OMNI

CUBA NEWSLETTER #4, January 16, 2015.

http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/2015/01/cuba-newsletter-4.html

Compiled by Dick Bennett for a CULTURE OF PEACE and Justice.

(#1 Feb. 4, 2011; #2 Oct. 21, 2012; #3 Nov. 29, 2014).

Please forward.

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Just Foreign Policy START A PETITION MANAGE PETITIONS

http://www.justforeignpolicy.org/blog/commentary

ABOUT

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SIGN THIS PETITION

Congress: Help Obama End the Embargo on Cuba

Petition by Robert Naiman  12-17-14

http://www.justforeignpolicy.org/blog/commentary

To be delivered to The United States House of Representatives, The United States Senate, and President Barack Obama
Members of Congress should support President Obama's call to end the U.S. embargo of Cuba.

There are currently 484 signatures. NEW goal - We need 750 signatures!

PETITION BACKGROUND Following successful diplomacy to secure the release of U.S. citizen Alan Gross, President Obama has called on Congress to end the U.S. embargo of Cuba. [1]

President Obama is right when he says that the 50-year U.S. embargo on Cuba has been a failure. [2] The embargo hasn't improved the lives of Cubans or Cuban-Americans; the embargo has imposed unjust hardships on Cubans and Cuban-Americans.

Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, President Obama moves to improve U.S. relations with Cuba and ease the embargo are already under attack by Republicans like Senator Marco Rubio. [3] Show your support for normalizing U.S. relations with Cuba and ending the embargo.

References:


“Rubio Calls Obama ‘Willfully Ignorant’ on Cuba,” New York Times, 12/17/14,

HTTP://WWW.NYTIMES.COM/POLITICS/FIRST-DRAFT/2014/12/17/RUBIO-CALLS-OBAMA-WILLFULLY-IGNORANT-ON-CUBA/
US and Cuba to Restore Diplomatic Relations in Historic Overhaul Wednesday, December 17, 2014 by Common Dreams

By Nadia Prupis, staff writer

The U.S. and Cuba swapped prisoners on Wednesday. (Photo: Stewart Cutler/flickr/cc)

Update:

Following Wednesday's momentous prisoner swap, U.S. officials said the country will restore full diplomatic relations with Cuba for the first time in more than 50 years, including re-opening of the American embassy in Havana which has been shuttered for nearly half a century.

In a speech on Wednesday, President Barack Obama called the U.S. embargo against Cuba "a failure."

"We will end an outdated approach that for decades has failed to advance our interests and instead we will begin to normalize relations between our two countries," Obama said. The deal, which involved trading American contractor Alan Gross for the last remaining members of the so-called Cuban Five, will "begin a new chapter among the nations of the America" and move beyond a "rigid policy that’s rooted in events that took place before most of us were born," Obama added.

A full end to the economic blockade against Cuba would require legislation by Congress, but the administration signaled that it would welcome that move by lawmakers. Immediate changes set to be implemented include loosening restrictions on all travel categories, remittances, and banking and financial transactions.

"The dinosaurs in Miami who have kept US-Cuba relations in the Stone Age are finally dying out," human rights activist Medea Benjamin, who lived in Cuba for 4 years and has worked for 30 years to normalize relations, told Common Dreams. "Obama's announcement is a recognition that the new generation of Cubans agree with the majority of Americans that the embargo is a relic of the Cold War that should be put to rest. Now we just have to overcome the dinosaurs in Congress."
The deal comes after 18 months of secret negotiations in Canada, as well as a meeting in the Vatican, and one final 45-minute telephone call between Obama and Cuban President Raúl Castro on Tuesday.

White House press secretary Josh Earnest released a statement Wednesday admitting its decades-long failure in Cuban relations. "It is clear that decades of U.S. isolation of Cuba have failed to accomplish our enduring objective of promoting the emergence of a democratic, prosperous, and stable Cuba," the statement said. "We cannot keep doing the same thing and expect a different result. It does not serve America’s interests, or the Cuban people, to try to push Cuba toward collapse."

Guardian journalist Ewan McCaskill called the deal "a [b]reakthrough in U.S.-Cuban relations after a wasted half-century of mindless hostility and sanctions."

Mark Weisbrot, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, said the change in policy towards Cuba was prompted by a political shift in Latin America that has seen the U.S. become increasingly isolated diplomatically in the region.

"Relations between Latin America and the Obama administration have been the worst probably of any U.S. administration in decades," Weisbrot said on Wednesday. "This will help, but new sanctions against Venezuela will also raise questions in the hemisphere about whether this is a change in direction or merely a giving up on a strategy that has failed for more than 50 years."

"Because of the historic transition in Latin America over the past 15 years, with left governments elected in most of the region, basically the rules and norms were changed for the whole hemisphere. Various Latin American governments—and not just those on the left—have been increasingly vocal in recent years that the status quo cannot stand, and that Cuba must be treated as an equal, and welcomed into fora such as the Summit of the Americas," Weisbrot said. "Washington’s Cuba policy is being pulled into the 21st Century thanks to this regional shift."

Earlier:

The U.S. and Cuba exchanged prisoners Wednesday morning as part of a landmark deal that
paves the way for an overhaul of American relations with the island nation and allows U.S. contractor Alan Gross, as well as the last three members of the so-called Cuban Five, to go home.

President Barack Obama is expected to announce Gross' release at noon.

CNN reports:

Gross' "humanitarian" release by Cuba was accompanied by a separate spy swap, the officials said. Cuba also freed a U.S. intelligence source who has been jailed in Cuba for more than 20 years, although authorities did not identify that person for security reasons. The U.S. released three Cuban intelligence agents convicted of espionage in 2001.

President Barack Obama is also set to announce a broad range of diplomatic and regulatory measures in what officials called the most sweeping change in U.S. policy toward Cuba since the 1961 embargo was imposed.

The Cuban Five were a group of intelligence officers who were convicted of espionage in 2001, allegedly for collecting information on U.S. military bases and Cuban-American leaders in exile. The three who were included in the swap are Gerardo Hernandez, Luis Medina, and Antonio Guerrero.

Gross was arrested by Cuban authorities in 2009 while working to bring satellite phones and computer equipment to the island's Jewish communities. Although Gross had traveled to Cuba as part of a U.S. Agency for International Development program, he did not have the permits required under Cuban law to distribute communications equipment. He was arrested under suspicion of espionage and convicted of "acts against the independence or the territorial integrity of the state."

CNN continues:

Wednesday's announcement that the U.S. will move toward restoring diplomatic ties with Cuba will also make it easier for Americans to travel to Cuba and do business with the Cuban people by extending general licenses, officials said. While the more liberal travel restrictions
won't allow for tourism, they will permit greater American travel to the island.

Secretary of State John Kerry has also been instructed to review Cuba's place on the State Sponsors of Terrorism list, potentially paving the way for a lift on certain economic and political sanctions.

Writing at Vox.com, Ezra Klein outlines what each nation has agreed to as part of the new agreement:

**What the US will give Cuba**

Diplomatic opening: The U.S. will take steps toward restoring diplomatic ties with Cuba, severed since 1961.

Embassy in Havana: This will include the goal of reopening a US embassy in Havana in the coming months. The embassy has been closed for over half a century.

Release alleged Cuban spies: The US will release three Cubans who were convicted of espionage and imprisoned in the US: Gerardo Hernandez, Luis Medina, and Antonio Guerrero. All three prisoners were members of the "Wasp Network," a group that spied on prominent members of the Cuban-American community. CNN reports that Hernandez, the group's leader, was also linked to the downing of two civilian planes operated by Brothers to the Rescue, a U.S.-based dissident group.

Easing business and travel restrictions: The U.S. will make it easier for Americans to obtain licenses to do business in Cuba, and to travel to the island. CNN reports that the new rules still won't permit American tourism, but will make it easier to visit for other purposes.

Easing banking restrictions: Americans will be able to use credit and debit cards while in Cuba.

Higher remittance limits: Americans will be able to send up to $2000 per year to family members in Cuba. Cuban-American remittances are a major source of income for many Cuban families.

Small-scale imports of Cuban cigars and alcohol: US travelers will be able to import up to $400 in goods from Cuba, including $100 in alcohol and tobacco products.

Review of basis for sanctions: Secretary of State John Kerry has been ordered to review Cuba's status as a "state sponsor of terrorism." If his review determines that Cuba no longer deserves that status, that will be a first step towards lifting at least some US sanctions.
What Cuba will give the US

Release Alan Gross: US contractor Alan Gross had been imprisoned in Cuba for the last five years on charges of attempting to undermine the Cuban government. His detention has been a major issue for the US and the Obama administration. He has been released and is on his way back to the United States.

Release political prisoners: Cuba will release 53 political prisoners from a list provided by the United States. CNN also reports that Cuba is releasing a US intelligence source who has been imprisoned in Cuba for more than 20 years, but it is not clear whether that individual was one of the 53 included on the list.

Increased internet access: Cuba will allow its citizens increased access to the internet. The US has long sought this as a means of increasing pressure within Cuba for democratic reform.

Access by the UN: Cuba will allow officials from the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross to return to its territory.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Related Articles HTTP://WWW.COMMONDREAMS.ORG/NEWS/2014/12/17/US-AND-CUBA-RESTORE-DIPLOMATIC-RELATIONS-HISTORIC-OVERHAUL

For Moment, the World Embraces the Cuba Model – and Slaps the Empire

UN States to US: End Cuba Embargo

Christopher Columbus Driven by Ill Winds

Kissinger Sought to 'Crack the Cubans,' New Documents Show

More in: U.S., Cuba

“Cuba Releases Political Prisoners, As Agreed Upon With U.S.”

[The article does not mention that Cuba does not consider the prisoners political (just as the US denies it has political prisoners. The agreement did not include release of US political prisoners. –Dick]

US POLITICAL PRISONERS Google Search, January 16, 2015
1. The Jericho Movement | Political Prisoners

www.thejerichomovement.com/prisoners.html

The new Aztlan is now. We shall no longer ..... Ruchell is the longest held political prisoners in the U.S., having been locked up since 1963. Politicized in prison ...

2. Political Prisoners in the USA | Alliance for Global Justice

afgj.org/politicalprisonersusa

Sep 11, 2013 - Mumia Abu Jamal is the most prominent political prisoner in the US. In 1981 ... Under public pressure, he is now in somewhat improved prison ...

3. America's Own Political Prisoners » CounterPunch: Tells the ...

www.counterpunch.org/.../americas-own-political-prisoner...

CounterPunch

Dec 16, 2013 - Glowing praise is now coming from American politicians as disparate as Newt Gingrich and Barack Obama. But this praise comes with the ...

4. Social Movement Prisoners | Denver Anarchist Black Cross

https://denverabc.wordpress.com/prisoners.../political-prisoners-database/

We now have pdfs of almost all of the posters so far (except february 2010) on our ...about imprisoned North American Revolutionaries, Political Prisoners and ...

5. Political Prisoners | 4strugglemag

4strugglemag.org/political-prisoner-profiles/

There are about 100 political prisoners in various prisons across the United States. These women and men are listed and recognized as political prisoners by ...

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There are about 100 political prisoners in various prisons across the United States. These women and men are listed and recognized as political prisoners by numerous human rights, legal defense and progressive/socialist organizations. These people all come from the Civil Rights/Black Power/New African Liberation struggles, the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, Indigenous Peoples survival struggles, Chicano/Mexicano Movements, anti-imperialist/anti-war movements, anti-racist/anti-fascist struggles, the Women’s Movement, social and economic justice struggles, and especially in the past several years, from the Environmental/Animal Rights movement. They are Black, white, Latino and Native American. Most of these political prisoners have been in captivity since the 1970s and 80s. Some were convicted on totally fabricated charges, others for nebulous political conspiracies or for acts of resistance. All received huge sentences for their political beliefs or actions in support of these beliefs.

Additionally, there are many thousands of revolutionary minded, politically conscious prisoners in U.S. jails. These are people who became more politically aware and active once they landed in prison. A lot of these prisoners also get singled out for extra harsh and restrictive treatment like the political prisoners. Since 9/11, the U.S. has also imprisoned thousands of Arab and Muslim visitors to this country, as well as some Islamic citizens and residents.

The U.S. government likes to deny that it holds political prisoners. The harsh punitive conditions of confinement, often in special “control unit type” prisons, that political prisoners face day in, day out, decade after decade, exposes and refutes this government myth. Not only does America hold political prisoners, but they are being held under longer sentences than any kind of prisoners, anywhere in the world! Despite this, these women and men remain committed to their communities, movements, and principles. As best they can, through their voices and very lives, they continue to uphold the politics of justice, equality and liberation, especially for the poor and working class people throughout the world. Political prisoners in the United States want and need your awareness and support.

The following organizations do support work for political prisoners in the U.S.:

**Jericho Movement** – [www.thejerichomovement.com](http://www.thejerichomovement.com)
P.O. Box 650
New York, NY
10009 USA

**Partisan Defense Committee** – [www.partisandefense.org](http://www.partisandefense.org)
P.O. Box 99 Canal Street Station
New York NY
10013 USA

**ABC Federation** - [www.abcf.net](http://www.abcf.net)
P.O. Box 11223
Whittier, CA
Searches related to US political prisoners today

black political prisoners
famous political prisoners
political prisoners list
examples of political prisoners
current political prisoners
amnesty international political prisoners
political prisoners arkham city
political prisoners during the holocaust

MORE US POLITICAL PRISONERS:

The Nuclear Resister ed. by Jack and Felice Cohen-Joppa. nukeresister@igc.org, 520-323-8697. POB 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733. The magazine networks the nonviolent anti-nuclear and anti-war movement, including tracing each prisoner’s trials, imprisonments, and releases.

And see my book, Political Prisoners and Trials: A Worldwide Annotated Bibliography, 1900 through 1993, pp. 267-304 on the US.

"Why All of Latin America Is Cheering the Re-establishment of Relations with Cuba"

By John Dickson, History News Network, posted December 22, 2014
President Obama’s announcement of steps to open up diplomatic relations with Cuba this week was, as nearly every media outlet has called it, historic. A State Department official remarked to me that it felt a little like the fall of the Berlin wall all over again. Quite right.

The problem is that the history commonly cited goes back no further than 54 years. That may seem like a logical point since diplomatic relations were broken in January 1961, in the weeks before John Kennedy was sworn in as President. Three months prior, the U.S. had imposed a trade embargo. Such isolation has been the cornerstone of U.S. policy to Cuba ever since. Obama’s announcement starts a process to restore diplomatic relations, but it will require Congress to repeal legislation to end the embargo. With a Republican Congress, that is unlikely.

The importance of this week’s announcement, though, extends beyond U.S.-Cuba relations, and can be seen best from a historic vantage point further than 54 years. It is a history that is better known on the island, and throughout the hemisphere.

That extended history places Cuba front and center in a broader context of U.S. predominance in the hemisphere, with a recurring number of military interventions to protect business interests and to install friendly governments. It dates back to the early 1800s with calls in Congress to annex Cuba and an overture from President Franklin Pierce to purchase Cuba from Spain in 1853.

Going back further than 54 years would naturally include competing versions of the U.S. declaration of war against Spain in 1898 to liberate Cuba. Most Americans know only the sinking of the USS Maine and Teddy Roosevelt’s Roughriders, without reference to relegating
Cuban independence fighters to the periphery of the treaty ending the war or to the imposition of the Platt Amendment in 1903 that restricted Cuban independence. Drafted at the State Department, this law included seven provisions that were to be incorporated in the new Cuban constitution. These included clauses that prohibited foreign powers from using the island for military purposes, reserved the right of the U.S. to intervene to protect life, liberty and property, and established an indefinite lease of coaling stations and a naval base at Guantanamo Bay. The provisions of the Platt Amendment stood until 1934 when President Franklin Roosevelt signed a Treaty of Relations with Cuba as part of his new approach to the region. That treaty, though, left in place the arrangement to continue the lease of Guantanamo Bay as a U.S. naval base.

It was this history that Castro referred to in a speech on January 2, 1959 in Santiago de Cuba, the day after overthrowing the dictator Fulgencio Batista. Castro told a crowd of 200,000: “This time, luckily for Cuba, the Revolution will truly come to power. It will not be like 1898, when the North Americans came and made themselves masters of our country.”

In his early speeches following his ascent to power, Castro continued this theme, pronouncing repeatedly, “Cuba is not Guatemala.” He was referring to 1954 when the U.S. actively plotted to overthrow Guatemala’s democratically elected President, Jacobo Arbenz, who tried to institute land reform that threatened the large holdings of the United Fruit Company. Castro might have easily said, though, that Cuba would not be Mexico or Haiti or Nicaragua, or more than a half dozen other nations in the hemisphere that had fallen prey to U.S. adventurism, through military occupation and intervention.

This is the larger history that the rest of the hemisphere remembers in the wake of the announcement last week. For as much as the Cuba under Castro since 1959 trampled on the rights of its citizens, and used the economic embargo by the U.S. as a distraction from the real reasons for suffering on the island, Cuba proved it would not be Guatemala. Cuba would refuse to succumb to the pressures from the U.S. and chart a course of independence from the U.S. that was a point of pride throughout the hemisphere. From Canada to Chile, people saw David standing up to Goliath, repeatedly and enduringly. As long as the U.S. continued to pursue policies of regime change on the island, in this hemisphere and even beyond, leaders and their peoples were willing to overlook human rights in Cuba. They were cheering for Castro, to sustain his path of independence from the United States.

Seen from this broader perspective, President Obama’s announcement opening up of diplomatic relations with Cuba is of far greater historic significance than just its impact on
bilateral relations. This step spoke to the entire hemisphere, and beyond. By acknowledging a new relationship with Cuba, Obama was stepping back from a broader history of foreign policy pursuits of regime change. This would allow the U.S. the room to engage Cuba on the broad expanse of the relationship; we will continue the cooperation on migration issues, but also address issues of human rights and economic trade, without being accused of seeking to overthrow its leaders.

In the rest of the hemisphere, where U.S. interests are actually much larger than what we have at stake on the island, the diplomatic move last week removes a long-standing sore point. We will have additional space in each of our bilateral relations across the region to discuss our major interests in reducing threats from transnational criminal organizations and building new trade partnerships. Obama’s steps also give us credibility to emphasize human rights in Cuba and, perhaps, actually gain support for a position that used to be seen as part of an overall plot to bring down the Castro government.

Five years ago, rumors of Fidel Castro’s death brought out celebrations in the streets of Miami, but they were the only people in the hemisphere celebrating. Premature eulogies for the man who had stood up to the U.S. for 50 years were appearing across the region. Some, like Alvaro Colom, the President of Guatemala, moved to atone for past actions, referring to the leader who replaced Jacobo Arbenz and who supported the U.S. in its plans for the Bay of Pigs: "I want to ask Cuba's forgiveness for having offered our country, our territory, to prepare an invasion of Cuba."

Last week, Obama changed the nature of the discussion we have with not only Cuba, but with the entire hemisphere. Making such a move now will allow for the two years left in his term to show the results of this policy of engagement, not only in Cuba, but throughout the region.  

- See more at: http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/157959#sthash.C7W4JVBG.dpuf

**The Astounding Record of United States Interventions in Latin America**

In the slightly less than a hundred years from 1898 to 1994, the U.S. government has intervened successfully to change governments in Latin America a total of at least 41 times. That amounts to once every 28 months for an entire century (see table).

Direct intervention occurred in 17 of the 41 cases. These incidents involved the use of U.S. military forces, intelligence agents or local citizens employed by U.S. government agencies. In another 24 cases, the U.S. government played an indirect role. That is, local actors played the principal roles, but either would not have acted or would not have succeeded without encouragement from the U.S. government.

While direct interventions are easily identified and copiously documented, identifying indirect interventions requires an exercise in historical judgment. The list of 41 includes only cases where, in the author’s judgment, the incumbent government would likely have survived in the absence of U.S. hostility. The list ranges from obvious cases to close calls. An example of an obvious case is the decision, made in the Oval Office in January 1963, to incite the Guatemalan army to overthrow the (dubiously) elected government of Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes in order to prevent an open competitive election that might have been won by left-leaning former President Juan José Arévalo. A less obvious case is that of the Chilean military coup against the government of President Salvador Allende on September 11, 1973. The Allende government had plenty of domestic opponents eager to see it deposed. It is included in this list because U.S. opposition to a coup (rather than encouragement) would most likely have enabled Allende to continue in office until new elections.

The 41 cases do not include incidents in which the United States sought to depose a Latin American government, but failed in the attempt. The most famous such case was the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961. Also absent from the list are numerous cases in which the U.S. government acted decisively to forestall a coup d’etat or otherwise protect an incumbent regime from being overthrown.

Overthrowing governments in Latin America has never been exactly routine for the United
States. However, the option to depose a sitting government has appeared on the U.S. president’s desk with remarkable frequency over the past century. It is no doubt still there, though the frequency with which the U.S. president has used this option has fallen rapidly since the end of the Cold War...

READ ENTIRE ARTICLE AT REVISTA: HARVARD REVIEW OF LATIN AMERICA

- See more at: http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/157958#sthash.htStaMuH.dpuf

Veterans For Peace welcomes the recent policy changes between Cuba and the United States. In addition to a prisoner exchange, the new policy will also include easing commerce, communication, and travel restrictions. It also includes opening diplomatic relations which were severed in 1961.

As important as these changes are, they are only a first step. Additionally, Veterans For Peace calls for:
- Both houses of the US Congress to lift the embargo, because an embargo is an act of war. In this vein, VFP urges its members and others to contact their member of Congress to repeal the Helms-Burton act.

- The release of the approximately 70 Islamic prisoners at the Guantanamo prison who have been cleared.

- The transfer of the remaining Guantanamo prisoners to US prisons and to hold speedy trials.

- The complete pull out of all US military personnel from the Naval facility at Guantanamo Bay which has been occupied since 1898. We call for Guantanamo Bay to revert to Cuban sovereignty as soon as possible.

- Finally, Veterans For Peace calls for the US to cease all overt and covert destabilization operations inside Cuba and to remain neutral as the transition of power occurs in 4 years when President Raul Castro's term ends. This includes the exercise of "soft power" through NGOs and an end to programs seeking to undermine Cuba's government under the direction of the misnamed National Endowment for Democracy (NED), US Agency for International Development (USAID) and other similar organizations.

Quick Links

Contact Us
In winning the Confucius Peace Prize, Fidel Castro joins such luminaries as Kofi Annan and Yuan Longping. Photo: AP

Fidel Castro has been awarded China's version of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The former Cuban leader beat more than 20 nominees including South Korean President Park Geun-Hye, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, a regional group led by Moscow and Beijing, to win this year's Confucius Peace Prize, the mainland's state-run Global Times reported.

The Cuban revolutionary was selected by nine judges out of a group of 16 experts and scholars.

"While in office, Castro didn't resort to violence or force to settle disputes in international relations, especially with the United States," the Global Times wrote.

"After his retirement, he has been actively meeting with leaders and groups from all over the world and has made important contributions to emphasising the need to eliminate nuclear war," it added.

The Confucius prize was first given out in 2010, when it was awarded to Taiwan's Lien Chan. However, the suddenness of the announcement and the timing - just two days before jailed Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, much to Beijing's anger - sparked claims it had been set up under the government's guidance.

A Cuban exchange student received this year's award on Castro's behalf at a ceremony on Tuesday, one day before Malala Yousafzai and Kailash Satyarthi accepted their joint Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo.

Since leaving office in 2006 during a nearly fatal health crisis, Castro, 88, has spent his free time writing books and articles for the official press in Cuba, which now is led by his younger brother Raul.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday denied any government connection to the Confucius Peace Prize. The award was "organised by a civil organisation in China, which showcases their aspirations for world peace", spokesman Hong Lei said.

In 2011 the ministry ordered organisers to scrap the Confucius prize, but academics pressed ahead and awarded it to Russian President Vladimir Putin.
Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and Chinese agricultural scientist Yuan Longping shared the award in 2012. Yi Cheng, a Zen master who is the honorary head of the Buddhist Association of China, was awarded it last year.

This article appeared in the South China Morning Post print edition as Castro wins 'China's Nobel Peace Prize'

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE PREVIOUS CUBA NEWSLETTERS

#3
Salim Lamrani, *Cuba, the Media, and the Challenge of Impartiality* and *The Economic War Against Cuba: A Historical and Legal Perspective on the U.S. Blockade*


Steve Brouwer, *Revolutionary Doctors: How Venezuela and Cuba Are Changing the World’s Conception of Health Care*

#2

Keith Bolender. *Voices >From the Other Side: An Oral History of Terrorism Against Cuba*

Lamrani, *Cuba, the Media, and the Challenge of Impartiality*

#1

Paolo Spadoni, *Failed Sanctions: Why the U. S. Embargo against Cuba Could Never Work*

Jon Elliston, *Psy War on Cuba: The Declassified History of US Anti-Castro Propaganda*

James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*

These last 2 books were briefly discussed and a full review cited.

Contents of Cuba Newsletter #3

**US Terrorism Against Cuba (see newsletters 1 and 2)**

US Terrorist Saboteurs Arrested in Cuba, Sign Petition

William Blum, US Attempts to Destroy Cuban Government

Lamrani, US Economic War/Blockade Against Cuba

LeoGrande, Covert Intervention, Regime Change
US Corporate Media vs. Cuba
Google Search
Lamrani, *Cuba, the Media, and the Challenge of Impartiality*
Blum, US Empire and Its Media

Ending US Persecution of Cuba
LeoGrande and Kornbluh, Efforts Toward Reconciliation
Free the Cuban 5
*The Nation’s* Exchange Programs with Cuba
Tom Hayden on Cuba, Forthcoming Book
Full Truth About Cuba: Cuba Leads World in International Medicine

END CUBA NEWSLETTER #4

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Dick Bennett

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