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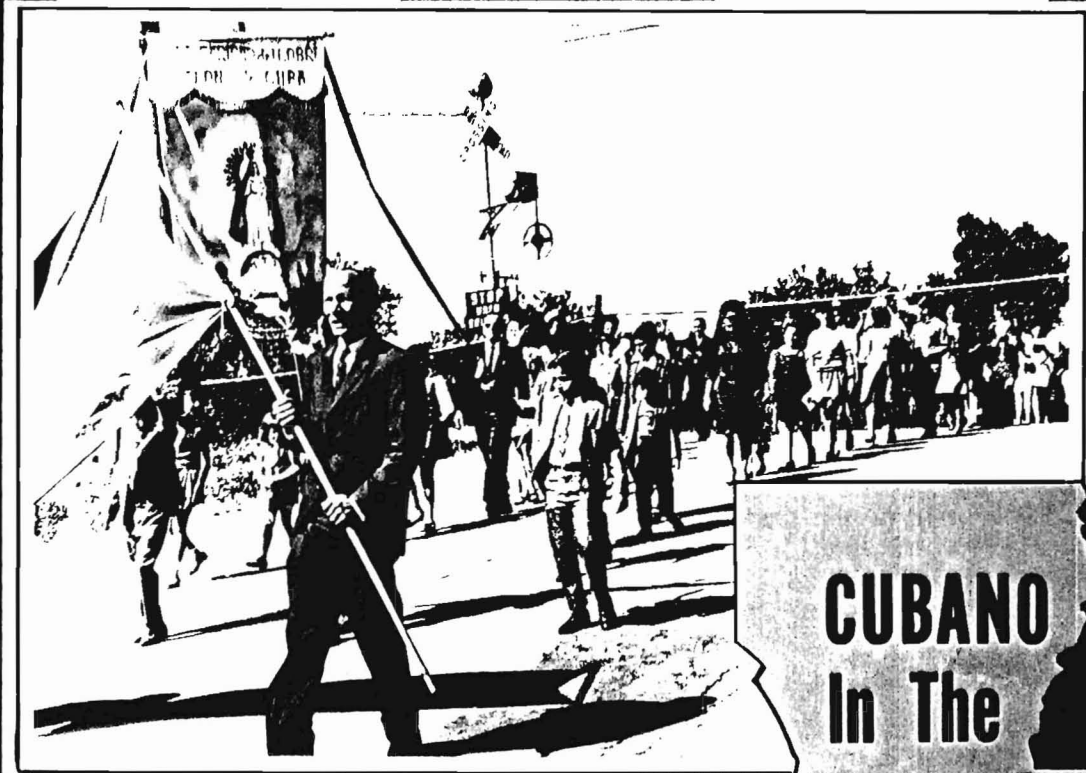
# Acadiana profile

A Magazine For Bi-Lingual Louisiana

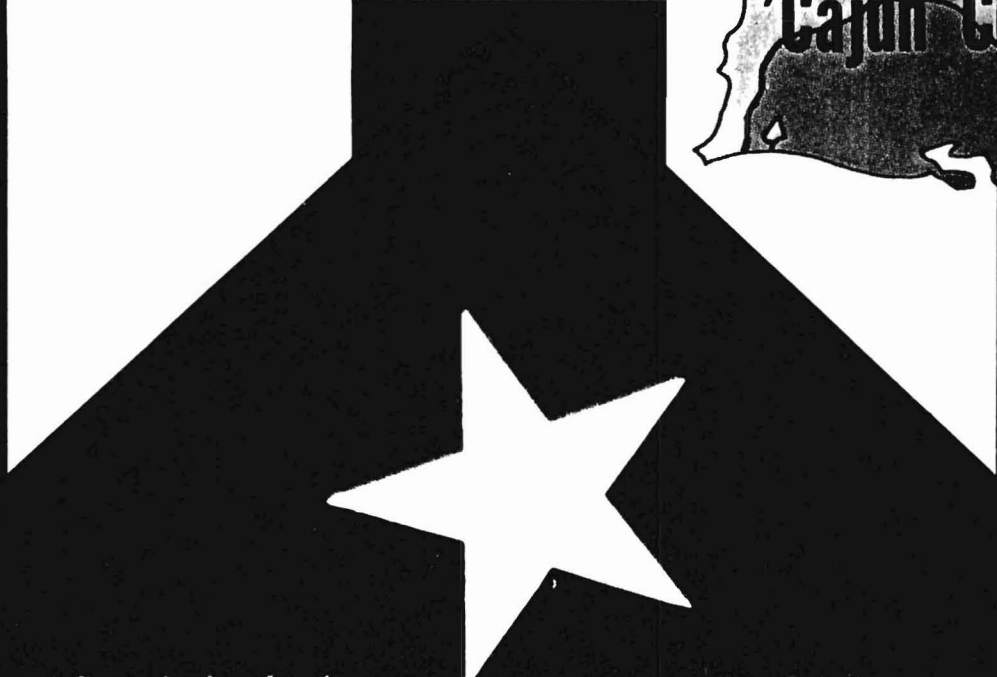


Volume 2 Number 4

US \$ 1  
It's 'Ma, y! Mr. President!  
Cubans in Louisiana



**CUBANO**  
In The  
'Cajun' Country



Cubano en el País de los Acadianos

Les Cubains au pays acadien

# *It's 'MAYDAY' In The Western Hemisphere, Mr. President!*

By BOB ANGERS, JR.

It's Mayday in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. President!

All our flags fly upside down in distress.

The Communist Terrorist stalks the land.

He has assassinated our chief executive and our ambassador, kidnaped our diplomatic personnel, confiscated our property, bombed and burned our buildings, hijacked our aircraft and held us up to worldwide contempt and ridicule.

His satanic influence has made itself felt during your administration in three South American countries now, just as it was felt earlier in Central America and the islands of the Caribbean – and within the United States itself.

This criminal seeks to overthrow our government and the governments of our Latin neighbors, and conquer the world.

Perhaps the verbiage of this plea has a familiar, shopworn sound, Mr. President, but that in no way lessens the urgency.

But you, Sir, of all men on earth, know the seriousness of the hour.

And you, Mr. President, of all men on earth must act and act now to begin the rollback of this international communist conspiracy in the Hemisphere or Western civilization is doomed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Where do we start the rollback of communism in the Western Hemisphere?

In Cuba, Mr. President. Cuba, the Martyred Land.

Cuba – headquarters for the Tri-Continental Communist Movement;

Cuba – training ground for US and Latin urban guerrillas;

Cuba – concentration camp for the Western Hemisphere;

Cuba – Communist Russia's base inside our final line of defense!

Old Glory is soiled until Cuba is free, Mr. President.

That fact can't be swept under the rug.

It can't be pigeonholed in the United Nations or the Congressional Committee or the Presidential Commission.

The answer can't be found in the Alliance for Progress. Or in the Export-Import Bank. Or at the summit.

In Heaven's Name, Mr. President, call for the Liberation of Cuba! Before your next meal! Before night falls! Before freedom falls in this Land of the Free!

Call for a Free Cuban Government in Exile. The Cuban Exiles of Louisiana humbly suggest that it be patterned after the Free French.

Call on the armed forces of Castro to overthrow him. Call for a propaganda campaign against the real forces of evil that would enslave us all.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Inter American Press Association during its annual assembly in Mexico City in October, 1970, called for the liberation of the 40 Cuban journalists held in Castro's concentration camps.

Free all the Cubans in that captive isle, Mr. President. Send the message to those who have lived for a decade under the most barbaric conditions.

Untie the hands of the Cuban Exiles and eliminate any unholy alliance we might have as a nation that would impede the right of Cuba to be free.

Remind us as Americans of our heritage as a country peopled by men and women of incomparable bravery and heroism of the highest order. Restore our faith, rekindle our spirit.

Free Cuba, Mr. President, and where would the Tom Haydens and the Angela Davises and the Mark Rudds and the Stokeley Carmichaels and the Rap Browns and the Chicago Sevens and the sky bandits repair to?

Free Cuba, Mr. President, and where would the Reds of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Quebec, New York and Louisiana, look for guidance?

\* \* \* \* \*

It's Mayday in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. President.

The Russian Red Imperialists are in Cuba. So are representatives of Red Asia and Red Eastern Europe.

But the captive nations of the world, from Cuba to Hungary, constitute the Achilles Heel of the worldwide Red Conspiracy, Mr. President.

We have all the treaties, pacts, concurrent resolutions, declarations and doctrines we need for you to act, Mr. President. You have promises to keep, and a Hemisphere and a Civilization to save.

No American is free as long as Cuba is enslaved, Mr. President. No South American. No Central American. No North American.

When I die, Mr. President, I'd like to be buried on a quiet hillside in a Free Cuba facing this beloved Country of ours to which most of us tried to give the last measure of devotion.

But if we in the United States fail in our sacred duty to the Cuban people against whom we have so far committed a terrible wrong, I would like to be buried on the opposite side of that hill because I would have made life's journey as a stranger in the service of a country I didn't know after all.

Viva Cuba Libre!

## ¡Es 'Mayday' en el Hemisferio Occidental, Sr. Presidente!

Por BOB ANGERS, Jr.

¡Es "Mayday", Sr. Presidente, en el Hemisferio Occidental!

Nuestras banderas ya no ondean.

El comunista terrorista se ha enseñoreado de la tierra.

Ha asesinado a nuestro jefe ejecutivo y a nuestros embajadores, secuestrado a nuestro personal diplomático, confiscado nuestras propiedades, ha quemado y destruido nuestros edificios, ha colocado bombas por doquier, ha pirateado nuestros aviones y nos ha hecho el hazmerreir del mundo entero.

Su influencia satánica se ha hecho sentir durante la administración actual en tres países de la América del Sur, como se hizo sentir antes en la América Central y en las islas del Caribe y hasta en los Estados Unidos también.

Este criminal impío trata de echar abajo nuestro gobierno y los gobiernos de nuestros vecinos latinoamericanos con el fin de lograr la conquista y dominación del mundo entero.

Quizás toda esta argumentación sea repetida y monótona, Sr. Presidente, pero ello en nada disminuye su urgencia.

Me consta que usted, Sr. Presidente, bien conoce la gravedad del asunto.

Usted, de todos los hombres de la tierra, es el llamado a actuar, y actuar ahora, sin demora alguna, para acabar con esta conspiración comunista internacional en el Hemisferio Occidental o de lo contrario será el fin de nuestra civilización.

\* \* \* \* \*

¿Qué por donde comenzar en la lucha contra el comunismo en el Hemisferio Occidental?

Por Cuba, Sr. Presidente, por Cuba, por la Tierra Mártir.

Por Cuba, donde se efectuó el Movimiento Comunista Tricontinental.

Por Cuba, tierra de entrenamiento para las guerrillas urbanas contra los Estados Unidos y Latinoamérica;

Por Cuba, campo de concentración del Hemisferio Occidental,

¡Por Cuba, hoy día base comunista rusa dentro de nuestra última línea de defensa!

Nuestra bandera está manchada y no ondeará orgullosa hasta que Cuba sea libre, Sr. Presidente.

Este hecho no puede barrerse debajo de la alfombra.

No puede esconderse en los archivos de las Naciones Unidas, ni de un Comité Congressional, ni de una Comisión Presidencial.

La solución no es la Alianza para el Progreso, ni el Banco de Exportación e Importación, ni se encuentra en la cima de la montaña.

¡Por amor de Dios, Sr. Presidente, declare la Liberación de Cuba! Ahora, antes de su próxima comida. Antes de que anochezca. Antes de que perdamos la libertad en este País de Hombres Libres.

Declare un Gobierno Cubano Libre en Exilio. Los cubanos exilados en Luisiana humildemente le sugieren siga la pauta del gobierno francés libre de deGaulle.

Incite a las Fuerzas Armadas de Castro que lo derroquen. Comience una campaña de propaganda para destruir las fuerzas diabólicas que nos esclavizarán a todos.

\* \* \* \* \*



La Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa durante su asamblea anual celebrada en la Ciudad de México en Octubre de 1970, resolvió pedir la liberación de 40 periodistas cubanos prisioneros en los campos de concentración cubanos.

Libere a todos los cubanos en esa isla cautiva, Sr. Presidente. Envíe ese mensaje a aquellos infelices que han vivido durante toda una década bajo las condiciones más inhumanas.

Desate las manos de los cubanos exilados y elimine cualquier alianza non-santa que como nación tengamos, de modo que no se impida el derecho a Cuba de ser libre.

Recuérdenos como americanos nuestro ancestro del más alto grado de valentía y el heroísmo incomparable de nuestros hombres y mujeres. Restaure nuestra fe, renueve nuestro espíritu.

Libere a Cuba, Sr. Presidente, y entonces ¿a dónde van a recurrir los Tom Haydens, las Angela Davises y los Mark Rudds y los Stokeley Carmichaels y los Rap Browns y los Chicago Sevens y los piratas aéreos, plaga maleante de nuestra sociedad?

Libere a Cuba, Sr. Presidente, y entonces ¿a dónde van a acudir para guía y dirección los Rojos de Chile, Bolivia, Perú, Quebec, New York y Luisiana?

\* \* \* \* \*

¡Es "Mayday" en el Hemisferio Occidental, Sr. Presidente!

Los imperialistas rusos rojos están en Cuba. También los representantes del Asia Roja y de Europa Oriental Roja.

Pero las naciones cautivas del mundo desde Cuba hasta Hungría constituyen el Talón de Aquiles de la Conspiración Roja del mundo entero, Sr. Presidente.

Tenemos todos los tratados, pactos, resoluciones conjuntas, declaraciones y doctrinas que necesitamos para que usted actúe, Sr. Presidente. Usted tiene promesas que cumplir y un hemisferio y una civilización que salvar.

Ningún americano es libre mientras Cuba esté esclavizada, Sr. Presidente. Ni tampoco ningún suramericano, ni centroamericano ni ningún norteamericano.

Cuando yo muera, Sr. Presidente, quiero que me entierren en algún tranquilo cerro en Cuba Libre, de frente a este querido país nuestro al que la mayoría de nosotros hemos querido ofrecerle nuestra última muestra de devoción.

Pero si nosotros en los Estados Unidos fallamos en nuestro sagrado deber con los cubanos contra quienes hasta ahora hemos cometido una terrible injusticia, entonces quiero que me entierren en el lado opuesto de este cerro, en señal de que solo he atravesado el camino de mi vida como un extraño, al servicio de un país que nunca llegué a conocer.

¡ Viva Cuba Libre !

## C'est "Mayday" dans l'hémisphère occidental, M. le Président!

Par BOB ANGERS, fils

C'est "Mayday" dans l'hémisphère occidental, M. le Président!

Tous nos drapeaux lancent des signaux de détresse. Le terroriste communiste envahit le pays.

Il a assassiné notre président et notre ambassadeur, kidnappé notre personnel diplomatique, confisqué nos biens, bombardé et incendié nos édifices, infesté nos avions de pirates, et fait de nous le mépris et la risée de tout l'univers.

Son influence satanique s'est fait sentir dans trois pays de l'Amérique du Sud, à date, depuis le début de votre administration, tout comme elle était ressentie plus tôt en Amérique Centrale, dans les Antilles... et à l'intérieur même des Etats-Unis.

Ce criminel cherche à renverser notre gouvernement et ceux de nos voisins latino-américains, et à conquérir le monde.

Peut-être ce plaidoyer vous est-il si connu qu'il en est devenu banal, M. le Président, mais cela ne lui enlève rien de son urgence.

Mieux que tout homme sur la terre, vous savez, Monsieur, la gravité de l'heure présente.

Et, entre tous les hommes de la terre, c'est à vous, M. le Président, qu'incombe le devoir d'agir et d'agir maintenant pour inaugurer le refoulement de cette conspiration communiste internationale dans notre hémisphère, sinon c'est l'anéantissement imminent de la civilisation occidentale.

\* \* \* \* \*

A quel point de l'hémisphère occidental faut-il commencer à refouler le communisme?

A Cuba, M. le Président. Cuba, l'île martyre.

Cuba - quartier général du Mouvement communiste tri-continental;

Cuba - champ d'entraînement des guerilleros américains et latino-américains;

Cuba - camp de concentration pour l'hémisphère occidental;

Cuba - base d'opérations de la Russie communiste à l'intérieur de notre dernier front de défense!

L'honneur de notre drapeau est souillé, M. le Président, jusqu'à ce que Cuba soit rendu à la liberté.

Ce fait ne saurait être dissimulé.

Il ne saurait demeurer enfoui dans les dossiers des Nations unies, du Comité du Congrès ou du Comité présidentiel.

Sa solution ne se trouve pas dans l'Alliance pour le Progrès, ni dans la Banque d'Exportation et Importation ni au sommet.

Au nom du ciel, M. le Président, exigez la libération de Cuba! Avant votre prochain repas! Avant la tombée de la nuit! Avant la chute de la liberté dans cette Terre des hommes libres.

Réclamez la constitution d'un Gouvernement cubain libre en Exil. Les exilés cubains de la Louisiane suggèrent humblement qu'il soit modelé sur le Gouvernement provisoire français.

Faites appel aux forces armées de Castro pour le renverser. Ordonnez une campagne de propagande contre les véritables forces du mal qui cherchent à nous réduire tous en esclavage.

\* \* \* \* \*



Au cours de son congrès annuel à Mexico, en octobre 1970, l'Association inter-américaine de Presse a lancé un appel pour la libération des 40 journalistes cubains détenus dans les camps de concentration castrites.

M. le Président, rendez la liberté à tous les Cubains de cette île captive. Faites parvenir le message aux infortunés qui, depuis une décennie, vivent dans les conditions les plus barbares.

Déliez les mains des exilés cubains en supprimant toute alliance contractée avec l'étranger par notre nation au préjudice du droit de Cuba à la liberté.

Rappelez-nous, en tant qu'Américains, l'héritage de bravoure et d'héroïsme du plus haut ordre que nous ont laissé tant d'hommes et de femmes incomparables. Rendez-nous la foi en nos valeurs nationales; ranimez notre fierté, notre courage.

Libérez Cuba, M. le Président, et alors, où les Tom Hayden, les Angela Davis, les Mark Rudd, les Stokeley Carmichael, les Rap Brown, les Sept de Chicago et les pirates aériens pourront-ils se repérer?

Libérez Cuba, M. le Président, et alors, où les Rouges du Chili, de la Bolivie, du Pérou, du Québec, de New York et de la Louisiane, iront-ils chercher leurs directives?

\* \* \* \* \*  
C'est "Mayday" dans l'hémisphère occidental, M. le Président.

Les Impérialistes rouges de Russie sont à Cuba. De même des représentants de l'Asie communiste et de l'Europe de l'Est.

Mais les nations captives du monde, depuis Cuba jusqu'à la Hongrie, sont le talon d'Achille de la conspiration rouge universelle, M. le Président.

Nous possédons tous les traités, tous les pactes, toutes les résolutions concurrentes, toutes les déclarations et toutes les doctrines qu'il faut pour que vous puissiez agir, M. le Président. Vous avez des promesses à remplir, et tout un hémisphère et une civilisation à sauver.

Aucun Américain, ni Sud-Américain, ni Centraméricain, ni Nord-Américain, n'est libre tant que Cuba est esclave, M. le Président.

Quand je mourrai, M. le Président, j'aimerais être inhumé au versant paisible d'une colline dans un Cuba libre, face à notre patrie bien-aimée à laquelle la plupart d'entre nous auront dédié leurs suprêmes efforts.

Mais si nous, aux Etats-Unis, manquons à notre devoir sacré envers le peuple cubain, auquel nous avons, à date, fait un tort énorme, alors je désire être enterré au versant opposé de cette colline parce que j'aurai fait le voyage de cette vie comme un étranger au service d'un pays qu'en fin de compte, je ne connaissais pas.

Viva Cuba Libre!

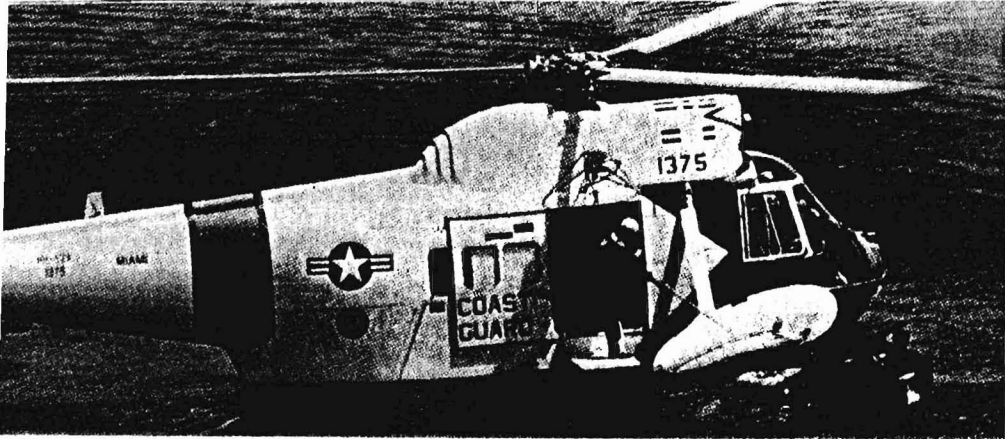
# EXODUS!

**WHITE CUBANS AND BLACK CUBANS**, adults and children, farmers and city dwellers, rich and poor, have fled their homeland by the tens of thousands in a continuous human stream for eleven consecutive years.

By late 1970, more than seven hundred thousand in a country of seven million had run for their lives and their liberties. Over a million more seek exit permits.

An estimated 138,000 of their fellow countrymen are being held in concentration camps, penal farms and prisons. Thousands of these political prisoners have been existing and dying under inhumane treatment longer than Hitler incarcerated the Jews or the North Vietnamese communists have imprisoned American POWS in Son Tay and other jails.

In the early days of the Red dictatorship of Fidel Castro some sought the temporary sanctuary of foreign embassies. Others set sail in tiny boats and



## ***Cubans In Flight Exceed 700,000 During 11 Years***

rubber rafts and improvised craft in the shadow of communist gunners. Uncounted thousands have been killed or drowned as they tried to escape. Others have come out of Cuba by Freedom Flight airlift leaving all of their worldly possessions behind them. Official photos of the U.S. Coast Guard and the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami depict a minute part of the heart-rending exodus that is without parallel in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

Thrice betrayed by United States administrations—first during a Republican tenure, and twice under Democratic rule—the Cubans have been scattered through the 50 states and around the world.

Some landed in Louisiana in the same area where many Acadians expelled by the British from Eastern Canada settled over two centuries ago.

This edition of ACADIANA PROFILE tells the story of the Cubano in the 'Cajun Country.



LES CUBAINS, BLANCS ET NOIRS, grands et petits, citadins et paysans, riches et pauvres, fuient leur patrie par dizaines de milliers en un flot humain continu depuis onze ans.

A la fin de 1970, le nombre de ceux qui se sont précipités hors de leur pays pour sauver leur vie et leurs libertés essentielles, dépassait les sept cent mille sur une population de sept millions. Et plus d'un million d'autres sollicitent des permis de quitter Cuba.

On estime à 138,000 le nombre de leurs compatriotes qui sont détenus dans des camps de concentration, des fermes pénitenciaires et des prisons. Des milliers de ces prisonniers politiques y existent et y meurent, traités d'une façon inhumaine, et cela depuis un temps plus long que celui durant lequel Hitler fit incarcérer les Juifs, ou depuis lequel les communistes du Nord Vietnam capturent des prisonniers de guerre américains à Son Tay et ailleurs.

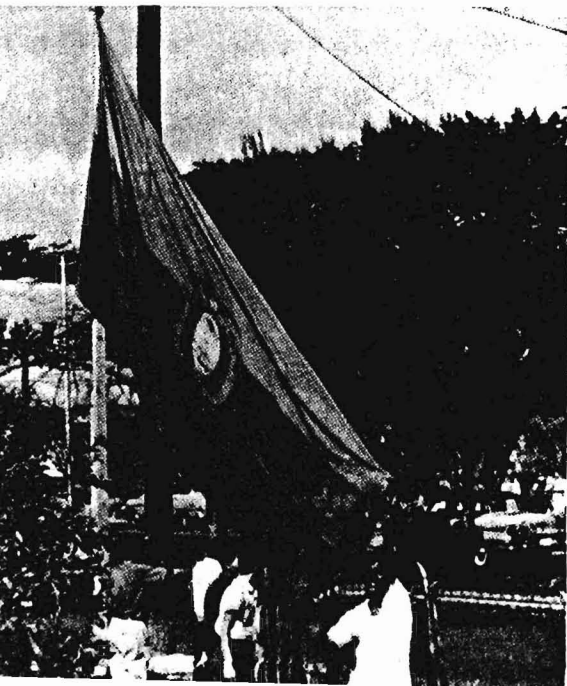
Durant les premiers jours de la dictature rouge de Fidel Castro, certains cherchèrent un refuge temporaire dans les locaux d'ambassades étrangères à Cuba, vivant par groupes serrés dans des conditions gênantes, parfois dans des tentes, comme celle de l'ambassade de l'Equateur représentée ici.

D'autres firent voile dans de petites barques, des radeaux de caoutchouc, des embarcations improvisées, à l'ombre des artilleurs communistes. On ne saurait compter les milliers qui trouvèrent la mort: tués ou noyés dans leur tentative de s'échapper. D'autres encore sont sortis de Cuba par voie aérienne, laissant en arrière tout leur avoir. Des photos officielles des gardes-côtes américains et du Centre des Réfugiés cubains à Miami illustrent ici une petite partie d'un exode lamentable qui est sans égal dans l'histoire de l'hémisphère occidental.

Trahis trois fois par l'administration américaine — une première fois sous un régime républicain, puis deux fois sous le pouvoir démocrate — les cubains sont dispersés dans les 50 états et dans le monde entier.

Certains d'entre eux vinrent s'établir en Louisiane, dans la région même où s'installaient, il y a deux siècles, un grand nombre d'Acadiens, déportés de l'est du Canada par les Anglais.

Le présent numéro d'ACADIANA PROFILE raconte l'histoire des cubains au pays acadien.



## 'Cajunland 'Caribbean-American Freedom League' Aids Exiles, Combats Castroism

The "Caribbean-American Freedom League," an international organization to combat communism, was organized in Jeanerette, Louisiana, in June, 1965. One of its first actions was to submit its membership roll to the F.B.I.

It was launched primarily by Louisianians and Cuban exiles, but included Central Americans, Floridians and Virginians. The League elected a 23-man board of directors and named Mike McNulty of Franklin as the first president.

Other officers included Pablo P. Subirats, Jeanerette, first vice-president; V. G. Brigante, New Iberia, second vice-president; Carlos Estevez, Morgan City, third vice-president; Virginia Kyle Hine, New Iberia, treasurer; Luis del Valle, Lafayette, assistant treasurer; Jorge Tablada, Baton Rouge, secretary and Emerita Perret, Jeanerette, assistant secretary.

CAFL's actions included an attempt to free 7,000 women held in prison in Communist Cuba, and an offer of vessels and planes to help evacuate all Cuban citizens who wanted to leave Cuba.

The League arranged for an Acadiana television team to interview the president of Guatemala to try and offset a network video program that it considered a distorted presentation of the nature of communist penetration into Central America. CAFL commended the anti-Red position of the Guatemalan president. It adopted a resolution praising AFL-CIO President George Meany for his opposition to U.S. trade with communist countries.

CAFL made an unsuccessful attempt to insert a special anti-communist, pro-freedom newspaper supplement in a Guatemalan newspaper.

The organization adopted a new economic warfare policy position that recommended to the authorities that the Central American Common Market invite people under the communist yoke to overthrow the Castro regime in exchange for full partnership and preferred trade considerations in the Common Market. CAFL queried the

president of Nicaragua for his reaction to the proposal for a "Central American-Caribbean Common Market."

When Castro offered to release Cubans from communist bondage, the League was galvanized into action. McNulty sent a cable to the Red dictator volunteering the services of CAFL in the evacuation and relocation of the refugees.

A committee was sent to Miami to make contact with U.S. and Florida officials and civic leaders, a processing station was established and the Coast Guard advised that small vessels and planes could be provided if needed.

A 24-hour-a-day relocation headquarters went into action and a housing canvass started. More than 300 jobs were lined up in anticipation of the influx of Cuban exiles into Louisiana.

Some of the work opportunities that CAFL listed included twenty men for a Lockport, La. shipyard and thirty for a similar operation in Jennings; twenty jobs in the cane fields in the Houma area; five workers at the Iberia Livestock Experimental Station; and three openings with a building contractor.

Residents from throughout Acadiana rallied to the employment crisis that would be posed with new arrivals.



FIRST OFFICERS of the Caribbean-American Freedom League formed in Jeanerette, Louisiana, in June, 1965, are, from right to left, President Mike McNulty, Vice-presidents Pablo P. Subirats and V.G. Brigante; Secty. J. Tablada.

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**COVER:** A Cuban flag hangs upside down symbolizing distress. It frames a procession of Cuban Exiles at their Fiesta in Morgan City, Louisiana. George Rodrigue, talented artist and painter of Acadian scenes, designed the cover. Photograph by Tom Angers.

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# CUBANO In The 'Cajun Country

"Acadiana" is many things to many people. Sentimentally, it's a way of life--a life style. Historically, it's an identification with the French Acadians expelled by the British from Eastern Canada over two centuries ago.

Geographically, it's a vast perimeter in South Louisiana anchored on the Gulf of Mexico.

Never one to bother with boundary problems, the Louisiana Acadians -- or "Cajuns" -- will stretch a survey line at the drop of a chapeau to envelop the area from New Orleans to Baton Rouge to the Texas border "near Lake Charles."

A realistic map-maker would draw a meandering line around the predominantly "French parishes" that hug the coastline from Calcasieu-Cameron to Terrebonne-LaFourche, jump both sides of the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, extend into the Avoyelles-Pointe Coupee area and embrace the parishes (counties) that border the Atchafalaya Basin.

Acadiana has a long history of French-Spanish relationships. When the Acadian Exiles first settled in Louisiana they discovered a Spanish Governor by the name of Galvez at the helm and fought under him in Spanish Louisiana's war for American Independence.

When the Cuban Exiles began arriving in the land of the Acadian Exiles following their expulsion by Castro-communism they found a strong Spanish heritage, including names like Nunez, Fernandez, Segura and Romero. For over a century and a half Cuban sugar technologists had been "making grinding" in Acadiana.

Today, a Cubano with the name of Bustillo or Binguier finds that he has neighbors who may be a Boudreaux or Broussard or Benoit or Babin-eaux. A Cuban called Chao may work in the same office with a Comeaux or a Champagne. A del Valle or a de la Vega from Cuba might discover fishing companions called delaHoussaye or Delhomme or Delcambre or DeBlanc.

It has been in this 'Cajun Country' melting pot that the Cuban Exile has started a new life as a refugee from the terror of a Communist dic-

tatorship that came into power in Cuba in 1959. It was in Louisiana that some of the members of Brigade 2506 received military training for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion.

The Cubano in the 'Cajun Country,' almost without exception, has been victimized in a manner never dreamed of by the most oppressed Acadian. He lost loved ones, friends, home, furniture, cars, farms and country. Many were separated from their families; some of the reunions have taken place in Acadiana. Most were unable to speak English on their arrival, but have since mastered the language.

## DECLARATION OF LOUISIANA

THE CUBANS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, REUNITED IN SPONTANEOUS ASSEMBLY IN MORGAN CITY TO CELEBRATE "THE FREE CUBANS' DAY" OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED BY THE AUTHORITIES OF SAID CITY, INSPIRED BY THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE MANIFESTO OF MONTE CRISTI, AFTER IMPLOING THE BLESSING OF GOD, DO DECLARE:

WHEREAS, The occupation of our country by an extra-continental power has forced half a million Cubans into exile, that maintains in prison and concentration camps under inhuman conditions thousands of our fellow countrymen, many of whom are dying daily and that has taken from our country the essential freedoms of man;

WHEREAS, The Republic of Cuba is and by right must be a free and independent nation and the Cuban people have the right to reclaim and obtain the freedom of their homeland;

WHEREAS, Nearly ten years have passed by since usurpation of power of our Country, and this hemisphere has remained indifferent to our tragedy;

MAKING USE OF THE LEGITIMATE RIGHT THAT PEOPLE HAVE TO EXERCISE THEIR FREE DETERMINATION, WE PROCLAIM:

FIRST: Our determination to free the Republic of Cuba from the Communist tyranny, using all the necessary means;

SECOND: Our intent to support the Cuban leaders who are capable of forming a Government In Exile to coordinate our liberation efforts;

THIRD: Our hope that the democratic nations and governments of the world, once the FREE CUBA GOVERNMENT IN EXILE is formed, will give the same treatment to our Government as was given the Free French Government In Exile during the occupation of French soil by the Nazi forces; and,

FOURTH: Our rejection in a final and definitive manner of any attempt to re-establish relations or accord recognition, by any nation of the Americas, with the present regime.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED AND APPROVED BY ACCLAMATION by over 700 Cuban men, women and children at Morgan City, Louisiana, October 26, 1969.

NO AMERICAN IS FREE

AS LONG AS CUBA IS ENSLAVED

The Cubano brought a special love of God, family, and country with him. He brought a determination to make his own way and even though many, like the lawyers and the certified public accountants, were not able to practice their professions in Louisiana because of U.S. laws, they turned to new trades and occupations.

The Cubano brought other special gifts that have enriched Acadiana. One was a love of America as a second home that would put many native born citizens to shame. Many have become U. S. citizens, others have applications pending. The Cubano brought a great evangelistic zeal with him and has become a missionary, sometimes crying out in the wilderness, trying to warn the people of the United States that their indifference to the threat of communist domination of the world parallels the apathy prevalent in Cuba before the Castro coup.

The Cubano, as a result of his experience with communism, brought along a special built-in-radar detection system that enables him to spot a communist or fellow traveler or dupe of the communist long before his neighbor. It was a Cuban, Dr. Carlos Bringuier, who first exposed Louisiana's most famous communist, Lee Harvey Oswald, and tried to sound the alarm. Another Cuban, Dr. Jorge Ramos, was taking a refresher law course in a New Orleans university and after listening to a guest lecturer who was a stranger to him, made the allegation that the speaker was a communist. He didn't know it at the time but the man was a key figure in a Louisiana-based communist transmission belt cited by legislative committees.

"Involvement" has been the word for participation in community and world affairs, and the Cubano has gotten himself involved with "mucho gusto."

Dr. Ramos, an attorney by profession, has been active with charitable organizations in helping relocate Cuban children in foster homes in Acadiana and elsewhere in the state.

Carlos de la Vega is a good example of the political activist. He is director of Latin American relations at Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans. Now a U.S. citizen, he was a key leader in the Spanish-speaking community in behalf of the Nixon-Agnew ticket in 1964. He has been appointed a member of the Region IV Advisory Committee to the Health Services and Mental Health Administration by the U.S. Secretary of

Health, Education and Welfare.

A university professor, Jose E. Puente, has a different view. When the U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States held a question and answer session on the campus of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Sr. Puente had a query for the ambassador. In view of the fact that the Republicans were in office when Cuba fell to Communism, and now the Republicans are back in office and Chile, Bolivia and Peru have apparently been lost to the Reds, is there any correlation? The soft-on-communism inquiry was answered by noting that the majority of the Cuban Exiles supported the GOP ticket. The ambassador didn't mention it, but Cuban Exile disillusionment with the Kennedy and Johnson administrations on the communist issue led to overwhelming Cuban support of the Republicans in 1968. By 1970, erosion of the confidence placed in the new US leadership was in evidence in some quarters.

Not only does the Cubano make his fight for the freedom of his country and the security of the United States felt in the political arena, but he is on other battlegrounds as well.

Acadiana has been home for some members of the militant Alpha 66 that conducts raids against Castro. Many support The Truth About Cuba Committee of Miami. A Cuban Junta of Louisiana has been organized to further the Cuban cause.

Many Cubans in Louisiana actively back what is known as the "Torriente Plan." Jose de la Torriente is a retired US citizen who was born in Cuba and is leader of a movement to free the country. He presented an "Exposition and Petition" to editors and publishers from Chile to Canada attending the Inter American Press Association convention in Mexico City in October, 1970. The petition asked that the press of the hemisphere recognize that widespread crime and subversion was being directed from Cuba, and recommended that the press repudiate the Kennedy-Khrushchev Pact of 1962 that prevents Cuban exiles from trying to attack and overthrow Castro.

Cubans in the Cajun Country have petitioned for redress of grievances in other ways. They have addressed "Open Letters To The President," circulated a speech by Acadiana Congressman Patrick Caffery calling for victory over communism, and staged a series of rallies, acts and pro-

cessions. They have picketed communist and other left wing speakers, written books, appeared on television and radio, debated at universities, and addressed high school assemblies and civic clubs.

In keeping with the spirit of the time and the place, over seven hundred Cubans met in Morgan City in 1969 and adopted a "Declaration of Louisiana" calling for a Cuban Exile government patterned after General deGaulle's Free French. A copy was delivered in person to Secretary of State William Rogers.

Four years earlier Cubans and US folk formed a "Caribbean-American Freedom League" to combat Castro propaganda. When the Cuban Red dictator indicated he would airlift dissident Cubans out of the captive island, the League sent him a cable suggesting that Castro's Army also be allowed to evacuate and offered to marshal planes and vessels from Acadiana to assist in the exodus.

To free Cuba is a bi-partisan goal of the exiled Cubano. He notes that his staunchest advocates have included Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans. Some of Louisiana's Democratic congressmen have been in the forefront of inviting public attention to the seriousness of the problem. Among them have been Waggoner, Jr., Caffery, Hebert and Rarick and the late Congressman George Long. And it was the late GOP Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen who wrote Dec. 19, 1967. "...Perhaps even more tragic than the tyranny Castro has imposed upon them is the ominous growth of his ties with what now appears to be Russian and Chinese masters. Equally tragic and menacing are his conspiratorial plottings to overthrow established regimes elsewhere in Latin America.

"The people of the United States feel ever more strongly a spirit of sympathy for the people of Cuba, and despite the darkness of these days in that once peaceful land, hope fervently that freedom, now long absent, will soon return. The United States continues to warmly welcome those Cuban refugees able to flee and seek asylum with us, ever hopeful that such flights from oppression will soon become a thing of the past."

The Cubano has found a haven in Acadiana, albeit temporary. This Profile of families chosen at random in the Cajun Country mirrors the fate of over seven hundred thousand who have now fled the unhappy island to all parts of the world.

## Espinosa, Reunited With Family, Tells Of Horror Of G-2 Prison In Red Cuba



Christmas, 1970, was the first time in nine heart-breaking years that Oscar Espinosa was able to gather with any members of his family around the traditional yuletide tree.

This picture of Oscar, 50, and his son, Steve, his daughter, Christina, 16, and Steve's wife, Miriam (left) was taken in Lafayette, Louisiana, December 5, 1970, two months and twenty-five days after Oscar won his freedom from the nightmare of a communist Cuba.

His family expected him home for Christmas in 1968 after frantic efforts to secure his release. What his wife and five children did not know was that their father was in a communist G-2 jail on Christmas Day, 1968.

On that Christmas--and for sixty-three other days--he was imprisoned in a windowless cell six feet wide and ten feet long with up to five other persons at a time in a room built to accommodate two people. He lost forty-three pounds in jail.

His crime? He was falsely accused of being an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Some men went mad in the prison. One of his school mates, a lifelong friend, died in jail.

During the sixty-four days he spent in the tiny cell, there were twenty-one other Cubans who occupied the quarters with him at one time or another, sixteen of them charged with trying to escape from the island Fidel Castro has turned into one huge concentration camp with Communist Russia as the ex-officio warden.

An iron door barricades the cells, and prisoners are fed a piece of bread for breakfast and a thin soup and rice or macaroni for lunch. They drink water from their hands because cups and other containers have been outlawed since many of the prisoners forged weapons to commit suicide. Shoestrings are forbidden for the same reason.

The toilet is a hole in the floor. The prisoners are not allowed to smoke, read, shave, or even comb their hair.

Mr. Espinosa was arrested at five in the morning on the trumped up charges and subjected to a four-hour search of his home. Castro's jailers conducted a constant, nerve-wracking campaign to break the will of the inmates. Knocks were heard on the door at all hours, and the men and women were subjected to frequent interrogation and harassment.

From this dungeon-like existence that resembled conditions in the Dark Ages, and the inquisition that rivaled Hitler's Germany, Mr. Espinosa brought back accounts of other ordeals that have been undergone by other Cubans.

ITEM: Two men were captured at sea while trying to escape. They were forced to strip and were tied back-to-back and dragged through the water for the fourteen-hour return journey to Cuba.

ITEM: Three brothers and their 15-year old sister were attempting to escape by submerging shoulder high in a ship's water tanks. They were placed in the same prison as Mr. Espinosa.

ITEM: One Cuban, accused of being president of the Hippies, was shot nine times in the arms and legs and then jailed. He had an American flag and eagle tattooed on his chest.

ITEM: Even a deaf mute was imprisoned. Mr. Espinosa said the man, whose parents were communists, was put in jail for what he saw--not what he was able to hear or say.

ITEM: Prisoners, white and black, were as varied as one of the eighty-two men who originally set sail in the "Granma" from Mexico with Castro to begin the communist revolution, to a

child thirteen years of age.

Steve Espinosa, who attends Delgado trade school in New Orleans and works in the Cuban Refugee Center, cited another incident he had experienced. Four young Cubans from 27 to 30 years of age spent eight days at sea and were rescued off the Bahamas by a Yugoslav vessel, the "Kostav," and taken to New Orleans. The crewmen gave the refugees food and clothing, and they chipped in for a fund they donated to the exiles before they landed in New Orleans. The Yugoslavs told the Cubans that while they operated a "socialist" ship, they were perhaps more democratic in their outlook than many Americans.

Oscar Espinosa had been trying to leave Cuba ever since 1960, but he is a sugar engineer and sugar is the mainstay of the Cuban economy. Prior to his departure he was technical advisor for as many as fifty sugar mills in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Unable to take his family out intact, he sent his sons, Billy, Steve and Ronald out on February 13, 1962. Billy, who was 24 in 1970, was studying nights and working days--a combination he and Steve have known for a number of years to help support the family. Ronnie was a 21-year old Louisiana State University sophomore when his father finally reached the United States.

When the boys first reached America they came to live with the Carlos Alonso family in Jeanerette and attended school there. Mr. Alonso is a Cuban exile. The resettlement of the children was arranged by Catholic Charities.

On April 28, 1966, Mrs. Espinosa, Christina and Carlos, the youngest child, left Cuba. The mother assembled her five children in New Orleans to await the arrival of their father and Mrs. Espinosa worked at a necktie factory.

Finally, in mid-morning, September 10, 1970, Mr. Espinosa was reunited with his family at the New Orleans International Airport.

Castro's communist government has been unable to meet its sugar quota goals despite the forced labor tactics that pressure men, women and children into cane-cutting roles, the Cuban sugar expert revealed. A major effort was made in 1970 to produce ten million tons of sugar cane but Castro fell short of the goal by nearly two million tons.

Mr. Espinosa said that the harvest year was exaggerated to thirteen months. He compared

this with a normal harvesting and grinding season of one hundred and twenty-five days in 1952, a pre-Castro year, when over seven million tons were processed.

In another instance, fifteen million dollars were spent to modernize a mill, and an increase of production of only ten per cent was realized. Mr. Espinosa says that various government bureaus, like the postoffice department, and the G-2 intelligence police were given responsibilities for mill production, but this tactic failed.

Equipment for maintaining the mills comes from England, France, Spain, Germany, the East European communist countries and Cuba, he reported. Copper tubing comes from Italy. He found that men from the free world, like the British, had misgivings about trading with Red Cuba. Mr. Espinosa said he had been befriended by several Russian engineers and found they were dissatisfied with conditions at home and some wanted to make new ties in Cuba. Some of the Russians were children of Spanish communists who fought against Franco during Spain's civil war and were later moved to Russia for indoctrination. A similar experience is being undergone by Cuban children who are being impressed into Red schools in Russia.

Mr. Espinosa found employment as a sugar engineer for Albania Sugar Factory in Jeanerette, Louisiana, after his arrival.

Christmas, 1970, was the first Merry one for the Espinosas since 1961.

## **Morgan City Welder Had Law Diploma Annulled, Business Stolen by Castro**

Have you ever had your diploma annulled?

Have you ever had your property taken away illegally?

Have you ever gone to prison because you were the secretary-treasurer of your trade association?

Carlos M. Estevez of New Orleans, formerly of Morgan City, Louisiana, and Miami--and before that, Cuba--had all three happen to him.

With three strikes against him he gathered his family together and fled to the United States where he has become a leader in the movement



**ESTEVEZ PROCLAMA LA DECLARACION DE LOUISIANA** - El Sr. Carlos M. Estévez en los momentos que hablaba al público asistente a una Fiesta Cubana, en Morgan City. En una de estas fiestas proclamó la "Declaración de Luisiana" que deja expuesta la idea de tener aquí un Gobierno Cubano en Exilio comparable al "Francés Libre" del General Charles deGaulle.

**ESTEVEZ AUTHORS LA. DECLARATION** - Carlos M. Estevez is shown here speaking at a Cuban Fiesta in Morgan City. He authored the "Declaration of Louisiana" calling for a Cuban Exile Government comparable to the "Free French" of General Charles deGaulle.

**ESTEVEZ PROCLAME LA DECLARATION DE LA LOUISIANE** - M. Carlos M. Estévez apparaît ici au cours d'une Fiesta cubaine à Morgan City. Durant l'un de ces festivals, il proclama la "Déclaration de la Louisiane" requérant un Gouvernement cubain en Exil comparable au Gouvernement provisoire du général Charles de Gaulle.

to free Cuba from her communist yoke.

Mr. Estevez is an insurance agent with Sun Life of Canada in New Orleans. His wife, Eulalia (Beba) Rodriguez Estevez, is a chemist working for Shilestone Laboratories. Their two daughters, Lourdes Maria and Maria Dolores attend St. Francis Cabrini School.

While Mr. Estevez was a law student attending the University of Havana in Cuba, the University was closed down due to student disorders as a result of Fidel Castro's abortive revolution in 1956. Mr. Estevez had to discontinue his studies there and he decided to continue his college work at the University of Jose Marti, a private institution. He graduated there in 1957, passed his bar examinations, and began the practice of law.

In 1959, he had to discontinue his practice because the Castro regime passed a law that annulled all diplomas obtained in private universities, disregarding the state-approved bar examinations.

Mr. Estevez then went to work for his father as manager of the family rice farm. At that time he was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Rice Farmers of Cuba.

When the University of Havana reopened he went back to college and obtained a second degree in law. He practiced in Jovellanos and was a member of the Catholic Youth Association there.

On November 30, 1961, he was imprisoned by the Castro regime because he was a leader in the Rice Association. He remained in jail until December 4 of the same year. When he was set free he learned that his father had been dispossessed of all his businesses. The confiscation by the Castro communist government represented a loss estimated at \$100,000.

For the security of his family and himself, he had no alternative but to move from Jovellanos to Varadero Beach. Of course, there was another choice: Join the communist regime. He was not permitted to practice law and was unable to find a job. Mr. Estevez waited under these conditions until September 15, 1962, when he was permitted to leave Cuba with his wife and their daughter, Lourdes Marie, then three years old.

They arrived in Miami on a regular Pan American flight and then came to Houma, Louisiana, to join relatives there. Mr. Estevez found a 2-month job as a laboratory assistant at \$1.15 per hour with the Terrebonne Sugar Mill.

In January, 1963, he moved to Morgan City to become a welder's assistant and learned to become a welder. Unable to speak the English language, he worked as a laborer. But he says he remembers the years in Morgan City with pride because they were years of achievement and new experiences. He made many new friends in Morgan City, and it was there at the Atchafalaya River port city that their second daughter was born.

By then he was an expert welder, and he was a foreman in the company. In the meantime he attended night classes at Nicholls State College in Thibodaux, to overcome the language barrier and learned English.

On May 1, 1968, he signed a contract with

Sun Life, becoming a full-time agent. His first experience with the firm was as an insurance salesman.

Mr. Estevez says he is satisfied with his position and the new type of work, but he cannot forget the tragedy that has befallen his country, dreaming only of his lost "Patria." His only brother is in Cuba unable to leave the captive island. He still has hundreds of friends in Cuba.

## Lake Charles Is Home For Bustillos After Loss of Homeland to Communists



RAMON BUSTILLO TOMA A LAKE CHARLES como su nueva residencia ahora que Cuba está en manos de los comunistas. Lo separaron de su familia durante 45 días mientras sus propiedades eran "transferidas" al gobierno de Castro. El Sr. Bustillo tenía negocios de ganado y de transporte en Cuba. Hoy es agente general de seguros de la Tennessee Life Insurance Company. Su esposa, Dra. María Teresa Bustillo es profesora ayudante de español en el McNeese State College. Tienen tres hijos, Ramón, estudiante de McNeese; Rafael y Manuel, ambos alumnos de la escuela Forrest K. White.

RAMON BUSTILLO MAKES LAKE CHARLES his home now since Cuba was lost to communism. He was separated from his family 45 days while his property was being "transferred" to the Castro government. Mr. Bustillo owned a cattle ranch and transportation business in Cuba, and is now a general insurance agent for the Tennessee Life Insurance Company. His wife, Dr. Maria Teresa Bustillo, is an assistant professor of Spanish at McNeese State College. They have three sons, Ramon, a student at McNeese; Rafael and Manuel, both pupils at Forrest K. White School.

M. RAMON BUSTILLO a élu domicile à Lac Charles depuis que Cuba est tombé au pouvoir du communisme. Il fut 45 jours séparé de sa famille pendant que ses biens étaient "transférés" au gouvernement de Castro. M. Bustillo possédait un ranch et un commerce de transport à Cuba; il est maintenant agent d'assurances pour la Tennessee Life Insurance Company. Son épouse, Dr. Maria Teresa Bustillo, est professeur-adjoint d'espagnol au McNeese State College. Ils ont trois fils, Ramon, étudiant à McNeese; Rafael et Manuel, tous deux élèves de l'école Forrest K. White.

## del Valle Children, Parents Separate In Cuba, Come Together In Lafayette

These are happier times now for Mr. and Mrs. Luis del Valle and their children, Alberto and Elena.

But they have known the heartbreak of separation caused by the takeover of Cuba by Fidel Castro, a communist dictator.

First, the children were separated from the parents. After the mother and father and son and daughter were reunited in Lafayette, Louisiana, the family went through a traumatic experience and seemingly endless process of getting Mrs. del Valle's invalid mother out of Cuba. In August, 1970, Mrs. Dinorah G. Lopez was able to join her daughter and son-in-law.

Now they are all together again in a lovely new home on St. Mary Boulevard. Luis, an accountant, is employed by the firm of Voorhies, Davis and Clostio. Mignon works as a seamstress at Abdalla's Department Store in the Oil Center. Mrs. del Valle is also a talented pianist.

When Alberto was seven and Elena was only five, the del Valles decided to send them away from the terror of the communist regime in Cuba. The children arrived in Miami in March, 1962. Catholic Charities took care of them and relocated them with the Lafayette family of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Kiblinger.

The Kiblingers had written the Catholic organization offering to take care of two Cuban refugee children about the same age as their own children. Seven months later the del Valle children were reunited with their parents in Lafayette.

In Cuba, Mr. del Valle was a certified public accountant and operated his own firm. The business was lost, along with the family home, car and furniture with the Castro assumption of power.

The del Valles came to Lafayette via Miami and Luis worked for a short period of time with a construction company before joining the local CPA firm. Mignon worked for Altman's store and Montgomery Ward before taking the position with Abdalla's.

Mr. del Valle has been active as treasurer for St. Genevieve Federal Credit Union and was a member of the Caribbean-American Freedom League. The del Valle children attend Cathedral-Carmel High School.



**LA FAMILIA SE REUNE EN LAFAYETTE** — Luis y Mignon del Valle decidieron enviar a sus hijos lejos del comunismo cubano en 1962. Alberto tenía siete años y Elena, cinco. Gracias a la ayuda de las Caridades Católicas en Miami fueron enviados a Lafayette, La., llamada la capital de Acadiana, a la casa de la familia del Sr. y la Sra. Elliot Kiblinger. La familia del Valle ya de nuevo reunida aparece en esta fotografía tomada en el 1970 en la residencia que tiene en el bulevar St. Mary. En otra fotografía se muestra al Sr. del Valle en su escritorio en las oficinas de Voorhies, Davis and Clostio, firma de contadores públicos certificados; en la otra fotografía la Sra. del Valle aparece muy atareada en su trabajo en la tienda de modas Abdalla's, en el Oil Center de Lafayette.

**DEL VALLE FAMILY REUNITED IN LAFAYETTE** — The reunited family is shown here in this 1970 picture taken at their home on St. Mary Blvd. The other photos show Mr. del Valle at work in the certified public accounting firm of Voorhies, Davis and Clostio and Mrs. del Valle at Abdalla's Department Store in the Oil Center, where she is employed.

**FAMILLE REUNIE A LAFAYETTE** — En 1962, Luis et Mignon del Valle décidèrent d'éloigner leurs enfants de Cuba devenu communiste. Alberto avait alors sept ans et Elena cinq. Avec l'assistance des Catholic Charities de Miami, les enfants furent placés dans la famille de M. et Mme. Elliot Kiblinger, de Lafayette, ville-centre de l'Acadiana. Sur cette photo de 1970, on voit la famille del Valle réunie à son foyer du boulevard St. Mary. Sur les autres photos, on aperçoit M. del Valle au travail aux bureaux des comptables agréés Voorhies, Davis et Clostio, et Mme. del Valle au grand magasin Abdalla où elle est engagée, dans le centre commercial pétrolier (Oil Center).



**POR LA LIBERTAD DE CUBA** – En las oficinas de ACADIANA PROFILE estas dos personas activistas en el movimiento para la liberación de Cuba discuten el aspecto editorial. A la derecha, Isabel Vesa Woodham, cubana, casada con hombre de negocios de Baton Rouge, y Emerite Perret, bibliotecaria de Jeanerette, que aprendió español para ayudar a los cubanos refugiados de Acadiana. La Sra. Woodham, con larga experiencia en el campo de publicaciones en Nueva York y Florida, ha prestado su valiosa ayuda en la preparación de esta edición sobre "Cubano in the 'Cajun Country'". La Sra. Perret, considerada como autoridad en descubrir las tentativas comunistas de infiltrar e influenciar las denominaciones religiosas, es miembro fundadora de la Liga Caribe-Americana de Libertad, iniciada en Jeanerette. La Sra. Perret comenzó las investigaciones para esta edición en 1967.

**LADIES FOR A FREE CUBA** – Two activists working for Cuban liberation discuss editorial research technique in ACADIANA PROFILE office. Isabelle Vesa Woodham, right, is a Cuban married to a Baton Rouge businessman, and Emerite Perret is a Jeanerette, Louisiana, librarian who learned Spanish to assist Cuban refugees in Acadiana. Mrs. Woodham has had extensive publication experience in New York and Florida and was instrumental in the preparation and format of this edition on the Cubano in the 'Cajun Country'. Mrs. Perret, considered a U.S. authority on Communist attempts to infiltrate and influence religious denominations, was a charter member of the Caribbean-American Freedom League founded in her community. Mrs. Perret's research efforts in behalf of this edition began in 1967.

## **Houma Is Home For Hernandez Family; Lose Business, Furnishings To Reds**

Mario Manuel Hernandez lives in Houma, La. where he is employed in the accounting department of Terrebonne General Hospital.

A nephew and a partner of Mr. Hernandez suffered a familiar fate under the Castro regime:

One was killed, the other imprisoned.

The Hernandez family lost a home in Cuba valued at \$40,000, as well as the furniture and library--and his accounting business.

They left Cuba and came to Acadiana via Miami.

Mr. Hernandez and his wife, Luz Maria, have nine children: Manuel, who is married and is presently studying medicine in San Jose, Costa Rica; Victor, Luz Maria, Patricia and Aleida, all of whom attend Nicholls State University in Thibodaux; Maria Jose and Lourdes, who attend Terrebonne High School. One son, who was married and employed in New Orleans, died.

The children are good students and some of them have won scholarships to continue their advanced studies

## **Jose Chao Works For Louisiana Press After Red Regime Takes All Possessions**

When Communist Dictator Fidel Castro forced professional and management class Cubans out of the country by the thousands, one of those who had to flee for fear of his personal safety was Jose Chao.

Mr. Chao had committed the usual sins of the enemies of communism including the fact that he was a successful self-employed certified public accountant and property owner.

But he had another count against his record: One of his nephews was married to a daughter of Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, the anti-communist president of Cuba deposed by Castro.

Mr. Chao is married to the former Esther Ponsdemenech. When life became dangerous and unbearable in Cuba they escaped to Miami with the younger of two sons, Jorge Luis.

The Castro government took all of their possessions including their home, cars, a prosperous business, real estate, stocks and personal possessions with an estimated value of a quarter of a million dollars.

In Miami, Mr. Chao worked as comptroller for Zayden Stores, Inc., and for Keely Gardner, Swasye, Inc. In 1963, responding to an editorial in the Franklin, La. BANNER-TRIBUNE inviting Cuban exiles to consider relocating in Louisiana, he moved to Acadiana.

He went to work for the Morgan City Supply



Company, and later for the BANNER-TRIBUNE as advertising manager and then as comptroller for the Morgan City DAILY REVIEW. He moved to New Orleans in 1967 to become comptroller and advertising manager of LATIN AMERICA REPORT Magazine. While in New Orleans, unable by state law to practice as a CPA, he handled bookkeeping responsibilities for some firms, and has been engaged as an insurance representative and electrical supplies salesman.

New Orleans was a familiar setting for Mr. Chao. As a boy he attended Holy Cross High School, and later graduated as a commercial and business student at Soule College. He won his CPA degree at Havana University.

His experiences in Cuba included professor of accounting at Escuela Profesional de Comercio, Camaguey, where he taught auditing in 1941-42.

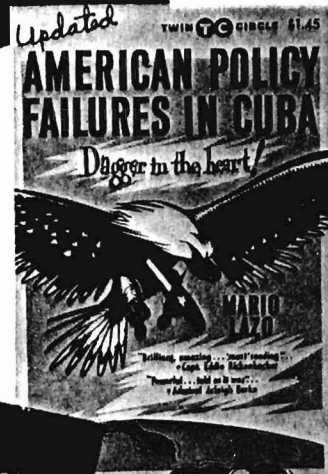
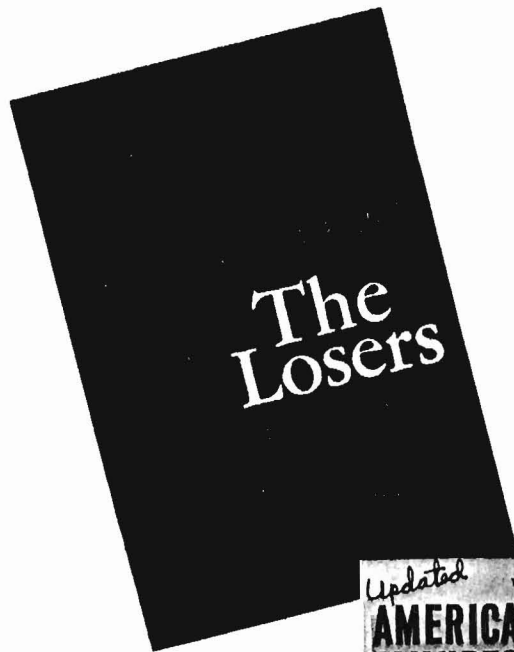
As a certified public accountant in Cuba his clients included chemical products companies, dairies, electric light and power companies, distilleries, hospitals, hotels, ice plants, molasses terminals, sugar mills, department stores and others.

Jorge Luis Chao graduated from Morgan City High School. He studied architecture at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge after attending the University of Southwestern Louisiana. He is employed as assistant manager of the Ven-



CUBANO Y PERIODISTA EN LUISIANA— El Sr. José Chao, contador público en la Habana, encontró refugio en Acadiana, después que su patria fue atrapada por el comunismo. Ha trabajado como gerente de anuncios en la Banner-Tribune Publishing Corporation, en Franklin, además de prestar servicios en la división anticomunista del periódico. Luego pasó a ser el jefe contador del periódico DAILY REVIEW, de Morgan City, y de allí se trasladó a la ciudad de Nueva Orleans para ocuparse de la contaduría y anuncios de la revista LATIN AMERICAN REPORT.

## Recommended for Your Own Library On Cuba



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ezuela Line at Texas Transport Terminal in the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. He is married and has two daughters.

Mr. Chao's eldest son by an earlier marriage, Dr. Jose Sergio, graduated from Yale University in economics and works for the OAS as Dean of the School of Economics in Fortaleza, Brazil. He is married and has three children.

Mr. Chao is a member of the Civitan Club, was one of the charter members of the Caribbean-American Freedom League founded in Jeanerette, and has been active in the Cuban Junta of Louisiana and other groups. He has applied for U.S. citizenship.

One of the reasons that Cuba was lost to communism was because of the indifference of the educated people to politics. Mr. Chao tells that "politics" was a dirty word in Cuba in the pre-Castro days. He relates an incident that he now regrets. Some of his fellow countrymen tried to induce him to run for the Cuban senate, but he made his excuses and didn't run. This attitude was prevalent in many influential areas of Cuban life.

This indifference, this tendency to leave government to the professional politicians helped in the downfall of Cuba, Mr. Chao confesses. Cubans lost their civil rights, their political freedom, their businesses, their homes, and their country.

## **Tablada Leads New Life In Baton Rouge;**

### **Warns US Citizens of Gathering Storm**

Jorge F. Tablada, formerly of Bayamo in Oriente Province, Cuba, now of Baton Rouge, has appeared before thousands of people at civic club meetings and on television with a warning to Americans: The gathering storm here propels exactly the same kind of clouds that have cast a blanket of darkness over Cuba.

Mr. Tablada, a bilingual, articulate young man, was in Jeanerette, Louisiana, when the Caribbean-American Freedom League was formed and was elected the charter secretary. He was also instrumental in arranging a banquet meeting at the Baton Rouge Knights of Columbus Council 4030 hall for an address by Luis V. Manrara, president of The Truth About Cuba Committee, held May 19, 1969.

He says, "The United States of America is truly 'The Land of Opportunity. I and my entire family came to this country with no material wealth and, thanks to the great generosity of the Americans, we have been able to succeed and walk away from poverty through constant worthy efforts.

"Material values are transient," Mr. Tablada observes, "and shouldn't be the guideline for anyone, but love for God and freedom is the richest fortune anyone could possess.

"The great emotional stress of losing your homeland and all you have worked for during your lifetime is deceiving, but when a new horizon is feasible, like the one offered by this great nation to all refugees of the world, it should be enough to return the great desire to be helpful to the community where you live," he adds.

"Many Cuban refugees have lost a great deal more than the Tabladas," Jorge says, "for besides property and other valuables, some have lost their loved ones who were priceless and irreplaceable. Now the Tabladas are a reborn family in Freedom and very happy and grateful." And he advises those confronted with misfortune "Everyone who wants to get ahead may do so. It is not easy, but it is possible."

Jorge came to the United States as a refugee October 12, 1961. He is a graduate of Riverside Military Academy in Gainesville, Ga. He attended Havana University and was in the drug-store business for 9 years. His first job in USA was as a sales clerk in a department store, then as an insurance salesman for an industrial company. In 1963 he became insurance consultant for a large company, and is now a pharmaceutical representative for Sandoz Pharmaceuticals.

He is married to the former Mrs. Yvis Carabea, also of Cuba. They have a five-year old son and a daughter born on December 11, 1970. For the happy occasion, the Tablada clan prepared an "aliniao"--a concoction to be drunk at the time of the arrival of the new baby. It is an old Cuban custom that originated in Oriente Province. All relatives and friends join in the festivities.

Jorge's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Julian G. Tablada, have resided in Baton Rouge since August, 1961. Dr. Tablada is a retired pharmacist who works as a bench chemist at the Louisa Sugar Co-operative in St. Mary Parish during the grinding season.

## Manrara Sounds Alarm In Acadiana TV, Daily Newspaper And Radio Interviews

LUIS V. MANRARA OF MIAMI was flown into Acadiana by Hall Lyons of Lafayette, La. on May 15, 1969. By the time he left for home four days later he had visited five cities, been interviewed by three newspapers, participated in six television programs on five stations, conducted a call-in radio program, and delivered a major address before a Cuban Exile audience in Baton Rouge.

Photographs on this page reflect some of his activities: Being interviewed on the "Viewpoint" program on Lafayette's KLNI-TV by Bud Barron, Dianne Lassere and Bill McGoffin;



taking part in Ron Gomez's call-in program on Lafayette's KPEL; preparing to go on a special TV show on WBRZ-TV in Baton Rouge; and being interviewed by the late E. J. "Lonnie" Gaiennie, Jr., feature writer of the Opelousas DAILY WORLD.

He was also interviewed by Dudley Lastropes of KLFY-TV, Joe Holstead's News Show on KATC-TV and the Ann LeJeune program on the same station, Ray Post of KPLC-TV in Lake Charles, as well as Jack Hildebrand of the Crowley, La. POST HERALD and Ann Vincent of the



Lafayette, La. DAILY ADVERTISER. His address before the audience in Louisiana's capital city was centered on the threat Red Cuba poses for U.S.A., also mentioning, a fund-raising drive to help finance a documentary film telling the truth about Cuba.

"The Truth About Cuba" is Luis Manrara's "raison d'être." He is founder and president of a Miami-based organization of the same name that is devoted to alerting the people of the Western Hemisphere, and especially the United States to the unvarnished truth about the communist threat. He describes it as the "Socialist-Communist Threat." He closes his letters with the admonition "Vivan los Estados Unidos y Cubo Libres!"

Mr. Manrara is a fulltime patriot and one of the Western Hemisphere's leading authorities on international subversion. He subscribes to the belief that "Education without action is useless." Since 1960 he has practiced what he preaches dedicating all of his time without compensation to his non-profit, non-sectarian, educational, tax-exempt committee incorporated in Florida.

He authored a book "Betrayal Opens The Door To Russian Missiles In Red Cuba" that established the large scale presence in Cuba of sophisticated Russian military hardware after the "Confrontation" of 1962.

A Cum Laude University of Havana accounting graduate and CPA by profession, he has presented a paper on communist methodology in South Africa, delivered addresses throughout the US, and has won numerous awards from patriotic and civic groups throughout the Americas.

He holds to the belief that if the United States motivated and backed the Captive Nations all the way, the vulnerable empire of Russian Imperialism would fall without a nuclear or conventional war. In other words: Do to Russia exactly what they are doing to us.





## ***"Declaration of Louisiana" OK'd At Fiesta Asks Free French-Style Exile Government***

**(La "Declaración de Luisiana" aprobada en la Fiesta pide  
un gobierno en exilio al estilo del francés libre)**



EN EL AUDITORIO del departamento de Estado y en la presencia de más de setenta testigos le fue entregado personalmente al Sr. Secretario de Estado, Rogers, un documento importante, a fines de octubre de 1969, en la ciudad de Washington.

Se titulaba "Declaración de Luisiana" y trataba sobre el establecimiento de un gobierno libre cubano en exilio, comparable al gobierno libre francés encabezado por el General Charles deGaulle durante la ocupación nazi en suelo francés.

Esta Declaración tuvo su origen en Morgan City, en el corazón de la Louisiana francesa durante la tercera Fiesta Cubana celebrada el domingo 26 de octubre de 1969. Fue leída por Carlos Estévez, abogado cubano, soldador en Acadiana y ejecutivo de seguros en Nueva Orleans, y quien estuvo preso en Cuba por Fidel Castro debido a su oposición al régimen rojo. La Declaración fue aprobada plenamente por más de setecientos hombres, mujeres y niños allí reunidos.

Sister John, directora de la escuela elemental del Sagrado Corazón fue la que comenzó esta serie de Fiesta Cubana en 1967. Los participantes son en su mayoría cubanos pero siempre son invitadas también personas de habla española como venezolanos, colombianos, mejicanos, guatemaltecos, portorriqueños y de otros países, que son residentes de Morgan City o de lugares cercanos.

La primera fiesta comenzó con una procesión que se originó en Lawrence Park y terminó con una misa en la iglesia del Sagrado Corazón. De allí los concurrentes pasaron a la cafetería del convento donde se sirvió un almuerzo criollo cubano. Las fotografías muestran las actividades de ese día. Otro aspecto sobresaliente de esta fiesta fue la presentación a Sister John de una estatua de la Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre, Patrona de Cuba, por la Sra. Cuqui Linares. La estatua, bien envuelta en una bandera cubana, fue traída de contrabando desde Cuba por cubanos llegados a Nueva Orleans.





U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE Rogers was handed a document in the presence of more than seventy witnesses in the State Department auditorium in Washington, D.C. late in October, 1969.

It was titled "Declaration of Louisiana" and called for establishment of a Free Cuba Government In Exile that would be comparable to the Free French Government headed by General Charles deGaulle during Nazi occupation of French soil.

The Declaration originated in Morgan City in the heart of French Louisiana during the third "Cuban Fiesta" held Sunday, October 26, 1969. It was read by Carlos Estevez, a Cuban attorney turned Acadiana welder and later New Orleans insurance executive, who had been imprisoned by Fidel Castro for his opposition to the Red regime. The Declaration was approved by acclamation by the more than seven hundred men, women and children present.

Sister John, principal of Sacred Heart Elementary School originated the Cuban Fiesta series in 1967. Spanish-speaking participants, primarily Cubans but including former residents of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Puerto Rico and other Latin countries, converge on Morgan City for the occasion.

Festivities began with a procession from Lawrence Park to Sacred Heart Church for Mass, followed by a luncheon of "tipico" Cuban food and then entertainment, tipico Cubano. Photos on these pages show some of the activities.

A highlight of the first Fiesta was presentation of an imported statue of the Virgin de la Caridad del Cobre, patron of Cuba, to Sister John by Mrs. Cuqui Linares. The statue was wrapped in a Cuban flag smuggled out of Cuba by exiles who landed in New Orleans.

A LA FIN D'OCTOBRE 1969, un document a été présenté à Washington au Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, M. Rogers, devant plus de soixante-dix témoins.

Il s'intitulait: "Declaration of Louisiana" et requerrait la formation d'un Gouvernement cubain libre en Exil, comparable au Gouvernement provisoire de la République française qui eut pour chef le Général Charles de Gaulle durant l'occupation nazie du sol français.

La Déclaration prit naissance à Morgan City, au cœur de la Louisiane francophone, au cours de la troisième Fiesta Cubana qui eut lieu le dimanche, 26 octobre 1969. Lecture en fut faite par M. Carlos Estevez, avocat cubain devenu soudeur en Acadiana, puis gérant d'assurances à la Nouvelle Orléans, lequel fut jadis incarcéré par Fidel Castro à cause de son opposition au régime rouge. La Déclaration fut approuvée par acclamation par plus de sept cents hommes, femmes et enfants présents.

Le festival cubain annuel fut inauguré en 1967 par Sister John, directrice de l'école primaire du Sacré-Cœur. Les participants de langue espagnole, surtout des Cubains, mais aussi d'anciens résidents du Venezuela, de la Colombie, du Mexique, du Guatemala, de Porto Rico et d'autres pays latino-américains, affluent à Morgan City à cette occasion.

La célébration du premier festival commença par une procession allant du parc Lawrence à l'église du Sacré-Cœur pour la messe, celle-ci suivie d'un déjeuner composé de mets cubains, puis de divertissements "tipico Cubano". Nos photos illustrent quelques-unes des activités de ce jour.

Cette première Fiesta fut marquée par la présentation à Sister John, par Mme. Cuqui Linares, d'une statue importée représentant la Vierge de la Charité del Cobre, patronne de Cuba. La statue était enveloppée d'un drapeau cubain clandestinement apporté de Cuba par des exilés venus à la Nouvelle Orléans.

## New Iberia Sugar Engineer Carlos Toca Lost Job, Home, Car, Furniture In Cuba

When Carlos and Lourdes Pulles Toca arrived in the United States from Cuba in September, 1960, escaping from what seemed to be a nightmare, they had \$4.75 to begin a new life.

They lost the home they lived in at Central Covadonga, where Mr. Toca was employed as a sugar factory superintendent, as well as another home in Havana. The Castro regime also stole their car, furniture, and other personal property.

The Tocas came in a direct flight from Hav-



CUBA Y ACADIANA INTERCAMBIABAN expertos técnicos azucareros hace más de un siglo mucho antes de la toma de "La Perla de las Antillas" por Castro. Carlos R. Toca, de New Iberia, ingeniero azucarero y vice-presidente de producción del 'Cajun Sugar Cooperative, simboliza esa relación de intercambio. Antes de verse obligado a abandonar su país ocupaba el puesto de Superintendente del Central Covadonga en Cuba. Llegó a los Estados Unidos con menos de cinco dólares en su bolsillo.

CUBA AND ACADIANA INTERCHANGED expert sugar technicians for over a century prior to the Castro takeover of "The Pearl Of The Antilles." Carlos R. Toca of New Iberia, sugar engineer and production vice-president of 'Cajun Sugar Cooperative, is symbolic of that relationship. Before being forced into exile he was superintendent of Central Covadonga in Cuba. Mr. Toca arrived in the United States with less than five dollars in his pockets.

CUBA ET L'ACADIANA, avant l'accession de Castro à la domination de la "Perle des Antilles", faisaient depuis plus d'un siècle des échanges de techniciens experts dans l'industrie du sucre. M. Carlos R. Toca, de la Nouvelle-Ibérie, ingénieur en cette industrie et vice-président pour la production de la 'Cajun Sugar Cooperative, est un cas typique de ces relations. Avant d'être forcé à l'exil, il était directeur du Central Covadonga à Cuba. M. Toca est arrivé aux Etats-Unis avec moins de cinq dollars dans ses poches.

ana, Cuba to New Orleans and he found employment as superintendent of the St. Mary Sugar Cooperative at Sorrel near Jeanerette, La. Mr. Toca later worked for Arthur Keller, a Baton Rouge sugar consultant engineer's firm.

When the Cajun Sugar Cooperative, Inc. built their new factory, he came to New Iberia to work as Fabrication Superintendent. He is presently vice-president in charge of production. In addition, he is a consulting engineer for the Louisa Sugar Cooperative in St. Mary Parish, Albania Sugar Company in Jeanerette, Louisiana, as well as other sugar factories in Panama, Central America and the West Indies.

New Iberia is home for the Tocas and their four children, Carlos Ramon, Lourdes Teresita, Ana Margarita and Maria del Carmen. The three girls attend Mt. Carmel Academy in New Iberia. Carlos Ramon attends Catholic High School as a sophomore. He recently won a trip to the space center in Houston, Texas, where he met some of the astronauts and took pictures that were published in the local paper, THE DAILY IBERIAN. Photography is also the hobby of Mrs. Toca.

Mr. Toca is an honorary professor in the sugar engineering school at Louisiana State University during the summer months. He is a member of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Association of Sugar Cane Technologists, Stream Pollution Control Commission, the Parent-Teachers Association and the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

## University of Southwestern Louisiana Has Special Program for Cuban Students

By JOSE PUENTE

Since Castro took over Cuba, the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette has always helped the Cuban students.

On Friday, January 13, 1961, a meeting was held to launch a drive to raise \$5,000 to assist Cuban students enrolled at USL. This money was administered by the Cuban Student Emergency Loan Fund Committee composed of Dean E. Glynn Abel, Dr. J. Frank Davis, The Rev. Robert S. Barefield, Peter desJardins and Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur.

Later this money was transferred to the USL

DOS PROFESORES CUBANOS que enseñan español en la Universidad de Southwestern Louisiana y la Srta. Yvonne Baudoin, presidenta del Club de Español y del Club Cubano de la Universidad, discurren sobre el futuro de esta isla del Caribe. Estos profesores son, José Puente (derecha) y Roberto Rodríguez. La madre de la Srta. Baudoin es cubana.



TWO CUBAN PROFESSORS who teach Spanish at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and Miss Yvonne Baudoin, president of the USL Spanish Club and Cuban Club, discuss the future of the Caribbean island. The men are Jose Puente, right, and Roberto Rodriguez. Miss Baudoin's mother is a Cuban.

DEUX PROFESSEURS CUBAINS, qui enseignent l'espagnol à l'université de Southwestern Louisiana, et Mlle Yvonne Baudoin, présidente du Cercle espagnol et du Cercle cubain de USL, échangent leurs vues sur l'avenir de l'île caraïbe. On reconnaît MM. José Puente (à droite) et Roberto Rodriguez. La mère de Mlle Baudoin est cubaine.

Foundation where it continued to serve Cuban students with loans at no interest. Early in 1970 the balance of \$1,076 was transferred from the USL Foundation to the current Foreign Student Loan Fund.

In addition, since early 1961, USL has participated in the Cuban Loan program under the National Defense Student Loan Program. Loans have been made to forty-five Cuban students at USL totaling \$96,870.

An example of what USL has done to assist Cuban students is the case of Senorita Adela X. She fled Cuba with her mother after her father was killed by the communists. They were completely destitute and Adela's mother worked as a maid in a New Orleans church rectory. The priest paid Adela's tuition to attend a high school in New Orleans.

Finally, she enrolled at USL in 1965. USL Foreign Student Advisor Louis Schwartz, as he has done with many Cuban students, counseled her and encouraged her to apply for financial aid through the USL Student Aid Office. Donald Higinbotham, USL student aid assistant director, was able to provide her with a grant scholarship of \$1,100 including \$500 in 1965 and \$600 in 1966, besides finding her a 15-hour job on campus. Adela was able to attend USL and support her ailing mother.

Adela graduated in 1968 with high honors and became another USL alumnae who benefited from

USL President Clyde Rougeou's philosophy that no qualified student be denied an education because of lack of financial resources, regardless of national origin or race. Cubans have always held a special place in the USL student body.

In 1970, there were three Cuban faculty members: Emilio Garcia, Roberto Rodriguez and Jose Puente. They are all working towards Ph.D. degrees at Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge. Another Cuban student, Senorita Francisca Alonso was completing her Master's at USL during the same period and held a graduate assistantship in the Foreign Languages Department, where she taught Spanish. Dr. Richard Chandler, department head, has always been of great assistance to the Cuban students.

Yvonne Baudoin, whose mother is a Cuban, is president of the USL Spanish Club. Among other activities the club holds Cuban Christmas parties and a special Cuban Day on February 24. A regular Spanish Hour is held on the University radio station, KRVS, and programs are aired honoring Cubans who live in this wonderful Acadiana country. In November, 1970, Senorita Alonso showed slides of Cuba at the Spanish Club and Cuban food was served during a very enjoyable evening.

As a Cuban, let me express our gratitude to USL for the help and assistance given to so many Cubans in distress. May God bless USL and this beautiful Acadiana country.

## Louisiana Rice And Cuban Sugar Among Markets Dried Up by Marxist Takeover

By E. B. OGDEN, Jr.

When Fidel Castro seized power over Cuba and the destiny of the Cuban people on January 1, 1959, the United States lost one of its best export markets which vitally affected the rice farmers and millers of Arkansas, California, Louisiana and Texas.

The imports by Cuba of American farm products, merchandise and equipment averaged about \$600,000,000.00 annually. Cuba shipped large quantities of sugar to the United States but the dollar value of the sugar was not as great as were the imports from her friend and neighbor to the North.

Cuba was a dollar market. There was no problem of foreign exchange prior to Castro. Payment for American goods was made by letter of credit, draft at sight, open account or trade acceptances on 30, 60, 90 days or longer. To do business with Cuba was as safe as anywhere in the world. No PL-480 program was needed to sell our rice to Cuba.

In 1936, Cuba imported rice primarily from Burma, Siam and Saigon, which countries were

buying nothing from Cuba, and some from India and Spain. This was because of price. In 1936, the price of Siamese long grain rice, c.i.f. Havana, was \$2 per 100-lb., and on Burmese short grain rice it was \$1.60 per 100-lb. However, American production was increasing and the US badly needed the Cuban market.

In December of 1936, on the recommendation of Walter J. Donnelly, Commercial Attache of the US Embassy in Havana, with whom my firm was working closely in an effort to open the Cuban market for American rice, it was decided by the Southern Rice Industry to send V. C. Clark, President of the Rice Millers' Association and of the Tyrell Rice Milling Company, William M. Reid, then Executive Secretary of The Rice Millers' Association, and Homer Brinkley, Manager of the American Rice Growers' Association to confer with the Honorable Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador of the United States in Havana.

The mission of these men was to impress upon the Cubans the relationship between Cuban sugar and American rice, and to show that the rice industry could help Cuban sugar in the United States. The Americans wanted to sell rice to Cuba and Cuba wanted a larger share of the American market for sugar. As a result of these negotiations, in 1937 the Cuban Government made certain import tariff concessions which enabled American rice to compete with that from the Far East.

From that time until the Castro government came into being, the United States shipped to Cuba from 4 to 7 million pockets of 100-lb. rice, or the equivalent in packages, annually.

The per capita consumption of rice by the Cubans before Castro was 110 pounds per annum. (Like other food products, rice is rationed in Cuba today). They used long and short grain rice from the south, as well as Pearl from California, and liked American rice.

The American rice millers were represented by brokers in Havana and other Cuban cities. The brokers sold to large wholesale importers, of whom there were about 150. The importers, in turn, sold to some 15,000 bodegas.

There was a warm personal and business friendship built up between the American producers and millers with their brokers and customers in Cuba. The Rice Millers' Association opened an office in Havana. Ernest E. Edmundson, Jr. was manager for several years and after his return to



CARLY OGDEN "RICE MILLERS"

### The Rice Millers' Association

ORGANIZED 1909

1048 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING 425 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004


TELEPHONE: 347-2031

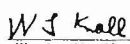
RESOLUTION  
Adopted at the 71st Annual Meeting  
of  
The Rice Millers' Association  
April 23-25, 1970  
The Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

Resolved, that in memory of and out of respect for the valiant people who have lost their lives in seeking the liberation of Cuba from the tyranny of Fidel Castro, and

Resolved, that as an expression of brotherhood for and sympathy with the thousands of nationals of the Republic of Cuba who are awaiting the eventual freeing of their homeland,

The Rice Millers' Association, in Annual Meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and seventy, requests that registrants to this meeting stand for a moment of silent prayer in honor of the brave Cuban people.

  
J. P. Gaines  
Executive Vice-President

  
W. L. Knoll  
President



**ESTA CONDESA TURCA AYUDO MUCHO A LOS CUBANOS** — Los cubanos exilados en Acadiana encontraron en Mrs. Alba "Fafa" Heywood de Jennings, La., excelente y leal amiga. La Sra. Heywood era una condesa turca y hablaba cinco idiomas. Tanto Fafa como su esposo Alba se dieron cuenta del peligro comunista después de la guerra en Europa. Formaron una organización, sin miras lucrativas, en Jennings, en 1963, a la que llamaron "Tricorne". Su objetivo era recopilar datos sobre el comunismo y hacerlos llegar a las agencias de noticias, a los estudiantes o a grupos interesados. Antes de su fallecimiento en 1968, la Sra. Heywood pasaba diez horas diarias, seis días a la semana leyendo del Congressional Record y otras fuentes y tomaba notas que colocaba en índices. Fafa Heywood hizo amistad con muchos cubanos exilados y se unió a la formación de la Liga Caribe-Americana de Libertad, en Jeanerette. Fue elegida miembro de la Junta Directiva. En esta foto se ve usando la medalla de Americanismo de las Hijas de la Revolución Americana siendo la primera mujer en Luisiana que recibió este honor. Se le concedió al ser recomendada en la Carta Calcasieu de las Hijas de la Revolución Americana por su comprensión, lealtad, patriotismo y liderazgo.



**UNE ANCIENNE COMTESSE TURQUE ASSISTE LES CUBAINS** — Les exilés cubains de l'Acadiana eurent une amie fidèle et dévouée en la personne de Mme. Alfa "Fafa" Heywood, de Jennings, en Louisiane, qui était autrefois comtesse en Turquie et qui parlait cinq langues. Fafa et Alba Heywood avaient pris conscience de la menace communiste en Europe d'après-guerre. En 1963, ils formèrent, à Jennings, un organisme sans but lucratif appelé "Tricorne", lequel recueillait des données sur le communisme et en faisait part aux agences d'information, aux milieux étudiants et aux autres groupements intéressés. Avant sa mort, survenue le 26 novembre 1968, Mme. Heywood passait jusqu'à dix heures par jour, six jours par semaine, à lire le bulletin Congressional Record et d'autres sources, et à compiler des fiches de renseignements. Mme. Fafa Heywood fut l'amie de beaucoup d'exilés cubains; elle participa à la fondation de la Ligue Caraïbo-américaine pour la Liberté à Jeanerette et fut élue au conseil de la CAFL. On la voit ici portant la Médaille d'Américanisme des Filles de la Révolution américaine; elle fut la première en Louisiane à recevoir cette médaille. On la lui décerna sur la recommandation du Chapitre des DAR de la paroisse Calcasieu pour ses capacités remarquables, sa loyauté, son esprit d'entreprise et son patriotisme. M. Alba Heywood reçut une décoration nationale des Fils de la Révolution américaine pour son activité dans l'organisation "Tricorne".

**FORMER TURKISH COUNTESS AIDED CUBANS** — Cuban exiles in Acadiana had a loyal and dedicated friend in Mrs. Alba "Fafa" Heywood of Jennings, La., a onetime Turkish countess who spoke five languages. Fafa and Alba Heywood were alerted to the communist danger in post-war Europe. They formed a non-profit organization in Jennings in 1963 called "Tricorne" which collected data on communism and made it available to the news media, students and other interested groups. Prior to her death November 26, 1968, Mrs. Heywood would spend up to ten hours daily, six days a week reading the Congressional Record and other sources, and compiling a cross index file. Fafa Heywood befriended many Cuban exiles and joined in forming the Caribbean-American Freedom League in Jeanerette, and was elected to the CAFL board. She is shown here wearing the Americanism Medal of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first woman in Louisiana to receive the medal. It was awarded on the recommendation of the Calcasieu DAR chapter for outstanding ability, trustworthiness, leadership and patriotism. Alba Heywood is the recipient of a national award from the Sons Of The American Revolution for his work with Tricorne.

Rayne, John Nuber moved from Puerto Rico to Havana and ran the office until it was closed after Castro came into power.

Strictly from the business standpoint, the U.S. lost a good customer, which hurt all agricultural, manufacturing, labor, financial, business and shipping interests. The moral angle of allowing our good friends, the Cubans, to remain in the hands of a Communist power with all the resultant

loss of life, torture, confiscation of property and persecution is almost beyond comprehension.

The United States helped free Cuba from a Christian country--Spain--and sixty years later allowed it to be delivered into the hands of the Communists without effective protest and action. The Monroe Doctrine and the Treaty of Paris seem to have been filed away among forgotten papers in some dusty archive.

## Franklin's Mike McNulty Worked 32 Years In Cuba, Cites Typical Drama

By MIKE McNULTY

The effect must have been devastating for a proud, independent people to find themselves in exile with no material resources, with nothing but the clothing they wore, forced to accept the charity of a strange country.

Yet, the great majority of the Cuban refugees who were forced to flee their country after the Fidel Castro seizure of power, have demonstrated to the world their indomitable courage to make for themselves and their families a new life in a strange land.

Most of them had no knowledge of the language or the customs of the land of their refuge, and yet almost all of the Cuban refugees have, by hard, unceasing efforts, made a place for themselves in American life.

The Cuban professional men, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers and dentists were the first to leave the land of their birth and all of their accumulated possessions behind them.

The physicians, some of international renown, were forced to take jobs as hospital orderlies and technicians in order to eke out an existence.

The accountants and the artisans, such as carpenters, mechanics, brick masons, tile setters and the like served to fill vacancies in the skilled labor ranks in the growing American economy.

The most fortunate of all professions were the sugar technologists, chemists and engineers who found places ready and waiting for them in the rapidly expanding sugar industry in Florida and also in Louisiana. Most of the new sugar factories in Florida are staffed by Cuban technologists. Some have found places in the Louisiana industry.

To most of the Cuban refugees, the idea of

MIKE McNULTY DE FRANKLIN, LA., durante treinta y tres años vivió en Cuba, donde trabajó en las empresas Rionda en calidad de químico azucarero, superintendente, vice-presidente y administrador general. Regresó a Luisiana en 1956 y enseñó física y matemática en el Franklin High School. En 1958 aceptó el puesto de administrador del central azucarero Oaklawn, de la South Coast Corporation, puesto que desempeñó hasta el 1967. Fue elegido presidente de la Liga Caribá-Americana de Libertad formada en Jeanerette para combatir al comunismo en el Hemisferio Occidental. En el presente artículo expone el temple valeroso del cubano bajo la dictadura castrista y la vida que lleva en el exilio. (Photo on page 5)

having to accept the charity of the American people through the relief agencies was repugnant. They did all they could possibly do to find some means of earning their own living, and many of them have made it a point of honor to repay our government for the relief extended to them.

I could tell many stories of the gallantry and the courage demonstrated by these exiles, but one story stands out as an example.

This is the story of a Cuban boy who was born and reared in a sugar factory town in southeast Camaguey Province. His father owned a pharmacy and was in good economic condition enjoying a comfortable life.

I shall call this boy "Jose Moreno" (that is not his real name). In time Jose and his father were arrested for counter-revolutionary activities, tried by a "People's Court" and convicted. The father was sentenced to twenty years in prison but, through some close friends, was able to obtain a remission of most of his sentence.

As for Jose, there was no appeal. Three times he stood against the "paredon" (execution wall) but three times the final firing order was not given. Each time he was marched back to prison. On his third trip back to prison his guards having given up hope of breaking his spirit, took off his shoes and released him.

A few months after his release, he escaped from a north Camaguey port with twenty other refugees in a small boat. They finally arrived off the Florida Keys where they were picked up by a U. S. Coast Guard cutter and taken to Miami to be screened by the Immigration Service.

There were friends and a cousin of Jose's who were living in Belle Glade, Florida, so Jose headed in that direction. He lived with his cousin and, in spite of the fact that he spoke no English, he obtained odd jobs cleaning yards, mowing lawns, washing cars, delivering milk and groceries and, in fact, he worked long hours at any jobs he could get.

Meanwhile, the situation was becoming more and more unpleasant for his parents. They were constantly spied upon and in general were made as miserable as the Castroites could make them. Finally, they decided they could no longer endure the life they were being forced to lead and made the decision to leave Cuba. They applied for permits to leave.

The drug store was expropriated and bank accounts seized. Nothing was left to them except



## Iberia Mother Witnessed Red Brainwashing of Young

By VIRGINIA KYLE HINE

With my two children I lived through the fears and frustrations, the bombings and killings and chaos of the final five years of the communists' preparations for the takeover of Cuba which culminated in Castro's smashing success in 1959.

At this time my children, John and Cookie, were in grammar school. They were too young to know or understand the politics of the 26th of July Revolution but they collected the pictures of the leaders and their exploits and happily passed them in a booklet that was provided. They pooled their allowances to buy a papier mache bust of Fidel Castro.

Shortly after Castro came to power some of the textbooks were changed--a new history was written. John, who was in the 4th grade, asked me why the American officers had left the black sailors on the Battleship Maine and then blown it up! I could only tell him that I had never heard that before.

I feared for his safety if I had sent him to school saying that this was a lie.

At school, air raid drills were held and the children were told that this was because the American planes were going to bomb the Island. John and Cookie brought home tickets that they had been given to sell for one dollar to help buy arms and ammunition "to fight the Yankee Imperialists." I had taken John to Cuba when he was three months old and Cookie was born there, so they were not aware that they were the "Yankee Imperialists." The anti-American propaganda was vicious.

The "Barbudos" (bearded ones) came into the schools and asked the children if they believed in God. The children, of course, said "yes." The bearded boys then told the children to close their eyes and ask God for candy, which they did. Then the children were told to open their eyes and were asked if God had given them any candy. When the children replied "No" the bearded boys told them to close their eyes and ask Fidel for candy. When they opened their eyes this time they had candy. It was then explained to them that God didn't give them candy but Fidel did. Communists do not believe in God.

Castro played up every imperfection in the Batista government, the grievances of the different socio-economic groups. He broke the will of the army to fight and promised the people honesty and democracy in government.

He captured the minds and hearts of the young people by telling them that this was their revolution--that they could and should play a part in destroying the old order and that they could build a new Cuba free from graft and corruption and hunger and want.

It was young people who, in the name of democracy, blew up the waterworks, the electric light plants, burned the cane fields and killed the policemen.

Through such ego-building brainwashing techniques, Castro whipped his 26th of July Revolution into a national movement, gained control of Cuba and delivered the first country of the Western Hemisphere to the Communists.

The pattern of our living was destroyed.

ORIUNDA DE NEW IBERIA, la Sra. Virginia Kyle Hine pasó la experiencia de tener a sus dos niños en la escuela en Cuba, cuando Fidel Castro y sus barbudos tomaron el poder. En este relato inédito dice lo que hacen los comunistas para que los niños nieguen a Dios y repudien a los Estados Unidos. La Sra. Hine ha hablado ininidad de veces en organizaciones cívicas, patrióticas y fraternales así como delante de grupos escolares a través del Estado de Luisiana.

their clothing and some of their furnishings. The house was taken over, forcing them to move into quarters much inferior to their own. Jose's father was sent as forced labor to the cane fields, his meager earnings supplying a starvation exist-

ence for him and his wife.

After two years of effort, the permit to leave was finally granted. Six months later they obtained passage to Miami where Jose anxiously awaited their arrival. (cont. on page 33)

MUCHOS AMERICANOS han sido buenos amigos de los refugiados cubanos. Algunos viven en Acadiana y entre éstos tenemos al americano Hall M. Lyons, piloto y hombre de negocios de Lafayette. El Sr. Lyons emplea parte de su valioso tiempo y de sus recursos en advertir a sus coterráneos de la conspiración comunista y de su objetivo de dominar al mundo entero.

Durante una asamblea de cubanos en Nueva Orleans, el Sr. Lyons dijo a los allí reunidos que consideraba el control comunista ruso en Cuba una amenaza tan grande para la seguridad de los Estados Unidos que se brindaba voluntariamente para formar parte de cualquier fuerza aérea que se organizara contra el comunismo.

Los ciudadanos de Lafayette se han dado cuenta del peligro que existe en el aumento del entrenamiento de los radicales de los Estados Unidos y de las guerrillas urbanas en Cuba, además de la ascendencia que el comunismo ha ganado en Perú, Bolivia y Chile.

Aquí aparece el Sr. Lyons con su hijo Troy en el aeropuerto municipal de Lafayette.



During a New Orleans rally of Cubans in Louisiana, Mr. Lyons told the assembly that he regarded the Communist Russian control of Cuba as posing such a threat to the security of the United States that he volunteered to join in any air armada mounted against the communists.

BEAUCOUP D'AMERICAINS se sont liés d'amitié avec les exilés cubains. Un bon nombre sont des résidents de l'Acadiana. L'un d'eux, M. Hall M. Lyons, pilote et homme d'affaires de Lafayette, consacre une grande partie de son temps et de ses ressources à alerter ses concitoyens du danger de la conspiration communiste et de son objectif de domination mondiale.

Au cours d'un ralliement de Cubains de la Louisiane, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, M. Lyons a déclaré devant l'assemblée qu'il considère le contrôle de Cuba par la Russie communiste comme une menace si sérieuse à la sécurité des Etats-Unis, qu'il est prêt à faire partie de toute flotte aérienne qui pourrait être organisée contre les communistes.

Il a fait remarquer que le danger s'est accru du fait de l'entraînement, à Cuba, de radicaux américains à la guérilla urbaine, et de la récente accession du parti communiste au pouvoir au Pérou, en Bolivie et au Chili.

On voit ici M. Lyons avec son fils Troy à l'Aéroport municipal de Lafayette.

The Lafayette citizen notes that the danger has increased with the training of US radicals as urban guerrillas in Cuba, and the recent communist ascendancy in Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.

Mr. Lyons is shown here at the Lafayette Municipal Airport with his son, Troy.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO A CUBAN PATRIOT

By HALL M. LYONS

Dear Sir:

You asked in your recent letter "Why is Cuba a Soviet Prison Camp and when can Cuban exiles plan to return to their homeland?" This question might well be stated in another way. What combination of forces caused the loss of Cuba to Communist conquest and what can be done in the United States to liberate Cuba?

When both the Cuban Patriots and the majority of the American voters understand the answers to these questions, we then can plan for the liberation of Cuba without war.

Cuban Freedom Fighters need to know why it is that the policies of the United States government under the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and now the Nixon administrations, had the effect of bringing Castro to power, giving him time to solidify his aims by murdering his opposition and expropriating their properties, and allow-

ing the Soviet Union and Red China to use Cuba as a base for subversive operations against the entire Western Hemisphere.

To understand this insane policy, it is necessary to know that the Communist Party has been operating in the United States since its founding in Chicago in 1919. The visible operations of the Communist conspiracy of the United States through the Communist Party and its various publications such as the DAILY WORLD, would have no serious effect on the United States were it not for the fact that another organization known as the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) operates at the very top level in government, universities, and tax-exempt foundations.

The Council on Foreign Relations is so powerful that its members have served in key positions since the time of the Woodrow Wilson adminis-

tration right on through the Nixon administration.

When the aims of the CFR and the aims of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. are compared we find a frightening parallel exists: For instance: the Foreign Policy Association produced a study upon the invitation of the State Department with regard to foreign policy. This study was published November 25, 1959 and it is known as Policy Study No. 7. The recommendations by the Council on Foreign Relations to the State Department concerning America's foreign policy were as follows:

1. Bring a new international order which must be responsive to world aspirations for peace and for social and economic change. An international order to be set up to include nations which label themselves as "Socialists." Our international objective should be an international community of nations.
2. Maintain and gradually increase the authority of the United Nations.
3. The United States should fully explore Soviet offers for complete disarmament and these negotiations on disarmament problems should be carried out with the U.S.S.R., in secret, if necessary.
4. The United States should carry on more ambitious and longer-term foreign aid economic programs (and we should), avoiding making such aid contingent upon policy commitments to the West.
5. Channels must exist to communicate with Communist nations, including that of Communist China.
6. Bilateral trade with all countries strengthens the economics of both the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.

Cuban Communism came to power during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration. Members of the CFR who held top positions in the Eisenhower-Nixon administration were: Dwight D. Eisenhower, President; Richard Nixon, Vice-President; Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence Agency; John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Robert D. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas S. Gates, Secretary of the Navy; Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Perhaps now you can understand why it was that Castro was brought to power.

Moving on to the Kennedy era, we find there

was no change in the policy concerning the increase in Soviet power in Cuba because members of the CFR held the following positions during the administration of John F. Kennedy: Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, General Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; John A. McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to the U.N., and many more.

Was there any change after the assassination of Kennedy by a Communist agent and a member of Fidel Castro's Communist front, "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee?" No, the Council on Foreign Relations continued to hold policy determining positions in the Johnson administration. Walt W. Rostow, Special Assistant to the President; Hubert Humphrey, Vice-President; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; Stanley R. Risor, Secretary of the Army; Arthur J. Goldberg, Ambassador to the United Nations; and George W. Ball, Ambassador to the United Nations.

But you may well say that the people voted for a change in 1968 and elected Richard Nixon as President. Yes, the people did vote for a change but we must remember that Nixon was a member of the CFR all during the time of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

In 1962, Dan Smoot wrote an excellent book, "The Invisible Government" which described the structure of the CFR and its interlocking relationship with influential political, scientific and educational institutions. Shortly after 1962, Richard Nixon's name disappeared from the active members of the Council on Foreign Relations. He then moved to New York from California, joined a law firm and moved into the same apartment building with Nelson Rockefeller, whose various foundations are the financial mainstay of the activities of the CFR, along with the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation.

The most significant person advising Nixon is Henry A. Kissinger. In making the announcement that Kissinger would be an advisor to the President, it was reported that he was to oversee foreign policy operations of both the Defense and State Departments. He is a long-time member of CFR and was a member of the Editorial Advisor's Board of Foreign Affairs, the Council's official publication. It is interesting to note that Kissinger was foreign policy advisor to Nelson Rock -

efeller during his campaign for the Republican nomination for President. Kissinger also served in various advisory capacities with the Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

With regard to the possibility of obtaining freedom for Cuba under the present administration, we must realize that Kissinger, chief foreign advisor to President Nixon, is of the opinion that it is neither desirable nor possible to gain a victory in Vietnam. Under these conditions, it is not reasonable to expect any kind of positive action from the Nixon administration for the liberation of Cuba.

Will the United Nations help restore Cuban freedom? Looking back over the years, the UN has been in existence, we see that it serves as a base for Soviet subversion inside the U.S.A. and everywhere else that the UN or its subsidiary organizations operate. There is no case on record where the UN has opposed Soviet aggression or taken any effective steps to roll back any Communist conquest. On the contrary, the United Nations has been used to protect the conquest of international communist conspiracy. After the takeover of Cuba by Castro, Cuba was admitted to the UN. Through various UN banking operations, Cuba has received financial and technical aid from the United States.

Soon after Kennedy became President, we had the spectacle of the abortive landing at the Bay of Pigs. Later it developed that U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had brought pressure on the President to call off the air support for the invasion forces of the Cuban Freedom Fighters.

During the 1962 missile crisis, we found that the UN was again used to prevent the "on-sight" inspections by any nation of the missile sites and the world was forced to accept the words of two Leftists, Castro and U Thant, the head of the

United Nations, that the missiles had been removed. Of course, they were not removed and they are still there along with the air planes, the high altitude anti-aircraft guns and the submarine pens hidden under the mountains close to the sea on the northern coast of Cuba.

Late in 1963, President Kennedy gave a talk in Miami to the survivors of the Bay of Pigs invasion forces in which he threatened Castro with a promise that the United States was ready to recognize any government in Cuba which would replace Castro. About a week later, Lee Harvey Oswald, a member of the Castroite Fair Play For Cuba Committee, assassinated Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

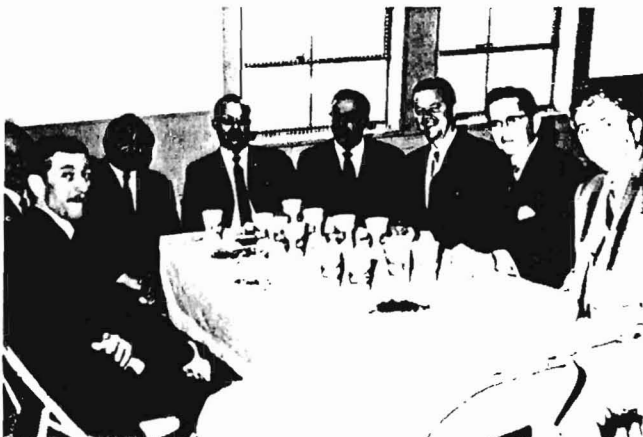
The UN and its regional subsidiaries such as The Organization of American States, cannot be depended on to take the necessary action to dispossess Castro and bring freedom back to Cuba.

**PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA:** This plan cannot go into action until real Americans who understand the dangers posed by the international communist conspiracy get control of the Congress and occupy positions of political power in the Cabinet of the United States. These same men must realize that the United Nations is a Red "Trojan Horse" designed by the conspirators for the purposes of tying the hands of the United States.

The first step is to stop all foreign aid to communist countries. The foreign aid bill has passed for many years with fewer than thirty votes.

The next logical step would be to cut off relations with the Soviet Union and all nations occupied by or giving allegiance to the U.S.S.R. Forcing Russia and other communist nations to remove their embassies and consulate staffs should

(continued on page 36)



**DOMINICAN, BOLIVIAN SUPPORT CUBANS — — —**  
Two Latin American consul generals who support the quest for Cuban liberation, and three of the Cuban exiles who first exposed presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald as a communist are shown here at a luncheon rally in New Orleans. They are, from left, Celso Hernandez, Carlos Quiroga, Bolivian Consul Luis Rios Gamarra, Dominican Republic representative M.A. Fiallo, Carlos de la Vega, Hall M. Lyons, Dr. Carlos Bringuier and Bob Angers Jr. The Cubans who exposed Oswald are Hernandez, Quiroga and Bringuier, who has authored a book on the subject. de la Vega recently obtained his U.S. citizenship and is active in patriotic and political affairs in Louisiana. He heads the international relations division of Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans.

## Negro Cubans Flee Country While U.S. Radicals Play 'Uncle Tom' Roles

By I. M. IZQUIERDA

When the great Negro Cuban hero walked on stage, 12,000 white and black people stood in unison to welcome him.

He was probably the most famous of the thousands of black men who have fled from the form of Red slavery that has been imposed on their native land by Fidel Castro.

The time and place: March 14, 1964; Bayfront Park in Miami, Florida.

The occasion: a rally or "concentration" organized by the Cuban National Association of Newspapers in Exile.

The man: 86-year-old Gen. Generoso Campos Marquetti, who fought in Cuba's final War For Independence from Spain.

In an interview with a MIAMI HERALD reporter in February, 1966, General Marquetti declared, "I belong to a group of Cubans who want to take to the island the war against communism that is violently menacing the democracy founded in this country and the world by Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and their companions."

By 1966, more than 5,000 black Cubans had escaped from the prison island despite severe restrictions and roadblocks thrown in their paths by Fidel Castro. His attempt to exploit the Negroes for propaganda purposes failed to undermine Gen. Campos Marquetti and other black Cubans, like Oscar Paez, president of the Cuban International Fraternal Unity, an Association of Cuban Exiles of the Colored Race; and Tomas Cruz, Cuban Negro combat veteran of the Bay of Pigs.

Paez, a former labor leader, and Esteban Rodriguez, former Havana carpenter and treasurer of the black exile association, said Castro tore up thousands of Negro passports in 1961 to prevent black men, women and children from leaving on commercial flights.

But still they escaped, some in small boats.

A United States Negro citizen, William H. Nelson of Roxborough, Pa., stole a shrimp boat in 1963 and sailed it alone to Cuba. Five years later he floated back to the United States on an

inner tube raft, disillusioned with Castro-communism.

While Negro Cubans in exile have declared war against communism, black radicals from the United States have been beating a steady path to Castro's door acting out "Uncle Tom" parts for him while Castro dances to Russian music.

Stokely Carmichael is one. Noting that the bearded Red dictator had turned the black Benedict Arnold into one of his own puppets, the Lafayette, Louisiana, DAILY ADVERTISER commented editorially August 3, 1967:

"Fidel Castro promised a better life for the working class, free elections, better housing, better everything... Castro is the only land-owning slave-master, teaching terror is first on the education list, there is no land for the poor, there is inadequate food for the children, production from fields and factories has dropped to a record low and the firing squad is the court of justice."

H. Rap Brown of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was interviewed from Cuba in 1967 and has dealt with the Red Cuban mission at the United Nations. He succeeded Carmichael as head of the violence-prone Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee (SNICK). He is on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list and has been convicted of violation of the Federal Firearms Act.

An assorted bag of other U.S. black race-haters have added to the Red din in Cuba. They include Robert Williams, head of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM); Elredge Cleaver, representing the Black Panthers; and Angela Davis, self-confessed communist.

Their activities have been in marked contrast with blacks in the Association of Cuban Exiles of the Colored Race who experienced communism first hand. In its Declaration of Principles, the Negro refugee group said:

"...We, thousands of Cubans of the colored race...are passing through the most distressing of sorrows: the sorrow of exile, which tragic consequence has been imposed on us by the ferocious tyranny of Fidel Castro and his masters of Moscow.

"...Countless families, mostly coming from the most humble, self-denying and industrious mass of our population, merely because of their refusal to submit themselves to the Communist empire of hatred, terrorism and slavery...have had to abandon and lose their homes, taking refuge in foreign lands, where it would be possible



## Acadiana Democratic Congressman Caffery compares Castro with Hitler

ACADIANA CONGRESSMAN Patrick Caffery has labored long for the release from Cuba of relatives of Cubans now in the United States by working through official sources in trying to unravel the tortuous process and route the refugee has to follow through Mexico and Spain. His effort has underscored the human tragedy of the situation. He made a speech on the house floor November 17, 1969, that declared that the majority of Americans are weary of a policy of No-Win Wars. In the address he asked "Is another Pearl Harbor possible?" He answered, in part, "Is Fidel Castro, the Hitler of Havana, any more rational or any less an ego-maniac than his German predecessor in 1936?" He has received letters from all over the world applauding the speech. It has been reprinted by numerous organizations, especially Cuban exile and Veteran groups. Military officers have had it reprinted and distributed among their men. Reprints by December, 1970, exceeded a half million copies. Congressman Caffery announced plans to insert in the Congressional Record the Inter American Press Association Resolution calling for the liberation of Cuban journalists held in Castro concentration camps and prisons that was adopted by the IAPA at the October, 1970, annual assembly in Mexico City.

EL REPRESENTANTE PATRICK CAFFERY ha colaborado desde hace tiempo para traer de Cuba a parientes de cubanos residentes en este país. Se ocupa junto con las entidades oficiales de desenredar las rutas y procedimientos tortuosos que el refugiado cubano tiene que seguir al venir bien por México o por España. Debido a sus esfuerzos, la tragedia humana de la situación se ha hecho más tangible. En su discurso en la Cámara de Representantes, el 17 de noviembre de 1969, declaró que la mayoría de los americanos estaban cansados de la política de "guerras sin ganar" e hizo la pregunta, "¿Será posible otro Pearl Harbor?" y a seguidas, "¿Es Fidel Castro, el Hitler de la Habana, más racional o menos egomaniático que su predecesor alemán del 1936?". Del mundo entero ha recibido cartas celebrándole el discurso. Se han hecho muchas reimpresiones del discurso, especialmente por grupos de veteranos y de cubanos exilados. Oficiales de las Fuerzas Armadas lo han reimpreso para distribuirlo entre sus hombres. Hasta la fecha los reimpresos han excedido la suma de medio millón de copias. El representante Caffery ha anunciado su plan de insertar en la publicación Congressional Record la Resolución de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa en la que se pide la liberación de los periodistas cubanos prisioneros de Castro en campos de concentración de la Isla, la cual fue adoptada por esta asociación en su convención anual celebrada en la Ciudad de México, en octubre de 1970.

M. PATRICK CAFFERY, représentant au Congrès, originaire de l'Acadiana, prête depuis longtemps son concours, pour l'obtention de permis de quitter Cuba, aux parents de cubains déjà établis aux Etats-Unis, s'efforçant, au moyen des canaux officiels, de démêler la tortueuse bureaucratie à travers laquelle le réfugié doit frayer son chemin, en passant par le Mexique et l'Espagne. Ses efforts ont fait ressortir la tragédie humaine de la situation. Le 17 novembre 1969, dans un discours à la Chambre, il a déclaré que la majorité des Américains sont las d'une politique militaire défaitiste. "Un second Pearl Harbor est-il possible?" demandait-il à son auditoire. Et il ajoutait, en partie: "Fidel Castro, l'Hitler de La Havane, est-il plus raisonnable ou moins égo-maniaque que ne l'était son prédecesseur allemand en 1936?" Comme en font foi les lettres qu'il a reçues, son discours fut applaudi dans l'univers entier. De multiples organisations l'ont réimprimé, en particulier des groupements d'exilés cubains et de vétérans. Des officiers militaires l'ont fait réimprimer et distribuer à leurs hommes. En décembre 1970, plus d'un demi-million de copies avaient été imprimées. M. Caffery a fait connaître son intention de publier dans le bulletin Congressional Record la résolution de l'Association de Presse inter-américaine requérant la libération des journalistes cubains détenus dans les camps de concentration et les prisons de Castro, résolution qui fut adoptée par l'IAPA à Mexico, lors de son Congrès annuel d'octobre 1970.

for them to earn their living with freedom and honor."

The Cuban Negro Exile organization warns in its Declaration: "...A practice persistently followed by communist propaganda is mendaciously affirming that the Cuban Negro has been emancipated by Castro's revolution, despite the well-known fact that the communist regime has brought to him more backwardness, more poverty, more exploitation and more moral laxity than ever experienced before."

Racial relations in Cuba before and after communism were described by Tomas Cruz in "A Letter To A Black Brother From A Black Cuban."

Cruz said that black Cubans had presided over the Cuban congress and many were members of the Cabinet in all of Cuba's governments. A black Cuban, Antonio Maceo was the second chief of the Army that liberated Cuba from Spain and his picture was in all the schools.

Fide! Castro asked Tomas Cruz on television after his capture at the Bay of Pigs, "Why did you come to fight us after all we have done for the Negroes?"

He responded, "I did not come to fight for the rights of the Negroes. I never felt discriminated against in my country. I came here to liberate my country from communism."



# Republican Convention at Lafayette Adopts Liberation of Cuba Resolution

## A REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION Calling For Cuba's Liberation

Adopted at the Third Louisiana Congressional District Convention of the Republican Party, Lafayette, Louisiana, May 26, 1968.

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this convention that the time has arrived for the United States of America to assume the initiative against the worldwide Communist Conspiracy;

WHEREAS, aggressive subversian, terrorism, sabotage and guerilla warfare have been mounted against the countries of the Western Hemisphere by the Communist Regime in Cuba, with military and other assistance from extra-continental powers; namely, the Soviet Union, Red China, and certain Communist elements from Vietnam and Eastern Europe;

WHEREAS, the anatomy of this assault has been documented and exposed singly and/or collectively by public, quasi-public and private agencies, organizations and committees such as the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee; Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations Of The Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate; The Committee On Un-American Activities, House of Representatives; The Federal Bureau of Investigations; The Organization of American States (OAS); The Tri-Continental (Communist) Conference established in Havana, Cuba, in January, 1966, and its offspring, The Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO); The Joint Legislative Committee On Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana; The Senate of the State of Florida; The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc., Miami, Florida; The U.S. Citizens Committee For A Free Cuba, Inc. of Miami, and Washington; The American Security Council, Chicago; Cuban Exile Organizations and news media in the United States and Latin America; and others;

WHEREAS, the "Communist Threat To The United States Through The Caribbean" reflects sworn testimony by knowledgeable United States and Latin American leaders before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that bares the international Communist Conspiracy to subvert the Western Hemisphere, dating back to the 1920's, culminating in 1959 with the takeover of Cuba, aiming a dagger at the heart of America;

WHEREAS, Paul D. Bethel, one of the leading U.S. authorities on Latin American affairs, a former state department official, and editor of a special bulletin for the U.S. Citizens Committee For A Free Cuba, Inc. has warned that Soviet Russia and Red China and the Viet Cong are cooperating in the operation of communist training bases in Cuba;

WHEREAS, the interlock of Communist-action and Communist-front organizations operating in Louisiana and the rest of the United States with Red Cuba has been shown by the U.S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, the F.B.I. and other agencies;

WHEREAS, Louisianians H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and the late Lee Harvey Oswald, communist assassin of the president of the United States and a member of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, have helped to reaffirm the link of radical U.S. groups with Red Cuba;

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee,

in its series of hearings titled "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana," as well as its exposé on the "Spartacist League and Certain Other Communist Activities in South Louisiana," has helped to bring the proximity of the communist threat into sharper focus for Louisianians;

WHEREAS, these and other sources have shown the American people that radical hate groups like the Revolutionary Action Movement (R.A.M.) and the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs have received much of their impetus, financing, and guidance in street rioting, racial disorders, campus rebellions and anti-Vietnam activity from Cuba;

WHEREAS, the distinguished Negro journalist, Carl T. Rowan, writing in the May, 1968 edition of Reader's Digest, documents how Spain, Canada, France, Great Britain and other friends of the United States are helping to finance Castro-Communist existence;

WHEREAS, numerous United States and hemispheric organizations, by resolutions, treaties, doctrines, and other acts, underscored a Joint Resolution of the U.S. Congress, adopted April 20, 1898, that proclaimed that "Cuba is, and of right, ought to be, free and independent";

AND WHEREAS, this Convention recognizes that no American is free so long as Cuba is enslaved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Convention of the Third Louisiana Congressional District of the Republican Party, meeting this 26th day of May, 1968, in Lafayette, Louisiana, does reaffirm the "Cuba and Latin America" plank, incorporated in the Declaration of Principles and Platform of the Republican Party of Louisiana; as well as the various tenets of the Republican National Platform, presented to the Republican National Convention, July 14th, 1964, in San Francisco, California, and more particularly, "The Geography of Freedom" section, as it relates to a free and independent Cuba;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Convention more specifically recommends that a plank be written into the platform of the Republican Party at the National Convention in Miami, Florida, calling for the immediate liberation of Cuba from her communist yoke, the freeing of thousands of political prisoners held captive in the jails of Cuba, and the economic and social rehabilitation of the island Republic;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States formulate its plan and submit it to the member nations of the Organization of American States calling for the elimination of the Russian Communist regime in Cuba fronted by Soviet stooge, Fidel Castro, but that it act alone, if necessary, as provided in the charter and covenants of the Organization of American States and the Rio Treaty of 1947; that it declare a state of national emergency; that it advise all nations to cease and desist in transporting supplies to Cuba; that it direct that all acts of subversive intervention by the Castro regime against nations of the Western Hemisphere be terminated immediately; that a Cuban Government in Exile be recognized and given all necessary support so that the Cubans may eradicate communism and liberate their country, thus safeguarding the security of the United States of America;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Platform Committee of the Republican Party of the State of Louisiana are hereby petitioned and directed to take whatever steps are necessary to incorporate in the National Platform of the Republican Party at the August Convention in Miami, Florida, the sense of the delegates of this Convention calling for the immediate liberation of Cuba.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED this 26th day of May, 1968, at Lafayette, Louisiana.

## Pablo Makes A Plea:

### 'WAKE UP, AMERICA!'

Pablo Perez Subirats is a two-language, two-country, Western Hemisphere patriot who made a lasting impact on Acadiana in a unique, almost lone wolf type of "Wake Up, America!" campaign. He worked at a regular newspaper job during the daytime while living in Franklin and Jeanerette, and spent much of every night planning how best to communicate the message that Americans now face the same communist danger as Cuba.

A one-time Cuban lawyer and businessman who lost everything in the Red regime, he came to the United States in 1959 unable to speak the English language, unable to practice his profession, and practically destitute of economic means.

He has lived in Acadiana and Miami, and some of his efforts have included:

- + Founder of the anti-communist newspaper, "Wake Up, America!"

- + Editor and charter vice-president of the "Caribbean American Freedom League" established in Lake Charles, Louisiana;

**FRANKLIN AND JEANERETTE** were the Acadian home of Pablo Perez Subirats for over three years in the Sixties. Pablo worked in the circulation and advertising departments of the **ST. MARY BANNER AND TRIBUNE** and assisted in the establishment of the **JEANERETTE WEEKLY JOURNAL**. He was a moving and founding vice-president of the Caribbean-American Freedom League. A dedicated anti-communist he is best remembered in Acadiana for the newspaper he founded called "WAKE UP, AMERICA!" It contained articles and editorial comment from white and Negro clergymen, television and newspaper journalists, men and women presidents of civic and patriotic organizations, and others giving their views on the threat to the United States posed by the international communist conspiracy. Pablo distributed his publication through church groups, at high school assemblies, at service stations and roadside restaurants and mailed copies to decision-makers and opinion-molders around the nation. He participated in an unsuccessful attempt to have the material reprinted as an insert to a newspaper in Guatemala. The Cuban exile returned to Miami in 1966 to work in a hotel and engage in export activities. By late 1970 he had made application for United States citizenship. (Photo on page 5)

- + Identification with a program calling for a special plan for the economic reconstruction of Cuba once its democratic system of government is restored;

- + Support of the concept that Cuban exiles plead for the return of their properties lost to Castro as a source of mortgage money to help in the rehabilitation of the Island when it is free;

- + Originator of the idea of bringing to Louisiana from Miami a baseball team of Cuban boys called "Los Cubanitos" to add a new dimension to his "Wake Up, America!" thesis.

Pablo and his wife, Margarita, returned to Miami from Acadiana in 1966 and he held two jobs in two different hotels so that he could underwrite the cost of his work as well as maintain his family.

On November 16, 1968, he wrote President-elect Richard Nixon: "With the greatest respect and consideration, as a Cuban exile living in the United States since 1959, and with the status of resident of this great country, I take the liberty of addressing you for your consideration of the attached document. My hope will reach your hands."

"At the same time I ask you to remember what the Republic was like prior to 1959 and try to view our problems for the exodus from that country in perspective."

"I recognize the debt which, since it opened its arms to our Fathers who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock in 1620, has always weighed on the conscience and the needs--there are still many bad Cubans who pray that our Almighty may inspire the good people of this country to take on their shoulders today the responsibility of making the peace and the way to the concord and unity of our people."

With prior to Pablo's letter, Candidate Nixon said in Key Biscayne, Florida, that Communist Cuba "cannot remain forever a sanctuary for aggression and a base for the export of terror to other lands." He accused the Democratic administration of having "talked tough and walked on eggshells" dealing with Cuba, according to a wire service account.

Pablo's letter of Nov. 16, 1968, continued: "...Very humbly I wish to plead that you consider your steps very carefully. Do not let yourself be deceived by any siren songs; our Hemisphere has its eyes, its hopes, on you."



McNULTY – continued from page 25

After affectionately embracing his parents with tears streaming down his cheeks, he reached into his pockets and drew out a large roll of crumpled bills and said, "Here, Papa, is two thousand dollars. This is what I have saved for this day. Take this and make a new start."

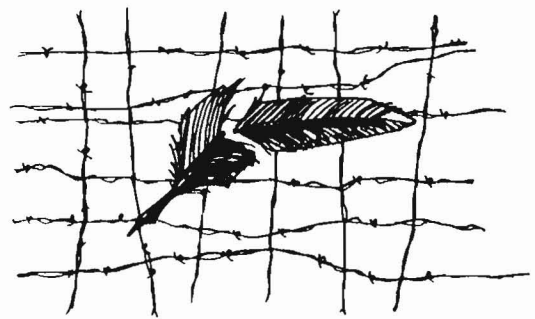
Jose and his parents went to Belle Glade immediately where they established a Cuban "bodega" (grocery store) serving typical Cuban foods to the many exiles living in the Belle Glade area. Today, the family owns a large, prosperous drug

store in northwest Miami. The father, after long hours of study, learned to speak English. He took and passed the pharmaceutical board examination and is now a licensed pharmacist.

In the many years I lived in Cuba, I learned to love and admire the Cuban people. They were a happy lot, always with a ready smile and the ability to laugh at themselves and their adversities. In the years of their exile, they have proven to the world their self-reliant spirit and indomitable courage. They have done an amazing job in controlling their fate.

# ***The Juan Nunez Journalism Hall of Shame***

By JUAN NUÑEZ



My name is Juan Nunez.

I'm the troubled conscience of the American journalist who helped betray Cuba to communism.

I'm a newspaperman and editorial writer and television commentator and cameraman and radio newsman and film maker and author of books.

I'm a Cuban journalist who has languished with more than forty of my colleagues in a Castro concentration camp for the better part of a decade. There are more than 138,000 Cubans similarly imprisoned.

We are dying: from starvation, from a lack of hope that can only spring from the despair of those who feel they have been betrayed and abandoned.

My story has been told wherever men will listen: Before the Organization of American States; to special congressional investigating committees; before editors and publishers attending the Inter American Press Association convention.

I am more than a Cuban and American journalist. I am the embodiment of what freedom is all about. I am the custodian of this precious free press without which all other freedoms perish.

This trusteeship started with John Peter Zenger. It has been handed down like an eternal flame. I sat in the editorial rooms alongside Greeley and Pulitzer and Dana and Garrison; I held the pen with Bennett and Raymond and Daniels and William Allen White and other journalism giants who strode the land.

Men like them moved Thomas Jefferson to proclaim:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

When America had great and fearless editors, she gave birth to great and fearless statesmen. But when her editors became a part of the great silent majority of editorial writers, or permitted reporters to turn fact into fiction, the nation began producing political midgets.

Automated typesetting, high speed presses,

four-color advertising and fat financial statements cannot turn a midget into a giant. Not in the editor's chair any more than in the legislative chamber.

We journalists are advocates of something called "The People's Right To Know." And the people have a right to know what happened, is happening in Cuba.

What happened in Cuba was that all freedoms were assassinated by ruthless night riders of the political and journalistic Left. They did more injury to press freedom than all the Juan Perons and Huey Longs and Che Guevaras of the Western Hemisphere combined. The sum total of their sins was the distortion of the Fidel Castro Story that helped foist a new kind of tyranny on Cuba and her neighbors, including the United States.

The Eisenhower brothers and the Kennedy brothers and Adlai Stevenson and Robert McNamara and Arthur Schlesinger and William Wieland and Roy Rubottom and William Fulbright and others in public office and in public life can share in the shame that has befallen Cuba.

And there is enough blame to go around for helping to perpetuate the state of affairs. Among those who have erred on Cuba have been Walter Lippmann and Ralph McGill and Ed Sullivan and Jack Paar and Edward R. Murrow and Jules DuBois and many others.

But I, Juan Nunez, a journalist victimized by poor journalism, have my own awards to make. They are not Pulitzer Awards, or Nobels, or Emmys or Oscars. They are the Feather and Fence Awards--the Quill of the Journalist impaled on the Barbed Wire Fence of the Cuban Concentration Camp.

First prize in the JUAN NUNEZ JOURNALISM HALL OF SHAME goes to The Newspaper of Record that its own International Editor, Herman H. Dinsmore, admitted in his book ("All The News That Fits") helped install Fidel Castro Red Dictator of Cuba. That newspaper, winner of the First Prize Feather and Fence Award, is the NEW YORK TIMES. Sharing this Hall of Shame

recognition for the greatest disservice to American journalism and Cuban freedom, and for an unusual ability to distort the truth is Herbert L. Matthews of the TIMES.

How this journalist and his newspaper helped write the Cuban Obituary is perhaps best illustrated from the lead editorial of the January 18, 1959, edition of the NEW YORK TIMES:

"The news that President Fulgencio Batista had celebrated New Years Day by fleeing from Havana to the shelter provided by his fellow dictator, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, was well received in this country.

"We welcomed the success of this movement led by the devoted Fidel Castro, which Herbert L. Matthews of this newspaper described nearly two years ago as standing for 'A New Deal for Cuba, radical, democratic and therefore anti-communist.'

"When Dr. Castro modestly turned the government over to a civilian, Manuel Urrutia Lleo, his self-denial was understood and welcomed. As Dr. Castro moved slowly from Santiago to Havana, a tired and sleepless man buoyed by cheering crowds, we followed his progress with sympathetic understanding....."

Commercial television is entitled to two places in the Hall of Shame with the COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM edging the AMERICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION. The TV recognition goes to CBS for following close on the heels of Matthews to provide Castro with sound and stage for his false performance. The provider was a CBS man who later became Executive Secretary of the Castro-financed "Fair Play For Cuba Committee."

ABC goes to the Hall for the special exposure it gave practically back-to-back to two communists who made THE WALL famous in Cuba, Che Guevara and Fidel Castro. Despite repeated attempts to obtain equal time ABC denied the request.

A Juan Nunez Hall of Shame nominee is the National Educational Television or NET system for its brain-washing, pro-communist film "Three Faces of Cuba" that was widely distributed in the United States.

And BOOBY prizes go to ANY PRINT or ELECTRONIC JOURNALIST who accepts without a question the romanticized versions of Castro's Cuba as portrayed by the above and others of their ilk. There is no shortage of facts or scar-



## JAILED NEWSMEN

There are more than 40 journalists in Cuban jails, some since June of 1959, and many without having been given the benefit of a trial.

This protest is published by the IAPA News and other IAPA member publications in accordance with a decision adopted at the XX General Assembly of the organization.

### INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION XXVI ANNUAL MEETING MEXICO, D.F.

October, 1970

#### REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

John T. O'Rourke, Chairman

#### VI

WHEREAS, Freedom of the Press is still non-existent in Cuba and more than 40 journalists remain in prison,

BE IT RESOLVED: 1. To ratify as a high priority matter for the IAPA the continuation of efforts to achieve the freedom of the heroes of the freedom of the press still in jail in Cuba.

2. To launch a wide international campaign aimed at gaining the liberation of these prisoners.

3. To request once more that all members of the IAPA comply with a prior agreement under which they will permanently publish, in each of their editions a box in which it is stated that there is no freedom of the press in Cuba and that 40 Cuban newspapermen are still in Castro's prisons.

4. Direct the Special Committee on Cuba to carry out these efforts and to promote the contacts necessary to the achievement of this end.

city of sources. They include journalists who have been victimized by Castro's cruelty, intelligence officers, congressional committees, US ambassadors who can provide eyewitness accounts and others who can document time, places, circumstances, names. At least three reports of this kind were given editors and publishers of the Western Hemisphere at the October, 1970, convention of the Inter American Press Association in Mexico City.

At a time when journalism faces its most serious credibility gap and the world faces its most ominous danger in history, journalists would do well to heed the words of another journalist by the name of Jose Marti, Cuba's real George Washington, who led the War For Independence against Spain.

Marti said: "La palabra no es para encubrir la verdad sino para decirla."

"The word is not to cover the truth but to tell it."

# Anecdotes And Antidotes<sup>®</sup>

By BOB ANGERS, Jr.

▲ **RAUL MONCARZ**, Assistant Professor of Economics and Finance at Louisiana State University in New Orleans, has done extensive research into the resettlement of Cuban Exiles.

THERE ARE ABOUT 7,000 CUBANS IN LOUISIANA, he estimates. Factors which have hindered Cuban adaptation and resettlement in Louisiana include lack of language proficiency, unfamiliarity with new locations, failure to know where to seek job information and guidance, lack of knowledge of private and public agencies as to quality of the individual's educational background and experience, professional and educational restrictions, psychological disorientation due to resettlement, and age.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT has turned to four experienced national voluntary agencies to aid in resettling refugees: The National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Church World Service, the International Rescue Committee, and the United States HIAS Service. From 1961 to 1969 these four agencies registered 319,163 Cuban refugees, and resettled 211,688.

▲ **ACADIANA AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY** held many important diplomatic positions during his career, one of them as US Ambassador to Cuba. Author-Attorney Mario Lazo in his book (*Dagger In The Heart!*, Twin Circle Publishing Co.) credited Ambassador Caffery with being of great service to Cuba before leaving his assignment in January, 1937. Mr. Lazo says Mr. Caffery served in a period of great tension and crisis and, more than any American at the time, was responsible for restoring order to Cuba, lending General Batista the immense influence of his office.

▲ **LOUISIANA SUSTAINED ECONOMIC LOSSES** when Cuba went Communist. E.D. "Ed" Ogden tells about the Louisiana rice market that was lost in his article in this edition. Freeport Sulphur Company had constructed a hundred million dollar nickle plant that was confiscated by Castro.

ED OGDEN and his brother, Carter, and their father, established a merchandise brokerage business in Havana in 1922 and closed it down after the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. Their firm, Ogden and Company, was active in negotiations in 1936-37 that opened the Cuban market for American rice, and became one of the leading brokers for the commodity. Ed and Carter live and work in Notchez, Miss. and have never given up hope that Cuba will be free again.

▲ **BILL GAUDET, LATIN AMERICAN REPORT** Publisher and longtime authority on Cuba, says that estimates at the end of 1958 reflected United States investments in Cuba amounted to three billion dollars. Castro confiscated it all.

▲ **A SURGEON OF WORLD RENOWN**, Dr. Alton Ochsner, has been president and a moving force in a Louisiana organization called "INCA" that has played a key role in alerting the Western Hemisphere to the danger of the communist threat. INCA - the Information Council Of The Americas - distributes literature and radio truth tapes about the Red danger. INCA

is credited with helping defeat a Marxist candidate for president of Chile in the mid-1960s. INCA's Ed Butler joined Dr. Carlos Bringuier and other Cuban Exiles in helping expose Lee Harvey Oswald as a communist hustling for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

▲ **CAN YOU TOPPLE A RED REGIME?** It happened in Guatemala in 1954 when Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, the anti-communist patriot, delivered that country from the communist regime of puppet Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

LATE CONGRESSMAN GEORGE LONG of Louisiana delivered a report to the House of Representatives in 1957 after Colonel Castillo Armas was slain. Congressman Long said "Assassination is the first tool of Red terror." He called it a political murder and rapped the liberal "misguided malcontents" who helped bring about or gave aid and comfort to those responsible for the death of anti-communist leaders like Anastacio Somoza in Nicaragua and the Guatemalan president.

▲ **NEW ORLEANS' SPANISH-SPEAKING** population may outnumber her French-speaking residents! That's the word from Bill King, a member of the city's Human Relations Committee.

▲ **MANY LOUISIANIANS** claim Cuba as their native home. One of them is Mrs. Elena Dur, who was born in Camaguey, Cuba. She met her husband in Boston, while he was attending Harvard University. Dr. Phil Dur served in the US Department of State and is now on the faculty of the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette.

▲ **MANY CUBANS** have become teachers of Spanish in Louisiana schools. Others conduct private tutoring. Alberto Darias has been on the faculty of Morgan City High School as a Spanish instructor.

▲ **NEWS CAPSULES** gleaned from the public press: ITEM: Communist Russia is relaxing its "long-standing opposition" to Fidel Castro's efforts to export revolution elsewhere in Latin America (*Wire Service*, May 13, 1970) . . . . . ITEM: A Communist Russian naval squadron steamed through the Caribbean to make a courtesy visit and refueling stop at the Cuban port of Cienfuegos, according to Tass, Russian news agency (Same wire service, same date) . . . . . ITEM: Communist Cuba's armed forces minister Raul Castro, brother of Fidel, met in Moscow with Communist Russian party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev (Same wire service, same date).

▲ **CALLING ALL CUBAN EXILES:** If you are interested in helping get this edition of *ACADIANA PROFILE* in the hands of Americans - North, Central and South - write to us at P.O. Box 52247, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA 70501.

OPEN LETTER - continued from page 28

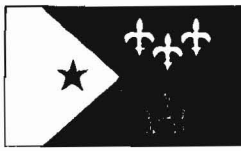
help us to get rid of those persons who are carrying on subversion.

The third step would be to take the United Nations out of the United States and get the United States out of the United Nations.

The fourth step would be to recognize a Cuban

government in exile and to encourage other Latin American nations to work for the liberation of Cuba under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine enforced by the United States.

If we do no more than these acts of self preservation, Cuba would be liberated by its own people in a few short months.



# acadiana profile

A Magazine For Bi-Lingual Louisiana

Advertising Rate Card 1, Effective January 1, 1971

## ADVERTISING RATES

### BLACK AND WHITE

	1 Time	3 Times	6 Times	12 Times
Full page	\$455	\$385	\$360	\$325
2/3 page	370	345	310	275
Half page	285	250	220	190
1/3 page	215	195	180	165
1/4 page	135	120	95	80
1/2 page	90	80	65	55

### BLACK AND ONE COLOR

Full page	\$555	485	460	425
2/3 page	470	445	410	375
Half page	385	350	320	290
1/3 page	315	295	280	265
1/4 page	235	220	195	180

### FOUR COLORS

Full page	\$755	685	660	625
Second and third covers	\$820	785	730	685
Back cover	\$1065	990	945	895

## PRODUCTION CHARGES

Advertisers will be charged at cost for ad design, layout and artwork; for typesetting, paste-up work, proofs, revisions and color separations.

**Translation Service:** This Magazine offers a special translation service for advertisers. (English-French, French-English, English-Spanish and Spanish-English).

## EDITORIAL

**ACADIANA PROFILE** is a regional magazine projected in the international community treating one subject in a single issue. The purpose was stated in the first edition in January/February, 1969, "...to present in a single issue a profile in broad outline of one project, or one community development program, or one business enterprise, or one professional undertaking, or one happening that relates to Acadiana." The magazine has a bilingual, and, sometimes, a trilingual thrust and format.

## CIRCULATION AND MARKETS

1. Published bimonthly by Acadiana.
2. **ACADIANA PROFILE** is a special publication with a Selective Circulation program of distribution reaching a select and market with more than half of the circulation of each edition. Distribution is controlled through advertising and offices, travel agencies, convention centers, trade missions and visiting foreign groups.
3. **Markets:** Primary domestic market is U.S. Gulf Coast; primary foreign markets are French-speaking countries and Latin America.
4. **Subscriptions:** \$5 per year in U.S., \$6 per year in rest of Western Hemisphere, \$6 per year plus postage elsewhere. Single copy price: \$1. Bulk copies: \$75 per hundred up to one thousand copies; \$60 per hundred in lots of one thousand copies or more.

# CUBA: *prison island*

CASUALTY REPORT FROM RED CUBA AS OF OCTOBER, 1970\*



**EXPLANATION:**

PRISONS FOR MEN

PRISONS AND DUNGEONS OF THE REPRESSIVE POLITICAL POLICE FORCE.

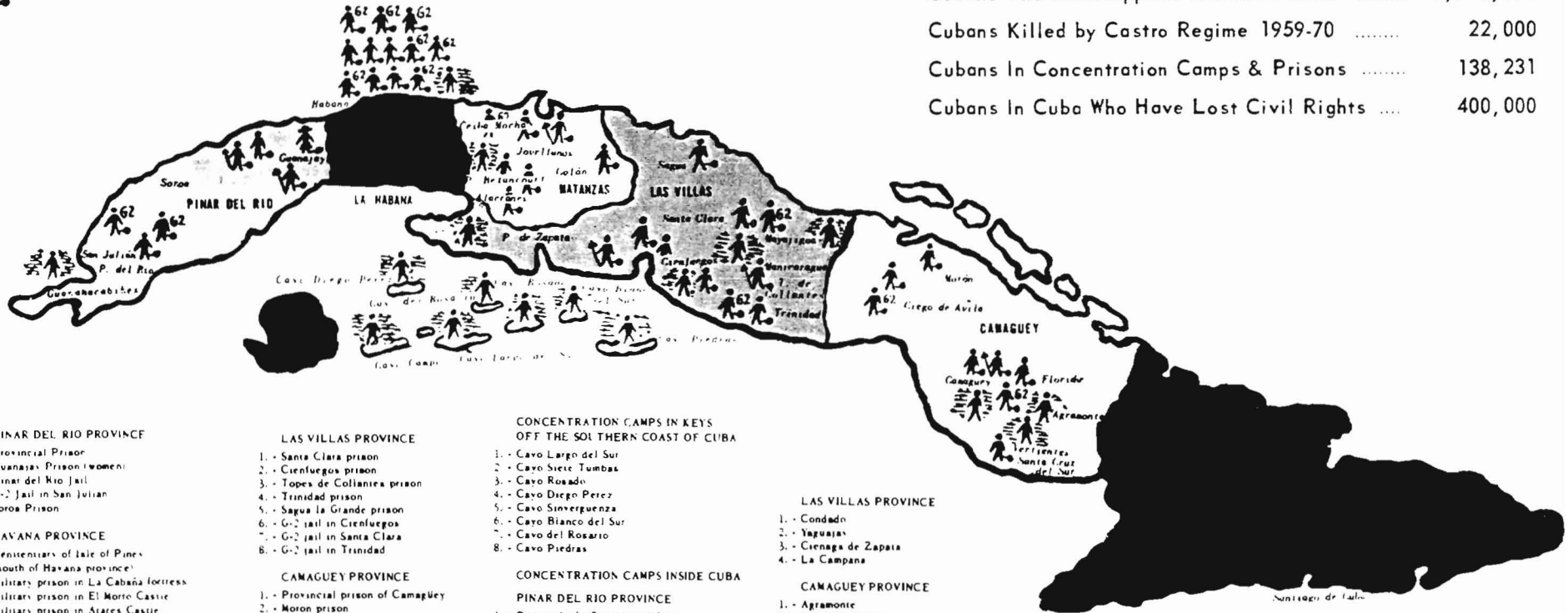
PRISONS FOR WOMEN.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR MEN.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR WOMEN.

STATE REHABILITATION FARMS.

Population of Cuba .....	7,500,000
Cubans In Exile .....	773,000
Cubans Who Have Applied to Leave Cuba .....	1,700,000
Cubans Killed by Castro Regime 1959-70 .....	22,000
Cubans In Concentration Camps & Prisons .....	138,231
Cubans In Cuba Who Have Lost Civil Rights .....	400,000



**PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE**

1. - Provincial Prison
2. - Guanajay Prison (women)
3. - Pinar del Rio Jail
4. - G-2 Jail in San Julian
5. - Soroca Prison

**HAVANA PROVINCE**

1. - Penitentiary of Isle of Pines (south of Havana province)
2. - Military prison in La Cabaña fortress
3. - Military prison in El Morro Castle
4. - Military prison in Atares Castle
5. - G-2 Jail in Güines
6. - G-2 Jail in Arroyo Apolo
7. - Civil Prison in Principe Castle
8. - Guanahacabo Prison (women)
9. - G-2 Jail in Miramar
10. - G-2 Jail in Vedado
11. - G-2 Jail in La Vitoria
12. - G-2 Jail in La Coronela
13. - G-2 Jail in Santos Suarez
14. - G-2 Jail in La Corona farm
15. - Jaruco Prison
16. - San Antonio de los Baños prison.

**MATANZAS PROVINCE**

1. - Military Prison in San Severino Castle
2. - G-2 provincial jail
3. - Colon prison
4. - Pedro Betancourt prison
5. - G-2 jail in Alacranes

**LAS VILLAS PROVINCE**

1. - Santa Clara prison
2. - Cienfuegos prison
3. - Topes de Collanitas prison
4. - Trinidad prison
5. - Sagua la Grande prison
6. - G-2 jail in Cienfuegos
7. - G-2 jail in Santa Clara
8. - G-2 jail in Trinidad

**CAMAGUEY PROVINCE**

1. - Provincial prison of Camaguey
2. - Moron prison
3. - Ciego de Avila prison
4. - Florida prison
5. - G-2 jail in Camaguey
6. - G-2 jail in Ciego de Avila
7. - Santa Cruz del Sur prison

**ORIENTE PROVINCE**

1. - Penitentiary in Puerto Bonifato
2. - Holguin prison
3. - Bayamo prison
4. - Manzanillo prison
5. - Guantanamo prison
6. - Puerto Padre prison
7. - G-2 jail in Holguin
8. - G-2 jail in Bayamo
9. - G-2 jail in Santiago de Cuba
10. - G-2 jail in Manzanillo
11. - Baracoa prison
12. - G-2 jail in Guantanamo
13. - G-2 jail in Baracoa
14. - Alto Songo jail

**CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN KEYS OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CUBA**

1. - Cavo Largo del Sur
2. - Cavo Siete Tumbas
3. - Cavo Rosado
4. - Cavo Diego Perez
5. - Cavo Sinvergüenza
6. - Cavo Blanco del Sur
7. - Cavo del Rosario
8. - Cavo Piedras

**CONCENTRATION CAMPS INSIDE CUBA**

- PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE**
1. - Peninsula de Guanahacabibes
- HAVANA PROVINCE**
1. - Catalina de Güines
  2. - Campo Florida

**MATANZAS PROVINCE**

1. - Alacranes
2. - Ceriba Mocha

**LAS VILLAS PROVINCE**

1. - Condado
2. - Yaguajay
3. - Cienaga de Zapata
4. - La Campana

**CAMAGUEY PROVINCE**

1. - Agramonte
2. - San Andres farm (Barrio Ecuador)
3. - Santa Catalina

**ORIENTE PROVINCE**

1. - Las Mercedes
2. - Minas del Frio
3. - Battiquiri
4. - Baracoa

\* **Reporter:** Mario Rivadulla, Cuban Journalist Who Spent Seven Years In Castro Prison

**Sources:** UNIDAD, official bulletin of Telephone Workers Association; MEDICO, bulletin of Colegio Medico Cubano In Exile; and CONFERENCE of former Spanish Press Attache to Havana held at Centro Cubano, Madrid, Spain

**Delivered:** By Mr. Rivadulla at October, 1970 Annual Convention of Inter-American Press Association, Mexico City