

Recd.

Feb. 84 No. 124

American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba, February 17, 1948

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Subject: Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the
MAINE'S Sinking.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the MAINE'S sinking observed on Sunday, February 15, was perhaps the most impressive ceremony in the history of this event.

The presence of a United States delegation invited by the Government of Cuba, plus ample Embassy publicity, brought out about 70 Americans and 1,200 nationals, in spite of the fact that the ceremonies began at 9:00 a.m.

In accordance with standing instructions, I am enclosing copies of the addresses I made in English to the American colony and in Spanish in response to that of President Ramón GRAU San Martín. Texts of the addresses made by President Grau and Senator Dennis CHAVEZ of New Mexico, a member of the American delegation, also are enclosed.

The memorial service in which Americans took part was opened by the laying of wreaths at the base of the beautiful monument. Bishop Alex Hugo BLANKINGSHIP of the Protestant faith gave a short prayer, after which I spoke briefly. The service was closed with a prayer by Father SPIRELLI of the Catholic faith.

President Grau arrived at 9:40 a.m. to view a military parade, in which sailors of the four American warships in the harbor participated, along with mixed units of the Cuban armed forces, various bands, school children, the Boy Scouts, United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, and the Cuban veterans' association. The parade was well handled and the troops were massed impressively in front of the monument, flanking the color guards, prior to the addresses.

President Grau made an excellent address in which he stressed the traditional friendship of the United States and Cuba. In my reply, I described Cuba's rise as a Republic during the past 50 years, and mentioned the aid Cuba always has given us in times of crisis.

Senator Chavez, chosen to speak for the visiting delegation, delivered his address in Spanish, and it was enthusiastically received by the Cubans.

His mention that few American history books give the Cuban patriots their proper due brought applause, while his championing of the campaign by Spanish-speaking countries to have their mother tongue added to that of English and French as the official language of the Conference on Trade and Employment in session here brought murmurs of approval from many listeners.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Despatch No. 124,
February 17, 1948,
American Embassy, Habana

-2-

However, there has been no immediate editorial reaction and it does not appear likely that the language compromise being worked out by the American delegation to the Conference will be jeopardized.

Senator Chavez turned over the text of his speech to the Public Affairs Officer of the Embassy one day prior to the ceremony, but declined to make any changes when it was pointed out that Americans do appreciate the efforts of the Cubans to achieve independence and that his remarks might be used to our disadvantage by the Communists. It was also pointed out to him that the Spanish language issue at the Trade Conference was practically settled.

Senator Chavez's speech, on the whole, was a success because of his thorough knowledge of the Latin temperament. It was strictly in the Latin tradition. He took occasion to praise his good friend, Ambassador BELT, among others.

Press coverage of the event was extremely favorable, but only excerpts of the speeches were published, since Cuban newspapers do not publish Monday morning editions and by the time the Tuesday morning editions came out the news was cold. I expect that there will be editorial comment for some time to come, touched off by Senator Chavez's remarks, especially relating to American failure to appreciate the efforts of the Cuban patriots.

The visiting delegation was headed by Senator Milton R. YOUNG, North Dakota. Other members were Senator Chavez; Representative Robert E. JONES, Jr., of Alabama; and Representative Charles R. ROBERTSON of North Dakota, representing Congress; Horace M. HAVNER, Des Moines, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans; and Lloyd THURSTON, ex-Congressman from Iowa, as representatives of the USWV; J. Mark TRICE, Secretary to the Majority; Harry J. MAGINNIS, private secretary to Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania; Congressional Aides; and Commander J. J. MORGAN, Naval Aide.

The delegation arrived at 7:00 p.m., February 13, aboard a Naval Air Transport plane. Accompanied by Colonel Boeker C. BATTERTON, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, and the Public Affairs Officer, I met them at the airport and accompanied them to the Hotel Nacional, where the Cuban Government had arranged lodgings.

The first official function in their honor was a luncheon by President Grau at the Presidential Palace on February 14. They were free until the MAINE monument ceremonies on Sunday morning, after which they met with a group from the American Chamber of Commerce. With the exception of Senator Chavez, who left soon after the meeting opened to keep another engagement, the Congressmen listened sympathetically to the problems presented by the committee, which represented only American-owned industries.

The visitors were guests at a luncheon for forty persons at the Embassy residence, at which time Messrs. Havner and Thurston were asked to speak. This was done partly to make up for the fact that they were not asked to participate officially in any of the acts at the monument. As Havana Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, and the Cuban Government jointly sponsored the ceremonies, the Embassy was not able to rectify the situation until the luncheon.

In

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Despatch No. 124,
February 17, 1948,
American Embassy, Habana

-3-

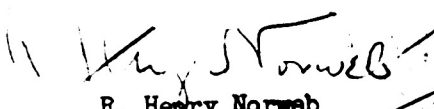
In the evening, Colonel Edgar E. GLENN, Military Attaché and Military Air Attaché, and Mrs. Glenn gave a dinner at the Havana Country Club for the visitors, attended, among others, by the Vice President of the Republic and his wife.

The delegation departed Monday morning on the same plane in which they arrived.

I am glad to say that the visitors seemed pleased with the treatment received from members of the Embassy, while James W. BECK, Commander of Havana Camp No. 1, USWV, described the 50th anniversary observance as the finest ever held.

In connection with the anniversary, the Embassy presented a fifteen-minute dramatic sketch of the MAINE'S sinking over a twenty-station island-wide hookup of Radio RHC, Cadena Azul at 8:00 p.m. Sunday night. Two small radio stations broadcast the same sketch later in the evening.

Respectfully yours,


R. Henry Norweb

Enclosures:

1. Speech by Ambassador Norweb
in Spanish;
2. Speech by Ambassador Norweb
in English;
3. Speech by Senator Chavez
in Spanish;
4. English translation of speech
delivered in Spanish by
Senator Chavez;
5. Speech by President Grau
in Spanish;
6. Various newspaper clippings.

File No. 841.5

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Enclosure No. 2 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

Text of address made by Ambassador Norweb before members of American colony gathered at MAINE Monument on February 15, 1948.

Senators Young and Chavez:
Honorable Members of the House:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Fifty years ago today, February 15, 1898, an underwater explosion sent the American warship MAINE and two hundred and sixty-six officers and men of her crew to the bottom of Havana harbor. We are assembled here today to pay homage to the victims of that tragedy.

The events which followed the loss of the MAINE are well known to all of us. On April 19, 1898, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States approved the famous Joint Resolution which is inscribed on this monument and reads: "...that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Soon thereafter the United States joined Cuba in her successful fight for independence.

Three days ago we celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and I should like to remind you of one of his immortal phrases at the dedication of the monument at Gettysburg: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

If the survivors of the MAINE were here today, I am sure that as they looked about this beautiful city and saw the progress and vitality of Cuba they would feel that the sacrifices of their shipmates have not been in vain. During the fifty years which have elapsed we have seen a new Sister Republic in the Caribbean grow into a respected and envied member of the family of nations. This country, rich in land and minerals, is located at the crossroads of the Caribbean. During the years to come I am confident that her progress will continue unchecked and that the tradition of friendship which has united our two nations during the past half century will grow stronger and stronger.

I should now like to tell you a little something about this monument. It is not a monument of victory: it is a memorial to the dead. Its designer, Señor Felix Cabarrocas, has produced a memorial with a distinctive nautical touch. The muzzled cannons of the ship, garlanded with chains, and the lamp between the two marble columns are commemorative; while the nautical influence is apparent in the base of the monument, resembling as it does a ship with her prow floating in the fountain. These two columns represent the Cuban and American people, while the eagle at the top symbolizes the power and strength of the United States. The two bronze figures at the rear of the monument represent Cuba and the United States united throughout history, while the figure at the front is offering to the world the victims of the tragedy, the anniversary of which we are today so solemnly observing.

Twenty years ago another American Ambassador, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, in dedicating Maine Park described this monument as "the altar of the firm and lasting friendship which joins Cuba to the United States". "Here," he said, "our spirit of comradeship is renewed and strengthened every year. Here, while anniversaries go on in the

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CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

-2-

coming years, the sacrifices of the martyrs and patriots, Cubans as well as Americans, for the cause of liberty, will be brought to mind; and here also shall be noted the fruits of those sacrifices." Ambassador Fletcher's words are as true today as they were twenty years ago, and I am sure that if he were with us now he would agree with me that the fruits of the sacrifices are most apparent as we look around us today.

Cuba's fifty years as a Republic have indeed been stirring ones. Twice during that time she has stood at the side of the United States as a most valuable ally in a world struggle against oppression and dictatorship. In World War II over two thousand five hundred Cubans served in the Armed Forces of the United States, while from this Island the Cuban Armed Forces actively fought the enemy in the Caribbean. Today Cuba and the United States look forward together with confidence to a world of peace and well-being. Both nations have great faith in the international structure of the United Nations and, despite temporary clouds on the horizon, we feel that our future together is indeed bright.

In closing, I wish to thank His Excellency the President of Cuba, who will honor this occasion with his presence at a later ceremony today. To Senators Young and Chavez and the honorable members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Robert E. Jones and Mr. Charles R. Robertson; and to Mr. Horace M. Havner, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish-American War Veterans and The Honorable Lloyd Thurston, a member of that organization - I extend the greetings of the American Community in Cuba. I also extend the thanks of the Government of the United States to the many organizations and individuals whose united efforts have made this an occasion befitting the sacrifices of the gallant dead.

Habana,
February 15, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure No. 4 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

TRANSLATION

Speech of Senator Dennis Chavez delivered at Havana, Cuba, Sunday,
February 15, 1948, 11:00 a.m., commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary
of the Sinking of the MAINE. English translation of address delivered
in Spanish.

Mr. President, Mr. Ambassador, Distinguished Guests and
Citizens of Cuba:

When I was notified by the President of the Senate of the United
States that I was to represent the Congress of my country, along with
my colleagues, Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota, Congressman
Charles R. Robertson of North Dakota and Robert E. Jones, Jr., of
Alabama, together with a couple of the boys who with a million others
from the United States volunteered their services and followed the
example of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, later President of the United
States, in remembering the MAINE and fighting for your country's
freedom, Commander Horace Havner of the Spanish-American War Veterans,
and the Honorable Lloyd Thurston of Iowa in sharing with the Government
of Cuba the honor of commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the
sinking of the MAINE, I considered it a signal honor for many reasons.

Fifty years ago the U.S. Battleship MAINE was sunk in the mag-
nificent harbor of Havana, as the result of which 266 innocent men
perished and gave their lives while in the service of their country.
Many others were wounded. You know what followed, so today we gather
here with veneration and reverence to pay our respects and show our
gratitude to those who made the supreme sacrifice at that time. It is
a solemn anniversary. The world shall always remember the MAINE.

In the first place, the State which I represent in the Congress
is by heritage similar to your great country. The Spanish conquerors
who left this beautiful island to conquer Mexico pushed on only twenty
years after the conquest to explore not only my home State of New Mexico,
but as far as the distant States of Kansas and Nebraska in what is now
the Middle West of the United States.

We speak Spanish in New Mexico. Our State Constitution provides
that in our Courts and our Legislature the official language shall be
English and Spanish. One-half of the population bear names such as
those found here in your island.

In fact, the first Europeans to visit my State departed from Cuba
in 1527 with Panfilo de Narvaez to explore Florida and, having been
wrecked on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, started out on one of the
most heroic and epic treks in history - from East Texas to Culiacán,
a Spanish settlement on the west coast of Mexico - with tidings of the
civilization which existed in the remote north, the land of Gran
Quivira and the Seven Cities of Cibola.

I welcome also the opportunity of speaking to you in the language
of my fathers, Spanish.

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In this connection, I regret exceedingly that the Havana Conference,
i.e. la Conferencia Mundial de Comercio y Empleo, has failed to adopt
castellano along with French and English as an official language of the
United Nations.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure No. 4 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

-2-

I say this with studied appreciation of the occasion of this visit and I agree wholeheartedly with the arguments of the Governments of Argentina and Peru that the aspirations of the twenty voting nations in the great assembly of United Nations, whose native and official tongue is Spanish, should be recognized. These nations have every right to demand that their language, Spanish, be considered in advance of one which only by tradition is the language of diplomacy, as well as English the language of neighboring states, no matter how great their population might be, or how powerful their position among nations.

I welcome the opportunity of speaking here because I feel that my country owes Cuba and her patriots a debt historically which should have been paid long ago.

I search in vain in the history books of my country for proper appreciation and recognition of the rôle which Cuban patriots played in the liberation of this country. It would seem that the Spanish-American War was fought only by American soldiers. Not that I would in any way discredit the patriotic service which my countrymen lent your country in 1898. Many of my fellow countrymen came to help you. From New Mexico came Lunas, Durans, Padillas, Cienfuegos and Armijos. They left far-off New Mexico to fight for the freedom of this country and in defense of their ideals and their fatherland. To them much credit is due, and a grateful country and freedom-loving people everywhere will honor and praise them.

However, I wish to take this occasion to assure you that patriots throughout the world appreciate the valor and unselfishness of the valiant Cuban patriots who, long before their American brothers arrived here, had fought and died for the liberation of their country.

I am now thinking of your supreme military commander, Máximo Gómez, who, trained in guerrilla fighting in the struggle for freedom in Santo Domingo, came to Cuba and rose to unsurpassed heights of military genius and leadership.

There was Antonio Maceo, a military leader whose genius, bravery and patriotism is unexcelled in the annals of any nation. Freedom has never had a more gallant defender or more valiant champion. There was also Calixto García to complete the triumvirate of freedom and democracy in Cuba.

Cuba's liberation followed that of all other American Republics, but the delay was not for lack of patriots nor for lack of men of determination and resolution. The Proclamation of Yara of 1868 reverberates through history with all the beauty and grandeur of Concord and Dolores, and all praise is due the Mambises who so generously forsook their families and their homes to give their all for freedom.

There is hope for the world so long as there are men such as these willing to fight and die for the ideals of liberty and independence; and the great nations of the world would do well to reflect on the lesson of Cuba's struggle for freedom. Mankind was not born to be enslaved and I warn the arrogant and mighty leaders who heed not this lesson that the fate which overtook Hitler is the inevitable destiny of tyrants.

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Enclosure No. 4 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

-3-

It seems sacrilegious to mention Cuba's great apostle so soon after mentioning the despicable name just uttered, but who can overlook doing honor to your great champion of brotherhood and Christianity; Martí, the apostle of liberty; Martí, the universal; Martí, Cuba's gift to a world which loves freedom and liberty and respects the dignity of the individual.

José Martí belongs to all ages. He is worthy of the company of the Grachi, of Jefferson, Bolívar, Lincoln, Juárez and Ghandi. Martí belongs only with the great.

As a North American I am proud that my country received him in warmth and kindness during his many years of exile. The cause of your freedom which he so ably championed throughout the length and breadth of my country was supported by words and deeds. My countrymen responded generously to his appeals.

Would that Martí were alive today! Martí would have rejoiced to see the decline of the colonial empires of the imperialistic nations which the world is witnessing. Were he alive his mighty pen and voice would be hurling diatribes of profoundness and wisdom in behalf of the oppressed people of this world.

Can you not see him hovering over the shoulders of Churchill and Roosevelt when they drafted their famous Charter, and can you not see his spirit writhing because its principles were shamefully forgotten and disdained at Teheran and Yalta?

Oh, that Martí were alive today to praise and encourage President Truman, to press hard and steadfastly in his program for protecting the civil rights of all American citizens, to assure the citizens of my country that the rights, guaranteed by our Constitution of suffrage, of opportunity to work, of freedom of expression and of safety of person shall be denied to none because of color, race or religious belief.

Were Martí alive today during the Conference of Nations of the World taking place here in Havana he would have expressed agreement with Torres Bodet and your own Foreign Minister Dr. Rafael P. González Muñoz, when they championed the aspirations of the small nations of this world for economic, social and industrial progress, and for a standard of living equal to that of the great powers. These are more important and should be recognized before the desire of the great and wealthy nations to maintain conditions as they now exist.

I wish that I had more time to discuss at length the rôle which our countries played in your war of liberation, but time does not afford me that opportunity. However, in behalf of my colleagues, in behalf of the Congress of my country, I wish to express the appreciation and admiration which we feel for the rôle which you played in the fight for freedom and how proud we are that we were given an opportunity to assist you with our arms in that campaign, and we rejoice with you that freedom and liberty triumphed over oppression, tyranny and enslavement.

Mr. President, my colleagues join me in congratulating you on the fight which you led in behalf of Cuba and for the liberation and

independence

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure No. 4 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

-4-

independence of its people. The great honor which your countrymen bestowed upon you was undoubtedly in recognition of the fact that you were carrying on the past traditions of the veterans of fifty years ago.

I wish to say a few words in praise of the able statesman who represents your country in Washington, His Excellency, Don Guillermo Belt. Undaunted in the diplomatic halls or chanceries of great nations he is always among the first to defend the rights and interests of the smaller countries. He is carrying on the cause for which Martí laid down his life at Dos Ríos.

I would also like to say a few words concerning the Ambassador to your country, His Excellency, R. Henry Norweb. Representing the best traditions of the Foreign Service of our country, and schooled in the noble precepts of the Good Neighbor Policy, it is envoys such as he who will do much to promote friendship amongst the American states.

In closing may I say that my colleagues and I are happy to be here with you. We consider it a great honor and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the warm welcome and generous hospitality which you have extended us. We love your wonderful country. Expressing the sentiments of free men - PARA SIEMPRE, CUBA LIBRE.

Enclosure No. 5 to despatch
No. 124, dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL HONORABLE SR. PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA,
DR. RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN, CON MOTIVO DE LA CONMEMORACION DEL 50º
ANIVERSARIO DEL HUNDIMIENTO DEL "MAINE", EL 15 DE FEBRERO DE 1898.

Excelentísimo señor Embajador;
Señores Representantes del Congreso de los Estados Unidos;
Veteranos americanos y cubanos;
Señoras y señores:

Con análogo fervor de otros años venimos junto a este glorioso monumento levantado en memoria de las víctimas del "Maine" para conmemorar una fecha que cada día adquiere mas relieve, por su ejemplar significación en la historia de las relaciones interamericanas.

El resplandor de la hermosa explosión que el 15 de febrero de 1898, abatió a la hermosa nave norteamericana, fué también como una de esas alboradas que suelen preceder a los grandes acontecimientos; y es que en la historia de América y del mundo pareció abrirse un nuevo capítulo a partir del conmovador suceso, cuyo cincuentenario hoy conmemoramos en devota recordación de aquellos jóvenes y valientes marinos, leales servidores de su patria. Sus preclaros nombres se encuentran grabados en bronce sobre estos altivos mármol, señalando a las generaciones futuras el sentido homenaje de reconocimiento del pueblo cubano, tan imperecedero como lo es su gloria.

Pero no venimos aquí únicamente a rendir testimonio de nuestra admiración, ni sólo a exteriorizar nuestro sentimiento de pesar por la pérdida de tantas vidas prometedoras al progreso humano; venimos también a rendir homenaje a la amistad que une a los pueblos de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos, esa amistad fervorosa que parece fundirse en la evocación del "Maine" y en el recuerdo de las luchas que hemos librado juntos a través de las distintas etapas de nuestra historia.

El plausible proceso de las relaciones cubanas con la gran patria de Lincoln ha devenido en ejemplaridad de lo mucho que puede alcanzarse en la comunidad internacional mediante el mutuo respeto y la recíproca voluntad de cooperación. Así vemos que pueblos como los nuestros, de diversa formación y de variada cultura, son capaces de encausar sus posibles diferencias hacia un fructífero entendimiento; resultante fácil a los hombres de buena voluntad llegar a una fecunda y armónica comprensión de aspiraciones, de manera de hacerlas compatibles en sus realidades con las normas de la buena vecindad.

Si alguna enseñanza pudiéramos derivar de la tremenda hecatombe que estamos conmemorando con emocionada recogimiento, es que ella sirvió para que los cubanos y norteamericanos estrecharan mas fraternalmente su amistad, una amistad que tuvo ocasión de manifestarse de nuevo, plenamente, en la lucha contra los imperios centrales de Europa, y mas recientemente con motivo del artero ataque a Pearl Harbor. En esas oportunidades singulares que nos ha deparado la historia, cubanos y norteamericanos han podido percibir la gravitación de un destino común que animándoles con idénticos ideales los han llevado a tomar las armas en defensa de la libertad.

Esta comunidad de aspiraciones es la expresión de la grandeza misma de ese sentimiento de solidaridad que nos une ahora, como nos unió entonces, cuando entregamos todos nuestros recursos al esfuerzo bélico

Enclosure No. 5 to despatch
No. 124 dated February 17,
1948, from American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba

-2-

de las Naciones Unidas, apenas Norteamérica se lanzó al combate. Esta misma amistad, que parece tan sólida como estos mármoles eternos, nos encontrará unidos con igual y fraterna decisión si por desgracia los destinos de América se vieran otra vez amenazados.

Cuando aún no nos sentimos completamente rehechos del fuerte impacto de la guerra, y los pueblos atemorizados aguardan ansiosos la palabra de paz de sus líderes, muchos hombres parecen sentirse agobiados por la inquietante posibilidad de que la civilización pueda dividirse en dos mundos. Hay quien presume que el curso civilizador de la humanidad está a punto de bifurcarse en dos caminos que responden a distintas concepciones filosóficas: materialismo y espiritualismo. Pero en verdad nos resistimos a creer en los fundamentos de quienes hacen una aseveración que no creemos tan categórica como ellos proclaman. En definitiva, el hombre será siempre idealista, y se resistiría a despojarse, por muchos que sean los estímulos adversos, de su calidad más distintiva, noble y creadora: la del espíritu. El largo transcurso de la historia nos ofrece una infinita variedad de manifestaciones en torno a esta polémica conceptual, que sólo llegará a traducirse, finalmente, en el predominio del aliento moral del hombre.

De ahí nuestra confianza en que la temida partición del mundo sólo venga a entrafar, en último análisis, un engañoso espejismo.

Será solamente como un grano de polvo que se asema un instante a la luz de la historia para desaparecer luego. Tenemos arraigada y profunda fé en la prevalencia de las categorías éticas, como medio permanente del hombre para llegar a la felicidad.

Queremos expresar la cordial bienvenida que ofrece el pueblo cubano y su Gobierno a los nobles veteranos americanos que nos acompañan en esta ceremonia, y a los que representan la gran democracia norteamericana en el Congreso de Washington, que nos honran con el cordial estímulo de su presencia en este acto.

Es profundamente alentador pensar que nuestras banderas, que hoy flamean juntas en evocación gloriosa del pasado y en prometedor augurio del futuro, representan la irrestricta adhesión de nuestros pueblos a los altos valores morales, el acendrado respeto a una concepción humana que nos llevó antaño al duro combate por la independencia y que en el mañana nos alentará siempre en nuestras luchas por la libertad y la democracia: porque, señores, la lucha nunca es un pasajero episodio, sino que es la vida misma de los hombres y de los pueblos; no es un simple hecho biológico, sino que toma suprema categoría de ideal cuando viene alumbrada por aquella claridad del espíritu, por aquella elevación del pensamiento que animó a los patriotas cubanos en la manigua: a los tripulantes del "Maine" en el cumplimiento del deber; a los grandes héroes y a los mártires de la independencia de los pueblos de América, y que debe también iluminar la conciencia de todos los hombres y mujeres que viven y se afanan hoy en todos los pueblos libres del mundo.....

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

837.415/3-248

La Habana. March 2, 1948

Rec'd
Mar. 8
Nº 162

A UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION
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INFO
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Subject: Mailing of Newspapers to Members of U. S.
Delegation to 50th Anniversary of Maine Sinking.

11R The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

OIE
OUPH
TO:
ARA
S/S-PR
OCD
8-11-3337
In compliance with requests of members of the United States delegation to the 50th anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine, held in Habana on February 15, 1948, I have the honor to enclose nine bundles of newspapers which the Department, in its discretion, is asked to forward to the persons designated.

The newspapers contain articles pertaining to the ceremonies.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

C. Allan Stewart
C. Allan Stewart
Public Affairs Officer.

Enclosures:

1. One package for Senator Milton R. Young
2. One package for Senator Dennis Chavez
3. One package for Representative Charles R. Robertson
4. One package for Representative Robert E. Jones, Jr.
5. One package for Mr. Horace M. Havner
6. One package for Mr. Lloyd Thurston
7. One package for Mr. J. Mark Trice
8. One package for Mr. Harry J. Maginnis
9. One package for Commander John J. Morgan.

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