Retrenchment of 1970s

Return to the Soviet Model in 1970s

1. failure of 10 million ton sugar harvest: soul-searching
2. restructuring and retreat from idealism
3. legal institutionalization – Constitution of 1976
4. stabilization – turning inward
5. complete dependence on Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
6. involvement in Africa – Angola
7. Sandinista victory in Nicaragua in 1979: monument to Cuban strategy and ambitions in hemisphere
10 Million Ton Sugar Harvest Campaign
Cuban Internationalism in Angola
Aghostino Neto and Castro
Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega
Realities of 1980s

1. persistent structural and managerial problems
2. bureaucracy stifled innovation, productivity, and efficiency
3. per capita debt highest in Latin America
4. preservation of a radical position – necessary for defense of the revolution
5. growing disillusionment and pessimism
6. trial and execution of General Arnaldo Ochoa in 1989
In the 1980s the focus of friction in U.S.-Cuban relations shifted to also include immigration issues. A major crisis unfolded. In April 1980 an estimated ten thousand Cubans stormed the Peruvian embassy in Havana seeking political asylum. Eventually, the Cuban government allowed 125,000 Cubans to illegally depart for the United States from the port of Mariel, an incident known as the "Mariel boatlift." A number of criminals and mentally ill persons were involuntarily included.

Quiet efforts to explore the prospects for improving relations were initiated in 1981-82 under the Reagan administration, but ceased as Cuba continued to intervene in Latin America. In 1983, the United States and regional allies forced the withdrawal of the Cuban presence in Grenada.
Mariel Boatlift
US Invasion of Grenada
Trial of Arnaldo Ochoa
Years of Crisis 1990s

1. rapid and dramatic collapse of the Soviet Union
   a. devastating blow for Cuba
   b. loss of Soviet umbrella and subsidies
2. deepening economic crisis – “Special Period”
   a. misery and suffering
   b. new foreign relations – Venezuela
3. shooting down of two civilian aircraft - February 1996
4. Helms-Burton Act
   a. discourage foreign investment
   b. tighten embargo
“The Camel”
The United States tightens the embargo on Cuba and attempts to weaken Cuban ties with non-U.S. foreign investors through the Helms-Burton Act. The act codifies the embargo, penalizes foreign companies doing business with Cuba, and stipulates that sanctions may only be lifted under certain conditions, including the removal of Fidel Castro and his brother Raúl from office, movement toward free elections, a free press, and the release of all political prisoners.
Arrest of the Cuban Five

The Clinton administration charges five Cuban counterintelligence officers in the United States with conspiracy to commit espionage, among other illegal activities. The five, who were sent by the Castro government to infiltrate several Cuban-American exile groups based in Miami, are arrested in 1998 and found guilty in 2001. Two are released at the end of their terms in 2011 and 2014, and the remaining three are released on December 17, 2014, as part of a prisoner swap for a U.S. intelligence officer held in Havana. The exchange precedes the announcement that the United States and Cuba will resume full diplomatic ties.
Transfer of Power 2006-2008
U.S. President Barack Obama and Cuban President Raul Castro announce the restoration of full diplomatic ties following a swap of a U.S. intelligence officer who had been held in Havana for the three remaining Cuban Five prisoners. U.S. subcontractor Alan Gross, jailed since 2009, is released at the same time. The prisoner exchange and release of Gross comes after nearly eighteen months of secret talks between U.S. and Cuban officials that Pope Francis helped broker. Obama says the United States plans to open an embassy in Havana. Members of the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress condemn the move and vow to uphold the economic embargo.
U.S. and Cuba Plan to Re-Establish Embassies

Timeline of U.S. Diplomatic Relations with Cuba Under the Obama Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 2008</td>
<td>Fidel Castro retires and names his brother, Raul Castro, president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>U.S. and Cuba announce a plan to reopen of their embassies in Washington DC and Havana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2014</td>
<td>Obama and Raul Castro announce a plan to restore diplomatic ties after a prisoner swap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2015</td>
<td>U.S. and Cuba announce a plan to reopen of their embassies in Washington DC and Havana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHAT'S CHANGED:

1. Closer diplomatic ties
Both countries reopened embassies in Havana and Washington. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and Cuban Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez have met several times and diplomats now conduct regular negotiations on a wide variety of issues.

2. Easier travel
The Obama administration created rules to make it easier to book flights and hotels. The Cubans have allowed San Francisco-based Airbnb to operate on the island, making it for easier for Americans to book a room.

3. Better phone service
It used to be that Americans would shut off their cell phones after landing in Cuba. Now, Sprint and Verizon have established roaming agreements with Cuba's telecommunications company.

4. Debit cards
Cuba used to be a cash-only trip for Americans. But the first U.S.-issued debit card is now approved for use, a MasterCard issued by Florida-based Stonegate Bank.

5. Trade is starting
The first trade deal struck between the countries was a medical one, when New York-based Roswell Park Cancer Institute signed an agreement to bring a lung cancer vaccine to the U.S. for clinical trials. Many other American companies are now trying to strike their own deals, including PepsiCo, NAPA Auto Parts, Carnival cruise lines, American Airlines and JetBlue.
WHAT REMAINS THE SAME

1. U.S. embargo
The U.S. economic embargo against Cuba remains intact. First established at the peak of the Cold War in the early 1960s, when the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of a nuclear war, the embargo bars most Americans from traveling to, or trading with, the island. Only Congress can change that.

2. Cubans' entry into the USA
The U.S. has not changed the Cuban Adjustment Act, which allows any Cuban who merely touches U.S. soil to legally stay and become a permanent resident. That continues to lure Cubans to the U.S., something the Cuban government wants to end.

3. Cuba's communist system
Cuba has not changed its political system one bit. Raúl Castro, 84, younger brother of ailing revolutionary leader and former president Fidel, remains in power and the Communists remain the only political party permitted on the island.

4. Cuba's human rights record
Cuba's treatment of its citizens continues to draw international criticism. More than 5,000 people deemed political prisoners have been detained this year, according to the Cuban Commission of Human Rights and National Reconciliation, an independent group based in Havana.

5. Few U.S. business deals
Cuba has not accepted most of the new openings offered by the U.S., including more flights to the island, cruise ship stops, ferry services, trade deals and U.S.-owned storefronts.
Five Challenges to Normal Relations: Cuban Demands

1. The blockade must be ended.
2. The US must stop funding illegal, subversive policies against Cuba, including TV and Radio Martí propaganda broadcasts.
3. Cuba must be compensated for damages caused by the blockade.
4. The illegally occupied territory of Guantánamo Bay must be returned.
5. The Cuban Adjustment Act, which stimulates brain drain and encourages economic migration, must be ended. President Obama gutted the “wet foot, dry foot” policy in January 2017.
Cuba estimates that the blockade has cost the country over $833 billion dollars since its introduction in 1962.

Almost 77% of Cubans have been born under the blockade. The United Nations General Assembly has condemned the policy in 24 consecutive annual votes.
## Latin Americans Express Strong Support for U.S. Restoring Relations with Cuba and Ending Trade Embargo

### Overall, do you ___ of the U.S. re-establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disapprove</th>
<th>Approve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDIAN</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Would you ___ the U.S. ending its trade embargo against Cuba, which would allow U.S. companies to do business in Cuba and Cuban companies to do business in the U.S.?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDIAN</strong></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Results for Peru not included due to administrative error.


PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Barack Obama in Cuba: March 2016
Barack Obama: "I have come here to bury the last remnant of the Cold War in the Americas. I have come here to extend the hand of friendship to the Cuban people."

Fidel Castro: The Cuban people "are capable of producing the food and material riches we need with the efforts and intelligence of our people. We do not need the empire to give us anything."
Fidel Castro Funeral Procession, December 2016
Celebration in Miami
Miguel Diaz-Canel: Heir Apparent?
What Lies Ahead?

OLD CUBAN REVOLUTION

NEW CUBAN REVOLUTION

CASTRO

COSTCO