

## 1: Table of Contents: Cuban revolution reader :

*The Declaration of Havana was drafted by Dr. Fidel Castro and approved on September 2, by more than a million Cubans who constituted themselves into the National General Assembly of the People. "They married us to falsehood and we were forced to live with it.*

September 9 , Friday [ edit ] The new American Football League made its debut with eight teams, as the visiting Denver Broncos defeated the Boston Patriots , 13 to After barely surviving during its first four seasons, the AFL would merge with the older National Football League in , bringing all of its teams and two expansion teams in to the NFL in Brooks , 62, Governor of Nebraska since and Democratic nominee for U. Senator September 10 , Saturday [ edit ] Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia won the Olympic marathon, setting a world record 2 hours, 15 minutes, Color television broadcasting began in Japan. The Summer Olympics closed in Rome. The government of Laos declared a national emergency. Kennedy had accepted an invitation to speak to Protestant ministers in Houston on the question of whether a Roman Catholic President could operate independently of the Vatican. In a famous address, Kennedy won over his audience, commenting, "I am not the Catholic candidate for President. Nixon , a Quaker , commented that he could conceive of no circumstances which might ever require either himself or Kennedy to have a conflict between religion and the presidency. Franke was the United States Secretary of the Navy at the time the revision was ordered, Oswald would not learn of the action until , when John Connally was appointed to the position by President John F. Kennedy , and would write to Connally several times to seek a reversal. Connally would later win the office of Governor of Texas , and on November 22, , Oswald would shoot both Kennedy and Connally; at least one author, James Reston Jr. Sinton used the opportunity to make infrared pyrometric scans of the temperature of the lunar surface. Sinton confirmed findings, made by Richard W. Shorthill during the eclipse of March 13, that the Tycho crater had a significantly higher temperature than the area around it. Those manufacturers who could depart got a new start in other nations, and the famed "fine Cuban cigars " were replaced by Dominican, Nicaraguan, Honduran and other cigars. Joseph Kasavubu , President of the Republic of the Congo expelled two Communist ambassadors from the country. At the age of 98 years, it seems a good time to stop. Forced to leave at age 70, he then guided College of the Pacific for 13 years. At age 85, he became an assistant to his son, the head coach at Susquehanna College , and then volunteered as an assistant at Stockton College in California.

## 2: Cuba's Foreign Policy and the Promise of ALBA | NACLA

*That was when around a million and a half Cubans gathered at the Jos  Mart - Revolution Square and approved this consequential document, the roots of which go back to the First Declaration of Havana, also adopted by popular consultation on September 2,*

By reading the three documents back-to-back, one is able to trace the development of the Cuban Revolution from its nationalist-democratic beginnings to its socialist conclusion. On July 26, a year-old lawyer named Fidel Castro – along with his younger brother Raul – led an armed attack on the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba, hoping to spark an uprising that would remove the hated Batista from power. The attempt failed, and Fidel was captured a few days later. He was tried a couple of months later. The first document in the volume – "History Will Absolve Me" – is the text of the speech Fidel delivered at the trial in his own defence. He also outlines the revolutionary program of his movement on land, industrialisation, housing, unemployment, education and health. Fidel mentions the "great financial interests" standing behind Batista and rails against the associated "cold calculations of profits". In defending the attempted uprising, however, he mentions the American Revolution of and the French Revolution of, revolutions in which the rising bourgeoisie broke the bonds of feudalism. And although he mentions the "socialist currents" in the constitution, the political philosophers he quotes are not Marx, Engels or Lenin, but Montesquieu, Locke and Rousseau. It is a remarkable and powerful speech, displaying outstanding courage and the great oratorical powers that would later make Fidel famous. The speech ends with the ringing words of defiance that have earned it its title: It does not matter. History will absolve me. In October of the following year, Fidel – along with Che Guevara and 80 other rebels – set sail in the yacht Granma in another attempt at removing Batista. What followed was one of the most remarkable and heroic episodes of the struggle against tyranny in the 20th century. On landing, the rebels were surprised by an ambush. The 15 survivors – including Fidel, Raul and Che – fled in three separate groups into the impenetrable forests of the Sierra Maestra. The dictator hastily fled the country. A revolutionary government was established. Despite enormous odds it has survived to this day as an inspiration and source of practical assistance to people struggling against oppression the world over. It is a remarkable proclamation of defiance. A glance at even one paragraph of the speech shows why Fidel was quickly demonised by the United States: Although the speech begins with a quote from Jose Marti, the great 19th century defender of Cuban independence, the speech quickly becomes explicitly Marxist. Capitalism and imperialism are identified as the enemies to be defeated by socialism. The speech develops the idea – associated most with Che – that active and armed opposition to imperialism should, wherever possible, replace the more conservative and gradualist approach to the spread of socialism favoured by the Soviet leadership. Nearly 50 years afterwards, one of the main assertions of the speech remains as relevant and as potent as it did then: And what does the Cuban revolution teach? That revolution is possible, that the people can make it, that in the contemporary world there are no forces capable of halting the liberation movement of the peoples. Current issue Become a supporter.

## 3: The first and second declarations of Havana ( edition) | Open Library

*The Second declaration of Havana: with the first Declaration of Havana.. is the text of the first Declaration of Havana, adopted on September 2, , and.*

On September 2, , in response to the already recurrent aggressions of the U. For example, in opposition to U. It is no surprise, then, that Cuba has only fully incorporated itself into regional international organizations that do not question its political system, and those in which the United States either does not participate or does not wield veto power: In contrast to such openings, the Cuban state has consistently rejected the prevailing U. Besides withstanding relentless attack by ten u. It has done so regardless of the social position or political affiliation of their protagonists; of their forms of struggle armed or unarmed ; or of their level of identification with socialist ideals. The varied episodes of internationalist assistance offered by Cuba are well known and need only brief mention: Tense relations and even diplomatic crises, of course, do flare up occasionally, as sometimes happens when Latin American governments support the anti-Cuba resolutions hatched by the White House at the UN Commission on Human Rights. But recent diplomatic rows between Cuba and Latin American statesâ€”Mexico, Panama and Uruguayâ€”have been overcome and relatively cordial relations have been restored. To carry through these projects Cuba lends the services of doctors and healthcare workers through inter-governmental agreements with each nation. For the sustainability of this and similar programs, in the government inaugurated the Latin American School of Medical Sciences in Havana. The school currently has 8, students from 27 countries of the Western Hemisphere, including 71 from the United States. Although the project is still in its infancy, it represents nothing less than a bold new paradigm for the multinational integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. To this end, the two presidents announced the creation of a Latin American Investment Fund, a Development Bank of the South and what resembles an international Latin American credit union. True integration cannot be left to the market nor be conceived as a simple strategy to expand foreign markets and stimulate commerce. Integration instead requires the effective involvement of the state as a regulator and coordinator of economic activity. On this point, the declaration explicitly includes efforts to promote greater democracy and transparency in international organizations, particularly citing the UN and its branches. The agreement is nothing short of a milestone in the outward projection of the Cuban Revolution, because for the first time in its history, it has ratified an agreement leading to the multifaceted integration of Cuba with another Latin American country. A portion of these professionals will also train a new cadre of 40, doctors and 5, healthcare workers. Meanwhile, back in Cuba, 10, aspiring Venezuelan doctors and nurses will receive training, and an estimated , Venezuelans will receive medical attention for ophthalmologic diseases. Cuba will also maintain its commitment to supporting education through the sixth grade, and strengthening education programs for high school, skilled labor and higher education. For its part, the Venezuelan government plans to reciprocate with a supply of approximately 90, barrels of oil a day as well as other industrial products, technology transfers and scholarships for Cubans to enroll in specialized energy-sector degree programs. Venezuela also agreed to issue credit and will undertake joint investments with the Cuban state in sectors of strategic importance to both countries: Venezuela will directly supply the signatories with oil and petroleum-based products under preferential terms. Signatories will receive oil under long-term financing agreements 17 to 25 years with one percent interest. Such contributions may, upon agreement, be drawn from the financed portion of oil invoicing and the savings from direct trade. Already, mechanisms are being designed to facilitate the participation of municipal, provincial or state governments in securing the genuine integration of the region from within and from below. Despite the differing points of view that exist between Venezuela and Cuba and the majority of Latin American and Caribbean countries, if the energy sector agreements between Venezuela and Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay as well as PetroCaribe are any indication, it would seem that promising opportunities are emerging for broadening these agreements with existing and future governments of the region. If such a wave of resistance materializes forcefully, it could tip the scales in cooperation projects, economic integration efforts and political alliances toward new paradigms of self-sustained, long-term development and a genuine

## FIRST DECLARATION OF HAVANA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1960 pdf

integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. About the Author Dr. His most recent book is El siglo XXI: Editorial de Ciencias Sociales, See ACS Web site: In the case of Mexico, bilateral relations have chilled during the government of Vicente Fox Uruguay under President Jorge Batlle broke off relations with Cuba. Relations were restored in with the new Panamanian and Uruguayan administrations. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, , pp. Amanecer de una nueva era La Habana: Oficina de Publicaciones del Consejo de Estado, The only Caricom states that did not sign on to the deal are Barbados, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago. The last has expressed fears of a dip in its oil profits with competition from PetroCaribe, while Haiti is under military occupation. For text of this agreement, see: Portal de la cultura cubana, La Habana, August 29, Realidades y mitos Mexico, D. Juan Pablo Editor S.

## 4: Cross Over Trials In Clinical Research

*Fidel Castro -a guerrilla revolutionary in September 2, Castro makes "first declaration of Havana" speech -US companies are nationalized. Assassination.*

Archivo Punta del Este, Uruguay, January The diplomat had stated days before that this inter-American mechanism would adopt measures against the Cuban Revolutionary Government. The mounting pressure against the Revolution found the ideal scenario within this Organization. It is here to clearly present, without ceremony or fear, its implacable accusation against the richest, most powerful and aggressive capitalist power in the world. The First Declaration of Havana, dated September 2, , was reaffirmed. Although the decision was reversed in , during the Summit of the Americas in Trinidad and Tobago, the history of this inter-American mechanism has led Cuba to remain firm in its principles and refuse to return. The guise of the OAS was to serve as a mechanism to unite the nations of the hemisphere. However, its real purpose was that of a puppet in the service of Washington. An example of this was the complacency shown in endorsing intervention in the Guatemala of Jacobo Arbenz in Not to mention the pressures in the diplomatic sphere to ensure that, with just a few exceptions, the countries of the region broke off relations with Havana. The landing of U. Later came Grenada, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown and killed in a military coup. It was silent before the civil conflicts that bleed Central America. Thus it was discredited. The 4th Summit of the Americas, during which a discredited OAS faces a region now a little more aware of the need to integrate under purely Latin American principles. Other sub-regional mechanisms were found to be more efficient in solving problems. As a consequence, the OAS was relegated to the background. Cuba was acclaimed for its resistance in other regional spaces. Never will the island return to a mechanism that is an instrument of domination. This goes against its principles.

## 5: Fidel's declarations of resistance | Green Left Weekly

*The first and second declarations of Havana by , Pathfinder edition, in English - 3rd ed.*

Two participants in this experience report here on its scope and lessons. For other writings on Fair Play for Cuba, see below. This statement, known as the First Declaration of Havana, pledged Cuba to nothing less than a hemispheric struggle for freedom from U. Many went to Cuba during those stirring days, and one of them is here to tell the story. Witness to a revolution Suzanne Weiss: In July I was a U. Washington had cancelled its imports of Cuban sugar, and Cuban workers were taking over management of U. It was a long, dusty journey by train and truck. Members of the youth militia collected donations of food and arranged travel. The train stopped at several stations where we were greeted by brass bands and masses of cheering Cubans. They chanted, sang, and applauded: At the celebration, our delegation from the U. Young Socialists sat up on the stage. We watched as the militia marched by, armed women and men defending their revolution. They were followed by thousands of peasants waving their newly acquired land titles. When Fidel arrived, he was greeted by chants referring to U. Back in Havana, Che Guevara addressed the first session of the Youth congress. Cuba had beaten back the U. The conference viewed the Cuban revolution as only the first phase in the anti-imperialist uprising of all Latin American nations. One evening I went to a pub to taste Cuban beer. Well, he put a stop to that quick enough! He called in a cop who shut down the shop on the spot. Abolishing discrimination is the law here. Williams What a contrast to the U. One victim of such treatment, the Black leader Robert Williams, had been on our train to the Sierra Maestra. I saw more than a thousand telephone workers, riding their company trucks and banging their tools. Those on foot carried funeral wreaths and two mock coffins to a funeral for Mr. Everyone knew this meant a showdown with Washington. By backing Cuba we broke free of the Cold War straitjacket: In September , when Castro arrived in New York, the fine hotels of Manhattan refused to host him. Each night crowds of up to ten thousand Spanish-speaking and Black people gathered before the Hotel Theresa to cheer them. In photo, from left: I joined Fair Play for Cuba that September. By October, it had 7, members in 27 local chapters and 40 student groups on college campuses from New York to California. The famous author C. Wright Mills explained what Cuba wanted: That, in three words, is what we want from you. Get your government to leave us alone. Initially patterned on U. Fair Play, it evolved differently, lasted longer, and was ultimately more influential. Vernel Olson The story began in late when Vernel Olson, a well-known Toronto labour and socialist activist, drove with his wife Anne to the Toronto docks where a Cuban sugar freighter was moored. Anne scampered up a ladder, but Verne was a paraplegic, so the Cuban seamen lowered a rope sling to lift him and his crutches onto the deck. It was a happy and instructive encounter. A few weeks later, the Olsons headed to Cuba as probably the only Canadians on a tour organized by U. On their return, they recruited a wide range of left-leaning figures to sponsor a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Canada. It was launched at a meeting of in Toronto, where memberships were sold. Verne then embarked on a speaking tour, and committees were consolidated in all western provinces as well as two in Montreal, one functioning in English and one in French. The anti-Cuba hysteria was less severe here. The committee was supported by the main CCF publication, the weekly Commonwealth, as well as by a trade union paper in B. Fair Play chapters organized on several universities. On one occasion Fair Play sent 45 students on a Cuban-sponsored tour and published their reports in a thick brochure. Despite the unavailability of any distribution network, some pamphlets sold thousands of copies. Many pamphlets were mailed to U. Fair Play worked closely with Cuban diplomatic missions in Canada, supplying most of the English-language literature distributed at the Ottawa embassy. Ambassador Amerigo Cruz was a featured speaker at the annual Fair Play banquets in Toronto and Vancouver, which drew about participants each. Witch-hunt in the U. South of the border, it was not so easy for us. Right-wing extremists were present in number and rushed the stage. We were well prepared. Our defense guard swung into action with baseball bats and drove the attackers from the hall. Outside, shots were fired, but the meeting went ahead in good order. In April that year a U. Fair Play groups across the country held protests supporting Cuba. The Cuban army and militia quickly defeated and captured the U. Store front windows were smashed, and there were bomb threats. The government framed

Robert Williams and drove him from the country. Then came the Kennedy assassination in 1963. The supposed shooter had previously made contact with Fair Play for Cuba. The press had a field day. Fair Play could not continue; and solidarity with Cuba was expressed in other forms. Robert Williams, on the run, crossed into Canada and took refuge with Verne and Anne Olson while seeking asylum in Cuba. The Cuban-Soviet alliance John: Both the Cuban and Soviet governments gained from their relationship. Aid from the Soviet Union and its allies was unquestionably vital in enabling Cuba to beat off U.S. For the Soviet rulers, the relationship with Cuba enhanced their reputation with the Soviet population, among whom Cuba was popular. Even so, Moscow and Havana pulled in different directions: But there were two other factors that complicated the Fair Play-Cuban collaboration. Complexities of a relationship John: First of all, tensions between Moscow and Havana found expression within Cuba, where this contributed to a crisis in 1961. I looked into this when I went to Cuba the next year on behalf of Fair Play. The biggest political news there was the building of a revolutionary party — a lengthy process that had suffered a setback. Leadership of the initial party structure, called ORI, fell into the hands of a clique associated with the former Moscow-aligned party in Cuba. The ORI was chosen from the top down. Personal connections and favoritism governed the admission of members, and many rank and file revolutionary fighters were passed by. So ORI was dissolved and replaced by a new structure. Every candidate for membership had to win the endorsement of the workers in his office or shop to win admission. More than half the ORI members were rejected. It worked well on the whole, but some cliquism persisted. Second, in Fair Play too, there was also a complication. Fair Play was independent and LSA members had no special rights or influence. But the LSA was Trotskyist, that is, it stood in the tradition of revolutionaries who resisted the rise of Stalinist rule in the Soviet Union. The presence of Trotskyists aroused suspicion not only among the political police but also among activists with a Stalinist training. Stalinism branded Trotskyists as fascists, to be ostracized, beaten up, jailed, or executed according to circumstances. Activists with this outlook in Canada, whether oriented to Moscow or Beijing, regarded Fair Play as Trotskyist-influenced and therefore withdrew from it and set up their own groups. The LSA was affiliated to Trotskyist groups around the world who were consistent supporters of the Cuban revolution and were active in Cuba solidarity. But a great many other Trotskyist groups were hostile to the revolutionary government. While small, they were shrill. Unfortunately, the Trotskyist group in Cuba was of this character, and in it was sharply criticized by Fidel. Members of Fair Play endured repeated frustrations in collaboration with the Cuban tourist agency, and friends in Cuba told us that this was related in part to the problem of pro-Moscow cliquism of which I spoke.

## 6: Congress founds U.S. Treasury - HISTORY

*The text of the Castro's first "Declaration of Havana," drafted by Castro and delivered on September 2, before more than a million Cubans in Havana, who gathered as the "National General Assembly of the People" to hear and ultimately ratify the declaration.*

But if the United States had succeeded in marshaling the votes of the representatives of Latin American governments against Cuba through the enticement of loans and other pressures, this did not mean that the support of the people of Latin America was assured. Fidel Castro and approved on September 2, by more than a million Cubans who constituted themselves into the National General Assembly of the People. Acting on its own behalf and echoing the true sentiments of the people of our America, the National General Assembly of the People of Cuba: And, upon extending its friendship to the North American people—a country where Negroes are lynched, intellectuals are persecuted and workers are forced to accept the leadership of gangsters—reaffirms its will to march "with all the world and not with just a part of it. The National General Assembly of the People declares that the help spontaneously offered by the Soviet Union to Cuba in the event our country is attacked by the military forces of the imperialists could never be considered as an act of intrusion, but that it constitutes an evident act of solidarity, and that such help, offered to Cuba in the face of an imminent attack by the Pentagon, honors the Government of the Soviet Union that offered it, as much as the cowardly and criminal aggressions against Cuba dishonor the Government of the United States. The National General Assembly of the People reaffirms—and is certain of doing so as an expression of a view common to all the people of Latin America—that democracy is incompatible with the financial oligarchy, racial discrimination, and the outrages of the Klu Klux Klan, the persecutions that prevented the world from hearing for many years the wonderful voice of Paul Robeson, imprisoned in his own country, and that killed the Rosenbergs, in the face of the protests and the horror of the world and despite the appeal of the rulers of many countries, and of Pope Pius XII, himself. The National General Assembly of the People of Cuba expresses its conviction that democracy cannot consist only in a vote, which is almost always fictitious and manipulated by big land holders and professional politicians, but in the right of the citizens to decide, as this Assembly of the People is now deciding, its own destiny. Moreover, democracy will only exist in Latin America when its people are really free to choose, when the humble people are not reduced—by hunger, social inequality, illiteracy, and the juridical systems—to the most degrading impotence. American trusts and agents of Washington; condemns the repressive laws that prevent workers, peasants, students and intellectuals, which form the great majority of each country, from organizing themselves and fighting for the realization of their social and patriotic aspirations; condemns the monopolies and imperialistic organizations that continuously loot our wealth, exploit our workers and peasants, bleed and keep in backwardness our economies, and submit the political life of Latin America to the sway of their own designs and interests. In short, the National General Assembly of the People of Cuba condemns both the exploitation of man by man and the exploitation of under-developed countries by imperialistic finance capital. The right of the peasants to the land; the right of the workers to the fruit of their work; the right of children to education; the right of the ill to medical and hospital attention; the right of youth to work; the right of students to free, experimental, and scientific education; the right of Negroes and Indians to "the full dignity of Man;" the right of women to civil, social and political equality; the right of the aged to a secure old age; the right of intellectuals, artists, and scientists to fight, with their works, for a better world; the right of nations to their full sovereignty; the right of nations to turn fortresses into schools, and to arm their workers, their peasants, their students, their intellectuals, the Negro, the Indian, the women, the young and the old, the oppressed and exploited people, so that they may themselves defend their rights and their destinies. The duty of peasants, workers, intellectuals, Negroes, Indians, young and old, and women, to fight for their economic, political and social rights; the duty of oppressed and exploited nations to fight for their liberation; the duty of each nation to make common cause with all the oppressed, colonized, exploited peoples, regardless of their location in the world or the geographical distance that may separate them. All the peoples of the world are brothers! The National General

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Assembly of the People of Cuba reaffirms its faith that Latin America soon will be marching, united and triumphant, free from the control that turns its economy over to North American imperialism and prevents its true voice from being heard at the meetings where domesticated Chancellors form an infamous chorus led by its despotic masters. Therefore, it ratifies its decision of working for that common Latin American destiny that will enable our countries to build a true solidarity, based upon the free will of each of them and the joint aspirations of all. To that voice of our brothers, the Assembly of the People of Cuba answers: Cuba is here today to ratify before Latin America and before the world, as a historical commitment, its irrevocable dilemma: Generally of Indian and European blood. The exploited class which forms the backbone of the cattle industry of that country. The 26th of July Movement in the United States offers this Declaration in an attempt to achieve a better understanding of the Cuban Revolution on the part of intelligent Americans who were not given an opportunity to see it in their newspapers or magazines or who may be getting a biased view of what is occurring in Cuba from their normal channels of information. The 26th of July Movement in the United States is a voluntary organization. All of its funds come from voluntary contributions of its friends and members in United States. None of its officers or members receives any compensation for his or her services. A copy of this material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the 26th of July Movement in the United States as an agent of the 26th of July Movement of Cuba is available for public inspection. Registration does indicate approval disapproval of this material by the United States Government. Another version of this document:

## 7: Fidel Castro's declarations of resistance | Links International Journal of Socialist Renewal

*"First Declaration of Havana, September 2, My try: La asamblea nacional de la gente de Cuba condena la explotación de hombre por hombre, y la explotación de los países bajo desarrollados por la capital financiera de imperialismo.*

By reading the three documents back-to-back, one is able to trace the development of the Cuban Revolution from its nationalist-democratic beginnings to its socialist conclusion. On July 26, 1953, a year-old lawyer named Fidel Castro along with his younger brother Raul led an armed attack on the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba, hoping to spark an uprising that would remove the hated Batista from power. The attempt failed, and Fidel was captured a few days later. He was tried a couple of months later. The first document in the volume "History Will Absolve Me" is the text of the speech Fidel delivered at the trial in his own defence. He also outlines the revolutionary program of his movement on land, industrialisation, housing, unemployment, education and health. In defending the attempted uprising, however, he mentions the American Revolution of 1776 and the French Revolution of 1789, revolutions in which the rising bourgeoisie broke the bonds of feudalism. It is a remarkable and powerful speech, displaying outstanding courage and the great oratorical powers that would later make Fidel famous. The speech ends with the ringing words of defiance that have earned it its title: It does not matter. History will absolve me. In October of the following year, Fidel along with Che Guevara and 80 other rebels set sail in the yacht Granma in another attempt at removing Batista. What followed was one of the most remarkable and heroic episodes of the struggle against tyranny in the 20th century. On landing, the rebels were surprised by an ambush. The 15 survivors including Fidel, Raul and Che fled in three separate groups into the impenetrable forests of the Sierra Maestra. The dictator hastily fled the country. A revolutionary government was established. Despite enormous odds it has survived to this day as an inspiration and source of practical assistance to people struggling against oppression the world over. It is a remarkable proclamation of defiance. A glance at even one paragraph of the speech shows why Fidel was quickly demonised by the United States: Although the speech begins with a quote from Jose Marti, the great 19th century defender of Cuban independence, the speech quickly becomes explicitly Marxist. Capitalism and imperialism are identified as the enemies to be defeated by socialism. The speech develops the idea associated most with Che that active and armed opposition to imperialism should, wherever possible, replace the more conservative and gradualist approach to the spread of socialism favoured by the Soviet leadership. Nearly 50 years afterwards, one of the main assertions of the speech remains as relevant and as potent as it did then: And what does the Cuban revolution teach? That revolution is possible, that the people can make it, that in the contemporary world there are no forces capable of halting the liberation movement of the peoples.

## 8: The Moncada program is implemented - Cuba - Granma - Official voice of the PCC

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## 9: Staff View: Cuban revolution reader :

*First Declaration of Havana - Condemned US imperialism and the Declaration of San Jose. Drafted by Fidel Castro and approved on September 2, by more than a million Cubans who constituted themselves into the National General Assembly of the People.*

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