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 support makes the Communists grow in numbers: US Ambassador Butler
2. Batista and President Grau helped Communist strikers
3. 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 Bro 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 Gimerling 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 Lichhoe 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
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,
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,

[Signature]

J. Butler Wright

WLB/dec
File No. 500-B
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".

837.00/8680

RA:Bonsal:GMB
DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SIX 837.00/4286 FOR Report # 4280

FROM Military Attaché (Cuba) DATED Oct. 9, 1933

TO NAME ... ... ...

REGARDING: Communism in Cuba.

Communist affiliations of Batista and tendency in the Army.

??
Subject: Communist Party allegedly sponsors "Pro-Amnestia" organization for political purposes.

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-Amnestia" 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,

[Signature]

[Name]

500
JC: CBS
The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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 Central
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 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" Guitiérrez 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 (Auténticas)
Young Communist League
Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores
International Labor Defense
League Against Yankee Imperialism
Comité 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,

[Signature]
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:
1. From DIARIO DE LA MARINA, May 30
2. " EL MUNDO, May 30
October 19, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILSON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 Escobi 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.

L. E. Woolsey
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L. H. Woolsey
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2537
Habana, November 7, 1939

AIR MAIL

Subject: (General attitude toward Colonel Batista's speech at Matanzas)

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

Sir:

837.00/8514

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...
Matanzas is, therefore, said to have infuriated President Laredo Brí 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,

[Signature]

WLB/doc
File No. 600
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
by Gabriel Campos, 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 Pepín Rivero in this morning's DIARIO
DE LA MARINA. A copy of Pepín'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 Supple-
mental 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 responsi-
bilities 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
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 discouraged at Colonel Batista's attitude toward the United States. Usually reliable sources have reported to the Embassy that the President likewise is discouraged.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

J. BUTLER WRIGHT

WIL/dec
File 600

Enclosures:
1. From HOY, November 7
2. From DIARIO DE LA MARINA, November 7
Estoy con el Pueblo

CUATRO DISCURSOS EN MÉXICO Y CUBA

DISCURSO DE
LAZARO PEÑA
SECRETARIO DE LA CONFERENCIA DE TRABAJADORES
EN EL ACTO DEL RECEBIMIENTO ORGANIZADO
POR LA C.T.C.

INTRODUCCIÓN DE
BLAS ROCA
(SECRETARIO GENERAL DEL P.C. DE CUBA)

1939
EDICIONES SOCIALES
LA HABANA, CUBA.
DISCURSO DE LAZARO PEÑA

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

Homenaje 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 firme y sincera 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 de América, para asegurar el porvenir propio y contribuir a abrir la felicidad de todos los pueblos del mundo, que viven hoy en angustiosa inquietud.

Estamos aquí representantes de organizaciones diversas, que en nombre de las mismas hemos dado cita a todos los cubanos para concurrir a esta Concentración grandiosa, para integrar esta elevada reunión de voluntades afinadas en el propósito de patentizar, con nuestros aplausos a México, el sentimiento de solidaridad de simpatías y de acercamiento que — en vez —
México nos patenta españoles a Cuba; real sentimiento de simpatía y acogimiento, no del mero pacto formal, sino de la unanímidad inviolable de la voluntad de los milite

nes de hombres asociados en generosos y elevados empeños 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 adversarios y sedices de

Para saludar a estos tres grandes democratas de América, para afirmar la unidad inquebrantable entre los tres pueblos hermanos, para hacer de sus grandes gestos, ejemplo y estí

mulo 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 colecti

vas, que pugna por ver pronto convertidas en realidad las de

mandas que, con tanta insistencia, venimos sosteniendo. Y

quizás — lamentablemente sin lograrlo —, que se asocien a nuestro llamado, o lo que hiciéran de su propia inisitiva, 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, confirmando su voluntad de que Amé

rica sea baluarte inexpugnable de la paz y del preservamie

to de la democracia. Y el pueblo está aquí para aplaudir las palabras y la voluntad de Batista de practicar la justicia so

cial en Cuba, para que, con el afán de nuestro identificación con el pueblo revolucionario de España que no dejará vencer al fasi

cismo, y no perderá la guerra, decimos nosotros, el la ayuda internacional no le falta. Y Cuba debe ayudarse con tabaco y con arroz. Y Cuba debe ayudarse solicitando del Gobier

no del Presidente Roosevelt la suspensión mantenida el abar

grio de armas y reclamando de las democracias occidentales de Europa la abolición definitiva de la injusta y nefasta polí

tica de "no intervención".

El pueblo está aquí, y están los trabajadores, no para re

clamar de Batista la copia mecánica y el trasplante arbitrario de lo que en México 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 demo

cracia, y de la protección a las mayorías nacionales, las grandes reali

zaciones que a Cuba interesan.

Los trabajadores y todo el pueblo se han congregado aquí para decir que quieren se cristalizase pacíficamente el entendimiento entre todos los cubanos, que quede cerrada la posibi

lidad de nuevos odios y de nuevas violencias, que sean debe

tidos y sean sancionados los derechos de todos en la Asam

blea Constituyente.

Es por ello, y para ello, que quieren que el Congreso facili
ta que sea prontamente convocada esa misma reunión. Y es

atentar contra la normalización y el provecho inmediato de la patria, es herir al pueblo en lo más hondo de sus sentimien

tos profundos, — por razones sumamente convencionales — ha

cer elecciones conjuntivas o generales, o de nuevo otra clase de comicios, 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 grano 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 sanidad legal a la existencia de nuestra Confederación, que reúna en todas las sindicatos y cuya potencialidad unitaria por identificar una fuerza de construcción y de progreso, no ha sido estorbada por el Gobierno, sino que más bien ha encontrado en la perso

n la del señor Secretario del Trabajo, una acogida amplia y propiciadora.

Y sé que expreso las ansias y las inquietudes de los hom

bres del campo, de todas las regiones de la patria, cuando ni

do bajos rendimientos y que se faciliten créditos para refosar

esas cosechas, a higiene y sanidad para sus hijos, o cuando pi

do que cesa los desastres que se vienen realizando y que lan

zan a desesperada situación a las familias campesinas.

Yo sé, señores, que son esos cartéis verdades de pueblo, cuando a nombre de éste reclaman se apruebe la Ley de Al

quileres; o cuando solicitan ayuda inmediata y necesaria pa-
n el hombre cuyo hogar está triste y la vida es penosa, por su desesperante situación de desocupación que le condena al dolor y al hambre; se que habló el lenguaje del pueblo cuando pido crédito para la repatriación de los excombatientes, prisioneros y refugiados cubanos de la guerra de España.

Para ratificar, no más que para ratificar esas anhelas, ese anhelo de democracia interior, de mejoramiento de las condiciones generales de la nación, para expresar nuestro orgullo de que, en lo internacional, Cuba está 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 importante 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 por que 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 hablé en representación de los trabajadores y del Comité que ha englobado a tan múltiples organizaciones populares, a partidas 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 anhelamos 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; presé 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 campesinos, en la clase media, con los comerciantes y triales, queremos que queden apretadas las filas de los poderosos del pueblo Unidos al Ejército, en la comunidad ideal en que significa un Ejército para el pueblo y un pueblo para el Ejército, asegurados para todos los que en Cuba ven, trabajan, 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 agresivas del fascismo.

Yo creo, señores y señoras, amigos y compañeros, habiendo el hecho explicado qué pretendemos, a qué aspiramos y por qué venimos a recibir a recibir al Coronel Batista. ¡Viva el pueblo trabajador! Los trabajadores de Cuba, de que todos nosotros entiende que no atendemos solamente intereses particulares; sino que defendemos, con nuestros 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, de las gracias al pueblo de México, darlas en particular a trabajadores de la Confederación hembra, porque ellos, como nosotros, a pesar de las calumnias de los reaccionarios, todos los generos, de todos los matices, 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,—voluntad de las masas populares cubanas cuando le digo a Ud., que esta demostración afectuosa, que todos los actos de Ud., son vistos observados 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 son, hasta en el instante al gobierno que, en estos tiempos de grandes luchas entre las fuerzas retardatarias y los fact
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Supplementing my despatch no. 1100 of September 14, 1938, 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 Roa and Joaquin Ordoqui, leaders of that party, had an interview with Colonel Batista...
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. Beatrice
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from the Habana Post of Sept. 17.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

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
Second Secretary of Embassy.

cc to Mr. Benneman

Copy with note
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


MRS. J. C. BRINSMADE, EDUCATORS’ RELATIVE

Daughter, Wife and Mother of School Principals Dies at 86

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-

icians diagnosed as an attack of 

acute indigestion. Dr. Jorge Modis 

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.
LEONARD B. M'WOHD
Dartmouth Professor Had Taught
Music Tutors Since 1816

Special to The New York Times
HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 1-Robert
Leonard M'hwood, 79, the second
Director of the Department of Music
at Dartmouth College died here today
after a brief illness. He was the
founder of the Dartmouth College
Musical School, which was estab-
lished in 1816.

M'hwood was born in Brooklyn,
N. Y., on March 2, 1817. He
was the son of the late Dr. John
M'hwood, the American historian
and scholar.

He received his musical educa-
tion at the Conservatoire de Paris
in France, where he studied with
Anton Reicha and Charles-Louis
van Diemer.

M'hwood was the first American
musician to become a member of
the Royal Academy of Music in
London, and he was also the first
American to be appointed to the
Royal College of Music in London.

He returned to the United States
in 1842 and began teaching at
Dartmouth College, where he
remained for the rest of his life.

M'hwood was a prolific composer,
writing over 100 works for chorus,
orchestra, and chamber music.

He was also a noted teacher,
training many distinguished
composers and musicians, includ-
ing William H. Fry and John
William Hilliard.

M'hwood died at his home in
Hanover, N. H., on Wednesday,
December 2, 1886.
Dec. 2 (AP)—The navy said that four enlisted men were being removed from the submarine that was in command of R. F. Pryce and is submersibles of the Asiatic Fleet. Naval authorities stated that the ship was not able. They did not receive the injured men as reported to have been seriously.

REPORT ACTIVITY

Japanese Activity Against the Chinese in Lutang Sector

Nanking, China, Dec. 2 (UP) Chinese Central News today that Chinese troops, twenty-four miles south of Nanking, capital of Whang Po province, had repulsed the Japanese last week with several days of intensive aerial bombardment.

The Swedish Premier made a statement in Stockholm assuring that people feel the deep-seated feelings of the people of Finland. "The people of Finland," Mr. Hansson said, "must be able to work again."

Toward the end of the war, the dispatch said that the situation had been brought to a point where it was possible 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 krones, most of which already had been sent to Finland. [The dispatch quoted the amount at 935.32 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
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 last night in the Anglo-American Hospital, where he had undergone an operation on Sunday, 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 8:00 this evening he was awake 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 Blanchard 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. 12, 1878, 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 1899 with an appointment as secretary of the legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and remained in that post for three years. In 1903 he was named legation secretary and con

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

February 20, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
IN SPECIAL FILES

Honorable Adlai Stevenson, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

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

Sincerely yours,

C. E. Hoover

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

CC - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
O-2, War Department
Washington, D.C.
February 10, 1941

INFORMATION

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 Communist which will protect the Communist party from suppression and persecution.

It is reported that an interview was recently held between Premier Guevara 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.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SEP:
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 Carbó, 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 Carbó's group of Antimcios, 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 MAXI 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 Benito Carbó, respectively, and a speech in reply by Colonel Batista. According to this morning's DIARIO DE LA MARINA, Carbó's address was very moderate and contained nothing of special significance, while Lázaro Beña'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 MARINA, 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 a 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 sup-
port of leftist groups for his immediate political purposes, without necessarily implying any reorienta-
tion of policy on his part or any specific commit-
ments.

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/1m-dec
File No. 800

co--Embassy at Mexico
MEMORANDUM

November 10, 1939

Mr. Drew:
Mr. Briggs:
Mr. Weller:

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

It appears that President Laredo Brod 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."

837.00/8576

RA: Bonsal: VIL
MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1939

Mr. Duggan

Regarding despatch no. 290 from Havana

Political party contributors in Cuba for election funds have not been successful, because potential contributors realize that part of the 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. However, the 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 a strong possibility that Batista's present plan, if he gets the right kind of Constituent Assembly, will really have made up his mind that constituent elections will be held.

The Embassy states that Colonel Batista has been partly successful in obtaining the money of potential contributors. He has not, as far as is known, used any of his own money for campaign purposes. Furthermore, the 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.
MEMORANDUM

October 26, 1939

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

RA: Bosnel: GMB
Supplementing my confidential despatch No. 2427, 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
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
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 pay
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:

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

Sir:

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
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. Joaquín Martínez
Sanz, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez, Dr. Manuel
Capestany Abreu, yesterday addressed a communi-
cation to the Superior Electoral Tribunal request-
ing that the elections in the Province of Camagüey
be postponed on account of the pressure which has
been brought to bear by the military on the Op-
position elements in that province. The press
states that following the receipt of this com-
munication the Tribunal decided to call to the
attention of the President the decision which it
National Defense to transfer the military commander of the Camagüey 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-Democrasia, 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 oru threatened with violence.

Despite these ominous signs in different parts of Cuba, there would appear to be no likelihood of a serious insurrection.
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 Unión Socialista Democrática 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:

[Signature]

WILLIAM H. Biddle
First Secretary of Embassy.

File No. 800
EFL/61
CUBA (Political)

Subject: Trend of Recent and Current Events

RECEIVED 8/14 W. 0. AUG. 15, 1933

Strength of Public Sentiment.

1. Retaining Cartals, newly appointed mayor of the Central District, as stated in report No. 4070, Index No. 3110, dated August 16, 1933, resigned from that position yesterday, in a letter addressed to President Caspides, explaining that public opinion required that he be substituted by another man for that position. Pressure had been brought to bear by the A.B.C. and other sectors of the Opposition to secure his removal, although Cartals is well regarded by practically all those who sought his resignation. Their action was due to business connections of the former mayor.

2. Governor Jose Romme 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. Sengio Carbo, a prominent Oppositionist, who was present at the time of Barcelo's capture, pleaded 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 1931, and argued that he now be given the privilege of saving Barcelo. Police Chief Boffills, who arrived shortly after Barcelo's discovery, alternately pled 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 suspicion of a possible attempted escape.

T. M. Simpson
Lieut., Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana

No. 4162

Date: August 29, 1933.
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM

HABANA

Dated September 5, 1933

Sec'd 5:05 pm

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 Irizarth, 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; Portirio 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. 184, September 5, noon, I explained to them my own view of the situation and suggest that through consultation among themselves they determine whether
2- #195 from Habana

whether they can devise any plan to prevent the utter
break-down of government which in my judgment is inevit-
able under the present regime. They agreed to do so al-
though 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

39B
MET

Secretary of State,

Washington,

38, October 9, 11 a.m.

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.

COLE

WSB-RR
DOUGLE PRIORITY

193, September 5, 11 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

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 professed 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
Current Political Situation

1. Although the installation of Colonel Carlos Mendeta 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 Gutierrez and other communist 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 Camagucue on January 24th stated that communist meetings were being held upon several Cuban garrisons in that harbor, which is the headquarters of the Southern Naval District. Another source of danger is the attitude of the L.D.C. and the Moncadaistas 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 Mendeta, I am told no foundation of fact in these rumors. I know that Colonel Julio Saquilly, 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 worse 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 Mendeta. It will have to be done, or, otherwise, certain powerful Opposition sects may, in a short time, withdraw their support from Mendeta.

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 Mendeta, it is quite probable that such support may be withdrawn if Mendeta'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 Mendeta as long as Mendeta governs Cuba as we think it should be governed; however, if Mendeta dis­please Batista and the Army, we will throw him out."

5. It is believed that the policy of Mendeta 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 Mrs., 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.

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M.A., Havana No. 4435 January 26, 1934.
CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Although the installation of Colonel Carlos Mendítez 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 a very near future.

2. The most dangerous situation confronting this Government is communism. Dr. Antonio Guiteras and other communist leaders are actively routing the men of discontent among the labor elements. It is said that the Cuban Navy is scheming with communism, and a consular report from Glensfusco on January 30th 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.D.M. and the Moncadaistas 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, not to overthrow Mendítez, and I find no foundation in fact in these rumors. I know that Colonel Julio Lengvásky, and other ex-officers whom I have personally, are not connected with and I am sure that 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. Caffey, 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 Mendítez. It will have to be done, or otherwise, a certain powerful Opposition sect may, in a short time, withdraw their support from Mendítez.

4. The other difficult factor in the political situation is the almost dictatorial powers and attitude of Batista. While it is believed that he, himself, is friendly toward Americans and American Interests, and that he will support Mendítez, it is quite probable that such support may be withdrawn if Mendítez's policies are not in accord with Batista's wishes. In other words, Batista remains the paramount figure in Cuba, which has today the last president and cabinet that was possible to obtain, but, unfortunately, 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 Mendítez as long as Mendítez governs Cuba as we think it should be governed; however, if Mendítez displeases Batista and the Army, we will throw him out!"

5. It is believed that the policy of Mendítez is to strengthen his political position, or, in other words, the position of his government, and the question which is on everyone's lips is...
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. Simpson
Lisut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M.A., Havana No. 4456 January 26, 1934.
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Mexico, November 14, 1933.

Subject: Interview with President of Cuba by Carlos Ortiz, Editor in Chief of EL NACIONAL, now in Havana.

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 15th, 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
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,

[Signature]

Josephus Daniels

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

710 (Mexico - Cuba)
1776 R LA DEMOCRACIA
...Y POR LA LIBERTAD
CAUSAS ESOTÉRICAS
DE 1934
DECLARACIONES AL PERIÓDICO "悆", 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 arrebatado, que a golpes de heroísmo está defendiendo la libertad del mundo.

* * *

—120—
DISCURSO EN EL FREnte NACIONAL ANTIFASCISTA. APERTURA DE UNA EXPOSICIÓN

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 meteómetro. 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 estas 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 insistentemente: el épico comportamiento del Ejército Soviético, el cotidiano sacrificio del pueblo ruso, la unánime voluntad del triunfo.

—20—
**CubaNuestra**

**Cultura**

**De lleno en la insurrección**

Recientemente hemos comentado por 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 Arístides 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 Calabrién y Aurelio no volvió a saber de él, hasta mediados del 58 cuando lo supo alzado en la tropa del Ché

http://www.cubanuestra.nu/web/print.asp?artID=2287

6/22/2005
HIMNO "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE" DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS

Compatriotas, la Patria padece y debemos liberarla de penas quebrantamos sus duras cadenas y que goce, por fin, libertad.

Como hijos de Cuba tenemos el supremo deber de ampararla y de toda apremiante liberación como cabe al soldado leal.

Quién entienda el lugarteniente y que Cuba no vuela más blando que su Ejército fiel, entre tanto, por su vida y honor velará.

Así dijo, en SEPTIEMBRE, un libertado en la fecha del CUATRO GLORIOSO y, en un gesto vistoso y glorioso, el destino de Cuba cambió.

Y hay su Ejército digno y heroico, el nimbo de un halo de gloria, ha sacudido su nombre en la historia, en su página blanca de honor.

Glory y pizarras el soldado valiente, que es orgullo del pueblo cubano, porque supe con férvida mano las cadenas de Cuba romper.

DIRECTIVOS OFICIALES:

Negociado de Prensa y Radio del EAM.

DIRECTOR TECNICO:

Comandante Alberto Bax y Comas, MM Nyp, Jefe de la Dirección de Operaciones.

SUMARIO:

Inauguración oficial del nuevo edificio del CMN
Inauguró el Jefe del Estado la nueva Ciudad Militar de Matanzas

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

Directores de Honor:
General en Jefe Francisco Tabernilla Díaz, MM Nyp, Jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto, Teniente General Pedro A. Rodríguez Avila, MM Nyp, Jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Director:
Mayor General Martín Díaz Tamayo, MM Nyp, Jefe de la Dirección de Operaciones.

Director Técnico:
Comandante Alberto Bax y Comas, MM Nyp, Jefe del Negociado de Prensa y Radio del Estado Mayor del Ejército. Periodista.

DIARIO OFICIAL:


16
DE LA MISION DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES DEL EJÉRCITO

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
CUBA
ESCARNECIDA Y SOJUZGADA......

(Releción de artículos publicados en el periódico “EL TIEMPO”, de Bogotá, a partir del día 18 de enero de 1962).
Wcritos por el Dr. Aristides 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 en el momento por usted en sus opiniones, doctor Llaca Argudín, del Tribunal, quien se- xectos de los hechos, lo que los médicos Zaldívar, los Maruri,
tuvo intervención en las de- naciones de justicia, incurriendo en equías y acusaciones de juristas, procediendo que el acusador con las facultades ejercidas la Constitución y a vigentes, formular re- naciones precisas para la ap- etición de hechos una- sión que se señalan en el es- refrenacional.

dación formulada por el Chihuahua fue aceptada-tribunal, acordándose que inmediatamente se le en la sesión de hoy, a numerales de los delitos, cómo de los delitos de Sociedad Cu- bana que han demostrado su in- formalidad con la actuación gubernamental, al objeto de lo- grar, por medio, erradicar de los organismos rectoros de la Nación a quienes han colocado a la República en situación que ya resulta insoportable. Mi ac- tuación en tal sentido se ha inspirado esencialmente en el in- terés de Cuba, con exclusión de todo personalismo. Declaro, con íntima pesar, que no todos los ob- ligados a pensar en la patria, más que en nuestras aspiraciones, se han porcentados de la gravedad del momento en que vivimos y, por maldad e insensatez, están contribuyendo al mantenimiento de un estado de cosas que no augu- ría de un amanecer futuro para lo nación.

Próximo el vencimiento de los términos establecidos para realizar las presentaciones, y ante el fra- caso de los anhelos por los cuales luché, he resuelto dirigirme.

(Cortesía de la Página 1, Col. SIETE)

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

BUCHAREST, marzo 29. (AP). - Según los partidos oficiales de- nados en el gobierno, se ha acreditado el bloque el 92 por ciento de los votos depositados ayer.

Provisionalmente se ha estimado que el gobierno dirigido por el Premier Petru Groza obtendrá 496 de los 414 escaños en la nueva Asamblea Nacional. El bloque gubernamental está integrado por el Partido Obrero rumano, compues- to por comunistas y socialistas; el Frente Campesino; el Partido Po- pular Nacional y la Unión Magia.

El gobierno dio estos resultados provisionales:

Electores registrados: 3,416,061.
Votos depositados 7,783,652; vo- tos no 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 li- bereales tengan cinco.

El gobierno informó que 537-

¡Por la Unidad con la CTC!

Lucharemos con Lázaro Peña final en defensa de nuestros
A DIRIGENCIA DEL PARTIDO LIBERAL A PANCHIN DERROTA, AL VETAR SU ACUERDO CON EL P.S.P.

Por MORACHO

Espero que se nos Ofrezca una Nueva Oportunidad de Trabajar Juntos por la Superación de los males de Cuba

—Declaro Miguel Ceballos Fernández—

Hoja Pagina Destruida por los Flplanetarios del Partido Autónomo por Prestaciones

El Veto a la Candidatura de Panchín Batista

Por ISMA BODA

El Presidente del Partido Comunista expresa su respeto y la policía nacional de la democracia. Los partidos de la base están contando para proteger su libertad.
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 herencia resistencia a la invasión alemana. No puede considerarse obstáculo al establecimiento de estas relaciones, su régimen político, ya que en virtud del principio de la libre voluntad de los pueblos, algunos países, mismos en reconocer al derecho de los mismos, a establecer al gobierno propio que consideren adecuado.

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

SANTIAGO REY
Gobernador de Las Villas
Gigantescos Raids Aéreos de la RFA Sobre Francia; Nuevos Avances de las Unidades de Timoshenko; Hundiados dos Cruceros Nipones

Son Triturados los Elementos Mecanizados y Tropas Nazistas en el Frente de Jarkov

Filtranse hasta la retaguardia enemiga por las soviéticas, causándose pérdidas en hombres y armas

Destructores el Ataque de los Aviones F.F. U.V.A. a los Barcos Japoneses

SON HUNDIDOS 10 BARCOS ENEMIGOS

Fueron Sorprendidos los Japoneses por el Gran Raid Americano

INICIO DE LA DEFENSA AEREA. Japoneses han efectuado un raid aéreo sobre una base militar en...
Roig de Leuchsenring, promotor de la cultura del antimperialismo

Discurso pronunciado por Armando Hart Dévalos, 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"
MARQUEZ STERLING
EMBAJADOR DE CUBA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUN CUANDO NO ESTEMOS CONFORMES CON LA POLÍTICA DESARROLLADA POR EL EMBAJADOR AMERICANO EL TIENE EN EL ORDEN PERSONAL TODO NUESTRA CONSIDERACIÓN Y EN CUALQUIER MOMENTO SE LE BRINDARÁN LAS MAYORES GARANTÍAS DE SEGURIDAD Y RESPETO.

GUAU SAN MARTIN PRESIDENTE REPÚBLICA
The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as of possible interest to the Department, a copy and

1/ English translation of a report addressed to the Secretary of the President by the Chief of the Judicial Police regarding communist 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
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

List of Enclosures:
No. 1. Report of Chief of Judicial Police to Secretary of the President.
No. 2. Translation of the same.
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 Moscú, 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 obstaculizar 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 conculación 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 desarrollando 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 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. COTOÑO 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 COTOÑO 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 Fernández 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 vio 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 VIDAURRETA, 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. TALLER, Secretario General RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA, Jefe del Departamento de Economías, José Acosta, del de Bibliotecas, 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 AMERICANAS, 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 Martínez Villena, Salvador de la Plaza, y José Z. Tallet, intelectuales, y Alejandro Barreiro, Antonio Pénichet, Angel ARIAS, Carlos Baliño y otros de la clase obrera, así como un miembro del "KUOM 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 Baliño, Benito Expósito, Blas M. Castillo, Manuel DEZA CASTRO, Alejandro Barreiro Oblíbar, Enrique Flores Magoon 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 combata, 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 más armas que con la de esos Tribunales de Justicia, por cuyo motivo se hace necesario la introducción de una legislación que prevenga 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.
SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, attached hereunto,

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, to-
gether with the notes which follow each case on the
Police records, showing the nationality of each per-
son and, where not Cuban, the action taken or pro-
posed 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 at-

2/ tached 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.

It will be observed in examining page 6 of the
list that all the persons numbered from 218 to 257
are being...
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, to-
gether with the notes which follow each case on the
Police records, showing the nationality of each per-
son and, where not Cuban, the action taken or pro-
posed to be taken. In order that the Department may
have the correct names in their native language of
certain ones whose names are Cubanized, there is at-
tached 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.

It will be observed in examining page 6 of the
list that all the persons numbered from #18 to #37
are being

[Attached document]
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 COTOÑO 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 Cabañas, Habana.

No. 55. 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 16, 1951, 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. 169. STEFAN SAWICKI, Polish, deported from Cuba, an applicant at the Consulate General for an immigration visa on October 30, 1939, who was still in Cuba on May 5, 1950, a worker in the Natahambre copper mines in the Province of Pinar del Río, Cuba.

No. 169. SIE LEIB FISCHER, Hungarian, expelled from Cuba, born March 18, 1901, at Budapest, Hungary, who, on August 6, 1951, asked for an, 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 15, 1906, has a father and two brothers in Geneva, an applicant for a visitor's visa at the Consulate General at Habana on March 2, 1951, at which time he proposed to visit John O. Brannam, a physician residing at 3701 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida, visa refused on March 2, 1951.

No. 119. JACOBO SHTAINEZAG, Russian, who, on March 8, 1951, under the name of Jacob Shtainzaig and also under the name of Ohteinzaig was informally refused
refused an immigration visa by the Habana Consulate General, gave age as 39 at time of application for visa.

No. 225. JOSE (JOSE) FAIH, 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. 226. ANDREI PFEFFERKORN, Rumanian, awaiting deportation, who, on April 15, 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,

[Signature]

F. P. F. Dumont
American Consul General.

Enclosures:
2. List of corrections showing the proper name of the person in his native language.

[Grading]

FTFD/tv

(Submitted in quadruplicate)
RELACION DE EXTRANJEROS Y CUBANOS QUE SE DEDICAN A LA PROPAGACION DEL COMUNISMO

1. José Rego López, español, expulsado de Cuba.
2. Alejandro Rodríguez Salomón Barreiro, cubano, expulsado de México.
3. Alfonso Bernal del Riego, cubano, expulsado de México.
4. José Miguel Pérez, cubano, expulsado de México.
5. José Peña, cubano.
6. Carlos Balido, cubano.
7. Estos cinco, en colaboración con el estudiante JULIO ANTONIO MELLA Y MOLIERAND, cubano, fundaron en el año 1923 en la Habana (Cuba), la primera célula comunista que se denominó "AGRUPACIÓN COMUNISTA DE LA HABANA".
8. Enrique Flores Magon, mejicano, miembro prominente del "Partido Comunista Mexicano".
10. Juan A. Vázquez, cubano, estudiante.
11. Gabriel Barceló, cubano, estudiante.
12. Antonio Puerta del Riego, cubano, deportado a México y expulsado de este lugar.
15. Carlos Rosell y Moynez, cubano.
17. José Elías Borges y Carreras, cubano.
23. Reinaldo Jordán Martínez, cubano.
24. Rogelio Taureb Tolón, cubano.
27. Antonio Leonardo Inclán, cubano.
29. Inocente Álvarez Cabrera, cubano.
30. Filiberto Ramírez Correa, cubano.
31. Pedro Iglesia Betancourt, cubano.
32. Eduardo R. Chivas Rivas, cubano. — Muy agitador.
35. Ramón Ochoa, cubano.-
36. JOSE ANTONIO SOLER RODRIGUEZ, cubano, muy agitador.-
37. José Soler Lezama, cubano.-
38. Martín Llerendí Hernández, cubano.-
39. Pedro A. Suárez Rivas, cubano.-
40. Antonio López Fernández, cubano.-
41. Manuel Pelález y del Casal, cubano.-
42. Carlos Salomón Britwitz, cubano.-
43. Luis Martínez Quintero, cubano.-
44. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, cubano.-
45. Miguel Carreras Ledón, cubano.-
46. Jorge Rojas Mendosa, cubano.-
47. Guillermo Carranza Larrea, cubano.-
48. Dr. E. Téllez, cubano.-
49. POMPIRO SATURNINO PENDAS PARRA, cubano, muy agitador.-
50. MANUEL COTOCHO VALDES, cubano, muy agitador, actual
   Secretario del Partido Comunista
   Cubano, y bien relacionado con
   los partidos comunistas norte-
   americanos.-
51. LEONARDO FERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, cubano, estudiante del
   Instituto de la Habana, que recorría
   en 1928 las Repúblicas latino-
   americanas 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. ANTONIO LIZUERA MENDOZA, cubano negro, muy agitador.-
57. Manual Torres, cubano.-
58. Antonio Pérez, cubano.-
59. Miguel Montero García, cubano, muy agitador, fue
   Secretario del Partido Comunista
   Cubano.-
60. César Vilar Aguilar, cubano.-
61. Manuel Garza Fernández, cubano.-
62. GUILLERMO ESTRADA ESTRADA, cubano, ojo, muy agitador
   e inteligente militante.-
63. Zacarias Lara Alfonso, cubano.-
64. Benito Gómez, cubano.-
65. Antonio Pérez Candia, cubano.-
66. Juan Blanco Grandío, cubano.-
67. Dr. Pedro López Dorticos, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
68. Dr. Osvaldo Morales Patiño, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
69. Dr. Alberto Riera Gómez, cubano, de la Habana, Abogado.-
70. José Luis Viiego, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
71. Milánio Miranda, cubano, de Cienfuegos.-
72. Sarah Pascual Canosa, cubana, casada con el militante
   Higinio Ordoqui Mesa.-
73. Dr. Gustavo Aldeguía, cubano, Profesor.-
74. Evaristo Manuel Guillot Benítes, cubano.-
75. Ladielao Gonzalez-Carvajal Delgado, cubano.-
76. Filomeno Rodríguez Abascal, cubano.-
78. Isidoro Szuk, de Rumania.-
79. Miguel Bustó García, natural de España, naturalizado
   cubano.-
80. Félix Tamayo Andino, cubano.-
81. Samuel Lober, polaco.-
82. JOHN W. NORMAN, de raza negra, natural de Liberia, fue designado por la Internacional Comunista para realizar labor de agitación y propaganda entre los obreros de su raza en Cuba.-
83. José Isabel González Díaz, cubano.-
84. Carmen Blanco Grandío, cubana.-
85. Joaquín Valdés Hernández, cubano.-
86. Bernardo Blanco Grandío, cubano.-
87. Francisco González García, cubano.-
88. Andrés García s.o.a., cubano.-
89. Alfredo Chuy, de China.-
90. Chang Mark, de China.-
91. José López Rodríguez (a) "Chaquestón", cubano.-
92. Miguel Paniglet Hernández, cubano.-
93. Bagelio Britó Gomez, cubano.-
94. Jose E. Llano Gomez, español, expulsado.-
95. Fritzell Giovanchino, italiano, expulsado.-
96. Juan Ramírez Lazo, español, expulsado.-
97. Amado Roca Guardiola, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
98. Inocencio Franco Fernández, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
99. Andrés Pérez Zabaleta, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
100. Henry Shackleton, inglés, expulsado de Cuba.-
101. Vícente Goya Díaz, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
102. Francisco Ramos Barredo, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
103. Juan Suri López, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
104. Domingo Miguel González o Domínguez Gamenal, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
105. José Díaz Arés, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
106. José Diegoz Viana, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
107. Santiago Colomán, s.o.a., polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
108. Marcelino García Píeiro, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
109. Paul Lemea, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
110. Nicolás Faswich, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
111. Jan Nowalsuk, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
112. Wasil Martiniuk, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
113. Daniel Tukatko, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
114. Wasil Souchin, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
115. Peter Chuliskowsky, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
116. Alejandro Harakovits, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
117. Juan Horvath Coztole, 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 Pérez López, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
122. Fernando Delgado Vera, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
123. Teodoro Roman Sanchez, español, muy agitador, expulsado de Cuba.-
124. Antonio Tur Torres (a) "Un bolesbak 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.
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 las Canarias, expulsado de Cuba.
136. Jose o Josef Kidla, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
137. Nosok o Kosako Wasyl, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
138. Makaim or Maximo 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 fue expulsado.
145. Francisco Prieto Balsa, español, militante activo, no ha sido fichado aún.
146. Horacio Noves Naya, español, expulsado de Cuba.
147. Stefan Sawicki, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
149. Sie Leib Fischer, polaco o rumano, expulsado de Cuba.
150. Stefan Fisik, rumano, expulsado de Cuba.
151. Abram Juda Ster, rumano o polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
152. Mozek o Moises Kursinsky, ruso o polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
153. Taj Lajser, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.
154. Leon Wolkenheim, alemán, expulsado de Cuba.
156. Tan Jun Sang, de China, expulsado de Cuba.
157. Su Kian Ruan, de China, expulsado de Cuba.
158. Luis Mensur Dekasch, libanes, expulsado de Cuba.
159. Nicolás Martinez Porto, español, expulsado de Cuba.
160. Andres Rodriguez Vasquez, español, expulsado de Cuba.
161. Francisco Monte Alvarez, español, expulsado de Cuba.
162. Martin Szysz Dicz, español, expulsado de Cuba.

Diputado por el Partido Socialista de las Cortes de la República Española.
165. Celestino Fernandez Suarez, español, expulsado de Cuba.
166. Candido Grand Valdes, español, expulsado de Cuba.
167. Jona Chazan, polaco, expulsado de Cuba, militante muy estima en el Partido Comunista de Polonia.-
168. Alfredo Novoa Boves, español, expulsado de Cuba (terrorista).-
169. Raymond Marchant, francés, expulsado de Cuba (procedencia de Rusia en viaje de propaganda).-
170. Emilio Novas Maya, español, expulsado de Cuba (terrorista).-
171. Jose Roig Ramirez, español, expulsado de Cuba (terrorista).-
172. Marco Guzman Veira, español, expulsado de Cuba (terrorista).-
173. Maria Sejo Martinez, española, expulsada de Cuba, esposa del anterior (terrorista).-
174. Antonio Kirikatos o Kritiko, griego, expulsado de Cuba.-
175. Heliodoro Perez Bueno, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
176. Emeterio Novo Landroso, 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 Limeiro Vila, español, expulsado de Cuba.-
183. Boris Kesmer, yugoeslavo o ruso, expulsado de Cuba.-
184. Simon Siodovitz, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
185. Abraham Lifseyo, polaco, expulsado de Cuba.-
186. Sileras Giral o Hira Siler, lituano, expulsado de Cuba.
187. Rogelio Brito Gomez, cubano.-
188. Ventura Perez Dihigo, cubano.-
189. Alfonso Blanco, cubano negro.-
190. Ramon Dobrado Navarro, cubano.-
191. Luciano Boffid Galindo, cubano.-
192. Evaristo Medina Prieto, cubano.-
193. Justo Cabellos de la Victoria, cubano.-
194. Agustín Lopez Leon, cubano.-
195. Jose Antonio Guerra Deben, cubano, estudiante.-
196. David Antes Chavez, cubano.-
197. Otto Modley, austriaco, Delegado de la III Internacional para la propaganda en Cuba y EE.UU.-
198. Francisco Wilfredo Caldero, cubano.-
199. Amílcar Breton Aciego, cubano.
201. Arturo Longo Perez, español.
203. Mario Wong, de China.
204. Jancil Wong, de China.
205. Victoriano Gonzalez Vazquez, español.
206. Mario Cobas Reyes, cubano.
207. Salustiano Quintela, cubano.
208. Joaquín Paus Rodriguez, cubano.
209. Maria Regia Lopez Hernandez, cubana.
210. Francisco Maxne Laudete, cubano, estudiante.
211. CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, cubano, estudiante, muy agitador.
212. Félix Ernesto Alpizar, cubano, estudiante, muy agitador.
213. Ruben Leon, estudiante cubano, muy agitador.
214. Rafael Escalona Almeida, cubano, estudiante, muy agitador.
215. Amelia Escalona Alemida, cubano, estudiante, muy agitador.
216. Benigno Ardua Gayo, español, en expectación de embarque.
218. Gabriel Paulovitch, polaco, en expectación de embarque.
220. Joneus Bagdolian, de Armenia, en expectación de embarque.
221. Jan Kat, Polonia, en expectación de embarque.
222. Antonio Struga, de Lituania, en expectación de embarque.
224. Jacobo Segal, de Polonia, en expectación de embarque.
225. Jose Main, de Lituania, en expectación de embarque.
226. Jorge Desch, de Rumania, en expectación de embarque.
227. Ioan Stere, de Rumania, en expectación de embarque.
228. Paterkorn Andrei, de Rumania, en expectación de embarque.
229. Zesgaris 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 Matts, de Polonia, en expectación de embarque.
235. Basilio Turjimian, de Checoslovaquia, en expectación de embarque.
236. Jose Vega Bayon, español, en expectación de embarque.
237. Jose Bernardo Perez, español, en expectación de embarque.
CORRECTIONS.

111. Jan Bemalencak
112. Owelkowsky
117. Juss Herwath Koestela
128. Maksim (Marimo) Aleksandreas
151. Abram Stern
153. Tszh Lejser
165. Juss Chasan (very prominent agitator)
183. Heris Hirsner
218. Gabriel Feulekowicz
219. Jacobo Hatoinsaig (very prominent agitator)
326. Nava Rejman
251. Jose Chasan (very prominent agitator - a brother of Juss Chasan, No. 165.)

GK/tdb
December 1, 1931.
Habana, September 25, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

Call of Rabbi Meier Lasker to Embassy

Rabbi Meier Lasker called at the Embassy this mor-ning 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 observa-tions 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 Israelite:

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 Polish Jews—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 500 to 600 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, 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 Sienkевич 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 Roca 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 animosity between Russia and Germany.

A report of Nazi agents among local Jewish refugees, Dr. Lasker said that he had already given Mr. duPlessis the names of a number of suspects. He started 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 am to get more on this later.)

With respect to the anti-Jewish broadcasts of Prohles, about 18 months ago Dr. Lasker said that Prohles had come to him before he made his first one and asked that he be subsidized; that he, (Lasker), had said nothing; that other Jews here had become frightened and bought Prohles off with $250; that Prohles 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 Prohles, but could do nothing; and so he went again to Batista, following which visit Prohles 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.
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 Havana to Mr. F. Wixon, Deputy Commissioner.

In this connection, reference is made to Despatches 1125 of December 2, 1931, "Cuban Secret Police List of Communists", (File No. 811.11/600), 1143 of December 16, 1931, "Communism in Latin-America, Especially Cuba", (File 811.11/600), and 2540 of February 7, 1934, "Alleged Communist Activities of Mary Perschonok and Sonia Winnett (Winstak) Claiming American Citizenship", (File 380).

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

As to Sonia
As to Sonia Winett (Sylvia Winnett - 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 600-C

FTFD/tw

(Submitted in triplicate).

Enclosures:

1. Copy of letter dated March 2, 1934, to Mr. L. F. Wixon, Deputy Commissioner.

2. Copy of Affidavit of Sonia Winett dated February 28, 1934.
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 158th 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, depose, saith 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.
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone.

From: Havana

Dated: February 6, 1931

Received: 1:30 PM

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
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Secretary of State,
Washington.

12E, August 22, 1 pm.

Time bomb exploded early this morning in one of Woolworth five and ten cent stores in principal shopping district of Havana. 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.
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 NARA, Data 2-15-72

A true copy of
the signed orig-

Jan. 4, 1932.
NOTED TO BE OUTSTANDING
IN MANZANILLO, CUBA.

Cuban physician, President of
the Communist Party in Manzanillo.

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
thereof:

Jabio Grobart - Official Communist Party
Rómán Nietisau - Treasurer National Committee
Communist Party.

Consuelo Silveira - Member of Party
Carlos Rafael Rodriguez - Member of Party
Ladislao Gonzalez Carbajal - Member of Party

S.O.D.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: MD20722
By: NARA Date 12/1/72
Memorandum for Mr. Tewell

Blas Roa - (Francisco Calderón) Secretary General of Communist Party

✓ García 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 -
✓ Aníbal Escalante - Editor of HOY
✓ Juan Arévalo - C.T.C.
✓ Arnaldo Escalona - Student and youth movements; member of Party
✓ Severo Aguirre Cristo - Communist candidate for Havanna Representatives
✓ Mama Perez - Communist in HOY
✓ Edith García Buchaca - Well-known agitator
✓ Joaquina Ordoqui - One of founders of Communist party
✓ Ofelia Dominguez - Communist worker University bireal
✓ Tomás Ramírez - Propagandist - Communist party
✓ Ramón Leon Rentería - Executive Committee C.T.C.
✓ Jesús Menéndez - Communist leader, Santa Clara, member of lower House
✓ Esperanza Sánchez Mestra - Communist delegate to Constituent Assembly
✓ Juan Mier Vélez - Member of party
✓ Carlos M. Hidalgo
✓ Eduardo Cañas
✓ Vicente Martínez - Writer on HOY
✓ José Morea - Matanzas representative of C.T.C.
✓ José María Pérez - Communist candidate for Congress
✓ César Escalante - Communist candidate Havana Council
✓ Manuel Luzardo
✓ Diago Gonzales Martín - Writer on HOY staff
✓ Eduardo Dumois - Communist leader in University of Havana
✓ 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 Benites. Recently elected Mayor of Manzanillo.

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

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

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

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

Juan Luis Santana Ramírez. Tobacco worker. Secretary of the Communist Party in Manzanillo.


Juan Ramón Carbonell. Cuban Government employee.


Juan O. Rosales Benites. Cuban Government employee.

Juan Osmua. Cuban Government employee.

Mercedes Estrada Oro. Cuban Government employee.

Emme Rodríguez Piñeiro. Cuban Government employee.

Rafael Vasques de la Rosa. Cuban Government employee.

[Stamp: DECLASSIFIED]

[Signature: By J. NARA Date: 1/24/79]
Emilio Emilio Gregorio L.
Lorenzo Leonardo Tameyo.
Antonio Rodrigo Rodriguez.
Felipe Vasquez.
Ramiro Vasquez de la Paz.
Antonio San Miguel.
Francisco Estrada Oro.
Filiz Fernandez Soto.
Genoa Ramos Gonzalez.
Maria Galia Valdespino.
Esteban Duras.
Notario Figueroa del Ciel.
Pedro Lambruno Castro.
Urbano Labrado Rodriguez.
Luis Rodriguez Palomo.
Santiago Rodriguez.
Fernando Casadevall.
Ramon Siera Riera.
Enrique Fernandez.
Juan Vega Rodriguez.
Alfredo Cortes Diaz.
Manuel Cambra.
Romulo Castillo.
Esteban Castañeda.

Por arreglo de Caminos Veniales.
Contra al terror Franquista y por la Libertad.
Comité de la Célula del Partido Comunista.

Imprenta La Constancia.—Fina de El.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Héctor Castañeda</th>
<th>Alberto Aza Montero</th>
<th>Sixto Ortega</th>
<th>Marino Mendoza</th>
<th>Gerardo Leyva</th>
<th>José Manuel Alarcon</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marie Fondin</td>
<td>Alfredo Valles</td>
<td>Jesus Gómez</td>
<td>Mario Garnet</td>
<td>Juan Rivero</td>
<td>Juan Rodriguez</td>
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<td>Gerardo Rodriguez</td>
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<td>Delfín Ponce</td>
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<td>Víctor Estrada Oxo</td>
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<td>Arturo Esclavante</td>
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<td>Manuel Torres</td>
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<td>Alfonso Núñez</td>
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<td>Andrés Aviles</td>
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<td>Luis Pacheco</td>
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<td>Angel Larramendi Oliva</td>
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<td>Regina Parra</td>
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<td>Pilar Rodriguez</td>
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<td>Angela Cabrera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MATANZAS, CUBA, NOVEMBER 29, 1940

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. Butet,
American Vice Consul.

Enclosure:

1. List described.

(In duplicate)

Matanzas, Cuba.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 11/21/2005

By: MARA Data 11/21
ACOSTA, Alberto
179 Kacey Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

ALVAREZ Mona, Ulcino
55 San Francisco Street,
Matanzas, Cuba.

ARENGUERA, Juana
Matanzas, Cuba.

BARREDO, Raúl
Matanzas, Cuba.

BATISTA, Roberto
San Diego Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

BETANCOURT, Olal
Matanzas, Cuba.

CALDERON, Salome
Matanzas, Cuba.

CARRILLO, Víctor
Matanzas, Cuba.

CHAVEZ Perez, Santiago
Guayabina
Matanzas, Cuba.

COPIN Sarion, Reinal
8 E. Rodrigues Street,
Guayabina
Matanzas, Cuba.

CUZA, Felipe
56 Espiritu Santo Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DAVILAOS Planelli, Domingo
95 San Juan Bautista Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DE LOS RIOS, Rigoberto
125 Rial Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

DIAZ, Rafael
Matanzas, Cuba.

DIAZ Roque, Luis
57 Santa Teresita Street
Matanzas, Cuba.
BUTRONEZ, Marielente
Havana, Cuba.

FARÍAS, Cirotes
Pinos Apalain, Cuba, Cuba.

FERNÁNDEZ, conce, Manuel
Havana, Cuba.

GARCÍA, Oto, Luisa, Cuba.

GÓMEZ, Pastor
Havana, Cuba.

GONZÁLEZ Monasterio, Roberto
6 San Diego Street
Havana, Cuba.

HERNÁNDEZ Fernández, Miguel
116 Harvest Street
Havana, Cuba.

HERNÁNDEZ Marín, José
Havana, Cuba.

JIMÉNEZ, Héctor
15 Jumagui Street
Havana, Cuba.

JIMÉNEZ, Victoria
Havana, Cuba.

JURADO, Alfredo
Havana, Cuba.

LAVÁNDEA, Felipo
Radio and Barcelona Streets
Havana, Cuba.

MARQUÉS, Ysmael
Havana, Cuba.

MARTÍNEZ, Justo
Havana, Cuba.

MARTÍNEZ, Eusebio
Havana, Cuba.
HARRETT, Eugenia
Matanzas, Cuba.

HERNÁNDEZ, Antonio
Matanzas, Cuba.

HERA, Herminio
Matanzas, Cuba.

HUEY, Adalio
San Rafael Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

OLIVER, José
Tirso Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

OLIVERA, Emigdio
Matanzas, Cuba.

PÉREZ, Eugenio
Matanzas, Cuba.

PÉREZ, Mauro
Matanzas, Cuba.

REN, Alberto
Matanzas, Cuba.

RÓDRIGUEZ, Bertha
Eje Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

RÓDRIGUEZ, Isolina
1 Capricho Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

RÓDRIGUEZ, Luis
Matanzas, Cuba.

ROMAS, Vicente
27 Merced Street
Matanzas, Cuba.

RUIZ, Julián
Matanzas, Cuba.

SANCHEZ, José Luis
Sanabráz
Matanzas, Cuba.
SANCHEZ, Julian  
Matanzas, Cuba

SANTAMAÞA, Reinal  
Matanzas, Cuba

SANTIAGO, Felix  
Matanzas, Cuba

SALAS de la Paz, Esther  
Daisy Street  
Matanzas, Cuba

TEJEDO, Josue  
Matanzas, Cuba

VARGAS Rodriguez, Caterine  
96 San Francisco Street  
Matanzas, Cuba

VELIZ, Maria  
Matanzas, Cuba
CUBA (Political)

Subject: Trend of Recent and Current Events.

RECEIVED 2/2 W 1. AUG 25 1933

Strength of Public Sentiment.

1. Estanislao Cartés, newly appointed Mayor of the Central District, as stated in report No. 419, index No. 612-2, dated August 18, 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.O. and other sectors of the Opposition to secure his removal; although Cartés 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.O. 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 privileges of saving Barceló. Police Chief Boffili, 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.O., 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.

Source: Press.
RE: CUBA - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Office</td>
<td>Calle III No. 609, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Apolo Section</td>
<td>San Mariano No. 92, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Naranjo Section</td>
<td>Calzada de Bajucal No. 53, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal Section</td>
<td>Carriónes No. 109, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belen Section</td>
<td>Azafrana No. 353, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca yo Huervo Section</td>
<td>San Martín No. 976, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon Section</td>
<td>Aguila No. 208, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanabacoa Section</td>
<td>Marti No. 5, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus del Monte Section</td>
<td>Santa Ana No. 113, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenil Section</td>
<td>Agramonte No. 360, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luyano Section</td>
<td>Luyano No. 613, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianao Section</td>
<td>Julian No. 9, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mons errante Section</td>
<td>San Martín No. 632, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo Nuevo Section</td>
<td>Avenida Menocal No. 862, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo Nuevo Section Live Aid Section</td>
<td>Subirana No. 168, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puntual Granliter Section</td>
<td>Ayuntamiento No. 206, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residencia Section</td>
<td>Mariana de Gomez No. 76, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel del Padrón Section</td>
<td>San Juan No. 117, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sition Section</td>
<td>Barcelona No. 106, Havana, Cuba.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacson Section</td>
<td>Rosay No. 115, Havana, Cuba.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tejas Section</td>
<td>Tulipan No. 153, Havana, Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerro Section</td>
<td>Acosta No. 68, Havana, Cuba.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto Section</td>
<td>Tal e 12 No. 301, Havana Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vedado Section</td>
<td>Esquinas No. 372, Havana Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitaria Section</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The office of the Communist Revolutionary Union Party (Political) is: Plaza de Armas No. 5, Havana, Cuba.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damas, Cuba</td>
<td>Paseo Olayo No. 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cárdenas, Cuba</td>
<td>Cespedes No. 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanzas, Cuba</td>
<td>Jovellanos No. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morón, Cuba</td>
<td>Martí 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara, Cuba</td>
<td>Candelaria No. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago, Cuba</td>
<td>E. Palma 369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
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.

Repito, 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 históricas, 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 peor estadio 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 Zaldívar. Desde Colombia, el entonces ano de los destinos de Cuba le impartió su visto bueno y el Partido comenzó a tener existencia legal, por primera vez en nuestra historia, el 13 de Septiembre de 1938.

¿Fue 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 capa de extraordinarias colaboración y ayuda mutua entre el autor el 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 ofrecerles ese apoyo.

—¿A cambio de qué?

—A cambio de algo por lo que hacía muchísimo tiempo suspiraba: “mejor”. Líder sin más apoyo que las bayonetas y los cuarteles, helaba el calor de las masas. Los Comunistas se ofrecieron a atisbaces del deseo del Coronel. Lázaro Peña y sus compinches del periodo 1938-1944, prostituyeron la dignidad del proletario cubano y pusieron el movimiento obrero a la tensa disposición de los mitines y concentraciones del Coronel y pueblo.
Leopoldo

Batista, Marinello, Blas y García Agüero formalizan su compromiso amoroso.

A cambio de dinero y posiciones sindicales u políticas, los comunistas asesinaron en manos del "Coronel sin pueblo" el movimiento obrero cubano...
-¿Quién dirigía el periódico HOY en 1938 a 1944?

El periódico HOY fue el órgano de publicidad a órdenes de Batista. Lo mismo que después del 19 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 Justiz, uno de los ex ministros que tuvieron que salir hacía el 1 de Enero de 1939, 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 la gloria de haber tenido de subdirector a Rolando Masferrer.

-¿Rolando Masferrer militó en el Partido Comunista?


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

-¿Dónde leerme algunas palabras textuales?

-Por ejemplo, éstas:

"Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, cubano cien por cien, celoso guardador de la libertad patrís, tribuno eloqüente 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 poder de nuestro pueblo..."

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, prohombre de nuestra política nacional, ídolo de un pueblo que piensa y ve la su bienestar, hombre de arraigadas convicciones, nacido de las capas humildes de la población cubana y que ha sido el inmenso dolor de aquella en toda su intensidad,"
El Pueblo de la Habana reclama esta noche
como triunfador al Coronel Fulgencio Batista
OTORGADOS LOS PUESTOS DE LA OPOSICIÓN PARA NUEVOS AL
FUTURO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

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 Zaldívar fue vergonzosamente admitido en la clase periodística cubana. Dos días después, el periódico HOY publicó un artículo titulado BIENVENIDO COMPAÑERO BATISTA. De este 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 SERVAR A ESE JUSTO Y MERECIDO HOMENAJE, Y CONSIDERARÁNOS COMO UN ALTSIMISIMO HONOR CONTRA NUESTRAS FILAS AL MAYOR GENERAL FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDIVAR.

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

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

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

"Celebraba hoy su onomástico, el Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República, Mayor General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, GOBERNANTE DE PROVINCIAS, DE ARRANJO PRINCIPIOS DEMOCRATICOS, EL MAYOR GENERAL BATISTA, CONDUCE A LA PATRIA POR EL CAMINO DE LA NIDAD NACIONAL Y DEL PROGRESO...

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

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

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

-Si

¿Puede leerme algunas palabras textuales?

Estas en que el Ejecutivo Nacional llama a Batista:

"PRÉSIDENTE ELECTO POR LA INDUDABLE Y ORÍGINA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO".

(HOY, 11 de Octubre de 1940, pág. 1)
Blas Roca tiene en su haber "la gloria" de haber pronunciado las frases lapidarias más logradas en honor del líder de Colombia.

—¿Quieres 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 opinas 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 aquel 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 glorificaron 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, defi-
men la realización de un GOBIERNO PROGRESISTA Y
POPULAR.
ESTE APOYO FUE ESPONTÁNEAMENTE BRIN-
DADO POR NOSOTROS Y CALIDAMENTE ACO-
GIDO POR BATISTA, como una cooperación sincera a
un deseo 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 cau-
pañas 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 sus 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 anuncie para el próximo miércoles, utilice el pre-
texto de combatir el totalitarismo para ilegalizar nuestro
partido y desatuar la persecución contra nosotros.
Hasta se había 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 DESIN-
TERESADAMENTE LO AYUDÓ EN LA CAMPAN A
ELECTORAL Y SOSTIENE HOY SU PLATAFORMA
DE GOBIERNO.
Todo el mundo sabe que se nos quiere ilegalizar porque,
desafiando al amo del Norte, NOS MANTEDEMOS
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 aquel 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 éste separándolo del pueblo".

BLAS ROCA

HOY, 6 de Febrero de 1941, pág. 6

Según estas palabras del Secretario General del Partido, Batista se apoyaba entonces en dos puntos: 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

ANIBAL ESCALANTE

HOY, 25 de Enero de 1944, pág. 1

El Presidente de la República, en estrecha comunión de ideas, por afirmar la Democracia cubana y de su pueblo."

BLAS ROCA

HOY, 25 de Enero de 1944, pág. 1

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ANIBAL ESCALANTE

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

ANIBAL ESCALANTE

HOY, 25 de Enero de 1944, pág. 1

El Presidente de la República, en estrecha comunión de ideas, por afirmar la Democracia cubana y de su pueblo."

BLAS ROCA
Y dice también de Batista que nunca fue honrado, ni caballero, un solo minuto de su vida pública. Si no lo fue nunca, está diciendo que no lo fue tampoco en el período de 1933 a 1944, el período 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 encarnizada protesta de la Revista "Bohemia":... después de capitular 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 cobardía 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. 90

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

“Antonio Guiteras: Por primera vez podemos conmemorar el 8 de Mayo desde ahora ensangrentado y libre. Antonio Guiteras, por primera vez podemos conmemorar un 8 de Mayo digno, porque los hombres que a ti te asesinaron, ya no empuñan armas ni volverán a empuñarlas jamás. Porque el Ejército que a ti te asesinó, cayó de cabeza y destruido por los gallardos combatientes de tu pueblo. Y porque él, el TIRANO QUE A TI TE ASESINO hubo de morir en esta velada, y para siempre, el polvo de la derrota, y hubo coherencia de esta fiesta 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 Guiteras” —dice usar los mismas palabras de Fidel Castro— es el gobernante al que los comunistas llamaron progresista.

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

—¿Cuándo murió Guiteras?

—Guiteras 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... Pedrazu, jefe de la policía...
Para no ensuciarnos juntó a las palabras más autorizadas que la historia ha tenido: el testimonio del Dr. Fidel Castro.

Fidel Castro acusa al "General" de haber cometido ya entonces hechos de sangre: de haber cobrado 40 millones y de ser el año del Cuba durante aquellos años, es decir, dictador.

¿Entonces, 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 Marínello, Blas Roca, Salvador García Agüero...?

—Pídelas a los comunistas la colección del periódico HOY, en mi caso, en mi caso. Y mire si en algunas cosas de 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.


—¿Y no se peor trataron de prolongar aquella situación por otros 4 años. Votaron por el continuismo de Batista en la persona de Carlos Saladrigas, el Rivera Agüero de 1944.

—¿Conserva también testimonio de esto?

—Sí.

—¿De Marinello, por ejemplo?

—Las palabras que pronunció por la emisora camagueyana 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 elegido Carlos Saladrigas Presidente de la República el día 1 de Junio."

¿Y vea cuál era la razón específica:

"Si se pregunta 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 MÍ 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 Marinello añadió:

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

MARINELLO

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

Yo creo que difieren Fidel Castro y los Comunistas al enjuiciar aquella época de nuestra historia.
GRAN PRESIDENTE, EL GENERAL BATISTA.
Y en esta lucha la Alianza Oposicionista 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 coincidía 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 aquellos cobardes, 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 absolver 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 puntales 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 colgarlos por todos los postes:

"LOS UNICOS HOMBRES LEALES A LA PLATA-

(HOY, Miércoles 31 de Mayo de 1944)
Un atentado 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 715,860 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 COMUNION DE IDEAS..."

(HOY, 15 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.
The Honorable
George S. Messersmith,
American Ambassador,
Habana

Sir:

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

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

OFFICIALS AT SAGUA LA GRANDE WITH PRO-GUATEMALA AFFILIATION:

✓ LOZANO Y URQUIOLA, Pedro Lucas. Instructional Judge.
   Called Chief by all German sympathizers.

✓ LEDON Y VELARDE, Emilio:
   Administrador de la Zona Finca.
   He is believed to be a Nazi liaison.

✓ ESTRADA Y SANSON, Miguel:
   District Attorney, also a leader but not so important as above.
21. 1940. Believed to be very pro-German in sent.

√ ANTONIO, Luis
Cuban, small merchant, married, age about 45. Pro-German.

√ OLL Y NATASHE
Cuban, sells cigarettes & lottery tickets. Pro-German.

√ PANTO, Nicolás
Cuban, mechanic, age about 50, Pro-German.

√ RODRIGUEZ, José
Cuban, chief clerk in store called "Books to Buy", men's clothing, Sagua. Pro-German.

√ LOPEZ, Lino
Cuban, one half Chinese, married, age 52, operates cigar stand. Pro-German.

√ CEPEDA (y)
Cuban, mechanic, single, age about 30. Pro-German.

√ PEREZ, Hector
Cuban photographer at Sagua, married, age 45, very pro-German.

√ FARRÉS Y RODRIGUEZ, Gerardo
Cuban student, single, age about 19. Very pro-German.

√ BUITES, Alberto
Cuban dentist, married, age 40. Pro-German.

√ DOUGLAS Y NAVARRETE, Emeterio
Cuban physician, married, age about 55 years. Pro-German.

√ TRIBAN, Juan
Cuban barber, colored, single, age 50. Very pro-German.

√ SORRINO, Emilio
Cuban cigar employee, single, age 35, Pro-German.

LIST OF CUBAN COMMUNISTS

MENDEZ, Ismael
Cuban National Representative

DECLARED

[Signature]

By: [Signature]
elections on the Communist ticket. He is about 50 years of age. He is President of the Communist party in Santa Clara.

X

GARZA Y PILOTO, Angel
Cigar maker, President of the Communist Cigar makers Union at Santiago. Age about 50 years.

RODRIGUEZ Y TORTOJA, Orilio
Office clerk, Cigars, colored, single, age about 35.

ODRIOSOLA Y GUTIERREZ, Luís
Cigar worker, single, age about 38.

CARRASCO, Jesús Felipe
Cigar maker, colored, single, age about 38.

GUTIERREZ Y GUTIERREZ, Hector
Defeated candidate for consejal, single, age about 38.

LOPEZ Y GUTIERREZ, Alfredo
Cigar maker, single, age about 40.

COMMUNE CANDIDATE FOR CONSEJAL AT
Sagua. None were elected.

POZO, José Luis
HOCHEYER Y HECHEVERIA, Asela
MURPHY Y CABOT, José
TRUIBA Y PEREZ, Nicolás
CARRANZA Y CORNEJO, Hipolito
PEREZ, Miguel
GARCIA Y BUST, Alejandro
HERNANDEZ Y MENESES, Álvaro
FERRAZ, Nicolás
MORENO Y LEMUS, Romulo
RODRIGUEZ, Regino
MONROE Y CABRE, Antonio
GONZALEZ Y DIAS, José Isabel
FLORES Y ESCOBAR, Antonio
SALDAÑA Y ROGER, José A.
GARCIA Y ALONSO, José

LIST OF PERSONS BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE PALMISTISTA PARTY, OR TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM OR AS GENERAL PROMOTERS, MANAGER, AND RETOURNN OF CUBA TO COLONIAL

GUTIERREZ Y GUTIERREZ
Cigar worker, single, age about 50.

DECLASIFIED

[Signature]

[Stamp: Classified]

[Stamp: Mar 24, 1951]
ARENAS, Ynes, Mesteer
Brother of above, age about 40, single. Enthusiastic Franciscan.

ASTORREGA, Florencio
Spanish, age about 33, married, bill collector for the Casino Español at Sagua. Rabid Fascist.

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

ALONSO, Faustino
Spanish, age about 60, widower, cane grower, wealthy Franciscan.

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

RODRIGO (?)
Spanish ship chandler and cafe owner at Isabela so Sagua. Age about 50.

JAPANESE RESIDING AT SAGUA LA GRANDE

TOMIDA, Vicente Calle Martí 17, Sagua.
KAGAWA, Eitar
KOGA, Utagoro
MIYASAKA, Kyūji Calzada de Baãor No. 47
TUNAKA, Antonio

ITALIAN RESIDING IN SAGUA LA GRANDE

MONTALDINA, Vicente Aiello, Shoemaker, 85 Aguilara St.
MOSA, Giuseppe 111 Caspeadas St.
DIAZ, Francisco Miguel 81 Madrid St.
CASTRIOTA, Antonio Freixo 81 Madrid St.
PALASSO, Fidel Tierry
DESIENO, Michele

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: DOD 1788
By: NARA Declassified 2/14/74
Respectfully yours,

Leonard C. Vegelitz
American Vice Consul

American Consulate General
Nov 12 1940
Habana, Cuba

Distribution:
Original and one copy to Embassy
One copy to Military Attaché
One copy to Naval Attaché
One copy to Consulate General, Habana

Declassified
Authority
By
NARA Date 11/1/1
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 9.

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.

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
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 communist 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 Habana Institute and a copy of a radical newspaper published in Habana.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

H. Freeman Matthews,
First Secretary of Embassy.

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

File No. 800 B.

HWM S
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 448
of May 10, 1934, from the Embassy at Havana.

(TRANSLATION)

Republic of Cuba
Department of the Interior
Technical Police

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Corraoba</td>
<td>Spanish Santiago Mine, Holguin, Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Sera</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrés Borodowski</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demano Virnus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumerindo Cano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Pisaki (with us)</td>
<td>5 Monte St., Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladislao Tyansa</td>
<td>4 Laz St.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Bobrowski</td>
<td>30 San Isidro St., Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domingo Silvertski</td>
<td>Habana and San Isidro,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Álvaro Vartanek</td>
<td>155 Compostela, Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Vartanek</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estefano Klavuk</td>
<td>2 Egido St., Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nico Chimir</td>
<td>5 Tamarindo St., Jesús del Monte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lino Posada alias Gonzales Fialpej With Pedro Pisaki
Juan Posada
Teodoro Suly
Pablo Busco
Dr. Chehela (Syrian or Armenian) Lawyer of the group,
Paco Angulo, Holguin, Cuba
Manuel Saez
José Luis Manohaca, Mechanic in the Hosier factory at
Sancho Boyeros.

Antonio Martínez, Worker in hosier factory at Sancho Boyeros
José Luis Fernández, 
Marío Martínez,
José Luis Fernández,
Mécia Mıntoto, A Street, Sancho Boyeros
Mr. Grem
Cesare Vilor, 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-
spector of the Communist Party. Lives
in Calsado de Jesús del Monte 574A, Habana.

José Gonzales, - Father-in-law of Alejandro Barreras;
assistant of Barreras.

Benjamin
Benjamin Rodríguez Cameras, Mayor of Santiago de las Vegas
Ruben Pérez, Eleventh Street, in front of the City Hall
Juan Peregrín, Fifteenth Street, between Sixth and Eighth
Miguel Vélez, No. 32 G Street, Rancho Boyeros
Alonso Pérez, alias "El Cojo", Sixth Street, Santiago
de las Vegas
Esteban Quintana, Reparto America in the PuntaKincorxhid.
Mr. Castillo, Industrial Technical School, "Rosalia Abreu",
Rancho Boyeros.
Ricardo López, alias "Erinca, Erinca", Reparto Berenguer,
Calahazar.
Arsenio Gonzales Gonzales, Industrial Technical School
Rancho Boyeros
of different national and foreign communist elements that carry on their activities within and without the companies listed below:

COMPANIA CUBANA DE ELECTRICIDAD

Names
- Rafael Yoe. Giraud
- y Castro Palomino
- Mario Santos Paula
- Evaristo Badiell Portuondo
- Antonio Gonzalez Perez
- Gabriel Diaz Cruz
- Gustavo Lavastida
- Jose de la Rosa
- Sixto Garcia Lopez
- Antonio Cabrera
- Mr. Mates and
- Mr. Petancourt
- Mr. Lara
- Mr. Ruiz
- Mr. Grau

Addresses
- Seventh St., between 5th and 6th, Departo La Sierra
- 56 1/2 Cardenas St., upstairs
- J. St., corner of El, Vedado
- 15 Paseula St., Cerro
- 266 Santa Vicita St., Santa Suarez
- 46 Malcon
- San Julio, corner Mediana, Marianao
- 9 - 14th St., bet. Linea & 11, Vedado
- 41 Colina, Departo San Miguel
- Camaguey
- Camaguey
- Matanzas
- Santa Clara
- Santiago de Cuba

Petroleum Companies:

SINGULAR OIL COMPANY OF CURA

Names
- Manuel J. Laque Compins
- Miguel Ferradas Delgado
- Carlos Manuel Perez
- y Rojas
- Carlos Espinosa Gonzalez
- Fernando Lopez Santos
- Reperto Gonzalez Padron
- Juan J. Ortiz
- Cristobal Busto
- Gabriel Jorge Gelt

Addresses
- 25 Sitios St., 2nd floor
- 52 Juveier St.
- 206 I St., (upstairs), Vedado
- 15 San Francisco, Bellavista, Guaca
- San Francisco St. No.20, " "
- 81 Martin de Ugarte, Guanabacoa
- Bellavista, Guanabacoa
- 116 Maximo Gomez
- Calzada de Layano No.85, Corner, Bellavista

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

SHELL MEX COMPANY OF CURA

Names
- Jose Fornos
- Mario Figaredo
- Eusebio Cueva
- Antonio Maguet
- Pedro Santevo
- Fernando Eliano

Addresses
- 49 Concepcion St., Vibora
- 49 A, Jesus Maria St., Guanabacoa
- 84 Estrado Palm
- 5 14th St., Vedado
- 9 Delicias, Guanabacoa
- 57 Fuente St., Guanabacoa

Standard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Addresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antonio Pérez Suerdo</td>
<td>55 Manuel de la Cruz, Luánó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosendo Pérez Fernández</td>
<td>Traspacíos St., esquina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teresa Blanco, Luánó</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calixto Samaniego Quintana</td>
<td>46 Martí St., upstairs, Regla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Conto Fernández</td>
<td>62 Jesús María St., Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Castro y Muiz</td>
<td>10 Cipres St., 2nd floor, Habana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Lazariaga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Ruiz Díaz</td>
<td>132 Martí St., Regla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Álvarez</td>
<td>Conception St., Yibora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

SIR:

Referring to confidential despatch No. 1135 of December 2, 1931, (File No. 811.11/600) 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, manifests issued by the National Workers' Confederation have been found to be literal translations
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 organiza-

ions by injecting in them a revolu-
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 considerable progress, the Motorists' and Conductors' Union of the Habana Electric and the Workmen's Union of the same Company having recently become affiliated with it.

It is apparent that the main attack of the communists is being directed against the so-called capitalism of the United States and that in furtherance 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.
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 communist 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 skilful 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 155 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."

1/

There is attached, as of possible interest to the Department, a copy of a report dated November 15, 1951, addressed by the Chief of the Detective Bureau to the Military Commander of Habana, together with
cally 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,

[Signature]

P. I. P. Dumont
American Consul General.

Enclosures:
1. Copy of report of November 15, 1931, from Chief of Detective Bureau to Military Commander of Habana.
2. English translation of same report.

SIC, 11/300
SOC/ims/fw
(Submitted in quadruplicate)

3 Carbon Copies

Received...

[Signature]

Dec 23, 1931
"SECCIÓN DE EXPERTOS"

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

Señor:

En cumplimiento de su orden verbal, referente a las actividades de la Sociedad Cultural Deportiva Hebreas, con domicilio social en Ignacio Agamonte # 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 SASTRERÍA" y "UNIÓN DE OBREROS DE LA INDUSTRIA DEL CALZADO", integradas en su mayoría por obreros de nacionalidad polaca, rusos y otros elementos proximos 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 Revilleigido # 8.
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 más 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 más arriba se expresa, que integraron las organizaciones obreras del Ramo de Sastrería 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 alucinantes 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
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 HUGO ARDL, SELK DUBINER, SAMUEL JOFFE, ISAAC RODIMHUM 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
TRANSLATION

NATIONAL POLICE
DETECTIVE BUREAU

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

Sir:

In accordance with your verbal order, with reference to the activities of the "Hebrew Sport and Cultural Society", located at Ignacio Agramonte #40, 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 Sastreria) and "Shoemaking Industry Workers' Union" (Union 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 "Poles" (Polacos); and so organized they
their social meeting place at the present time to-
gether with those workers’ associations, first at
Dracones #104 and now at Revillagigedo #3.

The Local Federation of Habana and the Workers’
Confederation of Cuba in agreement with the workers’
organizations with which they are affiliated, ap-
pointed 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 compris-
ing the workers’ organizations in the tailoring and
shoemaking trades, formed themselves into, or es-
established a cultural society, "The Hebrew Cultural
Union of Cuba", with their club premises at San
Ignacio #46, which was the same place formerly oc-
cupied by the Confederation.

The National Workmen’s Confederation and the
Local Federation and other workers’ organizations
affiliated with them practice and propagate com-
munist 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 "---"
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 communist 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 communist manifestations which were dissolved by the police, by whom they have also been discovered in secret meetings in the Workers' Union at Revillagigedo #6, 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, Butel Asaf, Shie Dubner,
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 tradesman 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 acquaintance with them that they are members affiliated to both workers' and social organizations.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from
organizations are all made up of persons with commu-
nunistic ideas and have as their object the propaga-
tion of such doctrines, in accordance with instruc-
tions 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, communist in principle, furthering the 
interests of the proletariat a change in social
The other cultural or recreational societies to which I have referred in the report have disbanded due to 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 communist propaganda; however, the Hebrew Society has been able to frustrate these activities (of the police) because at their communist 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, 1931,
Respectfully yours,
Captain Chief of the Section  Lieutenant
The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Acting Secretary of State, Dr. Fernández, 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
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. Fernández 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,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt. Col. Don Rodriguez y Herrera

Commanding 1st Regiment Rural Guards (MAGD), Santiago de Cuba;
Commanding Officer Military District of Oriente; born in Holguin, Oriente Province on August 18, 1890. Attended grade schools in Holguin.

Colonel Rodriguez enlisted in the Army in 1906, and rose to the grade of Color Sergeant of the 1st Regiment in 1918. 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 resolute, nevertheless, what he calls the "city military" section 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.

Source: Personal Contacts and Observation.

EWT: 78

J. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS, OAC,
Military Attaché.
Lie. Col. Desiderio Sanchez y Varela, Commanding Officer, 1st Regiment, Rural Guards (Agronauta), and Military District of Camagüey (Second), was born in Matanzas, September 16, 1884. 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 last Sergeant in the 2nd Regiment. Being visited by Sergeant Natiesta in July of 1923, he became the revolutionary delegate to the 3rd 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 abrupt 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 confirmed in by Colonel Natiesta, 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.

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5260

Date: June 16, 1937.
Colonel Manuel Lopez Migoya, Chief of Staff,

1. This officer was born in Cabañas, Pinar del Rio Province, May 3, 1900, of a 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 Ataraz in 1934.
Army:

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

9. Colonel Pedroza is married and has two young children. He does not speak English.

Henry A. Derby, Jr.,
Major, G4, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Source: Cuban Army.

From H.A., Havana
Report No. 2263
Datum February 20, 1940.
Major Jaime Marine, Chief adjutant and political representative to Colonel Batista, was born in Mungia, 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 1938. In addition to his other duties, he was an active follower of Oswa 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 contests. Together with Palma and Batista, he was present at Columbia at 8 A.M., September 4, 1935, where the Frenzio 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 since he has been chief of Batista's political contest man ever since. Through means of the S.I.M. (Secret Intelligence Military), which he and Capt. Pellegrino 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. Hilerio Hernandez for further punishment. 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 socially 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 advisors, 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 Pedroza's chief bone of contention with Colonel Batista is the status of Marine, and he has derisively called a great many of Marine's notorious enterprises. He is most intelligent, informally clever and wields great influence on his Chief. He can think on his feet, and can confound the mildest minds. He is able to keep the Legislators in line, if and when required to do so by his Chief. He is very sour and pleasant in manner. He speaks no English.

Source: Personal Contacts.

E.F.Tttn

From H.A., Havana

E.F.Tttn

Report No: 5399

Date: June 17, 1937
1. Born in Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, 10th of April, 1905. He was brought up in poverty like most of the country peasants living from hand to mouth on small farms.

2. In May, 1929, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a soldier at Camp Columbus, and between that date and 1929, was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Staff-Officer, and finally Sergeant-Major, which grades he held at the time of the revolution of September 4, 1933.

3. Pedroza 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 2nd Regiment at Santiago de Cuba, assuming for himself the rank of Captain. The next month he made himself 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 determined.

5. Since assuming command of the National Police, Pedroza has changed the body from an undisciplined group of rebellious nobility to a near clean, efficient and well-disciplined semi-military police force, using methods stern and exacting and sometimes even brutal and cruel.

6. During this time, Pedroza 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 contributions, he has given the city public order and cleanliness.

7. On the 4th of December, 1939, Pedroza 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 obtain from politics and to tighten up on the discipline of the
S. Migoya was made Captain on September 8, 1933; Major on November 26, 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 had 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, Pedrera, 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. Harby, Jr.,
Colonel, US. Infantry,
Military Attaché.
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 Estadistica, Secretaria de Trabajo and Secretary, Comision de Jornales Mimimos. He was elected Representative on the liberal ticket in 1936.

He is said to have represented the Gia. 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
Habana

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
Soberly 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

OX
This telegram is partly from confidential and should be closely paraphrased before being transmitted to anyone (c)

Dear Mr. Moore,

79, December 21, 11 a.m. The paragraph section of the Havas despatch referred to is as follows:

"The North American warship "TENACIOUS" has 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 receiving a direct subsidy from

25
Attempted Graft in the Army.

RECEIVED, G.W.B. FEB 18, 1938

1. Referring to report No. 527, Index No. 6000, dated October 15, 1927, a reported attempt by a high-ranking Army officer to secure in the name of Colonel Batista the sum of $2000 a week from Mr. J. L. Bush, President of the recently reestablished Havanna Tobacco Club, was heretofore investigated by Colonel Batista on January 26, 1928, with the result that Colonel Julio Valacceo, Adjutant General of the Cuban Army, was relieved from his office and will be shortly retired from the service. This action is in keeping with Colonel Batista's assertions that no cases of proven attempted graft and extortion by Army personnel will be immediately punished.

Colonel Batista informed the undersigned that although he looked upon Colonel Valacceo as his brother and as one of the most highly important officers in the Cuban military machine, he intended to maintain discipline in the Army and had to make an example of Colonel Valacceo. Colonel Valacceo's place on the Cuban Army General Staff will be taken by Lieut. Colonel Remusado Preey, until recently director of schools for commissioned officers and commander of the Fourth Regiment in Havana. (See report No. 528, Index 6000, dated February 7, 1938.)

2. Reference report No. 651, Index 6300-1, dated January 9, 1938. I am reliably informed by American business men and sugar mill owners in Oriente that Lieut. Colonel Diego Rodriguez, commanding the 17th Regiment and the Military District of Oriente, recently raised some $80,000 by "voluntary" subscriptions from various sugar mill owners and other concerns. It is understood that $40,000 of this sum was utilized to "whitewash" his property accounts, and that $10,000 was donated as a peace offering to the Civic Military Institute. Colonel Rodriguez recently held a "festa" in Santiago de Cuba, to which all provincial and municipal officials of Oriente were invited. It is understood that as a result of this "festa" of 1937, $600 were collected from a petition addressed to Colonel Batista, asking for the retention of Colonel Rodriguez as commander of the Military District of Oriente. It is understood that while Colonel Batista is keeping a close supervision over the situation in Oriente, he is permitting Lieut. Colonel Rodriguez to remain in command for the time being.

Source: Personal Contacts

M. W. Timmings
Major, G.O.C.
Military Attaché

From: H.A., Havana
Report No. 5297
Date: February 9, 1938

26
FBI + TOTALITARIANS: LOUVRE + METH

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1000 L Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

September 20, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Brigadier-General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
O-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,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

[Signature]

Distribution:

M.E. Carlin

FEB 25 1940

27
KE: TOTALITARIAN PIERSSION 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ベース del Pueblo" (Friends of the American), owes its existence to the result of a careful study of the geographical, historical, commercial, economic and military factors which sustain the United States of America, as also to the necessity of countering the effort of the efforts which have been, and still are 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 snatching of printed matter which, under the seal of the Nazi consulate in Havana, are circulated throughout the country, but to the constant and uninterrupted activity of two organizations which are agreed on one point: hatred of everything seminally Cuban and American. We refer to the Communist Party and Spanish "Falange."

BUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROSSES

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, assuming that it is the cause of our present commercial and economic situation and maintaining that the United States starve 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 sentimental 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 propaganda 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
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 extent that the president himself of the Confederation of Economic Corporations, Dr. José 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 Lesar Feis, a negro, who is the present Secretary of the Fourth International, Cuban Section. The informant states that approximately 99% 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, Miriamia Gomez, Salvador Garcia Aguirre, Leonicio Vigente, Maria Josefa Bolanos, Eudoro Canas, Teresa Gallena, Jose Luis Perez, Edith Garcia Bousada, Francisco Malfiez, Andres A. Varela, and Manuel Salgado y Antonio Solano.

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 Victimas 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 Young); Federacion de Estudiantes de la Escuela San Alejandro; (Federation of Students of the School of Saint Alexander); Partido Unico Revolucionario-Comunista; (Union Party of Revolutionary-Communists); Hermanidad de los Juvenes del Pueblo; (Brotherhood of the Young); Asoociacion Proteccora del Pobre; (Protectorate Association of the Poor); Comite de Desocupados; (Committee of Unemployment); and the Comite Nacional Para 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 "Ray" edited by Antinio Escalante, with offices at Cruujia 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 "PALMERS" PROCEED**

It creates the belief among the Spaniards, and the Cubans who are united in 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 Falangist, as the same as the Comunista, contribute to the creation of antagonism, misery 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 Auxiliar 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 France 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 Jaime 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 reported 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 shipped the country with all the funds belonging to the Auxiliar 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 expelled to Spain 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 divert 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

acknowledged Cuban 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.

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MUTUAL MEANS OF COLLECTING FUNDS USED BY COMMUNISTS AND FALANGISTAS

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 brewers 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 Falange.

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 organisations; that Batista, by virtue of his office, must cater to the power-months and desires of the Spanish nobility and Communist elements which assisted in electing him.

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THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMBAS DE LOURDES (Friends of the Americans)

This organisation 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 make the Cuban people to the degree 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 organisation is cellular in order to make its control more simple.

Our struggle is hard and difficult, since we are obliged to combat organisations 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. Fama 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 $40,000,000, which have been used to subsidize the sugar planters of Louisiana and Texas...

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... If we want to escape the real treatment we have received and not what it is in our situation the United States... In a report of our relations with Cuba, it is stated that the United States speak always of the quality 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 Acera dal Lawna (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. "To 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 AMERICANS

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 hesitation in saying that 50% of Cuban citizens do not consider that the establishment of an economic, political and military alliance, treaty or act, be made between Cuba and the United States... 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 called to occupy the Island in order to adequately defend the Caribbean area (Cuba)."
His Excellency,
Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

For a long time I have had the conviction, now clearly confirmed by the facts, that Mr. Harry 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 in the very streets of Havana, during the months of January and February 1931, by women or ill fame, who were released from the jails for that
Secrectary of State

February 11, 1933

purpose. That act should illustrate why the high society of the Island does not frequent the drawing rooms of the American Embassy.

The tragedy of December 50, 1932. On the afternoon of that day, the American ambassador refused to interview the mother of the young high school student, Juan Mariano Gonzalez Medina, when she applied to the United States Embassy requesting immediate release 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 this young man, 17 years of age, the best companion I had during my imprisonment of one year, and the most patriotic and noble youth man that I have known, was found on the pavement of 15th street and the corner of 6th Street. Roberto Miramar, his body bearing eleven bullet wounds and signs of having been savagely tortured. The friends who committed this in the presence of their Chief, Commandant Stuard, were Scout, Peoples and Criolo members of the Havana Police.

In the afternoon of January 6th of the current year, student Angel Alvarez, my best companion in the fight against tyranny, was detained in the home of Dr. Gustavo Gerard 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 Maria Streets, from
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 mani-
frested 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 Prieto de Andrade, a distinguished professor of
the University of Havana and member of Congress, was shot and killed to-
gether 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, THIS 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
present attitude of benevolence of the American Ambassador toward "Butcher" Machado and the firm attitude of the American Consul, Mr. Pitchack Lee, toward "Butcher" Wayne. 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. Edwin C. Hill delivered an address over the radio regarding the Cuban situation through station WARD of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. In this talk, he praised the BLOODY GOVERNMENT OF MACHADO; POINTED OUT THE DANGER OF A COMMUNIST UPRISING IN CUBA AS 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 Pirani, which comprises 3% 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
Secretary of State

February 15, 1935

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 BENITO MACHADO REGIME BE
WITHDRAWN.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

EDUARDO R. BLAISE, J.

Rafael Fernández
Mam

FROM
HABANA

Dated September 27, 1932
Rec'd 5:15 pm

Secretary of State
Washington

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.

CSB
I have the honor to report that while the recent difficulties in Cuba have been openly referred to in the press, the name of the majority of the articles reviewing the situation has been due to the effect that the political opposition to Batista has been the only superficial manifestation of the deeper lying economic troubles of the island. Indeed, for the past year, the alleged existence of the Batista régime have been bitterly condemned, there is evidence that the traditional tendency to generalise at least a portion of the fault to the United States. It is evident that only a superficial manifestation of the deeper lying economic trouble of the island. Indeed, for the past year, the alleged existence of the Batista régime has been due to the effort that the political opposition to Batista has been due to the ever more deeply rooted demand for change.

I must report that my attention has been drawn to a recent article in the New York Times, dated August 25, 1958, which is based on a report of a visit to Cuba by a group of American journalists. The article states that the journalists were impressed by the obvious signs of economic distress in Cuba, and that the people were eager for change. The article also notes that the government of Cuba has been criticized for its handling of the economic situation, and that there is a growing feeling among the people that change is needed.

I am, Sir,

[Signature]

[Date: August 25, 1958]
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, par-
ticularly 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 Depart-
ment of State to bring about a solution of the politi-
cal difficulties in the island. The newspapers have
reported the disinclination of President Roosevelt
actively to intervene in the Republic's affairs, al-
though 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 rehabili-
tation 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 popu-
lation 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 here to 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 here to a book published by the Committee of Young Cuban Revolutionaries and signed by Maria Teresa Freyre de Andrade and Enrique C. Henriquez, entitled LA TERROR A CUBA. From a note on the first page it appears that an English edition of this book has likewise been published in
the United States with a preface by Mr. John Dewey.

It may be of interest that on August 16 a
group of students called at the Embassy, leaving a
protest against the measures taken by Ambassador
Welles which, in their opinion, constitute inter-
vention in the affairs of the island.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Jesse Isidor 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
800

HLW/hfo
LA TERREUR
A CUBA

PREFACES DE
Henri BARBUSSE, à l'Édition française
John DEWEY, à l'Édition anglaise

1. Les Assassinats du 27 Septembre.
2. L'histoire d'une Tyrannie.
Adhésions individuelles - Adhésions Collectives - Appendices

ÉDITION FRANÇAISE
Paris 1933
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 assassi- nées 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 germait dans l'actuelle République de Cuba.

1. — 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 condamnées les peuples de l'Amérique Latine, tyrannies qui surviennent aussi farouchement que des phénomènes astronomiques. L'étude de ces phénomènes renferme, sans aucun doute, de grands ensei gnements 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-
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 échott 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 d'un 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 antimpérialiste, 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.
LA TERREUR A CUBA

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 empruntai aucune pour sortir et je me servis de celle d'une maison attenante. J'enlevai mes lunettes pour tacher de me rendre inconnaisable 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.


New-York, le 20 juin 1933.

Ricardo Dolz.

GONZALO FREYRE DE ANDRADE
Chacun peut se rendre compte que, dans cette occasion, 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 surnoms 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 pechés à lui ; ils laissèrent les assassins travailler tranquillement. Quant aux juges, sauf de rares exceptions, parmi lesquelles il convient de citer M. Joaquin del Rio Balmaseda, ils avaient si peur, ou étaient si égoïstes, qu'ils n'intervinrent jamais pour ouvrir une procédure quelconque au sujet des assassins.

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 fuir avec une telle profusion 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 échappé... 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 d'aucune 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.
LA TERREUR A CUBA

là, les hôpitaux 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 « supervisores », 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 commençaient à paraître 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.
No. 1206

Subject: Application for Registration of Cuban Nazi Party accepted; printed appeal released.

Embassy of the United States of America
Havana, October 12, 1938

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Supplementing my despatch No. 1164 of September 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 nazi;
...nation which compels it to seek territorial expansion, so international injustices to be remedied 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,

[signature]

WILLARD L. BEARDS, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:
1. Copy of appeal recently issued by the Cuban Nazi party.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 1113 of September 17, 1938, reporting the inscriptions 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...
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,

William L. Beaulac
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

800

SOD: lm
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 nazi 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 oportunó aclarar lo siguiente:

De la doctrina nazi el Partido Nazi Cubano recoge en su integridad los postulados y orientaciones contra el comunismo, pero de las demás ideales, aspiraciones y sistemas del naziismo 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 feroz 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 realízar, NI CUESTIONES RACIALES Y RELIGIOSAS.

El Partido Nazi Cubano piensa y siente EN CUBA como justificando 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 menechequismo, anarco-sindicalismo y anarquismo, ideas concebidas en otras latitudes y para otros países, no pueden, como en Cuba, provocon de tragedias políticas y económicas y que sería necesidad 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 razas y sexo, que sean personas de moralidad y buena conducta, y sean contrarios al comunismo o cualquier tendencia de izquierda, dándole 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 íntimas y cordiales relaciones con los Estados Unidos de América, de donde nos vino nuestra independencia, como nación, de donde nos vemos nuestro relativo bienestar económico, bajo el linfoma de que nuestro meridiano económico riega en el país vecino, y no en Moscú, México e Barcelona.

— Y que defenderá el régimen de propiedad la conciliación de los intereses del Capital y Trabajo y muy especialmente los intereses de la clase media cubana, sosteniendo que "la clase dividida".

El Directorio del Partido Nazi Cubano va a cabo los trabajos previos conducentes a organización como colectividad política en todo el país, al objeto de que participe en las próximas elecciones para la designación de un Convenio Constituyente o para cualquier tipo 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 ejercitar una acción cívica o una acción política para servir en unamente a la República y fundadores de este Partido Nazi Cubano que manifiesto de los Estatutos legalizados y la de Asociaciones, vigente en actualmente representación legal y autorizada, deseamos que el gobierno, control y dirección a la Asamblea Nacional, Asambleas Provinciales y Municipales y Asambleas de Barrios o asambleas marías —organizadas en sus días constituyentes acuerdo con los preceptos de la nueva Electoral y tales fundadores del Partido Nazi Cubano hacen votos y gestiones para que gobierno, control y dirección sean asumidos ciudadanos conscientes de sus responsabilidades, deberes y derechos y estén dispuestos a vivir a Cuba, proponiendo su prosperidad y bendecimiento con el fascismo patriótico un Hitler, luchando contra la invasión de la horda comunista, a las tendencias extremistas que producen la desintegración nacional, y lance los nueve al abismo de la bancarrota y la sería en garras del caos y la anarquía.

El Partido Nazi Cubano realiza diariamente su propaganda por la Estación radio-emisora CMBS, en 1170 kilociclos en la Habana, e turno de siete a ocho de la noche. Las adhésiones pueden enviarse por correo al señor Sr. Cúrra del Partido Nazi Cubano, Apartado 109, Habana, Cuba.
CONFIDENTIAL

Habana, July 24, 1939.

Subject: Anti-Semitic Propaganda in Habana.

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

Sir:

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 Frohias, entitled "Out with the Jews." This booklet appears to be nothing more than a re-hash of the arguments advanced by ex-

ponents.
¡Fuera los Judíos!

POR

JUAN PROHÍAS

DIRECTOR DE HORA LIBERAL INDEPENDIENTE

1939
¡Fuera los Judíos!

—Por Juan Prohias—

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
Havana, October 17, 1933

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, 1933, concerning communism, social and racial problems in Cuba, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies with translations of two memoranda. The first of these, dated September 30, 1933, labelled "Bulletin No. 1," bears the heading, "White Cubans, Let Us Defend Ourselves," and the subscription, "We Klux Klan Havana." In this bulletin an attempt is made to unite the white element to combat the negro. The second memorandum, undated.
undated and also labelled, "Bulletin No. 1," has been
issued by "The Ecclesiary Alliance for Social Defense"
and is mainly an appeal for funds to combat the radical
movement in Cuba.

Respectfully yours,

File No. 600

EMDEL/dec

Enclosures:

1. Copy of memorandum, "Cubanos
   miembros de Defendermos"

2. Translation thereof

3. Copy of bulletin issued by
   The Ecclesiary Alliance
   for Social Defense

4. Translation thereof
Al grito de ¡Viva el Partido Comunista!
Se Sublevó la Tripulación del Cuba

Cientos de Campesinos Armados
Toman La Tierra en Oriente

Los marineros sublevados más de mil campesinos contrarrean con los armados y se reparten traba-jadores de Antilla, unas 1,700 caballerías

Preparaban militamente la concentración del ARC

En la casa del Dr. Marredo y de Calán, dirigentes del ARC. Traman asesinar a Ordoqui.

Los libertos auténticos le dieron su apoyo a la concentración del ARC.

Un grupo de la tripulación del Cuba, que se sintió traidor de la Revolución, causó que se preparara el plan para asesinar a Ordoqui.

33
DENUNCIA
ORGANO DEL ABC

¡todos unidos bajo la bandera del ABC!

33
EL PRIMER CONGRESO DE LA I. J. C.

SE ACABA DE CELEBRAR ASISTIENDO DELEGADOS DE OTROS PAÍSES

La Policía No Pudo Localizarlo

Mientras la policía de la Habana se había movilizado buscando el I CONGRESO NACIONAL DE LA I. J. C. en octubre del año pasado, el I Congreso Nacional de la I. J. C. se realizó con la participación de delegados de otros países, como Cuba, México, Argentina, Brasil, Perú, Chile, y otros. Durante el evento, se discutieron temas como la lucha contra el hambre y la opresión, la necesidad de una revolución socialista, y la lucha por los derechos de las mujeres y los trabajadores.

Parece que la policía no logró localizar a los delegados que asistieron al congreso, lo cual se atribuye a la eficacia de la organización y el trabajo de los delegados en mantener la confidencialidad de sus actividades.
Problem Near Settlement; Reports 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...
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—an 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 when 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 any longer trouble, for there is 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 composed neither 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 less majesty.

The students, almost to 100 per cent, are Cubans. They are not communists; they are not REDS; but they are discontented 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 the 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 Hervin or Dr. Cosme de la Torriente are RED, and it would be the zealous of ignorance to place a RED tag on Juan Gaultier Gome.

The list could be continued until the known personal of the political opposition was exhausted and not even a pinky, to say nothing of a RED, could be uncovered.

(Continued on Page 4)
Welcome to COMINTERN online. COMINTERN online consists of two components:

1. A free online inventory to the complete Comintern Archives (55,000,000 pages).
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First-time users of the inventory need to register here as soon as they enter COMINTERN online. The options to subscribe in order to get access to the available documents are explained in the Price list.

US Library Of Congress transliteration system
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'.

Background information

Other COMINTERN sources
Congresses and Plenums
Communist Party of the USA
Communist Party of Japan

RusAR Publishers
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and
IDC Publishers.

http://www.comintern-online.com/
KOMINTERN, F. 495, op. 230, d. 6, dok. 1

DOKUMENT

Lichnoe delo GROBART FABIO

larmolenko N.M.

[S/F]

RGASPI

Lichnoe delo GROBART FABIO

Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

Person file

Grobart, Fabio

http://www.comintern-online.com/archive_eng/html/frameset_right.htm

6/29/2007
FULL DESCRIPTION

IDENTIFICATION AREA
Reference number
KOMINTERN, F. 495, op. 220, d. 1533

Level of description
DELO

Title
Lichnoe delo FIDEL' ALEKHANDRO

Author responsible
Obolenskii A. Iu.

ENDMEST DATES
Start (ED)
[S/F]

CONTEXT AREA
Sources of information
RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA
Abstract
Lichnoe delo FIDEL' ALEKHANDRO

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS
KEY WORD
Person file
Fidel Alejandro

http://www.comintern-online.com/archive_eng/html/frameset_right.htm
3/12/2
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ENDMOST DATES
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CONTEXT AREA
Sources of information
RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA
Abstract
Lichnoe delo KASTRO RUS FIDEL'

NOTES AREA
Notes
Delo nakhoditsa v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS
KEY WORD 1
Person file
Castro Ruz, Fidel

http://www.comintern-online.com/archive_eng/htmlrameset_right.htm 3/12/20
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CONTEXT AREA
- Sources of information
  RGASPI

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA
- Abstract
  Lichnoe delo KASTRO RAUL'

NOTES AREA
- Notes
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- Author responsible: Obolenskii A.IU.
- ENDMOST DATES
  - Start (ED): [S/F]

CONTEXT AREA
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- Abstract: Lichnoe delo ESPIN DE KASTRO VIL'MA

NOTES AREA
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KEYWORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS
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Level of description
DELO
Title
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Author responsible
Obolenskii A.IU.

ENDMOST DATES
Start (ED)

CONTENT AREA
Sources of information
RGASPI

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Abstract
Lichnoe delo BATISTA SALVIDAR FUL'KHENSIO

NOTES AREA
Notes
Delo nakhoditsia v TSKHSD

KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS
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Person file
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KEY WORDS AND RELATIONSHIPS
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Date: [Date]

Returned to: [Signature]

Date: [Date]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

GO NOT REMOVE FROM RECORDS

NA FORM 16
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


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 filing 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 list 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 Intergovernmental 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.