

BIRTH OF COMMUNISM IN CUBA

FROM THE DISPATCHES AND ATTACHMENTS
SENT FROM THE US EMBASSY IN HAVANA TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON
DC FROM 1933 TO 1945

TAKEN FROM THE ARCHIVES OF NARA, IN
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

Carlos Fernández
245 NW 50 avenue
Miami Fl 33126
siaca@netzero.net

- 1-Batista's supports makes the Communists grow in numbers: US Ambassador Butler
- 2-Batista and President Grau helped Communist strikers
- 3-Batista's, anti American speech in Matanzas: US Ambassador Butler
- 4-Cover of Batista's pamphlet with communists Roca and Peña
- 5-Batista protects Communists: US Embassy Officer Beaulac
- 6-Alliance between Batista and Communists: US Embassy Officer Lawton
- 7-US Ambassador Butler Wright dies in Cuba, possibly poisoned by the Communists
- 8-US Brigadier General Miles, "G2", reports, Batista is aiding Communists
- 9-Only Communist received Batista after a trip abroad: US Ambassador Butler
- 10-President Bru insulted by Batista's Communist leanings: US Embassy officer Bonsal
- 11-The wealthy do not support Batista because his Communist association: Beaulac
- 12-Batista's fraud in the 1940 elections: US Embassy Officer Beaulac
- 13-US Ambassador Welles states Carbo is a communist and Grau an extreme radical
- 14-US Military Attaché LT Col T Gimperling considers Guiteras a Communist leader
- 15-Daniels of the US Embassy in Mexico reports Grau's association with Communists
- 16-Pro Communist speeches of Sosa Quesada, Cuban Sec of Defence 1942 and Head of G1 in 1958 during the Communist takeover
- 17-Panchin Batista, Batista's brother, is expelled from the Liberal Party for his association with the Communists: Communist newspaper Hoy
- 18-Santiago Rey, Sec of Interior 1958, supports the USSR, 1942: Communist newspaper Hoy
- 19-LISTS OF COMMUNISTS, US DISPATCHES
- 20-Rabbi Lansker reports on Communists in the Cuban Hebrew Cultural Centre
- 21-Terrorism in Cuba by Communists from New York City
- 22-LISTS OF COMMUNISTS, US Dispatches to the State Department
- 23- 4 of September was not spontaneous, Batista prepared it months before Machado left
- 24 Ambassador Welles considers Communists the best organized in September 1933
- 25- A diplomat believes US intervention, in 1933, was to comply with Treaty of Paris
- 26-An attempt of graft that involved the grand uncle of President Bush, James Bush.
- 27-Hoover reports that: "wealth in Cuba is controlled by Cubans of Spanish nobility comparable to the Jewish control of wealth in the USA"?
- 28- Eduardo Chibas letter to Secretary of State accusing US Ambassador Guggenheim of orchestrating all the crimes of Cuban President Machado
- 29 Vazquez Bello was killed because he was a potential presidential candidate
- 30 All potential Presidential candidates assassinated before Batista's takeover
- 31 The Cuban NAZI Party claims they are not racists
- 32 Cuban KU KLUX KLAN
- 33 Newspapers sent to the State Department with their dispatches
- 34 Internet page of the Library of Congress, Index of COMINTERN documents showing Lichnoe or personal dossiers on Batista and Castro, before 1945 when COMINTERN closed.

These Documents except 34 are the official Dispatches from the US Embassy in Havana sent to the State Department in Washington DC, available at NARA, National Archives, 1933 to 1945 when the Communist Party organized itself in Cuba.

**Carlos Fernández
245 NW 50 avenue
Miami Fl 33126
siaca@netzero.net**

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *ENR*
By *DR* NARA Date *11/23/72*DATIS & COMICS
Special MEXICAN

EMBASSY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2544

Habana, November 10, 1939

AIR MAIL

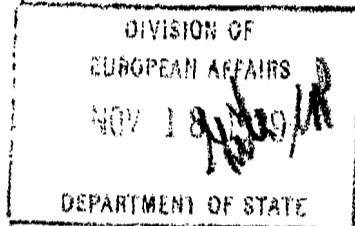
Subject: { Attitude of Colonel Batista toward
 { Communist Party in Cuba; relation
 { to Resolution XI adopted at Panama

Rec'd 4-6

Nov. 20 1939

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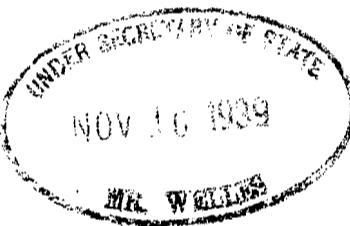
1939 NOV 13 PM 12 04

RECORDS
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.



Sir:

I have the honor, for the purposes of the record, and because of its relation to the broader international situation, to report that Colonel Batista continues to protect and foster the Communist Party of Cuba, which, in turn, is supporting his program for the Constituent Assembly and is pledged to support him for the presidency.

Colonel Batista's support consists of contributions of funds, the appointment of communist leaders to positions of trust, and participation,

through837-02/8530
CONCERNING

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Authority

By

NARA Date 11/22/79

AIR MAIL

-2-

through representatives of the army, in communist manifestations.

As the result of this official protection, the Communist Party has grown in numbers and in strength.

While the Cuban Government is fostering the growth of the Communist Party, that party continues to operate in typically international communist fashion within the country. For example, it distributes pamphlets accusing England and France, particularly the former, of having brought about the present war in Europe. It defends the attitude of Russia. It accuses the United States of imperialism.

The situation described is still more interesting in the light of Resolution XI, adopted at the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama, in which the countries represented resolved:

"To recommend to the Governments represented therein, that they take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common Inter-American democratic ideal."

Respectfully yours,



J. BUTLER WRIGHT

WLB/dec
File No. 800-B

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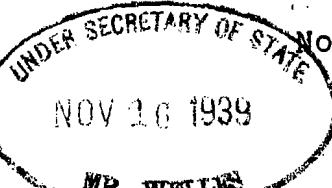
Author: *State Dept.*
By *2* NARA Date *11/22/72*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

November 14, 1939.

V-Jim Wells
Mr. Braggs:

MR. WELLES

Despatch no. 2544, November 10, 1939
From Habana

The Embassy points out that Colonel Batista is continuing to protect and foster the Communist Party in Cuba. That party is operating in typically international communist fashion and is spreading by all possible means the views of Premier Molotov concerning the present international situation. In this connection the Embassy refers to Resolution XI adopted at Panama in which the American Republics resolved to recommend the necessary measures "to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common Inter-American democratic ideal".

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Authority State letter M/172
By NARA Date 1-2507

94

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 837.00/4256 FOR Report # 4280

FROM Military Attaché (Cuba)) DATED Oct. 9, 1938
TO NAME 1-11W ...

REGARDING: Communism in Cuba.

Communistic affiliations of Batista and tendency in the
Army.

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Autho

By

NARA Date 11/29/93



(AIR MAIL)

No. 6611

UNITED STATES EMBASSY OF THE

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Habana, June 26, 1936.

DIL UN OF
JUN 29 1936
EMBASSY OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

93
Subject: Communist Party allegedly sponsors "Pro-Amnesty" organization for political purposes.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 27 AM 10 47

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL 2 - 1936
MR. MOORE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL 2 - 1936
MR. MOORE

MS. WELLES

RECEIVED
DIVISION
OF ASIAN
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
JUL 1 - 1936
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE
J. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 30 1936
MR. WELLES

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to recent reports concerning the proposed amnesty, I have the honor to report that I have been reliably informed that the local Communist Party is sponsoring an organization called "Pro-Amnesty" which has established offices over the entire Island and which is supported by Joven Cuba and other left-wing groups. The purpose of this organization is political, with the possibility in mind of eventually overthrowing the existing Government, the immediate object in view being to secure as broad an amnesty as possible. This step, however, is regarded as only the first step in their program.

Respectfully yours,

John Caffery
John Caffery.

JUL 1 1936
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837.00 AMNESTY / 53

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Auth. STATE LETTER
By NARA Date 11/22/72

No. 6368

EMBASSY OF THE JUN 3 - 1936
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

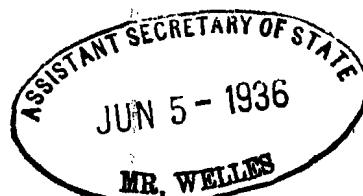
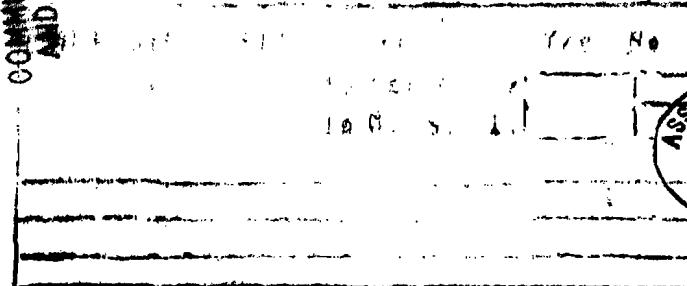
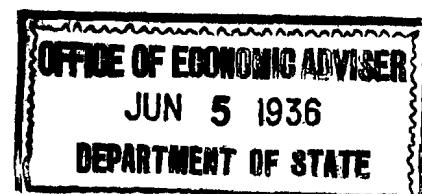
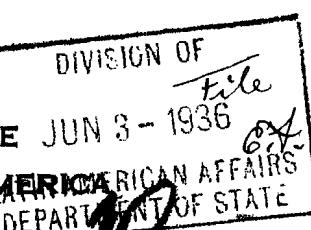
Habana, June 1, 1936

AIR MAIL

Subject: Pro-amnesty meeting held May 29

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JUN 8 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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JUN 8 1936
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS



The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

JUN 8 - 1936
FILED

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's numerous recent despatches concerning various amnesty projects pending in Congress and public agitation in favor of a broad general amnesty, I have the honor to report that a large pro-amnesty meeting was held at the Centro Asturiano on Friday evening. While the numerous speeches, some of which are understood to have been highly inflammatory, were made in the building proper, loud speakers enabled an enthusiastic crowd of several thousand gathered in Cen-

tral

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Author: STATE DEPT
By: NARA Date: 11/22/53

-2-

tral Park to hear them without difficulty. There are transmitted herewith clippings from DIARIO DE LA MARINA and EL MUNDO of May 30 describing the meeting, but the Embassy understands that the press reports were toned down considerably and that the published accounts give no picture of the real spirit of the meeting and attitude of the speakers. Among the latter were included Senator Octavio Rivero (Acción Republicana--Pinar del Río), author of one of the pending amnesty projects, Alejandro Vergara Leonard, head of the Partido Agrario Nacional and Alcalde of Habana during the Grau regime, Eddie Chibás, the radical student leader, Juan Marinello, organizer of the Cuban Communist Party and generally regarded as one of the more intelligent leaders of that organization, and Manuel Alonso, a locally well known communist agitator. The speeches at one time became so inflammatory and so subversive in tone that the representatives of the radio stations transmitting the broadcast thereof felt compelled to cut the speakers off the air. The Embassy understands that some of the speakers attacked the authorities of the Republic, the several Provisional Governments, the Courts, and even President Gómez. A collection was taken up and arrangements made for the appointment of local Pro-Amnesty committees throughout the country, committees which the authorities feel may at any time be converted into strike committees such as

-3-

as were organized at the time of the subversive strike movement in March, 1935. Juan Marinello spoke of the importance of maintaining these committees. Senator Rivero, Vergara, and others stressed the importance that all "revolutionaries," not excluding convicted gangsters and terrorists, should be included in the amnesty provisions. The exclusion of convicted "Machadistas" therefrom, however, was advocated. Manuel Alonzo's references to the martyrdom of Julio Antonio Mella (Cuban communist killed in Mexico) were greeted with cheers, as was Eddie Chibás' affectionate references to "Tony" Guiteras and La Joven Cuba.

In addition to the speakers mentioned above, the executive committees of the following organizations are understood to have been officially represented at the meeting:

Joven Cuba
Communist Party of Cuba
A.B.C.
Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténticos)
Young Communist League
Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba
International Labor Defense
League Against Yankee Imperialism
Comite Estudiantil Universitario

There were no disorders in connection with the meeting, nor was there any interference with its proceedings on the part of the authorities.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

H. Freeman Matthews

First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. From DIARIO DE LA MARINA, May 30
2. " EL MUNDO, May 30



OCT 19 1933

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DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
OCT 19 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILSON

October 18, 1933

Messages received by the United Fruit Company from Preston and Banes, Cuba, dated October 17th, may be summarized as follows:

All Departments are working at Banes. Laborers are becoming very difficult to satisfy and to deal with, apparently on account of Red influences. They threaten to walk out for petty reasons,--for instance, because mechanics from the machine shop are used to work on mill repairs. Besides, they are working badly. The Macabi laborers are working about 75 per cent efficiently, and they are laying down badly on the work at Preston. For these reasons it is most difficult to carry on. Moreover, the attitude of the San Martin government toward strikers and Communists appears to be uncertain. The Sergeant at Banes doubts how far he will be backed up by the government officials in controlling strikers. Also two Reds arrested last week and sent to Havana are now back in Banes. One of these stated that the Government was friendly to them.

LHW

L. H. Woolsey

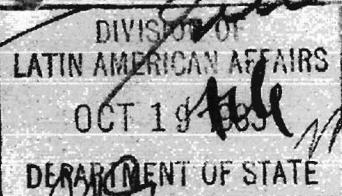
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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILSON

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LHW

L. H. Woolsey

OCT 20 1933

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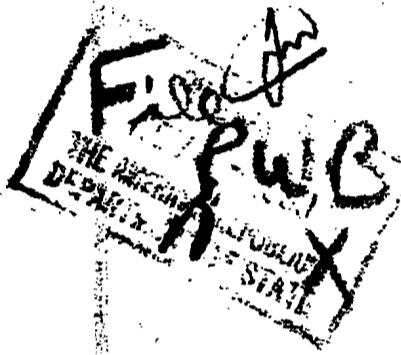
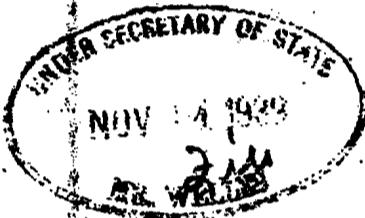
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Authority S-1000
By NARA Date 11/22/77Batista speech
Matanzas after REMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2537

Habana, November 7, 1939

AIR MAIL

Subject: General attitude toward Colonel
Batista's speech at MatanzasRECEIVED STATE
DEPARTMENT
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11/11/39DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

837.00 / 8574

Supplementing my despatch No. 2531, of today's date, I have the honor to report that Colonel Batista's speech at Matanzas followed closely upon a meeting at the Presidential Palace last Thursday among the President, Colonel Batista, the Secretary of Agriculture, and others, in which it is reported that Colonel Batista agreed to modify his policy of opposition to the desires of the United States.

Colonel Batista's virulent anti-American speech in

Matanzas

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Matanzas is, therefore, said to have infuriated President Laredo Brú even more than it would have otherwise.

Colonel Batista's apologists are saying now that his anti-American attitude in Matanzas had a purely domestic political basis; that it was intended for local consumption, the Colonel being desperately anxious for the election of a few Communists to the Constituent Assembly, since he does not completely trust the delegates of the principal parties that are supporting him, and Matanzas Province offered the best opportunity to succeed. The general reaction, however, continues to be one of disgust.

Respectfully yours,


A. BUTLER WRIGHT

WLB/dec
File No. 800

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

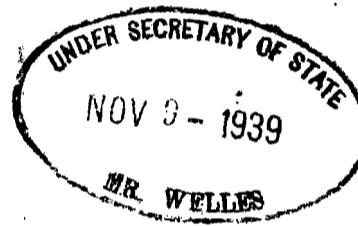
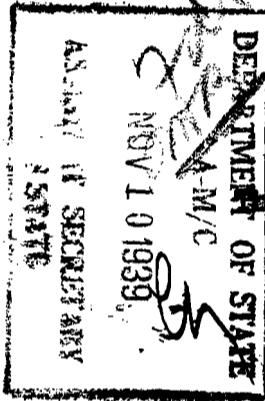
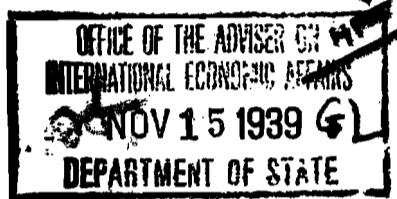
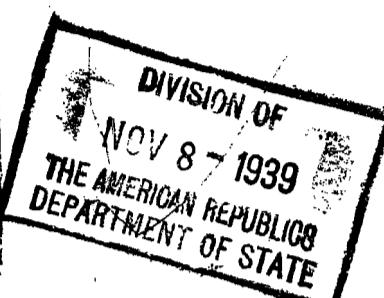
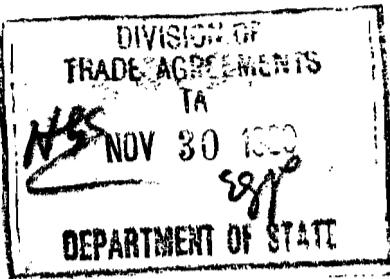
No. 2531

Habana, November 7, 1939

AIR MAIL

Subject: (Clipping from HOY re Colonel
(Batista's address at Matanzas)RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1939 NOV 8 AM 9:19

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Sir:

Supplementing my despatch No. 2526, of November 6, 1939, I have the honor to enclose a clipping from today's HOY, in which that newspaper gives a slightly different version from that in NOTICIERO MINISTERIAL of Colonel Batista's speech at Matanzas last Sunday, and one which agrees more with reports of persons who heard it.

According to HOY's version, Colonel Batista was preceded on the speakers' stand by a laborer named Suárez, who is alleged to be a Communist, and

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Author

By

DATE 11/11/72
NARA Date 11/22/73

AIR MAIL

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by Gabriel Camps, a man 83 years old, very much in his dotage, who has been conspicuous in his support of the bill to liquidate the mortgage moratorium. These two orators asked Colonel Batista a series of obviously prepared questions, particularly concerning the attitude of the United States toward such projects as the bill to liquidate the moratoria and the tax bill, et cetera. Questions were asked Colonel Batista concerning negotiations with the Undersecretary, Mr. Welles, said to have been carried on at Panama. Parenthetically, some of these questions were answered by Pepin Rivero in this morning's DIARIO DE LA MARINA. A copy of Pepin's column is enclosed.

Colonel Batista, using these questions as a basis for that portion of the address which dealt with the United States, is reported to have attacked our attitude vehemently. He had no hesitancy in discussing in a public address the confidential negotiations in connection with the proposed Supplemental Trade Agreement and Treaty of Residence and Navigation. He said:

"On a certain occasion I was praised in the name of Cuba by President Roosevelt. But that praise has not had the effect of making me forget my duties and responsibilities in the defense of Cuba. Roosevelt would not be a good neighbor or a democrat if he should be in agreement with projects such as those I have already denounced (the proposed Supplemental Trade Agreement and Treaty of Residence and Navigation)."

The

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Authori

By

NARA Date

11/22/72

to Dispatch # 2531
in the Embassy at Havana

Aero Manila

-3-

The Colonel then asked what Cuba had done to merit this punishment (suspension of sugar quotas by the President of the United States), and replied that the punishment was unwarranted.

With reference to the reported Panama conversations, he said:

"Just as, with reference to these matters, people have talked about a 'Declaration of Panama,' I am going to make, from this tribune, which will be historic, in opposition to that, the 'Declaration of Matanzas.'"

According to HOY, the "Declaration of Matanzas" was to the effect that if the policy of the American State Department continued to develop as now, he and all the Cuban people would rise up as a single man to defend national sovereignty.

According to persons who listened to the speech, Colonel Batista was beside himself with anger and venom in his references to American policy. His speech consisted of the most blatant demagoguery, and is reported to have surprised and dismayed many of his close adherents.

Business men and other conservative elements are naturally more than ever disengaged at Colonel Batista's attitude toward the United States. Usually reliable sources have reported to the Embassy that the President likewise is disengaged.

Respectfully yours,

J. BUTLER WRIGHT

Enclosures:

1. From HOY, November 7
2. From DIARIO DE LA MARINA, November 7

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CONFERENCIA DE
LA CONFEDERACION NACIONAL

Estoy con el Pueblo

CUATRO DISCURSOS EN MEXICO Y CUBA
de Batista

DISCURSO DE

LAZARO PENA

(SECRETARIO DE LA CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES
EN EL ACTO DEL RECEBIMIENTO ORGANIZADO
POR LA C.T.C.)

4

INTRODUCCION DE

BLAS ROCA

(SECRETARIO GENERAL DEL P.C. DE CUBA)

1959
EDICIONES SOCIALES
LA HABANA, CUBA.

DISCURSO DE LAZARO PEÑA

En el acto de recibimiento organizado por la C.T.C. y las organizaciones populares.

Honorble Señor Presidente de la República.
Coronel Fulgencio Batista;
Señores del Gobierno;
Trabajadores;
Pueblo de Cuba:

Al hacer uso de la palabra en la mañana de hoy, en representación del Comité Popular de Recibimiento y en mi carácter de Secretario General de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba, lo hago con toda la responsabilidad de decir la palabra del pueblo, legítimamente contento y satisfecho de que el Coronel Batista — en nueva vez —, haya declarado, desde tierras amigas, desde el México que todos queremos, a los pueblos de América y del Orbe, su decisión firmísima de defender en Cuba los mismos ideales que postulan los hombres honestos de la patria, en favor de la democracia, la justicia social, la independencia y la hermandad entre todas las naciones América, para asegurar el porvenir propio y contribuir a obrar la felicidad de todos los pueblos del mundo, que viven hoy en angustiosa inquietud.

Estamos aquí representantes de organizaciones diversas, que a nombre de las mismas hemos dado cita a todos los cubanos para concurrir a esta Concentración grandiosa, para integrar esta espléndida reunión de voluntades afincadas en el propósito de patentizar, con nuestros aplausos a México, el sentimiento de solidaridad de simpatías y de acercamiento que—a su vez—,

Méjico nos patetizará con sus aplausos a Cuba; real sentimiento de simpatías y acercamiento, no del mero pacto formal, sino de la unanimidad inviolable de la voluntad de los millones de hombres asociados en generosos y elevados esfuerzos anti-totalitarios, anti-guerreros, de colaboración responsable en la común defensa del progreso y de la democracia en América, y que los líderes de pueblos, que en Batista y Cárdenas hay junto a Roosevelt, hoy son sus abanderados y celosos defensores.

Para saludar a estos tres grandes demócratas de América, para afirmar la unidad inquebrantable entre los tres pueblos hermanos, para hacer de sus grandes gestos, ejemplo y estímulo para todos los Gobiernos y todas las naciones del Continente Americano; para eso fué que invitamos al pueblo, que ha acudido de manera espontánea y entusiasta a este acto, con una auténtica expresión de nuestras aspiraciones colectivas, que pugna por ver pronto convertidas en realidad las demandas que, con tanta insistencia, venimos sosteniendo. Y quisimos — lamentablemente sin lograrlo —, que se asocianaran a nuestro llamado, o lo que hicieran de su propia iniciativa, los jefes de todas las asociaciones y partidos, para que nadie quedara excluido y a nadie le fuera vedada la oportunidad de cumplir con su deber.

Y el pueblo está aquí, afirmando su voluntad de que América sea baluarte inexpugnable de la paz y del preservamiento de la democracia. Y el pueblo está aquí para aplaudir las palabras y la voluntad de Batista de practicar la justicia social en Cuba, para, con él, afirmar nuestra identificación con el pueblo revolucionario de España que no dejará vencer al fascismo, y no perderá la guerra, decímos nosotros, si la ayuda internacional no le falta. Y Cuba debe ayudarle con tabaco y con azúcar. Y Cuba debe ayudarle solicitando del Gobierno del Presidente Roosevelt la suspensión mantenida al embargo de armas y reclamando de las democracias occidentales de Europa la abolición definitiva de la injusta y nefasta política de "no intervención".

El pueblo está aquí, y están los trabajadores, no para reclamar de Batista la copia mecánica y el trasplante arbitrario de lo que en Méjico existe, en lo económico, en lo social, en lo político; sino para desarrollar, junto a Batista y en unión estrecha con los hombres honestos de Cuba, de todas

las razas y de todas las clases, en el espíritu de la democracia y de la protección a las mayorías nacionales, las grandes revoluciones que a Cuba interesan.

Los trabajadores y todo el pueblo se han congregado aquí para decir que quieren se cristalice pacíficamente el entendimiento entre todos los cubanos, que quede cerrada la posibilidad de nuevos odios y de nuevas violencias, que sean debatidos y sean sancionados los derechos de todos en la Asamblea Constituyente.

Es por ello, y para ello, que quieren que el Congreso facilite que sea prontamente convocada esa magna reunión. Y es stentar contra la normalización y el porvenir inmediato de la patria, es herir al pueblo en lo más hondo de sus sentimientos, pretender, —por razones enanas o convencionales— hacer elecciones conjuntivas o generales, o establecer otra clase de comisiones, que el pueblo condenaría y repudiaría, antes de la realización de la Asamblea Constituyente.

Expreso el sentir de la mayoría del país, cuando afirme que el pueblo está reunido aquí para apoyar al Coronel Batista en el propósito de salvar el grueso de la propiedad cubana con la legislación oportuna de la Revalorización.

Y estoy hablando en nombre y representación de 500.000 obreros de toda Cuba, cuando vengo a decir que debe ser aprobada la Ley de Sindicalización, que dé sanción legal a la existencia de nuestra Confederación, que reúne a todos los sindicatos y enya potencialidad unitaria por significar una fuerza de construcción y de progreso, no ha sido estorbada por el Gobierno, sino que más bien ha encontrado en la persona del señor Secretario del Trabajo, una acogida amplia y propiciadora.

Y sé que expreso las ansias y las inquietudes de los hombres del campo, de todas las regiones de la patria, cuando pido bajas rentas y que se faciliten créditos para refaccionar sus cosechas, e higiene y sanidad para sus hijos, o cuando pido que cesen los desalojos que se vienen realizando y que lancen a desesperada situación a las familias campesinas.

Yo sé, señores, que son esos carteles verdad de pueblo, cuando a nombre de éste reclaman se apruebe la Ley de Alquileres; o cuando solicitan ayuda inmediata y necesaria pa-

ra el hombre cuyo hogar está triste y la vida es penosa, por su desesperante situación de desocupación que le condensa al dolor y el hambre; sé que hablo el lenguaje del pueblo cuando pido créditos para la repatriación de los ex-combatientes, prisioneros y refugiados cubanos de la guerra de España.

Para ratificar, no más que para ratificar esas ansias, esas aspiraciones de democracia interior, de mejoramiento de las condiciones generales de la nación, para expresar nuestro orgullo de que, en lo internacional, Cuba esté al lado de los pueblos débiles, de la China invadida, de la España Leal, y de los países democráticos del mundo. Para eso, acudimos a recibir a Batista, porque identificamos en él a un trabajador por esa causa misma, por la cual nosotros luchamos.

Yo quiero aprovechar, —y os pido perdón por ello,— la oportunidad de este acto magnífico e impONENTE y la presencia aquí de personas tan responsables, como el Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República, para ratificar de nuevo que no es verdad, que es una calumnia, que la CTC tenga otra actitud ante el Congreso de la República que la de pedirle que oiga el clamor del pueblo (porque no es hoy, ni en este acto precisamente, donde único se expresa, sino que a diario y en todos los actos viene manifestándose, ordenada y pacientemente, la voluntad del país entero de que se satisfagan las reivindicaciones nacionales).

Cuando hablo en representación de los trabajadores y del Comité que ha englobado a tan múltiples organizaciones populares, a partidos como el Comunista, el Revolucionario Cubano y Unión Revolucionaria, representados en esta concentración, puedo afirmar, en nombre de la gran mayoría, que estamos impacientes y anhelosos de que el Congreso, de su parte, legisle y atienda las demandas que el pueblo urgentemente necesita.

La patria requiere, en el instante esperanzado de hoy, de todos aquellos de sus hijos que quieran servirla leal y desinteresadamente; precisa la más amplia unidad nacional para vencer todas las dificultades que estorban en el camino del bienestar colectivo, de la salud y el vigor de la nación. Con los intelectuales, los profesionales, con los obreros, con los

tampesinos, con la clase media, con los comerciantes y industriales, queremos que queden apretadas las filas de la más poderosa del pueblo, unidas al Ejército, en la comunión ideales que significa un Ejército para el pueblo y un país para el Ejército, asegurando para todos los que en Cuba viven, trabajan e producen, un mañana mejor, mañana de paz y democracia, del orden republicano, asentado en la justicia social y el entendimiento cordial entre los países, para preservar la integridad de los pueblos débiles, amenazados por las fuerzas agresoras del fascismo.

Yo creo, señoras y señores, amigos y compañeros, haber explicado qué pretendemos, a qué aspiramos y, por qué hemos venido a recibir y a saludar al Coronel Batista. (Gullosos estamos los trabajadores de Cuba, de que todo pueblo entienda que no atendemos solamente nuestros intereses particulares; sino que defendemos, con los nuestros, los intereses de toda la nación, el desarrollo de la economía nacional, el mejoramiento de las condiciones de existencia del pueblo, que aún sufre y padece de muchas injusticias, el afianzamiento de la democracia, el reconocimiento de nuestros derechos, dentro de los marcos de la justicia social. Tales son nuestras aspiraciones, por ellas estamos luchando, por el proletariado y el pueblo, se encuentran congregados aquí).

Queremos, a nombre de Cuba y de nuestro proletariado, las gracias al pueblo de México, darlas en particular a los trabajadores de la Confederación hermana, porque ellos, como nosotros, a pesar de las calumnias de los reactionarios, todas las especies y de todos los matizos, están trabajando con ardor y entusiasmo jamás superados, por el porvenir de América y por el porvenir del mundo.

Y quiero terminar estas palabras, dirigiéndome directamente al Coronel Batista: Interpreto, —de ello estoy seguro,— la voluntad de las masas populares cubanas cuando le digo Ud., que esta democracia afectuosa, que todos los actos de Ud., ha venido observando en el pasado reciente, constituye la expresión más genuina y directa de las ansias populares por estructurar una Cuba, de plena democracia y de independencia. Pero, a la vez, todas estas manifestaciones constituyen un estímulo al gobernante que, en estos tiempos de grandes luchas entre las fuerzas retardatarias y los factores

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Authority: ~~State Level V-172~~
By NARA Date 1-25-07



AIR MAIL

No. 1113

Cubanfascist Communists

DIVISION OF *Fidel Castro*

SECRETARY OF STATE

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Habana, September 17, 1958.

EMBASSY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Subject: Communist Party of Cuba.

new

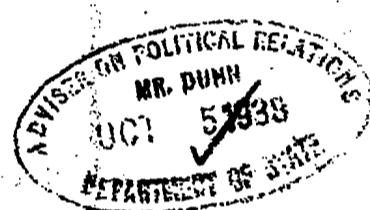
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

For Distribution

yes	No



The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Supplementing my despatch no. 1100 of September 14, 1958, with respect to the recognition in Habana Province of the Communist party of Cuba, I have the honor to report that according to today's local press, Messrs. Blas Roca and Joaquin Ordoqui, leaders of that party, had an interview with Colonel

Batista

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CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: State Dept 1/1/72

By NARA Date 1-25-07

- 2 -

ista yesterday during the course of which the Chief of the Army is alleged to have given them assurances that the Communist party would have equal guarantees with other recognized political organizations and be permitted to participate in the proposed elections for a Constituent Assembly, which elections "will be held within the near future".

According to local papers Colonel Batista reiterated his position with regard to his intention to steer a middle political course as "I am convinced that the triumph of any extremist tendency would be fatal to Cuba....as far as I am concerned my position is well defined. This is a democracy, neither communism nor fascism, as I have said at various times".

A clipping from the Habana Post of September 17, which agrees substantially with the Spanish language press regarding the interview, is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,


Willard L. Beaulac
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from the Habana Post of Sept. 17.

800

SCD:lm

Blas Roca

DIVISION OF
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
Habana, January 19, 1939

No action necessary.

*837.00
No. 1591
837.00*

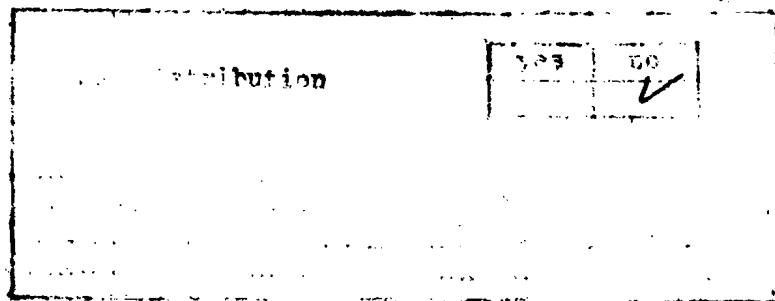
Subject: Third National Assembly of the Communist Party of Cuba at Santa Clara.

VISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
JAN 26 1939
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1939 JAN 23 AM 11 52

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AMERICAN REPUBLICS



The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
JAN 25 1939
MR. WELLES

Sir:

8378

Supplementing my despatch No. 1569 of January 12, 1939, regarding the Third National Assembly of the Communist party at Santa Clara, I have the honor to report that Informacion of January 17 states that at the final session (no date given) Francisco Calderio (Blas Roca) was elected Secretary General of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and that in the course of his acceptance speech he said: "We have come to the conclusion

that

that Batista is adopting a democratic popular and progressive policy. Realizing this fact we have decided to adopt a passive attitude towards him but have decided to combat those reactionary and fascist elements which are making attempts to disrupt this policy. Having followed this line we have in the last few months achieved with the cooperation of the laboring classes greater triumphs for the Cuban people and are opening a way for the pacific and democratic triumph of a sovereign and democratic Constituent Assembly."

The meeting of the Communist party was ignored by all of the more conservative local papers and, in fact, there was no press publicity concerning it apart from that reported in the reference despatch and the present item in Informacion. I may add that in recent conversations with well-informed Cubans it developed that they were completely ignorant of the Santa Clara assembly.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Edward P. Lawton
Edward P. Lawton
Second Secretary of Embassy.

X
800

cc to Mr. Bannerman

Copy with note

ESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1939.

OBI

J. BUTLER WRIGHT, ENVOY TO CUBA, 62

U. S. Ambassador, Who Underwent an Operation in Havana on Friday, Is Dead

A DIPLOMAT FOR 30 YEARS

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Had Held Posts in Europe and South America

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
HAVANA, Dec. 4.—J. Butler Wright, United States Ambassador to Cuba, died at 10:30 o'clock tonight in the Anglo-American Hospital, where he had undergone an operation on Friday, after being ill since Nov. 21. His age was 62.

Since last night he had been kept under an oxygen tent at intervals. This morning his condition was reported improved. From 8:30 this evening he sank rapidly.

His wife and two daughters, Mary and Edith, were with him when death came. His daughters arrived



J. BUTLER WRIGHT

MRS. J. C. BRINSMADE, EDUCATORS' RELATIVE

Daughter, Wife and Mother of School Principals Dies at 86

Abbott,
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in odds from the track. A "morn-
ing line" of expected odds is fur-
nished and just before race time
another line of odds comes in, but
this latter is not official. It is just
a good guess and makes the bookies'
trade hazardous.

If a horse is quoted at 8 to 1, he
may pay off at 2½ to 1 or 40 to 1,
according to one observer. This is
the main weakness of the new service,
but business has not been cur-
tailed here by the switch.

U. S. Envoy to Cuba in Hospital

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 21—United States
Ambassador J. Butler Wright en-
tered the Anglo-American Hospital
tonight following what his physi-
cians diagnosed as an attack of
acute indigestion. Dr. Jorge Muniz
said that, while Mr. Wright's condi-
tion was not considered serious, it
merited examination and observa-
tion. At the hospital it was re-
ported he was resting easily.

leading figures in the
Chungking government to
regime, which will have
support of Japan.

The Japanese people may
expect an early end of the
conflict "but must renew
their determination to a
thoroughgoing settlement
of taking some easy shortcu-

The Premier revealed the
China had cost the Empire
than 10,000,000,000 yen.

The government is attemp-
to solve all differences with
"one after another." A de-
cision has been agreed on to
the borders between Japan's
chukuoan dependency and the
Outer Mongolia protectorate.
first meeting will be held in
Siberia, Nov. 29.

There is no change in policy
regard to Russia's attitude
the Chinese-Japanese war.
Premier said, thus infer-
denying rumors that Russia
to enter an agreement with
for the partition of China.
will not compromise China's

8'4

Nov 22, 39

NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER

the Lancashire cotton industry, died today in Chelford, Cheshire. He was 86 years old. During the World War he was a member of the Cotton Control Board. He sat in the House of Commons from 1922 to 1928.

Sir Edwin was born in Manchester on March 18, 1873, and was a Member of Parliament, exchange division of Manchester, 1922-28. He was a member of the Cotton Control Board, 1918-19; a member of the Cotton Reconstruction Board, and a member in the firm of the J. P. Company of Chester in 1916. He was a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, and an honorary treasurer of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1922-27. He was chairman of the Officers Association, Manchester Branch, and chairman of the British Breda Silk, Ltd., and the Breda Visalia, Ltd., of Littleborough. He was chairman of H. & W. Higson, Ltd., Liverpool; the War Pensions Committee, Sale and Ashton Area, 1918-20, and of Foden's, Ltd., Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire.

LEONARD B. MCWHOOD

Dartmouth Professor Had Taught Music There Since 1918

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 4.—Professor Leonard Bescher McWhood of the Department of Music at Dartmouth College died here today of a heart attack. He would have been 69 tomorrow.

Professor McWhood joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1918 as director of music. In that year the college gave him a Master of Arts degree. In the next year he was raised to full professorial rank. In 1930 Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1898, awarded him a medal in token of distinctive accomplishment as an alumnus.

Before coming here Professor McWhood taught music successively at Columbia, Vassar College and Drew Theological Seminary. He had also taught classics, science, mathematics and music at Newark (N. J.) Seminary.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Dec. 5, 1870. In 1901 he married Leila Janet Roberts, who died several years ago. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. B. W. Goggins and Miss Betty McWhood, both of Berkeley, Calif.; a son, Stuart McWhood of Hanover, and two sisters, Mrs. Arthur J. Manshure of Hempstead, N. Y., and Miss Virginia McWhood of Newark.

MRS. ROBERT W. ROGERS

Widow of Drew Professor and Mother of Two Educators

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LANSDOWNE, Pa., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Robert W. Rogers, widow of Professor Rogers, who was on the faculty of Drew Theological Seminary from 1893 to 1929, died here Saturday of a heart ailment after an illness of eleven months. She was born in Philadelphia 71 years ago, the youngest daughter of Henry Z. Ziegler, shoe manufacturer, was graduated from Ogontz School in 1901 and in 1901

taken from Cuba to Washington an American warship and voted to reach Washington next Monday. Services will be held in the National Cathedral.

Honored by Coolidge

Joshua Butler Wright served for thirty years in the legations and embassies of this country in Europe and South America, and was Assistant Secretary of State under President Coolidge. His main sphere was in Latin-American affairs, and he was a delegate to several International Conferences of American States.

Born at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1877, he was graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1899. He was in the banking business in New York for six years, and was a rancher in Wyoming for two before the beginning of his diplomatic career.

He entered the foreign service in 1909 with an appointment as secretary of the legation at Teguigalpa, Honduras, and remained in that post for three years. In 1912 he was named legation secretary and consul general to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, but the appointment was canceled, and he was assigned instead to special duties in the State Department.

Later in the same year, he was named secretary to the American legation at Brussels, Belgium, and in the next year he served as secretary to a delegation to the Opium Conference at The Hague. From 1918 to 1919, he was secretary to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and then returned to Washington as acting chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs.

Transferred to London

In 1918 he became counselor of the Embassy at Petrograd, then St. Petersburg, Russia, and in 1918 he was transferred to the same post at London. In 1921 he was an export assistant to the American commissioners at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. He served as United States Commissioner to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro and as secretary of the United States delegation to the fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, from 1922 to 1924.

Returning to this country, he was Assistant Secretary of State from 1924 to 1927 and was then appointed Minister to Hungary, 1927 to 1930; Minister to Uruguay, 1930 to 1934; and Minister to Czechoslovakia from 1934 to 1937. In the latter year he was chosen Ambassador to Cuba.

Meanwhile, in 1933, he had been a delegate of the United States to the International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr. Wright married in 1916 Harriet Rodman Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. Navy. Their only children were their daughters, Mary Caroline and Edith Southerland.

DR. JOHN B. LYNCH

Eye Specialist, Ex-Professor at Columbia, Dies at 78

Funeral services for Dr. John B. Lynch of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, a specialist in diseases of the eye, will be held at 10 A. M. today in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and

Governor Schoc which fits boys for college, and his husband, the late State Senator C. Brinsmade, was its headmaster for more than forty years.

Her son, F. Gunn Brinsmade, is headmaster of Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, a boys' preparatory school, and a daughter, Miss Mary Brinsmade, is principal of the Baldwin School in Philadelphia.

There also survive a son, John Brinsmade of Mandan, N. D., and two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Bellinger, wife of a Yale professor, and Mrs. Hunneywell Braman of this town.

DR. ROBERT C. CLARK

Head of History Department at Oregon Dies While Lecturing

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 4. (UPI)—Dr. Robert Carlton Clark, head of the University of Oregon History Department, died today of a heart attack while lecturing to a class.

Surviving are his widow and four children.

Other obituaries on following page.

Deaths

BULKLEY—Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ordin Bulkley (nee Martha Lamberti) announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 3, at the Doctors Hospital.

WEINSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Randolph (nee Harriet Eversett) announce the birth of their son Steven, at the Doctors Hospital, Dec. 4, 1939.

Deaths

ABROTT—Colonel James B., United States Army, retired, died at Bayview Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla., from sudden heart attack, Dec. 3. Notice of burial at Arlington Cemetery later.

ADAMS—Suddenly, on Dec. 3, 1939, Frank H., member of New York Police Department, beloved husband of Anna (nee Winslow), father of Anna Burillo, Funeral from his late residence, 8,000 Perry Ave., Bronx, Wednesday, 6:30 A. M. Requiem Mass at Church of St. Brendan, 10 A. M. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

ARMSTRONG—At Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 4, 1939. Rev. Charles E., beloved husband of Lynette Todd Armstrong. Services Wednesday, 3 P. M., at St. Elizabeth Church, Fairmount Road, Ridgewood, N. J. Please omit flowers.

BELJEAN—Suddenly, on Dec. 3, 1939, Eugene Beljean, Evanselist, French Church of St. Esprit, Funeral 3 P. M. Wednesday, 229 East 61st St.

BRANDS—On Dec. 4, 1939, Louise Dorothy, daughter of the late Frederick and Anna M. Brandes. Funeral service on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., at her home, 32 Locust Ave., New Rochelle. Interment private.

BREMERMAN—Dec. 4, 1939, Melvin, Services Stephen Merritt's Memorial Chapel, 224 St. and 8th Ave., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

BRINSMADE—Mary Gunn, wife of the late John O. Brinsmade, on Sunday, Dec. 3, at Washington, Conn. Funeral service at First Congregational Church, Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. Alumni of the Gunnery School invited to lunch at school at 12 noon.

CALDWELL—George M. West, on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1939, at Murray Hill Sanitarium, Reposing at 187 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services on Wednesday at 1 P. M. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, St. L., N. Y.

CARLSON—Ide S., aged 79, on Dec. 3, at 110-14 107th St., Bronx Park. Services Tuesday, 3 P. M. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen.

COSGROVE—On Dec. 4, 1939, of the husband of the late Anna (nee Beagan), devoted Justicia, Mary A. Duncan, James A. Cosgrove. Funeral from re-Ave., Thursday, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DARBY—Dec. 3, 1939, Greenwich St., below No. 22, widow, Thomas Darby, Funeral from William Dennis and Thomas Moran, Mary Thomas, William Dennis and Thomas Moran, Funeral from 833 West 18th St., Thursday, 9:30 A. M. Interment Evergreen.

7

John, beloved of the late Anna (nee Beagan), devoted Justicia, Mary A. Duncan, James A. Cosgrove. Funeral from re-Ave., Thursday, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

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HERBERT SONDEHIM, Chai Dress I

LIEBER—Saul. The officers of U. Education Association record w sorrow the untimely passing of

HOGAN—Mary A., on Dec. 4, 1939, of the State of New York, cousin of Mary Hallsey, Rep. Walter Cody, Funeral Home, Nicholas Ave. (163rd St.), Mass quism at Church of the Visitation St. and Bailey Ave., Wednesda A. M. Interment Calvary.

HUMPHREY—John James, on Sunday, beloved husband of Mary (nee) (man), beloved father of John, Harry, Mrs. Mae Willey, Chas Ward, and George, at his late 38 Taylor St., West Brighton, was affiliated with the United St. Corporation. Funeral from his on Wednesday, Mass at Blessing Church, Manor Road, at Interment St. Peter's Cemetery Island.

JACOBS—Ralph, on Dec. 3, beloved Charlotte, father of M. Jacobs, Caroline Blumenstock's Robinson, Masonic Services Tues P. M., at George T. McHugh Home, 1,016 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

JACOBS—Rebecca, wife of Harris of Rita Cohen, Hyman, Stella B. Bessie Shapiro, William, Mae Tauber, Funeral service at 3 P. M. day, at 800 Crown St., Brooklyn. JOHNNOWITZ—Beatrice (nee Bern) loved wife of Nathan and in Martha, devoted daughter of Bert Ray Benson and sister of Leo and Services Tuesday, 11:30 A. M. Riverside, 16th St. and Amsterdam Avenue, offering flowers.

JOHNNOWITZ—Beatrice (Benson), nation and Sisterhood Kehlath is now fully announce the death of Johnnowitz, daughter of our friends Mr. and Mrs. Sol Bersen, funeral Tuesday, 11:30, Riverside Chapel, Amsterdam Ave. and 78th Street.

JOHNNOWITZ—Beatrice. The Ethical Benevolent Society announces w sorrow the death of Beatrice Johnson and a dear beloved relative and m

AARON W. EINHORN, Pr

JOSEPH HARRY, on Dec. 3, 1939, husband of Tillie, father of Philip, Jean, Sue and Minnie, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Gordon's Chapel, 525 East Houston St., Mi

KOENIG—Morris. The officers Jewish Education Association record the passing of Judge Koening, a devoted friend of the Nation and the cause it represents the day, the organization was. They join the entire community in for one whose services extend all the groups and creeds.

HENRY H. LIEBOVITZ, Pr

BERNARD SEMEL, Hon. Secre

KOLLMAR—Mary A., on Dec. 3, 1939, of a brief illness at her residence Mart 19th St., New York City, at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and

on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LEMILEIN—Maudie, dear sister

Services Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M. "The Rive," 16th St. and 4th Ave.

LEVY—Isidor A., beloved husband of Hattie, dear father of Tb Dimfield and Walter A. Lee, Park West Chapel, 118 West Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

LEVY—Members of Columbian Lo

222 E. 14th St., will attend funeral late brother, P. D. G. O. Ialdore, Park West Memorial Chapel, 118 St., Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

DR. MILTON B. SCHWARTZ, Chancellor Comm

P. C. MAX MARKE, K. R. S.

LEVY—Members of Joshua Lodre, F. S. of I. are requested to a funeral of Past President Isidor at Park West Memorial Chapel, 118th St., Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

OSCAR SCHAFER, Pr

MARY BALZT, Secretary.

LEWIS—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1939, at his residence, 1 Park Avenue, Walter G., beloved husband Macksey, son of Mrs. Edna B. Cleveland, Ohio, and brother David McCounaughay of St. Paul, Minn. Services at Burr Davis 11th Ave., Mount Vernon, Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Cleveland papers, please copy.

LIEBER—Saul. The Dress Division New York and Brooklyn Feder Jewish Charities mourns the passing of its beloved co-chairman. Saul Lieber was an active in the dress trade of the city and incessantly for the development dignity and reputation of his. A man of affairs, he yet expended much of his time and energy on the problems of New York and the entire dress industry to avert its responsibilities for the health care of the less fortunate. We sorrowing wife and family in this and extend to them our sympathy.

HERBERT SONDEHIM, Chai Dress I

LIEBER—Saul. The officers of U. Education Association record w sorrow the untimely passing of

Dec. 2 (AP)—The navy say that four enlisted men were injured aboard the submersible last Wednesday by a explosion while on a trial. Men were being re-trained.

The man was in command Lt. R. F. Pryce and is one of the deepest submersibles assigned to the Asiatic Fleet. Naval authorities said the ship was not damaged. They did not release names of the injured men, as reported to have been seriously.

REPORT ACTIVITY

Chinese Resistance Against the Japanese in Lutang Sector

(UPI) — CHINA, Dec. 2 (UP) — Chinese Central News Agency today that Chinese forces launched a "successful" attack against Japanese troops in Lutang, twenty-four miles from Nanning, capital of Guangxi. This came after the Japanese last several days of intensive aerial bombardment.

Stockholm, Sweden. Premier Hansson made a public statement in Stockholm asserting that people feel the deepest sympathy for the people of Finland," Mr. Hansson said, "but there is no means to limit the exposure of the Finnish people."

before the Communist office in Stockholm. A Communist onlooker

fended by Conrad Henlein, Sudeten leader, and district leader, at the Reich's organizational leader, Dr. Robert Ley.

German authorities continue to act with utmost severity against all open demonstrations of anti-German feeling. The Czech manager of a Prague shoe store and one of his salesmen recently were arrested and sent to a German concentration camp because, as the official statement puts it, they refused to sell a pair of shoes to a German.

The Czech version, however, is that the day's quota of shoes had already been reached and that the salesman therefore was unable to make the sale without violating the law.

Wright Operated On at Havana

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 2—The United States Ambassador J. Butler Wright was reported slightly improved tonight after undergoing an exploratory operation on the pancreas gland last midnight in the Anglo-American Hospital. Mr. Wright entered the hospital Nov. 21 after an attack of acute indigestion. His condition was considered satisfactory until yesterday, when physicians decided an operation was necessary.

for the betterment of Scandinavian relations, reported that its fund for the aid of Finnish evacuation, started more than a month ago, now had reached 500,000 kroner, most of which already had been sent to Finland. [The Danish krone was quoted at 19.32 cents in New York yesterday.]

At Oslo, Norway, newspapers condemned Russia's "rowdy assault" on Finland as a Bolshevik crusade to conquer Europe. The *Aftenposten* suggested that the big powers, including Germany, "say a

in Germany since the war. The dispatch said the frontier, said the came from the secret police.

The dispatch said sons had been executed in Germany, 2,297 in A



CHARLES VAILLANT
Times Wide World, 1937

SIR EDWIN STOCKTON, COTTON EXECUTIVE, 66

**Former Member of Commons
Was Active in Many Enterprises**

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Sir Edwin Forsyth Stockton, a leader in the Lancashire cotton industry, died today in Chelford, Cheshire. He was 66 years old. During the World War he was a member of the Cotton Control Board. He sat in the House of Commons from 1922 to 1928.

Sir Edwin was born in Manchester on March 18, 1873, and was a Member of Parliament, exchange division of Manchester, 1922-28. He was a member of the Cotton Control Board, 1916-19; a member of the Cotton Reconstruction Board, and a member in the firm of the J. P. Company of Chester in 1918. He was a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, and an honorary treasurer of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1922-27. He was chairman of the Officers Association, Manchester Branch, and chairman of the British Breda Silk, Ltd., and the Breda Visada, Ltd., of Littleborough. He was chairman of E. & W. Higson, Ltd., Liverpool; the War Pensions Committee, Sale and Ashton Area, 1916-20, and of Foden's, Ltd., Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire.

LEONARD D. MUNNUOON

J. BUTLER WRIGHT, ENVOY TO CUBA, 62

U. S. Ambassador, Who Underwent an Operation in Havana on Friday, Is Dead

A DIPLOMAT FOR 30 YEARS

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Had Held Posts in Europe and South America

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
HAVANA, Dec. 4—J. Butler Wright, United States Ambassador to Cuba, died at 10:30 o'clock tonight in the Anglo-American Hospital, where he had undergone an operation on Friday, after being ill since Nov. 21. His age was 62.

Since last night he had been kept under an oxygen tent at intervals. This morning his condition was reported improved. From 8:30 this evening he sank rapidly.

His wife and two daughters, Mary and Edith, were with him when death came. His daughters arrived this morning from the United States.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday at Holy Trinity Cathedral, according to tentative plans announced by the family. Bishop Hugo Blenkinsop will officiate. The body in all likelihood will be taken from Cuba to Washington aboard an American warship and is expected to reach Washington next Monday. Services will be held in the National Cathedral.

Honored by Coolidge

Joshua Butler Wright served for thirty years in the legations and embassies of this country in Europe and South America, and was Assistant Secretary of State under President Coolidge. His main sphere was in Latin-American affairs, and he was a delegate to several International Conferences of American States.

Born at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1877, he was graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1899. He was in the banking business in New York for six years, and was a rancher in Wyoming for two before the beginning of his diplomatic career.

He entered the foreign service in 1909 with an appointment as secretary of the legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and remained in that post for three years. In 1912 he was named legation secretary and consul general to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, but the appointment was canceled, and he was assigned in-



J. BUTLER WRIGHT

MRS. J. C. BRINSMADE, EDUCATORS' RELATIVE

Daughter, Wife and Mother of School Principals Dies at 86

WASHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Gunn Brinsmade, daughter, wife and mother of school principals, died late last night at the age of 86 in her home here.

Her father, Frederick W. Gunn, founded here the well-known Gunnery School, which fits boys for college, and her husband, the late State Senator John C. Brinsmade, was its headmaster for more than forty years.

Her son, F. Gunn Brinsmade, is headmaster of Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, a boys' preparatory school, and a daughter, Miss Mary Brinsmade, is principal of the Baldwin School in Philadelphia.

There also survive a son, John Brinsmade of Mandan, N. D., and two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Bellinger, wife of a Yale professor, and Mrs. Hunnaywell Braman of this town.

DR. ROBERT C. CLARK

Head of History Department at Oregon Dies While Lecturing

EUGENE, Ore.
Robert Carlton Clark, University of Oregon professor, died today while lecturing.

Surviving are his children.

Other obituaries on page 7

Deaths

Abbott, James M.
Adams, Frank H.
Armstrong, Charles S.
Bellone, Eugene
Brandes, Louise D.
Brennan, Melvin
Brinsmade, Mary G.
Caldwell, George
Carleton, Ida S.
Coagrove, John
Darby, William P.
Emerson, Marion B.
Eppig, Christopher J.
Fleischl, Alfred
Franken, Root of
Fraser, Josephine
Fuchs, Mary B.
Gordon, Mianie
Granitzer, Jessie
Hall, Jean Erickson
Halm, Arthur L.
Halley, Frederick
Hamfeldt Julius
Harper, William D.
Hayes, Lucy Platt
Hicks, William H.
Hogan, Mary A.
Humphrey, John J.
Jacobs, Ralph
Jacobs, Roberta
Jachowitz, Beatrice
Joseph, Harry

Koenig, Morris
Kellmar, Max
Leinlein, Mat
Levy, Isidore
Lewis, Walter
Lieber, Saul
Lynch, Dr. Joe
MacMahon, M
Magee, John J.
Marlin, Neil J.
Mayer, Joseph
Meyerstein, Sam
Neisler, Emil
Pates, Freder
Robin, Jeannie
Sandkuhl, Al
Schwartz, Etta
Sokolik, Fane
Smith, Virginia
Stein, Bertha
Stern, Esther
Ulrich, Ethel
Vest, Fred
Ward, Walter
Wilkinson, E
Wilputte, Ade
Wehitzman, Margaret
Zichella, Alice
Zimmermann, Hermine

MANNERFIELD—Julius, beloved father of Irving, Joseph, Louis, Ida Ruth and Goldsmith. Services Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M., at "The Riverside" St. and Amsterdam Ave.

HARPER—The Amateur Comedy Club announces with very sincere regret the death of its honorary member Dublin Harper on Saturday, Dec. 4.

MELVIN E. SAWIN, Pres.

F. RAYMOND LEFFERTS, Secy.

MAYER—Ludy Platt Hayes, widow of Edward F. Hayes, son of ex-P. Hayes, Dec. 4, at Clearwater, Fla.

MICHAEL—On Sunday, Dec. 8, Willi, beloved husband of Margaret (neé Cass) and devoted father of David of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, Funeral from his residence, 215 W. St., Wednesday, Dec. 6, Requiem Holy Innocents Church at 10 A. M. and Broadway.

HOGAN—Mary A., on Dec. 4, formerly of the State of New York, cousin of Mary Hallinan, Rep. Walter Cody Funeral Home, 1 Nichols Ave. (160th St.), Mass. buried at Church of the Visitation St. and Bailey Ave., Wednesday, A. M. Interment Calvary.

HUMPHREY—John James, on Sunday, beloved husband of Mary (neéigan), beloved father of John, Dr. Harry, Mrs. Mae Wiley, Chauncy and George, at his late residence 331 Taylor St., West Brighton, N. Y., was affiliated with the United States Corporation. Funeral from his residence on Wednesday, Mass. at Blessed Sacrament Church, Major Road, at 10 Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, Island.

JACOBS—Ralph, on Dec. 3, beloved son of Charlotte, father of M. Jacobs, Caroline Blumenstock and Robinson. Masonic Services Tuesday, P. M., at George T. McHugh Home, 1,016 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, funeral Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

JACOBE—Rebecca, wife of Harris, nee Etta Cohen, Hyman, Stella Bessie Shapiro, William, Mae and Tauber. Funeral service at 2 P. M. day, at 303 Crown St., Brooklyn.

JOCHNOWITZ—Beatrice (nee Bersohn), beloved wife of Nathan and mother of Martha, devoted daughter of Sol Ray Berson and sister of Leo and Ida. Services Tuesday, 11:30 A. M., at "The Riverside," 16th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Omit flowers.

JOCHNOWITZ—Beatrice (Berson), gation and Sisterhood Kehilath Israel, sorrowfully announce the death of Jochnowitz, daughter of our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Berson. Funeral Tuesday, 11:30, Riverside Chapel, Amsterdam Ave. and 76th Street.

C U B A .

Muerto Wx. '40

FROM: MAJOR HENRY A BARBER, JR.

Page No. 137

Year 1939 -40

Attachment M. I. D.	Date of	Date of	Subject
No.	No.	Dispatch	Receipt
5773 183-Z-366/4	Oct. 6	Oct. 17	Flight of United States Army Planes fr. Panama to Havana.
---- 10989-I-176/1	Oct. 9	Oct. 17	2nd Ind. Map of Cuba.
---- Finance		Oct. 17	Signed D.M.R. 54
5774 2655-Q-104/2	Oct. 14	Oct. 25	Manganese in Cuba.
5775 2657-Q-393	Oct. 14	Oct. 25	Proclamation of Neutrality by President of Cuba.
5776 2347-Q-34/38	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Moratorium Liquidation Bill vetoed by President.
5777 2271-Q-18/65	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Existing Law covering vacancy in the Presidency.
5778 2271-Q-25/131	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Change in Cabinet.
5779 2157-Q-339	Oct. 20	Oct. 31	Infantry Drill Regulations.
---- 2157-339	Oct. 23	Oct. 31	1st Ind. Signed D.M.R. covering all property.
5780 10989-I-91/132	Oct. 27	Nov. 7	Purchase of Military Intelligence.
5781 2079-47/7	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Arrival of recently Purchased Planes.
5782 2056-250/14	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Comments on Current Events Oct. 31 (13)
---- Finance		Nov. 14	Account Current for October 1939
---- 2610-149/113	Nov. 6	Nov. 14	2nd Ind. Estimate of funds for amaintenance of Surrender Tree Site, at Santiago de Cuba.
5783	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Cuban American Relations.
5784 2012-132/27	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Commander of the 4th Regiment.
5785 2056-250/15	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Comments on Current Events Nov. 10 (14)
---- 2610-Q-30/5	Nov. 4	Nov. 16	Special Orders No. 7
5786 2157-409/10	Nov. 13	Nov. 29	Request for increase of Funds.
5787 2333-914/17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29	Leave Granted Clerk, Miss Vesta Moore
5788 2056-250/16	Nov. 20	Nov. 29	Comments on Current Events No. 15
---- Finance	Sept. 13	Nov. 29	Signed Memo debit slip.
5789 2271-Q-18/66	Dec. 2	Dec. 8	Result of the Elections for Constituent Assembly.
5790 2657-Q-330/419	Dec. 2	Dec. 8	Col. Batista as Candidate for President.
5791 2271-ZZ-36/14	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Death of American Ambassador.
5792 2012-132/28	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Changes in High Command of Cuban Armed Forces.
5793 2657-Q-330/420	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Campaign for the Presidency.
---- Finance		Dec. 15	Account Current for November 1939
---- 2610-Q-30/6	Dec. 4	Dec. 15	Special Orders No. 8
5794 Finance	Dec. 9	Dec. 18	Employment of Medical Attendance.
5795 2801-301/7	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Medical Services. (Neutrality Law.)
5796 2056-250/17	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Investigation of Alleged Violation of Cuban
5797 2056-250/17	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Comments on Current Events No. 16
5798 2271-Q-25/132	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	Changes in Cabinet.
5799 2012-140/22	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	Budget Data on the Military Forces.
5800 10039-1476/24	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Leave of absence for Maj. Barber
---- C.C.&M.A.Sect.	Dec. 22	Dec. 27	Report of Change for Maj. Barber.
5801 2515-Q-18	Dec. 19	Dec. 28	Supplementary Trade Agreement btw. U.S. & Cuba.
---- 10039-1476/25	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Special Orders No. 9
5802 2450-Q-2/25	Dec. 31	Jan. 9	Foreign Liaison Reports.
5803 2793-108/138	Dec. 31	Jan. 9	Leave granted clerk in 1939
5804 2281-12/769	Jan. 1	Jan. 9	Replacement Program for Passenger Cars.
---- Finance		Jan. 9	Report of typewriting machines on hand.
---- C.C.&M.A.Sect.	Jan. 1	Jan. 9	Rpt of Change Maj. Henry A. Barber.
5805 2515-Q-18/2	Jan. 6	Jan. 11	Restoration of Sugar Quotas.
5806 2056-250/18	Jan. 6	Jan. 11	Comments on Current Events No. 17
---- Finance		Jan. 11	Account Current for December 1939
---- Finance		Jan. 11	Requisition "1"
5807 2012-140/23	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	War Department Budget&Expenditures.
5808 2012-14023	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Budget Data on the Military Forces.
5809 2725-15/5	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Budget Data on the Navy
5810 2079-61/2	Jan. 12	Jan. 18	Training. School System.
5811 2461-34/65	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	Receipt of Parts 1, 11, and 111 of Standg. Instruc
5812 2574-1080/95	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Abbreviated Supplementary Report on Aviation.
---- Finance	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	4th Ind. Medical Service for Maj. Barber.
5812	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Comments on Current Events No. 18
5813 2056-250/19	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Agriculture Food. Sugar Quota for 1940
5814 2655-Q-81/93	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	

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DATISTA ~~REBELL~~ Aiding Communists

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 10, 1941

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum containing information concerning the Communist party in Havana, Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

CC - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

CC - Brigadier General Sherman Miles ✓
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

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1941 2657-9-530
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WORLD WAR II
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 10, 1941

Information has been received from a reliable confidential source to the effect that there are a number of individuals in Cuba who believe there is an understanding between the Cuban Government and the Communists which will protect the Communist party from suppression and persecution.

It is reported that an interview was recently held between Premier Saladrigas and the outstanding leaders of Cuba's Communist party in which the party's representatives strongly opposed any intention on the part of the Cuban government to take action against their organization. It is further reported that the Communists were instructed to abstain from attacking the United States in their oral and newspaper campaigns and were assured that in the event of war, Cuba would take the side of the United States.

RECORDED 2657-9-530 FEB 13 1941

Batista return from Mexico

FEB 20 1939
EMBASSY OF THE
THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
The action necessary
Habana, February 17, 1939

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No. 1681

AIR MAIL

Subject: { Reception of Colonel Batista
on his return from Mexico

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDSSIX:
FEB 24

I have the honor to report that Colonel Batista arrived in Habana yesterday morning on his return from Mexico. Elaborate preparations had been made by the Government and by certain political elements for a large demonstration to welcome him back, and a half holiday was decreed by the President yesterday morning to enable all who desired to participate.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by such leftist organizations as the Cuban Federation of Labor and the "realist" section of the Partido Revolucionario

Cubano

Cubano under Sergio Carbo, the reception was not nearly as spontaneous or as well attended as that which greeted the Colonel on his return from the United States. It is recalled that on the previous occasion numerous elements of the center and of the right joined in the welcome, and that Batista was widely hailed as a "messenger of prosperity." The demonstration yesterday was on the part of a few thousand members or sympathizers of Carbo's group of Auténticos, of the Communist Party, and of the Federation of Labor, as well as a considerable number of hangers-on and spectators, with practically no participation by more moderate elements. In the procession which filed by Colonel Batista at the Presidential Palace there were carried placards bearing such slogans as:

THE PROLETARIAT DEMANDS AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE CONVOCATION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

WE DEFEND DEMOCRACY AND FIGHT NAZI AND FASCIST PENETRATION IN CUBA

WE SUPPORT COLONEL BATISTA'S DECLARATIONS IN MEXICO CONFIRMING A PROGRAM OF SOCIAL REFORM

THE REVALUATION LAW MUST BE APPROVED

THE CUBAN WORKERS CONFEDERATION APPRECIATES THE SOLIDARITY OF THE MEXICAN PROLETARIAT WITH THE CUBAN PEOPLE

The ceremonies yesterday involved three addresses, two of welcome to the Colonel by Lázaro Peña, Secretary General of the Federation of Labor and a leader of the

Communist

Communist Party, and by Santiago Carbo, respectively, and a speech in reply by Colonel Batista. According to this morning's DIARIO DE LA MANANA, Carbo's address was very moderate and contained nothing of special significance, while Lazaro Roca's remarks were likewise devoid of special interest, and simply emphasized the unity of the United States, Mexico, and Cuba in working for democracy and progress.

I enclose the text of Colonel Batista's address, as taken from the DIARIO DE LA MANANA, together with an English summary covering the passages of greatest interest. It will be observed that the Colonel made numerous references to the just demands of the people and the power vested in the masses to assert their rights, but that, on the other hand, he took pains to speak reassuringly to vested interests and capitalists in the sense that they need have no fear that their legitimate rights would be overridden. The Colonel expressed regret that many of the elements which had participated in his welcome home from the United States had chosen to stay away from yesterday's demonstration, and said that the reason for their absence was not justified, as they need have no fear that the power of the people would be exerted in such manner as to endanger the credit and economy of Cuba.

Batista likewise took occasion to reprove the members of Congress who have placed obstacles in

the way of the enactment of legislative measures urgently required, and declared that, although Congress deserved, and would receive, full respect, yet neither he nor the people could remain indefinitely indifferent to the failure of Congress to live up to its responsibilities.

With respect to the Constituent Assembly, the Colonel said that the important thing was that a code providing ample guarantees for the Opposition should be enacted without further delay in order that the Assembly might be held not later than the middle of the year, but that he had no preference as to which particular electoral code were decided upon by Congress.

While it is evident that conservative circles in Habana, both American and Cuban, have become alarmed at the possible effect of the Mexican visit on Colonel Batista's policies, and have noted with serious concern every remark of his, during the visit and since his return, which might be interpreted as of a radical character, the Embassy has failed to note any specific commitments on the part of the Colonel to a program of action of an alarmingly radical nature. The participation of such a large percentage of communists in yesterday's demonstration would, of course, alarm conservatives; but that may have been no more than another indication of the success of the Colonel's attempts to gain the support

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-5-

port of leftist groups for his immediate political purposes, without necessarily implying any reorientation of policy on his part or any specific commitments.

I may add that the proceedings yesterday passed off in complete tranquillity and order.

Respectfully yours,



J. BUTLER WRIGHT

Enclosures:

1. Clipping from DIARIO DE LA MARINA, February 17
2. Summary of Colonel Batista's address

SOD-EPL/lm-dec
File No. 800

cc---Embassy at Mexico

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Authori 34 LEFF/72
By NARA Date 11/22/73

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

November 10, 1939

Mr. Drew:
Mr. Briggs:

U - Mr. Welles.

Despatch no. 2537, November 7, 1939,
from Habana

It appears that President Laredo Brd was very much annoyed at Colonel Batista's anti-American speech at Matanzas on November 5 since the Colonel is said to have agreed to modify his anti-American attitude. The Colonel's apologists state that the speech was purely for local consumption in an effort to obtain some Communist delegates to the Constituent Assembly, since the Colonel does not completely trust his supporters among the old-line political parties. The Embassy concludes: "The general reaction, however, continues to be one of disgust."

837.00/8530

837.00/8576

RA:Bonsal:VIL

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Authori LATE LETTER
By 2 NARA Date 1/22/72

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1939

Mr. Duggan:

Regarding despatch no. 2505 from Nabuna

Political party contributions in Cuba seem to be scarce; the so-called "Millionaires' Committee" supporting Colonel Batista has not been successful because potential contributors realize that part of their money might go to the Communist and other "undesirable" parties. Furthermore, Colonel Batista has not, as far as is known, used any of his own money for campaign purposes. This failure to grease the election machinery leads some to believe that the constituent elections may be postponed. However, the Colonel's prestige is waning, partly on account of the low price of sugar, and he may feel that the sooner he holds the elections the better off he will be.

The Superior Electoral Tribunal has not obtained all the funds which are required.

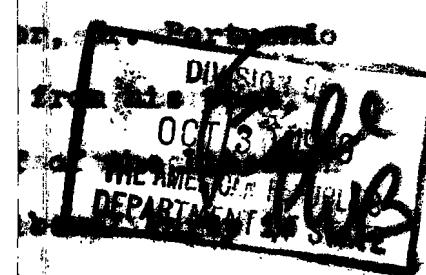
The Embassy states that Colonel Batista has "so far, made an apparently honest attempt to insure that the army should not exercise coercion, at least at the polls". There is said to be increasing evidence that the Colonel's present plan, if he gets the right kind of

Constituent

BEST & COMPT Millionaires

THE AMERICA

October 26, 1939



Index of the

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Page 62

Love to the editor

Liberal Party

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES
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NOV 13 1939

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**Presidente da República
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Auth: *LATE LETTER*
 By *R* NARA Date *11/22/79*

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DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

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Constituent Assembly, is to have the Assembly constitute itself a legislative body and to take the place of the present Congress.

THE
AMERICA

tober 26, 1939

Dr. J. W. Bonsal

DIVISION OF
AMERICAN REPUBLICSOCT 3 1939
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SECRETARY OF STATE

NOV 13 1939

MAIL TO: A. E. WELLER

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Author: *LATE LETTER*
By *2* NARA Date *11/17/72*

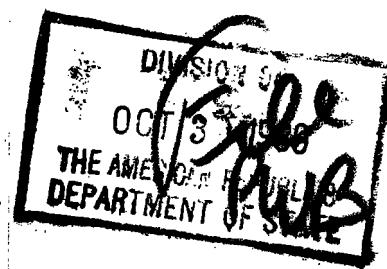
AMBASSY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2505

Habana, October 26, 1939

AIR MAIL--CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Electoral Situation

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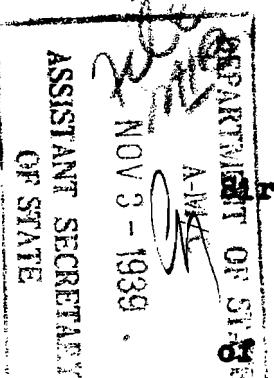
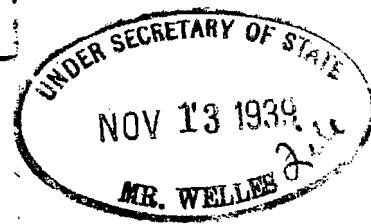
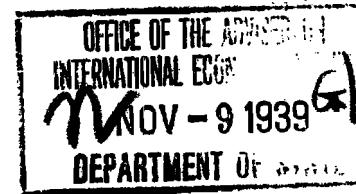
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1939 OCT 28 AM 11 43

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Mr:

Supplementing my confidential despatch No. 2462, of October 18, 1939, with reference to the request for a campaign contribution made of a large American company by a committee consisting of leaders of the principal parties supporting Colonel Batista, I have the honor to report that the committee, which is now referred to as the "Millionaires' Committee," because of the considerable personal wealth of most of its members, has continued active, but apparently has had little success, so far.

Meanwhile

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

DECLASSIFIED

Author: STELE
By D NARA Date 11/11/72
11/2/72R MAIL
AIR MAIL

-2-

Meanwhile, the Secretary of Labor, Sr. Portuondo Domenech, who is on leave of absence from his post, is soliciting contributions on behalf of the Liberal Party. He has made clear that the Liberal Party is not inclined to depend on the activities of the "Millionaires' Committee" because (1) the committee has not been successful in raising funds, and (2) whatever funds it might raise would have to be distributed in part to the Communist and Realist Parties. That, according to Sr. Portuondo, the Liberal Party is not anxious to see done.

According to the best information the Embassy can obtain, Colonel Batista so far has not released any of his own funds for campaign purposes. This circumstance, together with the circumstance that the principal parties supporting Colonel Batista are relatively inactive, while the opposition parties are increasingly active, leads many to doubt that Colonel Batista has really made up his mind that constituent elections will be held on November 15, as scheduled.

While the Cañas bill further to postpone elections to a Constituent Assembly is not believed to have official support, it is, nevertheless, symptomatic of the general attitude toward elections.

With lowered sugar prices and with the failure of Cuba to obtain economic help from the United States, Colonel Batista's prestige continues to be on the wane. It is possible, therefore, that if Colonel Batista really has made up his mind that constituent elections

will

DECLASSIFIED

Auth. *JAT/CH/11/22/72*
By *R* NARA Date *11/22/72*

-3-

AIR MAIL

will be held on November 15, as scheduled, the compelling reason will be the fear that a further postponement may render it less likely that the coalition now supporting him will obtain a majority in the elections.

A competent observer, who has made a detailed study of the electoral situation in conjunction with persons active in the various parties, predicts that the opposition parties are already assured of from 30 to 35 delegates out of the 76 to be elected throughout the island. This number might be increased as the result of a further delay in elections. According to the observer referred to, the opposition is really in a better position than the figures quoted would indicate, since among the delegates elected by the majority parties there will undoubtedly be a number whose devotion to Colonel Batista is at least questionable and who might be induced, when the Assembly meets, to join with the opposition to give it an absolute majority. It is believed that Colonel Batista is aware of this possibility and that, for this reason, there is still doubt that elections will be held on November 15.

As reported, the President has lately allotted 106,000 pesos for the expenses of the Superior Electoral Tribunal. However, these funds, which were obtained from the profit on the sale of dollars out of the Stabilization Fund, will not suffice to

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Authority *ATE/EE/1122/72*
By *R* NARA Date *11/22/72*

AIR MAIL DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SON OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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AMERICA

-4-

MEMORANDUM

11/22/72 10:30 AM

pay expenses already incurred by the Tribunal. The situation today, therefore, is that the Tribunal does not have the necessary funds with which to hold elections on November 15. These funds may be forthcoming, of course, in the near future.

There is always a chance that Colonel Batista will use the military forces to guarantee the election of his own delegates to the Constituent Assembly. This would be a sign of desperation on his part, however, since he has, so far, made an apparently honest attempt to insure that the army should not exercise coercion, at least at the polls.

There is increasing evidence that Colonel Batista's present plan is (if he can obtain the election of a subservient Constituent Assembly) that the Assembly shall constitute itself a legislative body and that the present Congress shall cease to exist.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

William J. Bradley
William J. Bradley
First Secretary of Embassy

3 Carbon Copies *JK*

Received *JK*

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File No. 800 *JK*

*S-2 Bureau
2 A.R.*

() NO. 548

AIR MAIL.

Subject:

(Increasing acrimony in
(electoral campaign

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT

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DIVISION OF
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AND SECURITIES

For Distribution

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MID { sent by U.S.
ON JUL 17 1940

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

812

I have the honor to report that with the electoral campaign drawing to its conclusion, there are increasing evidences of bitterness and irregular practices in all parts of the Island. The Department will have noted from copies of political reports received from the subordinate consular offices in Cuba during the past fortnight that the struggle between the two

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that there is considerable apprehension lest the election on July 14 be marked by violence.

The Embassy has reported concerning the charges of the Opposition Parties that the armed forces are everywhere actively working for the election of Colonel Batista. The civil and military authorities have responded to these charges by assurances that the election will be absolutely impartial. Circulars have been issued to the armed forces and to all civilian employees instructing them to refrain from interference in the campaign. So far, however, no disciplinary steps - with one or two minor exceptions - have been taken against Army officers and men accused of interfering in the campaign.

Today's press reports that a group of leaders of the Opposition, including Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, Dr. Manuel Capestan Abreu, yesterday addressed a communication to the Superior Electoral Tribunal requesting that the elections in the Province of Camaguey be postponed on account of the pressure which has been brought to bear by the military on the Opposition elements in that province. The press states that following the receipt of this communication the Tribunal decided to call to the attention of the Government the same matter.

National Defense to transfer the military commander of the Camaguey district, Lieutenant Colonel Raimundo Ferrer, and other officers, because of improper political activity.

The situation in Oriente Province is said to be particularly serious because of a sharp alignment of forces in the election for Mayor of Santiago. The candidate of the Coalición Socialista-Democrática, a negro, is enthusiastically supported by the Communists and a large section of the colored population of the city. The opposition is dividing its support between several candidates, which increases the likelihood that the negro candidate will win. Although this man himself is said to be intelligent and of good reputation, the support that is being given him by the negro population, which is greater proportionally in Oriente than in any other province, includes some of the worst elements. An increasing antagonism toward the whites is developing; and there is danger that disorders will break out between the two races. In fact, according to the Vice Consul At Santiago, minor disorders have already occurred, with white women molested and supporters of Gran threatened with violence.

Despite these ominous signs in different parts of Cuba, there would appear to be no like-

I may add that following the presentation to the President of the Republic of the Opposition's charges against the armed forces, there were made public in various towns throughout the Island similar charges and protests on the part of the leaders of the Coalition Socialiste-Démocratique against the Opposition bloc. Most of these charges are leveled against electoral and other judges who are accused of discriminating in favor of Grau. It is not unlikely that some or all of these charges have been worked up as an attempt to answer the very convincing report of the Opposition on the activities of the armed forces.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:


William H. Bowles
First Secretary of Embassy.

File No. 500
EPL/ed

CARBO

For Official Use Only.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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AUG 25 1933
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1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

3020-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Trend of Recent and Current Events.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 25 1933
Strength of Public Sentiment. 271-F-25/17

1. Estanislao Cartaña, newly appointed Mayor of the Central District, as stated in report No. 4178, index No. 3110-b, dated August 16, 1933, resigned from that position yesterday, in a letter addressed to President Céspedes, explaining that public opinion required that he be substituted by another man for the position. Pressure had been brought to bear by the A.B.C. and other sectors of the Opposition to secure his removal, although Cartaña is well regarded by practically all those who sought his resignation. Their action was due to business connections of the former mayor.

2. Governor José Ramón Barcelo, of Oriente Province, was discovered and arrested by members of the A.B.C. and soldiers yesterday, in the second floor of a house in Havana. He was taken into custody by the military and carried to Castillo de la Fuerza, where he is now held. Sergio Carbo, a prominent Oppositionist, who was present at the time of Barcelo's capture, plead eloquently with the people, who sought to take him away from the authorities. Carbo promised that he would be confined by the military authorities, and recalled the occasion when Barcelo had aided him in his escape from the Machado government following the defeat of the revolutionists at Gibara in August of 1931, and urged that he now be given the privilege of saving Barcelo. Police Chief Bofill, who arrived shortly after Barcelo's discovery, alternately plead with and threatened the people, in his anxiety to carry Barcelo to prison. With the help of the A.B.C., who added their influence to the cause, Barcelo was taken to La Fuerza in a police car, followed by five other automobiles suspicious of a possible attempted escape.

T. N. Gimperling
T. N. Gimperling,
Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana

No. 4185

Date: August 22, 1933.

As a failed Cuban to mark

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

mem

GRAY

E. 7.00

HABANA

FROM

Dated September 5, 1933

Secretary of State

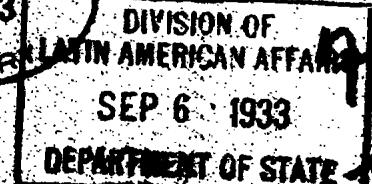
Washington

DOUBLE PRIORITY

195, September 5, 4 pm.

At 1 pm the Cespedes Cabinet resigned and President Cespedes left the Palace to go to his own house. Very little disorder took place. Immediately thereafter the Committee of five members of the revolutionary group took possession of the Palace as the executive power of the Cuban Republic. The members of the Committee are the following: Sergio Carbo, communist; Jose Miguel Trizarte, a radical of the extreme type who is a law partner of General Menocal's son-in-law; Professors Guillermo Portela and Grau San Martin of the University of Habana, both of whom are extreme radicals; Porfirio Franca, a supposedly conservative business man of good reputation who is being used as window dressing.

Immediately before the transfer of power at the Palace I had the conference with the political leaders referred to in my telegram No. 194, September 5, noon. I explained to them my own view of the situation and suggest that through consultation among themselves they determine whether



mam

2- #195 from Habana

whether they can devise any plan to prevent the utter break-down of government which in my judgment is inevitable under the present regime. They agreed to do so although with some reluctance on the part of General Menocal and arranged to return to the Embassy at 5 o'clock to advise me of their decisions.

WELLES

CSE



*Government of Machado*A-JC
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Dated October 9, 1933

Rec'd 9:10 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

38, October 9, 11 a. m.

*marked
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The most recent issue September 1st Moscow periodical COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, organ of the international body of that name with headquarters in Moscow, attributed principal credit for the overthrow of Machado to the Communist Party of Cuba which had prepared this movement and on the whole led it. Publication also states, quoting from the program of the Communist International, that in the new situation the task of the party is to organize toiling masses for decisive battles for a revolutionary working and peasants government.

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W. W. Welles

REP

VISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Havana

A-5C

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY

SEP 6 1933

FROM

Dated September 5, 1933

Rec'd 12:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DOUBLE PRIORITY

193, September 5, 11 a. m.

Sergeant Batista accompanied by Sergeant Santana called to see me at the Embassy. The former appears to be a mulatto with an admixture of Chinese blood. Neither of them seems to have any clear conception of what the movement of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers is responsive to. The purpose of their visit was to ascertain what my attitude was towards the so-called revolutionary group and whether the installation of a government headed by this group would be favorably regarded by the Government of the United States. I replied that I had no comment to make.

I inquired what steps they had taken to preserve the maintenance of public order in Havana and while in their reply they proffered most ample assurances it was made quite plain that no measures whatever had been taken in that sense beyond the stationing of soldiers outside of the foreign embassies and legations and the foreign banks. I concluded by stating that I would be glad to see them at any time they wished to call here.

WELLES

HPD-CSB

13

Ache Gope : Guiteras + Cebt. by comments

Confidential - The Military Attaché
Havana, Cuba.

G-2 Report

CLASSIFICATION
By authority issued at D.C.
1934, for 1935 to 1938.
Date: 1/25/34
By: J.C. - 25-71

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2657-9-330
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3020

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Stability of Present Administration.

Current Political Situation

RECEIVED 6/7 W. U. 1934 30 1934

1. Although the installation of Colonel Carlos Mendieta as President, and a government composed of all Opposition groups, except the students, is hailed with much satisfaction in Cuba, the situation is very difficult and the new Government is faced with many difficult and conflicting problems which must be solved within the very near future.

2. The most dangerous situation confronting this Government is communism. Dr. Antonio Guiteras and other communistic leaders are actively sowing the seeds of discontent among the labor elements. It is said that the Cuban Navy is seething with communism, and a consular report from Cienfuegos on January 24th stated that communists meetings were being held upon several Cuban gunboats in that harbor, which is the headquarters of the Southern Naval District. Another source of danger is the attitude of the A.B.C. and the Menocalistas toward Batista and the present Cuban Army. Although it has been rumored that some of the ex-officers recently released from prison are now plotting to overthrow Batista, but not to overthrow Mendieta, I can find no foundation of fact in these rumors. I know that Colonel Julio Sanguily, and other ex-officers whom I know personally, are not connected with and I am sure they have no knowledge of any such plot, and I have advised them that it would be the worst possible move that could be made, which is in accordance not only with my personal views but in strict accordance with the views of Mr. Caffery, Personal Representative of President Roosevelt.

3. It would seem, however, that something must be done for these ex-officers by the Government, either in the form of pensions or civil positions, and it is possible that some action along these lines will be taken very soon by Mendieta. It will have to be done, or, otherwise, certain powerful Opposition sectors may, in a short time, withdraw their support from Mendieta.

4. The other difficult factor in the political situation is the almost dictatorial power and attitude of Batista. While it is believed that he, himself, is friendly toward Americans and American interests, and that he will support Mendieta, it is quite probable that such support may be withdrawn if Mendieta's policies are not in accord with Batista's wishes. In other words, Batista remains the paramount figure in Cuba, which has today the best president and cabinet that was possible to obtain, but, undoubtedly, this president and cabinet are not only more or less fearful of Batista and the Cuban Army, but they recognize that at any time their policies are not in accord with those of Batista, his support will be withdrawn. As one of Batista's most intimate friends and staff officers said yesterday "the Army will support Mendieta as long as Mendieta governs Cuba as we think it should be governed; however, if Mendieta displeases Batista and the Army, we will throw him out".

5. It is believed that the policy of Mendieta is to strengthen his political position, or, in other words, the position of his government, and the question which is on everyone's lips - "what

From M.A., Havana

No. 4435

January 26, 1934.

will be done with Batista" - remains open and unanswered officially. Close friends of Mendieta hint, however, that the problem of the Cuban Army and Batista will probably be solved in the course of two months.

T. N. Gimperling
T. N. Gimperling,
Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

)
From M.A., Havana

No. 4435

January 26, 1934.

Atache Gisperling : Guiteras + Cuban NAVY corr.

Confidential - The Military Attaché
Havana, Cuba.

CLASSIFICATION LAW
By authority letter of Dec.
1932, from T.G.O. to Archival
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G-2 Report

3020

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Stability of Present Administration.

Current Political Situation

RECEIVED 6/7 W. H. JAN 30 1934

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From M.A., Havana

No. 4435 January 26, 1934.

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T. W. Gimperling
T. W. Gimperling,
Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:wm

From M.A., Havana

No. 4435

January 26, 1934.



NO. 801

Grant Mexican Rev
Ag
**Subject: Interview with President of Cuba by Carlos
Ortiz, Editor in Chief of EL NACIONAL, now
in Havana.**

EMBASSY OF THE**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

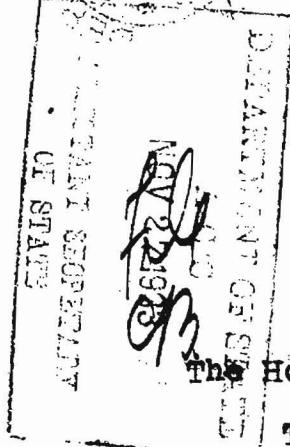
Mexico, November 14, 1933.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

NOV 20 1933

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
NOV 21 1933
MR. CAFFERY

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
NOV 23 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

DIVISION OF
MEXICAN AFFAIRS
NOV 22 1933
Department of State

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Copy Transmitted by the
Commercial Office (A.O/O).

To Havana

11/27/33

CP

Sir:

As of possible interest to the Department and to Ambassador Welles of Havana, I have the honor to enclose a translation of the full text of a news item from EL NACIONAL of November 14, 1933, regarding the purported interview which Señor Carlos Ortiz, Editor in Chief of EL NACIONAL, had with President Grau San Martin on November 13th, in which the Cuban President summarized for the benefit of EL NACIONAL the recent revolutionary movement against the Government of Cuba.

This article, which was given prominence in EL NACIONAL this morning, quoted President Grau San Martin as having stated that his Government has a lively interest in and has profited from the teachings and good example of the Mexican revolution, not only in its general

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general political aspects but especially from the social and economic points of view. He is further quoted as stating that the Mexican legislation in regard to labor matters had furnished his Government with very interesting data, and that he was indebted to Señor Octavio Reyes Spindola, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Havana, for a copy of the Mexican Labor Laws.

In speaking of General Plutarco Elías Calles, the Cuban President is quoted as having stated in reference to General Calles' prominence as Chief of the Mexican Revolution that "The truth of this will become more and more apparent as time goes on, since his shadow and his influence extend far beyond the (Mexican) frontiers".

Of great significance is the purported statement of President Grau San Martín in commenting upon the cordial relations now existing between Mexico and Cuba in which he is quoted as saying: "Tell Mexico through EL NACIONAL of the fraternity of our Government towards that of General Rodríguez; of the solidarity of the people of Cuba with those of Mexico; and of the identification, before history, of our Revolution with the Mexican Revolution".

Respectfully yours,

Josephus Daniels

Josephus Daniels.

Enclosure:

Translation of news item in EL NACIONAL of November 14, 1933.

710 (Mexico - Cuba)

SEA/kk



**DECLARACIONES AL PERIODICO "ISET", CON
MOTIVO DEL VIGÉSIMO ANIVERSARIO
DE LA URSS**

7 de noviembre de 1942.

La U. R. S. S. llega al vigésimoquinto aniversario de su maravillosa experiencia político-social, dando al mundo el más sorprendente ejemplo de cohesión y de valor.

Ningún pueblo ha hecho más por defender sus derechos de libre determinación; y ya la humanidad tendrá que agradecerle, en el futuro, el sacrificio que realiza en este minuto universal.

Todas las naciones libres de la tierra, deben cooperar con su mejor aporte y alentar con el calor de su entusiasmo y simpatía a ese pueblo, viril y abnegado, que a golpes de heroísmo está defendiendo la libertad del mundo.



— 120 —

7. of Miami Cuban Special Collection
Cuba está Presente
Discursos de Sosa Quesada
POR LA DEMOCRACIA Y LA LIBERTAD
Microfilm 6750c

**DISCURSO EN EL FRENTE NACIONAL ANTIFASISTICO.
CISTA. APERTURA DE UNA EXPOSICION**

1º de abril de 1943.

La belleza siempre es oportuna, aunque se manifieste en el riel de la tragedia. Y esta Exposición de Carteles Soviéticos no es una llamada para el metro desfile. Es algo más. Es una reafirmación de altos principios: los inmanentes de la justicia y de la libertad. Arte de guerra, responde plenamente a los fines de su creación: fomentar un clima de simpatía, de adhesión, de compenetración con la causa que todos defendemos, y que tiene, en esas bravas tierras rusas, una constante reiteración del ideal. No hablo como Ministro de Defensa Nacional: hablo como espectador entusiasta, como devoto de cualquier manifestación artística. Creo que este armonioso conjunto de carteles y fotografías, expresa, con la voz del dolor —esa que entra por los ojos, y perfuma todos los horizontes del espíritu— lo que la palabra ha repetido insistente: el épico comportamiento del Ejército Soviético, el cotidiano sacrificio del pueblo ruso, la unánime voluntad del triunfo.

De lleno en la insurrección

Recientemente hemos comentado par los lectores de Cuba Nuestra la novela "Recuerdos de Aurelio", ahora presentamos a manera de muestra un capítulo de la obra que gentilmente nos envía su autor Aldo Rosado

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DE LLENO EN LA INSURRECCIÓN

Aurelio se integra de lleno a la insurrección. Va enterándose que viejos amigos ya están, como él, en las filas del 26: Marcelito Salado Lastra, su ex profesor de educación física; Esteban Hernández, a quien todos llamaban cariñosamente "el líder", hermano de la señora Edilia, esposa del Director del Colegio Presbiteriano, entre otros, se convierten en compañeros de aventuras revolucionarias. Se vuelve a encontrar con sus antiguos camaradas del MNR, los jimaguas Hart Dávalos. Muchos de estos compañeros de lucha perdieron la vida en la insurrección: Marcelito Salado, asesinado, después de capturado por la Policía en La Habana, en plena huelga de Abril; Esteban Hernández, detenido por la Policía en Cárdenas que lo asesinó y dejó su cadáver en una cuneta, con un niple, como escarmiento para otros jóvenes; y Enrique Hart, que perdió la vida en la ciudad de Matanzas, cuando le hizo explosión una bomba que llevaba para hacerla estallar en el Teatro Fausto, como parte de una campaña salvaje y despiadada, destinada a lograr que la población dejara de asistir a, los actos públicos.

Al acercarse el fin del año 1956, Aurelio se prepara para lo que él cree es la acción final que debe ocurrir al desembarcar los expedicionarios procedentes del exterior. Está seguro que en cualquier momento se dará la orden de levantamiento general y espera con júbilo la hora de jugársela por la revolución que tanto ha anhelado.

Muchos de sus compañeros han tenido que abandonar el pueblo, perseguidos implacablemente por las autoridades. Jorge Cubiles se ha ido para La Habana, donde se esconde en la finca del General Aristides Sosa de Quesada, amigo más que cercano del dictador Batista. Jorge le aseguraría después del triunfo que Sosa amparó a muchos enemigos del régimen y que hasta llegó a guardar en su finca los archivos secretos del PSP. Raúl Calvera también abandonó Caibarién y Aurelio no volvió a saber de él, hasta mediados del 58 cuando lo supo alzado en la tropa del Ché



**HIMNO "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE"
DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS**

Compañeros: la Patria padece
y debemos libraria de penas;
quebrantemos sus duras cadenas
y que goce, por fin, libertad.

Como hijos de Cuba tenemos
el supremo deber de ampararia
y de toda opresión liberaria
como cabe al soldado leal.

Que termine el bregar fratricida
y que Cuba no viera más llanto;
que su Ejército fiel, entre tanto,
por su vida y honor veterá.

Así dijo, en SEPTIEMBRE, un sargento
en la fecha del CUATRO GLORIOSO
y, en un gesto viril y grandioso,
el destino de Cuba cambió.

Y hoy su Ejército digno y honrado,
al nimbarla de un halo de gloria,
ha esculpido su nombre en la Historia,
en su página blanca de honor.

Gloria y prez al soldado valiente,
que es orgullo del pueblo cubano,
porque supo con fervida mano
las cadenas de Cuba romper.



19



Ejército

ORGANO OFICIAL DEL EJERCITO DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA

II EPOCA

JULIO - AGOSTO 1958

Nos. 7 Y 8

No

SUMARIO:

Inauguración oficial del nuevo edificio del CMN

Inauguró el Jefe del Estado la nueva Ciudad Militar de Matanzas

Ascendido el Brigadier Pilar D. García, MMNyP

Espíritu Militar

Cambio de Supervisor-Director en el Castillo del Príncipe

Prácticas de tiro de artillería del Rgt. Mixto de Tongues "10 de Marzo"

Nuevos reclutas juran la bandera en la División de Infantería y en el Rgt. Mixto de Artillería

Nuevo Asesor de Señales

Almuerzo al Batallón No. 11

Demostraciones de Cocina y Sanidad de Campaña en la Ciudad Militar

El Músico Militar

Cuadro de Oficiales del 5to. Distrito Militar

Inauguración del Campo de Tiro "Comandante Moreno Bravo"

Cuba puede tener en breve Planta de Energía Atómica

La Infantería

Cadetes graduados

El Jefe en Montaña

Primeros Auxilios

Consejos prácticos para el paracaidista

FUNDADOR:

Hon. Sr. Presidente de la República, Mayor General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, GC de las FA, General en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas

DIRECTORES DE HONOR:

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Teniente General Pedro A. Rodríguez Avila, MMNyP, Jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejército.

DIRECTOR

Mayor General Martín Díaz Tamayo, MM NyP, Jefe de la Dirección de Operaciones.

DIRECTOR TECNICO:

Comandante Alberto Boix y Comas, MM, Jefe del Negociado de Prensa y Radio del Estado Mayor del Ejército. Periodista.

DIRECCION OFICIAL:

Negociado de Prensa y Radio del EME, Cuartel "Cabo Parrado", Ciudad Militar. Teléfono 80-9751. Editada mensualmente por Editorial Carbonell, Edificio Soto, Apt. 315, Calle 23 No. 177, entre N y O, Vedado. Teléfono FO-4782. Solicitada la

Revista Ejercito
Org Ofi
Censo 1958 #1 año 1

DE LA MISION DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES DEL EJERCITO

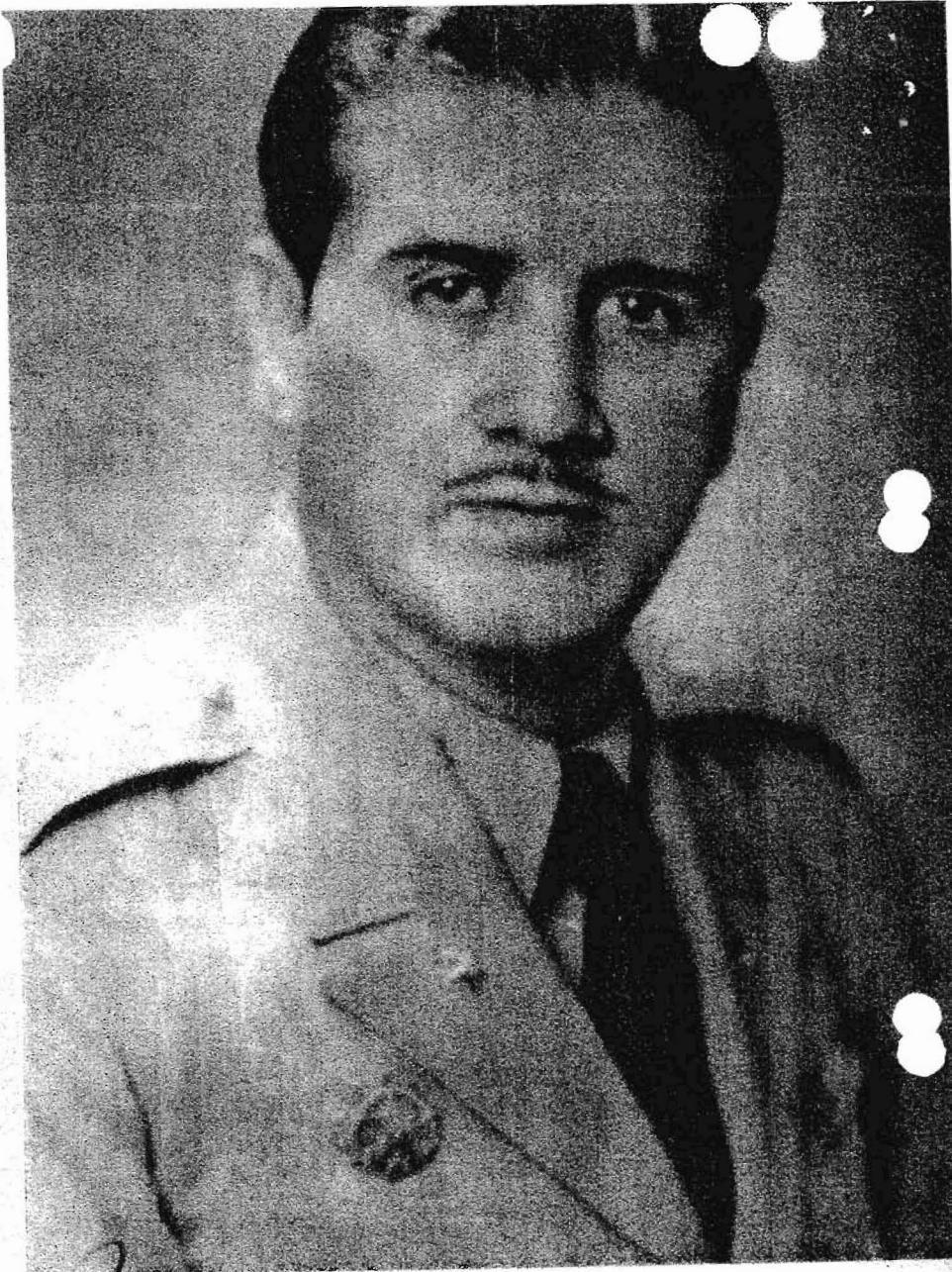
Del Estado Mayor

El Estado Mayor del Ejército es el organismo auxiliar del Mando Supremo, en que radica la dirección técnica y la conducción de las operaciones militares, de acuerdo con la política general del Estado y la doctrina de guerra imperante.

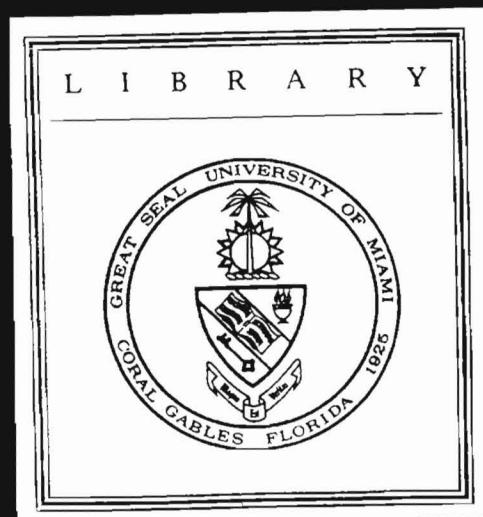
Como organismo rector del Ejército, el Estado Mayor tendrá las funciones fundamentales siguientes:

- a. Elaborar y suministrar los elementos necesarios para que el mando pueda formular su decisión con respecto a la política a seguir, facilitándole la más completa información para el logro de sus fines.

Desarrollar y llevar a vías de hecho la decisión del mando, formulando los planes correspondientes, emitiendo las directivas, órdenes e instrucciones que se requieran para la aplicación



Major General Arístides V. Sosa y de Quesada, MMNyP,
Director de Personal (G-1) EME, C/S como AsGen Ejto.



CUBA ESCARNECIDA Y SOJUZGADA.....



(Relación de artículos publicados en el periódico "EL TIEMPO",
de Bogotá, a partir del día 18 de enero de 1962).

Escritos por el Dr. Arístides Sosa de Quesada, General, ex-Jefe
del Serv. Jurídico del Ejército de Cuba democrática.



Recopilados por el
CONSEJO REVOLUCIONARIO DE CUBA
(Delegación de Colombia)

Bogotá, febrero de 1962.

en el punto sometido
se expresaron sus opí-
niones doctor Liaca Argudín,
del Tribunal, quien se-
ñaló la importancia de los hechos
los doctores Zaldívar,
Maruri.

Ento, intervino en las de-
nes el magistrado doctor
expresando que ante
denuncia se le denuncia
y teniendo en cuenta
que se acuerdan en pleno
sacramiento procedía que se
acuerde con las facultades
que tienen la Constitución y
vigentes, formular re-
clamaciones precisas para la
petición de hechos anali-
que se señalan en el ex-
referencia.

posición formulada por el
defensor fué aceptada
tribunal, acordándose que
sacramiento referido sea
lo en la sesión de hoy.
caso de las deliberaciones
político del PSP, doc-
tor Escalante Beatón, apor-
taciones adicionales en relación
sobre denuncia del Comité
al de Camagüey.

LA DENUNCIA

gran trascendencia
de la continuación el ex-
a en la Página 6. Col. SIEVEN

queremos

que pase concedido por
la autorización de coalicio-
narios políticos con vistas

de coaliciones, minis-
tro del Tribunal Superior Elec-
tivo del cual podían aser-
sidero es la hora en
los partidos. La Unión
Cubano y Demó-
crata en acuerdo de la Assem-

nario Cubano... Esas son entre
otras, las "modificaciones
de cultura" de distintos líderes...
A la hora del cierre de esta edi-
ción no se acierta a conocer exactamente
la orientación definitiva
el Partido Demócrata, cuya alta
dirigencia estuvo reunida ayer pe-

(Continúa en la Página 6. Col. SIEVEN)

Carta de Panchito

Batista al Líder

Blas Roca

Martes 13 de 1948.

St. Blas Roca Callejo.
Representante a la Cámara.
Habana.

Mi distinguido amigo:

Desde el inicio de este proceso
electoral, he laborado incansablemente
por la unión de todos
los factores de la Sociedad Cu-
bana que han demostrado su in-
conformidad con la actuación
gubernamental, al objeto de lograr,
por ese medio, erradicar de los organismos rectores de la
Nación a quienes han colocado a
la República en situación que
ya resulta insoportable. Mi
actuación en tal sentido se ha inspi-
rado exclusivamente en el inter-
és de Cuba, con exclusión de
todo personalismo. Declaro, con
intime pesar, que no todos los
obligados a pensar en la patria,
más que en sus aspiraciones, se
han percatado de la gravedad
del momento que vivimos y, por
maldad o indolencia, están con-
tribuyendo al mantenimiento de
un estado de cosas que es augu-
rio de un sombrío futuro para
la nacionalidad.

Próximo el vencimiento de los
términos señalados para realizar
las postulaciones, y ante el fra-
caso de los anhelos por los cu-
ales luché, he resuelto dirigirme

(Continúa en la Página 6. Col. CINCO)

har recibir "ayuda" norteamericana
El hecho hasta por sí sólo para pe-
crecer que seconde tras la huella pa-
los llamados gobiernos occidentales, esp-
Washington.

Es un dato que permite ver con
quienes defiende la democracia.

Francisco Franco, el aliado de Hitler
entre los cuales servilmente en la fot-
factor... Franco, el verdugo del pueblo
jurado de la democracia. Eso no basta.

Los que se oponen a Franco valora-
templaciones al razonar, los que se al-
su régimen tiránico de opresión y de
alguna— defendiendo la democracia.
fuerzas antifranquistas figuran los com-

(Continúa en la Página 6. Col. SIEVEN)

Arrolló el Frente en los Comicios

El 92 por ciento de la votación
la democracia rumana que lo

BUCAREST, marzo 22. (AP).— 698 de
—Según los datos oficiales dados
por el gobierno, se ha acreditado
al bloque el 92 por ciento de los
votos depositados ayer.

Provisionalmente se ha estimado
que el gobierno dirigido por el
Premier Petru Groza obtendrá 405
de los 414 escaños en la nueva
Asamblea Nacional. El bloque gu-
bernamental está integrado por el
Partido Obrero rumano, compues-
to por comunistas y socialistas; el
Frente Campesino; el Partido Po-
pular Nacional y la Unión Magyar.

El gobierno dió estos resultados
provisionales:

Electores registrados: 3.416.061.
Votes depositados 7.782.652; vo-
tos depositados para el bloque gu-
bernamental 7.116.267.

De los nuevos escaños que han
correspondido a la oposición en la
Asamblea se espera que los libe-
rales tengan cinco.

El gobierno informó que 537.

des en
bloque.

DESA
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VIOLA
MERIC

WASE

(AP).—
a Estado
norteamer
frontera
ción, tre
ordenado

a la
pue-
fron
e su

"Por la Unidad con la CTC!"

"Estaremos con Lázaro Peña
final en defensa de nuestros

Unidos, en Yalta, controla la primera línea de los periódicos, pero los políticos reportan que la reunión permanente del Congreso, actualmente no se reunirá más tarde, para llamar a una reunión especial, que aparentemente llevará a cabo el jueves, y que el Presidente personalmente dirigirá al Congreso, y a toda la nación.

A pesar de la gran tensión que se nota en la capital, los cuartos de la policía reportan que no ha habido ningún atentado contra las propiedades del Eje.

CONFIRMADA LA CITACION

MÉXICO, mayo 23. (A.P.)— Un oficial de información del Gobierno ha confirmado que a petición del presidente Avila Camacho, la Comisión Congresional correspondiente, ha citado para una reunión extraordinaria, en la cual se discutirán las causas de la guerra entre Alemania y Francia, y la situación en el frente ruso, el presidente de la Comisión, el fin de que 100 millones de habitantes europeos se pone de guerra sin fin de sombra.

Según los estimados se espera que 10 mil personas habrán de reunirse mañana en la capital, para una demostración contra el Eje invadiendo la plaza frente al Palacio Nacional para oír los discursos de varios oradores, dirigentes obreros y líderes políticos. Tendrán cuenta de la denuncia hecha al Eje por el fundador del mercante "Potrero del

Presidente del Gobierno, "El Comercio" publicó en un editorial de ayer: "Un nuevo capítulo se abre para la historia de la humanidad, las fábricas, los talleres, los bancos o en general, los edificios torrenciales, la población de miles de personas de Europa, se librarán de la muerte".

El Reconocimiento de la Unión Soviética

DECLARACIONES DE SANTIAGO REY, GOBERNADOR DE LAS VILLAS

SOY partidario del establecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas con la Rusia soviética, porque la nación de obreros y campesinos transformados en soldados que defienden la libertad del mundo, se ha ganado la admiración de los países democráticos, en su heroica resistencia a la invasión alemana. No puede considerarse obstáculo al establecimiento de esas relaciones, su régimen político, ya que en virtud del principio de la libre elección de los ciudadanos, tienen la misma voluntad de reconocer el derecho de los mismos, a establecer el gobierno propio que consideren adecuado.

Debemos seguir manteniendo también nuestras relaciones diplomáticas con aquellos gobiernos cuyos países, víctimas del agresor totalitario, han tenido que establecer sus residencias oficiales en pueblos democráticos. Siguiendo ese mismo orden de ideas, sería partidario del reconocimiento de la República Española, si ésta, a semejanza de esos otros países, hubiese mantenido, o constituyese en el porvenir, su gobierno, con sede en alguna nación amiga.

Santiago REY,
Gobernador de La Villas

un proceso de "trituración" e frente de Jarkov, mientras que enemigo traslada grupos de 40 tanques a varios puntos, un esfuerzo por contener el avance del Ejército Rojo.

La fuerza aérea soviética bombardó repetidamente las fuerzas mecanizadas alemanas. Los ataques soviéticos dieron muerte o herieron a más de 1,000 soldados y oficiales enemigos.

Informase que en una gran batalla de este frente, se está luchando en las calles.

La oscilación de las líneas combate en el sector de Izya ha sido demostrada en la decisión de una batalla librada por posesión de una aldea. Los alemanes avanzaron y casi ocuparon esa aldea. Los soviéticos combatieron y los obligaron a retroceder. Al tiempo que el enemigo se retiraba, otra unidad soviética avanzó y penetró por la trinchera. Declaró el general soviético.

En otro punto, las fuerzas soviéticas se repliegaron al otro lado de un río, fortaleciendo defensas. Comunicase que los alemanes que trataron de cruzar río tras de ellas, fueron rechazados, abandonando montones cadáveres alrededor de dos puertas.

El órgano del Ejército Rojo "Estrella Roja", ofreció finalmente los detalles de la gran batalla de tanques que fué librada al comienzo de la ofensiva soviética.

Ciento cincuenta tanques amigos se abrieron paso a través de las líneas soviéticas, por una brecha abierta entre dos unidades, atacando la retaguardia y

Pídese Precio de
11 Cent. 18
Drauzet N. A. L.

Moción en P
de la U.R.S.S.
... C. I. C. 1

Roig de Leuchsenring, promotor de la cultura del antíperialismo

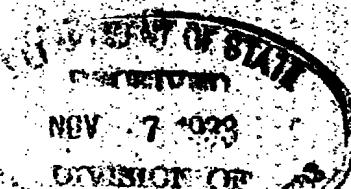
**Discurso pronunciado por Armando Hart Dávalos,
Ministro de Cultura, con motivo del centenario de
Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring.**

**Aula Magna, Universidad de La Habana
5 de septiembre de 1989
"Año 31 de la Revolución"**

**Dirección de Información
Ministerio de Cultura
La Habana, Cuba, 1989**

Sterling as well

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*file**15*EMBAJADA DE CUBA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1933 NOV 24 PM 2 17

WAD66 CABLE-CUBAN GOVT HAVANA 47 84/153P

MARQUEZ STERLING

EMBAJADOR DE CUBA

WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUN CUANDO NO ESTEMOS CONFORMES CON LA POLITICA DESARROLLADA
POR EL EMBAJADOR AMERICANO EL TIENE EN EL ORDEN PERSONAL
TODA NUESTRA CONSIDERACION Y EN CUALQUIER MOMENTO SE LE
BRINDARAN LAS MAYORES GARANTIAS DE SEGURIDAD Y RESPETO

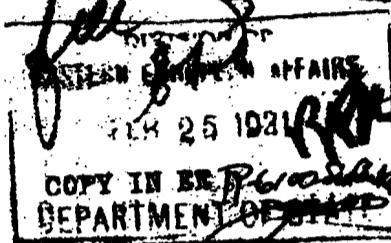
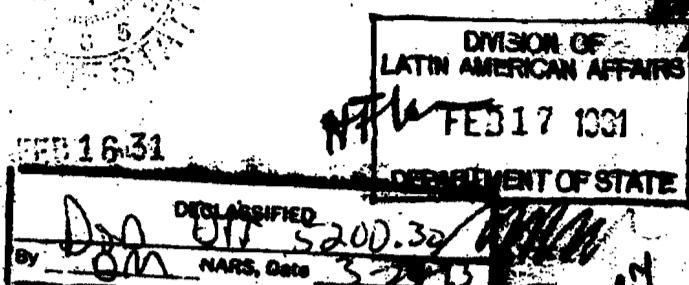
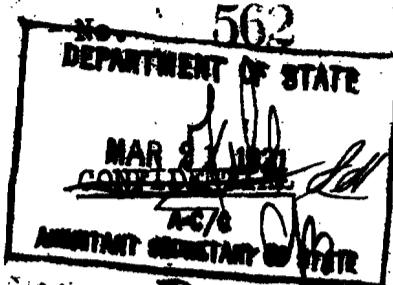
GRAU SAN MARTIN PRESIDENTE REPUBLICA

NOV 27 1933

CUBA

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Habana, February 12, 1931.



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W.C.Y.
at

Justice (Hoover)

get copy & A H.P.M.

MAR 23 1931

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as of

- 1/ possible interest to the Department, a copy and
- 2/ English translation of a report addressed to the Secretary of the President by the Chief of the Judicial Police regarding communistic activities in Cuba, in which that official advocates the enactment of more drastic legislation to enable the authorities to deal more adequately with offenses of a subversive nature.

This report was obviously inspired by the desire to lend support to recent statements of high

Cuban

RECD
MAR 25 1931

82/800-128

- 2 -

Cuban officials regarding the diffusion of communistic ideas among the students and radical elements of the population. The reference on page 6 to Cuba's obligation to prevent the dissemination of anti-American propaganda seems furthermore to indicate that the report was prepared with a view to its transmission to the Embassy. The Department is therefore cautioned against accepting as true the information which the report contains.

Respectfully yours,

Harry F. Guggenheim
Harry F. Guggenheim

4 F. P.

*grammed out
Feb 23 1947*

List of Enclosures:

- No. 1. Report of Chief of Judicial Police to Secretary of the President.
- No. 2. Translation of the same.

800 B
ELR A

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 562
of February 12, 1931 from the Embassy at Habana.

COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

La Habana, Enero 31 de 1931

SEÑOR SECRETARIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA

Señor:

Informes que se vienen recibiendo, ponen en evidencia que los directores del "PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CUBA", se vienen aprovechando de la agitación política de los grupos de oposición, para llevar a cabo una serie de actos de violencia y terrorismo, como medio de dificultar el desenvolvimiento normal de los negocios y quebrantar el régimen capitalista, dentro del cual se desenvuelve la vida nacional.

Instrucciones emanadas de Moscou, por medio de sus centros de difusión en la América Latina, se vienen cumpliendo, y los directores del movimiento comunista obligan a las organizaciones locales al más estricto cumplimiento del siguiente programa;

"Fomentar toda idea conveniente a la revolución. Combatir, por todos los medios, el imperialismo americano; poner toda clase de dificultades en la senda del Capitalismo; tratar de meter Candidatos en el Congreso, como medio de impedir u obstruir la legislación; sembrar núcleos subterráneos de varios miembros del Partido en todas las fábricas y gremios que se pueda, cuando la oportunidad sea favorable; promover huelgas bajo la

dirección del Partido, si se ganan será un triunfo, si se pierden, será otra prueba de la conciliación de los derechos del proletariado; introducir la propaganda en los centros de enseñanza, y especialmente en las Universidades; crear antagonismos entre el negro y el blanco y entre la oficial y el soldado; e irritar, por todos los medios al Capitalismo y al Imperialismo Americano, como manera de provocar sus ataques; todo lo que producirá víctimas que la "causa" necesita.

Que lo que antecede, en síntesis, es el programa establecido para la América Latina, y que en Cuba se viene desenvolviendo hasta en su última cláusula. Aquí la dirección del comunismo está en manos del grupo estudiantil, y de los llamados intelectuales y minoristas, que desde que empezaron a fermentar esas ideas, han venido moviéndose y tratando de obtener la cooperación del elemento obrero, para tener núcleo; de ahí viene la formación de la "CONFEDERACION OBRERA NACIONAL", que aunque aparentemente dirigida por elementos del trabajo, es lo cierto que sus verdaderos directores e iniciadores fueron JULIO ANTONIO MELLA, y el Abogado, actualmente residente en Rusia, Doctor RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA.

Que son muy conocidas las actividades del mencionado Martínez Villena, para hacer aquí un nuevo relato de las mismas, pero es necesario que se recuerde que su osadía llegó hasta conducir un grupo de sus adeptos a las puertas del Palacio Presidencial, en Marzo de 1930, pidiendo en un documento que allí entregó, inmediatas reivindicaciones, de carácter comunista, y con posterioridad, el mismo Villena, promovió una serie de disturbios callejeros, como medio de "crear víctimas", que la "causa" necesitaba, para robustecerse.

Que

Que con motivo de aquellos hechos, la policía tomó medidas especiales de vigilancia, en relación con las actividades de Villena, lo que hizo que se decidiera a abandonar este país, dirigiéndose a Rusia, con el pretexto de cuidar de su estado de salud, pero antes organizó en la ciudad de New York, y bajo la dirección de MANUEL A. COTONO VALDES, ex-estudiante de la Universidad de la Habana, la oficina de propaganda comunista, y estableció contacto con los comunistas americanos, de los cuales obtuvo cooperación para la "causa" de Cuba. Con COTONO VALDES, quedó en New York, el Dr. Jorge Vivó, ex-Secretario de la "CONFEDERACION OBRERA NACIONAL", y fundador de la "UNIVERSIDAD POPULAR JOSE MARTI"; y alrededor de la organización de New York, comenzaron a actuar desde el año 1928, los ex-estudiantes de la Universidad de la Habana, Gabriel Barceló Gomila, Manuel Guillot Benitez, Leonardo Fernandez Sanchez, José A. Inclán, Armando Agramonte, Enrique de la Hoza, Porfirio Pendás, Eduardo R. Chibás, Raúl ROA, Aureliano Sanchez Arango, Miguel Angel Perez Medina y otros, todos los cuales establecieron contacto con el "DIRECTORIO ESTUDIANTIL" de la Universidad de la Habana, y aprovechando que se inició un movimiento de oposición, por los elementos de la "ASOCIACION UNIONISTA", sin sumarse a él, comenzaron a actuar al mismo tiempo en la ejecución de un plan, para entorpecer la gestión gubernativa y especialmente el funcionamiento de la Universidad de la Habana, cosas que en parte consiguieron, pues el Gobierno, con vista de los levantamientos y de las manifestaciones subversivas

subversivas, se vió precisado a tomar medidas fuertes, como único medio de conservar el orden.

Que es conveniente aclarar que desde hace mucho tiempo iniciaron sus actividades en esta ciudad, un grupo de intelectuales, que bajo distintos nombres se han venido reuniendo y fomentando el descontento entre el pueblo con la difusión de sus ideas, unas veces con el título de "minoristas" y otras con la bandera de periodistas, han venido laborando en la prensa y en los centros de enseñanza, para ir propagando las ideas del comunismo, entre los que se encuentran los Doctores RAMON GRAU SAN MARIN, JUAN MARINELLO VIDAUURRETA, EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING, Calixto Masó, JUAN ANTIGA, JOSE ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO, GUSTAVO ALDEREGUIA, y otros, que sin interrupción, laboran en favor del comunismo y en contra del capitalista, combatiéndolo en la representación del Imperialismo de los Estados Unidos.

Que al folio 27, número de orden 5855, del Libro 18 de Asociaciones del Gobierno Provincial de la Habana, consta la constitución de la "ASOCIACION COMUNISTA DENOMINADA UNIVERSIDAD POPULAR 'JOSE MARTI'", que se inició con fecha 20 de noviembre de 1925, con la siguiente directiva:

Presidente y jefe del Departamento de Conferencias JOSE Z. TALLET, Secretario General RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA, Jefe del Departamento de Economías, José Acosta, del de Biblioteca, Salvador de la PLAZA; del de Analfabetismo, Ángel R. RUIZ; del de Cultura Física, Gustavo Machado y Morales, y del de Propaganda, Eduardo Avilés Ramírez.

Que en 6 de julio del mismo año de 1925, presentó

Reglamento,

Reglamento, para su aprobación, en el propio Gobierno Provincial de la Habana, otra agrupación comunista, denominada LIGA ANTI-IMPERIALISTA DE CUBA, como ramificación de la LIGA ANTI-IMPERIALISTA DE LAS AMERICAS, con objetivo principal de combatir el Imperialismo Yanki, y figurando en su directiva, las personas siguientes: Julio Antonio MELLA, estudiante; José Acosta, Alfonso Bernal del Riesgo, Ruben Martinez Villena, Salvador de la Plaza, y José Z. Tallet, intelectuales, y Alejandro Barreiro, Antonio Penichet, Angel ARIAS, Carlos Balilio y otros de la clase obrera, así como un miembro del "KUN MIN TANG".

Que anteriormente en seis de mayo de 1923, solicitó del Gobierno Provincial de la Habana su inscripción como Asociación una agrupación denominada PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CUBA, la que decía ser interiormente el Comité Central del Partido Comunista de la República, figurando en Directiva los obreros José Miguel Pérez Pérez y José Rego López, españoles, expulsados después del territorio nacional; Pedro Peña, Carlos Balilio, Benito Expósito, Blas M. Castillo, Manuel DEZA CASTRO, Alejandro Barreiro Olibera, Enrique Flores Magooon y otros, el estudiante Julio Antonio MELLA y el intelectual Doctor Alfonso Bernal y del Riesgo;

Que atacados por la acción de la Policía, de acuerdo con las autoridades judiciales y por el Gobierno, esas asociaciones fueron suspendidas y legalmente disueltas, pero lo cierto es que sus filas se han ido engrosando, asociados

asociados en forma ilícita y produciendo la agitación que viene llegando ya a su culminación, y contra lo cual es necesario prevenirse, adoptando una legislación adecuada que lo combatá, lo contenga y al final, lo destruya;

Que como consecuencia de los casos de violencia que se registraron en esta capital y en algunas poblaciones del interior, se iniciaron en los Juzgados de esta capital, causas criminales, para conocer de tales hechos, todas las que han quedado anuladas en sus efectos por razón de la última Ley de Amnistía, aprobada por el Congreso; pero aunque así no hubiera sido es evidente que ya sea por lo inadaptable de la Ley, o por la benevolencia con que nuestros Tribunales ven todo lo relativo a los ataques del Comunismo, lo cierto es que se hace muy difícil su represión por parte del Gobierno, que no cuenta con mas armas que con la de esos Tribunales de Justicia, por cuyo motivo se hace necesario la introducción de una legislación que prevea el castigo de los delitos cometidos al amparo de las ideas comunistas y que se deben tomar como base, aunque a la inversa, los procedimientos legales que utiliza el Soviet, en el castigo de los que en cualquier forma combaten su régimen.

Que resulta de suma importancia a los efectos de las relaciones internacionales de la República, evitar que en los Centros de Enseñanza se continúe con su Profesorado, inculcando a los alumnos las ideas disolventes que prevalecen en Rusia y especialmente que se eviten la sistemática propaganda en contra de todo lo que emana de los Estados

Unidos

Unidos de América, pues estamos estrechamente vinculados al porvenir de aquella nación y puede decirse que de su bienestar depende el nuestro, aparte de que en todos los momentos hemos recibido decidida cooperación para nuestros problemas por parte del pueblo y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Que la represión, con mano fuerte, de los perturbadores del orden, se hace absolutamente necesaria, pues si desgraciadamente triunfara, en cualquier aspecto la agitación actual, que dirigen los comunistas de que se hace referencia, no sería posible en el futuro mantener un Gobierno estable, ni dichos elementos podrían ofrecer garantía suficiente, para que Cuba se mantenga como nación libre; y por último:

Que es evidente que los medios utilizados son positivamente revolucionarios y en tal forma deben reprimirse para que de una vez nos veamos libres de esas agitaciones.

De Ud. respetuosamente,

Alfonso L. Fors,
Jefe de la Policía Judicial.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority Stateletter 1/11/72
By NARA Date 1-25-07

PM 468

Comis.

DIVISION OF
AMERICAN AFFAIRS

~~DEC 8 1931~~



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, OF STATE
Havana, Cuba, December 8, 1931.

Jacobs, Cuba, December 2, 1931

DEC - 7 81
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SUBJECT: Cuban Secret Police List of Communists.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, attached hereto,

- 1/ for the Department's information and possible use, a list of persons of various nationalities accused by the Cuban Secret Police of being communists, together with the notes which follow each case on the Police records, showing the nationality of each person and, where not Cuban, the action taken or proposed to be taken. In order that the Department may have the correct names in their native languages of certain ones whose names are cubanized, there is attached a list of corrections showing under the same number as shown in the original list the proper name of the person in his native language.

2/

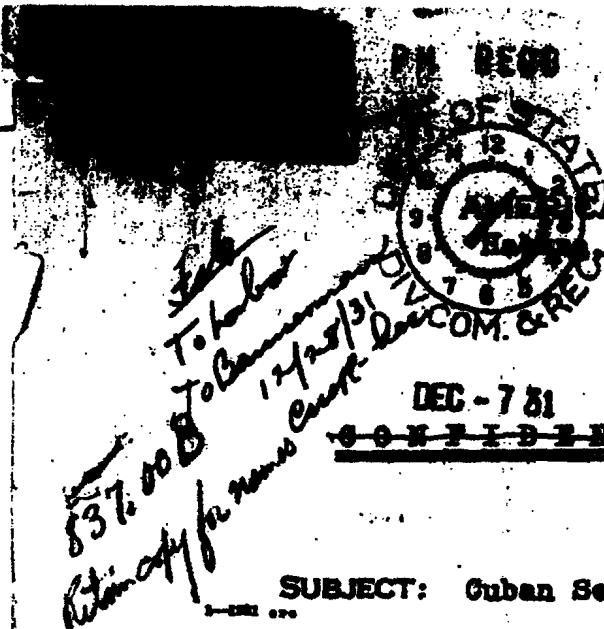
It will be observed in examining page 6 of the DIVISION
list that all the persons numbered from 218 to 237

237
MAR 31 1943

File

Department of State

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State Dept. letter, 1-11-72
By ████████, NARA, Date 2-10-87



RECORDED
DIVISION OF
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DEC 8 1931
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL OF STATE
Havana, Cuba, December 8, 1931.

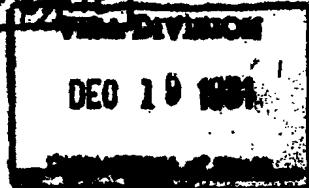
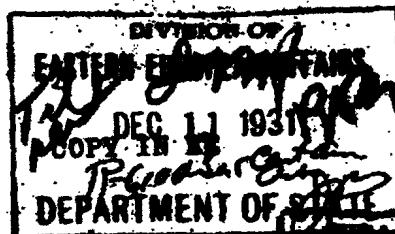
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SUBJECT: Cuban Secret Police List of Communists.

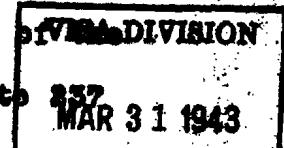
THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
WASHINGTON.

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- 2/ It will be observed in examining page 6 of the list that all the persons numbered from 218 to 237



are being
Department of State

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Inter., 1-11-72
NARA, Date 2-11-87

are being detained, awaiting deportation to their native lands. The list has also been checked with the list of applications for immigration visas on file in this office. The following data has been taken from the files of the immigration section of the Consulate General:

No. 50. MANUEL COTONO VALDES, Cuban, very active, actual Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and closely connected with communist groups in the United States, concerning whom this office, on August 30, 1930, communicated by cable with the Inspector of Immigration at Key West, Florida, informing him that this man had recently returned from Russia and had sailed on that day on the S. S. CUBA of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company for Key West, destined for New York. This young man was returned September 2, 1930, by the authorities at Key West. The return was followed by his confinement in Cabafias, Habana.

No. 58. ANTONIO PEREZ, Cuban, still residing in Cuba, who on June 29, 1931, addressed a letter to the Consulate General at Habana denouncing certain persons in the group of Cuban Public School teachers who were going to the United States, claiming that they belonged to the Soviet Party and wished to enter the United States for the sole purpose of directing from that country Soviet movements in Cuba and in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The group

referred

referred to sailed on July 18, 1931, entering the United States at Key West, Florida.

No. 94. JOSE B. LLANO GOMEZ, Spanish, deported to his native land by the Cuban Police, whose case, March 25, 1930, was referred by this office to the American Consulate in Cienfuegos, Cuba, in whose district he was residing. The Consulate General has no record of the action taken by that office.

No. 147. STEFAN SAWICKI, Polish, deported from Cuba, an applicant at the Consulate General for an immigration visa on October 30, 1929, who was still in Cuba on May 3, 1930, a worker in the Matahambre copper mines in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

No. 149. SIC LEIB FISCHER, Hungarian, expelled from Cuba, born March 18, 1901, at Budapest, Hungary, who, on August 8, 1931, asked for at, and was refused by, the Consulate General at Habana a visitor's visa.

No. 167. RAYMOND MARCHAND, Swiss-French, deported from Cuba, born in Geneva, Switzerland, May 13, 1908, has a father and two brothers in Geneva, an applicant for a visitor's visa at the Consulate General at Habana on March 2, 1931, at which time he proposed to visit John C. Branham, a physician residing at 2701 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida, visa refused on March 2, 1931.

| Father of
| Jerry
| Branham
| per

No. 219. JACOBO SHTEINZAIG, Russian, who, on March 2, 1931, under the name of Jacob Shtainzaig and also under the name of Chteinzaig was informally

refused

refused an immigration visa by the Habana Consulate General, gave age as 29 at time of application for visa.

No. 225. JOSEL (JOSE) FAIN, Lithuanian, now awaiting deportation, who, on February 6, 1931, was informally refused a quota immigration visa to enter the United States by the Consulate General at Habana, at time of application for visa gave his age as 26.

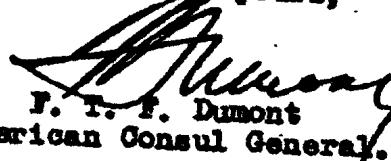
No. 228. ANDREI PFEFFERKORN, Rumanian, awaiting deportation, who, on April 13, 1931, was informally refused a quota immigration visa by the Consulate General at Habana, at time of application for visa gave his age as 26.

The Consulate General will from time to time endeavor to secure from the Cuban Police additional names of persons residing in Cuba accused of communist activities. While those of Cuban birth can be refused visas by this office if they apply for them, they can under existing arrangements enter the United States for temporary visits on their Cuban papers without the knowledge of this office. It is suggested, therefore, that the immigration authorities at the various American ports of entrance be furnished with their names.

The list, since it is extremely confidential and has been obtained from the Cuban Police with that understanding, is forwarded in duplicate only.

Respectfully

Respectfully yours,


P. T. F. Dumont
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

1. Cuban Secret Police list
of communists.
2. List of corrections showing
the proper name of the person
in his native language.

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FTFD/fw

(Submitted in quadruplicate)

3
J.M.
American Consul General
Havana
Dec 10 1961
2-A

REPUBLICA DE CUBA
POLICIA SECRETA NACIONAL

(within last two years-pencilled note by
FTFD)

RELACIONA DE EXTRANJEROS Y CUBANOS QUE SE DEDICAN
A LA PROPAGACION DEL COMUNISMO

- Nr. 1. José Rego López, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
2. Alejandro Rodrigo Salomón Barreiro, cubano, expulsado de Méjico.
3. Alfonso Bernal del Riesgo, cubano, expulsado de Méjico.
3. José Miguel Pérez, cubano, expulsado de Méjico.
4. José Peña, cubano.-
5. Carlos Baliño, cubano.-
- Estos cinco, en colaboración con el estudiante
JULIO ANTONIO MELLA Y MC.FERLAND, cubano, fundaron
en el año 1923 en la Habana (Cuba), la primera
célula comunista que se denominó "AGRUPACION
COMUNISTA DE LA HABANA".-
6. Enrique Flores Magón, mexicano, miembro prominente
del "Partido Comunista Mexicano".-
7. Antonio Penichet Gómez, cubano.-
8. Angel Arias Trillo, cubano.-
9. RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA, intelectual, cubano, se
encuentra en Rusia, donde
es asistido, en el Cáucaso,
de una afección a los pulmones.-
Es un militante muy estimado en
el Partido Comunista de Moscou.-
10. Victor Haya de la Torre, peruano, miembro prominente
del Partido Comunista del Perú.-
11. Jorge A. Vivó, cubano, estudiante..-
12. Gabriel Barceiò, cubano, estudiante.-
13. Antonio Puerta del Rego, Cubano, deportado a Méjico
y expulsado de este lugar.-
14. Benito Expósito, cubano.-
15. José Chelala Aguilera, alias "Ferragut", cubano.-
16. Carlos Rosell y Moynier, cubano.-
17. Aureliano Sánchez Arango, cubano.-
18. José Elías Borges y Carreras, cubano.-
19. Leopoldo J. Figueira, cubano.-
20. Ramón Octavio Hermida y Antorcha, cubano.-
21. Antonio González Muñoz, cubano.-
22. Manuel Angel Pérez Medina, cubano.-
23. Manuel Durán Guerrero, cubano.-
24. Reinaldo Jordán Martínez, cubano.-
25. Rogelio Teurbe Tolón, cubano.-
26. Oscar J. Hernandez Hernandez, cubano.-
27. Rogelio Enriguez Lauzarrón, cubano.-
28. Antonio Leonardo Inclán, cubano.-
29. Eduardo Buttari Puig, cubano.-
30. Inocente Alvarez Cabrera, cubano.-
31. Filiberto Ramirez Corria, cubano.-
32. Pedro Iglesia Betancourt, cubano.-
33. Eduardo R. Chivas Rivas, cubano.- Muy agitador.-
... nacido en Rusia...

34 Sand Alib Juves

35. Ramón, Ochoa, cubano.-
36. JOSE ANTONIO SOLER RODRIGUEZ, cubano, muy agitador.-
37. José Soler Lezama, cubano.-
38. Martín Llerandi Hernández, cubano.-
39. Pedro A. Suarez Rivas, cubano.-
40. Antonio López Fernandez, cubano.-
41. Manuel Peláez y del Casal, cubano.-
42. Carlos Salomón Britwetz, cubano.-
43. Luis Martínez Quintero, cubano.-
44. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, cubano.-
45. Miguel Carreras Ledón, cubano.-
46. Jorge Rojas Mendoza, cubano.-
47. Guillermo Carranza Larrea, cubano.-
48. Dr. B. Téllez, cubano.-
49. PORFIRIO SATURNINO PENDAS PARRA, cubano, muy agitador.-
50. MANUEL COTONO VALDES, cubano, muy agitador, actual Secretario del Partido Comunista Cubana, y bien relacionado con los partidos comunistas norteamericanos.-
51. LEONARDO FERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, cubano, estudiante del Instituto de la Habana, que recorría en 1928 las Repúblicas latinoamericanas en son de propaganda.-
52. Isidoro Figueroa Bontempo, cubano, muy agitador.-
53. Joaquín Ordoqui Mesa, cubano, muy agitador.-
54. Higinio Ordoqui Mesa, cubano, muy agitador.-
55. Roberto Castelló Estrada, cubano, muy agitador.-
56. JOSE PILAR HERRERA MENDOZA, cubano negro, muy agitador.-
57. Manuel Torres, cubano.-
58. Antonio Perez, cubano.-
59. Miguel Montero Garcia, cubano, muy agitador, fué Secretario del Partido Comunista Cubano.-
60. César Vilar Aguilar, cubano.-
61. Manuel Garza Fernandez, cubano.-
62. GUILLERMO ESTRADA ESTRADA, cubano, ojo, muy agitador e inteligente militante.-
63. Zacarias Lara Alfonso, cubano.
64. Benito Girón, cubano.-
65. Antonio Perez Candaúz, cubano.-
66. Juan Blanco Grandío, cubano.-
67. Dr. Pedro Lopez Dorticós, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
68. Dr. Osvaldo Morales Patino, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
69. Dr. Alberto Riera Gomez, cubano, de la Habana, Abogado.-
70. José Luis Viego, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
71. Mildrado Miranda, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
72. Sarah Pascual Canosa, cubana, casada con el militante Higinio Ordoqui Mesa.-
73. Dr. Gustavo Aldereguía, cubano, Profesor.-
74. Evaristo Manuel Guillot Benítez, cubano.-
75. Ladislao Gonzalez-Carvajal Delgado, cubano.-
77. Filomeno Rodriguez Abascal, cubano.-
78. Isidoro Smuk, de Rumania.-
79. Miguel Bustos Garcia, natural de España, naturalizado cubano.-

80. Felix Tamayo Andino, cubano.-
81. Samuel Lober, polaco.-
82. JOHN W. NORMAN, de raza negra, natural de Liberia,
fue designado por la International
Comunista para realizar labor de
agitación y propaganda entre los
obreros de su raza en Cuba.-
83. José Isabel Gonzalez Diaz, cubano.-
84. Carmen Blanco Grandio, cubana.-
85. Joaquin Valdés Hernandez, cubano.-
86. Bernardo Blanco Grandio, cubano.-
87. Francisco Gonzalez Garcia, cubano.-
88. Andrés Garcia s.o.a., cubano.-
89. Alfredo Chuy, de China.-
90. Chang Mark, de China.-
91. Jose Lopez Rodriguez (a) "Chaqueón", cubano.-
92. Miguel Penichet Hernandez, cubano.-
93. Rogelio Brito Gomez, cubano.-
94. Jose B. Llano Gomez, español, expulsado.-
95. Frittelli Giovacchino, italiano, expulsado.-
96. Juan Ramirez Lozano, español, expulsado.-
97. Amado Roca Guardiola, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
98. Inocencio Franco Fernandez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
99. Adrián Perez Zabaletz, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
100. Henry Shackleton, inglés, expulsado de Cuba.-
101. Vicente Goya Diaz, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
102. Francisco Ramos Barredo, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
103. Juan Buñ Lopez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
104. Domingo Miguel Gonzalez o Domingo Germinal, español,
expulsado de Cuba.-
105. Jose Diaz Anés, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
106. Jose Dieguez Viana, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
107. Santiago Colomán, s.o.a., polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
108. Marcelino Garcia Fierro, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
109. Paul Lenca, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
110. Nicolás Paswicz, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
111. Jan Kowalcuk, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
112. Wasil Martiniuk, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
113. Daniel Tukato, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
114. Wasil Sauchin, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
115. Peter Chuliskowsky, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
116. Alejandro Heraskovits, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
117. Juan Horvath Cosztola, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
118. Emilio Fisher, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
119. Li Koi Chiu, de China, expulsado de Cuba.-
120. Gumersindo Montero Montero, español, muy agitador,
expulsado de Cuba.-
121. Antonio Perez Lopez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
122. Fernando Delgado Vera, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
123. Teoforo Roman Sanchez, español, muy agitador, expulsado
de Cuba.-

124. Antonio Tur Torres (a) "Un bolsevik en la malet", español, de las islas Baleares, expulsado de Cuba.-
125. Antonio Torres Serra, español, de las I. Baleares, expulsado de Cuba.-
126. Antonio Mari Mari, español, de las I. Baleares, expulsado de Cuba.-
127. Jose Maria Bouza Tenreiro, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
128. Pedro Santana Hernandez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
129. Domingo Deus Domenech, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
130. Benigno Fraga Pita, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
131. Manuel Diaz Cabalo, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
132. Juan Rey Lopez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
133. Jesus Saavedra Sardiñas, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
134. Manuel Garcia Mendez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
135. Manuel Rodriguez Bernal, español, de I. Canarias, expulsado de Cuba.-
136. Jose o Jozef Kidla, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
137. Mozok o Kososko Wasyl, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
138. Maksim or Máximo Alexandrovich, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
139. Jan Uszytko, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
140. Evangelista Garcia Gutierrez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
141. Jose Fernandez Plaza, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
142. Juan Prieto Balsa, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
143. Agustin Prieto Balsa, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
144. Jose Prieto Balsa, Español, militante activo, no fué expulsado.-
145. Francisco Prieto Balsa, español, militante activo, no ha sido fichado aún.-
146. Horacio Novas Naya, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
147. Stefan Sawicki, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
148. Antonio Pedreira Garcia, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
149. Sic Leib Fischer, polaco o rumano, expulsado de Cuba.-
150. Stefan Fisiak, rumano, expulsado de Cuba.-
151. Abram Juda Ster, rumano o polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
152. Mozek o Moises Kurminsky, ruso o polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
153. Taj Lejzer, polaco, expulsado de Cuba,-
154. Leon Wolkenheim, alemán, expulsado de Cuba.-
155. Jon Kan Jong, de China, expulsado de Cuba.-
156. Tan Jon Sang, de China, expulsado de Cuba.-
157. Su Kian Kuan, de China, expulsado de Cuba.-
158. Luis Manzur Dekasch, libanés, expulsado de Cuba.-
159. Nicolás Martinez Porto, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
160. Andres Rodriguez Vazquez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
161. Francisco Monte Alvarez, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
162. Martin Sanz Diez, español, expulsado de Cuba,

Diputado por el Partido
Socialista de las Cortes
de la República Española.⁹

163. Celestino Fernandez Suarez, español, expulsado de Cuba.
164. Candido Granda Valdes, español, expulsado de Cuba.
165. Jona Chazán, polaco, expulsado de Cuba, militante
muy estimado en el Partido
Comunista de Polonia.-
166. Alfredo Novoa Boves, español, expulsado de Cuba
(terrorista).-
167. Raymond Marchand, francés, expulsado de Cuba
(procedía de Rusia en viaje
de propaganda).-
168. Emilio Novas Naya, español, expulsado de Cuba
(terrorista).-
169. Jose Roig Ramón, español, expulsado de Cuba
(terrorista).-
170. Manuel Mosquera Folgueiras, español, expulsado de
Cuba (terrorista).-
171. Jose Guitian Veira, español, expulsado de Cuba
(terrorista).-
172. Maria Seijo Martinez, española, expulsada de Cuba,
esposa del anterior
(terrorista).-
173. Jaime Baella Perez, español, expulsado de Cuba
(terrorista).-
174. Antonio Kiriakos o Kritiko, griego, expulsado de Cuba.-
175. Heliodoro Perez Nuevo, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
176. Eustasio Novo Landrove, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
177. Angel Ruibal Torres, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
178. Antonio Fernandez Cospe, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
179. Manuel Cuba Geada, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
180. Graciano Lipiz Rodriguez, español, estudiante de
Matanzas, expulsado de Cuba.-
181. Antonio Cano Madrazo, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
182. Antonio Lliffeiro Vila, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
183. Boris Kesner, yugoslavo o ruso, expulsado de Cuba.-
184. Simon Slodovitz, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
185. Abram Lifszyc, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
186. Sileras Girsa o Hirs Siler, lituano, expulsado de Cuba.
187. Rogelio Brito Gomez, cubano.-
188. Ventura Perez Dihigo, cubano.-
189. Alfonso Blanco, cubano negro.-
190 Ramón Doblado Navarro, cubano.-
191. Luciano Borrás Galindo, cubano.-
192. Evaristo Medina Prieto, cubano.-
193. Justo Ceballos de la Victoria, cubano.-
194. Agustin Lopez Leon, cubano.-
195. Jose Antonio Guerra Deben, cubano, estudiante.-
196. David Antes Chvez, cubano.;
197. Otto Modley, austriaco, Delegado de la III
Internacional para la
propaganda en Cuba y
EE.UU.-
198 Francisco Wilfredo Calderio, cubano.-

CEJAS Y TUBOS REINHOLDZ S.A.S.

-2-

199. Andres Breton Aciego, cubano.-
200. Daniel Gomez Gonzalez, español.-
201. Arturo Longo Perez, español.-
202. Ramon Gomez Serantes, español.-
203. Mario Wong, de China.-
204. Emilio Wong, de China.-
205. Victoriano Gonzalez Vazquez, español.-
206. Mario Cobas Reyes, cubano.-
207. Salustiano Quintela, cubano.-
208. Joaquin Faus Rodriguez, cubano.-
209. Maria Regla Lopez Hernandez, cubana.-
210. Francisco Maxique Laudeta, cubano, estudiante.-
211 CARLOS PRIÓ SOCARRAS, cubano, estudiante, muy
agitador.-
212. Felix Ernesto Alpizar, cubano, estudiante, muy
agitador.-
✓213. Ruben Leon, estudiante cubano, muy agitador.-
✓214. Rafael Escalona Almeida, cubano, estudiante, muy
agitador.-
✓215. Amauri Escalona Alemida, cubano, estudiante, muy
agitador.-
216. Benigno Ardura Gayo, español, en expectación de
embarque.-
217. Manuel Fernandez Garcia, español. en expectación
de embarque.-
218. Gabiel Paulocovich, polaco, en expectación de embarque.-
219. Jacobo Shtainzaig, de Rusia, en expectación de embarque
220. Joanes Bagdoian, de Armenia, en expectación de embarque.
221. Jan Kat, Polonia, en expectación de embarque.-
222. Antonio Struga, de Lituania, en expectación de embarque
223. Herc. Rotjman, de Rusia, en expectación de embarque.
224. Jacobo Segal, de Polonia, en expectación de embarque.
225. Jose Fain, de Lituania, en expectación de embarque.-
226. Jorge Dasch, de Rumania, en expectación de embarque.
227. Joan Sterz, de Rumania, en expectación de embarque.
228. Pfefferkorn Andrei, de Rumania, en expectación de
embarque.
229. Zaggaris Martins, de Rumania, en expectación de
embarque.
230. Frankas Analis, de Lituania, en expectación de
embarque.-
231. Jose Jasen, de Polonia, en expectación de embarque.
232. Jose Cao Martinez, de España, en expectación de
embarque.-
233. Pedro Gomez Lopez, de España, en expectación de
embarque.-
234. Jose Metz, de Polonia, en expectación de embarque.-
235. Basilio Turjiman, de Checoslovaquia, en expectación
de embarque.-
236. Jose Vega Bayon, español, en expectación de embarque.-
237. Jose Bernardo Perez, español, en expectación de
embarque.-

CONNECTIONS.

111. Jozef Kowalewski
115. Chalubowsky
117. Jozef Horvath Kosztola
158. Makaim (Maximo) Aleksandwecz
151. Abram Stern
153. Tadek Lejzer
165. Jona Chazan (very prominent agitator)
183. Berlis Kirmer
218. Gabel Pawlekowicz
219 Jascha Shteinberg (very prominent agitator)
225. Hava Rejtman
251. Josef Chazan (very prominent agitator - a brother of
Jona Chazan, No. 165.)

CML/rbb
December 1, 1931.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Habana, September 25, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

Call of Rabbi Meier Lasker to Embassy

Rabbi Meier Lasker called at the Embassy this morning and gave me the following comments respecting the part that local Jews are playing in the Cuban Communist Party. I said that Mr. Michael Epstein had made several observations to Mr. Tewell on this point, and as outlined in the second paragraph of Mr. Tewell's memorandum, which I read to him. He remarked that Mr. Epstein's figures were all wrong; that there are approximately 15,000 Jews in all of Cuba, of which 7,000 to 8,000, exclusive of refugees, are in Habana. He then gave me the following brief outline of events in connection with the Centro Israelita:

The Centro was founded shortly after the first World War, when a large number of Jewish refugees from Poland and Roumania were coming to Cuba. Its primary purpose was philanthropic. Shortly after the founding two Jewish aid organizations from New York also opened up offices here and placed the management thereof in the hands of shady individuals who brought Jews into disrepute; the Centro languished; the older members of it did nothing for the younger Jews, with the result that the Polish Jew, Abraham Simchovitch, was able to find eager and willing followers among young Polish Jewish laborers who were already Socialist minded. Simchovitch promised them all sorts of pleasant prospects sponsored by the Communist Party to such an extent that along about 1938 the group was sufficiently strong as to be able to elect their own choice as President of the Centro. Then followed shady dealings with the Cuban Immigration Department in the sale of certificates of entry into Cuba; racketeering accompanied the new controlling group also - to the extent that many Jewish merchants were compelled to make "contributions" of from 50 to 250 dollars to the group for protection.

Six months ago the more responsible Jews got together and held new elections for the Presidency of the Centro, routing the incumbent communistically inclined group in control by 1,100 to about 400 votes. Rabbi Lasker said it was a typically Cuban election, with the Communist group bringing in non-Jews and repeaters.

While Simchovitch was in control of the Centro, a cultural art group of young workers, known as the Bund für Kunst und Kultur, was set up and was very active. This Bund comprises from 300 to 400 young Jewish workers trained in Socialist doctrines in Poland and here. Lasker emphasized that they are Socialists - not Communists. However, they are the ones which had given Simchovitch support. Dr. Lasker does not think that more than perhaps one hundred can be called Communists.

Further

Authority 1410 775024
R. NARA

Further, respecting the Centro, the Rabbi said that the Bund and its activities have already been outlawed by the new President, (and there is strong feeling in the Centro that all the members of the Bund who are under suspension at present should be drummed out of the Synagogue.)

Rabbi Lasker said that there is not much Communist feeling in the Jews here. He did say, however, that Simchovitch and another Polish Jew - Epstein - played fairly important roles in the Communist Party. Both of them had been sent to Russia and Spain some years ago for indoctrination in Soviet principles. For this reason they are outstanding among local Communists, and are both said to be close to bins Roen and Marinello.

Dr. Lasker said that he would try to get us some figures on Jewish Communists in Cuba at an early date. He said that he had told the heads of the Centro that he thought their action in bringing Epstein to Cuba was most unwise, as it could only invite criticism, and that even though Epstein had renounced the Communist Party it was not because of any change in his beliefs but because of the alliance between Russia and Germany.

As regards of Nazi agents among local Jewish refugees, Dr. Lasker said that he had already given Mr. du Bois the names of a number of suspects. He stated that in the majority of instances they were found to be non-Jews. One of them had even lived in a Jewish concentration camp in France for six months to establish his bona fides. Also, recently at Synagogue services some German Jews identified a German officer who had been at the concentration camp in Dachau (one of the worst) when they had been there. (I will go into more on this later.)

With respect to the anti-Jewish broadcasts of Prohias, about 18 months ago Dr. Lasker said that Frichling had come to him before he made his first one and asked that he be subsidized; that he, (Lasker), had said nothing doing; that other Jews here had become frightened and bought Prohias off with \$250; that Frichling had demanded a further payment of \$2500, - which was not forthcoming. Lasker saw Batista about it, who said he could do nothing as it was a civil matter; that the Secretary of the Presidency had sent for Prohias, but could do nothing; and so he went again to Batista, following which visit Prohias was called upon by two army officers who beat him up badly and told him that if he continued his attacks they would put him away for keeps.

S.O.D.

DECLASSIFIED

January 14 1959
1317

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Stakeholder 1/11/72
By NARA Date 1-250

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BMA

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAR 10 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Havana, Cuba, March 5, 1934 *(copy retained)*

SUBJECT:

1-1408

Communistic Activities in Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON,

FOR DISTRIBUTION	
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SIR:

I have the honor to transmit for the Department's information copy of a communication dated March 5, 1934, addressed by Carlos F. Melick, Immigrant Inspector of the Department of Labor stationed at Habana to Mr. Moore E. F. Nixon, Deputy Commissioner.

In this connection, reference is made to Despatches 1125 of December 2, 1931, "Cuban Secret Police List of Communists", (File No. 811.11/800), 1143 of December 16, 1931, "Communism in Latin America, Especially Cuba", (File 811.11/800), and 2340 of February 7, 1934, "Alleged Communistic Activities of Mary Perschonk and Sonia Winnett (Winetsky) Claiming American Citizenship", (File 330).

It will be observed that the report of the Immigration Inspector in the last paragraph on Page 2 makes mention of the Union Cultural Hebreo, identical with the former Sociedad Cultural Deportiva Hebreo mentioned in Despatch 1143.

FILED
MAR 21 1934

As to Sonia

20

827-008/121

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Stateletter 1/11/72
By NARA Date 1-25-07

- 2 -

As to Sonia Winett (Sylvia Winnert - Sonia Winetsky), there is attached a copy of an affidavit made in this office on the 28th of February, 1934. When, however, Miss Winett was asked to swear to the fact that she was not a communist and had no sympathy with the tenets of the Russian or any other communist party, she hesitated for a few seconds and finally took the oath.

Events in Habana during 1933 have proved how entirely erroneous was the information in possession of Ambassador Guggenheim regarding the existence of communism in Habana during his period of office.

Very respectfully yours,

F. T. F. Dumont,
American Consul General

File 800-C

FTFD/tw

(Submitted in triplicate).

Enclosures:

1. Copy of letter dated March 2, 1934, to Mr. I. F. Nixon, Deputy Commissioner.
2. Copy of Affidavit of Sonia Winett dated February 28, 1934.

FP
One carbon in file (2)
One carbon with
Mar 14 R.R.

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Statement 1/11/72

By NARA Date 1-25-07

OF CUBA,
PROVINCE OF HABANA,
THE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Before me, F. T. F. Dumont, Consul General of the United States of America, in and for the consular district of Habana, Cuba, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Miss Sonia Winett, an American citizen residing at 974 East 185th Street, the Bronx, New York City, who being duly sworn, upon oath doth declare and say:

At no time have I been a member of the Anti-Imperialist League in the United States; that at no time have I had any contact or connection with the Cuban leaders of the Anti-Imperialist League either in the United States or Cuba; that I am not a Communist, and I have no sympathy with the tenets of the Russian or any other Communist Party;

And further, deponent sayeth not.

Sonia Winett

Sworn to and subscribed before me, F. T. F. Dumont, American Consul General at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Habana, Cuba, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1934.

F. T. F. Dumont,
American Consul General.

Service No.	494
Fee:	<i>M. M. Winett</i>

Machado + Guggenheim

BC

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone.

FROM Havana

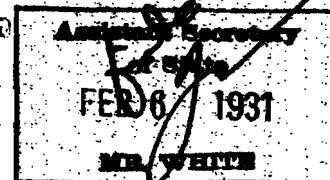
Dated February 6, 1931

RECEIVED

FEB 6 1931

Received 1:30 PM

Dept. of State
Secretary of State,
Washington.



33 February 6, 11 a.m.

**PERSONAL AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Your telegram number 22.

In accordance with your conclusions communication has not been sent. I have had a very satisfactory and as usual friendly and informal conference with President Machado at which he informed me that he considered the time opportune to attempt to reach a rapprochement with the opposition and that he proposed to work earnestly to that end. I am impressed with his sincerity but not unmindful of the difficulties and hope that nothing will discourage his efforts.

GUGGENHEIM

CSB

837.00/00000

FEB 9 1931

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American Periodista

LA

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Habana,

FROM Dated August 22, 1931,
Reed 3.50 pm.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

AUG 24 1931

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. C.D
126, August 22, 1 pm.

Time bomb exploded early this morning in one of Woolworth five and ten cent stores in principal shopping district of Habana. Manager roughly estimates damage at not more than five thousand dollars. Four alleged Americans were arrested August 20 at Camaguey on suspicion of being involved in anti-government activities. Their names as furnished Embassy by the Foreign Office are:

✓ Alfred Walter of New York City;

✓ Isidore Miller of New York City;

✓ James Russo of Brooklyn, and,

✓ George E. Fraser of Boston.

Consul at Neuvitas is investigating.

Military authorities report situation quiet throughout the island.

GUGGENHEIM.

FW

21

FILED
AUG 24 1931

301-00/2134

January 4 1932.

837.00B/42

~~SECRET~~
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of Labor and encloses a copy of confidential despatch No. 1125 dated December 2, 1931, together with a copy of its enclosures, from the American Consul General at Havana, Cuba, transmitting a secret list of communists compiled by the Cuban police.

It will be noted from the Consul General's despatch that the enclosed secret list is regarded as "extremely confidential" and was obtained from the Cuban police with that understanding.

Enclosures:
From Havana,
No. 1125,
December 2, 1931,
with enclosures.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. letter, 1-11-72
By W.L.S., NARA, Date 2-20-77

A true copy of
the signed orig-
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W.C.
EE
R/K

Jan. 4, 1932.

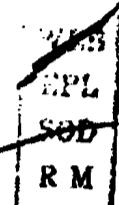
RRB

INTENDED TO BE OUTSTANDING
IN MANZANILLO, CUBA.

O. Cuban physician. President of
the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

itez. Recently elected Mayor of
Manzanillo.
- - - - -

Habana, September 19, 1940.



Memorandum for Mr. Towell

Supplementing the Embassy's memorandum of
September 10, 1940, the following names may be added
thereto:

- ✓ Fabio Grobart - Official Communist Party
- ✓ Ramon Nicieau - Treasurer National Committee
Communist Party.
- ✓ Consuelo Silveira - Member of Party
- ✓ Carlos Rafael Rodriguez - Member of Party
- ✓ Ladislao Gonzalez Carbalal - Member of Party

S.O.D.

800-
DECLASSIFIED
Authority 141071504
By NARA Date 11/11/12

Habana, September 10, 1950 EPL

Memorandum for Mr. Tewell

WES
SOT
R M

- ✓ Blas Roca - (Francisco Calderia) Secretary General of Communist Party
- ✓ Garcia Agüero, Salvador - Leader of the C.T.C.
- ✓ Juan Marinello - President of Communist Party
- ✓ Lázaro Peña - Secretary General C.T.C.
- ✓ César Vilar - Communist candidate for Governor of Oriente
- ✓ Esperanza Sánchez - Communist member Constituent Assembly
- ✓ Romerico Cordero Reyes - " " "
- ✓ Anibal Escalante - Editor of HOY
- ✓ Juan Arévalo - C.T.C.
- ✓ Arnaldo Escalona - Student and youth movements; member of Party
- ✓ Severo Aguirre Cristo - Communist candidate for Havana Representatives
- ✓ Emma Pérez - Columnist in HOY
- ✓ Edith García Buchaca - Well-known agitator
- ✓ Joaquín Ordoqui - One of founders of Communist party
- ✓ Ofelia Domínguez - Communist worker University circles
- ✓ Tomás Ramírez - Propagandist - Communist party
- ✓ Ramón Leon Rentería - Executive Committee C.T.C.
- ✓ Jesus Menendez - Communist leader, Santa Clara, member of lower House
- ✓ Esperanza Sánchez Mastrapa - Communist delegate to Constituent Assembly
- ✓ Juan Mier Pebles - Member of party
- ✓ Carlos M. Hidalgo - " " "
- ✓ DECLASSIFIED
- ✓ Authority 1410775094
- ✓ Eduardo Cañas - " " "
- ✓ By NARA Date 12/1/7
- ✓ Vicente Martínez - Writer on HOY
- ✓ José Moreta - Matanzas representative of C.T.C.
- ✓ José María Pérez - Communist candidate for Congress
- ✓ César Escalante - Communist candidate Havana Council
- ✓ Manuel Luzardo - " " " "
- ✓ Diego González Martín - Writer on HOY staff
- ✓ Eduardo Dumois - Communist leader in University of Habana
- ✓ Carlos Arce - New York correspondent of HOY

PERSONS REPORTED TO BE OUTSTANDING
COMMUNISTS IN MANZANILLO, CUBA.

Dr. Ulises Estrada Oro. Cuban physician. President of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Francisco Rosales Benitez. Recently elected Mayor of Manzanillo.

Dr. Alberto Rey Drost. Cuban lawyer. Vice President of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Heliódoro Guerra. Mason. Vice President of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Ramón Sardinas. Unemployed. Vice President of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Manuel Isern Lorente. Unemployed. Vice President of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Juan Luis Santana Páezque. Tobaccoeconomist. Secretary of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Daniel Sanz. Cuban Government employee. Vice Secretary of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

Bartolomé Pons Castillo.

Romírico Castillo.

Enrique Mesa Sosa. Treasurer of the Communist Party in Manzanillo. Unemployed.

Simón Soler García. Vice Treasurer of the Communist Party in Manzanillo. Unemployed.

Juan Ramón Carbonell. Cuban Government employee.

Juvencio Guerrero. Cuban Government employee.

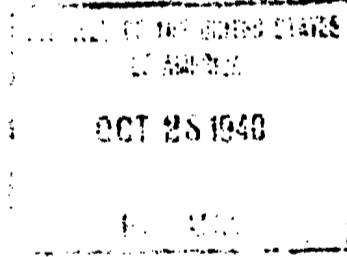
Juan G. Rosales Benitez.

Juan Gembra.

Mercedes Estrada Oro.

Eduardo Rodríguez Piñeiro.

Rafael Vásquez de la Rosa.



DECLASSIFIED

Authority 1410750X
By J NARA Date 11/11/11

Por arreglo de Caminos Vecinales.
Contra el terror Franquista y por la Libertad.

Imprenta La Comunicación. - Ed. del Pueblo

Elio Minie Gregorich L.
Lorenzo Leonarte Tamayo.
Antonio Rodriguez Rodriguez.
Felipe Vazquez.
Ramiro Vazquez de la Paz.
Antonio San Miguel.
Francisco Estrada Oro.
Pilar Fernandez Soto.
Genoveza Paez Gonzalez.
Maria Cecilia Valdespino.
Esteban Perez.
Sotero Figueiredo Palacio.
Pedro Zambrano Castro.
Urbano Labrada Rodriguez.
Luis Rodriguez Palomo.
Santiago Rodriguez.
Fernando Casadevall.
Ramon Riera Riera.
Marique Fernandez.
Juan Vega Rodriguez.
Alfredo Cortes Diaz.
Manuel Gambo.
Romulo Castillo.
Esteban Castañeda.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 1410775091
By NARA Date 11/11/17

Mlesvan

Por arreglo de Caminos Vecinales,
Contra el terror Franquista y por la Libertad

Por Cuba fuerte de la Dignidad Imperialista.

Comité de la Caja de Pensiones del Partido Comunista,

Imprenta La Constancia.—Pinar del Rio

Elesvan Castañeda.

Alberto Aza Montero.

Sixto Ortega.

Maximo Mendoza.

Gerardo Leyva.

Jose Manuel Alarcón.

Marie Fondin.

Alfredo Valles.

Jesus Qantra.

Mario Carnet.

Juan Rivero.

Juan Rodriguez.

Gerardo Rodriguez.

Delfin Ponce.

Victor Estrada Oro.

Arturo Escalante.

Guillermo Chavez.

Manual Torres.

Alfonso Nuñez.

Andres Aviles.

Luis Pacheco.

Angel Larramendi Olive.

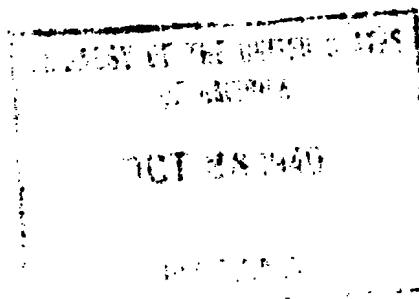
Regina Parra.

Pilar Rodriguez.

Angela Cabrera.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 110715014
By NARA Date 11/11/11



Section 1

Copies not sent Naval
Attack or Military Attaché

800
B/30.

DEC 3 1940

HABANA

Matanzas, Cuba, November 28, 1940

GSM
WLB
~~AMM~~
~~APP~~
~~ODD~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Coast du Bois, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Havana, Cuba.

Sir:

There is enclosed for your information a list
of persons residing in this district who are known
to be members of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Very truly yours,

Edward S. Benét,
American Vice Consul.

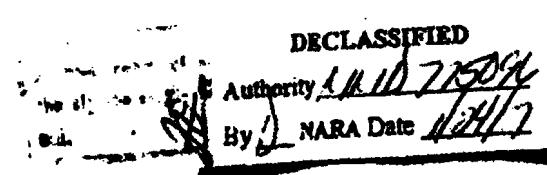
298

Enclosure:

1. List described.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
NOV 29 1940
HABANA, CUBA

(In duplicate)



Matanzas, Cuba.

ADONIA, Alberto
179 Maceo Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

ALVAREZ Money, Ulises
52 San Francisco Street,
Matanzas, Cuba.

ARROYOMA, Juan.
Matanzas, Cuba.

BARRERO, Radil
Matanzas, Cuba.

BATISTA, Roberto
San Diego Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

IMPACOUNT, Oll
Matanzas, Cuba.

CALDERON, Solomio
Matanzas, Cuba.

GARRILLO, Victor
Matanzas, Cuba

CHAVEZ Perera, Santiago
Guanabana,
Matanzas, Cuba.

COHEN Barison, Radil
8 R. Rodriguez Street,
Guanabana,
Matanzas, Cuba.

CHUZA, Feliberto
55 Zepirita Santo Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DAVALOS Planelli, Domingo
52 San Juan Bautista Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DE LOS RIOS, Rigoberto
128 Rio Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DIAZ, Rafael
Matanzas, Cuba.

DIAZ Roque, Luis
37 Santa Teresa Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 44107250X
By NARA Date 4/11/7

REF ID: A6492

ZOTTEREZ, Heriberto
Matanzas, Cuba.

ZAKIAS, Octavio
Tinao Impalme,
Cocina Moche,
Matanzas, Cuba.

ZINNANDEZ Sosa, Manuel
Matanzas, Cuba.

GARCIA Oña, Leopoldo,
Matanzas, Cuba.

COMET, Pastor
Matanzas, Cuba.

GONZALEZ Monasterio, Roberto
4 San Diego Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

HERNANDEZ Hernandez, Miguel
114 Merced Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

HERNANDEZ Marino, José
Matanzas, Cuba.

JIMENEZ, Alejandro
15 Jauraguí Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

JIMENEZ, Victoria
Matanzas, Cuba

JURADO, Alfredo
Matanzas, Cuba.

LAVANDERA, Felipa
Medio and Moncada Streets
Matanzas, Cuba.

MARQUEZ, Ernesto
Matanzas, Cuba.

MARTINEZ, Justino
Matanzas, Cuba.

MARTINEZ, Rebecca
Matanzas, Cuba.

Martinez

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: 100-715094
By: NARA Date: 11/11/17

MARTINEZ, Eugenio
Matanzas, Cuba.

MEDINA Huque, Antonio
Matanzas, Cuba.

MERA, Hermilio
Matanzas, Cuba.

MIGUEL Mañí, Adalio
Jovellanos Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

OLIVAS, José
Tirso Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

OLIVERA, Benigno
Matanzas, Cuba.

PEREZ, Encarnación
Matanzas, Cuba

PEREZ, Basilio
Matanzas, Cuba

RÍO, Alberto
Matanzas, Cuba

RODRIGUEZ Bertote, Bertha
Bjío Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ, Isolina
2 Capricho Street
Matanzas, Cuba

RODRIGUEZ López, Luis
Matanzas, Cuba.

ROSAS Fernández, Vicente
27 Merced Street
Matanzas, Cuba

RUIZ, Julian
Matanzas, Cuba

SANCHEZ, José Luis
Granabona
Matanzas, Cuba.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 1410 7250 N
By J NARA Date 1/1/1

MANSON

MARCHEZ, Julian
Matanzas, Cuba

SANTAMARINA, Ramón
Matanzas, Cuba

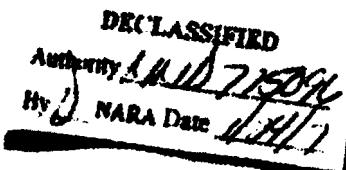
SANMIGUEL, Félix
Matanzas, Cuba

SHARRIS de la Paz, Esther
Dueíz Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

TORIBIO, Joaquín
Matanzas, Cuba

VASQUEZ Rodríguez, Cecerina
96 San Francisco Street
Matanzas, Cuba

VIDALINI, Mario
Matanzas, Cuba.



CARBO

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AUG 25 1933 2657-8-330
4-1 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

O-2 Report

3020-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Trend of Recent and Current
Events.

RECEIVED G/2 W R AUG 25 1933
Strength of Public Sentiment.

1. Estanislao Cartana, newly appointed Mayor of the Central District, as stated in report No. 4178, index No. 3110-b, dated August 16, 1933, resigned from that position yesterday, in a letter addressed to President Céspedes, explaining that public opinion required that he be substituted by another man for the position. Pressure had been brought to bear by the A.B.C. and other sectors of the Opposition to secure his removal, although Cartana is well regarded by practically all those who sought his resignation. Their action was due to business connections of the former mayor.

2. Governor José Ramón Barceló, of Oriente Province, was discovered and arrested by members of the A.B.C. and soldiers yesterday, in the second floor of a house in Havana. He was taken into custody by the military and carried to Castillo de la Fuerza, where he is now held. Sergio Carbo, a prominent Oppositionist, who was present at the time of Barceló's capture, plead eloquently with the people, who sought to take him away from the authorities. Carbo promised that he would be confined by the military authorities, and recalled the occasion when Barceló had aided him in his escape from the Machado government, following the defeat of the revolutionists at Gibara in August of 1931, and urged that he now be given the privilege of saving Barceló. Police Chief Bofill, who arrived shortly after Barceló's discovery, alternately plead with and threatened the people, in his anxiety to carry Barceló to prison. With the help of the A.B.C., who added their influence to the cause, Barceló was taken to La Fuerza in a police car, followed by five other automobiles suspicious of a possible attempted escape.

T. N. Glimperling
T. N. Glimperling,
Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana

No. 4185

Date: August 22, 1933.

22

August 28, 1940

MEMORANDUM

RE: CUBA -
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Following is a list of offices in Havana, Cuba, of the Partido Comunista Cubano (Cuban Communist Party):

Main Office	Carlo III No. 609, Havana, Cuba.
A Apolo Section	San Mariano No. 52, Havana, Cuba.
A Naranjo Section	Calleada de Bejucal No. 53, Havana, Cu
Arsenal Section	Carriónas No. 109, Havana, Cuba.
Belen Section	Anzurgo No. 363, Havana, Cuba.
Ca yo Hueso Section	San Martín No. 975, Havana, Cuba.
Colon Section	Aquila No. 205, Havana, Cuba.
Guanabacoa Section	Marti No. 9, Havana, Cuba.
Jesús del Monte Section	Santa Ana No. 113, Havana, Cuba.
Juvenil Section	Agramonte No. 360, Havana, Cuba.
Luyano Section	Luyano No. 513, Havana, Cuba.
Marianao Section	Quijano No. 8, Havana, Cuba.
Monserrate Section	San Martín No. 632, Havana, Cuba.
Pueblo Nuevo Section	Avenida Menocal No. 882, Havana, Cuba.
Pueblo Nuevo Section	Subirana No. 188, Havana, Cuba.
Puntos Granjas Section	Ayuntamiento No. 205, Havana, Cuba.
Reyla Section	Manzana de Gómez No. 76, Havana, Cuba.
San Miguel del Prado Section	Beltran No. 44, Havana, Cuba.
Sitios Section	Tarzen No. 117, Havana, Cuba.
Tacon Section	Barcelona No. 106, Havana, Cuba.
Tejas Section	Romay No. 115, Havana, Cuba.
Cerro Section	Tulipan No. 153, Havana, Cuba.
Puerto Section	Acosta No. 68, Havana, Cuba.
Vedado Section	Calle 12 No. 301, Havana Cuba.
Universitaria Section	España No. 372, Havana Cuba.

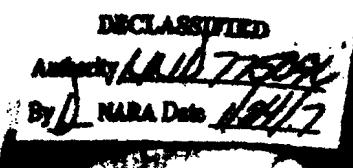
The office of the Communist Revolutionary Union Party (Political) is: Princesa No. 9, Havana, Cuba.

Other offices of the Communist Party in Cuba are as follows:

Camaray, Cuba
Cardenas, Cuba
Matanzas, Cuba
Moron, Cuba
Santa Clara, Cuba
Santiago, Cuba

Paseo Olallo No. 168
Cespedes No. 285
Jovellanos No. 9
Marti 267
Candelaria No. 48
E. Palma 359

* * *



LECTOR:

Estas páginas son sencillas. No hay en ellas literatura, ni conceptos subidos o abstractos.

Reproducen con naturalidad, sin pretensiones, una conversación que el autor de estas líneas ha tenido con su vecino Jiménez.

Jiménez, hombre apacible de la barriada de Lawton, es de los que mejor conocen a los comunistas de Cuba. Es llano en su diálogo. Claro. Va continuamente al grano.

Yo, soy periodista.

Y cuando una persona que sabe, habla con una persona que no sabe y que además es periodista, el diálogo —sin querer— se transforma en entrevista.

A mi diálogo con Jiménez le pasó eso. Y yo saqué mi estilográfica y fui emborronando con signos taquigráficos cuartillas y más cuartillas.

Lo que con él hablé, aquí ha quedado recogido.

He creído de interés publicarlo. Hemos rememorado tantas viejas glorias del comunismo que hoy yacen olvidadas.

Muchos de los combatientes de nuestro Ejército Rebelde son gente joven. Ellos, como yo y tantos otros, no vivimos los tristes años que van de 1933 a 1944. Y era necesario, en interés suyo y de nuestra generación, divulgar episodios de aquella época histórica para nosotros desconocidos.

Repite, pues, que estas páginas no son sino un modesto diálogo entre dos vecinos, que paró en entrevista de interés público.

25 mil comunistas en activo, que hoy operan por todo el territorio de Cuba, quisieran que este modesto diálogo de unos vecinos de Lawton no se divulgara.

Para esos vividores con amnesia, también escribo estas páginas. Y, en general, para todos.

Porque el tiempo... —yo no sé qué clase de droga es el tiempo—... embota a los hombres el recuerdo.

Y porque el cubano es demasiado bueno. Y, olvidando históricos, se obstina en creer que no existe en el mundo gente mala.

VLADIMIR ALVAREZ

Evidentemente, mi conversación con Jiménez no cayó ex abrupto en el tema del comunismo.

Comenzamos hablando de las posibilidades de los "Sugar's Kings", de la congestión del tráfico en la esquina de Toyo, del pésimo estado de las guaguas de la ruta 23, de la derrota de Lagartija Reyes a manos de Chuchú Gutiérrez... Del viaje de Marinello a Moscú. Y, como a la media hora, ya estábamos hablando así:

—¿A qué gobernante se debe la existencia del Partido Comunista en Cuba?

—A Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar. Desde Colombia, el entonces amo de los destinos de Cuba le impidió su visto bueno y el Partido comenzó a tener existencia legal, por primera vez en nuestra historia, el 13 de Septiembre de 1938.

—Pue éste un hecho aislado o el inicio de unas relaciones muy estrechas, cada vez más estrechas, entre los comunistas y Batista?

—El 13 de Septiembre de 1938 marca el comienzo de una etapa de extraordinaria colaboración y ayuda mutua entre el autor del cuartelazo de 1933 y los marxistas de Cuba.

—¿Qué factores motivaron esta colaboración?

—Por parte de los Comunistas la necesidad de apoyo. Su organización era entonces incipiente y débil. Necesitaban dinero, posiciones políticas y sindicales para la propagación en gran escala de su ideario revolucionario. Batista se comprometió a brindar esa ayuda.

—A cambio de qué?

—A cambio de algo por lo que hacia muchísimo tiempo suspiraba: "nicho". Líder sin más apoyo que las bayonetas y los cuarteles, llevaba el calor de las masas. Los Comunistas se ofrecieron a satisfacer este deseo del Coronel. Lázaro Peña y sus compinches Raúl Roa, Ricardo Rodríguez, Jesús Menéndez... instalados en el Cuartel en la suprema dirección de la CTC, actuando como redadores militares del periodo 1938-1944, prostituyeron la dignidad proletariado cubano y pusieron el movimiento obrero a la terna disposición de los mitines y concentraciones del Coronel puebl...

DY. Martes 11 de Junio de 1940, pag. 6

RICA POLITICA

Batista, Morinelli, Blas
y Goros Agüero formerán
hecho su compromiso
amoroso.

A cambio de dinero y po-
siciones sindicales y
políticas, los comunistas
pusieron en manos del
"Coronel sin puchero" el
movimiento obrero cubano.

PASA A LA PAGINA DIAZ

Leopoldo

Ha muerto en Japón
de penosa dolencia
del Ejército Libertador
Basil persona muy
viva.

"HOY" extiende
noticia más sentido
MUERTE DE BASIL. Cesa
a los hijos y demás
tal como al Centro e
a la locomotora.

SANTO DOMINGO, 10. (DPS)
En La Habana se ha preparado
minar el estado de guerra,
en todo la nación. El resultado
de guerra, al reportar
premios oficiales que estaban
ya cumpliendo los partidos
que tienen firmados con los aliados
Presidente tuvo el Presidente
y el Canciller Barandín, con
que con las autoridades
todas las fuerzas militares
concedidas. Una larga
que hablaron Massó y Llorente
y un sargento General y que
se hace cargo del mando de

PASA A LA PAG. DIAZ

que establece el Ca-

ción Socialista Progresista,
que es la Oficina del Partido Comunista.

pueblo en los próximos días

—Ud. me ha hablado de los beneficios que les reportó a los comunistas la ayuda del hombre de Colombia. ¿Me podría ahora dar algunos datos acerca de lo que contribuyeron los comunistas a mantener al Coronel sentado sobre Cuba?

—Sí. Las transmisiones de 1010 no las conservamos grabadas en cintas magnetofónicas. Pero el periódico HOY si se conserva impreso. De él podemos tomar abundantes datos que respondan a su pregunta.

—¿Qué papel desempeñó el periódico HOY de 1938 a 1944?

El de un órgano de publicidad a las órdenes de Batista. Lo mismo que después del 10 de Marzo del 52 ALERTA y TIEMPO EN CUBA eran los vehículos publicitarios del Dictador. HOY lo fue entonces.

—¿Quién dirigía a HOY?

—Empezó dirigiéndolo Pablo Carrera Jústiz, uno de los ex ministros que tuvieron que salir huyendo el 1 de Enero de 1959, al producirse el triunfo de Fidel. Pero su principal director en toda aquella época de extraordinaria sumisión a Batista fue Aníbal Escalante. Escalante se convirtió en una especie de Goebbels al servicio del Hitlercillo criollo. En 1952 Ernesto de la Fe desempeñó este oficio. Entonces lo desempeñó Aníbal Escalante. El periódico HOY tiene también la gloria de haber tenido de subdirector a Rolando MASFERRER.

—¿Rolando MASFERRER militó en el Partido Comunista?

—Rolando MASFERRER militó en el Partido Comunista. Lo mismo que Carrera Jústiz y Otto Meruelo. Toda esta gente se crió en el seno del Partido Comunista. Otto Meruelo, hacia 1946, operaba en la zona de Cienfuegos.

—¿Recuerda algún elogio extraordinario tributado entonces por el periódico HOY a Batista?

—Sí. El publicado el día antes de las elecciones de 1940.

—¿Podría leerme algunas palabras textuales?

—Por ejemplo, éstas:

“Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, cubano cien por cien, celoso guardador de la libertad patria, tribuno elocuente y popular, llegará al más alto cargo de la Nación como un formidable reconocimiento de su actuación recta y como la demostración evidenciosa del sentir y del pensar de nuestro pueblo...

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, prohombre de nuestra política nacional, ídolo de un pueblo que piensa y vele por su bienestar, hombre de arraigadas convicciones, nacido de las capas humildes de la población cubana y que siente en su alma el inmenso dolor de aquella en toda su intensidad,

MARINELLO

ALCALDE



Protección al campesino. Defensa de todos los derechos del trabajador, administración honrada: atención a las necesidades populares, cultura para el pueblo, defensa de la economía nacional.

CUBA FUERA DE LA GUERRA IMPERIALISTA
ESO ES.

MARINELLO ALCALDE; BATISTA PRESIDENTE

Un pasquín sin comentarios...
(HOY, Sábado 13 de Julio de 1940, pág. 5)

Batista... viene a cimentar con su actuación cívica y constructiva, las gloriosas bases sobre las cuales debía levantarse soberbia y orgulloso cumpliendo así los sueños de tantos mártires y tantos héroes, la digna trilogía que representará la Independencia, la Justicia y la Igualdad.

Hombre que encarna los ideales sagrados de una Cuba Nueva y que por su actuación de democrata, identificado con las necesidades del pueblo, lleva en sí el sello de su valor, el timbre de sus energías que no aminoran en ningún instante los prejuicios malsanos que corroen gran parte de la sociedad cubana.

Batista Presidente y Marinello Alcalde son las piedras angulares en que descansan la fe y el porvenir del sufrido pueblo cubano. Ellos son las manecillas de un reloj que marca la hora de las reivindicaciones patrias”.

(HOY, Sábado 13 de Julio de 1940, pág. 2)

—¿Un hecho como éste, tan bajo y tan rastreño, constituye un caso aislado, o se repitió con frecuencia?

**El Pueblo de la Indudable Batista Bate Nueve
Como Triunfador al Coronel Fulgencio Batista**

**MOVILIZADOS LOS PARTIDOS EN LA COALICION PARA RECIBIR AL
PODEROSO PERSONAJE DE LA REPUBLICA. UNICO REVOLUCIONARIO
COMUNISTA PREPARA UN SORPRENDENTE Y ORGANIZADO CONFERENCIA
POPULAR PARA EL GRAN ALCALDIZMIENTO**

Los comunistas habíanse reunió en la noche del viernes 29 de Agosto en la sede de la Unión de Trabajadores de Cuba y Asociados. A las 9 de la noche habió un desfile en la Escuela Oficial el "Tres de Febrero" — El recibimiento a Batista en la Villa de Cienfuegos. Dicho desfile pasó la revista del Ejecutivo de Unión Revolucionaria Comunista celebrada en la Sociedad de Turralvera con una gran multitud de gente. Pasada por la noche, el gran desfile del Partido Trabajista organizado por los Comités Municipales de los Barrios de Caja Huerta, Pueblo Nuevo y Príncipe. Los orígenes de este gran desfile político.

A cargo de ARMANDO ESCALONA ALMEIDA

Foto: J. M. G.

HOY, Miércoles 30 de Agosto de 1944, pág. 2

**ESTA NOCHE EL MITIN DE URC EN LA ESQUINA DE TOYO
PRECEDENTES EL RECEBIMIENTO A BATISTA
EN VETERANOS, AUTÉNTICOS Y COMUNISTAS**

HOY, Jueves 27 de Enero de 1944, pág. 2

**R. C. Contribuirá al Triunfo del Coronel F. Batista y al
Progreso Nacional de Cuba con más de 20 Representantes a
la Cámara, Varias Alcaldías y Otros Triunfos Electorales**

**HOY REVOLUCIONARIA CONFIRMA SU INCREIBLE
SOPORTE AL CORONEL BATISTA Y SU PLATAFORMA ELECTORAL
QUE SE PRESENTA CON UN SOLO CANDIDATO A LA
CÁMARA, UNA DE LAS 20 ALCALDÍAS Y
LA UNA DE LAS 2000 ELEGIDAS POR LA
PUEBLA, DESDE LA DE CABAÑAS
HASTA LA DE LA HABANA.**

HOY, Domingo 10 de Julio de 1944, pág. 2

—Se repitió con frecuencia.

—Conserva también la cita textual de otras palabras ese estilo?

—Sí. El 29 de Agosto de 1944, Martes, Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar fue vergonzosamente admitido en la clase periodística cubana. Dos días después, el periódico HOY publicó un artículo titulado **BIENVENIDO COMPAÑERO BATISTA**. De dicho artículo son las siguientes palabras textuales:

"Desde el martes último, oficialmente, forma parte de nuestro grupo profesional de periodistas, el Presidente de la República, Mayor General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar"

Nosotros, desde aquí, queremos ADHERIRNOS SIN SERVAS a ese justo y merecido homenaje, Y CONSIDERAMOS COMO UN ALTISIMO HONOR CONTENEN NUESTRAS FILAS AL MAYOR GENE FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDIVAR.

(HOY, Jueves 31 de Agosto de 1944, pág. 2)

—Otro pasaje más, por favor. Es necesario que se vea esos elogios desmesurados de HOY a Batista no fueron un hecho aislado.

—El día del cumpleaños de Batista, HOY no se olvidaba dedicarle un tierno, cariñoso y filial recuerdo en la primera página del periódico. Vea éste como muestra:

"Celebra hoy su onomástico, el Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República, Mayor General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, GOBERNANTE DE PROUNDAS RAÍCES POPULARES, DE ARRAIGADOS PRINCIPIOS DEMOCRATICOS, EL MAYOR GENERAL BATISTA, CONDUCE A LA PATRIA POR EL CAMINO DE LA DIGNIDAD NACIONAL Y DEL PROGRESO...."

HOY, vocero del pueblo, envía un saludo cariñoso GRAN MANDATARIO en este día y formula los sinceros votos por su ventura personal y la de los tuyos.

(HOY, Domingo 16 de Enero de 1944, pág. 1)

—Existe algún enjuiciamiento del Batista de entonces, he en forma solemne, en algún documento oficial, por el Ejecutivo Nacional del Partido Comunista?

—Sí

—Puede leerme algunas palabras textuales?

—Estas en que el Ejecutivo Nacional llame a Batista:

"PRESIDENTE ELECTO POR LA INDUDABLE MUYORIA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO".

(HOY, 11 de Octubre de 1940, pág. 1)

CRÍSIS DE LA UNIÓN SOVIÉTICA



Después Se Anota el Ejército Soviético su Tercera Gran Victoria de la Semana, al Capturar el Estratégico Punto de Gzhatsk; Derrumbe Nazi

Isaac Pichón se Avanza sobre Vyazma por Movilizada la FNOA Resistencia, Tropas Tres Direcciones Tropas de Estados Unidos del Ejército Soviético

Capturadas Otras 30 Poblaciones al Oeste de la Ciudad de Rzhev

Allígo, Martínez Soenz, Márquez Sterling, Marinello, son nombrados Ministros la noche del 6 de Marzo de 1943. Una recompensa honrosa a tantos buenos servicios.

Y estas otras:

"BATISTA ES UNA PROMESA Y UNA ESPERANZA DE PROGRESO Y AVANCE DE CAMBIO SUSTITUTIVO EN LA VIDA NACIONAL".

(HOY, 11 de Octubre de 1940, pág. 1)

—Ud. sabe que Blas Roca está tratando de colarse e infiltrar hoy en las filas de la revolución. ¿Piropó entonces Blas Roca a Batista?

—Ud. dirá si las siguientes palabras son o no piropos:

"BATISTA TIENE UN CORAZÓN CON TODA LA NOBLEZA DE UN HOMBRE DEL PUEBLO".

BLAS ROCA.

(HOY, Miércoles 5 de Febrero de 1941, pág. 1)

"BATISTA ES UNA RESERVA DE LA DEMOCRACIA CUBANA".

BLAS ROCA.

(HOY, Sábado 1 de Julio de 1941, pág. 1)

Blas Roca tiene en su haber "la gloria" de haber pronunciado las frases lapidarias más logradas en honor del líder de Colombia.

—¿Quiero tocar el tema de las elecciones de 1940, aunque sea brevemente. ¿Qué opinión tiene Ud. de aquellos comicios en que Batista fue electo Presidente con apoyo del Partido Comunista de Cuba. ¿Fueron fraudulentos?

—Fueron fraudulentos. La prueba está en que 4 años después, cuando dejó por primera vez hablar honradamente a las urnas, el 1 de Junio de 1944, el resultado le fue avasalladoramente adverso. Y eso que tenía todo el ejército, el dinero y el aparato burocrático del gobierno en sus manos...

—¿Qué opina Fidel Castro sobre las elecciones de 1940?

—Que fueron fraudulentas.

—¿Denunció este fraude el periódico HOY?

—No. Lo apoyó y contribuyó a consumarlo engañando con sus informaciones y comentarios al pueblo. Batista los ayudaba a ellos y ellos tenían que ayudar en sus trampas a Batista. Vea estas palabras que publicó a los dos días de aquél evento el periódico comunista:

"El Coronel Batista, ha sido electo Presidente de la República por una mayoría abrumadora de votos. El resultado de las elecciones del domingo no podía sorprender sino a aquellos ilusos que sobreestimando sus propias fuerzas, fueron incapaces de interpretar el verdadero estado de la conciencia popular"

"EL TRIUNFO DEL CORONEL BATISTA ES EL TRIUNFO DE UNA POLÍTICA DE PROGRESO, ES EL TRIUNFO DEL PUEBLO DE CUBA".

(HOY, Martes 16 de Julio de 1940, pág. 2)

—Se jactaron los Comunistas públicamente de lo que ellos significaban para el mantenimiento de Batista en el poder y se gloriaron de que, gracias a ellos, el amo de Cuba permanecía sentado en su trono?

—Se jactaron públicamente de ello.

—¿Puede aportar pruebas?

—Las que hagan falta... Vea por ejemplo estas palabras de César Vilar:

"HEMOS APOYADO Y APOYAMOS LEALMENTE AL CORONEL BATISTA para la Presidencia de la República, porque su plataforma de gobierno, su cooperación a la gestión de la Asamblea Constituyente y sus reite-

radas manifestaciones ante todo el pueblo de Cuba, definen la realización de un GOBIERNO PROGRESISTA Y POPULAR.

ESTE APOYO FUE ESPONTANEAMENTE BRINDADO POR NOSOTROS Y CALIDAMENTE ACOGIDO POR BATISTA, como una cooperación sincera a un destino de democratizar la vida cubana, de mejorar las condiciones del pueblo y de defender la industria y la agricultura nacionales".

CESAR VILAR

(HOY, Domingo 26 de Mayo de 1940, pág. 10)

— ¿Había tales deseos de democratizar la vida cubana?

—No podía haberlos. Batista en Cuba nunca ha significado democracia. Las verdaderas razones ya se las he dicho antes. Los comunistas necesitaban alabar y apoyar así al entonces amo de Cuba porque esto significaba para ellos dinero para sus campañas de irradiación marxista y posiciones políticas y sindicales claves que les permitirían irse adueñando poco a poco del país.

—Pero César Vilar fue expulsado del Partido...

—César Vilar fue expulsado del Partido Comunista en 1954. Y estas palabras las dijo en 1940. En 1940 César Vilar era una de las columnas del Comunismo en Cuba. Y lo fue más todavía en los años que siguieron a esas declaraciones. Recuerde que el Partido lo postuló y lo sacó senador en 1944. Solamente otros dos hombres alcanzaron ese honor: Juan Marinello y Salvador García Agüero.

Por lo demás, hay declaraciones todavía más explícitas de otros líderes.

—; De cuáles?

—De Blas Roca, de Juan Marinello, de Aníbal Escalante.

Mire lo que escribió Blas Roca en 1941:

"Según informes más o menos públicos, la mayoría del Gabinete es partidaria de que un decreto presidencial, cuya firma se anuncia para el próximo miércoles, utilice el pretexto de combatir el totalitarismo para ilegalizar nuestro partido y desatar la persecución contra nosotros.

Hasta se habla de haber encontrado la fórmula concreta para vencer la repugnancia del Presidente Batista a tomar medidas injustificadas, desde todos los puntos de vista, **CONTRA EL PARTIDO QUE MAS LEAL Y DESINTERESADAMENTE LO AYUDO EN LA CAMPANA ELECTORAL Y SOSTIENE HOY SU PLATAFORMA DE GOBIERNO.**

Todo el mundo sabe que se nos quiere ilegalizar porque, desafiando al amo del Norte. NOS MANTENEMOS

101

Demande 16 de l'Etat de 1944

234

70 Millas de Km continúa su Avan

General Faustino Batista



Celebra hoy su aniversario, el Ilustre Hno. Sr. Presidente de la República, Mayor General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar. Gobernante de profundas raíces populares, de arraigados principios democráticos, el Mayor General Batista, conduce a la patria por el camino de la dignidad nacional y del progreso, en un instante doloroso y grave porque atraviesa toda la humanidad HOY, vocero del pueblo, envía un saludo cariñoso al mandatario en este día, para la ocasión más importante de su vida.

¡Conque de arraigados principios democráticos, eh?

Grandes Bu en los Cen en Viñedos

Avanza R
20 millo
KUJU

Pederossi y el Ejército que Crimea y la

Por JUAN
LONDRES,
go). (AP).— Las
fuerzas soviéticas invi-
trusia, avanzaron
oeste ayer, rumi-
soviética de la U.
2,000 alemanes
ron al Ejército III
a Rumanía, segú-
los despachos de
Las fuerzas de
mosvki fueron

lizadas en Skrigt al oeste de Kalingen a Finnsk, a 11.
El boletín de identificó varias fuentes ocultas.

FIELES A LA PLATAFORMA DE BATISTA EN TODAS SUS PARTES y pedimos que ésta se cumpla en beneficio de Cuba y de su pueblo".

BLAS ROCA

(HOY, 28 de Enero de 1941, pág. 1)

El Lunes 3 de Febrero de 1941 hubo un intento de Golpe de Estado contra Batista. Blas Roca explicó así al pueblo cuál había sido la finalidad de aquél golpe de Estado:

"Esta campaña... perseguía dos fines principales. Primero: antagonizar la masa del Ejército con los comunistas, para hacer chocar LAS DOS FUERZAS QUE MAS ACTIVAMENTE APOYAN A BATISTA y debilitar la posición de éstos separándolo del pueblo".

BLAS ROCA

(HOY, 6 de Febrero 1941, pág. 6)

Según estas palabras del Secretario General del Partido, Batista se apoyaba entonces en dos puntales: el Ejército del 4 de Septiembre y el Partido Comunista. Y si distanciaban del Partido Comunista al Coronel, lo distanciaban del pueblo. Esto dice Blas Roca. Luego, según sus propias palabras, el Partido Comunista era el que aportaba pueblo a las concentraciones y mitines del autor del cuartelazo del 33. Que es lo que yo le he venido diciendo desde el comienzo de esta charla.

—Ud. mencionó también a Marinello...

—Sí. Marinello, jefe del Partido Comunista, dijo estas palabras:

"Los únicos hombres leales a la Plataforma de Batista son los que militan en Unión Revolucionaria Comunista".

MARINELLO

(HOY, 14 de Febrero de 1941, pág. 10)

—Y Escalante...

—Escalante dijo en 1944, a propósito de una acusación que Eddy Chibás lanzó contra ellos desde los micrófonos de la CMQ:

"Quieren también Chibás y los suyos enturbiar nuestras RELACIONES FIRMES con el Presidente Batista. Para ello nos presenta en su provocación hecha en la CMQ, como conspirando contra el Presidente A QUIEN NOSOTROS ELEGIMOS y con el cual hemos colaborado durante cuatro años fructíferos para Cuba."

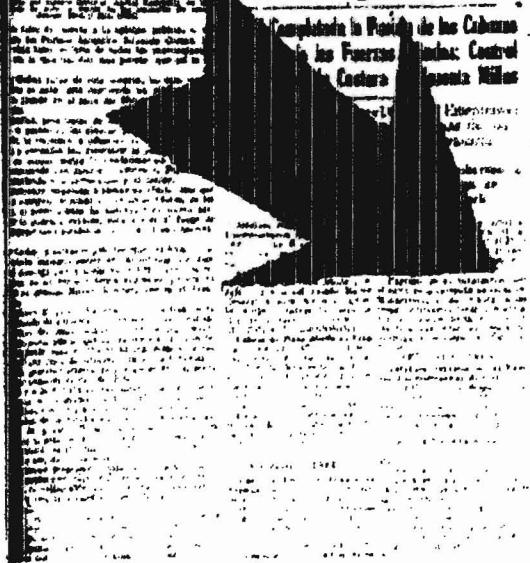
Mientras desde 1933 hasta ahora, Chibás estuvo atacando y calumniando a la obra del Presidente de la República, nosotros, los comunistas, desde 1938, hemos estado colaborando primero con el Coronel Batista y luego con el Presidente de la República, en estrecha comunión de ideas, por afirmar la Democracia cubana...

ANIBAL ESCALANTE

(HOY, Martes, 13 de Junio de 1944, pág. 7)

KOLAKI LOS ALIADOS DE BATISTA

La Provocación "La Conducta del P. S. P. y de sus Afiliados es Actividad que Perturbe o Conspire Contra el R



DEL PRESIDENTE BATISTA

En su carta a los representantes del P. S. P. y sus aliados, el Presidente Batista dice:

"...que no se ha hecho nada que perturbe o conspire contra el R

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Y dice también de Batista que nunca fue hontado, ni caballero, un solo minuto de su vida pública. Si no lo fue nunca, está diciendo que no lo fue tampoco en el periodo de 1933 a 1944, el periodo en que lo apoyaron los comunistas.

—¿Menciona Fidel Castro en sus discursos algunos acontecimientos históricos en que aquel Batista se mostrara ya sanguinario?

—Ciertamente. Le voy a leer sus palabras textuales:

“En 1933, al finalizar el combate del Hotel Nacional, algunos oficiales fueron asesinados después de rendirse, lo cual motivó una energética protesta de la Revista “Bohemia”: ... después de capitulado el fuerte de Atarés las ametralladoras de los sitiadores barrieron una fila de prisioneros y... un soldado, preguntando quién era Blas Hernández, lo asesinó disparándole un tiro en pleno rostro, soldado que en premio de su cobarde acción fue ascendido a oficial. El asesinato de prisioneros está fatalmente unido en la Historia de Cuba al nombre de Batista”.

(Fidel Castro, Pensamiento Político, Económico y Social, Lex. Habana, 1959, pág. 50)

Y en su discurso del 8 de Mayo de 1959, en la Plaza Cívica, al referirse a Gutiérrez, Fidel Castro dijo:

“Antonio Gutiérrez: Por primera vez podemos conmemorar un 8 de Mayo enteramente soberano y libre. Antonio Gutiérrez, por primera vez podemos conmemorar un 8 de Mayo digno, porque los hombres que a tí te asesinaron, ya no empuñan armas ni volverán a empuñarlas jamás. Porque el Ejército que a tí te asesinó, cayó vencido y destruido por los gallardos combatientes de tu pueblo. Y porque EL TIRANO QUE A TI TE ASESINO hubo de morder esta vez, y para siempre, el polvo de la derrota, y huyó cobardemente de esta tierra que ensangrentó, pero donde nunca más volverá a pisar con sus botas”.

(Revolución, Sábado 9 de Mayo 1959, pág. 19)

Este “tirano que asesinó a Antonio Gutiérrez” —para usar las mismas palabras de Fidel Castro— es el gobernante al que los comunistas llaman progresista.

Y Gutiérrez no murió después del 10 de Marzo de 1952.

—¿Cuándo murió Gutiérrez?

—Gutiérrez fue asesinado el 8 de Mayo de 1935 en el Morillo, cerca de Matanzas.

—¿Se pueden citar de aquella época otros hechos de sangre y de violencia?

Los crímenes de Marzo de 1935...
Pedraza, jefe de la policía...

El palmo-christi...

—¿Acusa Fidel de robo al tesoro público al Batista de ante del 10 de Marzo, ídolo de los comunistas?

—Lo acusa del robo de 40 millones. Sus palabras textuales son éstas:

“No fueron suficientes (a Batista) la traición de Diciembre de 1933, los crímenes de Marzo de 1935, Y LOS CUARENTA MILLONES DE FORTUNA QUE CORONARON LA PRIMERA ETAPA”.

(Fidel Castro, Pensamiento Político, Económico y Social, Lex. Habana, 1959, pág. 51)

Ud. recordará que la primera esposa de Batista, que procedía —como él— de una cuna humilde, estaba conceputada como la segunda mujer más rica de América.

—¿Podría Ud. resumirme esto último de que hemos venido hablando?

—En pocas palabras se reduce a esto:

Los comunistas no pueden negar su estrecha colaboración con el “héroe” de Colombia.

Como ya han pasado algunos años después de aquello y muchos no se acuerdan, salvan la dificultad diciendo que aquel Batista era muy distinto del Batista del 10 de Marzo de 1952. Entonces Batista era “progresista”.

(HOY, Miércoles 5 de Febrero de 1941, pág. 1)

UCIÓN PARTIDAS

MA RAPIDA

EL -- DATOS

de la Coalición

de la Coalición</

Para refutarlos y usar una palabra más autorizada que la mía he traído el testimonio del Dr. Héctor Castro.

Fidel Castro acusa al "General" de haber cometido ya entonces hechos de sangre, de haber robado 40 millones y de ser el amo de Cuba durante aquellos once años, es decir, dictador.

¿Entre la apreciación de los comunistas y la de Fidel Castro, con cuál se queda Ud.?

—¿Y no le echaron en cara a Batista estas cosas Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Juan Marinello, Blas Roca, Salvador García Aguirre, ?

—Pídale a los comunistas la colección del periódico HOY. Y mire a ver si en los números que van desde la fundación del periódico hasta 1944 hay una sola frase de alguno de ellos que le eche en cara a Batista algo de esto.

Ni cuajo de hombres tuvieron para hacerlo. Ni moral. Comían
a su mesa.

Y lo que es peor: trataron de prolongar aquella situación por otros 4 años. Votaron por el continuismo de Batista en la persona de Carlos Saladrigas, el Rivero Agüero de 1944.

— ¡Conserva también testimonios de esto!

52

—¿De Marinello, por ejemplo?

—Las palabras que pronunció por la emisora camagüeyana CMJK y que publicó en primera plana HOY.

"Vengo con la mejor disposición de ánimo a decir desde la CMJK por qué razones específicas debe ser electo Carlos Saladrigas Presidente de la República el día 1 de Junio."

Y vea cuál era la razón específica

"Si se preguntara a nuestro Partido, el Partido Socialista Popular, por qué fue el primero en señalar para la más alta misión a Carlos Saladrigas, el Partido simplemente diría que PORQUE SALADRIGAS SIGNIFICA POR MIL RAZONES LA CONTINUIDAD DE LA ACCIÓN PROGRESISTA, DEMOCRÁTICA Y POPULAR DE FULGENCIO BATISTA".

MARINELLO

(BOY, Sábado 13 de Mayo de 1944, pág. 1)

Unos párrafos más abajo Maruello añadió:

"El Partido Socialista Popular cree que Saladrigas será el continuador de LA MAGNA OBRA DE BATISTA"

ED BARISTA
MARINETTO

(HOY, Sábado 13 de Mayo de 1944, pág. 7)

Yo creo que difieren Fidel Castro y los Comunistas al enjuiciar aquella época de nuestra historia.

LA HABANA, SABADO 19 DE JULIO DE 1914.

LA LUCHA AL ! Precio de la Leche

**en
aes** BATISTA, UNA RESERVA DE LA DEMOCRACIA CUBANA

LOS PALABRAS DE ELAS RICAN

El 12 de febrero ante la autoridad
de los Estados Unidos de América, en
el Tribunal de Justicia de Washington,
de la Ciudad de Washington, el
abogado defensor
de el Dr. ,
tendrá la
oportunitad

Blas Roca tiene en su gloria de haber pronunciado frases lapidarias más honor del líder de C.

—; Y de Blas Roca se conserva algo por el estilo?

—También. Vea estos párrafos:

"En esta lucha la Coalición Socialista Democrática (la agrupación política que capitaneaba Batista) representa los intereses del progreso, los intereses de la democracia y de la libertad de nuestro pueblo; representa las fuerzas populares que ansian llevar hacia adelante... LA POLITICA PROGRESISTA Y DEMOCRATICA DESARROLLADA EN ESTOS CUATRO AÑOS POR NUESTRO

GRAN PRESIDENTE, EL GENERAL BATISTA.
Y en esta lucha la Alianza Opositora representa las fuerzas de la reacción y del anti-pueblo; representa todo lo negativo y peor de nuestra tierra".

BLAS ROCA

(HOY, Domingo 7 de Mayo de 1944, pág. 1)

Ser enemigo de Batista en 1944 era para los discípulos de Lenin pertenecer a lo peor de nuestra tierra!!!

Y parece que la mayoría del pueblo de Cuba está integrada por reaccionarios, o que los comunistas llaman reaccionarios a todo el que no coincida con ellos, porque la derrota de Batista en las elecciones del 1 de Junio de 1944 fue aplastante.

—¿Y Ud. qué conclusión saca de todo esto?

—Que Cuba aguarda todavía el castigo severo de aquella cobarde, inmoral y culpable colaboración.

—Pero ellos después del 10 de Marzo de 1952 figuraron entre los hombres que hacían alguna oposición a Batista...

—Fue por necesidad. No por principios. Batista no podía subsistir, si el gobierno americano le negaba su apoyo. Y la condición que le pusieron fue la persecución de los comunistas. Si Batista les hubiera entonces dado de nuevo la mano, hubieran estado a su lado.

Y el no haber procedido mal en 1952 no los excusa de haber procedido mal de 1933 a 1944. El que Ud. salve de ahogarse a un hombre en 1952 no significa que los tribunales deban absolverlo de una serie de asesinatos impunes cometidos por Ud. en 1944.

A Elisa Godínez, la primera esposa de Batista, se le han confiscado sus bienes. Eran bienes mal habidos. No importa que ella no tuviera nada que ver con los desmanes de su ex-esposo en su segundo periodo. Se le ha pedido cuenta del mal que hizo de 1933 a 1944.

Y los comunistas son más culpables que Elisa Godínez. No creo que ella significara ni mucho ni poco en que Batista se mantuviera en el poder por aquella época. Los comunistas y el Ejército fueron los grandes puentes de Batista.

Batista ya ha caído.

Los militares del 33 han sido todos licenciados.

A Elisa Godínez se le han confiscado sus bienes.

Quedan todavía por castigar los más fieles colaboradores de entonces. Le repito de nuevo las palabras de Juan Marinello. Ojalá que todo el pueblo se las aprenda de memoria. Se debían imprimir en pasquines y colgarlas por todos los postes:

'LOS UNICOS HOMBRES LEALES A LA PLATA-

MAYO 1944 VOL 11 NO 10 C.S.L
AÑO 1944
Periodico de la U.D.C.
22



(HOY, Miércoles 31 de Mayo de 1944)

Un elocuente ejemplo de cómo los comunistas engañan al pueblo. El día antes de los comicios de 1944, en que Batista fue derrotado de manera aplastante, HOY aseguró que el General se impondría por 715,360 votos.

FORMA DE BATISTA SON LOS QUE MILITAN EN UNION REVOLUCIONARIA COMUNISTA".

(HOY, 14 de Febrero 1941, pág. 10)

Y las de Aníbal Escalante:

"Mientras desde 1933 hasta ahora, Chibás estuvo atacando y calumniando a la obra del Presidente de la República, nosotros, los comunistas, desde 1938, hemos estado colaborando primero con el Coronel Batista y luego con el Presidente de la República, EN ESTRECHA COMUNIÓN DE IDEAS..."

(HOY, 13 de Junio de 1944, pág. 7)

—¿Cree Ud. que se debe ser ANTI-comunista?

Como se es ANTI-imperialista y se es ANTI-batistiano, y con razón, se debe ser también ANTI-comunista.

66
AMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
NOV 18 1940
file room
HABANA

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Cienfuegos, Cuba, November 8, 1940

GSM
WLB
RPN
EPL
SOD
FNL

OPEN
SOL
PMA

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

George S. Messersmith,

Copy sent Naval Attaché

American Ambassador,

Copy sent Military Attaché

Habana

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Embassy as follows concerning totalitarian activities in the Province of Santa Clara.

Eugene E. Jova, American Consular Agent at Sagua la Grande has provided the following extensive information concerning totalitarian membership, and sympathies in and about that city.

OFFICIALS AT SAGUA LA GRANDE WITH PRO-COMINCH SYNPATHESES.

✓ LOZANO Y URQUIOLA, Pedro Lucas. Instructional Judge.

Called Chief by all German sympathizers.

✓ LEDON Y VELARDE, Emilio:

Administrador de la Zona Pionera.
He is believed to be a Nazi.

✓ ESTRADA Y SANSON, Miguel:

District Attorney, also a leader but not as important as the others.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 14107750X
By J NARA Date 12/17/77

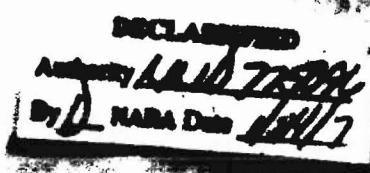
LAW

31. 1940. Believed to be very pro-German in
manners.

- ✓ ANIBAS, Luis
Cuban, small merchant, married, age about 45. Pro-
German.
- ✓ GIL Y ROMA, Pedro Jr.
Cuban, sells cigarettes & lottery tickets. Pro-
German.
- ✓ CUTULI, Nicolas
Cuban, mechanic, age about 35, Pro-German.
- ✓ SANTOS, Francisco
Cuban, operates a watch and radio repair shop.
married, age 35. Pro-German.
- ✓ RODRIGUEZ, Jose
Cuban, sales clerk in store called "Salon de Modas",
men's clothing, Sagua. Pro-German.
- ✓ LAMAS, Luis
Cuban, one half Chinese, married, age 40, operates
cigar stand. Pro-German.
- ✓ CHACO (?)
Cuban, mechanic, single, age about 35. Pro-German.
- ✓ PEREZ, Rafael
Cuban photographer at Sagua, married, age 45, very
pro-German.
- ✓ YARIBAS Y RODRIGUEZ, Fernando
Cuban student, single, age about 19. Very pro-
German.
- ✓ BIRKES, Alberto
Cuban dentist, married, age 40. Pro-German.
- ✓ DOUGLAS Y MAYARRETE, Fernando
Cuban physician, married, age about 35 years. Pro-
German.
- ✓ YARIBAS Y RODRIGUEZ, Juan
Cuban Barber, colored, single, age 35. Very pro-
German.
- ✓ SORRINO, Emilio
Cuban auto employee, single, age 35. Pro-German.

LIST OF CUBAN COMMUNISTS

- ✓ MONTEDOR, Jesus
Member National Defense



elections on the Communist ticket. He is about 26 years of age. He is President of the Communist party in Santa Clara.

X LA CRUZ Y PILOTO, Angel

Cuban President of the Communist Cigar makers Union at Havana. Age about 30 years.

/ RODRIGUEZ Y TORTOSA, Orlando

Cuban employee, Cuban, colored, single, age about 25.

/ ODRIOLOLA Y GUTIERREZ, Luis

Cuban employee, single, age about 24.

/ GARNIADO, Jose Polino

Cuban student, colored, single, age about 25.

/ PRIATE Y HERNANDEZ, Hector

Director candidate for concejal, single, age about 25.

/ LOPEZ Y SILLERIO, Alfredo

Cuban employee, single, age about 40.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATES FOR CONCEJAL IN
SAOCA. NONE WERE ELECTED.

POZO, Jose Luis
RECQUER Y RECQUER, Asela
MURPHY Y CABOT, Jose
TRIAMA Y PEREZ, Nicolas
CARRANZA Y CORONIO, Hipolito
PEREZ, Miguel
GARCIA Y HUET, Alejandrina
HERNANDEZ Y HERNANDEZ, Alias
PERAZA, Nicolas
MORENO Y LIZAMA, Romulo
RODRIGUEZ, Recilio
MORENO Y CASTILLO, Antonio
GONZALEZ Y DIAZ, Jose Isabel
RODRIGUEZ Y TENO, Antonio
ZELADA Y ROCHE, Pedro A.
GARCIA Y ALVAREZ, Jesus

LIST OF PERSONS BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE
PALANGISTA PARTY, OR TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH
THIMB WITH GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO, SPAIN,
RETURN OF CUBA TO SPAIN

✓ GUTIERREZ, Clemente

Case owner, married, age about 50, Cuban

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Author: ALAN J. BROWN
Date: 11/11/72
NARA Doc: 1411

ARENAS Y ARMIÑAN, Nestor

Brother of above, age about 40, single. Enthusiastic Franquista.

ASTORREGA, Florencio

Spanish, age about 55, married, bill collector for the Casino Español at Sagua. Rabid Fascist.

VALLECILLO, Blautorio

Spanish, age about 52, sells refrigerators etc. Pro-Fascist.

ALLONGO, Faustino

Spanish, age about 60, widower, cane grower, wealthy Franquista.

SALINO, Cecilia

Spanish, age about 35, single, little education. Partner in firm of Saludo y Estrada, firm capital about \$50,000. He is reported to be very pro-German and very anti-American.

SORRINO, (?)

Spanish ship chandler and cafe owner at Isabela de Sagua. Age about 55.

JAPANESE RESIDING AT SAGUA LA GRANDE

TOMIDA, Vicente I.

Calle Martí 17, Sagua.

KAGAWA, Hatar

ditto

KOCA, Utagoro

"

MIYASAKA, Kyiji

Calzada de Backer No. 67

TONAKA, Antonio Tamote

* * * *

ITALIANS RESIDING IN SAGUA LA GRANDE

MASTROPIEDRA, Vicente Aiello, Shoemaker, 83 Aguilera St.

MOSA, Giuseppe * 111 Cespedes St.

DIAZ, Francisco Miglio * 81 Maceo St.

CASTRIOTA, Antonio Preinc *

* * *

PALASSO, Fidel Tierry *

* * *

DESIO, Michele *

18 Marti St.

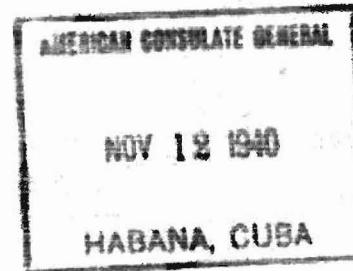
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Authority (440-7727)
By NARA Date 12/4/11

- 13 -

Respectfully yours,

Berman C. Vagelitz
Berman C. Vagelitz
American Vice Consul



Distribution:

Original and one copy to Embassy
One copy to Military Attaché
One copy to Naval Attaché
One copy to Consulate General, Bahia

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Authority 141071ZK
By D NARA Date 14/11

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

Jan 1972
1969

No. 448

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: Communism in Cuba.

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 15 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

~~A-M~~

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837.00B/14

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence concerning the growth of communism in Cuba, and especially to my despatch No. 425 of May 8.

1

As of possible interest to the Department, there is enclosed a translation of a memorandum furnished the Embassy by Mr. Kimmel, the American employed with the Cuban technical police, giving the names of a number of leading communists, their addresses and the companies with which they are employed.

3/3/

There are also enclosed a copy and translation of a memorandum which the Undersecretary of State informed Mr. Matthews had been transmitted to the Cuban Ambassador at

Washington

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Authority Date 1-11-72

By NARA Date 1-25-07

-2-

Washington with instructions to forward it informally to the Department if he deemed such a course desirable. The memorandum in question deals with the purchase in Florida of explosives by communistic elements and their subsequent clandestine importation into Cuba.

- There is also enclosed a copy of a manifesto addressed especially to the students with reference to the recent events at the Havana Institute and a copy of a radical newspaper published in Havana.
- 4/
- 5/

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

H. Freeman Matthews
H. Freeman Matthews,
First Secretary of Embassy.

Harris

Enclosures:

1. From Mr. Kimmel.
2. Copy of a memo.
3. Translation of same.
4. Copy of a manifesto.
5. Radical newspaper.

JM

One copy sent
in D.C.R.

7-26-66

File No. 800 B.

HFM S

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Authority: Delettel 1/1/72
By: NARA Date 1-25-07

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 448

of May 10, 1954, from the Embassy at Habana.

(TRANSLATION)

Republic of Cuba
 Department of the Interior
 Technical Police

A list of national and foreign communistic elements
 that have no fixed place for the development of their
 subversive activities:

<u>Name</u>		<u>Address</u>
Mamuel Corcoba	Spanish	Santiago Mine, Holguin, Cuba
José Sera	Russian	" " "
Andres Boredowski	"	" " "
Damaso Iverkus	"	" " "
Gumersindo Cano	"	" " "
Pedro Piaski (with us)	"	5 Monte St., Habana
Ladislao Tyrska	"	4 Laz St., "
Juan Bobrowich	"	38 San Isidro St., Habana
Domingo Silervaski	"	Habana and San Isidro, "
Adam Waytasek	"	135 Compostela, Habana
José Waytasek	"	133 " "
Eustefano Kialuk	"	2 Egido St., Habana
Nico Chimier	"	5 Tamarindo St., Jesús del Monte

Lino Posada alias Gonzalez Pielipaj	With Pedro Piaski
Juan Posada	" " "
Teodoro Supi	" " "
Pable Busko	" " "
Dr. Chelala (Syrian or Armenian) Lawyer of the group,	
Santiago de Cuba	
Paco Angulo, Holguin, Cuba	
Manuel Saenz,	" "
José Luis Manchaca, Mechanic in the Mosiery factory at	
Rancho Boyeros.	
Antonio Martinez, Worker in hosiery factory at Rancho Boyeros	
José Luis Fernandez,	" " " " " "
Mario Martinez,	" " " " " "
José Luis Fernandez,	" " " " " "
Elicia Montoto, A Street, Rancho Boyeros	
Mr. Grau,	" " " " "
Cesar Vilar, Secretary of Interior Relations, Communist Party.	
Alejandro Barreras, - This individual was a Russian deported	
by Machado and his return was paid for	
by the Communist Party; acted as an in-	
structor of the Communist Party. Lives	
in Calzado de Jesús del Monte 574A, Habana.	
José Gonzalez, - Father-in-law of Alejandro Barreras;	
assistant of Barreras.	

Benjamin

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By NARA Date 1-2507

-2-

Benjamin Rodriguez Camaras, Mayor of Santiago de las Vegas
Ruben Perez, Eleventh Street, in front of the City Hall
Juan Peregrin, Fifteenth Street, between Sixth and Eighth
Miguel Valdes, No. 22 G Street, Rancho Boyeros

— Alfonso Perez, alias "El Cojo", Sirth Street, Santiago
de las Vegas
Esteban Quintana, Reparto America in the pumpkinseedland.
Mr. Castillo, Industrial Technical School, "Rosalia Abreu",
Rancho Boyeros.
Ricardo Lopez, alias "Brinca, Brinca", Reparto Berenguer,
Calabazar.
Arsenio Gonzalez Gonzales, Industrial Technical School
Rancho Boyeros

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Authority State Dept 1/17/72
By NARA Date 1-25-07

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of different national and foreign communist elements that carry on their activities within and without the Companies listed below:

COMPANIA CUBANA DE ELECTRICIDADNamesAddresses

Rafael Pico Giraud y Castro Palomino.	Seventh St., between 6th and 8th, Reparto La Sierra.
Mario Santos Paula,	36 1/2 Cardenas St., upstairs.
Eduardo Badell Portuondo,	J. St., corner of 21, Vedado.
Antonio Gonzalez Perez,	13 Pezuela St., Cerro.
Gabriel Diaz Cruz,	266 Santa Enila St., Santa Suarez.
Gustavo Lavastida,	40 Malecon.
José de la Rosa,	San Julio, corner Mediano, Marianao.
Sixto Garcia Lopez,	9 - 14th St., bet. Linea & 11, Vedado
Antonio Cabrera,	41 Colina, Reparto San Miguel.
Mr. Núñez and	Camaguey.
Mr. Betancourt,	Camaguey.
Mr. Lara,	Matanzas.
Mr. Ruiz	Santa Clara.
Mr. Grau	Santiago de Cuba.

Petroleum Companies:SINCLAIR OIL COMPANY OF CURA

Manuel J. Linque Compins,	26 Sitos St., 2nd floor.
Miguel Ferradas Delgado,	32 Jovellar St.
Carlos Manuel Perez y Rojas,	266 I St. (upstairs), Vedado.
Carlos Espinosa Gonzalez,	15 San Francisco, Bellavista, Gcoa.
Fernando Lopez Santana,	San Francisco St. No. 20, "
Reparto Gonzalez Padrón,	81 Martínez Ugarte, Guanabacoa
Juan F. Ortiz,	Bellavista, Guanabacoa
Cristobal Buste,	116 Maximo Gomez
Gabriel Jorge Galt	Calzada de Luyano No. 25, Corner, Bellavista.

(This last named individual is the Secretary of the Petroleum Syndicate, and is a professor of the communist school in Regla and Guanabacoa.)

SHELL MEX COMPANY OF CURA

José Fernos,	49 Concepcion St., Vibora
Mario Figarella,	49 A, Jesus Maria St., Guanabacoa
Ezequiel Cuevas,	84 Estrada Palma
Antonio Baguet,	3 16th St., Vedado
Pedro Santoyo,	9 Delicias, Guanabacoa
Fernando Llamoza,	37 Fuentes St., Guanabacoa

Standard

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Authority ~~Document No. V-172~~
By NARA Date 1-25-07

-4-

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Names

Addresses

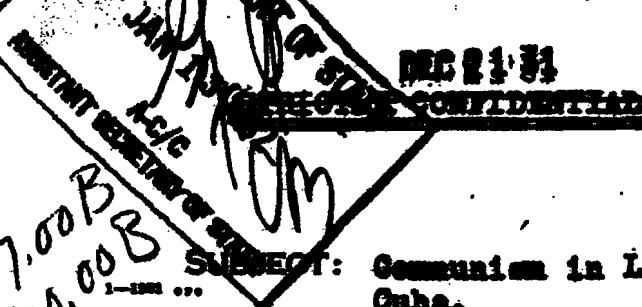
Antonio Perez Suerdo,	33 Manuel de la Cruz, Luyanó
Rosendo Perez Fernandez,	Trespalacios St., esquina
	Teresa Blanco, Luyanó.
Calixto Samaniego Quintana,	46 Marti St., upstairs, Regla
José Couto Fernandez,	62 Jesus Maria St., Habana
Mario Castro y Ruiz de Izquierdo,	10 Cipres St., 2nd floor, Habana
Esther Ruiz Diaz,	132 Marti St., Regla
Francisco Alvarez,	Concepcion St., Vibora

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Authority Selected Vn 172
By NARA Date 1-25-07



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Havana, Cuba, December 16, 1931.
G
NOV 24 1931
COPY TO THE PERSONAL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



DEC 21 1931

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DECEMBER 22 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

Referring to confidential despatch No. 1185 of December 8, 1931, (File No. 811.11/800) concerning the Cuban Secret Police list of communists, I have the honor to report that the spread of communism in Cuba, according to information furnished this office confidentially by the Cuban Secret Police, is giving the Cuban Government considerable cause for concern.

It would appear, as a result of investigations made by the Secret Police, that the National Workers' Confederation of Cuba (Confederación Nacional Obrera de Cuba) seems definitely to be directed from Moscow. It has adopted in toto programs of the "Red" Congresses held there and, according to the Police, manifestoes issued by the National Workers' Confederation have been found to be literal translations

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Releasel Vn/72

A Date 1-25-07

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of manifestoes issued by the Fourth International Congress held at Moscow.

It is believed that Cuban and Spanish workmen would not normally be interested in communistic doctrines were it not for the fact that so many of the unemployed are actually suffering from hunger. To such persons the manifestoes emanating from Moscow and skilfully translated into Spanish cannot fail to have a strong appeal. The Cuban Police have, in confidence, placed their entire records at the disposition of this office.

Much stress is placed by Moscow upon the "Syndical Movement" in colonial and semi-colonial countries --these latter including Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Haiti in Latin America-- which are alleged to be under the domination of North American "capitalism".

It is apparent that the communists are making special efforts in Latin America where the lack of a strong middle class gives them a fertile field. As a result of an examination of the documents in the hands of the Cuban Police, it is gathered that their program, in so far as Latin America is concerned, may be expressed as follows:

First: To transform existing labor organizations by injecting in them a revolu-

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Releasel V11/72

A Date 1-25-67

-3-

Second: To syndicate organized labor.

Third: To unite workers on the basis of
class warfare.

Fourth: To struggle against capitalism and
its agents in a "syndical" movement -
the Pan American Confederation of
Labor being regarded as the agent of
capitalism in Latin America and either
to be destroyed or converted into a
"Red" Agency.

The Cuban Confederation of Labor has made con-
siderable progress, the Motorists' and Conductors'
Union of the Habana Electric and the Workmen's Union
of the same Company having recently become af-
filiated with it.

It is apparent that the main attack of the com-
munists is being directed against the so-called
capitalism of the United States and that in further-
ance of this plan every effort is to be made to
incite the proletariat throughout Latin America
against that country. By using such arguments as
the "Yankee Peril", i. e., the domination of small
and financially weak countries by the all powerful
"dollar", the minds of the working classes are put in
a receptive mood for further communist propaganda.

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~~Released 11/1/72~~

A Date 1-25-07

-4-

only a small number are such. The vast majority are honest, hard-working individuals, only too anxious to acquire sufficient money to live comfortably. The danger would appear to be in the fact that communistic doctrines are consolidated with demands, which, in capitalistic countries, are considered legitimate -- limitation of working hours, healthful conditions, workmen's insurance, etc.

Up to the present time, the Cuban Government has been unsuccessful in all prosecutions directed against labor unions and individuals. The police believe this to be due to the retention of skilfull counsel to defend them. The prosecutions have been brought under Article 145 of the Criminal Code which translated reads as follows:

"One who brings into the Republic or publishes or executes therein any order, disposition or document of a foreign government which endangers the independence or security of the State, shall be punished by correctional confinement in "Minimum" and "Medium" grade and by a fine of from 125 to 1,250 pesos (equal to American dollars), unless other more serious crimes are committed as a direct result of the offense in question, in which case the offender shall be punished as the principal for the more serious offense."

*WCF
JPN type
filed*

1/

There is attached, as of possible interest to the Department, a copy of a report dated November 13, 1951, addressed by the Chief of the Detective Bureau to the Military Commander of Havana, together with

INFORMATION

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Releasable 1/1/72

A Date 1-25-07

eally with alleged communistic activities on the part of certain labor organizations in Cuba. It is thought that this material may be of interest. Since this report is extremely confidential and has been obtained from the Cuban Police with that understanding, the enclosures are forwarded in duplicate only.

Should the Department desire further and more specific information, this office will be pleased to attempt to procure it.

Respectfully yours,


P. T. F. Dumont
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

1. Copy of report of November 15, 1951, from Chief of Detective Bureau to Military Commander of Habana.
2. English translation of same report.

811.11/800

SGG/lms/fw

(Submitted in quadruplicate)

3 Carbon Copies

Received ... 

1 copy in D.C.R.-LGB.

3 carbons used
Dec 23 2. R

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Ref ID: A72

A Date 1-25-07

"SECCION DE EXPERTOS"

Sr. FEDERICO RASCO M.M.
Coronel del Ejercito Nacional.
COMANDANTE MILITAR DE LA HABANA.

S eñor:-

En cumplimiento de su orden verbal, referente a las actividades de la Sociedad Cultural Deportiva Hebrea, con domicilio social en Ignacio Agramonte # 46-altos, y su funcionamiento social, en relación con sus ideologías comunistas y el proletariado del país e internacional; tengo el honor de informar a Ud que auxiliado del Teniente-Arturo Betancourt, y Experto # 16-Ramón Montero, he practicado investigaciones y de éstas he podido comprobar lo siguiente:

Desde hace algún tiempo se ha constituido en esta Capital dos organizaciones obreras tituladas "SINDICATO DEL RAMO DE SASTRERIA" y "UNION DE OBREROS DE LA INDUSTRIA DEL CALZADO", integradas en su mayoría por obreros de nacionalidad polaca, rusos y otros elementos próximos a esos pueblos, conocidos en el país con el nombre de "Polaco"; y ya organizada en esa forma, se adhirieron a la Federación Local de la Habana y a la Confederación Obrera Nacional de Cuba, y tenían su domicilio social, y lo tienen en la actualidad junta con esas entidades obreras, primero en Dragones # 104, y ahora, en Revillagigedo # 8.

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Authority State Dept 1/1/72

By NARA Date 1-25-01

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Internacional en Moscú, Rusia, en representación del proletariado de Cuba, habiendo sido uno de los designados para esa representación el obrero ALEJANDRO BARREIRO, y dos mas que en la actualidad se encuentran en Rusia.

Allá por el año 1925 los obreros conocidos por la denominación de Polacos, en la forma que mas arriba se expresa, que integraron las organizaciones obreras del Ramo de Sastretería y Zapatería, se establecieron o constituyeron la Sociedad Cultural "UNION CULTURAL HEBREA DE CUBA" con domicilio social en San Ignacio # 46, que era el domicilio social que tenía la Confederación anteriormente.

La Confederación Obrera Nacional y la Federación Local y las Organizaciones Obreras que le están adheridas, practican y propagan las ideas comunistas, con todos los obreros que integran sus filas, entre los cuales se encuentran los llamados Polacos, y todo forman en conjunto el "Partido Comunista de Cuba de la Sección Latina".

Ya constituida la Unión Cultural Hebrea, en la forma expuesta, adornaron sus salones de su local social con retratos, antorchas y otros atributos alucinados a esas ideas radicales y comunistas y desde entonces a la fecha esos asociados de la Unión Cultural, han tomado parte directa en todas las reuniones celebradas en los Centros Obreros con la Confederación y la Federación

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Serial No. 1172

SA Date 1-25-72

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y en esas Manifestaciones han marchado en "Grupo de Polacos", integrados por todos los que constituyen la Asociación Unión Cultural, hombres y mujeres, cantando el Himno Internacional del Soviet Ruso, en su idioma; y posteriormente durante el movimiento revolucionario ocurrido en Cuba, los asociados a esa Asociación han formado parte en las Manifestaciones Comunistas que han sido disueltas por la Policía, y así mismo han sido sorprendidos en reuniones secretas en el Centro Obrero de Revillagigedo, # 8, domicilio social de la Confederación y arrestados por miembros de esta Sección de Expertos y puestos a la disposición de las Autoridades Militares.

Por el mes de Diciembre de año mil novecientos veinte y nueve, fueron expulsados del país, por extranjeros indeseables cuatro miembros activos de esa Asociación nombrados HUEL AROL, SHIM DUBINER, SAMUEL JOFFE, ISAAC ROSENBLUM y SIMON URIA YOCOL, por haber comprobado la Policía Judicial que estos individuos eran propagandistas de las ideas comunistas y agitadores de oficio en los Centros Obreros en Pro de esas ideas, y en unión de otros que no pudieron ser detenidos por lo difícil que resulta para la Policía la identificación e investigación en Centros Comunistas, como, esa Sociedad Hebrea.

Por todo lo expuesto, puedo asegurar, que

La Sociedad Hebrea

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ASSIFIED

24-11-1972

Date 1-25-72

Rasco - Communist Party

Cubas

TRANSLATION

NATIONAL POLICE
DETECTIVE BUREAU

Frederick Rasco, M. M.,
Colonel of the National Army,
Military Commander of Havana.

Sir:

In accordance with your verbal order, with reference to the activities of the "Hebreo Sport and Cultural Society", located at Ignacio Agramonte #46, 2nd floor, and its social workings; in regard to its communistic ideals and national and international proletariat, I have the honor to inform you that, with the assistance of Lieutenant Arthur Betancourt and Detective #16, Ramon Montero, I have made an investigation, from which I have been able to prove the following:

For quite some time there have been in existence in this Capital two organizations composed of workers, entitled "Tailors' Syndicate" (Sindicato del Ramo de Sastrería) and "Shoemaking Industry Workers' Union" (Unión de Obreros de la Industria del Calzado", composed, for the most part, of workmen of Polish and Russian nationalities, and other elements from neighboring countries, known in this country by the name of "Polacos" (Polacos); and so organized they

their social meeting place at the present time together with these workers' associations, first at Dragones #104 and now at Revillagigedo #8.

The Local Federation of Habana and the Workers' Confederation of Cuba in agreement with the workers' organizations with which they are affiliated, appointed delegates to attend the Fourth Congress of the International at Moscow, Russia, representing the proletariat of Cuba, one of the representatives so appointed having been a workman named Alejandro Barreiro, and two others who are at present in Russia.

Back in the year 1925 the workmen known as "Poles" (Polacos), as explained above, and comprising the workers' organizations in the tailoring and shoemaking trades, formed themselves into, or established a cultural society, "The Hebrew Cultural Union of Cuba", with their club premises at San Ignacio #46, which was the same place formerly occupied by the Confederation.

The National Workmen's Confederation and the Local Federation and other workers' organizations affiliated with them practice and propagate communistic ideas among all of the workers within their ranks, among whom are the so-called "Poles" (Polacos), and taken as a whole they go to make up the "Communist Party of Cuba".

ASSIGNED

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A Date 1-25-07

The Hebrew Cultural Union, now constituted in the manner set forth above, decorated the rooms of its social hall with pictures, torches and other emblems indicative of radical and communistic ideas, and thenceforth to the present time have taken part directly in all the meetings held at the workmen's unions together with the Confederation and the Local Federation; and (each year) on the first of May they have taken part in the manifestations and meetings celebrated on such days and during these manifestations have marched in the "Polish Group" composed of all persons, men and women, belonging to the Cultural Union Association, singing the "International" (hymn) of the Russian Soviet in their language; and later during the revolutionary movement which occurred in Cuba, the members of the Association took part in communistic manifestations which were dissolved by the police, by whom they have also been discovered in secret meetings in the Workers' Union at Revillagigedo #8, the social hall of the Confederation, and (some of them) have been arrested by members of the Detective Bureau and turned over to the Military authorities.

During the month of December, 1929, four active members of the Association, Hutzl Aron, Shie Dubiner,

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Authority: ~~Declassified 1/1/72~~
By NARA Date 1-2507

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Police having proved that these persons were propagandists of communistic ideas and professional agitators in workers' unions engaged in the advancement of such ideas, and that they, in company of others who could not be apprehended because of the difficulty experienced by the police in effecting their identification and investigation in communistic centers, such as the Hebrew Society.

In view of the above, I am able to maintain that the "Hebrew Cultural Union Society" has as its ultimate object the propagation and spreading of communistic ideas among the proletarian class in Cuba, among which figure tradesmen of this nationality (i. e. "Polacos") and not only on the basis of this statement which is sufficient proof of their (communistic) activities, but also because Lieutenant A. Betancourt and Detective R. Montero, who for some time have been assigned to special duty investigating workers' organizations, know the individuals concerned personally, as a result of which they have been able to see them at their work, both at the workers' centers and at the Cultural Society, and are able to prove conclusively as a result of such acquaintanceship that they are members affiliated to both workers' and social organizations.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNED

Letter Vn 172

Date 1-25-71

-5-

organizations are all made up of persons with communistic ideas and have as their object the propagation of such doctrines, in accordance with instructions received from the Russian Communist Society; in this category we have Sociedad Cultural Deportiva del Cerro, Sociedad Cultural Deportiva de la Habana, Sociedad Cultural Deportiva de Regla, all being associations made up of Cuban and Spanish workmen, and other (associations) which exist in the Republic and all of them moreover composed of young workmen; and I must likewise advise you, in conclusion, that these associations at bottom may and, in reality, must be considered as labor organizations since their membership is made up entirely of laborers, and radical and "red" laborers because of their beliefs, and they are organized in such a way that they follow the form of social organization ordered and maintained by the Russian Soviet Government, as I stated above, and this allegation is substantiated by the attached pamphlet entitled "Young Peoples' Correspondence, Latin America", ("Correspondencia Juvenil", Latino-Americana) in which there appear leaflets and instructions explaining the manner in which young workmen must organize in cultural societies, communistic in principle, furthering the interests of the proletariat a change in social

~~SECRET~~ the society's mentioned above.

ASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~ The other cultural or recreational societies to
Date 11/17/72 I have referred in the report have disbanded
Date 1-25-07 lack of organization and, as a result, the
police, informed regarding their activities, have
arrested and kept under surveillance their members,
because of an active part taken by them in meetings
of a disorderly character in this City, having as
their object the dissemination of communistic pro-
paganda; however, the Hebrew Society has been able
to frustrate these activities (of the police) be-
cause at their communistic meetings they speak in
their own language, and as a result it is difficult
to get to the bottom of their activities; at the
present time it has been possible to estimate only
by means of data and documents their revolutionary
activities within their utopian ideal for our social
order.

Habana, November 15, 1951,

Respectfully yours,

Captain Chief of the Section Lieutenant

SCG/lms/fw



PM RECD
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Havana, August 1, 1930.

No. 317
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~REF ID: A6512~~



DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

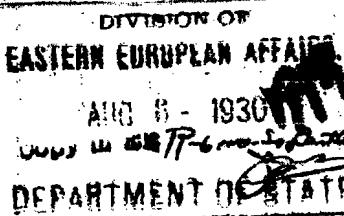
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HFM

WPA

State Letter 11/1/30
Time MARS Date 8/12/30 - 4:30



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INDEXED
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FOR DISTRIBUTION - ROLL - Y N No

To the field

In U. S.

Justice (Havana)

MID

AUG 1 1930

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Acting Secretary of State, Dr. Fernandez, sent for me this morning and told me he had been instructed by the President to go very thoroughly with me into the matter of communist activities in Cuba.

He referred particularly to the seizure the day before yesterday of a large quantity of seditious literature at a house believed to be the headquarters of the Communist Party in Cuba. The secret police, he said, had also found a list in cypher of the members of the party, which cypher they had succeeded in solving, and receipts for remittances of money sent to Communists here from New

22

-2-

of the more important documents seized, as well as photographs of the receipts.

I told him I should be very glad to have this information and that I would transmit it to my Government in order that it might be brought to the attention of the competent authorities in the United States. I said I thought he could count on our cooperation in carrying out any investigations which circumstances might indicate as being in the interests of both countries.

He then said that since the list of communists in Cuba that had been seized contained over 2,000 names, it appeared that the red menace here was a good deal more serious than had been thought and that it certainly seemed more serious than it was in the United States. It was very probable that the President would have to act with a strong hand to curb this seditious activity, arresting a large number of the leaders, who are principally Chinese, Spaniards and Cubans.

It was evident to me that Dr. Fernández had been told to sound out the Embassy in advance of a series of wholesale arrests of communist suspects which the President apparently has in contemplation. I did not feel that I should commit myself in any way, so I merely remarked that I did not know how real or extensive the Communist menace in Cuba might be, but that arrests on a large scale would be likely to cause a good deal of uneasiness and might provoke unfavorable comment in the foreign labor press. Unless actual danger to life and property would result from allowing the suspected persons to remain at large, it might

suggestion did not seem to appeal to Dr. Fernandez very strongly and he changed the conversation to another subject.

I shall of course transmit to the Department any documentary evidence of communist activities that may be furnished me by the Cuban authorities.

Respectfully yours,

Edward L. Reed

Edward L. Reed,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Carbon Copies

Received 11/11/45

L.E.B.

One carbon sent
and out Aug 11 R.R.

DATISTRA VISTIGER Aug 1933
Batista Salas Dec 1928

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTEL. DIV.

~~RESTRICTED~~

6-2 22012-168

WAR DEPARTMENT
6200-4

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt. Col. Diego Rodriguez y Herrera

Set
LA
Photo in

Commanding 1st Regiment Rural Guards (MACEO), Santiago de Cuba; Commanding Officer Military District of Oriente; born in Holguin, Oriente Province on August 12, 1890. Attended grade schools in Holguin.

Colonel Rodriguez enlisted in the Army in 1908, and rose to the grade of Color Sergeant of the 1st Regiment in 1915. He was visited by Batista in July, 1933, and became one of his delegates for the 1st Regiment in the September 4, 1933 revolution. He was appointed Major and second in command of the 1st Regiment under Lt. Col. Jose Pedraza. When Pedraza was recalled to Havana to take over the National Police in 1934, Rodriguez was appointed Lieutenant Colonel to command the regiment. He thus inherited a thoroughly disciplined and efficient regiment, and in the course of three years, has maintained the standard set by Pedraza and has suppressed numerous bandit gangs, negro uprisings, etc., with great thoroughness, dispatch and brutality. He is today the unquestioned boss of the Province of Oriente and he administers his domain with an iron hand.

Colonel Rodriguez is a large, heavy-set, hard-boiled, two-fisted, officer, proud of himself and his regiment; 100 percent loyal to his chief, Colonel Batista, but resents, nevertheless, what he calls the "city slicker" tactics of the group of military men close to Colonel Batista in Havana - some 600 miles away. It is my opinion that Rodriguez will demand a great deal of convincing should Batista become a casualty, and his approval be needed in the support of a successor other than himself. (Col. Pedraza has been designated as successor by Col. Batista).

Colonel Rodriguez's regiment ranks head and shoulders above the remaining Rural Guard regiments.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., OAC.,
Military Attaché.

23

Source: Personal Contacts and
Observation.

RWT:vm

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5385

Date: June 10, 1937

restricted
G-2 Report

REF ID: A61054
MIL. INTELL. DIV.

6-2 2012-168

6200-d

CUBA (Army-Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt. Col. Desiderio Sanchez y Varela.

Punto de vista

Lt. Col. Desiderio Sanchez y Varela, Commanding Officer, 2nd Regiment, Rural Guards (Agramonte), and the Military District of Camaguey (Second), was born in Matanzas, September 16, 1886. He attended grade schools in that city and was locally known as the "town bully."

Colonel Sanchez entered the Army in 1917, and rose to 1st Sergeant in the 2nd. Regiment. Being visited by Sergeant Batista in July of 1933, he became the revolutionary delegate to the 2nd. Regiment in the Sept. 4, 1933 revolution. He assumed command of the Regiment immediately thereafter, but has been relieved and reinstated on two occasions since that time.

Colonel Sanchez is crude and harsh in demeanor. He has not attained the polish or officer-like veneer of his brother ex-Sergeants. He is more interested in local politics than in his regiment, and the lack of cleanliness, training and discipline in his command is a direct reflection of this attitude.

Actuated by jealousy of his twenty year old red-headed wife, Colonel Sanchez is continually having trouble with his officers, and is continually demanding that he be brought to Havana where the conditions of life are more pleasant.

Colonel Sanchez is the only regimental commander in the Cuban Army that refused to allow me to talk freely with his officers and non-commissioned officers, or to ask them the questions on training, morale, and loyalty that had previously been approved by Cuban Army Headquarters. I gleaned enough, however, from the inspection of his regiment and its installations to rate it at the bottom of the Cuban Army -- a bad last. This rating is evidently concurred in by Colonel Batista, who is continually attempting to improve conditions by frequent personal inspections and the induction of new blood in the officer personnel.

Colonel Sanchez speaks no English.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attaché.

Source: Personal Contacts.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5392

Date: June 16, 1937.

23

RESTRICTED.

Classification

None Enclosures

2012 - 16

27

Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1

For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT G U B A

Subject Who's Who Country Reported On

Brief Descriptive Title

I.G. No. 5990

Source and Degree of Reliability:

RECEIVED 6/27/40 FILED 1/3 1941

Personal Contacts-reliable. Personal Observation.

Summarization of Report

When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Colonel Manuel Lopez Migoya,
Chief of Staff.



1. This officer was born in Cabañas, Pinar del Rio Province, May 3, 1900, of an humble family. He grew up without receiving more than a grade school education in the inefficient country schools of those days.

2. In July of 1919, at the age of 19, he enlisted in the Army. He was made Corporal in 1923 and Sergeant in 1925, and served, for the most part as a Quartermaster Sergeant, in which capacity he was serving at the time of the revolution of September 4, 1933.

3. Migoya went to the night school which Batista organized to cover up his conspiracy against the officers, and in that school learned what little formal education he possesses.

4. He was one of the first to join Batista's conspiracy and took an active part in it. He was not present at the siege of the National Hotel, but he took part in the suppressing of the counter-revolution at Atares in 1934.

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
Copy No. 1, R/B; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havans, Cuba Report No. 5998 Date February 10, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

Restricted

Classification

Page 1

23

ARMY.

G. Colonel Pedraza is of medium height, erect, slender, and handsome. In manner he is quiet and reserved. He is abstentious in his personal habits, as he does not drink, smoke or dissipate. He is universally respected and feared throughout the Army and police force.

H. Colonel Pedraza is married and has two young children. He does not speak English.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Cuban Army.

HABANA

~~RESTRICTED~~

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5826 Date: February 20, 1940.

23

Restricted

6-23 2012-168

G-2 Report

JUN 1937
WORLD WAR II
6200-4

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Jaime Marine y Montes

L.A.
Photo w

Major Jaime Marine, Chief Adjutant and political whip to Colonel Batista, was born in Munguia, Spain, July 24, 1904, of Basque parents. He came to Cuba at an early age, attended grade and secondary schools in Havana.

Major Marine enlisted in the Army in 1923, and after attending various non-commissioned officers' and officers' schools, reached the grade of Sergeant in 1928. In addition to his other duties, he was an active follower of Grau San Martin in the punitive measures taken against Machado, and on occasion, securing Army rifles to equip his followers.

Marine attended Colonel Batista's night school and early became one of Batista's advisers in handling civilian contacts. Together with Pedraza and Batista, he was present at Columbia at 3 A.M., September 4, 1933, where the frantic politicians flocked to get a finger in the pie and develop a successful Army revolt into a national revolution. He has done little else officially than act as Colonel Batista's political contact man ever since. Through means of the S.I.M. (Secreto Inteligencia Militar), which he and Capt. Belisario Hernandez have alternately commanded, he keeps an accurate and threatening record of the lives and acts of the various Legislators. He can and does deliver the necessary number of votes when demanded, by methods that would shame an old time Tammany politician. In the early days of the present regime, when all else failed, he turned recalcitrant politicians over to Capt. Belisario Hernandez for further persuasion. He is the bottleneck through which all individuals desiring to see Colonel Batista must pass and, as a result, he wields great power. He works 18 hours a day furthering Colonel Batista's desires, with frequent time out to further his own. He has realized more financially than any of Batista's other close adherents, owning two big movie palaces and the fashionable Sans Souci dancing and gambling casino on the outskirts of Havana.

Of all of Colonel Batista's poor advisers, this man is generally recognized as the worst, from the American point of view. He is cordially detested and feared by many politicians and a great many Army officers. Colonel Pedraza's chief bone of contention with Colonel Batista is the status of Marine, and he has checkmated a great many of Marine's nefarious enterprises. He is most intelligent, infernally clever and wields great influence on his Chief. He can think on his feet, and can confound the nimblest minds. He is able to keep the Legislators in line, if and when required to do so by his Chief. He is very suave and pleasant in manner. He speaks no English.

Source: Personal Contacts.
EWT:vm

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attaché.

From M.A., Havana

Report No.5399 Date: June 17, 1937

23

*I also until original
is returned*

Restricted

L-5

2012-168,

20

Q-2 Report

6200-d

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Colonel Jose Pedraza y Cabrera,
Chief of Staff, Cuban Army.

(Picture on Original)

1. Born in Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, 18th of April, 1903. He was brought up in poverty like most of the country peasants - living from hand to mouth on small farms.
2. In May, 1919, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a soldier at Camp Columbia, and between that date and 1928, was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant 3rd. Class, and finally Sergeant 2nd. Class, which grade he held at the time of the revolution of September 4, 1933.
3. Pedraza obtained what formal education he has at the night school run by Colonel Batista previous to the revolution, and through association with Batista in this school, became his firm friend and supporter.
4. He joined Batista's conspiracy and engineered the revolt in the 1st. Regiment at Santiago de Cuba, assuming for himself the rank of Captain. The next month he made himself a Major, and in November, 1933, with Batista's assistance, became a Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General of the Army, and Chief of the National Police. He participated in the siege of the former officers at the National Hotel, and in other minor skirmishes, and throughout showed himself to be cool, courageous, ruthless and unemotional.
5. Since assuming command of the National Police, Pedraza has changed that body from an undisciplined group of rebellious soldiery to a neat, clean, efficient and well-disciplined semi-military police force, using methods stern and exacting and sometimes even brutal and cruel.
6. During this time, Pedraza has exacted contributions from gambling houses, houses of prostitution, and other questionable activities, but in such a manner that all concerned regard this as almost a legal contribution to the police. In return for these exactions, he has given the city public order and cleanliness.
7. On the 4th of December, 1939, Pedraza succeeded Batista as Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutional Army. His policy during the few months he has held this command has been to abstain from politics and to tighten up on the discipline of the

From M.A., Havana

Report No. #826 February 20, 1940.

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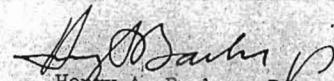
5. Migoya was made Captain on September 8, 1933; Major on November 28, 1933; Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster General on December 14, 1933, and on January 24, 1936, he was made one of the three Auxiliary Colonels of the Army.

6. Due to his experience as a supply sergeant, he was given the post of Quartermaster General of the Army, and he held this post until February 3, 1941, when he was made Chief of Staff.

7. Colonel Migoya's work as Quartermaster General has been both honest and efficient, and he has kept the Cuban Army well fed, well clothed and well armed during the whole of his administration.

8. In character this officer is reserved, forceful, methodical and exact. It is not believed that he has a great amount of imagination, but he is an excellent administrator. Physically, he is about 5'4" in height, slender, well proportioned and military in appearance. He is quiet and dignified in his manner, comes straight to the point and dislikes ceremony and flowery speeches. Migoya does not have the imagination and the wider point of view which his predecessor, Pedraza, had, nor is he quite as forceful a man, but it is believed that he possesses qualities which will result in the maintenance of the Army at least at its present efficiency.

9. Colonel Migoya is friendly to the United States. He does not speak English.



Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, GS. Infantry,
Military Attaché.

HAB:vm

RESTRICTED

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5998

Date: February 10, 1941.

23

Record Group [RG 84]
Foreign Services Post of De

Dept of State
HAVANA EMBASSY

Libred
Suarez

General Record
1940 Part 10,
711-1-802

[Box #100]

MEMORANDUM

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

DR. EDUARDO SUAREZ RIVAS

Dr. Eduardo Suarez Rivas is reported to have been born at Alacranes, Province of Matanzas, January 9, 1904; to have been educated in the University of Havana, to be a Lawyer and Notary Public and to have some understanding of English. He is understood to have served as a Notary at Guayos and Sancti Spiritus for approximately ten years; to have specialized in Criminal law; to have been Municipal Judge at Sancti Spiritus; to have once served as a Consejero Provincial; to have been Jefe, Seccion de Estatistica, Secretaria de Trabajo and Secretary, Comision de Jornales Minimos. He was elected Representative on the Liberal ticket in 1938.

He is said to have represented the Cia. Cubana de Electricidad at Sancti Spiritus as Attorney and to have provided very unsatisfactory services.

He is said to be a radical and to have few inhibitions in politics or otherwise. He is more or less generally credited with being hostile to American interests and enterprises.

Apr 13, 1940

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 14107799
By NARA Date 1/31/7

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

hsm

GRAY

Habana

FROM

Dated September 5, 1933

Rec'd 6:25 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

DOUBLE PRIORITY.

196, September 5, 4 p. m.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The following communication has just been handed me by the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba:

"First. That the entire governmental agencies for peace and order have entirely collapsed.

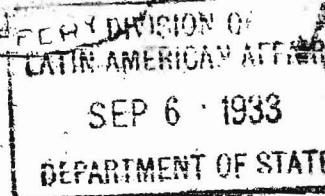
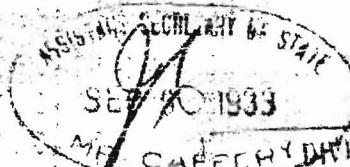
Second. That there is no dependable authority in power to give protection to American lives or property in Cuba.

Third. That the attitude of the soldiers and a substantial part of the population is swayed by the last agitator with whom they talk.

Fourth. That the Communist element is the best organized element in Cuba today.

Fifth. That destruction of American property has already taken place.

Sixth. That the situation is headed in a direction where



#196, September 5, 4 p. m. from Habana

-2-

where the longer remedial measures are delayed the more serious will be the difficulty of reestablishing order and discipline, and in our opinion the greater will be the resistance to the establishment of order and the greater the bloodshed as a consequence.

"In consideration of the above and as Americans, we respectfully request the United States to take such steps as are necessary to protect American lives and property and maintain order, and further that these steps be taken immediately and be decisive."

I have advised the members of the Chamber that I would communicate their message to the Department but refrained from any comment whatever with regard to its contents.

WELLES

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

B. SEC OF
LATIN AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

837.000 PT

851.912/0

This telegram is partly FROM
confidential and should
be closely paraphrased
¹⁻¹⁰⁰⁰
before being communicated
to anyone (c)

MON 21 DEC 1933

Dated December 21, 1933
Rec'd Dec 22 5:30 a.m. 1933



Secretary of State

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

DEC 22 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

DEC 29 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

DEC 26 1933

MR. MOORE

79, December 21, 1933

(Gray) Your [redacted] and my

December 21, 11 a.m. The portion of section of the
Havas despatch referred to is as follows:

"The North American warships ~~arrived~~ ^{arrived} arrived
with 1800 men on board.

It is thought that the North Americans are taking
precautions in order that in case of necessity they
may comply with the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris
obliging the United States to protect the lives and
interests of Spaniards residing in Cuba." (End Gray)

From my experience here this is typical of the
usual Havas method of distorting news items in a manner
which will be detrimental to the United States and I
think the Department should take particular note of this
form of anti-American propaganda which is being carried
on by an organization now assuming a direct ~~connection~~

JAN 2 - 1934

FILED

Confidential: The Military Attaché. 2/4/38
CIA/CAC/DO-10
Havana, Cuba

G-2 Report

CLASSIFIED BY AUTHORITY OF COMB. SEC. CAC
1933. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Span + Tew pg 4
FBI + TOTALITARIANS : LOUVE + Meth

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

1 enc.
1. OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2. MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3. WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation 2-1 ⑧ 2657-9-330
United States Department of Justice ⑨ 427-A
Washington, D. C. ⑩ WAR DEPARTMENT dw

September 20, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Brigadier-General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Miles:

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted a memorandum concerning Totalitarian Penetration in Cuba.

This information was obtained from a confidential source believed to be reliable.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECD Executive Office G-2, W. C. SEP 25 1940

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Distribution:

9/27/40 { L. A. Cuban, 2nd Lt.
L. A. Best, 2nd Lt.
C. T. C. P. R. S. R. M. S. U. S. M. A.

*Fe 11/11
WHD
ans*

27

Enclosure
1-1 2657-9-330
September 20, 1940 427-A
S-2 WAR DEPARTMENT

RE: TOTALITARIAN PENETRATION IN CUBA

Every popular movement has some reason behind it. The campaign which is being carried on by the organization of native Cubans, known as the "Committee of the Amigos del Lavoro" (Friends of the Americans), owe its existence to the results of a careful study of the geographical, historical, commercial, economic and military factors of Cuba and the United States of America, as also to the necessity of counteracting the effect of the efforts which have been, and will be being carried on among us by the "Fifth Column" against both Cuba and the United States.

The activities of the Fifth Column which are dangerous to Cuba and the United States do not consist of the sheets of printed propaganda which, under the seal of the Nazi consulate in Havana, are circulated throughout the country, but to the constant and un-interrupted activity of two organizations which are agreed on one point: hatred of everything genuinely Cuban and American. We refer to the Communist Party and Spanish "Falange."

HOW THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROGRESSES

It hastens to justify all the acts of Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini and Japan in various ways. The Communists blame England for causing the present war, which they refer to as the "imperialistic war" in order to deceive the working classes.

Nevertheless, they do not waste their time in seeking adherents for Hitler but devote their efforts principally to exciting hatred of the United States, accusing that nation of being the cause of our present commercial and economic situation and maintaining that the United States strangles us by preventing us from trading with other nations and at the same time refusing to purchase our products, in which campaign, as in other activities, they are in full accord with the Falange.

In the continental order they are carrying on a campaign of non-belligerency, their favorite slogan being, "Keep Cuba out of the War," and they endeavor to combat all efforts for the preparation of defense. They oppose obligatory military service. They make use of racial prejudice to stimulate the hatred of the negroes against the whites, both Cuban and American, by publishing both truths and falsehoods with respect to the situation of the negro in the United States.

The Communist Party enjoys official support. The "National

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~~Association for the Restoration of Cuban Credit~~ has stated, "In Cuba not only are these destructive doctrines declared legal, but prominent personalities, acting from the highest political position, stimulate, protect and aid their propagation, even to the extreme that the president himself of the Confederation of Economic Corporations, Sr. Jose Casanova, forms a part and occupies a prominent position in a group of associated political parties in which Communism forms the most important part and enjoys a prominent standing."

According to the informant, the Communist leader in Cuba is Lazaro Pena, a negro, who is the present Secretary of the Fourth International, Cuban Section. The informant states that approximately 95% of all Communists in Cuba are negroes, the organization being very strong and well organized in the Republic. Among the leaders of the Communist movement may also be listed the following names: JUAN MARINELLO, an influential politician, HORTENSIA GOMEZ, SALVADOR GARCIA AGUILERA, LEONIGILDO VICENTE, MARIA JOSEFA ROLANOS, EDUARDO CANAS, TERESA GARCIA, JOSE LUIS PEREZ, EDITH GARCIA BUCHACA, FRANCISCO MALPICA, ANDRES A. FONSECA, and MANUEL SALGADO y ANTONIO OVIEDO.)

(Aguilar or Aguilera:)

Among the many Communist organizations prevalent in Cuba and the City of Havana the following are listed: Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba, (the CTC), or Confederation of Workers of Cuba, probably the leading Communist Labor organization; Comite Nacional de Ayuda a las Víctimas de la Guerra de Espana, (National Committee for Aid to the Victims of the Spanish War); Comite Nacional Feminino, (National Women's Committee); Gobierno de la Juventud, (Government of the Youth); Federacion de Estudiantes de la Escuela San Alejandro, (Federation of Students of the School of Saint Alexander); Partido Union Revolucionaria-Commista, (Union Party of Revolutionary-Communist); Hermandad de los Jovenes del Pueblo, (Brotherhood of the Youths of the Town); Asociacion Protectora del Precio, (Protectorate Association of the Press); Comites de Desocupados, (Committee of Unemployment); and the Comite Nacional Por Cuba Fuera de la Guerra, (National Committee for Cuba outside of the War), the organizer of which is its Secretary General, Carlos Fernandez.

The official Communist daily newspaper in Havana is the "Hoy" edited by Anibal Escalante, with offices at Chrapis No. 359, Havana, Cuba. This newspaper is the official document of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba, (CTC), leading Communist Labor Movement, as above related.

HOW THE SPANISH "FALANGE" PROCEEDS

It creates the belief among the Spaniards, and the Cubans who are united to them by family ties, or who have titles of nobility, that it is possible for Spain to re-conquer America, and establish again the old Spanish empire. They have succeeded in deceiving many white Cubans who, observing the campaign of racial discrimination against the whites carried by the Communist Party and by some negro leaders, have sought the

help of the "Falange," in the belief that this organization is the "Only support of the whites in Cuba." In this manner, the Falangistas, the same as the Communists, contribute to the creation of antagonism, anarchy and a lack of self confidence among the Cuban people. The Spanish "Falange" is made up for the most part of wealthy elements, with certain rare exceptions.

HOW FUNDS ARE RAISED FOR SPAIN

This is done by means of the so-called Auxilio Social (Social Aid), consisting of dining rooms where meals are given to Spaniards out of work and to their children, as also to some Cubans and, latterly, to a limited number of negroes. This Social Aid in reality is nothing more than a pretense to conceal the collection of funds from some 125,000 contributors, Spanish and Cuban, throughout the Republic. These funds are used to increase the treasury of Franco and to carry on propaganda in the countries which are opposed to the Nazi-Spanish penetration. Also the dining rooms constitute in themselves excellent propaganda.

It is the informant's opinion that Jenaro Riestra, the Leader of the Phalanx in Cuba, is a member of the Gestapo stationed in Havana. The informant based his opinion on the fact that it was rumored that Riestra, upon landing at Havana, gave the Nazi salute to the Captain of the particular vessel on which Riestra arrived. The informant also expressed the opinion that it would be more fitting to place a Spaniard in charge of the Gestapo in Cuba, employed directly under Franco, as an agency of Adolf Hitler, than a German, because of the domination of Spanish elements in Cuba and the strength of the number of members of the Phalanx, estimated at 125,000 in Cuba.

With further regard to Riestra, the informant stated that at the present time, there is a current rumor to the effect that Riestra has skipped the country with all the funds belonging to the Auxilio Social. The informant has not been able to verify this rumor and is of the opinion that this rumor is false. It is recalled that Riestra formerly worked in Mexico City, from which place he was compelled to flee because of his strong anti-Democratic activities. The informant at the same time related that rumors are to the effect that Riestra is contemplating a trip either to Germany or Spain via New York City. The informant is quite confident that Riestra will deposit the funds of the Falange movement with someone in New York, which city according to the informant is the central headquarters for the financial end of the activities in the Western Hemisphere. As soon as something definite can be obtained concerning the movements of Riestra, the informant will relay this information to us. The informant is of the opinion that the Spanish Consul in New York City would be the individual to whom Riestra would give such funds.

It was further related by the informant that the Spanish Falangistas are very strong, having the support of the officials of the Government,

most of the so-called Cubans, who are persons of definite Spanish background and also the full support of the Catholic church. The informant advised that the Southern Methodist church has endeavored to conduct anti-totalitarian activities, but has met with strong opposition in Cuba from the Catholic church, the latter contending that the Methodist church symbolizes "Yankee imperialism" in Cuba; that there is at the present time a conflict between these two elements. It was related that practically all of the wealth in Cuba is controlled by the Spaniards, or so-called Cubans of Spanish nobility background, comparable to the Jewish control of wealth in the United States.

MUTUAL MEANS OF COLLECTING FUNDS USED BY COMMUNISTS AND FAJANGISTAS

The principal industrialists of the country, with a few exceptions, have been paying a subsidy to both groups on account of the fear of violence from one or the other. Between two well known breweries a debate was carried on for some time in the press and on the radio in which each accused the other of sending funds to Franco. We have information that a prominent industrialist contributed to furnishing the offices of the Confederation of Workers of Cuba (CTC), which is not Communist in itself but which is controlled by the Communist Party, and it is known that the same industrialist is a member of the Spanish "Valange."

The informant advised that in his opinion, there is no question of a definite Communist and Falangist alliance between the President-Elect Batista and the officials of those organizations; that Batista, by virtue of his office, must cater to the purse-strings and desires of the Spanish nobility and Communist elements which assisted in electing him.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE AGERA DEL LONVER (Friends of the Americas)

This organization was founded two years ago as a result of a press campaign carried on by its president in the columns of different publications, beginning in the year 1935, the purpose of the campaign being to awaken the Cuban people to the deceit of which they had been the victims with regard to their proper relations with the United States.

This group is concerned principally with the qualifications of its members. It does not make use of theatrical effects. It only takes as members persons who have a full consciousness of our situation. The organization is cellular in order to make its control more simple.

Our struggle is hard and difficult, since we are obliged to combat organizations which are powerful on account of their economic means, while we carry on our campaign solely with the contributions of some members of the Committee and with the product of the few advertisements which are obtained for our official organ as well as subscriptions to the same. In order for the reader to form an idea of what we have asserted, it will suffice to relate one fact, after giving a rapid account of the work carried on by Communists and Falangistas.

On July 22, 1939, Dr. Ramon J. Martinez, at a Rotary Club

dinner and speaking in the name of Sr. Jose Manuel Casanova, president of the Confederation of Economic Corporations, said: "The United States made a profit with our sugar of more than \$10,000,000, which have been used to subsidize the sugar planters of Louisiana and Florida... In the judgment of the speaker and in that of the Confederation of Economic Corporations, Cuba should direct its economic policy along diametrically opposite lines to those followed up to the present... In the problem of the Reciprocity Treaty, two important factors should be kept in mind: First, the Reciprocity has never existed in previous treaties which have been made... It is more to census the real treatment we have received and just what is our real situation with the United States. This would help us to know of their relations with Latin America. This would not aid American politicians... To show the benefits for Cuba, the United States speak always of the quantity of sugar they have bought from us, but they say nothing of the price, when what is really important for Cuba is not the quantity shipped but the amount of money we receive for same."

The Acora del Louvre (Friends of the Americans) expresses its activities with three "slogans": BUY FROM THOSE WHO BUY FROM US, ALWAYS FRIENDS, and FOR THE AMERICANS TO THE END. "We combat all anti-American propaganda, even though it is backed by the Confederation of Economic Corporations. We are using our efforts to the end that an economic, political and military alliance, treaty or act, be made between Cuba and the United States, and we are doing our best to have the Cuban people prepared for the time when such an alliance shall be made, in spite of all the forces which are opposed to it."

OUR ATTITUDE REGARDING THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS

The present condition of the people of Cuba is one of disintegration, of disruption, as a result of the anti-American propaganda which has been carried on in Cuba. The people see the danger, but they do not know how to avert it. They have lost faith; they trust no one.

Nevertheless, in face of the confusion which exists in the world today, and in view of what has happened to small countries who were much better prepared than Cuba, Cuba has no hesitancy in saying that 90% of thinking Cubans do not consider that the establishment of naval and air bases, etc., in Cuba, as a means of preparation for future or present contingencies would mean the loss of their independence nor a danger to their sovereignty, nor do they regard as an aggression the possibility of the United States military authorities finding themselves obliged to occupy the Islands in order to adequately defend the Caribbean area (including Cuba), even though this step were taken without previous authorization by the respective governments. They are sure that the case of Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium will not be repeated in the Caribbean area because the Americas would not permit it and Cuba would be with them in the defense of this hemisphere.

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from a confidential source believed to be reliable.

Charles Guggenheim is culpable

2925 Cathedral Avenue
Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1933.

His Excellency,
Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1933

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY



Sir:

For a long time I have had the conviction, now duly confirmed by the facts, that Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, Ambassador of the United States in Cuba, is one of the persons most responsible for the reign of terror that exists in the Island, by endeavoring to justify in this country the medieval methods of repression now being employed in Cuba. In accomplishing this purpose he has completely ignored the principles of liberty and democracy so highly cherished by the people of the United States, altering the fraternal relations that should exist between the peoples of America. It is my duty to state here the facts upon which I base my criticism. They are as follows:

The assassination in large scale of men, women and children who demand freedom and justice, and which is being committed in all parts of the Island with the tacit consent of the American Ambassador, without which said outrages could not be perpetrated.

The sad story of the Cuban ladies who, because they addressed the Ambassador an open letter protesting against his indifference towards the assassination of the Cuban youths and asking guarantees for the lives of their children, were set upon and mistreated on the very streets of Havana, during the months of January and February 1931, by women of ill fame, who were released from the jails for that

SECRETARIAL ARCHIVES
Secretary of State

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February 11, 1933.

purpose. That act should explain why the high society of the Island does not frequent the drawing rooms of the American Embassy.

The tragedy of December 30, 1932. On the afternoon of that day the American Ambassador refused to interview the mother of the young high school student Juan Mariano Gonzalez Rubiera, when she applied to the United States Embassy requesting guarantees for the life of her son, who was at that moment being detained at police headquarters. A secretary informed this lady that the Embassy could not be interested in her son. A few hours later, the corpse of Rubiera (a young man 17 years of age, the best companion I had during my imprisonment of one year, and the most patriotic and noble young man that I have known) was found on the pavement of 15th Street and the corner of 6th Street, Reparto Miramar, his body bearing eleven bullet wounds and signs of having been savagely tortured. The fiends who committed this in the presence of their Chief, Commandant Alciar, were Sampol, Prendez and Ortega members of the Havana Police.

In the afternoon of January 4th of the current year, student Angel Alvarez, my best companion in the fight against tyranny, was detained in the home of Dr. Gustavo Guerro Rubio. Immediately after his arrest, two prominent Cubans visited the embassy to request the Ambassador to take an interest in the case of my companion, in order to save his life. After having spoken by telephone with the Secretary of State of Cuba, the Ambassador guaranteed to these gentlemen, upon his word of honor, that the life of Alvarez would be protected. Notwithstanding his assurance, Alvarez was murdered that very night by the police at the corner of General Lee and Santa Julia Streets, from

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where his corpse was afterwards taken to the Municipal Hospital, and yet the Ambassador failed to present any protest to the government that murdered him. That explains why the persecuted Cubans never seek refuge in the Embassy of the United States, preferring to have recourse to the right of asylum in the embassies and legations of Latin America, England and Spain, where the diplomatic representatives of said countries do not follow the policy of Ambassador Guggenheim and have repeatedly manifested their disgust with the murders committed by the Machado regime.

On August 15, 1932, I was tried and acquitted before a Court Martial. Several days later one of the attorneys who defended me in said cause, DR. GONZALO FREIRE DE ANDRADE, A DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA AND MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WAS SHOT AND KILLED TOGETHER WITH HIS TWO BROTHERS, WITHIN THE CONFINES OF HIS HOME, LOCATED IN FRONT OF A POLICE STATION. My other attorney Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, likewise a member of Congress, miraculously saved his life by being absent from his home at the time Machado's men made their appearance. At present he is a political exile residing in New York.

Ambassador Guggenheim permits Machado to mislead the army by making them believe that should they revolt, THE UNITED STATES ARMY WOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVENE IN FAVOR OF MACHADO, THUS STANDING SQUARELY BEHIND HIS DICTATORSHIP. A high official of the Cuban army, disgusted by the crimes committed by the "de facto" government, volunteered the information "that if it were not for the support afforded by the United States, the Cuban army would have done away with the dictatorship long ago."

I could continue citing hundreds of cases with names, dates and evidence, but it would be useless. What a contrast is there between the

Secretary of State

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present attitude of benevolence of the American Ambassador toward "butcher" Machado and the firm attitude of the American Consul, Mr. Fitzhugh Lee, toward "butcher" Weyler. The Ambassador pretends to hide his indifference in connection with the Cuban tragedy under a mask of neutrality. Is the act of witnessing the slaughter of defenseless persons, when it could and should be prevented, an act of neutrality or an act of moral support?

On the night of December 9 of last year Mr. Elwin G. Hill delivered an address over the radio regarding the Cuban situation through station WABC of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. In this talk, he praised THE BLOODY GOVERNMENT OF MACHADO, POINTED OUT THE DANGER OF A COMMUNIST UPRIISING IN CUBA AND ACCUSED THE OPPOSITION AS BEING COMPOSED OF OFFICE SEEKERS. Upon writing to this gentleman asking him as to the source of his erroneous information he replied with a letter in which he textually says: "PERHAPS I HEARD ONLY ONE SIDE OF THE MACHADO REGIME. MY AUTHORITY WAS THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR." What kind of neutrality is this?

It is publicly known that the Cuban Communist are numbered, in spite of the support that is given to their propaganda by the reign of terror. And it is also well known that Machado maliciously endeavors to magnify their importance in order to deceive the conservative elements of this country. The Ambassador is well aware of the fact that the Cuban opposition to the Tyrant, which comprises 95% of the population, is not composed of office seekers; that the students from thirteen to twenty-five years of age who are daily being victimized with bullets in defense of freedom and justice, are not office seekers; that the Cubans who are

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sacrificing their fortunes for the liberation of their country, are not office seekers.

IT IS NOT MY PURPOSE TO ASK FOR AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN CUBA. I DEMAND, IN THE NAME OF THE CUBAN STUDENTS WHO STRUGGLE AND DIE FOR LIBERTY, THAT THE SUPPORT ACTUALLY GIVEN THE DESPOTIC MACHADO REGIME BE WITHDRAWN.

Respectfully,

Eduardo R. Chibas, Jr.
Eduardo R. Chibas, Jr.

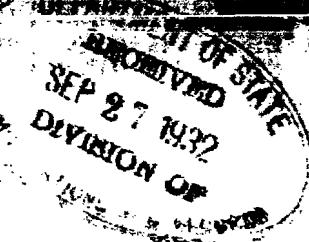
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FROM

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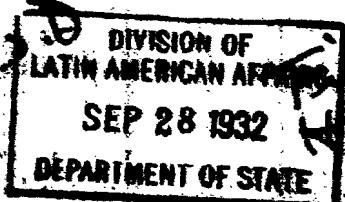
Dated September 27, 1932

Rec'd 5:15 pm

Secretary of State
Washington

URGENT

103, September 27, 4 pm

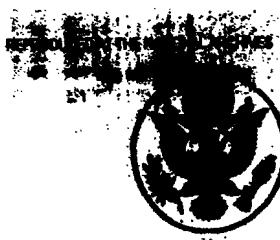


Clemente Vazquez Bello, President of Cuban Senate and of Liberal Party was shot and killed by unknown persons early this afternoon in Country Club Park while returning to his home from the Habana yacht club. His assassins escaped in an automobile. Fifty-four shots were extracted from his body after death occurred at Camp Columbia hospital. Circumstances of crime so closely resemble those which attended murder of Captain Calvo, chief of detectives, last July that authorities believe same persons involved. This crime has caused great excitement and will probably be followed by wholesale arrests.

Vazquez Bello was regarded as a likely candidate for the Presidency to succeed Machado but for some time past there had been an increasing coolness in his relations with the president.

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EMBASSY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

No.

195 SEP 6 1933 Paris, August 23, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIS TO ANS SUBJECT

225

AMERICAN EMBASSY

PARIS

1933

REVIS TO ANS SUBJECT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

PARIS

1933

Subject: French Reaction to Difficulties in Cuba

ANS:

SEP 6 1933

YES

Embassy Havana

Copy Transmitted by the
Commercial Office (A.O.C.)
To Havana

9/8/33

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION

SEP 5 1933

Sir:

Copy of news剪切 (cutting)
documents stamped to be
returned to DOR

I have the honor to report that while the recent difficulties in Cuba have been closely followed in the press, few editorials on the subject have appeared. The sense of the majority of articles reviewing the situation has been to the effect that the political opposition to Machado was only a superficial manifestation of the deeper lying economic troubles of the island. While, for the past year, the alleged excesses of the Machado regime have been bitterly condemned, there is sometimes the traditional tendency to attribute at least a portion of the fault to the United States. It is argued that . . .

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that Machado was kept in power largely through the instrumentality of American industrialists and bankers, that American economic penetration of the Republic has brought about hardship for the native population, particularly the sugar growers, and that in view of the dependence of the sugar market upon the United States a sufficiently liberal tariff has not been accorded to the Cuban product.

Upon the whole, the French press has been fair in its comments concerning the efforts of the Department of State to bring about a solution of the political difficulties in the island. The newspapers have reported the disinclination of President Roosevelt actively to intervene in the Republic's affairs, although they have expressed some doubt whether such will not in the end be necessary. Now that the overthrow of the Machado regime has been accomplished, the French journals seem to feel that while American diplomacy has thus far been successful, the real task is yet to be undertaken. It is their belief that the United States must cooperate in the economic rehabilitation of Cuba, including the gradual restoration of land to the natives and the scaling down of the debt. More liberal tariff treatment is also advocated. While the hope is expressed that the Democratic regime in the United States will reverse the program of its Republican predecessors and will not support American interests in Cuba to the detriment of the Cuban population and that it will actually effect a comprehensive program of economic reconstruction in the island, some scepticism is held with regard to the fruition of such

a program, not only because of the pressure of American business interests, desirous of maintaining control for themselves, but as well in view of the many domestic problems in the United States which take precedence over the consideration of foreign policy. The general conclusion reached here is that, although the policy pursued up to now has been admirable, the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration towards the Spanish-American countries is still on trial and that the good faith of the Administration will be judged by Latin-America on the basis of the treatment accorded to Cuba during the next months.

As of possible interest, a few typical articles relative to the Cuban situation are attached hereto as well as a summary, appearing in the NEW YORK HERALD, Paris Edition, of today's date, of an interview with Dr. Enrique C. Henriquez, who is characterized as a leader of the ABC in Europe and who is now, along with numerous other Cuban exiles, about to return to the island. Dr. Henriquez is alleged to have stated that it yet remains to wipe out "Machadism", that constitutional reform must take place, and that the land which has passed into foreign hands must be rebought. He likewise expressed appreciation of the friendly assistance given to his country by President Roosevelt.

There is also attached hereto a book published by the Committee of Young Cuban Revolutionaries and signed by Maria Teresa Freyre de Andrade and Enrique C. Henriquez, entitled LA TERREUR A CUBA. From a note on the first page it appears that an English edition of this book has likewise been published in

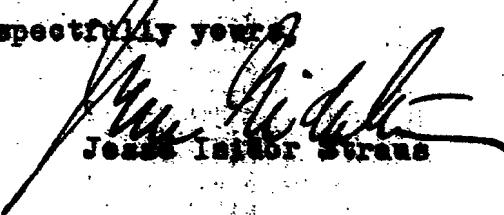
the . . .

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the United States with a preface by Mr. John Dewey.

It may be of interest that on August 14 a group of students called at the Embassy, leaving a protest against the measures taken by Ambassador Welles which, in their opinion, constitute intervention in the affairs of the island.

Respectfully yours,


James Lester Straus

✓ Enclosures (in single copy):

1. Excerpts from LE TEMPS of August 13 and 16, JOURNAL DES DEBATS, August 17, and Paris HERALD, August 25.

2. Copy of LA TERREUR A CUBA.

In quintuplicate

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HLW/hfc

COMITÉ DE JEUNES RÉvolutionnaires CUBAINS

LA TERREUR
■ A CUBA ■



Préfaces d'Henri Barbusse et de John Dewey - Paris

THE DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL IN THIS REPORT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE
COMMITTEE OF YOUNG REVOLUTIONARIES OF CUBA

COMITÉ DE JEUNES RÉvolutionnaires CUBAINS

LA TERREUR
A CUBA



PRÉFACES DE

Henri BARBUSSE, à l'édition française

John DEWY, à l'édition anglaise

I. — Les Assassinats du 27 Septembre.

II. — L'Histoire d'une Tyrannie.

Adhésions Individuelles - Adhésions Collectives - Appendice.

EDITION FRANÇAISE
Paris 1933



LEOPOLDO FREYRE DE ANDRADE

DEUXIEME PARTIE

L'HISTOIRE D'UNE TYRANNIE

Les assassinats, dont on vient de lire le récit, ne sont pas les seuls que l'on ait commis à Cuba. Ils ne seront, malheureusement, pas les derniers. D'après le calcul d'un journaliste américain, plus de mille personnes ont été assassinées à des époques et dans des circonstances diverses sous le gouvernement du général Machado. Il y a eu plus de quatre-vingts étudiants tués. Ceux qui avaient été assassinés en 1871, triste souvenir pour Cuba et pour l'Espagne, ne furent que huit. Il est vrai que, depuis de longues années, une mauvaise semence germa dans l'actuelle République de Cuba.

I. — **Le Plan Incliné de la Politique Traditionnelle**

Après avoir dit, aussi brièvement que possible, comment ces derniers crimes ont été commis, nous voulons décrire le cours suivi par les événements; les facteurs politiques et sociaux qui sont entrés en jeu. Nous voulons démontrer, pièce par pièce, sans nous perdre dans les détails, la machine de l'une de ces tyrannies, auxquelles semblent condamnés les peuples de l'Amérique Latine, tyrannies qui surviennent aussi fatallement que des phénomènes astronomiques. L'étude de ces phénomènes renferme, sans aucun doute, de grands enseignements pour les latino-américains; et même pour tous ceux qu'intéresse l'évolution pénible de l'humanité.

La cause lointaine des assassinats, dont s'est rendu coupable le général Machado, il faut la chercher dans les ori-



MIGUEL ANGEL AGUIAR

tionnaires qui, au prix de leur vie, défendent encore la liberté.

Machado décime depuis 1925, par la terreur et par la famine, le peuple de Cuba. Son histoire est trop connue et nous n'avons pas à la reproduire au cours de cette courte protestation.

Machado est un agent de l'impérialisme. Pour étayer cette affirmation, voici des faits: participation au Comité des Neutres, chargé de trancher dans les conflits armés de l'Amérique Latine; construction de la Route Centrale dans un but stratégique; octroi de bases navales aériennes qui dominent le Golfe du Mexique et la Mer des Caraïbes; offre de 300.000 hommes au cas où une guerre avec le Japon venait à éclater; de nombreuses concessions aux trusts *yankees*; appui éhonté prêté au *Plan Chadbourne*, le plan impérialiste sur le sucre; fabrication de grenades destinées aux pays en guerre (Bolivie, Colombie, etc.).

Les étudiants de l'Amérique Latine qui cherchent à obtenir une amélioration morale et matérielle de leur « modus vivendi » ne pourront y arriver qu'en prenant une part active à la lutte sociale contre l'impérialisme. Ils ne doivent pas agir en groupe isolé, mais bien comme partie organique du mouvement général et en contact avec la majorité des exploités. La jeunesse universitaire doit fuir les termes moyens, la neutralité, la limitation de son action à une lutte localisée. Ses offensives doivent se développer parallèlement sur tout le front antiimpérialiste, Machado ne devant être considéré, en définitive, que comme une conséquence. La « neutralité », l'« indifférence », la négligence vis-à-vis de la politique, sont autant de sophismes tendant à diviser notre front de lutte au profit de la caste de politiciens professionnels au service des intérêts étrangers. On ne peut pas être « apolitique », puisque la politique est mêlée à tous les actes de notre vie. Combattre Machado, combattre l'impérialisme, combattre les politiciens de profession: tout cela est de la politique.

Le peuple de Cuba est écrasé sous le double poids de l'oppression impérialiste et de la terreur exercée par son propre gouvernement. L'U.L.A.E. en appelle devant tous les étudiants du monde.

spéciale à la ferme de M. Dolz. Le journal gouvernemental, le *Heraldo de Cuba*, publia, ce même jour, la nouvelle de ma mort.

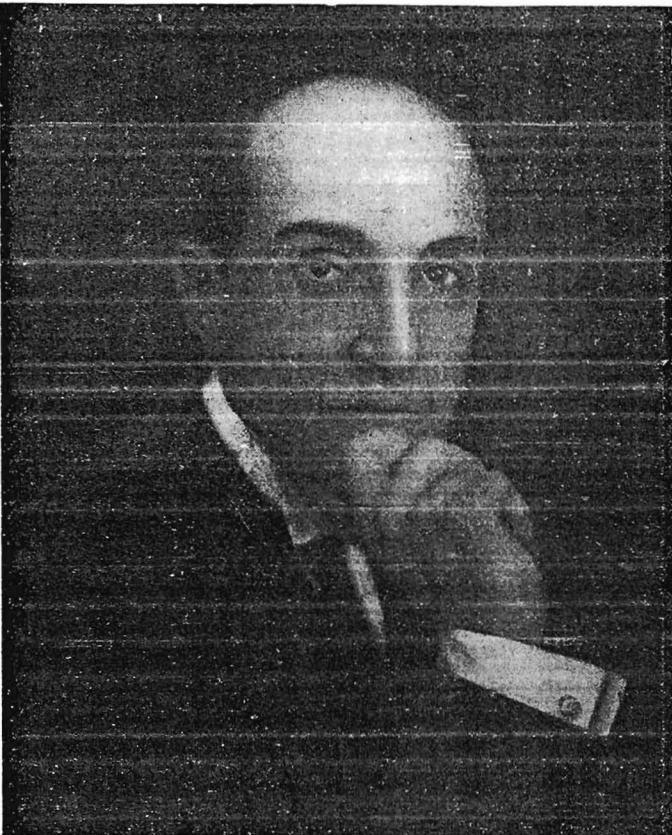
Comment réussis-je à échapper? Ce fut providentiel. Ma maison a deux portes principales donnant sur deux rues différentes. Je n'en emprunai aucune pour sortir et je me servis de celle d'une maison attenante. J'enlevai mes lunettes pour tâcher de me rendre méconnaissable et réussis, enfin, à me cacher chez l'un de mes neveux.

Le 29, ayant appris que l'on continuait à me chercher tenacement pour me tuer, je résolus de demander l'asile d'une Légation. Accompagné de quelques familiers, je traversai sans accident les différents barrages, où des agents avec des armes longues fouillaient les voitures, et me réfugiai à l'ambassade Mexicaine. L'ambassadeur, M. Cienfuegos Camus, un homme doué des plus remarquables qualités morales et intellectuelles, fut pour moi un hôte parfait, ce de quoi je veux le remercier instamment ici.

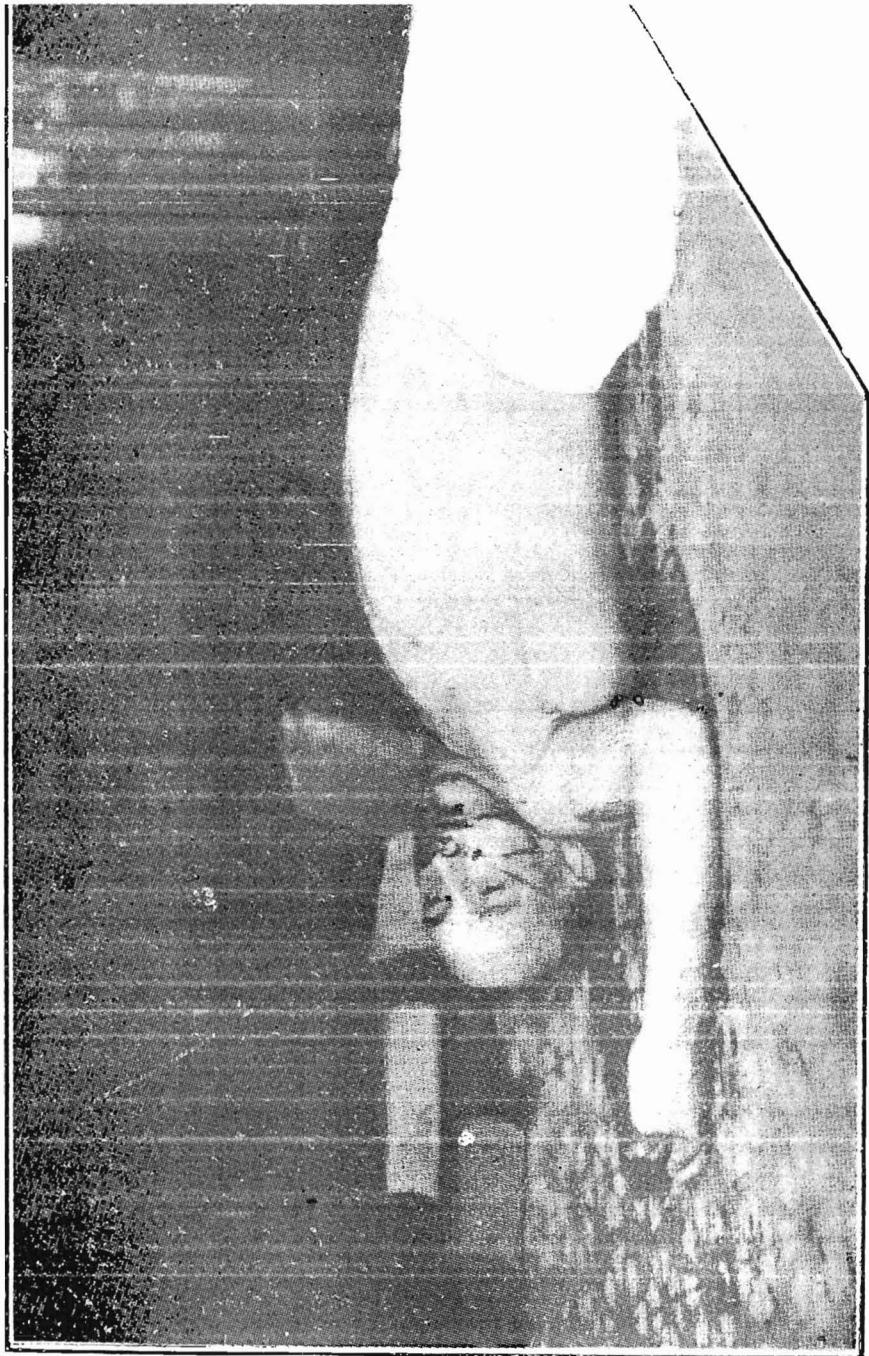
Cinquante trois jours après, conduit par l'ambassadeur, les deux secrétaires de l'ambassade et le Consul du Mexique, je fus déposé à bord du bateau « Rio Bravo ». Le 7 décembre, je débarquai, par un matin brumeux et froid, à Boulogne-sur-Seine, en route pour Paris.

New-York, le 20 juin 1933.

Ricardo DOLZ.



GONZALO FREYRE DE ANDRADE



Le cadavre de Guillermo Freyre de Andrade. Celle photo, comme celle de Gonzalo, a été prise quelques instants après le crime.

Chacun peut se rendre compte que, dans cette procédure, on est loin de vouloir dissimuler les noms des coupables. D'autres assassins s'appellent Tornés Casamayor, Julio Herrera, Hierrezuelo, Julio Heredia (*« Le Vautour »*), etc... Plus tard, plusieurs caporaux et sergents de l'armée, sous les ordres du colonel Luis del Rosal, chef militaire du district, continuèrent la besogne sanglante d'Arsenio Ortiz (1).

On peut se demander s'il n'y avait pas des juges, des autorités civiles, etc. Si, il y en avait: le gouverneur Barcelo, le maire Arnaz, qui a ses petits péchés à lui: ils laissèrent les assassins travailler tranquillement. Quant aux juges, sauf de rarissimes exceptions, parmi lesquelles il convient de citer M. Joaquin del Río Balmaseda, ils avaient si peur, ou étaient si égoïstes, qu'ils n'intervinrent jamais pour ouvrir une procédure quelconque au sujet des assassinats.

Il arriva enfin ce qui devait arriver. Un jour, plusieurs hommes attaquèrent Arsenio Ortiz dans la rue à coups de revolver et le blessèrent, d'ailleurs légèrement. L'un des agresseurs mourut au cours de la bagarre.

La terreur arriva alors à son comble. Arsenio Ortiz devint véritablement forcené et il commença à tuer avec une telle profusion et une telle férocité que le Consul des Etats-Unis dut intervenir.

Les énormités avaient été telles que le gouvernement finit par permettre l'inculpation d'Arsenio Ortiz, demandée par le juge Balmaseda, ainsi que celle de ses complices principaux. Presque tous, et notamment le chef de la police, Arnaz, eurent le temps de fuir. Ortiz fut écroué... au moins en apparence, car il circulait librement dans la ville. Peu de temps après une amnistie vint le décharger ainsi que ses complices. Par contre, elle ne fut daucune utilité aux condamnés révolutionnaires. Elle n'était faite, cette amnistie, que pour les assassins.

Pour en finir avec Arsenio Ortiz, nous dirons qu'il est actuellement en liberté, avec des hommes sous ses ordres, à La Havane, où il a réédité ses exploits de Santiago de

(1) A La Havane, le ministre de l'Intérieur, Octavio Zubizarreta, trempa dans tous les crimes politiques.

là, les hopitaux manquaient de tout : pansements, quinine, chloroforme, nourriture. Un mulet de l'armée avait une assignation journalière de 47 cents. Un malade des hôpitaux en avait une de 9 cents...

L'atmosphère politique devint rapidement suffocante. L'Université fut fermée; depuis trois ans, elle n'a pas ouvert ses portes. La presse fut bâillonnée. Elle fut soumise à une rigoureuse censure et quelques vaillants journaux, comme la *Semana de Carbo*, furent supprimés définitivement.

On désirait une révolution, on la pressentait et l'effervescence publique devenant de plus en plus nerveuse, le gouvernement y répondit en décrétant la pleine terreur.

On nomma dans chaque province des sortes de gouverneurs militaires, que l'on appelait des « superviseurs », lesquels — les garanties constitutionnelles ayant été suspendues par décret présidentiel — jouissaient pratiquement du droit de haute et basse justice sur le peuple sans défense.

Dans la province de Santiago de Cuba, la terreur atteignit des proportions inhumaines. Le superviseur de cette contrée était Arsenio Ortiz, de sinistre mémoire. Des morts commencèrent à apparaître dans les rues : tous les deux ou trois jours, au matin, on trouvait avec une régularité terrifiante des cadavres criblés de balles ou pendus aux becs de gaz. C'était, la plupart du temps, des malheureux sans famille, tirés des prisons où les avait conduits quelque petit larcin; Arsenio Ortiz les tuait dans le but de terroriser l'opposition, ce à quoi, d'ailleurs, il ne put réussir.

Une fois, au poste de police du centre de la ville, trois ou quatre des criminels qui opéraient sous les ordres d'Ortiz étranglèrent *avec les mains* un malheureux Haïtien, un simple voleur à la tire. L'homme poussa pendant la lutte des cris épouvantables. Les gens du voisinage et les passants se rendirent parfaitement compte de ce qui était en train d'arriver, mais personne n'osa intervenir.

Les victimes, une fois exécutées, d'une façon ou d'une autre, étaient conduites aux endroits où elles devaient être abandonnées dans la voiture du chef de la police lui-même. Cet homme, qui a repris son poste aujourd'hui, s'appelle Manuel Arnaz et est le frère du maire de la ville de Santiago de Cuba.



Le cadavre de Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade

NAZI

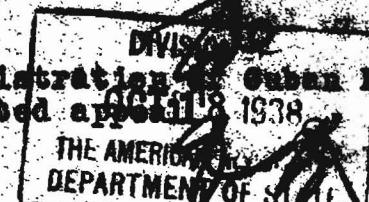
EMBASSY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Habana, October 15, 1938.

No. 1205

Subject: Application for Registration of Cuban Nazi
Party accepted; printed appeal 1938



1938 OCT 17 PM 12 54

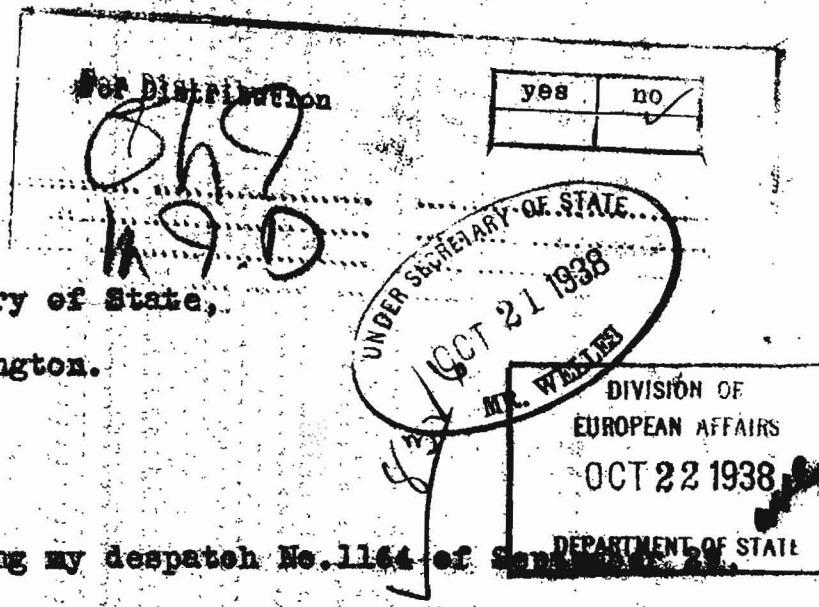
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Supplementing my despatch No. 1164 of September 22, 1938, with reference to the formation of a Cuban Nazi party, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a printed appeal recently released by the new organization. It will be noted that the emblem chosen for the party is identical with that of the Nazi party in Germany.

The enclosure refers to the fact that the Cuban Nazi party was organized to fight communism and that, of the so-called Nazi doctrines, the Cuban party would accept in entirety those directed against communism, whereas of the "other ideals, aims and systems, only those would be accepted which are assimilable and adaptable to conditions in Cuba whose fundamental problems differ in so many aspects from those of Germany, source and fount of nazism;



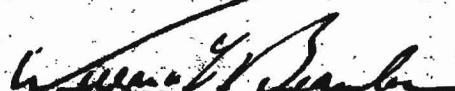
-2-

lation which compels it to seek territorial expansion, no international injustices to be remedied nor social or religious questions to be settled."

The statutes of the party provide for admission into its ranks without distinction of race, nationality or sex of all persons of good moral character and good faith who are opposed to communism or any leftist tendencies harmful to the welfare of Cuba, as well as those people interested in the promotion of more intimate and cordial relations with the United States "from whence we derive our independence as a nation and from whence we derive also our economic welfare, in the belief that our economic future is linked with that of the neighboring country and not with Moscow, Mexico and Barcelona." It is also pointed out that the party desires to reconcile the interests of capital and labor as well as to defend the Cuban middle class "as the forgotten class."

It will be observed from the enclosure that propaganda on behalf of the Cuban Nazi party is broadcast daily from 7 to 8 o'clock by radio station CMBS on 1170 kilocycles.

Respectfully yours,


Willard L. Beattie,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of appeal
recently issued by
the Cuban Nazi party.

800
SOD-68



P.R.C. is United Front

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Habana, September 29, 1938.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
No action necessary.

No. 1164

Subject: Application for Registration
of Cuban Nazi Party Accepted.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1938 OCT 5 AM 10 24

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS



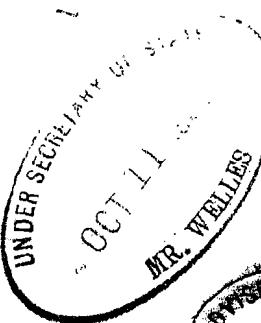
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LH

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 1113 of September 17, 1938, reporting the inscription of the Cuban Communist party in the Official Register of Associations of Habana Province, I have the honor to report that the local press now announces that the Provincial authorities have also accepted the application of the Cuban "Partido Nazista", the statutes of which



OCT 14 1938
FILED

have

- 2 -

have been presented, in accordance with the Law of Associations, by Messrs. Juan Prohios, Manuel Montoto and others.

According to one of the local representatives of the United Fruit Company, who states he has known Mr. Prohios for approximately thirty years, the latter is thoroughly unprincipled and is doubtless involved in the present movement for what money he can obtain from it. The Embassy's informant stated that Prohios had already received approximately 400 letters, some of them containing monetary contributions, expressing adherence to the new party.

Although nothing is known with regard to the articles of incorporation of the Society, the Habana Post says that the term "nazi" was adopted "since nazism is opposed to communism", and that the Association will make a determined effort to foment closer friendly relations with the United States.

Respectfully yours,


Willard L. Beaulac
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

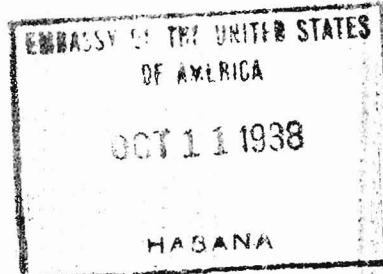
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SOD:lm

From Mr. Nuf...

AFN
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
OFFICE OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHE
HABANA, CUBA

Recibido
Enclosure to Despatch No. 1205 from
American Embassy, Habana, Oct. 13,



31

El Partido Nazi Cubano surge en la vida pública para enfrentarse en el terreno político-electoral al comunismo y crear en el país, mediante cívico movimiento de ideas y de acción, un estado de conciencia contra el propósito de introducir en nuestra forma de gobierno, legislación y normas de vida económica y social principios, medidas y procedimientos análogos a los imperantes en Rusia, México y la España izquierdista.

La doctrina nazista es la suprema síntesis del ideal anticomunista; por ello, este nuevo Partido, para indicar que viene a luchar contra el comunismo que intenta ser Poder en Cuba, se denomina Partido Nazi Cubano, siendo oportuno aclarar lo siguiente:

De la doctrina nazista el Partido Nazi Cubano recoge en su integridad los postulados y orientaciones contra el comunismo, pero de los demás ideales, aspiraciones y sistemas del nazismo acepta exclusivamente los que sean asimilables y adaptables, los que resulten concordantes y compatibles a nuestro país, cuyos problemas fundamentales no guardan similitud en múltiples aspectos con los de Alemania, cuna y faro del nazismo, pues Cuba no tiene problemas de fronteras, ni exceso de población que imponga la necesidad de una expansión territorial, ni agravios e injusticias internacionales que redimir, NI CUESTIONES RACIALES Y RELIGIOSAS.

El Partido Nazi Cubano piensa y siente EN CUBANO, ajustando su actuación a nuestras realidades de todo orden, no cayendo en el error de los que en Cuba muestran solidaridad con las utopías de mentes extraviadas, creadoras de bolshevismo y menchevismo, anarco-sindicalismo y anarquismo, ideas concebidas en otras latitudes y para otros pueblos, que concretamente en Rusia, México y España han sido fuente de tragedias políticas y económicas y que sería necedad insigne copiar burdamente.

En los Estatutos ya legalizados del Partido Nazi Cubano se consigna:

— Que admitirá en su seno a todos los cubanos y extranjeros, sin distinción de raza y sexo, que sean personas de moralidad y buena conducta, y sean contrarias al comunismo o cualquier tendencia de izquierda, dañina al orden, el crédito y el bienestar de Cuba.

— Que iniciará vigoroso movimiento de opinión en el pueblo de Cuba, a favor de las más

intimas y cordiales relaciones con los Estados Unidos de América, de donde nos vino nuestra independencia, como nación, de donde nos viene nuestro relativo bienestar económico, bajo el lema de que nuestro meridiano económico radica en el país vecino, y no en Moscú, México y Barcelona.

— Y que defenderá el régimen de propiedad privada, la conciliación de los intereses del Capital y Trabajo y muy especialmente los intereses de la clase media cubana, sosteniendo que "es la clase olvidada".

El Directorio del Partido Nazi Cubano invita a cabo los trabajos previos conducentes a organización como colectividad política en toda la Isla, al objeto de que participe en las próximas elecciones para la designación de una Convención Constituyente o para cualquier tipo de elección que se acordare en el futuro.

El Partido Nazi Cubano invita a todos ciudadanos de buena voluntad a que se agrupen en sus filas, pues brinda la oportunidad de ejercitarse en una acción cívica o una acción política social para servir eficazmente a la República. Los fundadores de este Partido Nazi Cubano que mandato de los Estatutos legalizados y la Ley de Asociaciones vigente ostentan actualmente representación legal y autorizada, desean entregar su gobierno, control y dirección a la Asamblea Nacional, Asambleas Provinciales y Municipales y Asambleas de Barrios o asambleas marianas — organizados en su día estos organismos de acuerdo con los preceptos de la nueva Ley Electoral —; y tales fundadores del Partido Nazi Cubano hacen votos y gestiones para que su gobierno, control y dirección sea asumido por ciudadanos conscientes de sus responsabilidades, deberes y derechos y estén dispuestos a venir a Cuba, propiciando su prosperidad y grandecimiento con el fanatismo patriótico de un Hitler luchando contra la invasión de la horda comunista, o las tendencias extremistas que producen la desintegración nacional, y lanzando los pueblos al abismo de la bancarrota y la miseria y en garras del caos y la anarquía.

El Partido Nazi Cubano realiza diariamente su propaganda por la Estación radio-afiliada CMBS, en 1170 kilociclos, en la Habana, en turno de siete a ocho de la noche. Las adhesiones pueden enviarse por correo al señor Secretario del Partido Nazi Cubano, Apartado 1000, Habana, Cuba.



PH

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

639 JUN 29 AM 9 37

DIVISION
AMERICAN EMBASSY
HABANA

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No. 2218

TO
AND
FROM

Habana, July 24, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

Seen:
Jewett,
8-5-39,

Subject: Anti-Semitic Propaganda in Habana.

The Honorable



The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

4754

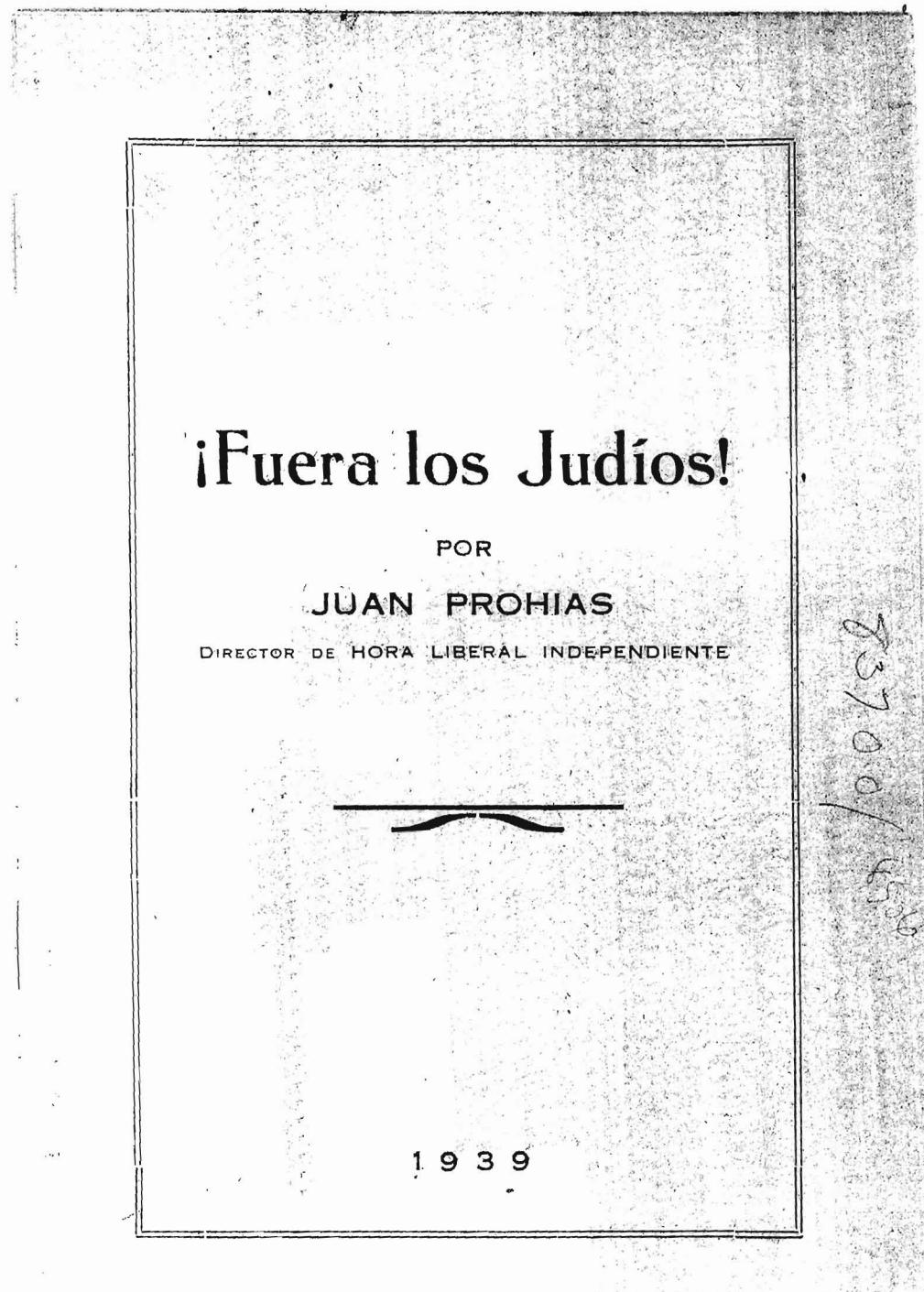
With reference to my despatch No. 1973 of May 9, 1939, in connection with the appearance in Habana of an anti-Semitic pamphlet entitled "Under the Jewish-Communist Yoke" I have the honor to transmit herewith another pamphlet by the same author, Mr. Juan Prohias, entitled "Out with the Jews". This booklet appears to be nothing more than a re-hash of the arguments advanced by ex-

ponents

AU G 14 1939
CITY

DECLASSIFIED
STATE LETTER 1/11/72
Authority
By [Signature] NARA Date 1/23/01

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 2218 of July 24, 1939.
From the Embassy at Habana.



¡Fuera los Judíos!

—Por Juan Prohías—

Director de HORA LIBERAL INDEPENDIENTE y
Presidente de la "QUINTA COLUMNA ANTISEMITA"

Desde la publicación de nuestro último folleto hasta éste que ve la luz, obra literaria, enjundiosa y doctrinal, el movimiento anti-semita ha progresado extraordinariamente en Cuba, habiendo arraigado la idea en la conciencia del pueblo y habiendo florecido la acción en los Poderes Públicos.

Esta campaña anti-judía, iniciada por el periódico aéreo HORA LIBERAL INDEPENDIENTE, en Septiembre del año pasado, respondiendo a los clamores de la opinión ante los avances de la peligrosa inmigración hebrea, ES DEL VERDADERO PUEBLO DE CUBA. Se ha hecho por el pueblo y para el pueblo. Un periódico debe ser instrumento de la opinión popular en todas las cuestiones que aborde. Si la cuestión judía no hubiere brotado del pueblo, con su calor y simpatías, con sus bríos y arrestos, hubiese muerto al nacer.

A nosotros nos agrada y enorgullece que, siguiendo nuestros pasos, estén sumados a la cruzada otros órganos de opinión y un Partido Político de tanta médula popular y revolucionaria como el

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Dept 11/172
By NARA Date 1-25-07

Havana, October 17, 1953

Subject: { Transmitting copies and translations
 { of memoranda concerning communism,
 { social and racial problems in Cuba

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 143, dated September 29, 1953, concerning communism, social and racial problems in Cuba, I have the honor to transmit herewith
1. 3/
2. 4/ copies with translations of two memoranda. The first of these, dated September 30, 1953, labelled "Bulletin No. 1," bears the heading, "White Cubans, Let Us Defend Ourselves," and the subscription, "Ku Klux Klan Kubano." In this bulletin an attempt is made to unite the white element to combat the negro. The second memorandum,

undated

-2-

undated and also labelled, "Bulletin No. 1," has been issued by "The Reactionary Alliance for Social Defense" and is mainly an appeal for funds to combat the radical movement in Cuba.

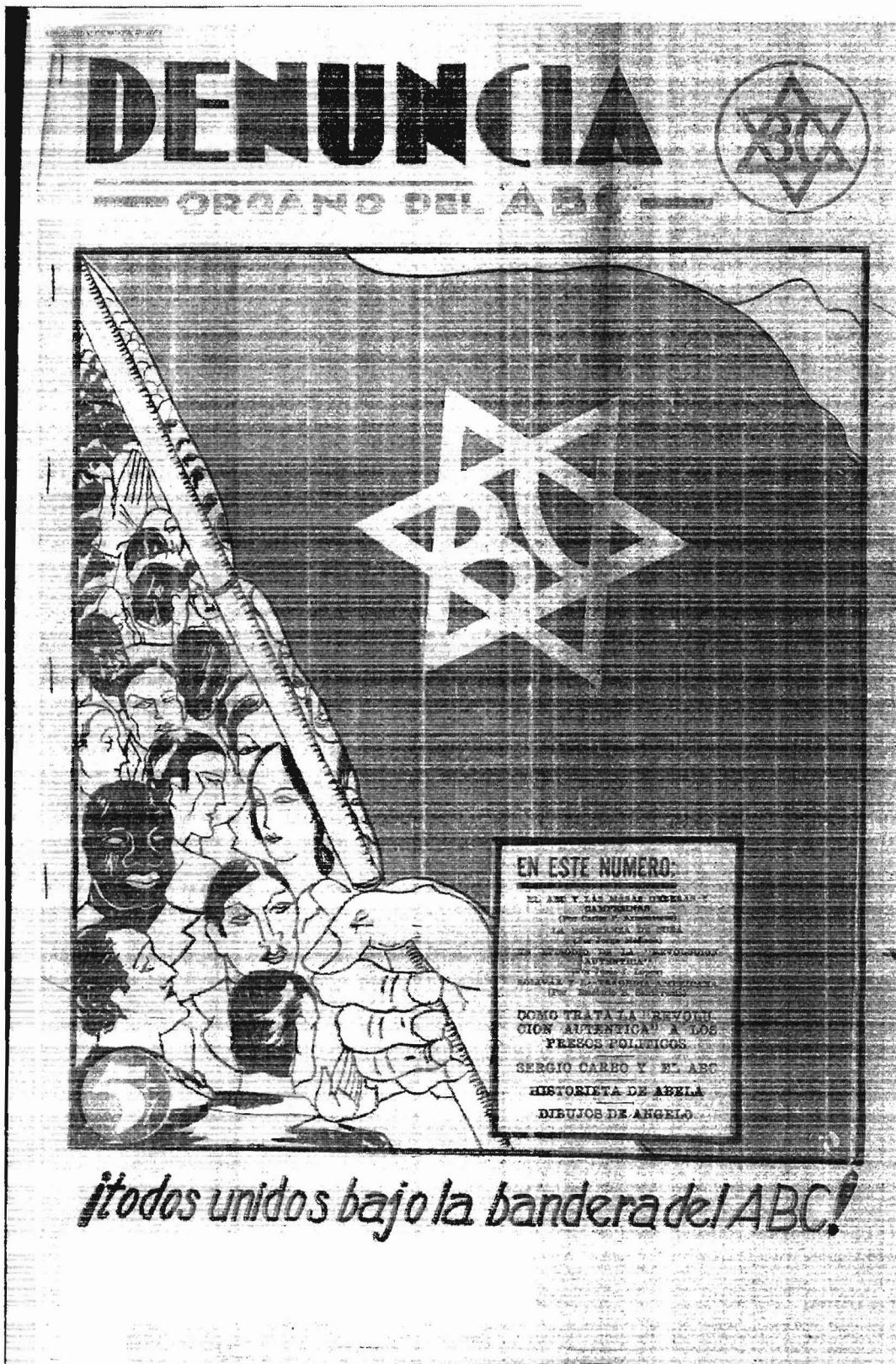
Respectfully yours,

File No. 800
EMdeL/des

SUMNER WELLES

Enclosures:

1. Copy of memorandum, "Cubanos Blancos a Defenders"
2. Translation thereof
3. Copy of bulletin issued by The Reactionary Alliance for Social Defense
4. Translation thereof



DECLASSIFIED

Authority SOLO 1 APR 1972
By NARA Date 1-2507

rogación

C. no 2 para la
de la Enmienda Plat
no quita el Hambre

JUVENTUD OBRERA
 ORGANO CENTRAL DE LA LIGA
 JUVENIL COMUNISTA DE CUBA
 SECCION DE
 LA I. J. C.

PRECIO 2 CTS.

HABANA, 30 DE MAYO DE 1934

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 1 to
the Embassy at Havana.
of June 11, 1934,**EL PRIMER CONGRESO DE LA L**

SE ACABA DE CELEBRAR ASISTIENDO DELEGADOS DE OTROS PAISES

La Policía No Pudo Localizarlo

Mientras la policía de la Habana se había movilizado buscando el I CONGRESO NACIONAL DE LA LIGA JUVENIL COMUNISTA, éste se celebraba con cerca de 70 asistentes que representaban a todas las organizaciones del país. Ni Batista, ni los sustitutos de los Calvo y Trujillo pudieron darse el gusto de capturar al I Congreso Nacional de la L. J. C.

Por las mismas condiciones de ilegalidad en que se ha celebrado el Congreso ha tenido una gran militancia y ha demostrado la combatividad de los jóvenes comunistas de Cuba que bajo el más sangriento terror del gobierno de Machado y pasando por el gobierno de Céspedes, Gran, Batista, Gutiéras y el actual de concentración reaccionaria de Mendieta-Batista y el ABC, no han vacilado un solo momento en defender, incluso con su vida como en los casos de los compañeros Mirtio Medina, Bolando, Ramos, Luis Melián, Hernández, Amílcar Layard, Mar-

Llamamiento del Cong

LA LUCHA CONTRA EL HAMBRE Y LA OPRESIÓN!

¡CONTRA EL GOBIERNO REACCIÓNARIO DE MENDIETA Y DEL ABC!

¡FUERA GRAU SAN MARTÍN, GUTIERAS Y DEMAS DIRIGENTES "AUTÉNTICOS" QUE PREPARAN EL CAMINO A LA REACCIÓN!

¡ADELANTE HACIA LA LUCHA POR LA SALIDA REVOLUCIONARIA DE LA CRISIS! ¡POR UN GOBIERNO SOVIÉTICO DE OBREROS, CAMPESINOS Y SOLDADOS!

No hay otra salida para la juventud, no hay otro camino para su liberación, que la lucha al lado del proletariado por el derrocamiento de la dictadura de los explotadores. La caída de la tiranía machadista, por el empuje de la huelga general de Agosto, ha demostrado claramente que la solución del problema de las masas, el cambio, de su existencia no es cosa de quitar a un hombre o a un partido y de poner a otro. Ninguno de los gobiernos que le han sucedido en el poder a Machado han resuelto, ni tan siquiera uno de los problemas más mínimo de las masas, porque todos ellos solo sirven los intereses de los banqueros yanquis y de los patronos, porque la salvación de las masas está en la transformación completa de todo el actual sistema, de explotación, donde una pequeña parte de tribones vive a costa del sudor y del sufrimiento de la inmensa mayoría de la población.

La situación de hambre y de opresión en que vive la juventud trabajadora empeora de día en día. Más de doscientos mil jóvenes desocupados no tienen pan, ni casa y el gobierno no les da ningún auxilio, porque necesita el dinero para pagar las deudas al Chase National Bank, y para reforzar el ejército y los cuerpos de policías. Los patronos y las compañías imperialistas protegidas por los Decretos-Leyes esclavistas, por las bayonetas del ejército, y por las bandas de porristas rompiendo las huelgas del ABC, rehúsan los jornales y hacen de

arrebatar a la juventud las demandas luchas pasadas. Los campesinos, más esclavizados, después de diez años, son despojados de ellas y los mozos. Dentro del actual sistema, los estudiantes no tienen ninguna posibilidad de vivir de su profesión. La miseria y el paludismo hace grandes estímulos trabajadores. El actual régimen de los terratenientes y de los banqueros asegura una existencia para la juventud.

Completemente distinta es la situación en la Unión Soviética, porque allí los trabajadores, los obreros y los campesinos, Partido Comunista, hicieron una revolución con ellos, arrancaron el poder a las empresas, los bancos, los edificios, los trabajadores y las tierras de los manos de los campesinos. Todo el cambio completo en sus condiciones.

El gobierno obrero y campesino, cuida del bienestar y del desarrollo.

Mientras que la Unión Soviética es

samente el socialismo y de día en

taría se transforma en un país n

do capitalista se hunde en la ruina

y las guerras. Todo esto hace

mento actual la lucha entre los de

Soviética triunfante y el mundo

rota.

Los explotadores pretenden salir

de un reforzamiento de la explotación

baseadoras y por medio de la guerra

dondere su preparación se convierte

en intervención armada contra la Unión

El gobierno de Mendieta y del

mismo de Machado y de Gran, ay

The Havana American

Accredited by Francisco Pino's Institute — Authorizado por Francisco Pino en su Oficina de Periodismo en la Habana
Published Every Morning in the Year at Enrique Villaverde 3, Havana, Cuba, For and in the Interest of the English-Speaking Residents of Cuba

33

Havana, Cuba, Monday Morning November 17, 1930

Price Five Cents

Problem Near Settlements Ports From Interior Disquieting

Uncovering Cuban "Reds"

Cuba is more full of communists—REDS—than Russia was of nihilists during the days of the czars.

At least such is the case if one should lose all sense of common reason and take the reports of the secret police at the value that some of the local newspapers ascribe to them.

But the secret police of Havana, as was the secret police of old Russia, and of many countries, maintain themselves and their organization, with fat salaries and luxurious expense accounts, simply by "discovering" grievous plots against the governments.

DR. CESPEDES NOT INJURED IN YACHT CLUB CONTROVERSY

Friends End Episode Between Clubman and Sec. of Public Works

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday afternoon by rumors of an assault on Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, which took place in one of the

SINCE THE
TOURISTS ARRIVED

In fact, there's been a deep plot by agents of Reds to instill terror in American residents here and blow off America's prominent tourists, especially according to the Ward's Milk powder filled with Standard Oil gasoline and wrapped in inflammable burlap bags purchased from Woolworth's. A sort of "consumed by their own" affair. Secret police uncovered details after following clues from Ambassador Guggenheim's back yard, where soldiers Saturday midnight when fire

EN MIRRORS CONFIDENT
OF SUCCESS IN REACHING
STUDENT STRIFE SOLUTION

Emissary of Government Reports Negotiations

AMERICANS GIVEN WARNING AGAINST VISIT TO HAVANA

Cuban Vice Consul Attempts to Check Spread of Malicious Reports

Efforts on the part of some persons in Florida and overzealous scribes of foreign news agencies in Cuba to discourage travel to Havana, has already been felt here.

A canvas of Havana's hotels with interviews among various arrivals of the past few days, reveals that in many instances, notices have been posted in Florida hotels advising guests that there is danger in making a visit to Cuba at this time, as the constitutional guarantees have been suspended and there is no protection offered the visitor. women guests at Hotel Royal Miss Louise Johnson and Miss Lump, of Wichita, Kans., ex how they were warned by everyone with whom they in contact in Miami, not to Cuba at this time.

"The taxi driver who car is to the station," said Miss Johnson, "cautioned us against such hardy venture, when he learned our destination, but we decided to come in spite of all the disquieting

things much worse than they actually are, to give the story a sensational angle and, despite censorship, have managed in some way to get them sent across the channel, together with photographs made by the Government organ's own photographer.

To counteract the effect of this malicious propaganda, Miguel A. Campos Conde, Cuban Vice Consul to Miami, has sent letters to all editors of Florida papers, asking them for fair play in the presentation of the situation here in their news columns, and advising them that he has received assurances from the Cuban Government officials and others of authority that no more disturbances will occur in Havana in the future. He also cited the fact that since the disturbances of last Thursday, many Americans, on tour ships, have disembarked and spent pleasant and interesting hours of sightseeing without in any manner being endangered or molested.

AMERICAN EMBASSY . . . FIVE KILLED BY DYNAMITE

PACHUCA, Mexico, Nov. 16.—A premature explosion of dynamite caused the deaths of five miners in the Insitite La Rica mine at Real Del Monte, near here.

VESSELS ARE FOGBOUND

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—A score of ships were fogbound in the Chesapeake bay last night. Seven vessels were at anchor down the bay waiting for the chance to enter the Baltimore harbor.

Uncovering Cuban "Reds"

Cuba is more full of communists—REDS—than Russia was of nihilists during the days of the czars.

At least such is the case if one should lose all sense of common reason and take the reports of the secret police at the value that some of the local newspapers ascribe to them.

But the secret police of Havana, as was the secret police of old Russia, and of many countries, maintain themselves and their organization, with fat salaries and luxurious expense accounts, simply by "discovering" grievous plots against the governments.

Should a stranger read the reports of the secret police which are printed in some of the Havana newspapers, he would be afraid to come to Havana or any other part of Cuba.

We were informed of a general order from the head of the national police that there is a plot—A RED PLOT—to destroy American newspapers and other American property in Havana, in an effort to demonstrate the Cuban's hatred for Americans.

The astute secret policeman who discovered this plot were more astute than is usually necessary for them to be, for they discovered just how and what the REDS would do and use to carry out their intentions.

The Havana American is an American newspaper, and so recognized by Americans, foreigners residing here and the Cubans. We have not the least fear of

no reason why he should also consume the husks.

There is considerable political discontent in Cuba, and the opposition is doing all it can to embarrass the government, but that opposition is not composed of communists nor of REDS. It is not treason to oppose a government, nor is it treason to point out the mistakes or maladministration of government officials.

In a republic there can be no lese majesty.

The students, almost to 100 per cent, are Cubans. They are not communists, they are not RED, but they are dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been considered by the officials.

The men at the head of the Nationalist movement, nor their lieutenants are communists—nor REDS.

It would be difficult to bring evidence to show that General Mario Menocal, twice president of the Republic, has RED tendencies.

It would not be convincing to say that Colonel Carlos Mendieta, distinguished veteran of the wars of independence, has RED tendencies.

None who know of what they speak would insinuate that Colonel Aurelio Hevia or Dr. Cosme de la Torriente are RED, and it would be the zenith of ignorance to place a RED tag on Juan Gaulberto Gomez. The list could be continued until the known personnel of the political opposition was exhausted and not even a pinkish, to say nothing of a RED, could be uncovered.

(Continued on Page 4)

DR. CESPEDES INJURED IN CLUB CONT

Friends End Between Clubman of Public

Considerable excitement yesterday afternoon by assault on Dr. Carlos Cespedes, which took place in saloons of the Havana about noon.

Rumors had it that was roughly handled bruised by kicks from and that except for the members of the present, the struggle resulted fatally for the secretary.

Investigation last brings out a different regrettable.

According to the obtainable Dr. Cespedes the larger saloons of conversing with two friends Ignacio Almagro, well society and clubman,

Immediately on sight, it is said that delivered himself of words highly insulting, but those present proved

The demand is given facilities at the Seventeen thousand American were printed yesterday. This will be printed to that press arrangement permit us to print

Within ten days less, we will have press going. The Havana American will be eight columns, able to print 16,000 ten or twelve pages than any English paper in Havana can dispose of under circumstances.

We greatly appreciate the readers of the Havana American; we the paper because prints the truth—the fear or favor—and days, D. V., we will all the news that is

POSTPONE IN TOUR NEW

The proposed auto inspection which was today over the new in which John D. journalist, was to be along with represent societies, foreign dignitaries of the press, here for the present.

Dr. Carlos Miguel Cuba's energetic party, deemed it wise trip until the highway finished.

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Russian

Welcome to COMINTERN online. COMINTERN online consists of two components:

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RusAR is pleased to announce that the transliteration of the database has been changed according to the US Library Of Congress transliteration system (without diacritics). Please consult 'Help' in the database for the transliteration table. Furthermore, adding the possibility to use descriptors in the English language has enhanced the search possibilities. The different search possibilities are explained in the 'Help'.

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<http://www.comintern-online.com/>

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2/24/2006

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ГРОБАРТ ФАБИО

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.6,dok.1

DOKUMENT

Lichnoe delo GROBART FABIO

Iarmolenko N.M.

[S/F]

RGASPI

Lichnoe delo GROBART FABIO

Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

Person file

Grobart, Fabio

34

BACK LOCATE IN TREE [DOCUMENTS] PRINT

FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

I Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.220,d.1533

I Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo FIDEL' ALEKHANDRO

Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

I END/MOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

I Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

I Abstract

Lichnoe delo FIDEL' ALEKHANDRO

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

I KEY WORD 1

Person file

Fidel Alejandro

34

BACK LOCATE IN TREE [DOCUMENTS] PRINT

FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.36

Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo KASTRO RUS FIDEL'

Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Abstract

Lichnoe delo KASTRO RUS FIDEL'

NOTES AREA

Notes

Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

KEY WORD 1

Person file

Castro Ruz, Fidel

34

BACK LOCATE IN TREE [DOCUMENTS] PRINT

FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.165

Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo KASTRO RAUL'

Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Abstract

Lichnoe delo KASTRO RAUL'

NOTES AREA

Notes

Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

KEY WORD 1

Person file

Castro, Ruiz Raul

34

[BACK](#) [LOCATE IN TREE](#) [DOCUMENTS] [PRINT](#)

FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.216

Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo ESPIN DE KASTRO VIL'MA

Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Abstract

Lichnoe delo ESPIN DE KASTRO VIL'MA

NOTES AREA

Notes

Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

KEY WORD 1

Person file

Espin de Castro, Vilma

34

BACK LOCATE IN TREE [DOCUMENTS] PRINT

FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.24

Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo BATISTA I SAL'VIDAR FUL'KHENSIO

Author responsible

~~Obolenskii A.IU.~~

ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Abstract

Lichnoe delo BATISTA I SAL'VIDAR FUL'KHENSIO

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Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

KEY WORD 1

Person file

Batista y Zaldivar, Fulgencio

34

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FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

Reference number

KOMINTERN,F.495,op.230,d.21

Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo PRIO SOKARRAS KARLOS

Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Abstract

Lichnoe delo PRIO SOKARRAS KARLOS

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

KEY WORD 1

Person file

Prio Socarras, Carlos

34

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FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA

/Reference number

KOMINTERN, F.495, op.230, d.19

/Level of description

DELO

Title

Lichnoe delo GRAU SAN MARTIN RAMON

/Author responsible

Obolenskii A.IU.

/ENDMOST DATES

Start (ED)

[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA

/Sources of information

RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

/Abstract

Lichnoe delo GRAU SAN MARTIN RAMON

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

/KEY WORD 1

Person file

Grau San Martin, Ramon

34

Show from 1 to 10

next>>

- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1936 / Otchet KSM **Kuby**, vystuplenie na zasedanii TSK KSM **Kuby** / 05-1938
KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.25/Programma kompartii **Kuby**, rezoliutsii o "novoi revolutsionnoi emigratsii
Kuby" 27-02-1929
- France
Writings Execute Trade Union
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.115/Prpekt rezoliutsii Ispolbiuro Profinterna o polozhenii v profsoiuzakh **Kuby** 12-01-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.87/Pis'mo Ispolkoma Profinterna profsoiuznym organizatsiam **Kuby** 06-02-1933
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.2/Vozzvanie i pis'ma rukovodstva kompartii **Kuby** v IKKI o kommunisticheskem dvizhennii na Kube 06-12-1919
- Russia friend
Lazarev Soldados Sailors
- KOMINTERN.F.534.op.7.d.385 / Materialy TSK KP **Kuby**, KNOK i drugikh organizatsii **Kuby** / 1934
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.109/Obrashchenia KP **Kuby** k trudiashchimsia, soldatam i matrosam **Kuby** 19-01-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.539.op.3.d.781 / Listovki, vozzvaniia, obrashchenia KP **Kuby** i MOPR **Kuby** / 04-1930
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1924 / Listovki i gazety KSM **Kuby**, bulleter' pionerov **Kuby** / 19-01-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.78/Vozzvaniia TSK kompartii **Kuby** k trudiashchimsia **Kuby** protiv imperialisticheskoi interventsii 08-07-1933
- Russia
People leaflet

next>>

Show from 11 to 20

- <<prev next>> Appeal people leaflet
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.177/Obrashchenie prezidenta **Kuby** k narodu; listovki razlichnykh organizatsii **Kuby** i dr. [S/F]
- KOMINTERN.F.534.op.7.d.380 / Materialy TSK KP **Kuby**, KNOK, proforganizatsii **Kuby** / 05-1929
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.160/Informatsiya predstavitelei KP **Kuby** pri IKKI ob opportunisticakh oshibkakh v rukovodstve KP (1-i ekz.) 18-01-1937
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.26/Vozzvanie i pis'ma revolutsionnoi emigratsii **Kuby** 04-04-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.507.op.3.d.107//Pis'ma TSK KP **Kuby** v MZHS - Zhenotdel IKKI o zhenskom dvizhennii **Kuby** / 26-11-1929
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.133/Materialy ispolkoma Natsional'noi konfederatsii truda **Kuby** 05-02-1935
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1921 / Dokumental'nye materialy KSM **Kuby** / 01-1933
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.14/Pis'mo mestnoi organizatsii KP **Kuby** na imia U. Fostera i gazeta revoliutsionnykh emigrantov **Kuby** v Meksike 05-1928
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.9/Bulleten' Profinterna i pis'mo iz Gavany o rabote profsoiuznykh organizatsii na Kube 24-05-1927
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1914 / Dokumental'nye materialy i plenuma TSK KSM **Kuby**, drugie dokumenty / 03-1932

<<prev next>>

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- <<prev next>>
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.128/Obrashchenia, zaivleniya, tsirkuliary nizovym organizatsiam kompartii **Kuby** i drugie dokumenty 23-01-1935
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.170/Informatsionnye soobshcheniya KP **Kuby**, izbiratel'noi kampanii i dr.
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1922 / Dokumental'nye materialy KSM **Kuby** / 09-04-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.158/Doklady general'nogo sekretaria KP **Kuby** Blas Roka na 8 plenum TSK KP **Kuby** 1937
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1931 / Protokoly zasedaniii 2 natsional'noi konferentsii KSM **Kuby** / 17-01-1936
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.97/Pis'mo KP **Kuby** iz Moskvy v TSK KP **Kuby** 20-11-1930
- KOMINTERN.F.533.op.10.d.1911 / Dokumental'nye materialy KSM **Kuby** / 15-01-1930
- KOMINTERN.F.539.op.3.d.787 / Perepiska komfraktsii IK MOPR s komfraktsiei MOPR **Kuby** / 02-1934
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.45/Pis'mo IKKIM v TSK Ligi kommunisticheskoi molodezhi **Kuby** i dr. 08-1931
- KOMINTERN.F.495.op.105.d.148/Dokumenty okruznykh i mestnykh organizatsii kompartii **Kuby** 30-01-1936

<<prev next>>

Show from 31 to 40

<<prev next>>

Pis'MO = ПИСМО Writings
Profsoiuznym = ПРОФСОЮЗНЫМ
TRAde UNION = TRADE UNION
Ispolkom = ИСПОЛКОМА
Executive committee = Executive committee

34

NAME OF REQUESTOR		REFERENCE		SLIP		DATE	NO.
<i>Fernandez Carlos</i>						<i>+ 5</i>	<i>87827</i>
UNITS OF SERVICE						SOURCE OF REQUEST (Check)	
INFORMATION SERVICE (Number of replies)		RECORDS FURNISHED (Number of items)	TEXTUAL, STILL PICTURES, ETC. (Number of pages)	MOTION PICTURES (Number of feet)	SOUND RECORDINGS (Number of feet)	NA Administrative Use Agency of Origin Other Government Nongovernment	
WRITTEN	ORAL		1			REQUEST HANDLED BY <i>FNU</i>	
IGNO	STACK AREA	ROW	COMPARTMENT		SHELF	OUTCARD NO.	
39	<i>250</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>6</i>		
RECORD IDENTIFICATION						<i>Desim/Pb 1940-44</i>	
						<i>837-00B</i>	
						<i>4639</i>	
RECEIVED BY		SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFILED	DATE	1/2
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION						DO NOT REMOVE FROM RECORDS	
						NA FORM 14001 (11-85)	

NAME OF REQUESTOR		REFERENCE SERVICE SLIP				DATE	NO.
<i>Carlos Fernandez</i>						<i>1/25</i>	<i>8722</i>
UNITS OF SERVICE						SOURCE OF REQUEST (Check)	
INFORMATION SERVICE (Number of replies)		RECORDS FURNISHED (Number of items)	TEXTUAL, STILL PICTURES, ETC. (Number of pages)	MOTION PICTURES (Number of feet)	SOUND RECORDINGS (Number of feet)	NA Administrative Use Agency of Origin Other Government Nongovernment	
WRITTEN	ORAL		6			REQUEST HANDLED BY <i>FNU</i>	
IGNO	STACK AREA	ROW	COMPARTMENT		SHELF	OUTCARD NO.	
7	<i>250</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>3-4</i>		
RECORD IDENTIFICATION						<i>Desim/Pb 1940-44</i>	
						<i>4633-4638</i>	
RECEIVED BY		SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	REFILED	DATE	
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						NA FORM 14001 (11-85)	

File Number

837.00/3321

The letter, with any enclosures, bearing
this file number has been returned to the Federal
~~Bureau of Investigation via the Office of Security,~~

July 1, 1957.

837.00 3321
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REFERENCE SERVICE SLIP					DATE	NO.
NAME OF REQUESTOR <i>Name</i>			ACCESSION NUMBER <i>ID NUMBER</i>			
UNITS OF SERVICE					SOURCE OF REQUEST (Check)	
INFORMATION SERIAL (Number or serial)		RECORDS FURNISHED Number of items	TOYUAL, STILL PICTURES, ETC. Number of items	MOTION PICTURES Gauge of film	SOUND RECORDINGS Number of items	<input type="checkbox"/> RA Administrative Use <input type="checkbox"/> Agency of Origin <input type="checkbox"/> Other Government <input type="checkbox"/> Non-government REQUEST HANDLED BY
WRITTEN	ORAL					
RCG	STACK AREA	ROW	COMPARTMENT		SHELF	ROUTE & PD NO.
59	250	44	9		3	
RECORDS IDENTIFICATION <i>Entire 451A set Bk 3</i> <i>Country file Cuba</i> <i>TFB Wm (944)</i>						
RECEIVED BY	DATE	REFERRED TO	DATE			

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State Department Records in the National Archives

There are four categories of records: I. Central Files (RG 59); II. Office or Lot Files (RG 59); III. Post Files (RG 84); and IV. Other Record Groups. All of the records are in Archives II in College Park except for records relating to passports and visas which are in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

I. CENTRAL FILES (RECORD GROUP 59)

The largest and most important category of State Department records is its central file—all correspondence with U.S. diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries, with foreign diplomatic and consular offices in the United States, and all other State Department correspondence and memorandums. There have been five different filing systems of the central files.

A. 1789 to 1906 - Records arranged by series, thereunder by date

All correspondence is available in the Microfilm Research Room on open shelves (see the *Diplomatic Records* microfilm catalog). *Finding aid:* Registers list letters in the same order as the letters on the microfilm (registers for 1870-1906 are on M-17, 71 rolls).

Diplomatic Correspondence, arranged by country

- Instructions to Ministers/Ambassadors (M-77, 175 rolls)
- Despatches from Ministers/Ambassadors
- Notes to Foreign Legations (M-99, 99 rolls)
- Notes from Foreign Legations

Consular Correspondence

- Instructions to Consuls, arranged by date (not microfilmed)
- Despatches from Consuls, arranged by city

Miscellaneous Correspondence, arranged by date

- Domestic Letters Sent (M-40, 171 rolls)
- Miscellaneous Letters Received (M-179, 1,310 rolls)

B. 1906 to 1910 - Numerical File – Records arranged by subject

All correspondence and memos filed by subject in 25,892 separate case files, arranged numerically, available on microfilm (M862, 1,241 rolls) with a descriptive pamphlet. *Finding aids:* Card Index, available on microfilm (M1889, 86 rolls); "Purport List" cross reference slips (MLR 190, 250/01/03/01) arranged by the Decimal File number.

C. 1910 to 1963 - Decimal File – Records arranged by subject

All correspondence and memos filed by subject according to a predetermined decimal file classification scheme, divided into seven file segments. One filing manual is for file segments 1910-29, 1930-39, 1940-44, 1945-49. A revised filing manual is for file segments 1950-54, 1955-59, and 1960-63.

Finding Aids: Use the filing manuals or the footnotes in the volumes published by the State Department, *Foreign Relations of the United States*, to identify the relevant Decimal File number (the numbers and words before the slash (/) mark) or an individual document (both the file number and the number after the slash (/) mark).

A. 1789-1912

Records are arranged by country or city, thereunder by type of record, thereunder chronologically. An archivist must help in ordering records.

B. 1912-1935

Records are arranged by country or city, thereunder by year, thereunder by subject according to a decimal filing scheme. An archivist must help in ordering records.

C. 1936-

Records are arranged by country, thereunder by type of office (embassy, legation, or consulate), thereunder by year, thereunder by subject according to a decimal file scheme or a subject-numeric scheme after 1963. Finding Aids: Filing Manual, 1912-48, Filing Manual, 1949-63, Records Classification Handbook, 1963, and folders for each country containing copies of the MLR and box lists for each series in the MLR.

To Order Records: Exact country or city, beginning location, and box numbers must be indicated.

IV. OTHER RECORD GROUPS

RG 43, International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions

RG 56, Department of the Treasury

RG 76, Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations

RG 166, Foreign Agricultural Service

RG 208, Office of War Information

RG 229, Office of Inter-American Affairs

RG 239, American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas

RG 256, American Commission to Negotiate Peace

RG 260, U.S. Occupation Headquarters, World War II

RG 261, Former Russian Agencies

RG 268, Philippine War Damage Commission

RG 273, National Security Council

RG 278, Displaced Persons Commission

RG 286, Agency for International Development

RG 306, U.S. Information Agency

RG 316, Japan-United States Friendship Commission

RG 353, Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department)

RG 383, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

RG 420, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

RG 454, Inter-American Foundation

RG 466, U.S. High Commissioner for Germany

RG 469, U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies, 1948-1961

RG 475, American Institute in Taiwan

RG 487, African Development Foundation

RG 490, Peace Corps

RG 517, Board for International Broadcasting

See the Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States (3 Vols.) and special binders and Master Location Registers (MLR's) for each record group. See also the Archival Research Catalog (ARC).

For Additional Information

For more specific information, see www.archives.gov, send an email to inquire@nara.gov, or write to:

National Archives & Records Administration, NWCTC, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001.

NARA staff can make records available for research or provide copies of selected documents. Our staff can assist researchers with their work, but cannot undertake substantive research for them.