

# A Call for the Black Community to Defend the Cuban Revolution!



*Brother Malcolm X welcomes Fidel Castro at Harlems Hotel Teresa in 1960*

- From **Malcolm X** to **Assata Shakur**- Cuba has supported and defended our liberation struggle and has granted asylum to a number of our Freedom Fighters!
- From Grenada to Angola- Cuba has supported and defended progressive Black governments' battle with U.S. racism & Imperialism!
- The Cuban Revolution has fought racism improved housing, free healthcare, and free education for *all* Cubans.
- We will fight for US Hands off Cuba and against the economic Blockade and **military intervention!**

★ Join the **US Hands Off Cuba March & Rally**  
to show the Bush administration and the World that  
the **Black Comm-unity** supports  
Cuba's right to Self-Determination.

**11** am: **Assemble & Rally** at the Teresa Hotel- 125th  
Street and Adam Clayton Powell Blvd. and **March to the**  
**Cuban Mission to the UN- 36th St. & Lexington Ave.**

# SATURDAY - APRIL 7

sponsored by the US hands off Cuba Coalition • for more information: 212-222-9640



*"The Cuban revolution is a symbol of struggle."*

Nelson Mandela, Lusaka, Zambia

*"Cuba is the last serious problem on the continent."*

U.S. Vice-President Danforth Quayle, Brasilia Brazil

## FACTS ON CUBA

- Cuba is populated by 10 million people, roughly half of whom are of African, Indian, and mixed racial ancestry.

- It was the last Spanish colony in the Americas to win its independence and the first country in the Western Hemisphere to make a socialist revolution.

- According to the United Nations, the most important indicators of a country's social and economic development are its rates of infant mortality and life expectancy. Since the Cuban Revolution came to power in 1959, these rates have steadily improved to the point where in 1989 they topped all others in Latin America and the Caribbean. Today, infant mortality in Cuba is 11 out of every 1,000 born as compared to 71 in Brazil, 107 in Haiti, 82 in Mexico and 28 in Jamaica. The average infant mortality rate in Black America is 18.

- Life expectancy rate in Cuba is 74 as compared to 70 in Argentina, 73 in Costa Rica and 69 in Venezuela. Life expectancy in Harlem, New York for Black men is 49 years.

- Cuba's illiteracy rate is the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean at 3.9 percent of the population. This compares to 77 percent for Haiti, 25 percent for Brazil and 38 percent for El Salvador. Cuba has the highest average educational level in Latin America and the most doctors, teachers, scientists, and engineers in proportion to the size of its population.

- At 3.4 percent Cuba has the lowest unemployment rate in the Americas. This compares with 40 percent in Haiti, 30 percent in El Salvador, 25 percent in Jamaica, and 5.7 percent in the United States (according to official government statistics).

- Since the 1960s, Cuba has won the most medals in international sporting competitions of any other country in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Cuba has sent more doctors on humanitarian missions in the Third World than the World Health Organization.

- Cuba has provided more secondary and university scholarships to Third World students than any other country in the Americas.

### Chronology of Washington's Aggressions towards Cuba

- 1959-1970 — CIA-financed Radio SWAN, later Radio Americas, beams counter-revolutionary broadcasts into Cuba.
- 1960, March 4 — CIA-organized explosion on the French ship La Coubre in Havana harbor while a shipment of arms from Europe was being unloaded. 100 Cuban workers died in the explosion.

- 1961 — Washington suspends diplomatic relations with Cuba.

- 1961, April 17 — Mercenary forces trained and armed by the United States land on Playa Giron in the Bay of Pigs in an attempted invasion to topple the government of Fidel Castro. Cuban militia forces defeat the invaders within 48 hours and 1,200 are taken prisoner.

- 1962 — During the so-called Cuban Missile Crisis, Voice of America (VOA) links up with commercial U.S. stations forming a special network of broadcasts to the island.

- 1962 — Under intense U.S. pressure, the Organization of American States (OAS) expels Cuba by a vote of 14 to 6 and the U.S. imposes an embargo on Havana.

- 1968 — A powerful bomb explodes near the office of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York.

- 1970 — Mercenaries armed and trained in the U.S. land near the city of Baracoa. Five Cubans are killed defending against the invaders, whose activities formed part of a plan by Washington to block the harvest of 10 million tons of sugar.

- 1971 — Washington commences its ongoing campaign of bacteriological warfare against Cuba with the introduction of African swine flu and Sogata rice blight. This form of sabotage continues through 1986.

- 1976 — A Cuban civilian aircraft is sabotaged by terrorists who planted a bomb killing all 73 persons on board.

- 1977 — Outbreak of dengue fever as part of the bacteriological warfare.

- 1978 — Outbreak of sugar cane smut and blue mold in the tobacco field of Villa Clara, which later spreads to the rest of the country.

- 1983 — In the first direct military confrontation with Cuba, U.S. soldiers carrying out invasion of Grenada kill and wound dozens of Cuban construction workers.

- 1985 — With more than \$7 million appropriated, Washington begins anti-government propaganda broadcasts to Cuba through the so-called Radio Marti.

- 1990, January 31 — the U.S. Coast Guard opens fire in international waters on a Cuban Cargo ship carrying a load of nickel to Mexico.

- 1990, March 19 — the U.S. government begins broadcasts of TV Marti.

- From 1959 onwards, the CIA made several attempts to assassinate President Fidel Castro.