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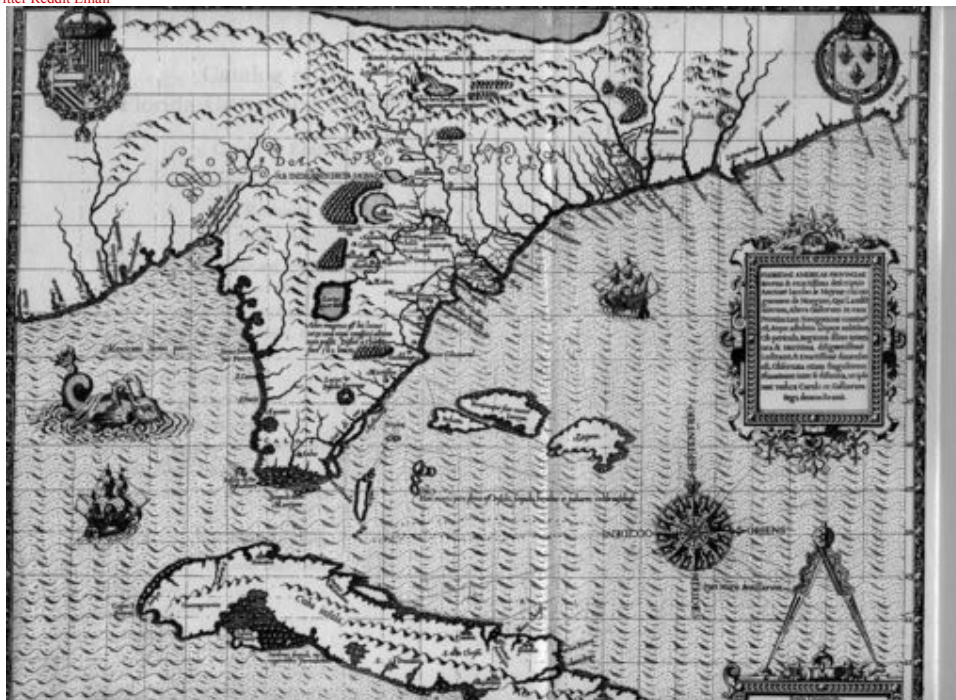
زبانهای اروپایی

by W. T. WHITNEY

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Re-Targeting Cuba: Why Title III of U.S. Helms-Burton Act will be a Horror Show

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Photograph Source Detail of 1591 map of Florida and Cuba

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Embarked upon overthrowing Venezuela's socialist government, the U.S. government now renews efforts to squash Cuba. The U.S. record of implacable hostility features terror attacks, military invasion, germ warfare, internal subversion, and almost 60 years of U.S. economic blockade. Devoid of natural resources ready for U.S. plunder, Cuba offends by having defended socialism and national independence. Now Title III of the U.S. 1996 Helms Burton Act joins an arsenal of weapons employed in what Cubans regard as genocidal aggression.

Helms Burton is complex but centers on tightening the economic blockade; preparing for a transition government; and by means of Title III, inflicting suffering and destabilization. The latter is taking place now in Venezuela, by other means.

Title III opens the door for the former owners and the heirs of properties nationalized by Cuba's revolutionary government to bring actions in U.S. courts to gain compensation for what they lost. Persons or companies presently occupying such properties, or profiting from them, and who are located in third countries, would be required by the courts to pay off the aggrieved parties. These live in exile, mainly in the United States. The courts would lack enforcement capabilities.

In 1966, when the law was introduced, [the European Union](#) and other critics insisted that the U.S. government delay implementation of Title III. It did so and for the next 23 years, at six month intervals, the United States did announce one six-month delay after another. But a new era dawned on January 16 when the State Department declared that this time suspended implementation would end at 45 days. Something was up.

On March 4 the State Department indicated that in 30 more days Title III would be applied to the foreign and Cuban "traffickers" in nationalized properties. Also Title III would, as of March 19, be extended to 200 Cuban enterprises controlled by Cuban security forces or state agencies, many of them connected with Cuba's tourist industry. The U.S. government in November, 2017 had already put those facilities off limits to U.S. tourists.

As of early April, international investors, aid agencies, and business-persons active or looking to be active in Cuba will be facing vast uncertainties. The former owners of nationalized properties may be suing them in U.S. courts. Concerned about a slippery slope of U.S. disfavor, they may cease involvement with Cuba. And what with unsettling news, foreign lenders may shy away from possibly risky loans for projects in Cuba.

Title III promises what Cubans call "extraterritorial" effects. It further universalizes application of the U.S. blockade which, potentially involving all countries, violates their sovereignty.

But in a Machiavelliantwist, the State Department will apparently wield the "trafficking" charge selectively. Cuban analyst Reinaldo Taladrí Herrero [explains](#): "The road to Havana passes through Caracas." Specifically, "They are going to exempt all businesses of countries allied with the United States, above all Canada and the European countries Implementation will be centered on adversary countries like Russia, China, and Venezuela." [Others](#) share his views.

Title III violates international law, according to Russia; Cuba solidarity groups [have protested](#). A few [business-oriented U.S.](#) groups oppose Title III out of concern that future U.S. commercial ventures in Cuba would be vulnerable.

Cuba's government argues that nationalization was and is legal according to international norms and [court decisions](#) in the United States. Cuba has sought satisfaction from the United States for deaths and destruction due to U.S. assaults. Negotiations taking place briefly during the Obama era looked at balancing Cuba's claims with U.S. demands stemming from nationalization.

Title III means major trouble for Cuba. The government there is presently mounting an effort to bolster the nation's economy. Foreign investors will assume a major role in the project. They would provide [\\$2.5 billion annually](#) toward building or refurbishing Cuban institutions, companies, and infrastructure. But any good will on their part may well evaporate once threats loom as to court actions in the United States.

The availability to the Cuban people of food, health care, schools, building supplies, medicines, and transportation rests on loans and export income from abroad and on income from joint ventures with foreign entities. By 2014 Cuba needed [\\$2.5 billion](#) annually in direct

foreign investment. The fact that food imports alone currently require an annual outlay of [\\$2 billion](#) suggests that current requirements are greater.

Title III contains the seeds for havoc in the event that Cuba's government is no more and the United States takes charge. According to Cuba's [Granma newspaper](#), Cubans "would be forced to return, reimburse or pay U.S. claimants for the house in which they live, the area on which their communities are built, the arable land where they cultivate produce, the school where their children are educated, the hospital or polyclinic where they receive medical assistance."

Cuban Journalist Lázaro Barredo, formerly editor of *Granma*, [summarizes](#): "Helms Burton literally has no precedents in the legal history of the United States. [It] constitutes an attack on sovereignty within the international community [and] represents political terrorism." Helms Burton would "extend U.S. jurisdiction to other countries in an extraterritorial manner with the perverse intention of frightening, scaring, blackmailing, or dissuading persons interested in investing in Cuba." We see a decision "to repossess the island, annex it, and move it toward total subordination to the United States."

This report closes with a condemnation of the generalized cruelty and cynicism that is rooted in the strategic thinking of U.S. power brokers. For example, Florida Senator Marco Rubio, presiding at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on March 7, heard testimony from "[Cynthia Arnson](#) of the US-funded Wilson Center." She "agreed with Rubio that 'widespread unrest' is useful, but cautioned that ... 'starving people don't get out in the streets.'" In other words, a little starving is OK, but not too much.

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