

Holguin Government's response to claim of destabilizing march

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Written by Departamento de Comunicación Institucional

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Year of the Cuban Revolution

To Manuel Alberto Guerra Guerrero

On the document presented, based on the signatures presented by some citizens to take part in a march in the near future I state:

Article 56 of the Constitution, which is mentioned as a legal support, establishes among "the requirements for the exercise of the right to demonstrate the legality and respect for public order and compliance with the regulations established by the law." As for the legality, legitimacy is not recognized in the reasons given for the march.

The promoters and their public projections, as well as the links of some of them with subversive organizations or those financed by the US government, have the manifest intention of promoting a change in the political system in Cuba. This reaffirms that the announced march, with a simultaneous organizational scheme for other territories of the country, constitutes a provocation as part of the "regime change" strategy for Cuba, tested in other countries.

In addition, as soon as it was announced, the march received public support from US legislators, political operators and the media that encourage actions against the Cuban people, try to destabilize the country and urge military intervention.

The article of the Magna Carta states that "the exercise of people's rights is only limited by the rights of others, collective security, general welfare, respect for public order, the Constitution and the laws. Article 4 defines that "the socialist system endorsed by this Constitution is irrevocable," for which any action taken against it is illegal.

The Constitution of the Republic was widely debated and approved in a referendum by 86.85 percent of the voters, an overwhelming majority that freely and sovereignly chose the socialist system, its irrevocability and the right to fight by all means against anyone who tries to overthrow the established political, social and economic order.

Taking into account the previous arguments, it is evident that, although a constitutional right is invoked, it cannot be exercised against other's rights, guarantees and essential postulates of the Constitution itself, which determines the illegal nature of the march.