

Emeterio S. Santovenia



by

Antonio De La Cova

September 1975

*A
excellent investigative
reporting*

Table of Contents

Introduction	iii
The Text	1
Conclusion	18
Appendix I	19
Appendix II	20
Works Cited	21

Introduction

Emeterio S. Santovenia, born of humble origins, attained a series of triumphs in life that culminated in fateful ruin. During a span of fifty years, he occupied many distinguished positions. He had been a newspaper editor, historian, lawyer, Senator, Presidential Secretary, and Minister of State. Santovenia also had been president of various institutions; the Cuban Historical Academy, the board of trustees of the Cuban National Archive, and the Cuban Agriculture and Industrial Bank. Other nominations included, vice president of the National Bank of Cuba and vice president of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

As a historian, Santovenia published over one hundred works, and received numerous awards and citations. In 1957, he was honored by the Cuban nation as a legend in his own time. Two years later, he would be imprisoned and his lifetime possessions would be confiscated by the Communist regime of Fidel Castro.

Emeterio Santiago Santovenia y Echaide was born on 23 May 1889 in the municipality of Mantua, province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. His father, Emeterio, had immigrated from Asturias, Spain and his mother, Antonia, was Cuban of Basque descent. The parents had married when the father was twenty four years of age and the mother was sixteen. Young Emeterio was the second child in a marriage that would include nine children.¹

In 1889 Cuba was a colony of Spain where for a second time, the Creoles had aspirations of independence. The first War of Independence had initiated on 10 October 1868 at the command of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. After ten years of tenacious fighting, both opponents signed an uneasy truce. Former conflicts rose again, and many Cubans went into exile to plan another independence movement. The prominent leader of this new undertaking was Jose Marti, organizer of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano. He called for a new uprising in the island on 24 February 1895. That day, rebel clashes occurred in all six Cuban provinces. In Pinar del Rio, sporadic rebel encounters were accompanied with the burning of

1). Santovenia, Antonia, personal interview, Miami Beach, 30 July 1975, with the author.

tobacco and sugarcane fields.

Because destruction was raging the countryside, the Santovenia family moved to the Northern coastal town of Dimas for safety. There, young Santovenia was raised working in the tobacco industry. His education was acquired first with tutors, and then completed in public schools. The War of Independence continued to wage heavily, and the town of Dimas was raided on various occasions."Seeing these bold insurgents left a very strong feeling of nationalism in Emeterio", recalls his sister.²

The sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor on 21 April 1898, prompted the United States to declare war on Spain. The well equipped American forces were able to quickly defeat the Spaniards and establish an occupational government in Cuba on 12 August 1898.³ After four years of military intervention, the United States granted Cuba its independence on 20 May 1902. The Platt Amendment was attached to the Constitution, giving the United States the right to interfere in Cuban affairs when deemed necessary.

On Independence day Santovenia participated in a patriotic act in school with Justo Luis Pozo,⁴ a friend who would eventually become an outstanding politician.

2). Santovenia, Leopoldina, personal interview, Miami Beach, 30 July 1975, with the author.

3). Emeterio Santovenia and Raul Shelton, Cuba y su Historia Vol. II (Miami: Rema Press, 1965), p. 333.

4). Emeterio S. Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography, Miami, 1960), p. 23.

Santovenia completed his public education in June 1905 and then travelled to the town of Guanajay to apply for a teaching certificate. He boarded a ferry in Dimas that sailed to Havana, and then rode a coach to his final destination. Although Santovenia was only sixteen, he did not encounter trouble in taking the certificate exam, which required the minimum age of eighteen. Upon returning to Dimas, he taught in an elementary public school for a year.

In August 1906, Manuel Lazo, a family friend, suggested that Santovenia should study business administration in the United States, where he would also learn the English language. His parents approved the idea, and Santovenia sailed to New York on the American steamer "Esperanza" on 10 October 1906 with Manuel Lazo and his two sons.⁵ While staying in the America Hotel in New York City, Santovenia became very homesick. An attempt to enroll him in school proved futile, because Santovenia did not show up to register. Lazo sent him back to Cuba that November.

Upon returning to Havana, Santovenia registered in the "Luis B. Corrales" Commercial Academy, and completed his studies as a bookkeeper in a year. When he graduated, Lazo arranged a job with the mercantile firm Piñan, Fernandez y Compania, where Santovenia earned "room and

5). "Movimiento de Pasajeros", Diario de la Marina, 10 October 1906, p. 5.

board, and \$10.70 in Spanish gold monthly".⁶ During his spare time, Santovenia read classic novels; he was greatly impressed by "Don Quixote". Santovenia was recommended to read the historical works of Thomas B. Macaulay by his new friends in the various bookstores that he visited.

The study of history intrigued Santovenia. When he read the "Diccionario Biografico Cubano", he noticed there were various discrepancies in the information regarding Tranquilino Sandalio de Noda, a local revolutionary hero of his native province. The search for the correct data led Santovenia into a historical investigation. He would later recall, "the historical investigation determined my new orientation".⁷ From the accumulated information, Santovenia wrote a biography of Tranquilino Sandalio de Noda, and mailed the manuscript to the newspaper *Diario de la Marina* with the pseudonym "M. Terio". His articles were published in their entirety.⁸ The success of having his articles printed in Havana's leading newspaper encouraged Santovenia to write other historical essays on outstanding Cuban patriots.

While visiting the National Library, Santovenia

6). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 54.

7). Ibid., p. 69.

8). "Ecos de Dimas", Diario de la Marina, 15 November 1907, p. 7.

was introduced to its Director, Domingo Figarola-Caneda. Figarola-Caneda informed the new historian that he showed incentive, but lacked style. After some constructive criticism, he agreed to help Santovenia "to write in simplicity, expressing deeds and thoughts in direct language".⁹

Santovenia visited his parents when they moved to Mantua. By 1913, the family included nine brothers and sisters; Ramon, Emeterio, Antonio. Leopoldina, Angel, Mario, Raquel, Lucila and Antonia. After Santovenia returned to Havana, his involvement in historical writing and investigating caused him to leave his bookkeeping job, and he started working for the newspaper "El Triunfo" on November 1914.¹⁰

By 1915, Santovenia had written five biographies and four other works concerning his native province of Pinar del Rio. These publications made him the first regional historian of the new Republic. That year, he moved to the city of Pinar del Rio, capital of the province, and started working as a clerk in the law office of Adriano Avendaño. Santovenia began studying at the Provincial Institute, and on December 1917 he was awarded a Bachelor in Arts degree.¹¹

Santovenia returned to Havana, where he enrolled

9). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 77.

10). El Triunfo, 27 November 1914, p. 2.

11). Gabriel Garcia Galan, *Vidas Utiles: Emeterio S. Santovenia* (La Habana: privately printed, 1958), p. 5.

in the University of Havana Law School. He also started working for the newspaper "La Prensa". His daily column, titled "Un dia como hoy", related Cuban historical antecedents to each passing day.¹² Santovenia received private tutoring from some of Cuba's best lawyers, among them, Rafael Guas Inclan, a future Cuban vicepresident. The first semester of 1920, Santovenia received a Law degree from the University of Havana.¹³ He established a law office, and dealt mostly with civil courts.

Santovenia was dedicated to his historical work and his law profession. "He was a man who did not have vices, or a social life; all of his spare time was consumed by writing and researching history".¹⁴ In 1921, he married Elisa Cuetera Diaz. Santovenia realized the new nation needed young and unbiased historians. He believed vocation is fundamental of a historian, and added,

"A historian should have a high sense of abnegation. His labor consists of two principal parts. First, to contemplate the roots of his work: the investigation of the past through documents, inscriptions, narrations, etc. Sometimes this investigation requires a long time and the results are insignificant. Anyway, it is indispensable to see and examine a lot, with preference to the writings that were gathered of the first versions of the event being studied. Later, the little or the lot

12). La Prensa, 20 May 1918, p. 4.

13). Juan M. Garcia Espinosa, El Historiador Santovenia (La Habana: Editorial Argus, 1941), p. 28.

14). Santovenia, Lucila, personal interview, Miami Beach, 6 August 1975, with the author.

that is seen has to be submitted to scrupulous analysis. The historic reconstruction should start from the conclusions one has arrived at and culminate in the proper expression of what is taken as a faithful reflection of the truth".¹⁵

The Academia de la Historia de Cuba (Cuban Historical Academy), admitted Santovenia as a member in 1923. He was nominated by Domingo Figarola-Caneda and Juan Miguel Dihigo. The Academy had been founded on 20 August 1910, "to promote, cultivate and verify studies of the national history".¹⁶ In his inaugural speech to the Academy, Santovenia detailed the participation of the town of Vuelta Abajo in the Cuban War of Independence.

In May 1925, Gerardo Machado, the liberal party candidate, became president of Cuba. Although Santovenia was of the liberal party*, he opposed the Constitutional changes instituted by the Machado regime. After Machado's election, Santovenia avoided politics and concentrated on producing historical material. For the next four years, he published twelve works. They included five biographies, and other books concerned with the Cuban Wars of Independence. One work on the acts of the Insurreccional Assembly of Representatives contained six volumes.

15). Garcia Espinosa, El Historiador Santovenia, pp. 40, 41.

16). Republica de Cuba, Reglamento de la Academia de la Historia de Cuba (La Habana: Imprenta "el siglo XX", 1935), p. 13.

* The Cuban Liberal party had conservative views, in comparison to the American Liberal party.

The United States and the Cuban government organized a reunion of Cuban-Spanish-American War veterans in 1928, for the dedication of a monument in Havana to the memory of the U.S.S. Maine. The Cuban Historical Academy gave Santovenia the task of recording the procedure of this historic assembly.¹⁷

The Cuban political situation deteriorated in 1930; President Machado broke previous pledges and sought reelection. The Congress approved the president's decision by passing a law which extended the four year term to six years. Machado won reelection, and therefore extended his normal term of office by two years.¹⁸ The political oppositionists were enraged by these events, and were alarmed at the growing National economic depression. Mounting civil strife erupted, and the government responded to terrorist acts with persecution and oppression.

Witnessing the turmoil that was engulfing the island, Santovenia went by steamer to Europe in August 1930. In Spain, he traveled to "La Coruña, Santander, Cestona, San Sebastian, Loyola, Oviedo, Gijon, Madrid, Toledo, Aranjuez, El Escorial and Barcelona. The trip from Barcelona was made by automobile around the

17). Emeterio Santovenia, Libro Conmemorativo de la Inaguracion de la Plaza del Maine en La Habana (La Habana: Imprenta "el Siglo XX", 1928), p. 4.

18). Santovenia and Shelton, Cuba y su Historia Vol. III. p. 84.

Mediterranean to Genoa. From there, the road led to Pisa, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Milan. The return trip was via Geneva, Paris, Versailles, Brussels, Amberes, and Waterloo".¹⁹

After his return to Cuba, Santovenia was motivated to join the struggle against the Machado regime by Jorge Mañach, an intellectual friend. Mañach was one of the founders of the ABC, a secret organization that employed terrorist means to bring about the downfall of Machado. Santovenia would later comment on his participation, "my position in the ABC was secondary..."²⁰ The political situation worsened in 1932, and the authorities had constant encounters with insurgents who plagued the nation with bombings and assassinations. The affairs of the Cuban Historical Academy were discontinued that year because of internal political divisions.

Four years of political turmoil were culminated on 12 August 1933, when president Gerardo Machado, pressured by the American government, went into exile. Two unstable governments were then established without the formal recognition of the United States.

Because political tension diminished, Santovenia was able to publish three more books by the end of 1933, totaling thirty five publications in twenty three years. He continued to practice law in Havana, and his edicts

19). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 185.

20). Ibid., p. 208.

were printed in local newspapers.²¹ A coalition government was formed on 18 January 1934, and Carlos Mendieta was appointed provisional president. Santovenia was designated as Presidential Secretary in representation of the ABC movement, which had become a political party in the new government.²² During his term with the Mendieta administration, Santovenia helped to accomplish two outstanding legislations; the women's suffrage rights, and the abrogation of the Platt Amendment.

On 17 June 1934, the ABC held a political march in which thousands of supporters participated. On route, occupants of various speeding cars attacked the manifestants with gunfire from automatic weapons, causing scores of casualties.²³ When the attack was over, the marchers regrouped and continued their route. The ABC protested against the assault by renouncing the Mendieta government. Santovenia resigned his post along with other ABC cabinet members.

The ABC adopted a policy of opposition against the Mendieta regime in their daily newspaper "Accion". Santovenia and Mañach were the founders and directors of the publication. In March 1935 a general strike was declared illegal and the government began to incarcerate

21). Diario de la Marina, 20 November 1933, p. 6.

22). Garcia Espinosa, El Historiador Santovenia, p. 63.

23). Hugh Thomas, Cuba: The Pursuit of Freedom, (New York: Harper & Row, 1971), p. 692.

all oppositionists; Santovenia and Manach were able to escape capture by seeking asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy. After leaving Cuba, they made their way to Miami. There, they were joined by other Cuban intellectuals who travelled with them to Washington D.C., New York, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec.²⁴

As Presidential Secretary, Santovenia had dealt with American politicians and had developed an interest in Cuban-American relations. In 1935 an English translation of his book "Eloy Alfaro y Cuba" was published in Washington D.C. The following year, Santovenia published "El Presidente Polk y Cuba", and "Remember the Maine".

In July 1935 a political amnesty was declared in Cuba, and Santovenia returned to Havana. After his arrival, "he bought a lot on I Street, between 23rd and 25th Streets, and had a house specially built to accommodate his private library and archive".²⁵ Santovenia temporarily avoided politics to establish the "Editorial Tropico" publishing firm with Felix Lizaso and Panfilo Camacho; their goal was to print all of the known works of Jose Marti. In 1939 Santovenia produced the first volume of an extensive work titled "Historia de Cuba". That year, he returned to politics and accepted the

24). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 263.

25). Santovenia, Raquel, personal interview, Miami Beach, 6 August 1975, with the author.

leadership of the ABC party in his native province of Pinar del Rio.

Influenced by his old political friends, Santovenia was nominated as a Senate candidate, and won in the 1940 elections. He occupied his new post in the government of President-elect Fulgencio Batista, the army sergeant who had risen to prominence during the revolution of 1933. As a Senator, Santovenia became an outstanding legislator in promoting cultural advancements. His bill to construct a new National Archive was approved, and Julian Martinez Castells appointed Santovenia as president of the board of trustees.²⁶

The Cuban Historical Academy elected Santovenia as President in 1941; he would win consecutive reelection to the post until his exile in 1959. That year, his success was marred by tragedy when his wife Elisa died of cancer.

During 1943, the Batista administration formed a government of national unity because Cuba was fighting with the Allies in World War II. A coalition was established in which the ABC party received two cabinet posts. On March 1943, Santovenia was nominated Minister of State. He resigned his Senate seat to accept the new position.²⁷ With the new coalition government,

26). Garcia Galan, Vidas Utiles, p. 11.

27). "Labor Publica de Santovenia", Heraldo Pinareño, 20 May 1944. p. 2.

SP

Cuba became the first Latin American nation to recognize the Algiers Committee, headed by Charles de Gaulle, as the sole representative of the Free French struggle. After the war, de Gaulle awarded Santovenia the Legion of Honor medal for his support and solidarity as Minister of State.²⁸

Santovenia married Zoila Montesinos prior to resigning his post as Minister of State, to seek a Senate reelection. His capacity as a historian did not diminish after winning a second Senate term in 1944. In gratitude to the people of Pinar del Rio, Santovenia wrote the first complete history of the province.²⁹ In a span of thirty five years, he had published a total of sixty six works. The ABC held a National Assembly in 1948 where the party decided to disband, and asked its members to join other established political organizations. When the Assembly ended, Santovenia remarked, "I finally convinced myself I had not been born to be a political activist. I lacked vocation, and this fault was greatly determinant".³⁰

After his latest retirement from politics, Santovenia and his wife had an extensive tour in Latin America. Departing by plane on 24 September 1948, they stopped in Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo, San Juan, Port of Spain,

28). Garcia Galan, Vidas Utiles, p. 12.

29). Emeterio S. Santovenia, Pinar del Rio (Mexico: Tierra Firme, 1946).

30). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 382.

Belen, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. From Argentina, Santovenia wrote to his family about the trip.* When they left Buenos Aires in November, they briefly stopped in Santiago, Lima, Guayaquil, Panama, Kingston, and then returned to Havana.³¹ After his return from Latin America, Santovenia was widely known and acclaimed as an intellectual. His family legacy was prolonged on 30 April 1949, when Zoila gave birth to Lorenzo, their first child. A second child, Maria Antonia, would be born on 9 August 1951.

In 1949, the Havana newspaper, Informacion, had Santovenia writing a weekly column relating different aspects of Cuban history.³² That year, he also wrote two books dealing with the history of other nations; "L' Universalite' de la Revolution Francaise de 1848", published in France, and "Sarmiento y su Americanismo", published in Argentina. Due to his outstanding achievements, Santovenia was invited to attend the commencement ceremony at the University of Florida in June 1950.³³ Along with three other prominent Latin Americans, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. During the ceremony, Santovenia read an acceptance speech titled, "Jose Marti, Patriot, Statesman, Educator", and donated a bust of Marti to the university.³⁴

* See Appendix I.

31). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 386.

32). Informacion, 20 May 1949, p. 6.

33). Gainsville Daily Sun, 1 June 1950, p. 1.

34). Florida Times-Union, 7 June 1950. p. 2.

Other awards and nominations were offered to Santovenia. The executive committee of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History convened in Mexico City on September 1951, and elected Santovenia as its vicepresident. This new position elevated the prestige he received as a member of three other outstanding institutions; the Cuban Historical Academy, the Language Academy, and the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

The Constitutional government in Cuba was altered on 10 March 1952, by a coup d' état led by General Fulgencio Batista. The new regime justified their deed by charging the government of deposed president Carlos Prio with blatant corruption, incapability in dealing with gangsters and criminals, and attempting to stage their own coup d' etat. Santovenia received a telephone call on 11 March, asking him to go to the Mexican Embassy in Havana. There, he found former president Prio and members of his Cabinet seeking asylum. Santovenia became the mediator in assuring their safety to leave the country. Afterwards, he was asked to be Minister of State in the new government, but he refused the offer.³⁵

Although Santovenia was appointed President of the Banco de Fomento Agrícola e Industrial de Cuba (BANFAIC), and vicepresident of the National Bank of Cuba, he avoided politics. These new responsibilities did not

35). Santovenia, (Unpublished Autobiography), p. 441.

impede his work as a historian. Santovenia continued to write for "Informacion",³⁶ and he received the "Manuel Marquez Sterling" award for his achievements as a newspaper columnist. In November 1957, Santovenia received a National homage for his outstanding accomplishments. As a historian, he had published over one hundred works. He was presented a gold medal with his effigy, describing him as a living legend.³⁷ The Diario de la Marina also honored him for "fifty years of service to the nation".³⁸

The work of this greatly honored man came to a severe halt in January 1959. A sporadic revolution that had been brewing for two years under the leadership of Fidel Castro, finally toppled the regime of Fulgencio Batista. Upon seizing power, the Castro dictatorship immediately arrested Santovenia as "a colaborator of the despot Batista", at the age of sixty nine. Under these vague charges, Santovenia was kept in jail for eight months. During his trial, former president Prio testified in his defense, citing how Santovenia had mediated for his safety in March 1952. Santovenia was eventually released, but the Castro Communist regime did not allow him to take any possessions when he went

36). Informacion, 20 June 1955, p. 2.

37). "Homenaje a Santovenia", Pueblo, 16 November 1957, p. 8.

38). "Celebra hoy Santovenia sus Bodas de Oro con las Letras", Diario de la Marina, 15 November 1957, p. 1.

with his family into exile in the United States.

While living in Miami, Santovenia received aid^e from the Cuban Refugee Center program. The first years in exile were spent recovering bits and pieces of his manuscripts that his sisters were mailing from Cuba. Santovenia also wrote for various exile publications, including the Diario Las Americas, Miami's daily Spanish newspaper. In 1962 he published "Universalidad de Dos Americanos", his first book written in exile. Santovenia wrote his last historical work in 1965, three volumes of "Cuba y su Historia", which were co-authored with Raul Shelton. On 9 June 1965, he wrote to his sister Antonia in Cuba, "I reached seventy six years with grief and disillusion, observing how I have neared the end of after a long life, unknown and persecuted. But God has wanted it that way, and one should not object. I hope next year we can all be reunited, with God's grace".* Santovenia remained in this somber mood until his death on November 1968.

date?

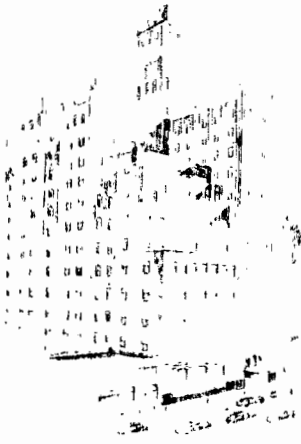
* See Appendix II.

Conclusion

Emeterio Santovenia was forced to accept a very unjust fate. After fifty years of service to his nation, a Communist dictatorship denied Santovenia his rights as an intellectual, but it could not erase his fame.

Although Santovenia died in exile impoverished spiritually and financially, his thoughts and works have attained immortality.

*Where is
he buried?
Miami?*



CITY HOTEL

BOLIVAR 160
BUENOS AIRES

Septiembre 29, 1948.

Mi queridísima María:

Anoche le puse un cable diciéndole very bien, porque, en efecto, llegamos así, muy bien. El viaje fue inmejorable, sin el menor contratiempo, a Dios gracias. Supongo les habrán avisado de mí a la familia Antonias.

De Puerto Rico, y de Río de Janeiro le escribí por aéreo.

Pueda escribir para acá basto con agregar a mi nombre el del Hotel: City Hotel, Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina.

Este ciudad es muy hermosa. Dígame a Antonia que Buenos Aires es más bonita que México. La gente de aquí es un encanto. Desde que llegué estoy asobrado por tantas atenciones.

Encontramos aquí frío. Tengo que salir a la calle con abrigo.

Escribame. ¿Cómo sigue Riquel?

Fernando para todos y para usted abrazos a Julia y Querido



Hialeah, Florida
Sept 9 de 1965.

Mi querido Sr. Zee:

Recibimos tus cartas del 25 del mes pasado,
escritas como todas las tuyas.

Lejos a las 96 con pena y desconsuelo,
observando como me aproximaba al final, des-
pués de una larga vida, descomulgado y per-
seguido. Pero Dios se ha querido así, y
no hay que objetar. Tu fuerte abrazo es
mi consuelo. Y sé que en el cielo prosen-
taran entusiasmados, con el favor de Dios.

Amabelo que ya Dios está en tu mano
de la mano y al pie y que haya re-
cibido los zapatos.

El I volumen de la Historia (Cuba
y su historia) ha quedado sujeta a
la mano, y se refiere a II y a III.

Las dificultades económicas no aque-
ran. En la obra de la maldad.

Reina Autónoma y Lorenzo están bien,
a Dios gracias, y han hecho bien en sus
escuelas.

De la sabiduría de la Liza

me soni conpades, ego pasar la
momento de verso.

De pallid andrinos burtante
bien.

Una gran obregó para todos
en Jaitu &

Eite

Mei queridissimo Dado,

En recordi mucho y my ofisina —
mente de dia 5, el a tu explanation. Es he
terando me desente lo más y lo mejor
con me mition.

Dicha te envío una tarjeta. ¿La re-
ibiste?

De ella y se me recibe bien y a
trazos -

Eite

Abonío Portonice y Lorenzo te
han recordado que tienes

Eite

Car:

Algun momentos iré a la foto. No-
negues, hijo de Gerardo Rodriguez de-
rejo, he comprando un d. de libros. Te
remiendo con gusto.

Se pasan la mejor por el día de la foto, y se
le pediran fotos al mismo día. Se queren
Eite

Hialeah, Junio 9 de 1965.

Mi queridísima T

Recibimos tus letras del 25 del mes pasado, cariñosas como todas las tuyas.

Llegue a los 76 con pena y desencanto observando como me aproximo al final despues de una larga vida, desconocido y perseguido. Pero Dios lo ha querido asi, y no hay que objetar. Tu fuerte abrazo es un consuelo. Y ojala en el año proximo todos estemos unidos, con el favor de Dios.

Anhelo que ya Ina este del todo bien de la mano y del pie y que haya recibido los zapatos.

El I volumen de la Historia (Cuba y su historia) ha de quedar impreso este mes, y en seguida al II y el III.

Las dificultades economicas no desaparecen. Es la obra de la maldad.

Maria Antonia y Lorenzo estan bien, a Dios gracias, y han hecho bien su curso escolar.

Ya he sabido lo de la hija de mi compadre, cuyo pesar lamento de veras.

De salud andamos bastante bien.

Un gran abrazo para todos de Zoila y

Titi

Mi queridísima Ina:

Te recorde mucho y muy efusivamente el dia 5, el de tu cumpleaños. No he cesado de desearte lo mas y lo mejor con ese motivo.

Zoila te envio una tarjeta. La recibiste?

De ella y de mi recibe besos y abrazos

Titi

Maria Antonia y Lorenzo te han recordado con cariño.

T

Ton:

Ayer conocí a la Srta. Rodriguez, hija de Gerardo Rodriguez Morejon, tu compañera en el catecismo. Te recuerda con afecto.

T

Te deseo lo mejor por el dia de tu santo, y que lo celebremos juntos el proximo año. Te quiere

Titi

WORKS CITED

Interviews

All interviews were conducted by the author.

Santovenia, Antonia. 30 July 1975.
Santovenia, Leopoldina. 30 July 1975.
Santovenia, Lucila. 6 August 1975.
Santovenia, Raquel. 6 August 1975.

Newspapers

Diario Las Americas (Miami)
Diario de la Marina (Havana)
Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville)
Gainsville Daily Sun (Gainsville)
Heraldo Pinareño (Pinar del Rio)
Informacion (Havana)
La Prensa (Havana)
Pueblo (Havana)
El Triunfo (Havana)

Books

Republica de Cuba. Reglamento de la Academia de la Historia de Cuba. La Habana: Imprenta "el siglo XX", 1935.
Garcia Galan, Gabriel. Vidas Utiles: Emeterio S. Santovenia. La Habana: privately printed, 1958.
Garcia Espinosa, Juan M. El Historiador Santovenia. La Habana: Editorial Argus, 1941.
Santovenia, Emeterio. Libro Conmemorativo de la Inaguracion de la Plaza del Maine en La Habana. La Habana: Imprenta "el siglo XX", 1928.
_____, Pinar del Rio. Mexico: Tierra Firme, 1946.

_____, Unpublished Autobiography. Miami, 1960.

_____, and Raul Shelton. Cuba y su Historia. Vols. II, III. Miami: Rema Press, 1965.

Thomas, Hugh. Cuba: The Pursuit of Freedom. New York: Harper & Row, 1971.