

*II Declaration of Havana marked
the course of the Cuban
Revolution*



Havana, February 4 (RHC) -- One day after the of the U.S. blockade against Cuba, more than one million people gathered in the capital's José Martí Revolution Square approved by acclamation the Second Declaration of Havana.

The document proclaimed by the historic leader of the Revolution, Fidel Castro, on February 4, 1962, expressed the unbreakable will of self-determination of the people and the Revolutionary Government to build socialism, and to defend the sovereignty of the country against the aggressions of the northern neighbor.

He also reaffirmed the Latin American projection of the process of transformations initiated on January 1, 1959, after the defeat of the tyranny of Fulgencio Batista by the rebel troops led by Fidel Castro.

The programmatic platform presented was also a response to the aggressions, sabotage and crimes against the island, orchestrated and executed from the United States, which included the mercenary invasion of Playa Girón (Bay of Pigs), in April 1961, and the attempts to isolate Cuba.

Days before, the United States had achieved the exclusion of the Caribbean nation from the Organization of American States, at the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of that organization, which was held in the Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The II Declaration of Havana outlined the social problems of the continent and revealed the exploitative essence of U.S. domination in the hemisphere, at the same time that it proposed the unity of the peoples as a necessity to achieve definitive independence.

The imperialists - Fidel Castro affirmed in his speech - did not fear for the Cuban Revolution, but for the Latin American Revolution: Faced with the accusation that Cuba wants to export its Revolution, we respond: revolutions are not exported, they are made by the peoples. What Cuba can give to the peoples, and has already given, is its example, he pointed out. This Second National General Assembly of the People, called by the rebel leader, constituted one of the great events of the Revolution's external projection, in which Cubans supported the socialist course of the process. (Source: Prensa Latina)

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