leaning from windows. One report estimated that 11, of them worked their trade in Havana. Beyond the outskirts of the capital, beyond the slot machines, was one of the poorest, and most beautiful countries in the Western world. And only slightly more expensive. Luciano secretly moved to Cuba, where he worked to resume control over American Mafia operations. Luciano also ran a number of casinos in Cuba with the sanction of Batista, though the American government eventually succeeded in pressuring the Batista government to deport him. The policy omitted background checks, as required for casino operations in the United States, which opened the door for casino investors with illegally obtained funds. Cuban contractors with the right connections made windfalls by importing, duty-free, more materials than needed for new hotels and selling the surplus to others. Lansky set about cleaning up the games at the Montmartre Club, which soon became the "place to be" in Havana. He also wanted to open a casino in the Hotel Nacional, the most elegant hotel in Havana. The casino was an immediate success. Kennedy [48] In a manner that antagonized the Cuban people, the U. Smith , former U. Ambassador to Cuba, testified to the U. Senate in that, "Until Castro, the U. Olson , the U. Kennedy , in the midst of his campaign for the U. Fulgencio Batista murdered 20, Cubans in seven years Yet our aid to his regime, and the ineptness of our policies, enabled Batista to invoke the name of the United States in support of his reign of terror. Administration spokesmen publicly praised Batistaâ€”hailed himâ€”as a staunch ally and a good friendâ€”at a time when Batista was murdering thousands, destroying the last vestiges of freedom, and stealing hundreds of millions of dollars from the Cuban people, and we failed to press for free elections. I approved the proclamation which Fidel Castro made in the Sierra Maestra, when he justifiably called for justice and especially yearned to rid Cuba of corruption. I will even go further: Now we shall have to pay for those sins. In the matter of the Batista regime, I am in agreement with the first Cuban revolutionaries. That is perfectly clear. Government forces easily defeated the assault and jailed its leaders, while many others fled the country.

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The primary leader of the attack, Fidel Castro, was a young attorney who had run for parliament in the canceled elections. The abstentionists favored boycotting the elections regardless of the circumstances in which they were held, whereas the electoralists sought certain rights and guarantees to participate. Batista lived up to their expectations, utilizing fraud and intimidation to secure his presidency. This led most of the other parties to boycott the elections. Despite the boycott, Grau received the support of 6. The remaining voters abstained. All youth were seen as suspected revolutionaries. In reality, Batista survived, and the students of the Federation of University Students FEU and the Directorio DR who led the attack were killed in the response by the military and police. Castro quickly condemned the attack, since July 26 Movement had not participated in it. In April, Batista called popular military leader Col. However, his army was ineffective against the rebels based in the Sierra Maestra and Escambray Mountains. His is a government of thieves. To have this small guerrilla band in the mountains is to his advantage, so that he can order special defense expenditures that they can steal. It has been estimated that perhaps as many as 20, civilians were killed. Additionally, "Hundreds of mangled bodies were left hanging from lamp posts or dumped in the streets in a grotesque variation of the Spanish colonial practice of public executions. In, 45 organizations signed an open letter supporting July 26 Movement, among them national bodies representing lawyers, architects, dentists, accountants, and social workers. Castro, who had originally relied on the support of the poor, was now gaining the backing of the influential middle classes. However, in March, the U. Three main candidates ran in the elections: On December 11, U. Ambassador Earl Smith visited Batista at his hacienda, Kuquine. There, Smith informed him that the United States could no longer support his government. Batista asked if he could go to his house in Daytona Beach. The ambassador denied the request and suggested that he seek asylum in Spain instead. After seven years, Batista knew his presidency was over, and he fled the island in the early morning. A second plane flew out of Havana later in the night, carrying ministers, officers and the Governor of Havana. The black and red flag of July 26 Movement waved on cars and buildings. The atmosphere was chaotic. On January 8, Castro and his army rolled victoriously into Havana. President Kennedy as "one of the most bloody and repressive dictatorships in the long history of Latin American repression", [48] hundreds to 20, Cubans had been killed. They had three children: He was the Chairman of a Spanish life insurance company that invested in property and mortgages on the Andalusian Costa del Sol. The role was played by Tito Alba.

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4: Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

The political challenge to President Johnson's Vietnam policies gained great momentum when a. the Senate voted to cut off funds for any further escalation of the war. b. the favorite for the Republican nomination, Richard Nixon, began opposing the war.

He retained the posts of commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary-general of the Communist Party of Cuba "the only legal political party" and he continued to exercise unquestioned and total control over the government. It was long held that Cuban forces were acting as surrogates for the Soviet Union in these Cold War conflicts. However, scholarship that emerged in the early 21st century made clear that Cuba had acted at its own behest in Africa as Castro sought to spread the Cuban Revolution internationally and to bolster his standing among nonaligned countries and in the less-developed world. From to , Cuban expeditionary forces fought in the Angolan civil war on the side of the communistic Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. In Cuban troops assisted Ethiopia in repelling an invasion by Somalia. By the s Castro had emerged as one of the leaders of nonaligned countries, despite his ties to the Soviet Union. He continued to signify his willingness to renew diplomatic relations with the United States, provided that it end its trade embargo against Cuba. In Castro released a flood of immigrants to the United States when he opened the port of Mariel for five months. The , immigrants, including some criminals, strained the capacity of U. Castro, FidelFidel Castro, AP Images In the late s, when the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev began to undertake democratic reforms and eastern European countries were allowed to slip out of the Soviet orbit, Castro retained a hard-line stance, espousing the discipline of communism. The collapse of the Soviet Union in took him by surprise and meant the end of generous Soviet subsidies to Cuba. The following year, economic and social unrest led to antigovernment demonstrations, the size of which had not been seen in Cuba in some 35 years. In the National Assembly confirmed Castro as president for another five-year term. During that year the Cuban government arrested dozens of independent journalists and activists in a renewed government crackdown on dissidents, and some 75 activists were convicted for conspiring with the United States to subvert the revolution. The following year Castro strengthened his alliance with Venezuelan Pres. It was the first time since the revolution that he ceded control. His announcement that he was stepping down was made through a letter that was addressed to the country and posted on the Web site of the official Communist Party newspaper, Granma. My only wish is to fight as a soldier of ideas. However, Fidel Castro was quick to qualify his remarks in a speech that followed a few days later. In March Fidel, who seldom had been seen in public in recent years, made a high-profile appearance in print when he responded to U. Addressing the warming Cuba-U.

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5: These Are The Major Human Rights Issues In Cuba And The Castro Government's Response | Huff

Start studying Castro domestic policies. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

A video camera or use of television production facilities to make an archival videotape of the session. Backgrounder for Teachers Just 90 miles from Key West, the island of Cuba has been the source of both enormous economic profits and problems for the United States. During the late 19th century, the U. A history of U. As part of his revolutionary reforms, the Cuban government expropriated large U. He also allied himself with the Communist Party and fostered a strong ally in the U. As a result, U. Today, Castro is still in power, U. This lesson looks at current U. For additional background information, please consult the Related Resources found at the end of this lesson. This lesson could be especially effective following study of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Some knowledge of the benefits of international trade would also be helpful. In preparing for the lesson, review the timeline of U. Total embargo of Cuba put in place 2. Begin the lesson by distributing copies of the timeline organizer PDF file and your list of chosen events that outline U. Be sure the list of events is not provided in chronological order. Challenge students to place events on the timeline in the appropriate sequence. After five minutes or so, ask students to reveal what they think came first chronologically, and why they chose that event. Continue in like manner through the rest of the events, filling in a timeline organizer that everyone can see i. As part of the timeline discussion, be sure to define the term "embargo" if students are unfamiliar with it. Also, provide additional background by explaining that Castro espoused a Marxist-Leninist philosophy and cultivated close relations with the Soviet Union under his regime. Such fears took center stage during the Cuban Missile Crisis, greatly increasing U. Ongoing ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union perpetuated poor relations between the U. The class will now explore the question of whether or not the embargo should continue to remain in place. Introduce the next activity by telling students that they will be playing the role of White House staff members who have been asked to form committees to review whether or not the U. Explain that since various views on the issue need to be considered while developing policy, students will form six groups that will research supporting information for their viewpoint and then develop a "position paper" related to their area of focus. Each group will then use their paper to advocate for their viewpoint to the entire advisory group the class in the effort to formulate a policy recommendation for the president. Organize students into the following six groups the number of students in each group will depend on the number of students in the class: Provide students with your expectations for the "position paper. A definition of terms related to the topic embargo, trade, etc. In addition to organizing groups, assign one student to be the "Chief of Staff" for when the groups present their viewpoints to the presidential advisors entire class. Since there is bound to be friction between groups in regard to their position on the embargo, the "Chief of Staff" can act as a moderator, summarizing various viewpoints, as well as helping groups to reach some sort of consensus on various issues. In addition, the "Chief of Staff" should be prepared to act as a "discussion leader," ensuring that all sides get a fair hearing, and that any student wishing to speak has an opportunity to do so. Distribute copies of the Viewing Organizer PDF file to help students capture information presented in the video. A free transcript of this segment is available on the NOW Web site. Teachers may also tape the broadcast off-air and use it in the classroom for one year. Alternatively, programs are available for purchase from ShopPBS <http://www.shoppbs.org> The following outline of the segment with approximate timings will help you identify areas where you might want to pause the video and discuss what students are seeing. Students should now continue the research and development of their position papers. A list of related Web sites is provided toward the end of this lesson plan. If students seem stuck, teachers could cue students with the following: Keep in mind the importance of Florida, with its significant electoral votes and a high percentage of Cuban refugees. Lifting the embargo could benefit both Cuban and U. After a suitable amount of time for research and writing, have each group present their view before the presidential advisors the entire

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class , with the "Chief of Staff" managing the process as described in step 7. Remind students that while they should not completely give up on their viewpoint during discussion, they should be prepared to compromise and work with other students in the class to develop a consensus policy recommendation that will give the best advice to the president. Allow time for debate after group presentations, as well as the opportunity for groups to amend or revise their positions. In melding committee positions into one policy recommendation for the president, one approach might be a "committee meeting" of the six committee chairpersons, with other committee members acting as staff persons to assist the chairs in creating the final "position paper. The goal of the "staff meeting" is to reach a consensus to advise the president as to what course he should take. However, as in real life, it may be impossible for the groups to achieve consensus. Should this happen, you could carry over the committee meetings to the next class period or ask the Chief of Staff to summarize the views at that point in time and submit that as the final committee report, possibly noting dissenting viewpoints briefly as cautionary statements.

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6: NOW with Bill Moyers. For Educators. The U.S. Trade Embargo on Cuba | PBS

"RaÃ¶l Castro is a conservative if the regime's future and the future of the achievements of the revolution are in danger," said Hal Klepak, a military analyst and biographer of RaÃ¶l Castro.

This status allows them different treatment under U. Many refugees came with the idea that the new government would not last long, and their stay in the U. Homes, cars, and other properties in Cuba were left with family, friends, and relatives, who would take care of them until the government fell, however, this was promptly stopped by the government led by Castro, with the confiscation of all properties belonging to anyone leaving the country. Consequently, between November and October , over 14, children were sent to the U. These children were taken under the care of the Catholic Church and placed in foster homes throughout the U. S until they could be reunited with their parents. Their parents sent them into the U. S in order to keep them from communist indoctrination, with many boys being sent to avoid getting drafted into the Cuban armed forces , and girls being put into the greatly politized Alphabetization Campaign. Additionally, the Castro government began a political crackdown on the opposition, either incarcerating opponents or perceived opponents or executing them. At this point, after the Bay of Pigs Invasion , Castro had gone from a self-proclaimed non-communist freedom fighter to a self-proclaimed Marxistâ€”Leninist. We could foster attempts on lives of Cuban refugees in the United States even to the extent of wounding in instances to be widely publicized. The administration of U. President Johnson tried to control the numbers it would admit to the U. In negotiations with the Cuban government it set a target of 3, to 4, people to be transported by air. Despite those diplomatic discussions, Cuban-Americans brought small leisure boats from the United States to Camarioca. In the resulting Camarioca boatlift, about boats transported close to 3, refugees to Key West for immigration processing by U. The Johnson administration made only modest efforts to enforce restrictions on this boat traffic. Castro closed the port with little notice on November 3, stranding thousands. On November 6, the Cuban and U. To deal with the crowds at Camarioca, the U. Both forms of transport started operating on December 1. The longest airlift of political refugees,[citation needed] it transported , Cubans to the United States with the help of religious and volunteer agencies. Flights were limited to immediate relatives and Cubans already in the United States with a waiting period anywhere from one to two years. Mariel boatlift Cuban refugees arriving in crowded boats during the Mariel boatlift crisis Between April 15 and October 31, , during the Carter administration, probably one of the most significant waves of exiles occurred during what became known as the Mariel Boatlift. The mass boatlift occurred after a number of Cubans drove a bus through the gates of the Havana Peruvian Embassy and requested asylum. One embassy guard died as a result of friendly fire when another guard machine gunned the incoming bus and hit the first one accidentally. When the Peruvian ambassador refused to return the exiled citizens to the authorities, Castro removed the Cuban guards from the embassy, basically opening the door to the 4, plus asylum seekers that came into the embassy within the next few days. Reacting to this sudden exodus, Castro stated, "Anyone who wants to leave Cuba can do so" and declared that those who were leaving the country were the "escoria" scum. This resulted in an even larger exodus through the port of Mariel , where an improvised flotilla of Cuban exiles from Miami in small pleasure boats and commercial shrimping vessels brought Cuban citizens who wished to leave the island. As the exodus became international news and an embarrassment for the Cuban government, Castro emptied his hospitals and had prison inmates rounded up as "social undesirables", [8] [9] and included them among the other refugees. The Cuban Communist Party staged meetings at the homes of those known to be leaving the country. Labeled as "traitors to the revolution" those who declared their wish to leave became the targeted victims of the attacks, their rationing cards were taken from them, their jobs were terminated, or they were expelled from schools or university. Towards the end of the crisis, the repudiation meetings were ended. The scale of the exodus created political difficulties for the Cuban government, and an agreement was reached to end the boatlift after several months. Out of more than , refugees, a number from as low as 7, to as high as

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40, were believed to have criminal records in Cuba, though many of their crimes would not qualify as crimes under U. Some 1, of the refugees were classified as serious or violent criminals under U. The majority of refugees were young adult males, 20 to 34 years of age, from the working class: In , the United States and Cuba negotiated an agreement to resume normal immigration and to return to Cuba those persons who had arrived during the boatlift who were "excludable" under U. Next on Cuba[edit] During the past years, exile waves have consisted of balseros rafters , who travel in homemade rafts. On 18 August , U. Attorney General Janet Reno said in a press release: Many people have lost their lives in such crossings. We urge the people of Cuba to remain home and not to fall for this callous maneuver. I want to work with all concerned including the Cuban American community to make sure the message goes out to Cubans that putting a boat or raft to sea means putting life and limb at risk To prevent this from happening again, the Coast Guard has mounted an aggressive public information campaign so people know that vessels Individuals who violate U. President Clinton, trying to stem the flow of Cuban rafters, pressed a dozen Latin American governments to provide internment camps that officials hoped would prove more attractive to refugees than the U. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. Although the refugees at Guantanamo were held behind barbed wire, to many, the base was less forbidding than a foreign internment camp. As a result of bilateral migration accords between the two governments, in September and May , the status quo of U. This new agreement had two new points. The United States agreed to take most of the Cubans detained at Guantanamo through the humanitarian parole provision. Cuba agreed to credit some of these admissions toward the minimum quota of 20, migrants from Cuba, with 5, charged annually over the years. Secondly, rather than placing Cubans intercepted at sea in a camp, the United States began sending them back to Cuba. Both governments promised to follow international agreements to ensure that no action would be taken against the people returned to Cuba. Those who do not reach dry land are returned to Cuba unless they fear persecution there, but only those who meet the definition of asylum refugee are accepted for eventual resettlement in a third country. Those Cuban rafters who do reach land are inspected by Department of Homeland Security and usually are allowed to stay in the United States. From May through July , about Cuban refugees were resettled in eleven different countries, including Spain, Venezuela, Australia, and Nicaragua. Since March the State Department has not been allowed to monitor the treatment of the immigrants returned to Cuba. Those who oppose the communist government are represented in part by the Cuban-American lobby , which supports the U. Other Cuban-American groups, some of which are anti-Communist, advocate different policies, opposing the embargo and favoring more cultural and economic engagement. The Cuban government accuses Miami-based exiles of organizing over armed incursions against Cuba over the past 40 years such as machine-gun attacks on the Guitart Cayo Coco Hotel by Alpha 66 in and The Cuban government has long contended that some South Florida Spanish-language journalists are paid by the U. On September 8, , it was revealed that at least ten South Florida journalists, veteran reporters and a freelancer including some associated with the El Nuevo Herald , received payments totaling thousands of dollars over several years from the U. Congressional auditors accused the development agency USAID of failing properly to administer its program to promote democracy in Cuba. They said that USAID had channeled tens of millions of dollars through exile groups in Miami, which were sometimes wasteful or kept questionable accounts. The report said the organizations had sent items such as chocolate and cashmere jerseys to Cuba. It has tried to distribute opposition literature in Cuba via aidrops. Cuban Libertarian Movement - a loose network of anti-Castro collectives and individuals that make up the Cuban anarchist movement Vigilia Mambisa - A group of Cuban-Americans headed by Miguel Saavedra and known for their street-theater tactics and their rapid response to calls for protest aired on Miami Spanish-language radio stations. Subcommittee to investigate internal security. The invasion was launched in April , less than three months after John F. Kennedy assumed the presidency in the United States. The Cuban armed forces , trained and equipped by Eastern Bloc nations, defeated the invading combatants within three days. Kennedy initiated a CIA operation on November 30, to "help Cuba overthrow the Communist regime" aiming "for a revolt which can take place in Cuba by October The Cuban Project, also known as Operation Mongoose, played a

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significant role in the events leading up to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The operation was suspended on October 30, 1962, but three six-man sabotage teams had already been deployed to Cuba, and on November 8, 1962, one six-man CIA team blew up a Cuban industrial facility without permission. Bombing of Cubana Flight 320 On October 6, 1962, two time bombs planted on an aircraft exploded, killing all 73 people on board. Suspects were linked to the CIA prior to the incident, though at the time they were only contacts to the agency. Fidel briefly visited the United States during his tenure in exile to raise support for the Cuban revolution. Reinaldo Cruz was one of the five first Cuban rafters. These were the first true Cuban rafters to flee the communist country on a home-made raft consisting of 8 truck inner tubes and bamboo poles tied together. Once on board Ken asked "where are you going" one of the men Reinaldo Cruz said "Miami".

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7: On This Day, Feb. Fidel Castro sworn in as Cuba's leader - www.enganchecubano.com

Cuba's new President Miguel Diaz-Canel (R) greets people as he arrives at a polling station in Santa Clara, Cuba on March 11, , about a month before his predecessor, Raoul Castro, stepped down.

All cultures have categories to distinguish people into "us and them" by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality: German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi. Bipolar societies that lack mixed categories, such as Rwanda and Burundi, are the most likely to have genocide. The main preventive measure at this early stage is to develop universalistic institutions that transcend ethnic or racial divisions, that actively promote tolerance and understanding, and that promote classifications that transcend the divisions. The Catholic church could have played this role in Rwanda, had it not been riven by the same ethnic cleavages as Rwandan society. This search for common ground is vital to early prevention of genocide. We give names or other symbols to the classifications. We name people "Jews" or "Gypsies", or distinguish them by colors or dress; and apply them to members of groups. Classification and symbolization are universally human and do not necessarily result in genocide unless they lead to the next stage, dehumanization. When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of pariah groups: To combat symbolization, hate symbols can be legally forbidden swastikas as can hate speech. Group marking like gang clothing or tribal scarring can be outlawed, as well. The problem is that legal limitations will fail if unsupported by popular cultural enforcement. If widely supported, however, denial of symbolization can be powerful, as it was in Bulgaria, when many non-Jews chose to wear the yellow star, depriving it of its significance as a Nazi symbol for Jews. According to legend in Denmark, the Nazis did not introduce the yellow star because they knew even the King would wear it. One group denies the humanity of the other group. Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases. Dehumanization overcomes the normal human revulsion against murder. At this stage, hate propaganda in print and on hate radios is used to vilify the victim group. In combating this dehumanization, incitement to genocide should not be confused with protected speech. Genocidal societies lack constitutional protection for countervailing speech, and should be treated differently than in democracies. Hate radio stations should be shut down, and hate propaganda banned. Hate crimes and atrocities should be promptly punished. Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, though sometimes informally Hindu mobs led by local RSS militants or by terrorist groups. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings. To combat this stage, membership in these militias should be outlawed. Their leaders should be denied visas for foreign travel. Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda. Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, intimidating and silencing the center. Prevention may mean security protection for moderate leaders or assistance to human rights groups. Assets of extremists may be seized, and visas for international travel denied to them. Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. Members of victim groups are forced to wear identifying symbols. They are often segregated into ghettos, forced into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved. At this stage, a Genocide Alert must be called. If the political will of the U. Security Council can be mobilized, armed international intervention should be prepared, or heavy assistance to the victim group in preparing for its self-defense. Otherwise, at least humanitarian assistance should be organized by the U. Extermination begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called "genocide. When it is sponsored by the state, the armed forces often work with militias to do the killing. Sometimes the genocide results in revenge killings by groups against each other, creating the downward whirlpool-like cycle of bilateral genocide as in Burundi. At this stage, only rapid and overwhelming armed intervention can stop genocide. Real safe areas or refugee escape corridors should be established with heavily armed international protection. Security Council calls it. For larger interventions, a multilateral force authorized by the U. It is time to recognize that the law of humanitarian intervention transcends the interests of nation-states. Denial is the

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eighth stage that always follows a genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. They block investigations of the crimes, and continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile. There they remain with impunity, like Pol Pot or Idi Amin, unless they are captured and a tribunal is established to try them. The best response to denial is punishment by an international tribunal or national courts. There the evidence can be heard, and the perpetrators punished. They may not deter the worst genocidal killers. But with the political will to arrest and prosecute them, some mass murderers may be brought to justice.

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8: Cuban exile - Wikipedia

2 The Domestic Economy, 4 Cuba Under Raúl Castro. nomic support of Venezuela has been essential for the survival of the Cuban regime. Policies During the Cycles.

Settling mostly in Miami, but also elsewhere, Cuban Americans have created a wealthy, successful, politically influential immigrant society. As wave upon wave of immigrants rebuilt their lives after the traumatic experience of the revolution, they recreated and reinterpreted Cuban culture in a new homeland, blazing a path that led to the transformation of Miami into a Latin American city. The impact of these sentiments has been felt in U. Soon they were joined by increasing numbers of wealthy Cubans whose property had been confiscated by the Cuban government: Starting Over Many of these pioneers left Cuba with nothing and had to begin anew. Sugar mill owners became gas station attendants; professional women took jobs as maids. Told many times over, their story has by now become an epic. Character loans, dispensed by the Republican Bank, and especially by a Cuban banker named Luis Botifoll, allowed Cubans to start small businesses. Applying the entrepreneurial skills brought from their native Cuba, and taking advantage of the growing Cuban population in Miami, little by little they created the Miami success story for which Cuban Americans have become known. Violent Anti-Castroism There was a dark side to this story. There were illegal incursions into Cuba, assassinations, bombs, and plots -- some involving the U. The burglars who broke into the Democratic headquarters at Washington, D. But the most shocking act committed by Cuban Americans took place in , when Orlando Bosch and Luis Carriles Posada placed a bomb aboard a Cuban civilian airliner, killing dozens of innocent victims including young athletes returning from abroad. Political Muscle By the early s Cuban Americans began to try new strategies. Even after the end of the Cold War, the Cuban American Foundation succeeded in maintaining, and even tightening, the U. Freedom Flights By the mid to late s, a swell of discontent rose in Cuba, fed by economic hardship along with the erosion and virtual disappearance of political freedoms. In particular, when Castro closed down some 55, small businesses in , virtually eliminating all private property, more Cubans turned against the revolution. It was now the turn of the middle- and lower-middle classes, and skilled laborers. As pressure mounted, Castro opened the port of Camarioca. Relatives from Miami came to collect those left behind in Cuba. Within weeks President Lyndon Johnson inaugurated the so-called "freedom flights. A small portion of the refugees arrived indirectly through countries such as Spain and Mexico. It all began when a bus crashed through the gates of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Two guards were wounded as they shot each other, and Fidel Castro, in a fit of anger, removed the security post from the embassy entrance. Interest Section in Havana, Wayne Smith, "because within hours there were 10, Cubans inside the embassy and thousands more on the way. As the constant influx of exiles arrived in Florida everyone noticed the difference between these refugees and those who had come before. Castro also sent the U. The Cuban American community in Miami, just emerging as an important economic and political force, would have to contend with its new image; criminals, uneducated Cubans, and non-whites had now joined their ranks. But the one most embarrassed was Fidel Castro himself. For the first time there were riots in Havana. To release pressure, Fidel Castro declared once more that anyone who wanted to leave Cuba could go. As they left Cuban shores by the tens of thousands, they made an unforgettable spectacle. Regulating the Flow Since then there has been an effort to once again regulate Cuban migration to the United States. Castro promised not to encourage irregular departures from Cuba, and the U. Whether these accords will survive the collapse of the Cuban regime, or any change of government in Cuba, is major concern among U. Originally published in [Learn More Related Features](#).

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9: Fulgencio Batista - Wikipedia

Sydney Thomas and Olivia Weese Castro's Social Policy Education & Literacy Castro changed all private schools to public schools These public schools emphasized hard work, self discipline, and love for their country.

Origins[edit] In , the CIA predicted that Castro would have a difficult time hanging on to the government. The major initial fear was that Castro would demand that a much higher rent be paid by the U. He was not deemed to be one initially, but his brother Raul was. Cabell noted in November that while Castro was not a communist he allowed free opportunity to the communist party in Cuba to grow and spread its message. Nonetheless, by December plans were already being tossed around between high ranking US Foreign Policy Officials that called for overthrowing the Castro government. This highlights the U. This program required the agency to work around the clock and collect a large amount of detail-specific information, as well as to cooperate with other agencies. These programs were launched all over Latin America. From March through August , the CIA had plans aimed at undermining Castro and his appeal to the public by sabotaging his speeches. A special committee was formed to search for ways to overthrow Castro when the Bay of Pigs Invasion failed. The committee became part of the Kennedy imperative to keep a tough line on communism, especially inasmuch as Cuba was the nearest communist state to the U. S, and would provide global communist interests with a valuable "western front" against the United States. Under Eisenhower, four major forms of action were to be taken to aid anti communist opposition in Cuba at the time. At this stage, it was still not clear that these efforts would end up leading to the Bay of Pigs invasion. Robert Kennedy stressed the importance of immediate dynamic action to discredit the Castro regime in Cuba. Lansdale remained in charge of the operation, and access to knowledge of Operation Mongoose remained strictly confidential and limited. As was common throughout the Kennedy presidency, decision making would be centralized and housed within the secret Special Group SG-A. Planning[edit] The U. They requested that the Secretary of Defense assign them responsibility for the project, but Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy retained effective control. Throughout the years, many individuals suspect that Robert F. Kennedy was carrying out a pledge to eradicate the Jupiters from Turkey in exchange for the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. White had mentioned that Fidel Castro was going to need to be dealt with. At this time the DDCI also discussed the need to increase covert and semi-covert programs aimed at Castro. These people were Che Guevara and Raul Castro. So they proposed a way of getting a better leader that they approved of in his place. Guerrilla capacity in the anti-Castro groups both in and out of Cuba was discussed. Specific goals were identified for Cubans on-boarded to the Cuban Opposition Front, the principal goal being to restore the Cuban constitution. The list of targets later was narrowed down to 4. The document states that, "There is no doubt that if there had been more JMATE aircraft and more aircrews, constant air cover would have been possible. A White House staffer was quoted as saying, " During this strike there were no aircraft lost and there was a successful strike made on the Castro column moving from Playa Larga to Playa Giron. The Official History notes that the use of napalm had not been officially approved until the next day, April 18, Samuel Halpern, a CIA co-organizer, conveyed the breadth of involvement: The formerly classified memorandum depicts the way in which the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff sought a reason to invade the island of Cuba that would be acceptable to the American people. The document states, "such a plan would enable a logical build-up of incidents to be combined with other seemingly unrelated events to camouflage the ultimate objective and create the necessary impression of Cuban rashness and irresponsibility on a large scale, directed at other countries as well as the United States. The plans varied in efficacy and intention, from propagandistic purposes to effective disruption of the Cuban government and economy. Plans included the use of U. Army Special Forces , destruction of Cuban sugar crops, and mining of harbors. The Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, and General Lansdale were there amongst others. While they discussed some self-interests in acquiring Cuban waters for mining rights, planning military contingency plans, and attacking Guantanamo, these beliefs and ideas were not shared by all participants. By

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the end of the meeting, they determined four main objectives. This would likely involve further probes by the CIA into Cuba. The line "there should be considerably more sabotage" is underlined. The 4th point reads: Among courses of action considered were real and simulated attacks on US or foreign soil which would be blamed on the Cuban government. These would have involved attacking or reporting fake attacks on Cuban exiles, damaging U. Lansdale outlined the coordinated program of political, psychological, military, sabotage, and intelligence operations as well as assassination attempts on key political leaders. Each month since his presentation, a different method was in place to destabilize the communist regime. Some of these plans included the publication of Anti-Castro political propaganda, armaments for militant opposition groups, the establishment of guerrilla bases throughout the country, and preparations for an October military intervention in Cuba. Many individual plans were devised by the CIA to assassinate Castro, however none were successful. Mahue had known Roselli since the 50s and was aware of his connection to the gambling syndicate. Under the alias "John Rawlson", Roselli was tasked with recruiting Cubans from Florida to help in the assassination of Castro. Less attention has been given to the state of US-Cuban relations in the aftermath of the missile crisis. Kennedy did not pursue a dual-track policy toward Cuba. The United States would entertain only proposals of surrender. The Cuban Project was originally designed to culminate in October with an "open revolt and overthrow of the Communist regime. They had a trade embargo, denial of bunkering facilities, increased port security, and control procedure on transshipment, technical data, and customs inspection. American organization and support for anti-Castro forces in Cuba was seen as key, which expanded American involvement from what had mostly been economic and military assistance of rebel forces. Therefore, Lansdale hoped to organize an effort within the operation, led by the CIA, to covertly build support for a popular movement within Cuba. This was a major challenge. It was difficult to identify anti-Castro forces within Cuba and there lacked a groundswell of popular support that Cuban insurgents could tap into. Reconnaissance picture showing the missiles. In February, Lansdale offered a comprehensive review of all Operation Mongoose activities to date. His tone was urgent, stating that "time is running against us. The Cuban people feel helpless and are losing hope fast. They need symbols of inside resistance and of outside interest soon. They need something they can join with the hope of starting to work surely towards overthrowing the regime. He laid out a six-part plan targeting the overthrow of the Castro government in October. It showed that although roughly only a quarter of the Cuban population stood behind the Castro regime, the rest of the population was both disaffected and passive. The report writes that the passive majority of Cubans had "resigned to acceptance of the present regime as the effect government in being". The lack of progress and promise of success through the first couple of months of the operation strained relationships within the SG-A. McCone criticized the handling of the operation, believing that "national policy was too cautious" and suggested a US military effort to train more guerrillas, and large-scale amphibious landing military exercises were conducted off the coast of North Carolina in April. Phase I of Operation Mongoose drew to a close. The Special Group provided plans on March 14, for the first phase of the operation until the end of July. There were four main objectives for Phase 1, a. Continue JCS planning and essential preliminary actions for a decisive U. Two political operations were performed in Phase I: The refugees were given open U. Policy limitations of audibility and visibility were taken into consideration for the handling and use of the refugee potential. The first option was to cancel operational plans and treat Cuba as a Bloc nation and protect Hemisphere from it. The next possibility was to exert all possible diplomatic, economic, psychological, and other pressures to overthrow the Castro-Communist regime without overt employment of U. Another possibility was to help the Cubans overthrow the Castro-Communist regime with a step-by-step phase to ensure success including the use of military force if required. The last possibility was to use a provocation and overthrow the Castro-Communist regime by U. He believed that time was of the essence, especially given intensified Soviet military build-up in Cuba. New plans were drawn to recruit more Cubans to infiltrate the Castro regime, to interrupt Cuban radio and television broadcasts, and to deploy commando sabotage units. The fear of open military retaliation against the United States and Berlin for the US covert operations in Cuba

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slowed down the operation. Operation Mongoose formally ceased its activities at the end of . Among plans to assassinate Fidel Castro, there was another plot to assassinate Rolando Cubela, a Cuban revolutionary hero. The plot for Cubela began as an operation to recruit someone close to Castro for the purposes of launching a coup. The few remaining documents were put on paper from memory years later. Once in , where the plot was abandoned, and again in Anthony Verona, to perform the assassination, but the project was cancelled after the Bay of Pigs. The aerosol spray would be of a chemical producing reactions similar to those of lysergic acid, or LSD. Nothing came of this plot, because the chemical in question was unreliable. However, this is not true. He also said he warned that assassinating Castro would not necessarily destabilize the government in the manner that is desired. Due to this micro focus, broader, more complex plans with greater chances of success were not made. Rather, the plot was made up by the CIA as an intentionally "silly" idea to feed to those questioning them about their plans for Castro, in order to deflect scrutiny from more serious areas of inquiry.

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