The Struggle Against Bandits: The Cuban Revolution and Responses to CIA-Sponsored Counter-Revolutionary Activity, 1959-1963

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Abstract
Following the 1959 victory of the Cuban revolution, the United States government along with the CIA and their Cuban émigré allies immediately undertook a campaign of subversion and terrorism against the Cuban revolution. From 1959 until 1963 a clandestine war was waged between supporters of the revolution and the counter-revolutionary organizations backed by Washington. This project is a new synthesis of this little-known story. It is an attempt to shed light on a little known aspect of the conflict between the United States government and the Cuban revolution by bringing together never-before seen primary sources, and utilizing the two distinct and separate historiographies from the U.S. and Cuba, concerning the clandestine struggle. This is the story of Cuba's resistance to intervention, the organization of the counter-revolution, and finally how the constant defeat of CIA plots by the Cubans forced changes in U.S. strategy concerning intervention in Cuba and in other parts of the developing world that would have far-reaching and long-last effects.

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Cuban Revolutionary Diplomacy 1959–2017[1]. By Ambassador Carlos Alzugaray (PhD)[2]. On 1 November 2017, by a vote of 191 for and two against, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly endorsed a Cuban-sponsored resolution reproving the United States’ unilateral illegal economic sanctions against the Island and demanding its end. The response can be found in the way that the Cuban government has carried out its diplomacy since the Revolution in 1959. On the premise of its clear counter-hegemonic position there were more empirical reactions to developments and necessities than decisions derived from a theoretical scheme elaborated on the basis of principles and norms of International Relations.[11].