To Comrade Raúl Castro
Central Committee
Communist Party of Cuba
Havana, Cuba

Dear Comrades:

Our hearts go out to the Cuban people and all those who loved Fidel Castro. He changed history in a thousand different ways, all to benefit the many millions who have suffered starvation and abuse under colonialism and imperialism.

His enormous confidence in the struggling masses and their ultimate victory — expressed in his heroic speech to Batista’s court, “History Will Absolve Me” — inflamed young fighters for justice in Cuba and all over the world, from Latin America and the Caribbean to Africa, Asia, Middle East and the U.S. itself.

He armed the Cuban people with internationalism, solidarity, unity and an iron will to defend their independence and sovereignty. So when Africa called, Cuba answered and helped defeat the scourge of apartheid. Fidel stormed the fortresses of the brutal servants of the empire at a time in history when U.S. imperialism was riding high. The plutocrats were outraged when he offered new hope for a socialist future just as they were gloating over the anticipated victory of capitalism in the

Continued on page 5
Pennsylvanians resist anti-immigrant attacks

By Joe Piette
Philadelphia

A march on Nov. 21 on the Philadelphia office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement demanded a halt to deportation proceedings for Pittsburgh construction worker Martín Esquivel-Hernández. The demonstration by family members and supporters represented a growing movement of activists in Pennsylvania and other states willing to march in the streets, provide sanctuary and carry out civil disobedience even before President-elect Donald Trump takes office.

Trump has promised to deport up to 11 million undocumented workers and their families, build a wall on the U.S.-Mexican border and carry out civil disobedience even before President-elect Donald Trump takes office.

Esquivel-Hernández was an activist in the Latino Parents Council, in the Avance Schools Community Alliance for Public Education, and a facilitator, along with his spouse Alma Brígido, for the recently completed Latino Needs Assessment Project to examine the challenges confronting Latino families in Pittsburgh's Allegheny County. Racially profiled in a traffic stop in the affluent suburban town of Mount Lebanon, Esquivel-Hernández was cited by police on March 26 for driving without a valid license and without insurance. Currently, 12 states and the District of Columbia allow undocumented residents to receive a driver's license. Lucha Pro Licencias PA and other groups have been fighting for seven years to make Pennsylvania the 14th state to join.

Esquivel-Hernández paid his fine on April 21, and according to the U.S. District Court case records, he was identified as undocumented on April 25. On May 1, he and his family marched in the right of way from Beechview to Brookline. He and his young daughters held a sign that read “Not one more deportation.”

The next morning, at 6 a.m., ICE officers took Esquivel-Hernández from his family.

Even though Esquivel-Hernández didn’t meet the agency’s established criteria for detaining and deporting undocumented resident, such as being a threat to public safety or national security, ICE continues to hold him in a for-profit prison in Youngstown, Ohio.

Martín’s alleged crime is not that he is in the U.S. without a green card — that is not a criminal offense, rather, U.S. Attorney David J. Hickton has decided to criminally prosecute Martín for “re-entry after deportation,” for having repeatedly tried to cross the U.S.-Mexican border to be with his spouse and children.

Esquivel’s family and supporters have led a campaign to keep the Esquivel-Hernández family together since late spring, most recently holding a march with faith and labor leaders on Nov. 15 in downtown Pittsburgh. After submitting a formal request for prosecutorial discretion, the Esquivel-Hernández family and community supporters pilgrimmed to Philadelphia to urge Thomas Decker, ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations field office director, to withdraw the case against Esquivel-Hernández.

Movement against deportations

Before marching, the Pittsburgh activists joined Philadelphia immigrant rights activists at the Arch Street United Methodist Church in Center City, where Javi Flores, his spouse and three children have received sanctuary since November 13. Flores is a 40-year-old native of Mexico City who came to North Philadelphia without papers in 1997 and started a family. Since then, he has been deported and re-entered the U.S. several times, has endured 13 months in jail and was once again targeted to be deported on Nov. 14.

Blacklettering on a twenty-foot-long orange banner at the front of the march read, “Desevuelven Martín, “Bring Martin Home,” “NoNuiMas,” and “Sign the petition at KeepTheEsquivelFamilyTogether.com.” At the end of the march, in front of the ICE offices, Alma Brígido said, “These injustices are happening all over the United States to many families. This has got to stop.”

Since the election of Trump on Nov. 8, thousands of students, professors, alumni and others at U.S. universities have signed petitions asking their schools to protect undocumented students from deportation.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are both sanctuary cities. They are two out of 300 cities from Seattle to Portland, Maine, where policies have been enacted to refuse to cooperate with ICE raids and supporting the families being targeted.

The New Sanctuary Movement in Philadelphia has recruited over 700 people to join their Sanctuary in the Streets campaign, with the intention of disrupting ICE raids and supporting the families being targeted.

Philadelphia immigrant rights activists at the Arch Street United Methodist Church in Center City, where Javi Flores, his spouse and three children have received sanctuary since November 13. Flores is a 40-year-old native of Mexico City who came to North Philadelphia without papers in 1997 and started a family. Since then, he has been deported and re-entered the U.S. several times, has endured 13 months in jail and was once again targeted to be deported on Nov. 14.
Standing Rock defense against the Dakota Access Pipeline received a new threat when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announced on Nov. 25 that it planned to “evict” all water protectors from any land north of the Cannonball River. The Corps claimed that area as “Corps-managed federal property.”

Then, on Nov. 28, North Dakota Gov. Jack Dalrymple issued an order for all those to evacuate, supposedly due to weather-related safety concerns. Dalrymple is closely allied with fracking and pipeline interests in the state, and has all along shown no concern for the well-being of the #NoDAPL water protectors.

Kandli Monett, of the Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN), commented in a Nov. 28 press release, “Our intention has always been to be here until the water is protected. We have no intentions or plans to go anywhere.” (tinyurl.com/ak8igg90)

The land involved does not properly belong to the Army Corps of Engineers, nor should it be subject to the jurisdiction of the state of North Dakota. It is part of the ancestral home of the Ociot Sakowin—in the Seven Council Fires of the Great Sioux Nation. It was inside the boundaries of the 1832 Treaty and the 1838 Treaty of Fort Laramie, a treaty with the U.S. that is still in effect. Standing Rock reservation has been set up there by Indigenous nations and allies in militant, determined #NoDAPL resistance. The pipeline currently under construction violates Native sovereignty, desecrates sacred burial sites and dis-honors historical treaties. The pipeline also endangers the safety of the people, their land and water, as well as the drinking water of the 17 million people downstream on the Missouri River.

Dec. 5 ‘eviction day’ threat

The Corps’ “eviction day” was designated as Dec. 5—ironically the birthday of U.S. Lt. Col. George A. Custer, commander of the 7th Cavalry famously defeated by Lakota and other Plains Nations at the Battle of the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn). The U.S. Army retaliated with more massacres of Native peoples, including one of Cheyenne people at the headwaters of the Powder River on Nov. 25, 1876. Cheyenne River Sioux Chairman Harold Frazier responded to the Corps’ notice on Nov. 26, “I take your letter as issuing a direct and irresponsible threat to the water protectors. It appears to further empower the militarized police force that has been brutalizing and terrorizing our water protectors while imposing the blame and the risk on unarmed peace loving people.” (natinvenewsonline.org)

This decision, coming on the heels of the Thanksgiving holiday, is not only disrespectful, but continues the cycle of racism and oppression imposed on us by the racist myth of “Thanksgiving.” Over 1,000 people gathered in solidarity with the fighting spirit of Indigenous peoples, who continue to resist racist U.S. genocidal policies dating back to Christopher Columbus.

That resistance lives on today, especially in Standing Rock, N.D., where hundreds of Native nations have united since last spring against the building of the multimillion-dollar Dakota Access Pipeline within a four-state radius. The DAPL threatens to poison the water supply of at least 7 million people and desecrate sacred burial lands. Indigenous peoples and their supporters there have endured and resisted unimaginable brutality by militarized police and private mercenaries from such companies as G&G, a global security firm notorious for human rights abuses.

Another major focus for NDOM is the ongoing struggle to free beloved Native political prisoner Leonard Peltier, who sent a letter of solidarity to NDOM. Increased efforts are being made to force President Obama to grant clemency for 72-year-old Peltier, falsely imprisoned since 1976 and in failing health.

The rally of all Indigenous speakers included UAINE co-chairs, Moonanum James (Aquinnah Wampanoag) and Mahtowin Munro (Lakota), Thalia Carroll Cachimuel (Kichwa), Juan Gonzalez (River Lakota Nation) and Elder Vanessa Merlín Inaru (Taino).

Following the rally, a spirited march took place before everyone enjoyed a collective feast. For updates, check workers.org.
State to Flint and Detroit: ‘You have no rights’

By Martha Grevatt

Detroit

Attorneys for the state of Michigan have filed a 64-page motion to dismiss a lawsuit on behalf of children in the Detroit Public Schools. The DPS student body is over 90 percent African American. The lawsuit argues that, based on the 14th Amendment, all children have the right to literacy. This right is denied by the conditions under which Detroit children are forced to learn: buildings infested with rodents, insects and mold; classrooms that are frigid in winter or steamy hot due to malfunctioning heaters; widespread shortages of books, desks, supplies and even teachers; and class sizes over 50. Teachers staged walkouts during the previous school year to protest these deplorable conditions.

Assistant Attorney General Thomas Haynes argued that “literacy is a component or particular outcome of education, not a right granted to individuals by the Constitution” and the U.S. Supreme Court has unambiguously rejected the claim that public education is a fundamental right.” Apparently he slept during class tuition where Brown v. Board of Education was discussed.

Since 1999, DPS has been under a governor-appointed emergency manager; the elected school board has no real power. DPS debt ballooned under former emergency managers, with interest payments to the banks sapping much-needed funds. The tax base was eroded over decades, first by auto plant closings and then by falling home values after the banks created the foreclosure crisis. Low-paying, for-profit charter schools are a financial drain.

The current EM, Federal Bankruptcy Judge Steven Rhodes, presided over the Detroit municipal bankruptcy through which the city EM Kevyn Orr slashed retiree pensions and handed city assets over to private, state or regional control.

‘Flint has no right to water’

Though out of the public spotlight, Flint, Mich., continues to suffer from a water crisis caused by decisions made by state-appointed EMs. The city was lead-poisoned after the EM decided to leave the water from the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department and draw water from the polluted Flint River. When Flint, in order to cut costs, did not add anti-corrosive chemicals, the lead from aging pipes leached into the water supply. Children with elevated blood lead levels were suddenly falling school. Flint has since switched back to Detroit water, but the replacement of lead service lines has been at a snail’s pace. While property values have undoubtedly been deemed safe to drink, many households still lack correctly installed, functioning filters.

On Nov. 23, federal Judge David Lawson ordered the state to distribute bottled water door-to-door to those unable to drink water from their faucet. The order came after the Natural Resources Defense Council sued on behalf of Flint residents. As with literacy, the state de- mands that even water is a human right. On Nov. 21, attorneys for State Treasurer Nick Khouri filed a notice of appeal of the judge’s order, claiming it “increases the scope of the state’s emergency response to an unnecessary and insurmountable degree.” As of this writing on Nov. 27, the state has not begun delivering water, forcing resi- dents to continue to go to a dis- tribution center. Because Flint, like Detroit, is a majority black city teeming with the state’s poorest residents, many people do not own cars and each trip only increases their hardship. The state of Michigan is bra- zenly asserting that Detroit and Flint have no rights the state is bound to respect. The election of Donald Trump as president has likely further emboldened these racist politicians.

Continued from page 3

Calls have also gone out for the immediate release of Red Fawn Fallis, arrested along with her fiancée, who were arrested on Oct. 27. Fallis was brutally arrested while walking away from police, who then accused her of firing a gun at them. By- standers asserted she had no gun, but the charges could punish her with 20 years in jail.

Fallis had the state charges against her dropped on Nov. 29. However, she was immediately taken to the federal courthouse in Bismarck, where she was charged with possession of a weapon and denied bond.

Red Fawn Fallis was con- sidered a “mother” by many youth at Standing Rock. She often used a four-wheeler to decides she needed medical attention during police confrontations. An American Indian Movement member, Fallis is from an Oglala Lakota family dedicated to fighting for Indigenous rights. She is now a political prisoner.

Red Power Media commented on Nov. 7 on Red Fawn’s arrest: “To some pipeline protesters, who view her as a pas- sionate activist dedicated to peaceful resistance, her detention is the latest sign that North Dakota law enforcement is aggressively targeting a growing movement and will go to great lengths to suppress it.”

On the 35th Anniversary of MUMIA ABU-JAMAL

FRAMED, ARRESTED, NOW

MUMIA’S LIFE IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGEROUS

We got Mumia off death row, now demand immediate HEP C care for Mumia and 7,000 other PA hep-c infected prisoners! Mumia and many others are very sick, and will die if PA keeps refusing to treat them! Federal Judge Robert D. Sweet declares this unconstitutional!!

At Standing Rock

Oceti Sakowin defy U.S. Army Corps threats

Calls have also gone out for the immediate release of Red Fawn Fallis, arrested along with her fiancé, who were arrested on Oct. 27. Fallis was brutally arrested while walking away from police, who then accused her of firing a gun at them. By-standers asserted she had no gun, but the charges could punish her with 20 years in jail.

Fallis had the state charges against her dropped on Nov. 29. However, she was immediately taken to the federal courthouse in Bismarck, where she was charged with possession of a weapon and denied bond.

Red Fawn Fallis was con- sidered a “mother” by many youth at Standing Rock. She often used a four-wheeler to decide if she needed medical attention during police confrontations. An American Indian Movement member, Fallis is from an Oglala Lakota family dedicated to fighting for Indigenous rights. She is now a political prisoner.

Red Power Media commented on Nov. 7 on Red Fawn’s arrest: “To some pipeline protesters, who view her as a pas- sionate activist dedicated to peaceful resistance, her detention is the latest sign that North Dakota law enforcement is aggressively targeting a growing movement and will go to great lengths to suppress it.”

N.Y.C. sweet potato farmers

win back wages, union rights

If you’ve enjoyed a sweet potato recently, chances are it was harvested in North Carolina by migrant farmworkers, who supply nearly half of all sweet potatoes in the U.S. Although the state’s minimum wage is currently $7.25, the workers who produce the state vegetable are paid piece rates that fall well below the minimum wage. (americans.)

In 2014, four farmers at Birch Farms filed a lawsuit against their employer for widespread wage theft and other labor law viola- tions. With help from the AFL-CIO’s Farm Labor Organizing Committee, the workers negotiated a settlement that included over $7,000 in payoffs to the four plaintiffs, remunerations for the rest of the workers and a three-year collective bargaining contract. In total, Birch Farms and its parent company paid out over $200,000. Armed with union power, the workers have won an hourly wage raise to $8.52, as well as protection from unjust firing. (floc.com)

Workers win contracts at Giant Food, Safeway

The 17,000 grocery workers at Giant Food and Safeway stores in mid-Atlantic States were prepared to strike on Nov. 18 to prevent takebacks such as higher health insurance costs — which would/ could wipe out gains and end the contract of higher wages that were on Sundays. But they didn’t have to strike to get the three-year contract they ratified Nov. 16. Starting wages are now increased to over $8 an hour for members of Local 27 and Local 400 of the Food and Commercial Workers. Wage increases more frequently pay raises — a palpable service, not hours of worked. The workers credit their win to widespread customer support for the union’s demands.
Remembering a revolutionary leader

Meeting with Fidel

By Berta Joubert-Ceci

Much has been said and written about Fidel. His contribution to liberation struggles in Latin America, the Caribbean and all over the world. His personal characteristics and his attributes are rarely highlighted enough. It was Fidel’s revolutionary qualities that made his leadership such a take-guage step forward. It was Fidel who upheld the revolutionary socialism, not only in Cuba but also internationally.

Fidel left such a tremendous legacy, so many things to say about the example of how to be a true and consistent revolutionary socialist!

I met Fidel in 1993 during a medical delegation to the island. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, writer Alice Walker and American Indian Movement founder Dennis Banks led the 10-person delegation, which also included several medical doctors.

It was a time of an optic neuropathy epidemic that affected thousands of Cubans and was exacerbated by the U.S. criminal blockade on Cuba, which imposed great difficulties in obtaining medicines from abroad. The crisis, however, was resolved like so many difficulties in Cuba through the creative spirit of the Revolution inspired by Fidel’s leadership – not as a defeat, but to transform it into victory.

That is how the setback after the July 26, 1953, attack on the Moncada army barracks by many revolutionaries was killed by Ba-tista’s forces and Fidel was imprisoned — later became a victorious revolution.

The delegation met Fidel late at night for three hours at the Palacio de la Revolución. His great ability to converse with people was impressive. He made us feel at ease and got us to talk about valuable and relevant issues, while deepening our own understanding and ability to reflect on them.

The hallmark of Fidel’s personal feature. It illustrated vividly his thoroughly dialectical approach to life, what we as Marxists call a dialectical materialist who is constantly vigilant about and pursue, particularly when we live in a society marked by metaphysical thought — the premise that basically there is no relationship; there is no interrelation with other developments.

Casual conversation was not part of Fidel’s vocabulary. For him, every person he met was a source of new information, of new experiences. Talking with Fidel was like unraveling a mystery. He always had a question, wanted to learn more, learn about the reasons, the basis of an affirmation. I had never met anyone like him. Through his conversation with Den-nis Banks we learned about the struggle to preserve the language and history of the Native peoples in the U.S. With Alice Walker the topic was Africa’s lack of ade- quate development due to colonialism and her research for her book on girls’ genital mutilation. With me, knowing that I am Beteuca, the conversation was about the annihilation of our Taíno Indige-nous people by Spanish colonialism and the current status of Puerto Rico un- der U.S. domination.

Fidel is now more alive than ever. He has become the bond uniting people all over the world. It is no accident that the quality usually studied first about Fidel is the concept of unity.

Viva Fidel! Long live the international socialist struggle!

Joubert-Ceci is editor of Mundo Obrero.

Upholding Marxism-Leninism

By Fred Goldman

With the death of one of the greatest revolutionaries of modern times, many recollections will be penned: of the incred- ible revolutionary deeds he carried out with his comrades; stories illuminating his personality; political recollections, etc.

Collectively these will all add up to a rich picture of an indomitable revolutionary. It is also helpful to bring out the role of revolutionary theory in Fidel’s historic achievements.

In a lengthy speech carried on televi- sion and radio throughout Cuba on Dec. 2, 1961, the fifth anniversary of the land- ing of the Granma, Fidel gave a back- ground to the development of the Cuban Revolution. The manuscript of the speech was published by Fair Play for Cuba in February 1962 and republished by Walter Lippmann in Cuba News in 2007. As part of this background, Fidel told the Cuban people the following:

“What is the socialism we have to apply here? Utopian socialism?

“We simply have to apply scientific socialism. That is why I began by say- ing that we are not against Utopia, but we believe in Marxism, that we believe in the real most correct, the most scientific theory, the only truly revolutionary theory. I say that here with complete satisfaction (ap- plause) and with complete confidence: I am a Marxist-Leninist, and I shall be a Marxist-Leninist to the end of my life (prolonged applause).”

Fidel had already declared for the so- cialistic revolution the day before the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961, but Dec. 2 was his first public, personal declaration for Marxism-Leninism.

Fidel’s declaration of his adherence to Marxism-Leninism is not in isolation. In the broadcast, Fidel revealed his thor- ough familiarity with revolutionary and socialist history. He cites Karl Marx and his collaborator, Friedrich Engels. He cites V.I. Lenin as the theorist who adapted Marx to the 20th century; he discusses primary communism, slavery, the rise of the bourgeoisie and the rise of the pro- letariat; the French Revolution, the Rus- sian Revolution, and so on — a rich tapestry of history that show his theoretical mas- tery of Marxism-Leninism.

He urges leaders to study theory and then to immediately apply it. He summed up his appreciation of Marx: “What is the his- torical merit of Marx? Marx writes some- thing, and it is the correct interpretation of what was going to happen, not simply because people wanted it, but because the very laws of historical evolution predetermined it. This is the true merit of Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, which gives the working class a theory.”

Workers World Party salutes Cuban leader

Continued from page 1

By Stephen Millies

When Cuba’s delegation arrived in New York City in February 1962 to at- tend the United Nations General Assem- bly, the Eisenhower administration had already stopped Cuba’s sugar exports to the U.S. This big economic blow was the real beginning of the U.S. blockade — which remains in effect as of this writing — against the Caribbean country.

The Cuban delegation was even con- fined to Manhattan during its stay, an extremely hostile act.

Fidel Castro and other Cubans initially stayed at the swanky Shelburne Hotel lo- cated near the United Nations. But after the Cubans arrived, the hotel manager demanded a $20,000 security deposit, ostensibly because of threats from coun- terrevolutionaries. Capitalist newspapers were filled with racist anti-Cuban stories claiming delegation members had chick- ens in their rooms and had damaged ho- tel property. Fidel decided to leave the Shel- burne immediately. He told U.N. Secre- tary-General Dag Hammarskjold that the Cubans were going to set up tents on the grounds of the U.N.

Instead, the Cubans went to Harlem. Raúl Roa Kouri, whose father Raúl Roa was Cuban foreign minister, told Fidel, “I have a hotel.”

“Which hotel?” asked Fidel.

“The Hotel Theresa,” said Roa Kouri.

“What is this hotel?” asked Fidel.

“It’s in Harlem,” replied Raúl.

“Go get Taber” [Ron Taber of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee], said Fidel, “and then go see Malcolm X. And book the Theresa Hotel.”

The Cuban delegation arrived at the Hotel Theresa on 125th Street and Sev- enth Avenue (now Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard) after midnight on Sept. 20. People had already gathered to greet Fidel. “When he stepped out of the car and was whisked quickly into the un- pretentious, aging Theresa, snack in the midst of Harlem, a roar of welcome went up. ‘We want Castro!’ chanted the crowd.” (New York Citizen-Call, Sept. 24, 1960)

Black people knew that the Cuban Revolution was committed to fighting racism. The revolution’s first act was to desegregate the tourist beaches where Black Cubans had been barred. The famous Black radical writer and poet Langston Hughes visited Fidel Castro.

“Thousands of people lined the streets every night to greet the Cubans, who included Juan Almeida, a Black Cuban who had been a commander of the guerrilla army. Vice Copeland, editor of Workers World newspaper at the time, was there too.

The Cuban delegation organized a dinner to thank the workers at the Hotel Theresa. That’s something U.S. imperial- istic diplomats would never think of doing.

Fidel meets with Malcolm X

Soviet leader Nikita Khruushchev came to Harlem to meet with Fidel Castro. So did Egypt’s President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

But it was the important meeting Fidel Castro had with Mosque No. 7 Minister Malcolm X that symbolized the alliance between the Cuban Revolution and the Black Liberation Movement in the U.S.

Malcolm later wrote in his autobiog- raphy that Fidel “achieved a psychologi- cal coup over the U.S. State Department when he confined it to Manhattan, nev- er dreaming he’d stay upstairs in Harlem.”

Source: “Fidel & Malcolm X: Memos of a Meeting” by Rosemary Oceans (Oceans Press).
Kaepernick defends Cuba’s gains

By Monica Moorehead

Colin Kaepernick, the African-American quarterback with the National Football League’s San Francisco 49ers, has arguably been the number one story intertwining sports and politics since late August. His sitting down, followed by taking a knee to protest the playing of the national anthem before NFL games, has helped to elevate mass consciousness on the systemic racism in the capitalist system, especially police violence heaped upon Black and Brown people. His courageous act of kneeling, week after week, has encouraged others, especially Black and Brown youth, many of them athletes in all kinds of sports, to also protest police brutality and other forms of racial violence.

Kaepernick sponsored a “Know Your Rights” conference in Oakland, Calif., on Sept. 29 for at least 100 Black and Brown youth. They discussed and issued a 10-point program, modeled on the Black Panther Party program, to help empower youth, including knowing their legal rights when confronted by police.

Focus on main message: “Fight police brutality”

Kaepernick has expressed solidarity on Twitter with Indigenous nations leading the heroic struggle against the building of the Dakota Access Pipeline in Standing Rock, N.D., and for an Indigenous Peoples’ Day, not “Thanksgiving.”

While Kaepernick has gained millions of admirers, he has also been viciously attacked by neoliberals and right-wingers of every stripe for the form and content of protest he has taken. Some have even stated that the protest has gone on too long and that he should cease, which he has refused to do.

And now the vitriolic nature of attacks against Kaepernick has reached an even higher crescendo over recent remarks he made about former Cuban President Fidel Castro before and after his death. Kaepernick first responded that Malcolm X is a hero of his and he supported his ideology. When Salguero stridently asked him why wear a shirt with Fidel, Kaepernick stated calmly that Malcolm was always a person open to new ideas, one of the traits he admired most about him. He also stated that “Castro did help create a higher literacy rate because [Cuba invested] more in their educational system than they do in their prison system, which we do not do here [United States] even though we’re fully capable of doing that.” When Salguero went on to say that Castro “divided Cuban families,” Kaepernick retorted that mass incarceration in the U.S. divides families.

Kaepernick sponsored a conference in Oakland, Calif., on Sept. 29 for at least 100 Black and Brown youth. They discussed and issued a 10-point program, modeled on the Black Panther Party program, to help empower youth, including knowing their legal rights when confronted by police.

Focus on main message: “Fight police brutality”

While Kaepernick has gained millions of admirers, he has also been viciously attacked by neoliberals and right-wingers of every stripe for the form and content of protest he has taken. Some have even stated that the protest has gone on too long and that he should cease, which he has refused to do.

And now the vitriolic nature of attacks against Kaepernick has reached an even higher crescendo over recent remarks he made about former Cuban President Fidel Castro before and after his death. Kaepernick first responded that Malcolm X is a hero of his and he supported his ideology. When Salguero stridently asked him why wear a shirt with Fidel, Kaepernick stated calmly that Malcolm was always a person open to new ideas, one of the traits he admired most about him. He also stated that “Castro did help create a higher literacy rate because [Cuba invested] more in their educational system than they do in their prison system, which we do not do here [United States] even though we’re fully capable of doing that.” When Salguero went on to say that Castro “divided Cuban families,” Kaepernick retorted that mass incarceration in the U.S. divides families.

At a Nov. 27 press conference, the same reporter asked Kaepernick if he felt the same way about Castro upon his death. Kaepernick repeated some of the points he had made earlier: “What I said was I agree with the investment in education. I also agree with the investment in free universal health care, as well as the involvement in helping end apartheid in South Africa. ... I said I support the investment in education... .” (USA Today, Nov. 28)

Did Kaepernick utter the words “socialism” or “revolution” to praise Fidel Castro? No, and it didn’t matter because even the mildest of positive or negative comments about Fidel Castro did not stop the most contemptible, outrageous attacks on a professional football player who has dared to take on white supremacy in his own unique way.

It proves again that a high-profile athlete like Kaepernick has the influence to help bring about more awareness by connecting institutionalized racism at home to U.S. foreign policy abroad, which is a threat to the political stability of the capitalist class and its apologists.

Michael Smith, a co-host of ESPN’s “His and Hers,” stated on Nov. 28 that any attacks on Kaepernick’s remarks on Fidel Castro should not be used to distract attention from his main message — fighting police brutality.

‘Under the noses of the imperialists’

Cuba turns back Bay of Pigs invasion

Fidel explained, how in that forgotten area of small, impoverished coastal villages, the revolution had brought education and dignity to the people for the first time. They were not going back.

It was April 16, 1961. Cuba was about to be invaded by thousands of counterrevolutionaries organized, trained and armed into a military force by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Young men and women in berets were crowded into the New York office of the pro-Cuban Revolution group, the 26th of July Movement, on West 139th Street in Spanish Harlem. Static sputtered from a shortwave radio and everyone grew quiet. Fidel was about to speak.

My Spanish was barely adequate, but I got the thrust of his talk: A declaration of defiance aimed at those who were trying to undo the glorious Cuban Revolution, which had finally brought justice to the common people of Cuba.

Suddenly, everyone cheered. Berets were thrown in the air. There was hugging and jumping for joy.

“What did he say?” I asked.

One compañero took pity on me and translated: “He said we have made a socialist revolution right under the noses of the Yankee imperialists!”

He said it right as U.S.-supplied planes were about to drop bombs and the mercenaries were poised to invade Cuba’s thinly populated southern coast. The plan was to grab a foothold there so they could declare a “Free Cuba,” set up a “provisional government” and then call in open U.S. military support.

But the local militia, defenders of the revolution, was able to pin down the invaders long enough for Fidel and regular army troops to race south. Fidel explained it later, how, in that forgotten area of small, impoverished coastal villages, the revolution had brought education and dignity to the people for the first time. They were not going back.

And the revolution was not going back. It was socialist and would never let the exploiters run the country again, not at the Bay of Pigs, not anywhere.

Griswold was secretary of the Francisco Molina Defense Committee, which in 1965 fought for the release of a young Cuban worker framed for murder in New York. Testifying against him were Cuban counterrevolutionaries later captured at the Bay of Pigs. He was released and returned to Cuba as part of the prisoner exchange after the defeat of the invasion.

By Deirdre Griswold
**Fidel’s legacy and African liberation**

By Abayomi Azikiwe

Editor, Pan-African News Wire

No other political figure outside of Af-
rica symbolized global solidarity with the aspirations of the people, from the north-
tern regions to the subcontinent, more than Comandante President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba.

Historical, political and cultural ties between the people of Africa and Cuba extend back over five centuries. Cuba was colonized by European empires utilizing the labor of enslaved Africans, whose super-exploitation laid the basis for the rise of plantation agriculture and imperialism.

In a speech delivered in Havana by President Castro on April 19, 1976, commemorating the 15th anniversary of the heroic victory over exiled mercenaries coordinated by CIA operatives at Pla-
ya Giron (Bay of Pigs), the Cuban leader said, “We are a Latin African people — enemies of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, which Yankee imperialism aids and protects.”

Castro was responding to U.S. propa-
ganda castigating the role of the socialist state, which had deployed 55,000 of its own troops beginning in October 1957 at the request of Dr. Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Libera-
tion of Angola (MPLA), the Marxist-led independence front.

The MPLA had done most of the fight-
ing against Portuguese colonialism since 1961. It was increasingly being surround-
ed by U.S.-backed reactionary forces of the Front for the National Liberation of Angola and the Union for the Total Inde-
pendence of Angola.

Cuba’s 1975-76 intervention proved decisive in the rapid consolidation of the MPLA as the ruling party in the oil-rich state of Angola. Cuban internationalists would remain in Angola until 1989, af-
ter the defeat of the racist South African forces and the independence of neighbor-
ng Namibia (South West Africa), which had been under the occupation of the apartheid regime.

**Africans mourn death of Fidel**

Numerous African political leaders have expressed condolences to the Cuban government and people.

The nation of Algeria in North Africa declared eight days of official mourning in honor of the revolutionary leader, who assisted in the fight against colonialism in this country during the early years of national inde-
pendence from France.

 Algerian President Abdelaziz Boutef-
lika saluted the late Cuban revolutionary as “an authentic defender of the values of peace, respect and national sovereignty, and of his uncompromising struggle for the rights of people to self-determination.”... This is also a great loss for the people of Algeria who have a special relationship with the Comandante, made of pride, admiration and mutual affection.” (Xin-
hua News Agency, Nov. 27)

President José Eduardo dos Santos of the Republic of Angola called Castro “an extraordinary figure of transcendent historical importance.” Approximately a total of 250,000 Cuban internationalists served in Angola during the war against the U.S.-supported forces of counterrevo-
lution, including the well-armed and bru-
tal South African army.

Others weighing in on the passing of Fidel Castro included Republic of Namib-
ia President Hage Geingob of the South West Africa People’s Organization, the national liberation movement turned mil-
itary-political party that has maintained power in the post-apartheid state since independence in March 1990. He said “Castro was one of the giants of the revolution in the 20th century. He played a pivotal role in the liberation of Southern Africa, particular-
ly in the battle of Cuito Cuanavale — the Stalingrad of apartheid. Castro showed incredible solidarity and ensured that our fighters prevailed, making the transition in South Africa unstoppable.”

Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi stressed, “Through the Mandela-Castro initiative, Castro sent doctors to South Africa to work in rural hospitals. Cuban doctors are taught to work in prima-
ry health care, which is what the world needs, and in this way Castro was ahead of his time.” (iol.co.za, Nov. 26)

The Zimbabwe Sunday Mail quot-
ed President Robert Mugabe as saying on numerous occasions that Fidel was a great friend of Zimbabwe and Africa. U.S. imperialism has imposed sanctions on both Cuba and Zimbabwe for many years. (Nov. 27)

The Sunday Mail also noted how both President Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People’s Union-Patriotic Front, were indebted to the support provided by Cuba in the Afri-
can revolutionary process.

ZAPU-PF’s military wing, the Zimba-
bwe People’s Revolutionary Army (ZIP-
RA) enjoyed the support of the Cuban government during the guerrilla campaign fought against the Rhodesian and South African armies.

Former ZIPRA cadre Grace Nkoko said, “When we went for training in Cuba, we were well-received and were treated well during the course of our training. ... Castro was a warm man who hated racism and oppression. He hated people who de-
spised blacks because of their color.” Nkoko added that “our leaders, the likes of Dr. Joshua Nkomo, were inspired by Castro. He counseled them along the lines of the right to independence, economic freedom and the need to fight inequality. The training was well-conducted, tough and of high standard. We were trained not only to fight in the war, but also to eco-
nomically liberate ourselves afterwards.”

Even the U.S. corporate media and government were forced to acknowledge Cuba’s phenomenal contribution to the efforts to contain and eradicate the dis-
ease, which left over 11,000 people dead and thousands more grievously ill, includ-
ing health care professionals in the three countries.

An article published by this author during the height of the Ebola pandemic on Nov. 4, 2014, was reprinted in August of this year by the Cuban leader’s website, fidelcastro.cu. It stressed that “Cuban health care workers have played a leading role on the African continent for decades. The revolutionary government views its work in the fight against the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) as a manifestation of inter-
nationalism and solidarity with Africa.”

**Enormous Cuban assistance in Ebola epidemic**

In 2014, Cuban medical personnel were deployed to Liberia and Sierra Le-
one after the rapid spread of the Ebola pandemic. The outbreak, the worst in history, hit three West African states: Li-
beria, Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone.

The Zimbabwe Sunday Mail noted how both President Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People’s Union-Patriotic Front, were indebted to the support provided by Cuba in the Afri-
can revolutionary process.

**Africans mourn death of Fidel**

Numerous African political leaders have expressed condolences to the Cuban government and people.

The nation of Algeria in North Africa declared eight days of official mourning in honor of the revolutionary leader, who assisted in the fight against colonialism in this country during the early years of national inde-
pendence from France.

 Algerian President Abdelaziz Boutef-
lika saluted the late Cuban revolutionary as “an authentic defender of the values of peace, respect and national sovereignty, and of his uncompromising struggle for the rights of people to self-determination.”... This is also a great loss for the people of Algeria who have a special relationship with the Comandante, made of pride, admiration and mutual affection.” (Xin-
hua News Agency, Nov. 27)

President José Eduardo dos Santos of the Republic of Angola called Castro “an extraordinary figure of transcendent historical importance.” Approximately a total of 250,000 Cuban internationalists served in Angola during the war against the U.S.-supported forces of counterrevo-
lution, including the well-armed and bru-
tal South African army.

Others weighing in on the passing of Fidel Castro included Republic of Namib-
ia President Hage Geingob of the South West Africa People’s Organization, the national liberation movement turned mil-
itary-political party that has maintained power in the post-apartheid state since independence in March 1990. He said “Castro was one of the giants of the revolution in the 20th century. He played a pivotal role in the liberation of Southern Africa, particular-
ly in the battle of Cuito Cuanavale — the Stalingrad of apartheid. Castro showed incredible solidarity and ensured that our fighters prevailed, making the transition in South Africa unstoppable.”

Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi stressed, “Through the Mandela-Castro initiative, Castro sent doctors to South Africa to work in rural hospitals. Cuban doctors are taught to work in prima-
ry health care, which is what the world needs, and in this way Castro was ahead of his time.” (iol.co.za, Nov. 26)

The Zimbabwe Sunday Mail quot-
ed President Robert Mugabe as saying on numerous occasions that Fidel was a great friend of Zimbabwe and Africa. U.S. imperialism has imposed sanctions on both Cuba and Zimbabwe for many years. (Nov. 27)

The Sunday Mail also noted how both President Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People’s Union-Patriotic Front, were indebted to the support provided by Cuba in the Afri-
can revolutionary process.

ZAPU-PF’s military wing, the Zimba-
bwe People’s Revolutionary Army (ZIP-
RA) enjoyed the support of the Cuban government during the guerrilla campaign fought against the Rhodesian and South African armies.

Former ZIPRA cadre Grace Nkoko said, “When we went for training in Cuba, we were well-received and were treated well during the course of our training. ... Castro was a warm man who hated racism and oppression. He hated people who de-
spised blacks because of their color.” Nkoko added that “our leaders, the likes of Dr. Joshua Nkomo, were inspired by Castro. He counseled them along the lines of the right to independence, economic freedom and the need to fight inequality. The training was well-conducted, tough and of high standard. We were trained not only to fight in the war, but also to eco-
nomically liberate ourselves afterwards.”

Even the U.S. corporate media and government were forced to acknowledge Cuba’s phenomenal contribution to the efforts to contain and eradicate the dis-
ease, which left over 11,000 people dead and thousands more grievously ill, includ-
ing health care professionals in the three countries.

An article published by this author during the height of the Ebola pandemic on Nov. 4, 2014, was reprinted in August of this year by the Cuban leader’s website, fidelcastro.cu. It stressed that “Cuban health care workers have played a leading role on the African continent for decades. The revolutionary government views its work in the fight against the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) as a manifestation of inter-
nationalism and solidarity with Africa.”

Cuban doctors spared no effort in attempting to stop the spread of Ebola in West Africa.

Now they have returned home to their families mission accomplished.
In wake of Fidel’s death, reflections on ‘MARIELA CASTRO’S MARCH: CUBA’S LGBT REVOLUTION’

By Teresa Gutierrez

The documentary “Mariela Castro’s March: Cuba’s LGBT Revolution” aired on Nov. 28 on HBO. It likely had a wider audience coming af- ter the death of our beloved comrade Fidel Castro. Already the right-wing propagan- da that attacks Cuba on the issue of LGBT rights has begun. This is nothing new. The documentary should be seen within- in a particular context, however.

The Cuban Revolution is one of the greatest revolutions of all times. Fidel is a leader like no other; he will go down in history as a beloved revolutionary.

Yes, mistakes were made in the early- early years of the revolution on the LGBTIQ issue. Yes, there is still work to be done today. But backward ideas on this or any any social issue come not from the Revolu- tion but from the legacy of colonialism and Catholicism. Centuries of colonial- ism cannot be eradicated in less than 60 years of revolution, much less antiquated ideas on the LGBTIQ issue.

Revolutionary class lens needed

When people from the United States travel to Cuba for the first time, it is easy to see the Revolution through a subjec- tive lens.

You can be somebody who does not “get it” and is hypercritical. Or you can get completely caught up in adoring the Revolution. I am one of those.

But in all fairness to its leaders and the heavy responsibilities required to build a revolution, the Cuban Revolution must be seen through a more objective lens.

The LGBTIQ issue in Cuba should not be judged through the experience of liv- ing in the U.S. That is unfair and prejudi- cial. Nor should the LGBTIQ issue in Cuba be put under a microscope, especially from the U.S. — the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today, as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stated.

The first time I traveled to Cuba years ago, an 88-year-old woman beckoned to me from her wheelchair to come talk with her. Her family was wealthy and had fled to Miami after the Revolution. My grand- mother had just died and listening to this woman’s support for the Revolution brought me to tears.

During that visit, I was utterly filled with euphoria. All I could think about was how when my grandmother went to the hospital, she worried if her insurance cov- ered everything. Because in Cuba not only is health care virtually free, but a doctor lives in almost every neighborhood.

As a person of color, a weight flies off your shoulders knowing there is absolutely no police terror in Cuba. Many times over the years Cubans have warned us to shake off that eupho- ria. One Cuban leader said, “We are not the bell our enemies claim; nor are we the paradise our friends declare either.” “Mariela Castro’s March,” directed by Emmy winner Jon Alpert, should be seen in that context.

The documentary focuses on the work of Mariela Castro, a member of Parlia- ment and the director of CENESEX (Na- tional Center for Sex Education). It is a frank and sobering account of conditions for LGBTIQ people in Cuba to- day. It is a loving and genuine portrayal of the progress made in the Revolution for LGBTIQ rights, as well as the challenges that still persist.

It has honest, in-depth interviews with elder gay men victimized by backward atti- tudes in the early days of the Revolution. These prejudices were rooted in the Span- ish colonizers’ Roman Catholicism, the pa- triarchy of slavery and the sexual exploita- tion of LGBTIQ people in prerevolu- tionary Cuba, a U.S. capitalist “playground.”

In 1962, when Cuba was preparing for the possibility of another U.S. invasion, gay men were not allowed to serve in the military. This was also true in the U.S. at that time.

When Units to Aid Military Production (UMAP) work brigades were mobilized to help Cuba out of an economic crisis, gay men, along with religious conscientious objectors, were assigned to those units instead of military service. (Leslie Fein- berg, “Lavender and Red”).

UMAP brigades were not internment camps, but there was prejudice and some serious ill-treatment of gay men. Because of this, about a dozen young gay men from the Communist Youth were sent under- cover to investigate. After their report, the brigades were shut down. (Ernesto Cardenal, “In Cuba”).

In 2010, Fidel humbly acknowledged in an interview with La Jornada that the early acts were “a great injustice.” He had earlier affirmed in 1992, “I am absolute- ly opposed to any form of repression, contempt, scorn or discrimination toward homosexuals. It is a natural tendency, a human [tendency], that must simply be respected.” (Feinberg)

The documentary contains painful ac- counts of beatings and hateful attitudes toward LGBTIQ people. One transgen- der woman tells of losing an eye after a homophobic Cuban threw acid in her face. A lesbian tells how her supervisor refused to promote her because of her sexual orientation. The film points out that the supervisor was a member of the Cuban Communist Party.

I have to admit that my love for Cuba has been so one-sided that I was shocked. I was also fearful that the film would be used to further demonize my beloved Revolution.

Groundbreaking work by CENESEX

But have no fear. The work that Mari- ela Castro and CENESEX are doing is groundbreaking. It will strengthen the Revolution and be another pillar of social- ialism in this new period.

As director of CENESEX, Mariela took on a difficult issue. She did not abuse her position as the daughter of President Raul Castro or the niece of Fidel, but did the necessary hard work of educating and organizing, step by step.

Knowing the Cuban Revolution, I am confident that Mariela, who is straight, works closely, hand-in-hand, with LGBTIQ Cubans in defining the current work.

I am also aware that the work took on greater importance because it was Mari- ela — a member of Parliament and her own right, whose contribution should be rec- ognized and commended.

The Cuban government has prioritized doing the necessary work to change at- titudes in society on the LGBTIQ issue. They have done more than the capitalist government of the U.S. will ever do. The Cuban government defends and fights for all its people. There is no Wall Street there to dictate policy.

The government allowed the docu- mentary to show the errors made, even by Communist Party members. This be- lieves that there is no free speech in Cuba.

Things are not perfect in Cuba; it’s not a paradise. But there are no trans murders in Cuba today. This is a great accomplishment.

While progress is being made in Cuba, the LGBTIQ community in the U.S. is like- ly to face setbacks now that a government- lyrician advocate will be vice president and a known sexual predator will be president.

Homosexuality was decriminalized in Cuba in 1979. In 2008, the Cuban government began offering free gen- reassignment surgery to transgender Cubans. Every May an annual “March against Homophobia” is held in Havana and LGBTIQ activists visit rural areas to promote diversity.

In the last 27 years great progress has been made. But the first steps in the liber- ation of our Cuban LGBTIQ sisters, broth- ers and family were made in 1939, with the triumph of the Revolution, and in 1962 when Fidel declared Cuba a socialist soci- ety. With that declaration, LGBTIQ Cubans and all society could begin the long march toward full liberation. Thank you, Fidel.

Please check out “Rainbow Solidarity in Defense of Cuba” for a groundbreaking- must-read on the LGBTIQ issue and Cuba. In the meantime, “Mariela Castro’s March: Cuba’s LGBT Revolution” proves that the Revolution continues moving forward and will survive.

Viva Fidel! Love and solidarity to our LGBTIQ Cuban comrades!

See workers.org/lavender-red/

LavenderRed_Cubabook.pdf.

Thousands march in Seattle against racism

By Jim McMahan

Seattle

At least 3,000 demonstrators marched in Seattle this year on the second anni- versary of the 2013 Black Friday protests against the infamous grand jury decision not to indict the cops for the murder of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Mo.

Black Lives Matter activists led the multinational marches through downtown for four hours, blocking off streets. This limited the business of the rich re- tailers, and an army of cops didn’t help them.

Demonstrators chanted, “Black lives matter, not Black Friday!” and “Refugees are welcome here!” They also chanted, “Mni Wiconi, Water is Life,” in solidarity with the great Native-American conver- gence in support of the Oceti Sakowin at Stand- ing Rock, N.D.

There were also many signs and T-shirts which read, “Block the Bunker,” opposing the Trump plan to build a massive police precinct costing $160 million.
The annual meeting of the National Network on Cuba included a public event at the University of Illinois in Chicago on Nov. 19-20. Arriving guests viewed images of their heroes, portraits taken by Roberto Chile for Fidel's 90th birthday. The speakers, cultural presenters and audiences itself showed the deep support in the U.S. for the Cuban Revolution. New generations showed their strength, involvement and leadership. With the lighting of U.S. government restrictions that had long blocked Cuban representatives from traveling outside New York City and Washington, D.C., this meeting opened broader dialogue in the U.S.

First Secretary of the Cuban Embassy Miguel Fraga, director of the North American Committee of Friendship with the Peoples (ICAP) Sandra Ramirez and Leima Martinez, also representing ICAP, shared the píldam with José López, brother of Puerto Rican political prisoner Oscar López Rivera; Aislinn Pulley, of the Black Lives Matter Chicago, and Harold Rogers, of the Coalition of Black Trade Unions.

Not realizing that a week later Fidel Castro would die, 55-year-old Cuban Marta Pérez shared her concerns about what would happen in Cuba without Fidel. She replied, "The young people in Cuba are there to continue his work and ideas. Young people in Cuba feel identified with the objectives of the revolution. ... Every policy that has been implemented in Cuba during the revolution has been successful, but mainly during the last five years, has been supported by the young people in Cuba."

In fact, the young people are involved in every aspect of the updates of the social and economic model in Cuba. "Those who have visited Cuba know much about what the young are doing in the university, in the research centers. They are leading the most important as- sessments of the development of Cuba and Cuba, because we have identified health care exchanges and so on. We are also proud to say that young people all over the world celebrated the 90th birth- day of Fidel, as well as in Cuba."

Chicago anti-racists look to Cuba

In a city infamous for racism, police outrages and economic hardship, Aislinn Pulley, co-founder and lead organizer with Black Lives Matter Chicago, came to the meeting from the funeral of yet another victim of police killings. She rejected the "shoddy" of the Democratic and Republic- an parties, pointing out that Chicago’s mayor is a Democrat, but the police kill-ings continue. The elected officials in Fer- guson, Mo., are crowned by democratic. She asked, "What does justice look like? What is an alternative to the present misery so many people are living in? When we struggle, we can win. When we fight we do win. That is the lesson of Cuba. Despite being a tiny country of 10 million-plus people and only 90 miles from the American mainland, the revolution continue. The United States, the world has known, the Cuban Revolu- tion is alive and thrives."

Noting that she had been to Cuba three times, Pulley said, "The example of Cuba, particularly in the work I have been in- volved in, is really important because of the mothers whose children were mur- dered by the [Battista] dictatorship. They took the streets in Havana and they led marches. And it is the mothers who are leading the marches here in Chicago and across this country. It is the example of that resistance that we emulate, that can teach us to look beyond the mythology of the duplopy in this country, to create a system that is actually provided for and governed by the majority of the populace. The possibility of Cuba is not a mytholo- gy. It is a reality." Jesse Fuentes asked the audience to sign petitions to free Puerto Rican independence fighter Oscar López Rivera be- fore presenting her spoken word compos- ite, "New Puerto Rico." Andrea Meza delivered spoken word titled "Struggle across borders." Abouck Ricks, a 2016 graduate of Cu- ba's Latin American School of Medicine (ELAM), shared his gratitude to Cuba and explained how different education is in Cuba. "My generation is the health care activists in the world. In the 60s Cuba sent soldiers, now they are sending doctors. Fidel Castro called it one of his greatest ac- complishments, the army of white coats." Ricks shared that he has friends and family members who have been killed by police and has been in Cuba to understand it and put it into perspective how Black people can replicate the Cuban revolution. Cuba has a place in my heart."

Earlier in the day, in a series of panel discussions, Ricks and fellow ELAM graduate Dr. Eryline Hippolyte discussed Cuba's health care system. Four Venceremos Brigadistas crafted an interactive discussion to look at an- ti-oppression and anti-racism as a priori- ty in Cuba solidarity work. The Interreligious Foundation for Com- munity Organization and the National Network of the LaGuardiaAlerted the meeting to two serious attacks on the Cuban solidarity movement. U.S. government agencies are attempting to punish IFCO for its Friend- shiphip Caravans by stripping the par- ent organization of its tax-exempt status, and they are attempting to fine Floridian Albert Fox $100,000 for traveling to Cuba. IFCO outlined its plans to organize against the U.S. blockade of Cuba with caravans in April and a travel challenge in July. A fourth panel examined the defini- tion of "social travel" and described a new organization of travel providers called RESPECT, whose stated principles encompasses respect for Cuba's laws, regu- lations and sovereignty when planning travel. Video of these panels and the public meeting are available at Facebook.com/CubaNetwork, and will be posted soon to NN0info.
Oligarch to head (mis)education

By Gene Clancy

Trump’s naming of Betsy DeVos to be secretary of education has been touted by some so-called analysts as proof that the new administration is attempting to balance its earlier appointments of ultra-right figures with a “moderate” or less offensive “establishment” choice.

But that is just one of all such statements are a smoke screen devised to hide from the general public the poisonous world of big business politics.

Betsy DeVos is the daughter of a billionaire. She is married to a billionaire.

She is not my president. Many of the marchers were on their first protest and brought signs they had made themselves. Another demonstration has been set for Dec. 3.

Called together in only a few days from throughout Southwest Virginia, dozens of poor and working people came out to the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. memorial statue on Nov. 19 in Roanoke to continue the fight against the pro-Wall Street Donald Trump and Mike Pence administration.

The multinal national participants arrived from Floyd County, Lynchburg, Radford and other locations, many driving over 100 miles round trip to join the protest, which kicked off with a loud, militant chant of “No! No KKK! No racist USA!”

Participants in a speakout honored Dr. King, noting that he was murdered while standing in solidarity with Memphis’ sanitation workers and that he also stood up to racist anti-worker politicians.

Speakers included union organizers, supporters of Planned Parenthood, anti-facist activists, long time LGBTQ community fighters, anti-police brutality activists, Fight For $15 organizers and many more.

Speakers noted that it wasn’t people of color, immigrants or Muslims who shut down coal, textile and other manufacturing plants or harmed the environment in Southwest Virginia. It was Virginia-based and Wall Street capitalists and their political servants who closed the plants.

The mostly youth and students present pledged to assist and defend Muslims, refugees, women, the LGBTQ community, people with disabilities, and workers and the poor under attack by the Trump administration.

During the speakout, police threatened participants with arrest for “unlawful assembly” for having an activity without a permit. The protesters stood up to the repression and marched, marking their way to downtown Roanoke and back. The cops backed down.

“While we stand against Trump-Pence and any capitalist politician who perpetuates racism, sexism, xenophobia, obesity, limiting private and public education through charter schools and voucher programs that directly support private schools. DeVos was one of the main architects of Michigan’s charter school movement.

She is married to a billionaire.

DeVos and her spouse played a role in getting Michigan’s charter school movement passed over the opposition of the state’s working-class fruit and vegetable pickers.

DeVos was one of the main architects of Michigan’s charter school movement.

The newly formed Milwaukee Coalition Against Donald Trump sponsored a march of 3,000 in downtown Milwaukee on Nov. 15, followed by a Dec. 20 at All People’s Church on Nov. 20. There speakers announced that they would call a monthly rally and permanent anti-Trump website that would kick off “100 days of resistance” paralleling Trump’s first 100 days in office. (See facebook.com/MilwaukeeCoalitionAgainstTrump.

Wisconsin activists pledge resistance

Upon learning that Trump won the election, community members hit the streets Nov. 8 in Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., and stayed there with a series of protests. Plans are in motion for resistance for the Jan. 20 inauguration date and beyond.

“Since Trump’s victory, we have seen a huge increase nationally and in Wisconsin in bullying, attacks and hate crimes,” said Jason Lambert of 15 Now Roanoke.

People’s actions are scheduled in the coming weeks and months in Southwest Virginia, including a Dec. 10 Justice For Kionte Spencer rally and Dr. King community marches in Lexington on Jan. 14 and in Roanoke on Jan. 17. More information is at facebook.com/15NowRoanoke.

From Virginia to Wisconsin

Broad front against Trump

By Workers World Staff

Over 1,000 protesters answered a call by young activists on social media and took to the streets of Cleveland on Nov. 18 to oppose the incoming administration that “Trump is not my president!” Many of the marchers were on their first protest and brought signs they had made themselves. Another demonstration has been set for Dec. 3.

Called together in only a few days from throughout Southwest Virginia, dozens of poor and working people came out to the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. memorial statue on Nov. 19 in Roanoke to continue the fight against the pro-Wall Street Donald Trump and Mike Pence administration.

The multinal national participants arrived from Floyd County, Lynchburg, Radford and other locations, many driving over 100 miles round trip to join the protest, which kicked off with a loud, militant chant of “No! No KKK! No racist USA!”

Participants in a speakout honored Dr. King, noting that he was murdered while standing in solidarity with Memphis’ sanitation workers and that he also stood up to racist anti-worker politicians.

Speakers included union organizers, supporters of Planned Parenthood, anti-facist activists, long time LGBTQ community fighters, anti-police brutality activists, Fight For $15 organizers and many more.

Speakers noted that it wasn’t people of color, immigrants or Muslims who shut down coal, textile and other manufacturing plants or harmed the environment in Southwest Virginia. It was Virginia-based and Wall Street capitalists and their political servants who closed the plants.

The mostly youth and students present pledged to assist and defend Muslims, refugees, women, the LGBTQ community, people with disabilities, and workers and the poor under attack by the Trump administration.

During the speakout, police threatened participants with arrest for “unlawful assembly” for having an activity without a permit. The protesters stood up to the repression and marched, marking their way to downtown Roanoke and back. The cops backed down.

“While we stand against Trump-Pence and any capitalist politician who perpetuates racism, sexism, xenophobia, obesity, etc. and lands, wars and police terror,” said Virginia de la Frontera in a Nov. 14 media release.

“We call on religious communities to call a mass meeting to prepare people targeted for deportation. In Wisconsin, we are holding forums across the state and organizing for work stoppages and mass protest in the event that Trump moves forward with his plans. We pledge resistance and we encourage others to do likewise.”

Voces de la Frontera held mass meeting in Milwaukee and Racine on Nov. 15. At both meetings community members voted to strike and mobilize massive pro-test actions to stop the coming attacks.

The newly formed Milwaukee Coalition Against Donald Trump sponsored a march of 3,000 in downtown Milwaukee on Nov. 15, followed by a Dec. 20 at All People’s Church on Nov. 20. There speakers announced that they would call a monthly rally and permanent anti-Trump website that would kick off “100 days of resistance” paralleling Trump’s first 100 days in office. (See facebook.com/MilwaukeeCoalitionAgainstTrump.

For updates and more information on anti-Trump protests in Wisconsin: www.laborpeople.org, facebook.com/coalition.for.solidarity or facebook.com/ WorkersWorldPartyofWisconsin.

A wave of terrible hate has surged through the nation since the election. This has been confirmed by the Southern Poverty Law Center through statistics that track and expose hate acting here and abroad.

Three days after the election, every Black first-year student at the elite University of Pennsylvania received an email with racist language and explicit images of lynchings. Such threats have proliferated throughout the United States at worksites, schools and on the streets through verbal abuse, chants of “Build the wall,” dangling ropes or Black dolls hung in effigy, and other racist acts.

These threats forestalled horrificlynchings-by-gun. On Nov. 12, African-American musician William Sims was targeted and killed by neo-Nazis in Maryland. On Nov. 22, James Means, a 13-year-old African-American youth, was shot while sitting on a friend’s porch in Pennsylvania. Wa. His murderer was a 62-year-old white man who remorselessly justified his action with racist language.

The Klu Klux Klan staged a victory march in North Carolina on Dec. 3 to celebrate Trump’s win. A Michigan police officer drove his Confederate flag-flying pickup truck on Nov. 11 to a rally protesting Trump’s election. This “battle flag” widely adopted by white supremacist and neo-Nazi hate groups, was proudly hooted by Trump backers at a post-election “unity rally” in Delaware and elsewhere.

According to the SPLC, anti-immigrant hate incidents are now the most frequently reported, including assaults, bombings, threats and property destruction. The FBI documented a 67 percent increase in attacks on Muslims in 2015, with a sharp rise in attacks on trans people. Forty percent of all recent incidents occur in educational settings, from kindergarten through college.

This post-election hate has targetted all oppressed groups and has been virulently anti-immigrant, anti-black, anti-LGBTQ, anti-Muslim, anti-Jewish and anti-woman. The vandalism and violence have been so dramatic that even corporate media like People and Time can’t avoid them.

One student answered a call to worksites, schools and on the streets through verbal abuse, chants of “Build the wall,” dangling ropes or Black dolls hung in effigy, and other racist acts.

These threats forestalled horrific lynchings-by-gun. On Nov. 12, African-American musician William Sims was targeted and killed by neo-Nazis in Maryland. On Nov. 22, James Means, a 13-year-old African-American youth, was shot while sitting on a friend’s porch in Pennsylvania. Wa. His murderer was a 62-year-old white man who remorselessly justified his action with racist language.

The Klu Klux Klan staged a victory march in North Carolina on Dec. 3 to celebrate Trump’s win. A Michigan police officer drove his Confederate flag-flying pickup truck on Nov. 11 to a rally protesting Trump’s election. This “battle flag” widely adopted by white supremacist and neo-Nazi hate groups, was proudly hooted by Trump backers at a post-election “unity rally” in Delaware and elsewhere.

According to the SPLC, anti-immigrant hate incidents are now the most frequently reported, including assaults, bombings, threats and property destruction. The FBI documented a 67 percent increase in attacks on Muslims in 2015, with a sharp rise in attacks on trans people. Forty percent of all recent incidents occur in educational settings, from kindergarten through college.

This post-election hate has targetted all oppressed groups and has been virulently anti-immigrant, anti-black, anti-LGBTQ, anti-Muslim, anti-Jewish and anti-woman. The vandalism and violence have been so dramatic that even corporate media like People and Time can’t avoid them.

One student answered a call to
El legado de Fidel y la liberación africana

Continúa de página 12

Liberación Nacional de Angola y la Unión para la Liberación de la Namibia (PLAUNS).

La intervención de Cuba en 1975-76 re- sultó decisiva para la rápida consolidación del movimiento de liberación Angola. En 1976, país rica en petróleo. Los inter- nacionalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nacionalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nacionalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nacionalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nacionalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nationalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- nationalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola hasta 1989, tras la derrota de las fuerzas racistas sudafricanas y la inde- pendencia de la vecina Namibia (Sudáfrica occidental), que había estado bajo la ocupación del régimen del apartheid.

Africanos/as lamentan muerte de Fidel

Numerosos líderes políticos africanos han lamentado sus condoncias al gob- erno y al pueblo cubano.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- internationalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola durante la guerra contra las fuerzas de contrarrevolución apoyadas por EEUU, incluyendo al brutal ejército sudafricano. Fidel, como presidente de la República de Na- míbia, Hage Geingob, de la Organización del Pueblo Sudafricano (SWAPO), el movimiento de liberación nacional que luego se convirtió en partido político gobernante que ha man- tenido el poder en el estado post-apathe- rismo, fue un gran amigo de Zimbabue y África. El im- perialismo estadounidense ha impuesto sanciones tanto a Cuba como a Zimbabwe durante muchos años. (27 de nov.)

El presidente Jacob Zuma, actual líder del partido gobernante de Sudáfrica, dijo: “Fidel leyó toda su vida no sólo a la libertad del pueblo cubano y el derecho a la independencia, sino también a la libertad de otros países, y por eso fue tan importante”. Zuma añadió que “Fidel fue uno de los más grandes defensores del mundo y, por eso, fue una de las personas más valoradas en el mundo”.

La Unión para la Liberación de Namibia (ZIPA), una de las primeras organizaciones que se oponían a la ocupación del régimen del apartheid, rindió homenaje a Fidel. El líder de la organización, Roanjo, dijo que “Fidel fue uno de los principales defensores de la independencia de Namibia y del derecho a la autodeterminación, y su lucha por estas cosas fue un ejemplo para todos los pueblos oprimidos en todo el mundo”. La organización de la paz cubana, Caspia, condenó la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.

El ministro de Defensa de Sudáfrica, Blade Nzimande, dijo que “Fidel fue un líder revolucionario y una figura de gran importancia para el mundo”. El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, expresó su pesar por la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- internationalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola durante la guerra contra las fuerzas de contrarrevolución apoyadas por EEUU, incluyendo al brutal ejército sudafricano. Fidel, como presidente de la República de Na- míbia, Hage Geingob, de la Organización del Pueblo Sudafricano (SWAPO), el movimiento de liberación nacional que luego se convirtió en partido político gobernante que ha man- tenido el poder en el estado post-apathe- rismo, fue un gran amigo de Zimbabue y África. El im- perialismo estadounidense ha impuesto sanciones tanto a Cuba como a Zimbabwe durante muchos años. (27 de nov.)

El presidente Jacob Zuma, actual líder del partido gobernante de Sudáfrica, dijo: “Fidel leyó toda su vida no sólo a la libertad del pueblo cubano y el derecho a la independencia, sino también a la libertad de otros países, y por eso fue tan importante”. Zuma añadió que “Fidel fue uno de los más grandes defensores del mundo y, por eso, fue una de las personas más valoradas en el mundo”.

La Unión para la Liberación de Namibia (ZIPA), una de las primeras organizaciones que se oponían a la ocupación del régimen del apartheid, rindió homenaje a Fidel. El líder de la organización, Roanjo, dijo que “Fidel fue uno de los principales defensores de la independencia de Namibia y del derecho a la autodeterminación, y su lucha por estas cosas fue un ejemplo para todos los pueblos oprimidos en todo el mundo”. La organización de la paz cubana, Caspia, condenó la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.

El ministro de Defensa de Sudáfrica, Blade Nzimande, dijo que “Fidel fue un líder revolucionario y una figura de gran importancia para el mundo”. El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, expresó su pesar por la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.

La nación de Argelia en el norte de África declaró ocho días de duelo oficial en honor al líder revolucionario. Argelia es un país de la vecina Argelia, país rico en petróleo. Los inter- internationalistas cubanos permanecerían en Angola durante la guerra contra las fuerzas de contrarrevolución apoyadas por EEUU, incluyendo al brutal ejército sudafricano. Fidel, como presidente de la República de Na- mínvia, Hage Geingob, de la Organización del Pueblo Sudafricano (SWAPO), el movimiento de liberación nacional que luego se convirtió en partido político gobernante que ha man- tenido el poder en el estado post-apathe- rismo, fue un gran amigo de Zimbabue y África. El im- perialismo estadounidense ha impuesto sanciones tanto a Cuba como a Zimbabwe durante muchos años. (27 de nov.)

El presidente Jacob Zuma, actual líder del partido gobernante de Sudáfrica, dijo: “Fidel leyó toda su vida no sólo a la libertad del pueblo cubano y el derecho a la independencia, sino también a la libertad de otros países, y por eso fue tan importante”. Zuma añadió que “Fidel fue uno de los más grandes defensores del mundo y, por eso, fue una de las personas más valoradas en el mundo”.

La Unión para la Liberación de Namibia (ZIPA), una de las primeras organizaciones que se oponían a la ocupación del régimen del apartheid, rindió homenaje a Fidel. El líder de la organización, Roanjo, dijo que “Fidel fue uno de los principales defensores de la independencia de Namibia y del derecho a la autodeterminación, y su lucha por estas cosas fue un ejemplo para todos los pueblos oprimidos en todo el mundo”. La organización de la paz cubana, Caspia, condenó la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.

El ministro de Defensa de Sudáfrica, Blade Nzimande, dijo que “Fidel fue un líder revolucionario y una figura de gran importancia para el mundo”. El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, expresó su pesar por la muerte de Fidel y recordó su lucha por la independencia de la isla de Cuba.
Mensage del Partido Workers World-Mundo Obrero al Partido Comunista de Cuba

Camarada Raúl Castro Comité Central Partido Comunista de Cuba La Habana, Cuba

Queridos/as camaradas:
Nuestros corazones se dirigen al pueblo cubano en este día de luto y llanto por la muerte de Fidel Castro. Cambió la historia de mil maneras diferentes, todo para beneficiar a los millones que han sufrido hambre y abuso bajo el colonialismo y el imperialismo.
Su enorme confianza en las masas lucradoras y su victoria final - expresada en su heroico discurso ante la corte de Batista - “La Historia me Absolverá” - apareció en nuestra lucha por la justicia en Cuba y en todo el mundo, desde América Latina y el Caribe hasta África, Asia y los propios Estados Unidos. Articuló el pueblo cubano con internacionalismo, solidaridad, unidad y una voluntad de hierro para defender su independencia y soberanía. Así que cuando África llamó, Cuba respondió y ayudó a derrotar el flagelo del apartheid. África llamó, Cuba respondió y ayudó a independizarse y a soberanía. Así que cuando volvieron los periódicos, la verdad se hizo, y la verdad a quien la dijo, no le fue quitada.

Gracias, Fidel

RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA

El legado de Fidel y la liberación africana

Por Abayomi Azikiwe
28 de noviembre de 2016

Ninguna otra figura política fuera de África simbolizó la solidaridad global con la lucha por un sistema socialista para deshacer la esclavitud capitalista. Castro estaba respondiendo a la protesta y la militancia en contra del apartheid en Sudáfrica, protegido y apoyado por el imperialismo yanqui”. La suerte estaba echada. Cuba y el pueblo cubano al estudiar en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, la mejor escuela de medicina del mundo y que me sirvieron de guía. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi cielo ser boricua, por mi alma ser boricua, por mi credo, Fidelista. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi pueblo valeroso, que ha salido con decoro mantener su alma viva. Gracias le doy a la vida por la luz en mi camino, y por marcar mi destino con el de la patria mía.

Con Sam Nujoma, el primer presidente de Namibia independiente.

Con Hugo Chávez, leyendo el periódico Granma.

Recièn terminado este poema, me entró en el fallecimiento físico del compañero Fidel. Con la intención de honrar a quien tanto nos honró, le puse el título “Gracias, Fidel” y en su honor cambié una palabra en el poema. Esta mañana me entrevistó un periodista acerca de una palabra en el poema. Esta mañana me entrevistó un periodista acerca de aquella palabra, pero con cada acción hostil estadounidense, Fidel se crecía, se agigantaba. Su suelo de una Cuba justa para su pueblo se extendió hacia todas las latitudes. La salud, la educación, el apoyo a las luchas por la independencia, contra la explotación, tuvieron a nivel internacional al apoyo siempre activo y solidario de Cuba y de su pueblo.

En Estados Unidos, el pueblo consciente que conoce a Cuba, jóvenes pobres estadounidenses que han podido llegar a ser médicos gracias a la generosidad del pueblo cubano al estudiar en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, la mejor escuela de medicina del mundo y que me sirvieron de guía. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi pueblo valeroso, que ha salido con decoro mantener su alma viva. Gracias le doy a la vida por la luz en mi camino, y por marcar mi destino con el de la patria mía.

Con jóvenes cubanos/as, celebrando el inicio del año escolar.

Con Hugo Chávez, leyendo el periódico Granma.

Gracias, Fidel

RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA

Por Abayomi Azikiwe
28 de noviembre de 2016

Ninguna otra figura política fuera de África simbolizó la solidaridad global con la lucha por un sistema socialista para deshacer la esclavitud capitalista. Castro estaba respondiendo a la protesta y la militancia en contra del apartheid en Sudáfrica, protegido y apoyado por el imperialismo yanqui”. La suerte estaba echada. Cuba y el pueblo cubano al estudiar en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, la mejor escuela de medicina del mundo y que me sirvieron de guía. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi cielo ser boricua, por mi alma ser boricua, por mi credo, Fidelista. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi pueblo valeroso, que ha salido con decoro mantener su alma viva. Gracias le doy a la vida por la luz en mi camino, y por marcar mi destino con el de la patria mía.

Con Hugo Chávez, leyendo el periódico Granma.

Gracias, Fidel

RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA

Por Abayomi Azikiwe
28 de noviembre de 2016

Ninguna otra figura política fuera de África simbolizó la solidaridad global con la lucha por un sistema socialista para deshacer la esclavitud capitalista. Castro estaba respondiendo a la protesta y la militancia en contra del apartheid en Sudáfrica, protegido y apoyado por el imperialismo yanqui”. La suerte estaba echada. Cuba y el pueblo cubano al estudiar en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, la mejor escuela de medicina del mundo y que me sirvieron de guía. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi cielo ser boricua, por mi alma ser boricua, por mi credo, Fidelista. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi pueblo valeroso, que ha salido con decoro mantener su alma viva. Gracias le doy a la vida por la luz en mi camino, y por marcar mi destino con el de la patria mía.

Con Hugo Chávez, leyendo el periódico Granma.

Gracias, Fidel

RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA

Por Abayomi Azikiwe
28 de noviembre de 2016

Ninguna otra figura política fuera de África simbolizó la solidaridad global con la lucha por un sistema socialista para deshacer la esclavitud capitalista. Castro estaba respondiendo a la protesta y la militancia en contra del apartheid en Sudáfrica, protegido y apoyado por el imperialismo yanqui”. La suerte estaba echada. Cuba y el pueblo cubano al estudiar en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, la mejor escuela de medicina del mundo y que me sirvieron de guía. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi cielo ser boricua, por mi alma ser boricua, por mi credo, Fidelista. Gracias le doy a la vida por mi pueblo valeroso, que ha salido con decoro mantener su alma viva. Gracias le doy a la vida por la luz en mi camino, y por marcar mi destino con el de la patria mía.