Nicolás Maduro praises Venezuela-Cuba brotherhood on Moncada anniversary



Caracas, July 26 (RHC)-- President Nicolás Maduro praised the bonds of brotherhood between Venezuela and Cuba, as today marks the 72nd anniversary of the attacks on the Moncada and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes barracks.

"Never before has such profound brotherhood and such growing love been seen as that which exists between Cuba and Venezuela. We are two sister revolutions in Bolívar and Martí, in Fidel and Chávez," the head of state wrote on his Telegram account.

Maduro emphasized that this indissoluble union "has allowed us to confront imperial attacks and advance in the construction of a more just world."

The dignitary sent warm, supportive, and brotherly greetings to Army General Raúl Castro Ruz, to fellow President Miguel Díaz-Canel, to the brave militants, and to the undefeated Cuban people.

He also highlighted "Cuban rebellion, which continues to inspire us today and strengthen our ties."

Referring to the heroic feat of the assault on the Moncada Barracks in the city of Santiago de Cuba, led by the historic leader of the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro, along with the rebellious youth of 1953, he stated that "that day, the pro-imperialist dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista began its countdown."

He emphasized that the bravery and courage of the Centennial Generation, with José Martí as its mastermind, was "the seed that gave way to a fierce and indestructible Socialist Revolution, a beacon of dignity for the people."

The Bolivarian president emphasized that the Moncada attack not only laid the foundation for the liberation of Cuba, but also inspired the unity and struggle of Our America.

"Long live the Cuban Revolution! Long live the indestructible friendship between Cuba and Venezuela!" he emphasized.

On July 26, 1953, under Fidel's leadership, a group of 122 young men attacked the Moncada Barracks, the second most important military fortress on the island, and another group, made up of 40 men, attacked the Carlos Manuel de Céspedes installation in the city of Bayamo, both in the eastern part of the country.

Although the military action was a failure due to various objective factors, it ignited the flame that a few years later led to the landing of the Granma yacht on December 2, 1956, and the rebel uprising in the Sierra Maestra, which culminated in the heroic victory of the Cuban Revolution on January 1, 1959.

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