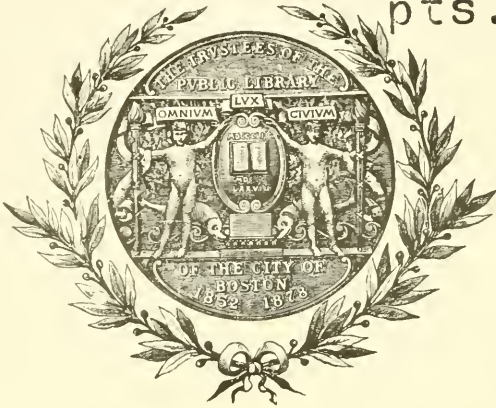




No. \*9335.4A334

pts. 1-10







COMMUNIST THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES  
THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN

---

---

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
*App. 1 21 1960*  
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

—————  
PART 8A  
—————

MAY 9, 1960  
—————

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1960

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi, *Chairman*

ESTES KEFAUVER, Tennessee  
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, South Carolina  
THOMAS C. HENNINGS, Jr., Missouri  
JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHOONEY, Wyoming  
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina  
JOHN A. CARROLL, Colorado  
THOMAS J. DODD, Connecticut  
PHILIP A. HART, Michigan

ALEXANDER WILEY, Wisconsin  
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, Illinois  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska  
KENNETH B. KEATING, New York  
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

---

## SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi, *Chairman*

THOMAS J. DODD, Connecticut, *Vice Chairman*

OLIN D. JOHNSTON, South Carolina  
JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas  
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina

ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska  
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, Illinois  
KENNETH B. KEATING, New York  
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

J. G. SOURWINE, *Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

## CONTENTS

---

Witness :	Page
Gonzales y Gonzales, Dr. Arsenio-----	635
Ruiloba Diaz, Maximo-----	523
Silva Hernandez, Aurelio-----	526





# COMMUNIST THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1960

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:45 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building, Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; and Frank W. Schroeder, chief investigator.

Senator DODD. The hearing will come to order.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Maximo Ruiloba Diaz.

Senator DODD. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. RUILOBA. I swear.

## TESTIMONY OF MAXIMO RUILOBA DIAZ (THROUGH AN INTERPRETER)

Senator DODD. Be seated and give us your name and address.

Mr. RUILOBA. Maximo Ruiloba Diaz.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you a civil servant in Cuba?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. For how long?

Mr. RUILOBA. During different periods, for 21 years.

Mr. SOURWINE. Under how many different presidents?

Mr. RUILOBA. President Batista, Dr. Grau San Martin, Dr. Carlos Prio, and again for President Batista.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you work under Salvador Diaz-Verson?

Mr. RUILOBA. In the year of 1948 until 1952.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have then been connected with BRAC?

Mr. RUILOBA. I was chief of an office of dispatch.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was the office of which you were chief?

Mr. RUILOBA. In 1955, they opened this office with the object of suppressing Communist activities in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Suppressing Communist activities in Cuba?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was the branch or division or bureau of which you were the head?

Mr. RUILOBA. Of the central office.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did your duties include the compilation of files and records on Communists?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you also compile records of Americans in Cuba?

Mr. RUILOBA. I don't remember. I never saw them.

Mr. SOURWINE. You compiled records and files only on Communists, is that correct?

Mr. RUILOBA. Solely on the Communists, exclusively.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you do not recall that any of those Communists whose records you compiled were Americans?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you recall any American Communists in Cuba whose records you compiled?

Mr. RUILOBA. I do not remember any.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you give us in executive session the names of many persons in Cuba having Communist backgrounds?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, I do remember having given it to you.

Mr. SOURWINE. And some of those persons were individuals who were in the Castro government?

Mr. RUILOBA. In accordance with our records, there are those of now Captain Nunez Jimenez, Budilo Castellanos, Director of the Tourist Department; Alfredo Guevara, Director of the Film Industry; Alberto Carpeno Santos, of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform; Castro Furaguot, of the same organization.

At this moment I cannot recall more. I don't have the documents now. But in that organization there were six members that were members of the party.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any reason why the names you have already given us in executive session should not be made a part of this public record?

Mr. RUILOBA. No, I see no reason why they should not form part of this record.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the order be that, subject to the approval of the subcommittee, the names previously given by this witness in executive session may go in the record at this point.

Senator DODD. Yes, they will be included.

(A summary of the pertinent parts of Mr. Ruiloba's executive testimony follows:)

In his executive hearing, held in Miami Beach, Fla., July 25, 1959, Mr. Ruiloba described Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez as "the mentor of the Communist Party, Latin America."

He also said "acting as chief [of the Castro forces] in Las Villas province was a detached Communist, Segundo Manuel del Paso Cevallo."

Senator Hruska, then presiding, pronounced the name Nunez Jimenez and asked: "Was he a Communist?" Ruiloba replied: "Yes; he attended conferences of Communist fronts. He doesn't deny it."

Asked regarding Castro's executive committee, the witness replied: "The nine in the executive committee have all Communist backgrounds. I remember the name of Dr. Castro Furaguot. He was an affiliate of the Communist Party. He took part in active Communist activities. I remember Dr. Waldo Medina. He is the legal counselor. He was always in all Communist fronts with the Communist leadership. We never found him to be an affiliate of the Communist Party because he was a judge and the Judges could not—were not permitted to affiliate themselves with any party. "All nine" of the executive committee, he said, "had files in the BRAC," adding, "I only remember these two names now."

Mr. SOURWINE. What happened to the files and records on Communists in BRAC?

Mr. RUILOBA. On January 4, 1959, there appeared at the office of BRAC, Capt. Nunez Jimenez, who had a document signed by Dr. Ernest Guevara, director of the Fort La Cabana, in order that delivery be made, the archives and the cars, to be transported to the fort. That same morning, in four trucks, military personnel of the Cabana proceeded with soldiers, with all the archives, to that place.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was on the order of "Che" Guevara?

Mr. RUILOBA. With an official communication from "Che" Guevara.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the files were physically taken away by a force under the command of Nunez Jimenez?

Mr. RUILOBA. Capt. Nunez Jimenez was the carrier of the letter signed by Dr. Guevara, ordering the transportation of those archives to the Cabana. The letter was addressed to Capt. Sergio Jevaya, named director of that organization, and who at present is chief of the air force in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what happened to these archives of the anti-Communist unit?

Mr. RUILOBA. The archives were all in a unit included.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what happened to them after they were taken away by this armed force?

Mr. RUILOBA. I understand that those archives have been used so that the Communist Party could know up to what extent the organizations in charge of the suppression of Communist activities had penetrated.

Mr. SOURWINE. From what source do you understand this?

Mr. RUILOBA. The information is through by a person within the party that worked for us, who was then at the Cabana.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean you have it from a confidential informant whom you trust?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, sir, because he had been working with me for years.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you feel that you should not reveal the name of this informant in order to protect him?

Mr. RUILOBA. I have to protect him.

Mr. SOURWINE. What can you tell us about Communist propaganda coming into Cuba?

Mr. RUILOBA. On the first days of January of 1959, through the customs of Havana, mail arrived of Communist propaganda coming from countries behind the Iron Curtain in quantities of 10 or 12 suitcases which mail and propaganda on previous times was excluded by the Cuban Government. From that date on, they were delivered to the party.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where did this material come from, if you know?

Mr. RUILOBA. From China, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Mexico. Those were the principal countries that mailed.

Mr. SOURWINE. What can you tell us about Communist Party offices and headquarters in Havana and elsewhere in Cuba?

Mr. RUILOBA. After the 1st of January of 1959, the first work of the Communist Party in Cuba was to begin the opening of, in the various townships in Havana, to open again their offices—propaganda and agitation—next to the office at Carlos Cento, 609—it was a place where

the general headquarters of the Communist Party used to function. When the building was occupied, they opened an office next to it.

Within the country, I understand, they also opened their offices. And the curious case comes to light that when all the political parties ceased in Cuba, from the year of 1959, the Socialist Popular Party resurges.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are there Communist Party headquarters, meeting places at various points in Havana?

Mr. RUILOBA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many such offices would you say there are in Havana?

Mr. RUILOBA. When I left Havana in May of 1959, I knew nine offices which were open.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were these what you might call neighborhood offices of the Communist Party, or were they offices of different branches, having special purposes?

Mr. RUILOBA. No, they are neighborhood branches.

Mr. SOURWINE. They were what?

The INTERPRETER. They were neighborhood branches.

Mr. SOURWINE. What can you tell us about Communist indoctrination at the Cabana?

The INTERPRETER. The information that I had was that inclusive within the military department of La Cabana, they received Communist indoctrination to the troops therein. Inclusive propaganda was distributed of the Communist Party.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have information respecting activities in the Miami area of the United States, activities by Castro forces and Castro people?

The INTERPRETER. No, sir; I have no information in that matter.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions of this witness.

Senator DODD. Very well. Thank you very much.

Mr. SOURWINE. Aurelio Silva Hernandez.

Senator DODD. Will you stand and raise your right hand, please?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Yes.

### TESTIMONY OF AURELIO SILVA HERNANDEZ (THROUGH AN INTERPRETER)

Senator DODD. Have a chair and give us your name and address.

Mr. SILVA. Aurelio Silva Hernandez.

Senator DODD. All right, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have been a Government official in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. During 36 years.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are a career civil servant?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you serve under Batista?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir; like I served under different governments.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you a Batista supporter?

Mr. SILVA. I never supported any government. I supported the Republic.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you favor the revolution which overthrew Batista?

Mr. SILVA. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you favor the return of Batista to power?

Mr. SILVA. No, sir. I believe he is obnoxious and negative.

Senator DODD. I didn't get your translation. What was the word?

Mr. SILVA. I don't favor him. I think he is obnoxious and negative.

Senator DODD. Obnoxious, is that the word?

The INTERPRETER. You want me to explain what I mean by that?

Senator DODD. I just want you to tell me what you are saying.

The INTERPRETER. Obnoxious.

Senator DODD. Nauseous in English, isn't it?

The INTERPRETER. Well, it is poisonous, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you an official of the investigative department of the National Police in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. The Department of Investigation, always.

Mr. SOURWINE. I didn't understand the answer.

Mr. SILVA. Department of Investigation, always.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have as part of your duty the conducting of investigations on subversives in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. Of everything.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you conduct investigations with respect to a number of such subversives?

Mr. SILVA. Of many.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have large files on many of these individuals?

Mr. SILVA. Very much.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you, yourself, personally familiar with many details of the records of these individuals?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir; I completely am familiarized with the records of these people.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you furnished the subcommittee with a substantial list of names and records of a number of Communists in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir; and there are many more to be given.

Mr. SOURWINE. Beyond what you have already given the subcommittee?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir; there are many more.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am trying to save time this morning.

Do you know any reason why the list that you have already given the subcommittee in executive session should not, if the subcommittee chooses to do so, be made a part of this public record?

Mr. SILVA. I believe that everything that I gave to the committee, all those names, they should appear in the public records of this committee.

Mr. SOURWINE. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, that this be ordered done, subject to the approval of the subcommittee?

Senator DODD. Yes; it will appear in the record.

(The names referred to are included in the following document, filed with the subcommittee by Mr. Silva during his executive hearing.)

## EXHIBIT NO. 11

## MEMORANDUM

Re: COMMUNISM IN CUBA.

The subscriber, AURELIO SILVA HERNANDEZ, M.P., ex-Lieutenant of the Cuban National Police in the Department of Investigations, swears by means of the presence before God and democratic men of North America, that this report is a true expression of the Communist development in the Republic of Cuba after the first of January, this year, in which the Government of General FULGENCIO BATISTA was overthrown, and that the data contained are from recollections of memory, but that all were in the archives of the offices of the Investigation Bureau of BRAC (Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities) and which were taken over by Majors CAMILO CIENFUEGOS and ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, both known militant Communists, with the object of destroying them or making their contents known to other persons, but in their majority they can be found in the archives of the F.B.I. in Washington, D.C.

In the year 1930 Communism in Cuba began to give signs of life under the direction of ALEJANDRO BARREEIRO, ALFREDO LOPEZ, MANUEL ARIAS, ESTANISLAO SACRISTAN, and others, when agitations were initiated in industrial construction unions with acts of sabotage such as the poisoning of Polar beer in Havana, while in the interior of the Island the leaders, JUAN AREVALO, CESAR VILAR, and others dynamited bridges and burned sugar fields, but when they were energetically combatted

by the government of President GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO they went underground and commenced to act clandestinely, concentrating their activities in the distribution of subversive propaganda by means of women whose head was DR. SARA PASCUAL.

With the fall of the Machado government on August 12, 1933, the public life of the Communist Party was reactivated using the name "Union Revolucionaria Comunista", but later, on backing the presidential candidacy of General FULGENCIO BATISTA, adopted the name Partido Socialista Popular. On petition of the counselor of the Communist Party, FABIO GOBART, who is actually in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in those elections they obtained various positions of senators and representatives and achieved the control of the Federation of the Workers of Cuba under direction of the internationally famous Communist Leader LAZERO FENA.

In the year 1952 the Communist Party was made illegal but it continued operation in clandestine form, editing the pamphlet titled "Weekly Letter" which was widely circulated in Cuba and foreign. Much later the Communists, already openly combatting the government of GENERAL BATISTA, associated themselves with the Chief of the 26th of July Movement, FIDEL CASTRO. Making the contact for the Party was the leader CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, the present Director of the Communist newspaper "Hoy" and counselor for CASTRO during his stay in the Sierra Maestra mountains, and who is considered the brain director of

many of the laws proclaimed by CASTRO and also its efficient propoganda in Cuba and foreign countries and of which can be said contributed greatly to the fall of BATISTA and the desertion of its Army officers.

There is no doubt that since its foundation to date, the 26th of July Movement has demonstrated its inclinations toward Communism and has a strong backing from the Soviet Union through the medium of the Communist Party and its laws, decrees and resolutions are copied from the orders implanted by the Communists in all the territories of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

For these reasons many Cubans shelter the fear that there will definitely be established an eminently Communist regime 90 miles from the coast of Florida if no one goes to the aid of the Republic of Cuba.

The actual President of Cuba will substitute MANUEL URRUTIA, by virtue of a coup d'etat, for DR. OSVALDO DORTICOS y TORRADO who, together with Minister RAUL ROA belonged to the Left Wing Student Section of the University of Havana. He also formed part of a secret Communist Party cell and in 1951, in conjunction with RAUL SANJURJO, signed the manifestos of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communists) in the city of Cienfuego and in everything violently pronounced himself against the United States classifying its policy of intervention in Latin American countries, and being a declared enemy of North America.



In addition we should also state that on one occasion he was accused of the crime of embezzlement or robbery of money by his own uncle, DR. PEDRO DORTICOS, a prominent member of the dissolved A.B.C. Party.

With respect to FIDEL CASTRO RUZ who, while operating clandestinely used the name "ALEJANDRO", he at one time maintained contact with Mrs. NORMA CHAGAOVALK, an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Havana which was then located on Calle 15, corner of Paseo in the Vedado section, and which it is said gave instructions to CASTRO on the form and manner of creating disturbances in the American continent and assuring that the first work realized by CASTRO was the Bogota uprising in the Republic of Columbia in which he acted in union with ALFREDO GUEVARA, who is no relation to DR. ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, and who was also accompanied on this trip by RAFAEL DEL PINO, at this moment an enemy of CASTRO. The object of that was to try to interrupt the foreign ministers' conference that was taking place in that Republic, committing a series of murders, among them two priests, and which had ample international repercussions.

His actual hierarchy is surplusly known by the United States authorities with abundant proof that evidences his inclinations to Communism as has been stated before the Senate of the United States by the ex-Chief of the Cuban Air Force, MAJOR LUIS DIAZ LANZ, and with the disposal of President URRUTIA for daring to

combat the Communists and expressing that they were a threat to establish a second front in Cuba. Other elements of the actual government that have Communist ideas and among active Party militants are the following:

RAUL CASTRO RUZ, Chief of the Armed Forces of Cuba, who acquired Marxist practices in Prague; he is married to VILMA EXPIN, a militant Communist known by the name of "DEVORA" and who has a sister who is a Party affiliate in the city of Santiago de Cuba and who is studying nuclear energy in Paris, France where she maintains strict contact with the Communists of that nation.

CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, Chief of the Army who was affiliated with the Communist Party, and had difficulties with United States authorities in San Francisco, California, and who operates in the Cuban Revolution in the Province of Santa Clara with Communist leader MANUEL DEL PESO and with whom he sustained a correspondence intercepted by the SIM in Santa Clara.

ALBERTO BAYO, Colonel in the Spanish Army who was exiled to Mexico and acted with the Communists during the Spanish Civil War and is at present instructor in the Rebel Army which he is indoctrinating with various professors of known Communist ideology.

ALFREDO GUEVARA, lawyer, university professor, active Communist, intimate friend of FIDEL CASTRO. His hate for the United States is demonstrated in that he has asked theatrical

authors to write new works but with the sole political purpose that each work should have a message against Yankee imperialism. Cuban artists declined to do this in a declaration published in the theatrical pages of the newspaper "Informacion."

NICOLAS GUILLEN is an old active Communist, poet and author of the March Agrarian Reform. He gives indoctrination classes in the Cubana Fortress to soldiers and to the fishermen residing in the Casa Blanca block. He had been exiled from Cuba for many years and returned after FIDEL CASTRO took power.

FAUSTINO PEREZ HERNANDEZ, a doctor, Minister of Recouperation of Illgotten Goods; is an active Communist and Party affiliate.

CARLOS FRANQUI, newspaperman, non-collegiate, director of the newspaper "Revolucion", official organ of the CASTRO government. In the Sierra Maestras he edited a pamphlet titled "Revolucion" which was circulated clandestinely by mail. He is an active Communist. He took part in the frustrated expedition of Cayo Confites against President TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic.

RAUL ROA, lawyer, was member of the Left Wing University Section with JULIO ANTONIO MELLA and the poet MARTINEZ VILLENA, both known Communists and both deceased. He was arrested various times for street acts and in his speeches and declarations always evidences hostility towards the United States of America. He is, at present, Minister of State and represented

Cuba in the Organization of the United Nations and made injurious speeches against the Dominican Republic government and other Latin American countries classifying them as dictatorships. He and CASTRO are studying a plan to attack the United States in the assembly of foreign ministers which will take place in Chile next month. They, or their representatives, will try to speak on behalf of all Latin American countries insisting on a loan of thirty billion dollars to demonstrate to those countries that the United States is not their friend when it declines to consider this astronomical loan. It has no other object than to place the United States Government under pressure as has been demonstrated in the last few days.

Other individuals that act in the actual government, some of them in the Army and the rest in civilian positions of the state are the following:

DR. ARMANDO HART, Minister of Education; CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ of which we have given facts at the beginning of this report; DR. ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, Director of the Agrarian Reform. He was professor of the University of Santa Clara and is at present on a tour of the United States. He is a convinced Communist, a very dangerous man due to his great talents and we assure that he has good contacts in the United States; HYDEE SANTAMARIA, wife of DR. HART; DR. JUAN MARINILLO VIDAURRETA, President of the Party and at present on tour in Communist China; BLAS ROCA; JOAQUIN ORDOQUI; ANIBAL ESCALANTE;

MANUEL LUZARDO; PEPEGRIN TORRAS; URSINIO ROJAS; MANUEL DEL PESO; all old directors of the Communist Party; MANUEL SANTURIO, MIGUEL QUINTERO, PACO ALFONSO, of the theatrical section; VICENTINA ANTUNEZ, wife of DR. CARONNE; ALICIA AGRAMONTE, artists for C.M.Q; VIOLETA CASALS and CELIA SAUCHEZ, inseparably from FIDEL CASTRO; SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO, VINCENTE MARTINEZ, known as "Diario Libre", and the magazine "Carteles", who uses various pen names to publish his work and is an old Party militant; MANUEL MARTIN BENITO, radio analyst for the newspaper "Diario Libre", a Party affiliate for many years and an active propagandist of these Red ideas with contacts in Tampa, Miami and Key West, and is utilized as a post office to carry and to bring messages; CELESTINO FERNANDEZ SUAREZ, VICTOR MIRANDA, AMPARO CHAPLE, FATHER SARDINAS, SAMUEL MORALES, FIDEL DOMENECH, CAPTAIN MANUEL PINEIRO, presently on the Army Staff; DAVID SALVADOR, Secretary General of the C.T.C., who publicly confessed on a television show that in his youth he had been a Communist and although he states that at present he is not, we have credible information that he continues being one, since all are continuing the denial tactics on their militancy to fool the United States of America.

It is necessary to make a separate paragraph to show the personality of DR. ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, Argentine doctor, Chief of the Cabana Fortress, intimate of FIDEL CASTRO, who, complying with instructions, made a trip through the Middle and

Far East having interviewed President Nasser and other important Arab Communist figures to conciliate an interchange of products between Cuba and those nations with the deliberate aim of demonstrating its animosity against North America, on seeking other markets and placing in prejudice the existing commercial interchange system between United States and Cuba.

JOSE ELIAS ENTRALGO, one of the most important men of the Communist Party, was an inseparable companion of FABIO GROGART and maintains an intense correspondence with elements in the Soviet Union insuring that he has conciliated the envy of various Russian citizens in Cuba that act as instructors in different government departments and in the Cienga de Cepate, although they pose as Dutch and Danish nationals.

LAZARO PENA was Secretary of the C.T.C., was exiled in Mexico and has made several trips to Moscow. When the BATISTA government fell he returned to Cuba and from that moment he was an active propagandist for the Union of the 26th of July with the Partido Socialista Popular. A few weeks ago he published declarations in Cuban newspapers in support of the government and reiterating the necessity of union among both sectors.

LEONEL SOTO, a young figure in the Communist Party. Until one year ago he was in charge of the editing of the Party's "Carta Semanal", distributed in Cuba and other countries. He was in Moscow and received Marxist indoctrination, is a man of talent and his words are simple and convincing. We have also

learned that he has contacts with Communist elements and university students in the United States and has acted in agreement with ELVIRA DIAZ, University leader and at present directress of congressional insurance.

AUGUSTO MARTINEZ SANCHEZ, lawyer, at present Minister of Defense, was affiliated with the Communist Party and an active propagandist of Red doctrine.

It is not possible in such a brief report to include the names of all the Communists that occupy positions in the Army, Navy, political and ministry offices. It would require an immense labor that at this distance is materially impossible unless a man is designated under our instructions to go to Cuba and learn the names and positions that each one occupies.

In the same manner it could also be learned the names of many active Communists that undertake functions as newspapermen in the papers and magazines of Cuba. Many of them have contacts with radical elements in the United States.

We can assure that underneath the cape of belonging to the 26th of July Movement there have been introduced into this machine many dangerous Communists and they are trying to infiltrate themselves among the young university students with the pretext of placing the politics and fundamentals that serve as guide for DR. FIDEL CASTRO and Cuban youth, but as its end constitutes an easy method of Communist publication in North America and which danger American authorities have

not as yet become aware. It is surplusly known, and the F.B.I. has names and backgrounds, that in the last few months numerous Communist foreign elements, including from Red China, have visited Havana, some posing as newspapermen, others as commercial agents and others as various technicians of different materials but in reality they come to incessantly labor in favor of a propaganda against the United States with its end the creation of difficulties in its foreign commerce as it has already succeeded with an infinite amount of products that represent millions of dollars and which are being sabotaged by order of FIDEL CASTRO and which has reduced in a notable manner Cuban acquisitions in the United States with a manifest damage for North American industrialists. In a similar manner they attack the American investors arbitrarily depriving them of their properties and capriciously placing their value in 20-year redeemable bonds and causing these Americans large losses.

Yours very truly

/s/ AURELIO SILVA HERNANDEZ

Miami, Florida

July 21, 1959

Certified to be a true and correct translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ LOUIS J. JORDAN  
Louis J. Jordan



Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you say you have additional names to give us besides those which you have already given us?

Mr. SILVA. I don't have it written down. I have it in my head.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. Go ahead.

Mr. SILVA. You want me to give it to you now? At this moment?

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, I understood he didn't have it written down. Just a minute.

Would you prefer to prepare a list of these additional names and supply it to the committee, with an affidavit for inclusion in the record at this point?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir. I will be glad to.

Senator DODD. Very well, submit it.

(The additional list of names was later received by the subcommittee, marked "Exhibit No. 12" and, as translated by the Library of Congress, reads as follows:)

## EXHIBIT NO. 12

(Translated by the Library of Congress)

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE  
 LIST AND BACKGROUND OF ACTIVE COMMUNISTS IN CUBA  
 WORKING FOR RUSSIA  
 AND AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JUAN MARINELLO VIDAURREA.---

President of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party; teacher [on the staff of] the "Escuela Normal de Maestros" [Havana Teachers College]; lawyer and man of great skill ["many talents"]; made many trips to Russia and Communist China; writer and mass orator. He recently stated on [a] Television [program], that "those who are not Communists in Cuba are counter-revolutionists". The files of BRAC contain considerable background material relative to his activities and contacts, a complete dossier of which should be on file with the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The Communists aspire to nominate him President of the Republic in case Fidél Castro should fail [or, "be removed"].

OSVALDO BORTICOS TORRALO.---

Present President of the Republic, in substitution for [having replaced] Dr. Manuel Urrutia; was secretary to Dr. Juan Marinello, President of the Communist Party of Cuba; carried on his activities in the City of Cienfuegos, where he figured as candidate for Member of the Communist Party Council. In addition, he edited [or drafted] and signed with his signature, manifestos and proclamations [propaganda materials] ordered by the [Communist] Party. He is the author of several of the laws put into effect by the Castro régime, all of them markedly [ostensibly] moulded after the Communist pattern.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ.--

Director of the newspaper Hoy, official organ of the Cuban Communist Party; lawyer and man of skill ["man of many talents"]; is considered one of the chief advisors to Fidél Castro with whom he spent much time in the Sierra Maestra; was Director of the "Editorial Páginas" [publishing house], which sold Russian books, translated into Spanish and printed by the Arrow Press which is owned by the Communist Party; a brilliant speaker; made several trips to Russia and Iron Curtain countries; is considered the brain of the revolutionary laws and bills, and, especially, of [the] national and foreign propaganda [activities] in behalf of the Castro régime; now edits the "coletillas" [notes, or observations, or special remarks, or comments] added to cables, reports, and editorials appearing in the newspapers when not favoring the régime; has many contacts with Communists in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina; is thought to be a highly dangerous man and to have drafted the bill [or legislative proposal] designed to boycott North American products in favor of the Soviet market in the countries of Central and South America; has recently been appointed regular professor at the University of Havana, which [appointment] has originated [resulted in] innumerable protests by the anti-Communists of the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA,---

Argentinian physician, adventurer, with deeply rooted Communist ideas; worked under the orders of President Jacobo Arbenz of Guatemala; his [immediate] family, residing in Argentina, follow the Communist line of thinking, and his uncle, Cayetano Córdova, is a Communist leader whose wife was a nurse in Spain during the [Spanish] Civil War. He was a member of the "Juventud Comunista Argentina" [Communist Youth of Argentina] and a participant in two plots against former President Perón. He fled from his country and went to Peru, where he participated in an armed revolt against President Manuel Odría, and from there went to Chile from which he was expelled for his Communist activities. In 1954 he arrived in Guatemala and joined a gang of individuals who were sowing terror in [among the workers of] the plantations and attacking the churches upon the overthrow of the Arbenz government, because of which he fled [the country] and sought refuge in Mexico where he became a member of the "Consejo Revolucionario del Caribe y [de] la América Central" [Revolutionary Council of the Caribbean and Central America] and of the "Instituto de Cultura Ruso-Mejicano" [Russian-Mexican Cultural Institute], which is Communist-controlled as is the "Legión del Caribe" [Caribbean Legion]. His name was mentioned in [connection with] the assassinations of Presidents Remón of Panama, Castillo de Armas [sic--"Carlos Castillo Armas"]

of Guatemala, and Somoza of Nicaragua. In Mexico he joined up with Fidél Castro and Col. Alberto Bayo, giving military training to a group of Cubans and other nationalities [sic--nationals] for [the purpose of] invading Cuba as they did in December 1956. When Fidél Castro came to power, he was appointed Chief of the Fortaleza [Prison] of Havana, and the first thing he did was to confiscate the files of the Communists in the offices [headquarters] of ERAC and of the Military Intelligence Service, and to make them disappear ["and to dispose of them"]. He was accused [of] directly [having caused] the death of José Castaño in whom many persons and foreign embassies had been interested. He was recently appointed President of the "Banco Nacional de Cuba" [National Bank of Cuba], from which post he placed restrictions on the purchase of products manufactured in the USA, refusing [to issue] permits for their payment in dollars. He had pushed the treaty between [Soviet] Russia and Cuba and of the 100 million peso Soviet loan. At the National Bank he had various employees make translations from foreign languages, especially from the Russian, and paid them for their work on a per diem basis so that their names would not appear on the payroll. He managed to have the circulation permit for the newspaper Hoy renewed, and is said to be drafting the document which legalizes the Communist Party as the only political organization in the country. He hates the North Americans;

last year he went to Egypt, the Far East, and to countries behind the Iron Curtain in order to make trade agreements with those countries and Red China for the purpose of taking that trade away from the United States of America.

FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.--

A lawyer, though he has never practiced his profession; divorced from Mirta Díaz Balart [Balaert?] from whom he had a son named Fidél; outstanding Communist agitator ever since he started his studies at the University [of Havana], in company with Raúl Roa and other students earmarked as active Communists. At that time the police implicated him in the assassinations of Fernández Caral and Manolo Castro, and named him direct agent [perpetrator] of those crimes whose motive was said to have been disagreements [differences of opinion] in the fights of the student gangs. In 1948, he took a trip to the Republic of Colombia together with Rafael del Pino, staying on April 3 [of that year] at the Clarióge Hotel in Bogotá, on which occasion they said that they were delegates of the International Communist Youth Committee, and that they had come to that country to do some work among the students and worker masses, to which effect Castro lectured at the University of Colombia on "The Techniques of the Coup d'Etat". They were said at that time not to be ignorant of [...]"said to be implicated in" the assassination of Dr. Gaytan [sic--Gaitán], although the Chief of [the] Security [Service] of Colombia at that time, Alberto Nifo, had accused them, but he was unable to effect their arrest because they had been cleared, and they escaped from that Republic. In 1953, he implemented the attack on the "Cuartel Moncada", with [the

aid of] a group of his followers, [and though they had been] taken into custody and sentenced to several years in prison, they were amnestied by President Batista a short time later. While in prison he wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Historia me absolverá" [History will exonerate me], which in reality is a compendium of programs of the Communist countries and puts in evidence his marked inclination toward the Red doctrines. As soon as he was released he embarked for Mexico where he organized the Gramma expedition, landing in Oriente Province. We make no further reference to this event, nor to subsequent events [occurring] after he had been made Prime Minister and "Chief of the Revolution", because all of these facts are in the national and foreign public domain [..."are public knowledge at home and abroad"].

RAUL ROA GARCIA.--

Present Minister of Foreign Relations of the de facto government established in Cuba, completely moulded after the Communist pattern; Roa is an old Communist militant; he is married to Aca Kouri, also a Communist militant. Their activities date back to 1926, at which time he organized, jointly with Julio Antonio Mella, Juan Marinello Viçaurreta, Rubén Martínez Villena, Zacarías Tallot, and others, the "Communist Youth of the University of Havana". In 1927, they set up the First Comintern at the University of Havana, with a group called "Directorio Estudiantil Universitario" [equal to University Student Council]. At that time [In that year] he fled to Mexico and continued to work there with Mella and other young Communists. There exists a dossier, however, to the effect that Raúl Roa betrayed Mella, accusing him of having strayed from the Communist Party line and that it was decided to put him to his death, which [decision] was implemented by a Russian [Soviet] agent in Mexico by the name of Eneas Sarmenti, who was accused of the crime by the Mexican Secret Police whose files contain that dossier. Nevertheless, this affair suited the Communists, because they had ascribed the crime to General Gerardo Machado and accused of having committed it José Magriña who was killed in the upheavals [surrounding] the overthrow of the Machado Government on August 12, 1933. In 1950, Roa returned to Cuba; he was one of the authors of the famous Manifesto against President Machado signed by



the "Union of Workers [Labor Union] Affiliated with International Communism". Roa had his alternatives [sic--"was able to pick and choose?"] in the Party. It came out that at one time he broke [had broken] with them [the Communist Workers?] and joined the Trotskyists, but that he [had] desisted [refrained from so doing] and again joined up with the Communists ["had returned to the Communist fold"]. In 1949, he visited various countries behind the Iron Curtain, and upon his return to Mexico founded the publishing firm "Humanismo", on which occasion he made friends with Raúl Ocegueda, Minister of State in the government of Jacobo Arbenz [Guzmán]; with Vicente Sáenz, Communist writer, of Costa Rica; with [Miss] Teté Casuso, Fidél Castro's present delegate in Mexico, who had previously been an old comrade of Roa [in the revolutionary struggle] when both were members of the so-called "Liga Anti-Imperialista" [sic--Antiimperialista]" [Anti-Imperialist League]. He also established contact with Guillermo Torriello, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, and with Salvador Allende, Chilean Senator and active Communist. Together with Vicente Sáenz he founded the "Asociación Interamericana por la Democracia y la Libertad" [Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom]. Fidél Castro appointed him [,first,] Ambassador to the United States, and, later, Minister of Foreign Relations. In both posts he gave vent to his hatred of the North Americans and his sympathies with the Soviet Union. He recently made a tour of Egypt, the Middle East, and the countries behind the Iron Curtain, for the purpose of negotiating trade agreements and taking those exports away from North America. He is one of the individuals used by Fidél Castro for agitation via harmful propaganda and pamphlets [printed propaganda materials] in various Caribbean countries, as was done in Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic and, recently, in Honduras and Guatemala.

RAUL CASTRO RUZ.---

Brother of Fidél Castro, with bloodthirsty instincts, and accused of having assassinated in Oriente Province numerous peasants and hundreds of members of the Armed Forces who had surrendered on December 31, 1958; was appointed, first, Chief of the Army, but, later, the post of Minister of the Armed Forces was created for him which gave him control of the Army, Navy, and Police. He is a wholehearted ["dye-d-in-the-wool"] Communist and studied and was indoctrinated in Prague. He is married to Vilma Espín, known as "Devora", also an Oriente Communist leader. He has always been known for his hatred of the North Americans; and he was the one who, with the forces under his command, had kidnapped several Marines [sailors?] from the Caimanera Base and cut off their water supply. Two months ago he is said to have drafted the Decree cancelling ["declaring null and void"] the Treaty with the United States with regard to the Naval Base of Caimanera, but the Council of Ministers has not yet taken up the matter. He has been designated by his brother as his successor in the Leadership of the Revolution and, during the course of a mass meeting, Fidél stated, referring to the appointment, "If I should fail [or go down, or be removed], I will be replaced by my brother who is much more radical [than I am]".

[TO BE CONTINUED--next name: Carlos Franquí]

Translated by  
Elizabeth Hanunian  
June 1, 1960.

CARLOS FRANQUI.—Old militant of the Communist Party; at present

Director of the newspaper Revolución, official organ of the government, which is published in the building and workshops of the newspaper Alerta, from which the Cuban journalist Ramón Vasconcelos had been arbitrarily ousted. Under the Batista administration Franquí was in charge of the Carta Semanal, and, when he was discovered by the police, fled to the Sierra Maestra where he joined up with Fidél Castro and published a flyer-like newspaper called Revolución. Precisely the November issue of that paper announced the intervention in and confiscation of the bank accounts in case of victory, which Fidél Castro translated into fact when he seized the power. Previously Carlos Franquí had been proofreader for the newspaper Mañana and Información. He participated in the famous Cayo Confites expedition against the Dominican Government, in which expedition Fidél Castro also took part. He is a tenacious propagandist of International Communism. He recently took a trip to Czechoslovakia, and was in Moscow under the pretext of purchasing new machinery for the newspaper. He is qualified as an "evil fellow".

LAZARO PENA.--Was a tobacco worker, [and is] Secretary General of CTC (Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba) [Cuban Federation, or Confederation, of Workers, or of Labor] which office he has held for many years; as a member of the Executive of the Communist Party; enjoys great influence among the tobacco workers, and is said to have been advisor to David Salvador when he took over the CTC; has been in [Soviet] Russia several times and been living in Mexico for some time; is very friendly with Lombardo Toledano, outstanding Mexican labor leader, in whose company he has for the past two years been traveling through several countries of Central America, doing publicity for Communism with Moscow's approval; was an outstanding member of [delegate for] the Communist Party at [to] the Constituent Assembly of 1940, and Representative to the Chamber [of Deputies].

HIGINIO OCHOQUI.--Convinced Communist; member of the Executive of the [Communist] Party like his brother Joaquín; has taken various trips to [Soviet] Russia on Party business; at the time of the Batista administration he was out of the country, and [but] returned when Castro seized the power.

JOAQUIN OCHOQUI.--Important member of the Communist Party, always having belonged to its Executive Committee. The confidence placed in him is such that all of the machinery and workshops of the newspaper Hoy and of the "Arrow Press", as well as the intellectual property of various Party magazines, have been put in his name. This was done in order that, in case the Government were to close down the business, the corresponding legal claims could be filed, as was done recently, for having those workshops reopened which had been confiscated in the days of President Carlos Prío. He has made various trips to [Soviet] Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Mexico, always on Party business.

MANUEL LUZARDO.--Was Treasurer of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party, with authority to manage the finances of the organization; is an active militant, and has always been entrusted with delicate missions.

VICENTE MARTINEZ.--Newspaperman, using various names, including that of Regino Martín, but is generally known under the pseudonym [alias] of "Esmeril";<sup>\*</sup> was chief of information of the newspaper Hoy, and collaborated on the magazine Carteles and on two now defunct newspapers Mañana and Diario Libre; lives in his own home in the Mañana District; is a dangerous man because he denies his Communist status; alleges enmity toward Anibal Escalante, but does so in order to better [more efficiently] carry on his journalistic activities, always using irony [sarcasm] to wound [the sensibilities] of all persons with conservative ideas; has good contacts in Cuba and abroad for publicity [intelligence] work.

ANIBAL ESCALANTE.--Was Director of the newspaper Hoy, and, although he has for some time given no sign of active life, is working quietly, in the interest of the Party, on secret missions entrusted to him; is a wholehearted ["dye-d-in-the-wool"] Communist; has been in [Soviet] Russia and Iron Curtain countries, and belongs to the Executive of the Party.

---

\* Means "emory" [board] -- "scratchy like ... ?" -- EH

MANUEL MARTIN BENITO,--Belongs to the Communist Party and works on the newspaper Hoy; had a radio and television section in the newspaper Mañana and continued to run it [the column] when the name of the newspaper, upon confiscation from its owner José López Vilaboy, was changed to Diario Libre; was born in Rodas, although he passes himself off as a native of Camaguey; has little polish but is an evil man, and lends himself to carrying messages of contact [for keeping in touch]<sup>\*)</sup> with Communists in Tampa, Miami, and Cayo Hueso, because of which his trips to that country [USA] must be watched as he has a U.S. visa which was obtained, it would appear, by influential persons.

---

\*) "lends his services to act as courier for relaying messages between", etc.--E.H.

VILA ESPIN DE CASTRO.---Belongs to a Santiago de Cuba family with deep-rooted Communist ideas; is known in the Party and in the "26th of July Movement" under the name of "Devora"; was in the Sierra Maestra where she lived with Raúl Castro as man and wife, contracting marriage with him two years later. She has been in Moscow and Prague where she was said to have been studying [at the respective universities]. One of her sisters, also a Communist, [has] studied [or, is studying?] nuclear energy [physics] in Paris and is said to be married to a Russian. This couple is now doing some mysterious work at Cayo [Key] Largo, south of Cuba, of which the Soviet Union is not unaware. Vilma Espín has, furthermore, been appointed Director General of the so-called "Radio Rebelde" [Rebel Radio] network, with 11 broadcasting stations throughout the Republic, which every day carry on a ferocious campaign [over the airwaves] against the North Americans and against anyone daring to criticize the measures taken by Dictator Fidél Castro. She belongs to the Communist Women's Committee which was at [attended] the Communist Congress in Santiago, Chile. She has just had [given birth to] a son from her union with Raúl Castro, and it is an open secret that they have bought an expensive bassinet in the city of Paris.

BALDOMERO ALVAREZ RIOS,--Up to now has not been known to engage in Communist activities, but stated recently that he had always supported those ideas [that ideology] secretly, so as to deceive the police of the Dictatorship; at the present time is Dean of the "Colegio Nacional de Periodistas" [National College of Newspapermen--something like Press Association], and one of the creators of the "coletillas"\*) [comments, or commentary], or censorship of the cables and editorials of [printed in] the newspapers; is anti-American and launches daily attacks against the U.S. Information Agencies; and, furthermore, works toward making a success of the "Prensa Latina" [Latin American Press] (a branch of Moscow's "Tass" Agency), formerly operating in Argentina.

---

\*) see p. 3, line 1; under "Carlos Rafael Rodríguez"--B.H.

BEGUINO QUINOCES,--Formerly [or, long-standing] leader of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party who has always been entrusted with secret missions; his name should appear in the files of the Cuban police [under the dates] of the different occasions on which he was arrested.

RAMON CALCINES CORRALLO,--Important member of the Communist Party; was leader of the sugar workers in Las Villas Province; mass orator, and considered clever in spreading Marxist ideas; was in Prague until [sic] a short time ago, [busy with] organizing the Youth Congress which is planned to be held in Havana; President of the Executive of the Party Bureau, and in charge of maintaining union among the youth organizations.



JOSE LUIS MASO.--Has well defined Communist ideas, although he does not seem to be affiliated with the Party. The American authorities have refused to issue him a visa for travel to the United States, not only because of his Communist ideas but also because of the offensive manner in which he expresses himself about North American Government officials. He is a great friend of Fidél Castro, and has managed to get on television panel [shows] whenever members of the régime are interviewed. Well informed sources claim that, out of revenge for having him removed from the "Noticiero Union Radio", he succeeded in having the property and assets of Mr. Amaçeo Barletta confiscated [whom he holds responsible for his removal].

VICENTINA ANTUÑA DE CARONE.--Communist with deeply rooted ideas ["dyed-in-the-wool Communist"]; married to Dr. Francisco Carone, University Professor, also at the University of Havana, where she [he?] teaches Latin; was appointed Director of the National Institute of Culture by the present Communist régime of Cuba. It was she who resolved that a "Cuban Christmas" should be celebrated, and, because of her hatred for North America, the name of Santa Claus was omitted. She is an intelligent woman, well acquainted with the Communist tactics, and said to have had great influence on the new educational system installed in Cuba calling for discrediting the United States and praising the Soviet Union.

[should follow FIDEL CASTRO PUZ, as p. 4]

ALFREDO GUEVARA VALDES.—Not related to Major Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, but they are very good friends indeed; is Professor at the University of Havana and has just been appointed Director of the "Cine Nacional" [National Movie Industry]. Although there was opposition on the part of the Cuban artists, Guevara succeeded in suppressing the native, or folk, theatre and in giving the theatrical works, television and radio scripts, and movie scenarios, a socio-political content, each of which having to convey a message against Yankee imperialism and to focus on Cuba's sovereignty. Right now he is writing several movie scripts, showing the contrast between the humble and the moneyed classes and making the worker and peasant masses believe that this state of affairs has disappeared in [Soviet] Russia, because of which the population is happier.

[should follow VINCENTINA ANTONIA DE CARONE, as p.5]

BLAS ROCA CALDERIO.--One of the most outstanding members of the Communist Party whose Secretary General he is; a shoemaker by trade; was born at Manzanillo, Oriente; is regarded as a good mass orator; frequently writes articles in the newspaper Hoy, always encouraging the workers and peasants to prepare the ascent to power of a government based on that [sic] force, supported by sailors and soldiers, which is his "golden dream" since he dwells on this particular in the majority of his pronouncements. At a TV appearance last year, shortly after Fidél Castro took over, he publicly stated that the next step that the government of Cuba, which was Socialist at the time, would take, was to go on to the "Communist government of the future". He is anti-American; has made trips to Moscow, Mexico, and other countries and participated in several congresses. We think that he should be watched closely and that all his hideaways [disguises] should be known because he is very skillful in [the art of] disguising himself, to the extent that under the Batista government he used to slip away in clerical garb. His real name is Manuel Calderio.

ELIAS ENTRALGO.--Lawyer, and man of extraordinary talents; professor at the University of Havana, where he teaches Cuban History in the School of Philosophy and Letters. He was the one who, together with Fabio Grobart, did the organizational work leading to the constitution of the Communist Party created [established] three years before by Carlos Baliño. Entralgo and Grobart were responsible for devising the formula under which the electoral organizations of the Party were set up at the Meeting held in Cerro and Santa Teresa, Havana, when the Party was given legal status and became part of a government coalition to elect President Fulgencio Batista. He has always worked clandestinely because [as] he constantly said, this was the best [most efficient] method of fighting; has always encouraged the university students to maintain a Party Cell at that center of learning [Havana U.], and is said to be greatly listened to because of his profound knowledge of different subjects [in different fields of endeavor].

CELIA SANCHEZ AGRAMONTE.--Intimate friend of Fidél Castro; comes from a rural, though well-to-do, family; joined Fidél Castro in the Sierra Maestra in the first months [soon] after his arrival from Quintana Roo in Mexico with the Gramma expedition; is said to be in love with Castro as well as fascinated by his Communist sentiments, and follows Fidél Castro everywhere; attended, together with Vilma Espín and other Communist women, the Chilean "Congreso Femenino" [Women's Congress] of proven Red stripe; has great influence with Fidél Castro.

LUIS MARTINEZ PAULA.--Was a member of the Party; was photographer for the newspaper Mañana and had previously been with the newspaper Hoy; upon the overthrow of the Batista government appropriated the workshops of Mañana, owned by José López Vilaboy, and continued publishing the paper under his direction, and changed the paper's name to Diario Libre; likes money and, therefore, betrayed his best friends, such as Luis Pozo Jiménez, and Francisco Chao, Secretary to Eusebio Mujal when he was Secretary for the CTC; in partnership with Chao bought a publishing house of Mujal, obtaining a commission of six thousand pesos; is now said to be trying to arrange for a visa to enter the United States, the purposes of his trip being unknown.

ARNALDO ESCALONA.--Lawyer and active member of the Party ever since the days of his early youth; an expert in the manufacture of dynamite bombs and in their detonation. Because [sic--although] a Rebel officer had shot one of his brothers to death in the jail of a police station, Escalona agreed not to prosecute the accused officer through [in exchange for] the post of Deputy hearing Judge of [the] Havana [District]. This reveals his sentiments ["makeup"] and that he is capable of any malfeasance.

NICOLAS GUILLEN.--Active member of the Party and on its Executive [Board]; outstanding poet; has traveled in [Soviet] Russia, Mexico, Venezuela, and other countries; at the present time is indoctrinating Rebel soldiers and inhabitants of the Casa Blanca [city] district in Communist ideas and practices; frequently lectures in the cultural centers of the country; is said to have in his possession an important document with [containing] the names of national and foreign contacts ["contacts at home and abroad"].

SEVERO AGUIRRE.--Active member of the Communist Party; has recently been in [Soviet] Russia, and according to good [reliable] sources, instructions [orders] are being sent to the Cuban Communists through his intermediary; a dangerous saboteur; has numerous contacts in foreign countries.

LUIS COMEZ WANGUMBERT.--Editor of the review Carteles; has a daily section [program] on [radio] Station CMQ; frequently performs on televised programs; has Communist ideas [ideologies] and is, supposedly, well connected with the Party leadership, but has never, as he is doing now, given vent to his thoughts. One of his sons died in the attack on the Presidential Palace. He is thought of as an "evil fellow", capable of betraying his best friends for the purpose of attaining his objectives; outstanding member of the "Instituto Nacional de Turismo" [National Tourist Institute]; has repeatedly expressed himself against the United States over radio and television.

MANUEL ORTEGA.--Announcer for Station CMQ; works on programs for [sponsored by] Casa Bacardi [Rum?]; has been affiliated with the Communist Party for years; now a member of the "Announcer Militias" and makes no bones about expressing his hatred of the North Americans.

AUGUSTO MARTINEZ SANCHEZ.--Was first Minister of Defense of the present Cuban régime; when that Ministry was dissolved he was appointed Minister of Labor; was in the Sierra Maestra with Fidél Castro; acted as Magistrate in the War Council [sic--Tribunal, adjudicating] the aviators who, in spite of the fact that they had been acquitted in the former court decision [in the first instance], were, upon his plea and threatening attitude, by Castro's orders sentenced to thirty years of hard labor; active Party worker and lawyer; is responsible for the labor census with a view to State control of the work performed in private industry; is anti-American.

FRANCISCO ALFONSO.--Artist; has worked in the theatre and on television [programs]; has plenty of control [is very influential] in the Actors' Society; an old Communist, with strict ideas; always plays peasant parts, to give vent to his animosity against North America; is known among the artists as "Paco" Alfonso; is made use of as propagandist for the Party.

GUSTAVO ALDEREGUIA.--Physician; has always been affiliated with the Communist Party. Early in 1959 he was nominated to one of the independent organizations [or agencies] under the Ministry of Health; but since he is an intimate friend of Raúl Roa he was appointed Cuban Ambassador to Belgrade. He has always worked with Roa in Communist activities [affairs]; is a man in whom the party has confidence.

ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMÉNEZ.--In our opinion, he and Ernesto Guevara are the two most important figures in the de facto government of Cuba. Núñez Jiménez is an old member of the Communist Party. In 1950 he accompanied some European scientists, who turned out to be from the Soviet Union, on an excursion to the Sierra Maestra and, upon verifying the impregnability of those mountains, they suggested to Castro that he should organize a revolution from there. He also traveled [explored] with those scientists to the caves existing in Las Villas and Pinar del Río; has just completed a tour of several countries behind the Iron Curtain, of Communist China, among others, promoting trade agreements with those nations, in accordance with the Soviet plan to take exports away from the United States. He was a Professor at the "Marta Abreus" University of Santa Clara. At present he is Director of the Land Reform Institute, a super-state ["supra-state"] organization with larger resources [funds] than the State itself. He is a man of intelligence, of anti-American ideas [ideology], and has recently made public, in an appearance on TV, the existence of a plan for government control of all private industries and businesses, whereby Cuba would be the first Socialist Republic of America.

SALVADOR GARCIA AGUIERO.--Old member of the Executive of the Communist Party; a brilliant orator, with a large following among the Negro race. His record shows an infinite number of arrests for his Communist activities. At the present time he is not playing an active role because of illness.

MIGUEL QUINTERO.--Labor leader of Communist ideology; in conjunction with Lázaro Peña advised David Salvador and other leaders of the Cuban Confederation of Workers [or, of Labor]; an active member of the Party, and entrusted with affairs of importance as regards the cause of Communism. It is not known what his attitude will be after Salvador leaves the C.T.C.



VICTOR MIRANDA.--Extraordinarily active Communist militant; likewise a friend of Luis Salvador. Like many other active Party members he works clandestinely, to prove to the North Americans that he has cut his ties with the above labor union.

LUIS MAS MARTIN.--Captain of the Rebel Army, and at the present time, notwithstanding his military status, writes an occasional section [column] in the newspaper Hoy, official organ of the Communist Party; his record is on file with the police and the FBI; WAS RECENTLY SENT TO CHILE BY FIDEL CASTRO FOR THE PURPOSE OF SABOTAGING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S TRIP.

BRAULIO GONZALEZ.--Active member of the Communist Party. His last action, which led to his arrest, was the distribution of the Carta Semanal, a Communist propaganda sheet which the Party is used to publishing when it works underground; enjoys the confidence of the high Party leadership because of his proven loyalty; served a six year sentence for being a Communist, but was set free, when Fidel Castro took over, upon "Ché" Guevara's orders.

LEONEL SOTO.--Active propagandist for Communism; studied Marxist

tactics in Moscow and Prague; upon his return to Cuba was entrusted with the directorship and publication of the Carta Semanal and carried out his task until he was arrested and sentenced to six years [in prison]; was set free upon "Ché" Guevara's orders; at present in [Soviet] Russia on a special mission.

JUAN ALMEIDA.--Present Chief of the Cuban Army; had previously composed numerous songs for little known singers; was a member of the [Communist] Party in the city of Guantánamo; has little polish. When he found himself persecuted, he fled to the Sierra Maestra and joined up with Fidél Castro, but other people said that he established contact with Fidél in Mexico. When Castro took over, he was appointed Major in the Army and, subsequently, Chief of the Air Force when Major Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz resigned his post; he was later appointed Chief of the Army, replacing Major Camilo Cienfuegos who had mysteriously disappeared. Almeida is backed by Raúl Castro. He has always been singled out for acts affording an opportunity to harrass the White race, such as [,for instance,] the crowning of the Beauty Queen or the Carnival Queen, dancing with them and taking them away to an alcove, to make a fool of them. He says that "thanks to Communism, he may do so" ["Communism allows him to do that"]. This man's father passed himself off as a Peruvian lawyer in exile, and has several times been accused of swindling in Havana.

LADISLAO GONZALEZ CARVAJAL.--Man of action, and very active in the Communist Party; has always carried on his activities in Oriente Province where he replaced César Vila as Provincial Governor; cooperated with Castro's propaganda [collaborated in Castro's propaganda activities] in the Sierra Maestra, and interceded in the alliance between the "26th of July Movement" and the Communist Party, in agreement with Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, because of which he enjoyed great ascendancy with ["...a controlling influence over..."] Fidél Castro and his brother Raúl; is a terrible enemy [sic] of the North Americans.

JOSE LUIS GALBES.--Spanish citizen; fled his country at the termination of the [Spanish] Civil War; since that time has been active in Mexico and Cuba, finally settling down in this country [Cuba] where he first obtained a [teaching or administrative?] position with the University of Oriente, and, because he had been cooperating [collaborating] with the revolutionists, they then appointed him Director General of Prisons and Chief of Penal Institutions; has well defined Communist ideas, and is a friend of the poet Nicolás Guillén for whom he arranged a show ["a reading"] at the "Teatro de Artes Plásticas" of Santiago, Cuba; organized in the same city a Communist propaganda affair [meeting] at Party headquarters [located] at 158 Calle de Estrada Palma [Santiago, Cuba].

CASIO PRIETO LOMBENICH.--Active Communist, and man of action in the

(have you any way of checking whether or not the first name is accurate-- shouldn't it be CASIO?--E1)

Party; manufactured, together with Leonel Soto, the Carta Semanal, because of which he was sentenced to six years in prison, and [but] set free upon "Ché" Guevara's orders. At the present time he is Comptroller of the "Fincas Naroca", [large landholdings] owned by Col. Robert and Mr. Mestre, his former bosses. Mestre has just been sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary for conspiracy. Prieto then undertook to seize the lots [pieces of real estate] from those who had acquired them in good faith, alleging that they were "ill-gotten property for [the purpose of] illicit enrichment under the Dictatorship".

RAFAEL RIVERO PUPO.--Communist leader of Oriente, and member of the "Juventud Socialista Popular" [People's Socialist Youth]; intimate friend of Major Raúl Castro to the extent that he stood up as witness at the recent wedding of Raúl and Vilma Espín in Santiago, Cuba; man of action, and dangerous in respect to acts of sabotage.

IBRAHIM URBINO,--Radio announcer; previously with the Communist Party's "Mil Diez" Network, whence he vehemently voiced his Communist sentiments; was married to the artist [or actress] Olga Guillo, because of which she was not permitted to enter the United States after she had been elected Cuba's "Radio Queen" ["Queen of the Air Waves"...better, maybe ??--M]; cannot be trusted very much.

ELVIRA DIAZ,--Has for many years been a student of the "Escuela de Pedagogía" [School of Education] of the University of Havana, and intermittantly carried out the functions of Chief or President of the University Student Federation. Giving way to her aspiration ["Yielding to her ambition"], she accepted the post of Chief of Security of the Congress; has well defined Communist ideas [definitely Communist ideology]; belongs to the terrorist groups of the city of Havana who plant bombs in different spots in the Capital; has just incurred the repudiation of the veterans, and of a large portion of the citizenry, for denying the liberators the pension which some of them had been collecting [based on a Resolution approved] by the Congress, something which nobody had [would have] cared to do in Cuba because of the respect inspired by those who had given us our freedom.

MANUEL FERNANDEZ.--His identification is difficult in view of the large number of persons listed here, but we shall put him down for having been Minister of Labor of the present Communist government of Cuba. He is a member of the Party and said to be an expert on labor problems. He was recently separated from his post and replaced by Dr. Augusto Martínez Sánchez.

MANUEL PINELLO.--Major in the Rebel Army; has well known [definite] Communist ideas; was Chief of the Military District of Oriente, but was recently replaced in his post by the likewise Communist Major Calixto García; a short time ago was transferred to Matanzas, and went over to the General Staff; is married to an American citizen with whom he had a son; no further information [available] about his activities.

HEMINIO ESCALONA.--Major in the Rebel Army and Chief of the Military

[I feel pretty sure that this name should be spelled HEMINIO--do you have any way of checking--EH] District of Pinar del Río; was affiliated with the Communist Party; at the present time the people of Pinar fear him, because of his blood-thirsty instincts, to such an extreme that he has incurred the repulsion of everybody. He is a man given to drink, and many of his actions are the effect of intoxication. He is said to have killed a group of expeditionaries sent by the son of José M. Alemán when he was holed up in the Sierra de los Órganos in Pinar del Río during the Batista administration.

AUGUSTIN NAVARRETE.--Known as "Tín" Navarrete; Major in the Rebel Army, Chief of Maestre Military Headquarters<sup>"</sup> of Oriente; thought to be a Communist, although there is no record of his past public performance because he has always acted clandestinely [underground].

ANTONIO LUZON.--Major in the Rebel Army, Chief of Section G-2,

Personnel, General Staff, and absolutely trusted by Raúl Castro. is regarded as an individual with Communist ideas, but there is further information as to his past performance.

LUISA COLEA.--Active Communist leader; designated to give classes on Marxist doctrine [indoctrination courses] to soldiers, sailors, and members of the "26th of July Movement"; has made several visits to the countries behind the Iron Curtain and brought books into Cuba whose text had already been translated into Spanish. It is important that she should be watched in order to find out where she lives and the places that are frequented by her.

VICTOR FERRA.--Active militant of the Communist Party; is now a Captain [probably Lt. Col. in this particular case in view of the importance of the job; hence, ranking with "capitán de cuartel"--L1] in the Rebel Army, Chief of the Tactical Forces of the Garrison in the Minas de [mines of] Río Frío y San Lorenzo, in the Sierra Maestra.



JUAN TAQUECHIL.--Important member of the Communist Party in Oriente Province, and leader of the maritime workers in the Port of Santiago, Cuba; very active; considered trustworthy with a view to carrying out ["achieving?"] all of the missions entrusted to him.

JOSEFINA VILAUREMA.--Married to Dr. Juan Marinello; teacher in the Havana "Escuela Normal de Mujeres" [Women's Teachers College]; active Communist and propagandist of those [Communist] ideas; is considered a very intelligent woman and of sufficient merit to be entrusted with the indoctrination of the young people in her school.

RICARDO TORRES.--Lieutenant in the Rebel Army, Second [Assistant] Chief of Section G-2; makes frequent trips to Mexico to execute [in compliance with?] orders; visits the Soviet Embassy there; active Communist, and trusted absolutely by Raúl Castro and by the Party.

ALEJANDRINO BORROTO.--Newspaperman; had worked on the newspaper Hoy; had been affiliated with the Communist Party; also worked on the newspaper Mañana; is presently working on the newspaper Avance, but his services have [just] been terminated because, after having been removed from his paper, its director and owner, Jorge Zayas Menéndez, has been reinstated. Borroto is a Communist and has been accused of collecting signatures to bring charges against Jorge Zayas. All members of his family are likewise Communists.

VALIN KATCHERGIN.--Member of the Secret Service of the Soviet Union in [Russian name; Mexico, making frequent trips to Cuba; entertains "Vadim...EH] an intimate friendship with Lt. Armando Torres; Vadín [first name; should be referred to, in this case, as "Katchergin"--EH] was in Cuba in May 1959, and subsequently returned in November of the same year, to attend the inauguration of the Executive of the Cuban Confederation of Workers.

FERNANDO KAAR.--Has been affiliated with the Party ever since working as a reporter on the newspaper Hoy; at the present time works for "Radio Progreso" and calls himself a great friend of the Chief of Police, Efigenio Ameijeiras. There is no information as to his present connection with the Party, but it is to be assumed that he is maintaining his former affiliation.

ANTOLIN VILLAMANDOS.--Physician, of the Communist faction of the National College of Medicine; has made various trips to [Soviet] Russia and to the countries behind the Iron Curtain, and does not hesitate to demonstrate his enthusiasm for the Communist countries; is qualified as an ["...is a very skillful..."] agitator and is feared, therefore, not only by the non-political physicians but also by those who belong to his own group.

DIEGO GONZALEZ MARTIN.---Physician; Communist; belongs to the Agitator Group of the National College of Medicine; has also been in Prague; is considered a man of action and active militant of the Party.

FELIX ILLIZASTEGUI.--Physician, with definitely Communist ideas;

one of those who tried to socialize the medical career [..viz: to introduce "socialized medicine"] in Cuba; is considered a mass agitator and dangerous man.

EMILIO QUESADA.--Physician; Communist; [member] of the agitator group of the National College of Medicine, who has imposed himself on the class ["has risen to a position of authority"] by way of intimidation; a good orator and man of action.

ANGEL QUINTERO.--Has been a reporter on the newspaper Hoy and an active party member since before 1940; worked as a newspaperman in the "Oficina de Regulación de Precios y Abastecimiento" [Office of Price and supply Regulation, or Control] during World War II, and also in the Commerce Department; his wife is also an active Communist. He worked on the newspapers [and/or periodicals] Alerta and Bohemia [really a magazine--M], and is now working on Revolución, which is the official government organ.

[TO BE CONTINUED\_\_next name ENRIQUE GONZALEZ  
MANTECI]

Translated by  
Elizabeth Hanunian  
June 3, 1960

ENRIQUE GONZALEZ MANTECI,--Affiliated with the Party for many years; worked in the "Mil Diez" broadcasting station of the Communist Party; orchestra conductor, and recently sent his musical productions to [Soviet] Russia and Prague for performance in both cities.

WALDO MEDINA,--Convinced Communist; a lawyer and [former] Judge in Havana [courts], from which office he was separated because of his Communist resolutions [decisions?] during the Batista administration; harbors a fierce hatred for the Americans and misses no opportunity to hurt them, for which reason he was denied entry into that country [USA] some time ago; at the present time is Chief of the Legal Section of the Land Reform Institute (INRA), from which post he is carrying on intensive [pro]Communist activities among the peasant population and trying to prejudice the North American landowners in connection with the confiscation of their landholdings and other properties.

JOSE PARDO LLADA.--In addition to being a Communist, is a man without morals; emerged in public life through his radio commentaries; was a friend of Batista from whom he received money in order to get married and spend his honeymoon in Miami; afterwards, when finding that he could get no more money from him, he started to attack him over the radio; later came to the United States and joined up with the conspirators, being present at the [signing of the] Treaty of Montreal, but subsequently attacked the treaty; when the situation became untenable for him because of lack of money, he resumed his contact with President Batista, through Orlando Piedra, from whom he received a sum of money every month; finally he went up to the Sierra Maestra and joined up with Fidél Castro, submitting to a humiliating trial to clear himself of his treachery which had victimized even Eduardo Chivas; when Castro took over, he found no important opposition but, all the same, made himself available for participation in several missions to visit foreign countries and to work on behalf of the Cuban Revolution; although not appearing to be affiliated with the Party, he now presents himself as a rabid Communist and demonstrates [gives vent to] his hatred of the North Americans because they had refused him a visa to enter the USA; he had held himself out as a friend of President Perón and had several times invited him to visit Cuba, without, however, an acceptance from Perón; Pardo Llada is a man who cannot be trusted because he is capable of [committing] the worst felonies for money.

ARAMIS TABOADA. -- Sympathizer with the Communist ideas; was legal advisor to the Soviet Embassy in Havana, established,<sup>\*</sup> for some time on Calle de Paseo y Quince, Vedado, Havana; is a lawyer, but there is no knowledge of any other activities on his part.

MANUEL DEL PESO.--Old militant of the Communist Party to [on] whose Executive he belonged [served]; in 1958 was active in Santa Clara where he supplied the forces of Camilo Cienfuegos by requisitioning food and ammunition from the business establishments and inhabitants of the city; later was a member of the Revolutionary Tribunals sentencing to death and executing numerous members of the Army and civilians, many of them completely innocent, for the simple fact that they had been anti-Communists; a man of bad instincts, a terrorist, and must be watched in case of war to prevent acts of sabotage on his part.

---

\* Not clear whether the Soviet Embassy was "established" there, or Taboada "lived", or had offices there. - Translator.

FELIX TORRES.--Major in the Rebel Army, and affiliated with the Communist Party; Fidel Castro himself had assured him in the trial of Hubert Matos "that one could not oust him from the post, despite [his] being a Communist, because of the many services [he had] rendered to the revolution".

ENRIQUE MOULTON.--Major in the Rebel Army, and affiliated with the Communist Party; obeys the orders of the Party more than he does those of the Army Command, according to what he told his friends; believes that Cuba must terminate its relations with North America and make treaties with [Soviet] Russia and the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

URSINIO ROJAS.--Was Secretary General of the FNTA (Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Azucareros) [National Confederation of Sugar Workers] in 1948; active Communist and Party action man; friend of the late Jesús Menéndez and therefore spoke at a CTC affair in honor of his memory; although now replaced by Conrado Becquer, continues to work among the workers in the sugar industry.



VIOLETA CASALS.--Artist working for CMQ; at present Secretary General of the Society of Artists, having replaced Manolo Fernández who was deposed by a minority for repudiation of the Communist procedures put into practice by Fidél Castro's government; upon Fidél Castro's taking over, she made a tour of all of [Latin?] America, as a member of a mission of "whiskered" men in order to justify the firing-squads, but in almost all nations visited by them they were repudiated for their praise of the death penalty; makes no bones about expressing her anti-Americanism, and openly declares her Communist sentiments.

AFMANDO NUÑEZ HERNANDEZ.--Commentator on "Radio Mambí", and, although said not to be a Communist, all his statements demonstrate the contrary; the majority of the scripts read by him over [the facilities of] that Radio Station are reported to be drafted by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez; every day launches the worst insults against the Americans, especially against President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter.

EUCLEIDES VAZQUEZ CANDELA.--Assistant Director of the newspaper

Revolución and well defined [definitely a "dyeá-in-the-wool"] Communist; has now been placed in charge by the government of the newspaper Diario Libre, published [printed] in the Mañana workshops, for utilization of that paper in teaching the students of the School of Journalism; in his daily articles hurls the biggest insults at the North Americans, complemented by the most serious crimes, so as to arouse more hatred of the United States on the part of the people of Latin America; is a dangerous man, and it is recommended that he be watched in order to find out where he lives and where he hides out; was recently married to Astrid Blomquist\* Sánchez.

LIA DE LA TORPIENTE. -- Fervent Communist, who works in the Ministry of Culture [or Education] and carries on a terrible anti-North American campaign.

---

\*Probably the Scandinavian name Blomquist. Letter "m" changes into "n" in Spanish - Translator.

OCTAVIO LOULT (Cabrera).--Member of the CTC Executive, and is,

although not appearing to be affiliated with the Communist Party, because of his deeds and the hatred manifested by him, against the North Americans; his Communist ideas are also shown by his designation to attend, together with Ramón Monteagudo, a meeting of Spanish and Portuguese exiles in São Paulo, Brazil, in order to request [the granting of] amnesty to the political prisoners in those countries [Spain and Portugal]. The meeting could not take place and they are going to hold it in Havana at an early date; he is a political action man and dangerous.

JESUS SOTO DIAZ.--Secretary-organizer of the Cuban Confederation of

Workers, now substituting for David Salvador

who was ousted from office upon orders from Fidél Castro when Salvador tried to have Dr. Augusto Martínez Sánchez of the Labor Ministry replaced, to which Castro did not consent. It is believed in labor circles that Soto Díaz will get David Salvador's post. Soto Díaz has Communist ideas and makes no bones about his hatred of the Americans, to such an extent that, on a certain occasion this year, he advocated an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Havana in case the U.S. Government were to do away with the [Cuban] sugar quota or to engage in some other [type of] economic aggression against Cuba.

ROSA VIZCAINO DIAZ,--Affiliated with the Communist Party, and living in her own home in the "Mañana" District; worked in Cuba for the "Compañía Cubana de Aviación" [Cuban Aviation Company] as José López Vilaboy's secretary; now working with Vilaboy in the office opened by him in Guatemala.

IGNACIO BIAN,--Priest; has always distinguished himself by his Leftist ideas; although we have not proved [not been able to prove] that he is a member of the Party, he favors the Leftists in the pages of the review La Quincena, which has been under his direction for some time; moreover, he admits to be an intimate friend of Carlos Franqui, Juan Marinello, and other well known Communists; a gifted man, he was working [at the time of] the revolution in the interest of Fidél Castro.

ADRIAN GARCIA HERNANDEZ.--Communist; current events editor for the newspaper Hoy; considered a good writer and gifted individual. We have not been able to confirm his Party membership. He studied in France; comes from an old Havana family who do not approve his militancy or his conduct; his father is a famous lawyer who does not share his beliefs either. He speaks several languages.

JUAN CARLOS ESPASANDE.-- Theatrical and TV artist with deeply rooted Communist ideas, making no bones about manifesting his hostility against the North Americans; has offered himself personally to Dr. Alfredo Guevara to do theatrical work "of the Communist stripe" [i.e., on behalf of Communism].

RAMON MONTEAGUDO.--Militant of the Communist Party; a gifted, and very dangerous, man; was designated, together with Octavio Louit, to attend a meeting in São Paulo, Brazil, at which the release of the political prisoners in Spain and Portugal was to be demanded, but which meeting was postponed and will be held in Havana.

RAMIRO VALDES.--Major, and Aide to Fidel Castro, and until a short time ago in charge of the military police; was a member of the Gramma expedition, and is considered loyal to the Communist Party in which he has always [held] militant [status]; a native of Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Río.

JOSE PONCE.--Police Captain and Provincial Chief [governor?] of Pinar del Río; brother-in-law of Major Ramiro Valdés; has always been an active Communist and is an enemy of the North Americans.

GERARDO NOGUERA MARTINEZ.--Native of Pinar del Río, and has always been a militant in the Communist Party; was appointed Military Chief of the Isle of Pines because he is regarded as a man worthy of trust.

LUIS HURTADO.--Has always resided in the city of Pinar del Río, where he is known as an active Communist; is now Captain of Police in San José de las Lajas, Province of Havana, and is regarded as a staunch supporter of the government and the Party.

HECTOR CANCIANO.--Physician, and Communist sympathizer; at present Head of the "Ministerio de Recuperación de Bienes" [Ministry of Property Restitution] in the towns of Artemisa, Candelario, San Cristóbal, and Los Palacios; one of his brothers is in charge of Training of the Pinar del Río Militias, and is also a convinced Communist.

RENE BARRIOS.--Physician in Artemisa where he is known for his Communist militancy, and bitter enemy of the elements [members] of the past Batista government.

EVELIO LLERA.--A native of Pinar del Río, where he was known for his Communist activities; now no less than right-hand man of Osmani Cienfuegos, Minister of Public Works, with whom he was linked in the revolution in the town of Candelario.

PEDRO MACHIN.--Inspector of schools, carrying on Communist activities in that sector of education; engaged in an anti-American campaign of offense and slander, going so far as to say that the new students of his zone will be the future bitter enemies of the United States.

HORTENSIA LLEPA.--Retired schoolteacher; has always fought in the Communist Party, expressing her opinion in public that the Soviet Union has triumphed in everything over the United States, especially in the field of nuclear energy; at present devoting herself to denunciation of the anti-Communists, qualifying them as counter-revolutionists, and on her account many men and women have been sentenced to prison terms.

OSVALDO GONZALEZ.--Pharmacist in Candelaria, Province of Pinar del Rfo; and known in that city as active Communist.

JOSE JIMENEZ.--At the present time Assistant Chief of Public Works in San Cristóbal, Pinar del Rfo; has always been thought to have Communist ideas [and to be] capable of any felony.



JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ.--Lawyer in Pinar del Río, and active Communist; making sure that reference is made to the North Americans in injurious [offensive] terms.

NICASIO HERNANDEZ.--Lawyer in Pinar del Río, and active Communist; carrying on such propaganda work as the Party orders him to do.

JOSE LUIS GONZALEZ CARVAJAL.--Communist for more than twenty years, and active leader throughout the Province of Pinar del Río; now General in Command of the Militias, his wife being no less than Head of the Department of Investigation of the city of Pinar del Río and also an active Communist.

EDUARDO CANTON REYBRAVO.--Public [school] teacher, and old Communist Party militant like his entire family; right now is indoctrinating urban and rural workers, exhorting them to defend the country in case the American forces should land, according to his own words.

ENRIQUE CANTON REYBRAVO,--Labor leader; member of the Communist Party; brother of the above [Eduaró]. This family [Cantón Reybravo] is composed of more than 20 members of both sexes, all of whom are affiliated with Communism and carry on an active campaign in the interest of the Party.

SANTOS GONZALEZ,--Director of and teacher at the "Instituto de Pinar del Río", where he inculcates the young people with his Communist ideas and his hatred of North America; in this indoctrination work he has been successful since many of ~~these~~ [his] students have joined the militias of the Province.

UNIVERSO SANCHEZ.--Major in the Army and in command of the Matanzas District; has always been [animated by] Communist and anti-American ideas; when finding himself persecuted by the police, because of his terrorist activities and acts of sabotage, fled, leaving his home, and joined up with Fidél Castro to remain in the Sierra Maestra until January 1959.

ELSA GUILLEN.--Fervent follower of International Communism and has always distinguished herself by her activities for the Soviet Union and against the United States. When Russian [Soviet] Vice Premier Mikoyan came to Cuba they embraced in front of the statue of Martí, in Havana's Central Park, a photo of which appeared in [a] February issue of Life magazine.

ALFREDO YABUR.--Son of Syrian parents; lawyer with well defined Communist ideas; at the present time holds the office of Minister of Justice and in all his speeches reveals himself as an enemy of the North Americans; is working on a project to abolish the notaries' offices, as a step preliminary to the abolition of private property, by which he has incurred the repudiation of Cuban lawyers and notaries.

AMERICO DOMINGUEZ.--Lieutenant in the Army; has been appointed Chief of the Havana Militias; convinced Communist and inculcates the members of his militias with his beliefs, in particular, with hatred for the North Americans.

EDUARDO PALACIO PLANAS.--Old militant of the Communist Party; President of the "Confederación de Profesionales de Cuba" [Cuban Confederation of Professional Workers], from which post he carries on intensive anti-American activities; is a mestizo by race; has a pharmaceutical laboratory [probably drugstore, or "pharmacy"]; is a [political] action man and very dangerous; was intensely active in the fight against Batista in the city of Havana, although he did not have to go to prison.

ALFREDO MARTINEZ CALDERIN.--Active Communist; at present Political Commissioner of Oriente Province, from which post he carried on intensive activities in the interest of the political and commercial union of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

ENRIQUE M. MANZANO.--Captain in the Rebel Army, and a man of definitely Communist ideas; at present stationed at Palma Soriano where he carries on pro-Communist activities among the rural people, under the pretext that this is the only form in which the people could contribute to Cuba's economic and political liberation.

HASKUELL MACHOSWKY (MACHOWSKY) -- Captain in the Rebel Army, and, although we were unable to find out what his nationality is, he is believed to be Ukrainian or Polish. He is a convinced Communist and hates the Americans; at the present time he is discharging his functions as Army Captain in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province, keeping vigilance in order to prevent the people from finding out what is going on in Cienaga de Zapata.

FELICIANO MADERNI.--A lawyer, but previously, under President Gerardo Machaço's administration, was an army man; Fidél Castro's Communist régime has now appointed him a Deputy Judge of the Supreme Tribunal [Court] of Cuba; is known for his openly Communist activities.

AFMANO ACOSTA CORDERO.--Major in the Rebel Army, and Chief of the Cultural Section of the Regiment of the Cabaña Fortress; has always been distinguished for his Communist activities which he is now pursuing among the troops, with the cooperation of the Communist leader and poet Nicolás Guillén, who gives frequent lectures on Marxism at that military fortress, to which the fishermen living in the Casa Blanca district are given access because they are easy subjects for the assimilation of Communist ideas.

GENERAL ALBERTO BAYO.--Is neither a general nor a colonel; was a simple major during the Spanish Civil War and fled from Spain to take refuge in Mexico; he trained the members of Fidél Castro's expedition, from Quintana Roo in Mexico to Oriente Province in Cuba, [to] a place known as Belix. Although he is a Communist and enemy of the North Americans, he cannot be trusted because for money he would betray even his best friends. General Acensio, of the Spanish Republican Army, made a lengthy report on Bayo, having harsh things to say about him because of his procedures. Bayo took advantage of Castro's victory to obtain economic benefits for himself and official positions for his son and other members of his family.

ROGELIO ACEVEDO.--Was recently appointed Chief of the Militia Leadership ["Supreme Command"] and instructs the members who have secondary education; has deeply rooted Communist ideas and hates the North Americans; in his lectures he tells the militiamen that ONE MUST BE PREPARED TO KILL THE U.S. NAVY BOYS WHO [as soon as they?] STEP ON CUBAN SOIL.

OSCAR PINO SANTOS.--Militant of the Communist Party and absolutely trusted by Fidél Castro and Captain Antonio Núñez Jiménez; at present is Section Chief in the Land Reform Institute; has been most avid in the campaign for the confiscation of property of North American citizens; a dangerous man and capable of sabotage whereby he contributes to the success of International Communism.

LEONIDES CALDERIO.--Supposedly a relative of Blás Roca, i.e., Manuel Calderio, but we have been unable to confirm this particular; was in the Sierra Maestra acting as political commissioner and inspiring [indoctrinating] the Rebel soldiers with the Marxist doctrine; was recently sent by the government on a mission to Egypt; is a convinced Communist.

RAMON NICOLAU.--Old militant of the Communist Party, to whose Executive [Group] he belongs [or belonged]; after Castro took over, was appointed, upon the recommendation of Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and "Ché" Guevara, to give lectures before units of the Army so as to train them in Marxist tactics; has been in [Soviet] Russia and several countries behind the Iron curtain; and there should be considerable background material on him in the files of the FBI.

LUIS FAJARDO ESCALONA.--Major in the Rebel Army, but, nevertheless, continuing in his job as Secretary of the Communist Youth of Cuba, which shows once again that the Fidél Castro régime makes no bones about openly exposing its status of Communist government.

ANTONIO MORENO LAMAS.--Physician; one of the agitators of the Communist fraction of the National College of Medicine, who has disgraced himself by accusing outstanding and world-renowned figures in the field of medicine in Cuba of complicity with the Batista dictatorship; because of his hot temper he is considered a dangerous element as propagandist of Red ideas, and also capable of implementing every kind of sabotage act.



OSMANI CIENFUEGOS.--Comes from a family of Spanish Communists; brother of Camilo Cienfuegos who has disappeared; upon his [brother's] mysterious death he [Osmani] was appointed Minister of Public Works, for which office he lacks the proper qualifications; recently his father and mother obtained Cuban citizenship papers at an affair presided over by the Minister of State, Dr. Raúl Roa.

ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO.--Major in the Rebel Army; active together with Major William Morgan in the Escambray region; Menoyo comes from a family of Spanish Communists residing in the Luyano District; one of his brothers died in the Spanish Civil War, and another in the fight against Batista during the attack on the Presidential Palace; he and his mother made their mark in Spain with their Red activities, and that is the reason why they had to leave the country; Menoyo makes no bones about manifesting his Communist ideas and his hatred of the Americans.

HONORIO MUÑOZ.--Communist militant and editor of the newspaper Hoy, official Party organ, from which post he carries on propaganda activities in favor of [Soviet] Russia and against North America; at the present time he is chief editor of the paper.

MANUEL DIAZ MARTINEZ.--A poet; obtained a fellowship from the Office of the Director General of Culture for going to [study in?] Spain, but was forced to leave Madrid when his Communist activities were discovered and the activity against the Franco Government in which he had begun to engage.

CARLOS FAXAS VALERINO.--Secretary General of the "Sindicato de los Músicos" [Musicians' Union]; is such a rabid Communist that he returned to the Cultural Department [Cultural Attaché's Office] of the U.S. Embassy the reading materials with which that Office supplies the press and [interested] readers; hates the North Americans to death and is a fervent Communist.

OSCAR F. REGO.--Editor of the newspaper Revolución, to which he was brought by Carlos Franqui; has always manifested himself as a person with extremely leftist ideas; in his articles he always expresses terrible hatred for the North Americans.

SANTIAGO MARTÍNEZ DONOSO.--A Communist, and, in addition, known as a dangerous terrorist; recently infiltrated into Spain, carrying a French passport [ostensibly?] as correspondent for the Havana newspaper La Calle, but fled to Paris when it came out that he belonged to a group that had initiated a terrorist campaign in Spain, particularly in Madrid; is reported to have been sent [there] by Fidél Castro in order to get even with Ambassador Fojendio; he was accompanied on the trip by his cousin Antonio Abad Donoso; according to the Spanish Police, the two of them manufactured 250 dynamite bombs in Madrid, and they are said to have had [carried?] \$500,000 for the terrorist campaign in that country; one of their accomplices died when one of the bombs went off, and Antonio Abad was sentenced to death and executed, while Martínez Donoso escaped from Spain in a motor launch.

ELIA ALMELDA.---Cashier for the "Odria" firm on Calle Reina in Havana; active Communist making propaganda for [Soviet] Russia, and leader of a Red cell in that business [establishment].

ROBERTO RENAU HANOW.--Secretary of the "Juventud Deportiva" [Athletic Youth] of the FNTA (National Confederation of Sugar Workers) in which he has a strong Communist center; runs over to the Matanzas sugar [worker] unions to instruct the leaders of the organization to file petitions in favor of the Communist Government of Fidél Castro; is a terrible enemy of the North Americans.

DIOSDADO DEL POZO.--Was [a member of the] "Authentic" [Party], but, when Castro took over, stated that he was a Communist and anti-American, to such an extent that he was always found in the same place with Dr. Juan Marinello to give talks in the interest of Communism, and never tiring of praising the [Soviet] Russian-Cuban treaty.

BAUDILLO CASTELLANOS.--A lawyer, Communist, and highly gifted man; recently appointed by Fidél as Chief of the Tourist Department, from which post he worked actively in favor of the Communist Party, fighting foreign tourism [tourist travel abroad] and explaining the need for encouraging national tourism [tourist travel at home] to admire the beauties of Cuba and to save the money formerly spent in the United States.

FIDEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.--Is deputy aide of "Ché" Guevara and makes no bones about giving vent to his pro-Communist sympathies; had received training in Marxist tactics.

DAVID SALVADOR.--On the occasion of his appointment as Secretary General of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, he told newsmen at a press conference that he had been a Communist as a young man, but that he was not now. However, according to well informed sources, he still is, and he only associates with Communist leaders such as Lázaro Peña, and others. In addition, all his activities among the workers are geared to that end. He recently asked Fidél Castro for a vote of confidence--[a choice] between him and the Minister of Labor, Augusto Martínez Sánchez--and Castro decided in favor of Martínez Sánchez, because of which he resigned from the CTC office; and, although his successor has not yet been officially designated, Salvador is said to have gone back to his old office in the Sugar [Workers] Union in the Central Stewart. He also was a candidate for Councilman [or Municipal, or Provincial, Legal Advisor] in the Province of Camaguey for the Communist Party.

ARNALDO RIVERA.--Member of the Revolutionary Tribunals of La Cabaña

where he distinguished himself for his ferocity and bloodthirsty instincts; an old soldier of the Cabaña Fortress, and when it was discovered that he was conspiring against the Batista government, he was discharged and he escaped to the Sierra Maestra to join up with Fidél Castro who made him a lieutenant in the Rebel Army; boasts of his Communist status.

ODON ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA.--At present, worker [labor] leader and well

known terrorist, having lost both hands in the explosion of a bomb which he was manufacturing; a man of evil instincts, giving vent to his pro-Communist feelings and his hatred of the North Americans; recently embarked for a trip to Caracas, together with David Salvador, then going on to Paris for delivery there of a considerable sum of money, found to amount to over \$100,000 (dollars), for the families of the crew members of the steamer "LA COUBRE", which [provision] was not made, however, for the families of the Cubans who had been victimized in that explosion; from Paris, Alvárez de la Campa traveled on to Moscow to undergo surgery on his hands.

JOSE MARIA DE LA AGUILERA.--Secretary General of the "Federación Bancaria" [Federation of Bank Employees], who is primarily to be blamed for freezing the bank accounts and looting the safety deposit boxes in the banks; has very definitely Communist ideas; has always expressed himself against the North Americans; considered as the man responsible for the ruin of the banks in Cuba, for that reason greatly affecting the American banks established there.

ELECTO PEROSA.--Sympathizer with the Communist Party and engaged in an anti-American campaign; at present holding the office of Property [or Land] Recorder for which he was appointed by his old friend Alfredo Yabur, today Minister of Justice, to furnish facts and figures concerning properties for purposes of confiscation by the Department of Property Restitution and the INRA [Land Reform Agency].

DR. ERNESTO VERA.--Director of the newspaper La Calle, and friend of Luis Orlando Rodríguez; with supposedly orthodox ideas, but, after his appointment to La Calle, declared himself to be a rabid Communist, waging a terrible campaign against the United States.

GREGORIO ORTEGA.--Newspaperman, Communist, and presently holding the post of Assistant Director of the newspaper La Calle; expresses himself against the North Americans.

ROGELIO LUIS BRAVET.--Chief of Information of the newspaper La Calle, with well defined Communist ideas; is the person who has on hand [and gives out] all information [news and reports] against the North Americans and in praise of the Communist régime of Castro.

GUILLEMO SANTIESTEBAN.--Newspaperman; for two days acted as Comptroller in the case of the newspaper El Mundo when Fidél Castro ordered the expropriation of all of Mr. Amadeo Barletta's holdings; is Communist and anti-American; at present is Administrator of the newspaper La Calle.



LEVI MARRERO.--Newspaperman working on El Crisol and El País; had always distinguished himself for his extreme Leftist ideas, but until now had not manifested himself as Communist, for fear of pressure by the Batista Government. Fidél Castro appointed him Ambassador [at-large], to travel throughout [Latin?] America, together with Carlos Lechuga, and to invite all countries to the "Conference of Underdeveloped Nations" which he has planned to hold in Havana this year, to afford him a starting-point for a continued [sustained] attack against North American imperialism; has just been appointed Director of the newspaper El Mundo, which is government-controlled; is well read and considered a man of many talents.

PEDRO MIRET.--Major in the Rebel Army, and at present, Minister of Agriculture; was in the Sierra Maestra with Fidél Castro, and has always manifested his Communist and anti-American ideas.

SEGUNDO CAZALIS.--Has Communist ideas; is Chief Editor of the newspaper La Calle, of which Mr. Manuel Braña, of the Auténtica Party, has recently been appointed director. Cazalis was recently sent to Venezuela to report on the revolution against Rómulo Betancourt; is said to have Venezuelan nationality.

ROLANDO DIAZ ASTARAIN.--Lt. Commander; was a Lieutenant in the Navy under the Batista Administration and was discharged because of conspiracy ["plotting against the Government"], but Fidél Castro has now made him a Captain [de Corbeta]; was first nominated Minister of Restitution of Property, replacing Dr. Faustino Pérez, and, when that Ministry was abolished, was appointed Minister of Finance, replacing Rufo López Fresquet; the Restitution of Property has now become a department [function] of the Ministry of Finance; he and many [other] persons were enraged when they, though having no connection with the Batista dictatorship, were stripped of their properties; is a Communist and intimate friend of "Ché" Guevara who had recommended him for the post.

SANTIAGO FRAYDE.--Is a Communist; Assistant Director of the "Rebel Radio" Station; the editorials [commentaries] broadcast over that station every day bitterly attack the U.S. Government.

RENE RODRIGUEZ CRUZ.--Major in the Rebel Army; Chief of the Military Area of the Isle of Pines, replacing Gerardo Noguera Martínez who had been in command previously; has Communist ideas and disseminates them among urban and rural workers.

ROSA RAVELO.--A lawyer and leading member [member of the leadership] of UNRA (Unión Nacional de Abogados Revolucionarios) [National Union of Revolutionary Jurists], an organization of pro-Communist lawyers who have never made any bones about expressing those ideas, pronouncing themselves in that sense on the Boards of the College of Jurists [Bar Association] of Havana; is considered a woman of action; dangerous as regards sabotage activities; was appointed by Fidél Castro "Abogado de Oficio de la Audiencia de la Habana" (Official Attorney [Public Defender or Prosecutor] on the Court of Havana).

ENRIQUE OLTUSKY.--Present Minister of Communications; has definitely Communist ideas, as do his wife and other members of his family; he, as well as his wife, had pursued studies in Prague [University of P.], together with Raúl Castro, hence his intimate contact with the [present] régime; they have a seven-year-old son who is a member of the youth militias.

DR. REGINO BOTI.--Minister of the Economy of the [Castro] régime by which he is held in great esteem; has always been considered a militant Communist and enemy of the North Americans, in spite of the fact that he had accompanied Fidél Castro, as his personal advisor, on his trip to the United States in 1959; is said to be one of the [sponsors of the] government's economic policy, and at first was said to have been the most highly placed representative of the Communist Party in President Urrutia's Cabinet.

ALFREDO RANGAÑO.--Communist leader of the gastronomic [restaurant] workers, of which organization he was appointed Secretary General; as a favor to him, and to benefit the workers in that sector, he succeeded in having the Government authorize [legalize] gambling in the big casinos and first-class hotels, in order to prevent their being closed because of the absence of tourists.

FRANCISCO PENALVER,--Communist; President of the Party Youth [Communist Youth] in Havana, and one of the organizers of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Youth under the slogan: "Fatherland or Death; against Foreign Aggression!".

CESAR ESCALANTE,--Active Communist, as are his brother Anibal and his entire family; Secretary General of the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party in Havana, and Party [political] action man.

MARTA FRAYDE,--Prides herself on the title "doctor" [Ph.D.]; affiliated with the Communist Party and President of the "Movement for the Peoples' Peace and Sovereignty"; collaborates on the newspaper Hoy, in writing for which she gives vent to her hatred of the USA and praise of [Soviet] Russia.

SERGIO AGUILARRE.--Active Communist; works as editor on the newspaper Hoy, official organ of the [Communist] Party; is considered reliable for secret missions.

JUSTINA ALVAREZ.--Newspaperwoman; an editor of the newspaper Hoy; active Communist; in charge of the "De la Mujer" section [Women's Page], and, in addition, gives interviews in which she has been displaying glimpses of her hostility toward the Americans and of her [pro] Red sentiments.

CARLOS FERNANDEZ R.--Newspaperman; editor of the "Sindicales" section [Labor Union Page] of the newspaper Hoy; old Party militant, and, in consequence, an enemy of the North Americans; has told other Communist friends of his that the orders of the Soviet Union to be complied with in all countries of the world, especially in Latin America, are: "A sustained campaign of abuse and attack against the government and press of the United States, as a basis for [the assumption of] control by Russia over the countries of Hispano-America".

ROBERTO GUTIERREZ.--A Communist working on the newspaper Hoy; is considered reliable for certain missions.

PAUL VALDES VIVO.--Assistant Director of the newspaper Hoy, and extraordinarily active Communist, since he has always distinguished himself in the dissemination of Red ideas.

CARLOS GARCIA SANTOS.--Communist and member of the Board of Directors of Hoy.

JACINTO DEL PESO.--Militant Communist for many years, and working on the newspaper Hoy, in the editorial department as well as in the printing shops; is considered a man of many talents.

ARMANDO LEON ACOSTA.--Is known for his Communist ideas; now Chief of the Militias of "Rebel Radio" where Vilma Espín herself warmly praises his loyalty to the cause.

DR. JOSE M. PEREZ LAMY.--Lawyer; member of the Communist Party; is

reported to be advisor to the leaders of the organization on important matters on which he is consulted; is president of the Communist Jurists' [association] UNRA ("Unión Nacional de Abogados Revolucionarios") [National Union of Revolutionary Jurists]; has declared that he is a Communist at the meetings of the College of Jurists [Bar Association] of Havana; an orator, frequently speaking at Party affairs; an intelligent and dangerous man.

FELIPE GUERRA MATOS.--Major in the Rebel Army and at present Director

of Athletics; has always sustained Communist ideas; joined up with Fidél Castro in the Sierra Maestra, together with his two brothers who died in the fight against the Batista government; now organizing the youth sports clubs, but for the purpose of training the youngsters in Marxist practices; makes frequent trips abroad, on a diplomatic passport since he cannot get visas because he is very [too] well known as a Communist.

ELENA GIL.--Member of the "Casa de la Cultura" [House of Culture] and

active Communist; recently made a trip to Mexico to implement a mission with which she had been entrusted; is a trusted Party member and always expresses herself against the North Americans.



RAUL CEPERO BONILLA.—Minister of Commerce; known for years to have sustained Communist ideas; incurred the hatred of the merchants and laboratory owners because of the drastic discounts he placed on comestibles and medicines, cutting the price of many of them to below cost and thus causing the merchants to lose money; spokesman for the government on the country's sugar policy; has just returned from a trip to London to arrange for an increase in the [Cuban sugar] quota on the world market, going from there to Japan to put the finishing touches on a trade agreement; because of publication in the Diario de la Marina of an article critical of the erroneous sugar policy of the government Mr. Cepero wrote a scathing reply branding the paper as a liar, which has resulted in a strong feeling that the newspaper may be in for trouble any time after May 1;<sup>\*</sup> was economic editor of the newspaper Prensa Libre.

JUAN VALDES GRAVALOSA.—A lawyer, serving on the [legal staff of the] Land Reform Institute; a convinced Communist; recently made a trip to Mexico establishing contact with the Communists in that Republic.

---

\* The paper was closed by the Castro administration about June 1, 1960.

ARMANDO HART DAVALOS,--A lawyer, and now says he is not a Communist; participated in the meeting with the [Soviet] Russian Vice Premier, Mikoyan, to make a trade agreement between Cuba and the Soviet Union; intimate friend of Fidél Castro, who appointed him Minister of Education; has changed the educational programs and interfered in private education; engaged in drafting textbooks conveying Communist messages directed against North America, as in the case of the Cuban geography [textbook] of Capt. Antonio Núñez Jiménez; is married to Haydée Santamaria, who also sustains Communist ideas, although they originated in the "26th of July Movement"; she is "Coordinator of the Ministry of Education", but actually in charge of that State agency, because of her husband's overly weak character [lack of drive]; Mrs. Santamaria [sic--"Mrs. Hart"] has been accused of having appropriated the last collection for and [proceeds from the] sale of bonds, which had taken place, on behalf of Fidél Castro's revolution, which sum is said to amount to \$300,000 and which has not been accounted for.

JOSE ANTONIO RABASSA.--Lieutenant of the Army; at the time of Batista was taken into custody for having killed a soldier in the Juanelo District; is a wholehearted Communist and makes frequent trips to Mexico and Central Mexico [sic]\*, always via Miami in order to carry out secret missions that are entrusted to him; is a dangerous man and must be watched because he is believed to have contacts in the United States.

VICTOR CARDOSO.--A Communist, trained in Moscow; is reported to belong to the MVD, but is active in Cuba, entertaining contacts with the present heads of the Police Corps and the Army, especially with Raúl Castro.

BERNABE ORDAZ.--A physician, director of the Mazorra Hospital; sustains Communist ideas; was in the Sierra Maestra with Fidél Castro and is a trusted member of the Party.

---

\* Possibly Central America.

ORESTES VARELA.--Captain in the Rebel Army; commentator for "Radio Mabi", although the articles [scripts] are allegedly not written by him but by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and some of the editors of the newspaper Revolución; uses the most abusive and coarse language possible in his references to the North Americans; although denying his affiliation, he has actually been a Communist for years and has always carried on propaganda activities on behalf of Red ideas; is disliked for the language he uses even to those same newspapermen [who are said to write his scripts].

PELEGRIN TORRAS.--Old militant of the Communist Party and considered a skillful indoctrinator of the new crop of Party members; writes articles in Hoy on various subjects, and is thought of as an intelligent man and excellent propagandist.

OMAR FERNANDEZ.--Captain in the Rebel Army; at the present time, Administrator of Customs of [the Port of] Havana, inviting to that place [to his office] notorious domestic and foreign Communists to present lectures to them on Marxist topics; was in the Sierra Maestra with Fidél Castro, and has always been conspicuous for his Communist ideas.

JUAN MEDINA VEGA.--Activist in the Communist Party; carries on intensive propaganda activities against North American products to the extent of calling attention to those who drink American drinks and [smoke] American cigarettes in the bars and taverns [of Cuba].

JUAN NIURY.--University student; although he has no record of previous Communist activities, declared himself as sustaining Communist ideas after Fidél Castro's seizure of power; at the present time serves as "Interventor" [Comptroller] of the Allied Omnibus Cooperative whose nationalization is now being studied, in conjunction with several Communist leaders who are employed by that transit company, which has caused extraordinary alarm among the small stockholders by whom the company had been founded.

MARIO GIL GONZALEZ.--Captain in the Rebel Army; now appointed "Interventor" [Comptroller] of the Phosphor [Processing] Plants which make up the Phosphor Trust established by Messrs. Casas and López Vilaboy under the Batista Administration; is well known for sustaining Communist ideas, and for that reason, to be sure, was given the job, the intervention falling in with the plans of Castro and "Ché" Guevara to nationalize all industries, businesses, and public utilities, thus eliminating private enterprise which is regarded by them as the basis of the capitalist system and in conflict with the Socialist or Communist order that they want to impose on the people of Cuba.

JORGE GUERRERO.--Announcer for Station CMQ; at the same time puts on plays and acts as narrator; has a contract with "Casa Crusellas"; has firmly implanted Communist ideas; after Castro seized the power became an even more avid Communist, making special efforts to recite poems that contain messages directed against Yankee imperialism with socio-political designs in the Marxist propaganda vein.

LIST OF COMMUNISTS WHO WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN THE  
ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN JOSE CASTAÑO QUEVEDO,  
ONE OF THE BEST INVESTIGATORS OF COMMUNIST  
ACTIVITIES ON THE CONTINENT

ANGEL ROSALES

RAUL FAJARDO ESCALONA

FIDEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ

ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ

CASTO [sic] PRIETO DOMENECH

EMILIO BENÍTEZ

FRANCISCO PEÑALVER

MIGUEL SAMPEDRO

EMILIO VALDES BETANCOURT

LUIS ESPINO PINELLA

GILDO PEREZ DIAZ

GREGORIO ORTEGA

LUIS MARTINEZ PAULA

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ

ANÍBAL ESCALANTE

ALICIA AGRAMONTE MARRERO

- - - - -

COURT [PANEL] BY WHICH HE WAS TRIED

ALVARO RIVERO ALFONSO, President; Members of the Bench: EDUARDO  
QUINTANA: Prosecutor: JOSE A. SUAREZ DE LA FUENTE: Defender: Dr.  
Anibal Pachco [sic]\*

[MEMBERS OF THE] COURT OF APPEAL

VICTOR BORDON MACHALO, President; Members of the Bench: OSCAR  
ALVARADO, ARMANDO CHOY, ELADIO MACHIN, ORLANDO BORREGO; PELAYO  
FERNANDEZ RUBIO acting as Prosecutor.

---

\* Possibly Pacheco.

COMMUNIST, PRO-COMMUNIST, AND ANTI-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN

VICENTE BAEZ, Administrator of the newspaper Revolución, COMMUNIST  
 THIÉL LEON, Art Director, " " "  
 GUILLERMO CABRERA INFANTE, magazine section of " "  
 JOSE LORENZO, "EL JACOBINO", " "  
 ENRIQUE DE LA OSA, Cuba Section, Bohemia magazine, ANTI-AMERICAN  
 ANTONIO DE LA OSA " " " "  
 JORGE QUINTANA, ex-Dean of the College of Journalists, "  
 EUDALDO GUTIERREZ PAULA, ex-Dean " " "  
 MARIO GARCIA DEL CUETO, Press Bureau of FNTA y Educación, COMMUNIST  
 LISANDRO OTERO, COMMUNIST  
 LUIS CONTE AGUERO, Commentator, "Radio Progreso", ANTI-AMERICAN  
 MARIO KUCHILAN, newspaper La Calle, ANTI-AMERICAN and COMMUNIST  
 EDUARDO HECTOR ALONSO, newspaper Diario Nacional, PRO-COMMUNIST  
 CARLOS CASTAÑEDA, Television panelist, PRO-COMMUNIST  
 TOMAS REGALADO, President of the Association of [Newspaper] Reporters,  
 PRO-COMMUNIST  
 ROLANDO CABRERA, Bohemia magazine, PRO-COMMUNIST and ANTI-AMERICAN  
 THE YANÍZ PUJOL BROTHERS (3) Bohemia, Prensa Libre, and  
 [Station] CMQ, PRO-COMMUNISTS  
 REYNALDO PÉVALVER MORRAL, Chief, Prensa Policia Judicial. \* COMMUNIST  
 TONIA SASIRE, COMMUNIST and ANTI-AMERICAN  
 ERNESTINA OTERO, COMMUNIST and ANTI-AMERICAN

---

\* Something like Police Gazette.



FRANCISCO PEDROSO, now without [a] newspaper [connection]; is

PRO-COMMUNIST and CONFIDANT.

FRANSISCA CAO, obtained fellowship [or government subsidy for travel

to ] Spain; is ANTI-AMERICAN.

## COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

At the present time, as a consequence of the increase in Communism in Cuba, numerous newspapers and magazines have resumed publication under the control of the Communist Party. In their pages an intensive campaign against the United States of America is being carried on, in accord with the instructions received from the Soviet Union, for the purpose of making trouble for North America in [its relations with] the other Latin American countries.

It is alleged by persons loyal to the democratic [cause] that the building situated at [Calles] 0 and 25, in Havana's Vedado, which houses the headquarters of the Radio Station "Rebel Radio", has an apartment on the top floor to which access is had only by VIIMA ESPIN and by an individual of apparently Russian or German nationality [and which is being used] for communication with Moscow and the countries behind the Iron Curtain effected by short-wave amateur radio operators ["hams"] and via a special code. Many news items from the Soviet Union and Red China are received by this means of communication for dissemination in Cuba.

Among the publications whose circulation has been resumed are the following:

Newspapers: Hoy, official organ of the Communist Party;

" Revolución, official organ of the "26th of July Movement";

Newspapers: La Calle, controlled by Communists and anti-Americans;

" El Mundo, at present directed by LEVI MARRERO;

Magazines: Mella;

" INRA, official organ of the Land Reform [Institute];

" Fundamentos;

" Carta Semanal;

" La Chispa, published by the Bacardi [Company]  
workers;

" Nuestros Tiempos, directed by the Communist Party;

" Humanismo, whose circulation is prohibited in Costa  
Rica.

Furthermore, pro-Communist publications waging a fierce anti-North American campaign are the following: El Combate, directed by Guillermo Jiménez, who made a trip to [countries] behind the Iron Curtain accompanied by the student leader Faure Chaumont and the so-called Capt. "Tony" Castell. In the printshops of Hoy and Arrow Press, located at 13 Luyano, Communist propaganda pamphlets are being printed which are shipped to Central and South America, for distribution by Communist agents in the Latin American nations.

RADIO STATIONS

The Communist Party and the government of Fidél Castro have at their disposal the following radio stations from which they carry on an intensive campaign against anyone opposing International Communism and Premier Castro's government:

"Radio Rebelde", with a chain of 11 broadcasting stations  
on the Island;

"Radio Mambi";

"Unión Radio";

"Radio Aeropuerto Internacional";

"Radio Voz";

"Radio Salas";

"Radio Cadena Habana".

They also have two TV channels in connection with their propaganda activities.

## INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

After Fidél Castro seized the power in Cuba, the Communist Party, in alliance with the "26th of July Movement", established from the Sierra Maestra numerous international connections to defend the Communist-type government imposed by terror on the people of Cuba. Also put into effect was a [Soviet] Russian-Cuban pact, as a challenge to the Government of the United States of America. From this treaty the Soviet Union emerged as the most-favored country because, since it did not have to pay its sugar purchases with dollars, it [the Soviet Union] acquired them [the sugar] at a much lower price, below that established in the London Market and, even lower than the price subsidy paid by the United States on that same product. However, by way of proof of further attacks against North America, the Communist Government of Cuba stopped its regular purchases of goods manufactured in the USA [their value amounting] to hundreds of millions of dollars, and exported [sic] them [those goods] from [Soviet] Russia, fully aware of their inferior quality and of the lack of the indispensable spare parts.

From then on, hundreds of Russians, Chinese, and Germans started to pour into Havana, as easily verified in the streets of Havana. Likewise, the so-called "Junta Revolucionaria del Caribe" [Caribbean

Revolutionary Board], which had been set up purposely for fomenting agitation in the area of the Caribbean and in Central and South America, was strengthened, as evidenced by the expeditions which, departing from Cuba, had invaded Panama, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nicaragua, and which are now focusing their abusive attacks, precisely as they are doing in the case of North America, on Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; and youth movements of strongly Communist stripe are being promoted in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

For these purposes, the Cuban Communists have established Contact Cells with Communist leaders in countries of Latin America, namely: Raúl Roa, Ernesto Guevara, Nicolás Guillén, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, José Mías Entralgo, Juan Marinello, Carlos Franqui, Violeta Casals, and Tete Casuso, who maintain close contacts with foreigners advocating the same ideology, such as Héctor Mújica and Hilarío Cardoso, of Venezuela; Rodolfo Ghioldi, of Argentina; Salvador Allende, of Chile; Lombardo Toledano, of Mexico; Lázaro Cárdenas, of Mexico; Ernesto Guerrero, of San Salvador; Li Min, of Red China; Raúl Ocegueda, of Guatemala; Vicente Sáenz, of Costa Rica; and Guillermo Torriello, of Guatemala.

THEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE COMMUNISTS

Notwithstanding the multiple evidence at hand showing that Fidél Castro and his collaborators are Communists in thought and deed, they have continued their cynical lies, in accord with Communist tactics. But the methods that were put into practice by the régime established in Cuba clearly demonstrate the contrary, i.e., the new educational methods, identical with those of [Soviet] Russia; the soldier choral groups, copied from Moscow; the militia organizations of students and urban and rural workers; the agricultural cooperatives, which have taken the place of [sic]\* the collective farms of the Soviet Union; the abolition of private enterprise, according to recent statements made by Ernesto Guevara before the television cameras; State control of the purchase of all types of goods in foreign countries; or, the only buyer being the state, and all commercial and industrial activities and all public utilities being submitted to State surveillance and press, radio, and television to the control of the government of Fidél Castro.

---

\* Perhaps: "were copied from".

## MARXIST INDOCTRINATION SCHOOLS

The first Marxist Indoctrination School was established early in January 1959, inside the "Fortaleza de la Cabaña", precisely upon the orders of "Ché" Guevara. It was called "Charles Chaplin" [School] and its director was the poet and Communist leader Nicolás Guillén.

A few days later another Marxist School was established at Ciudad Libertad (formerly Ciudad Militar). This School operates in the part [ of the country] where the Air Force is stationed, and there the soldiers are indoctrinated by Russian technicians [propaganda experts] serving in the "Aviation Corps".

Another Communist School is located in the Luyano district, which bears the name of "Marcelo Salado", a well known terrorist put to death by the Batista police.

In the Los Pinos region, the "Blás Roca" School, which had operated there several years ago and was named in honor of the Secretary General of the Communist Party who had recently embarked for Red China and carried instructions to go on from there to the Soviet Union, has reopened its doors.

Still another Marxist School is in existence in Santiago de Cuba, and numerous urban and rural workers are indoctrinated in that institution.



[PROPAGANDA] ACTIVITIES IN THE MOVIES AND THE THEATRE

The Communist régime of Cuba has been acting with the greatest despatch with a view to becoming consolidated through skillful propaganda activities by means of the movies, television, and the theatre.

These activities are controlled by Dr. Alfredo Guevara, Professor at the University of Havana, Director of the Movie [Industry], and a long-standing Communist militant, as well as a stubborn enemy of the North Americans.

Dr. Alfredo Guevara coincides with [the opinion expressed by] Dr. Juan Marinello, President [Chairman] of the Communist Party, who recently stated:...."all those who do not fly the colors [rally around the banner] of Communism will be qualified as counter-revolutionists". This has provoked vigorous protests on the part of the Catholic organizations which, however, notwithstanding their activities, had been accused by the radio broadcasting stations controlled by Fidél Castro's régime of being counter-revolutionists and enemies of the government.

In his propaganda activities Dr. Guevara is being assisted by the well known Communist artist "Paco" Alfonso and [is receiving] the cooperation of a group of artists of both sexes, qualified as Communists, some of whom are figuring in this report.

COMMUNIST AND PRO-COMMUNIST RADIO AND TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS

"RADIO REBELDE" [Rebel Radio]--Director: RAUL QUINTANA; Administrator: ALEJANDRO BLANCO; Announcers: Rafael Martínez Silva, José Ibargurén, and Eddy Martín, the latter being the one who uses the most abusive language in referring to the President of the United States and other officers of his Administration.

"RADIO VOZ"--Announcers: ELIO OLIVA, JUAN DOMINGUEZ, FRANK GUEVARA, ORLANO VALLE, "El Caribe", and MARIO VIENA indicated as an intransigent Communist who hates the North Americans to death.

"RADIO MAMBI"--Director: SOCRATES ARTEGA; Editorialists [commentators]: ORESTES VARELA and AFMANLO NUÑEZ HERNANDEZ, both Communists. Announcers: ANSELMO LLITERAS [sic]\* and RENE PEREZ.

"UNION RADIO"--"Tony" Fernández, Communist militant, who hates North America, as manifested in every editorial read by him over the microphones of that radio station.

---

\* Possibly "Iliteras".

LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNISTS MEETING IN RED CHINA

At the invitation of Mao Tse-tung, a group of Latin American Communist leaders came together to make important decisions on what new tactics should be pursued against North American Imperialism and how to seize the governments of the democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere and place [press] them into the Soviet orbit, as had been done in the case of the Republic of Cuba.

Those meeting there were: Luis Carvalán, Secretary General of the Chilean Communist Party; Pompeyo Marqués, Pedro Ortega, and Alonso Ojeda, of the Venezuelan Communist Party; Gilberto Vieira and Joaquín Moreno, of Colombia; Raúl Acosta and Jorge del Prado, of Peru; Elias Muñoz, of Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, of Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, of Argentina; Wilfredo Vázquez, who prides himself on representing the Cuban Communists of Las Villas Province. Also present were the representatives of Brazil, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala, although the names of the latter are not available.

Information has just been received by cable that Blas Roca, Secretary General of the Cuban Communist Party visited Red China last month (April 1960) and was granted an interview by President Mao Tse-tung.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION "LATINOAMERICA LIBRE"

On the premises of the "America House" a group of Communists and pro-Communists met last month (February) for the purpose of reorganizing the Association "Latinoamerica Libre" [Free Latin America].

Dr. Eduardo Corona (COMMUNIST) spoke about the record of the Association since the date on which it was outlawed until the present date of its reopening for business. Then the [Communist] leader Faure Chaumont spoke, who stated the need for denouncing the enemies of the Cuban revolution, quite particularly Yankee Imperialism, which is creating a whole string of difficulties for the revolution and the régime headed by the leader, Fidél Castro. Chaumont further said that there were false democrats, such as José Figueres, of Costa Rica, and others, who were serving the interests of the U.S. State Department and deploying servile and troublesome activities.

Dr. Carlos M. Luis (Communist) proposed the issuance of a statement of Solidarity with President Osvaldo Dórticos' reply to the American Note, to be signed by all members of the Association "Free Latin America".

Finally, the new Governing Board of the Association was named as follows: President, FAURE CHAUMONT; and the other posts on the Board were assigned to the following individuals:

OSCAR FERNANDEZ MEL (Communist)  
ODON ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA (Communist)  
JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE (Communist)  
MARTA FRAYDE (Communist)  
JOSE M. VALDES RODRIGUEZ (Pro-Communist)  
EDUARDO PALACIO PLANAS (Communist)  
MAJOR HUMBERTO CASTELLO (Pro-Communist)  
MAJOR ALBERTO MORA (Pro-Communist)  
CARLOS FAXAS VALERINO (Communist)  
CARLOS OLIVARES (Communist)  
ADRIAN GARCIA HERNANDEZ (Communist)  
GREGORIO ORTEGA (Communist)  
CARLOS M. LUIS (Communist)  
MARIA SIFONTES (Communist)  
RAIMUNDO GUERRA (Pro-Communist)  
RENE DEPESTRE (Communist)  
CELIA SANCHEZ AGRAMONTE (Communist)  
JORGE ALDEREGUIA (Communist)  
NICOLAS GUILLEN (Communist)  
EDITH GARCIA BUCHACA (Communist)  
RAMON DACAL (Communist)

RAUL VALDES VIVO (Communist)

MARIANO SORI MARIN (Pro-Communist)

ENRIQUE COLLADO (Communist)

VIOLETA CASALS (Communist).

Following the election of the new Governing Board he stated, finally, that some of the purposes of the Association were: "to advocate direct and stable economic interchange among the Latin American countries, without prejudice to economic relations, which must be increased with all countries of the world; without heeding discriminations or blocs, imposed, on ideological pretexts, by the monopolists [who are] enemies of world peace"; "to promote continental and world peace based on respect of the principles of national sovereignty, equality, non-aggression, and non-intervention"; and "to carry on any activities contributing to the affirmation or vindication of the full national sovereignty of the countries of Latin America, so that these [nations] will attain their complete political as well as economic independence from the imperialist forces that are subjugating and exploiting them"; and "to promote [mutual] rapprochement, coordination, understanding, and union among them".

The above purposes transcribed by us in quotes are set out in

Art. III of the Rules and Regulations of the reorganized Association  
"FREE LATIN AMERICA".

\* \* \* \* \*

The preceding statements show [prove] that Cuba has a totalitarian, definitely Communist-oriented régime, under the unipersonal rule of Fidél Castro, which gives vent to its hatred of the North Americans, as evidenced on the occasion of the May Day Parade, commemorating "Labor Day", on the Plaza Cívica on the First of May.

This is to state also that the extensive list of Communists points out those who are holding key and responsible posts in the de facto government, whose case histories are in the possession of the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency; and to mention, lastly, that everything that has been set forth is the absolute truth and the outcome of a patient investigation [which was] carried on [by me] during my stay in this city.

Miami, May 2, 1960.

(signature typed)

Aurelio Silva

Ex-First Lieutenant of the Investigation  
[Detective] Bureau of the (defunct)  
National Police of Cuba

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you any information respecting the distribution of Communist propaganda in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. Well, in Cuba there has entered and is coming a great quantity of Communist propaganda.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any knowledge about propaganda paid for by the Communist Party in the United States for distribution in Cuba?

Mr. SILVA. I have no proof, but I suppose that the American Communist Party helps quite a lot the Communist Party in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. We don't want supposition.

Mr. SILVA. Well, I already said that I have no proof.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you remember telling us about Camilo Cienfuegos having been expelled from the United States for Communist activity?

Mr. SILVA. Truly, Camilo Cienfuegos has been arrested twice in this country, if I am not mistaken, and the last time he was detained in the Central Park here for distributing Communist propaganda.

Senator DODD. You mean Central Park in New York City?

Mr. SILVA. Yes, sir, of New York.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have information respecting contacts between Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and Núñez Jimenez on the one hand and American Communists on the other hand?

Mr. SILVA. Well, when I appeared before the executive session to testify, I warned you that at that time there appeared Núñez Jimenez giving Marxist conferences in St. Nicholas Arena of New York.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that all?

Mr. SILVA. That is what you asked me—that is what I will answer.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you told us all you know about contacts between American Communists and Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and Núñez Jimenez?

Mr. SILVA. Well, of those contacts that they may have here, I don't know them.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am talking about contacts in Cuba—when American Communists come down there, do you have any knowledge of their having contacted these individuals?

Mr. SILVA. Well, I don't have them. I am not in Cuba. I cannot know them.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. We don't want you to testify to anything you don't know.

Do you know Raul Sanjurjo?

Mr. SILVA. He is not a Cuban.

Mr. SOURWINE. You know him or you don't.

Mr. SILVA. Like there are so many names in my head, I have an idea, but I can't place him.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

I have no more questions of this witness.

Senator DODD. We want to thank you for appearing here and giving us this information.

Mr. SOURWINE. Arsenio Gonzáles y Gonzáles.

Senator DODD. Raise your right hand, please.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GONZÁLES. I swear.



TESTIMONY OF DR. ARSENIO GONZÁLES Y GONZÁLES  
(THROUGH AN INTERPRETER)

Senator DODD. Give us your name and address, and take a seat.

Mr. GONZÁLES. Arsenio Gonzáles y Gonzáles, 1402 Northwest Ninth Avenue, Miami.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you Subsecretary of Labor, Subsecretary of State, Subsecretary of Finance, and Subsecretary of Education in Cuba?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. At various times?

Mr. GONZÁLES. During different periods during the government of Batista.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you Minister of Transportation under Batista?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you Minister of Labor under Batista?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are a lawyer?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have practiced in Havana?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were attorney for the Transportation Union?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you attorney for the Omnibus Workers Union?

Mr. GONZÁLES. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were not?

Mr. GONZÁLES. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were attorney for the Confereration of Cuban Workers?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir, for the confederation.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you a supporter of Batista?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you support the revolution which overthrew Batista?

Mr. GONZÁLES. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you support the return of Batista?

Mr. GONZÁLES. No, sir.

Senator DODD. Why not? You were in his cabinet, you were a supporter. What do you say is wrong with him now?

Mr. GONZÁLES. In the first place, because the consequences that the Cuban people are now suffering are due to mistakes that we have made in carrying out our own government, on one part. And I don't think that we should support a person who directed a government which committed so many mistakes that they are fundamentally against the country, with the consequences that we now contemplate.

Senator DODD. When did you discover the mistakes?

Mr. GONZÁLES. When did I discover these mistakes? That is the question, isn't it?

Senator DODD. I would like the answer.

Mr. GONZÁLES. These mistakes, many of them, they were made in the proper process of carrying out our own government, the develop-

ment of our own government. But in the measure that later on there were published development of facts that, due to my personal relations—and I make reference to myself only—in the internal order, administrative order of the government, where I was acting as an administrator, not in an executive capacity, unless when I acted as minister I tried to apply the law in all its aspects as it pertained to the administrative function. In other governmental aspects, they escape my functions, and at the same time to my possible determination to the presentation that could apply a personal opinion.

Now, I continued in the government until December 31, 1958, because I understood—because the government should represent or would represent the contributive thinking, the thought of order, that went into or should have gone into the party to which I belonged, that was the party of unitary action, of which the fundamental motto was peace, order, and work, within a democratic regime under the constitution of 1940.

Much later—

Senator DODD. To cut this off short, I asked a very simple question: When did you discover that the practices and policies of the Batista government were mistakes—was it before you fled the country, or since then? When?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Concretely I will answer—I have explained all this, thinking that you wanted an explanation. Much of this I have known after Batista fell.

Senator DODD. You didn't know it before?

Mr. GONZÁLES. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you remember testifying in executive session that existing conditions in Cuba constituted a threat to the internal security of the United States?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Explain that, please.

Mr. GONZÁLES. I understand that the present situation in Cuba constitutes a danger to the stability of the democracy, and this danger is directly directed against democracy because of the following reasons:

The fundamental sentiment that has been developing in Cuba has been an anti-American feeling—or anti-imperialist, in another phrase, or expression.

This sentiment I know because I participated as a director of the labor unions, and know there, because through my own experience, the activity of the Communist Party aspires to create this anti-American feeling within the working and popular classes.

I testified in the executive hearing that during my recent visit to Uruguay, in various conversations which I had with laborers, workers of different sectors, and at the proper University of Uruguay, I found that Communist propaganda against the American Government was so intense that some people manifested a sentiment which was more pro-Russian than pro-American.

This had been commented on by some of the Uruguayans, and I understood that that country could be moved into a movement against democracies, shrouding it in a sentiment pro-Russian and anti-American.

I also pointed out the case of Argentina, where the Communist Party is using the party of Peron, like a labor organization, in favor of the Communist doctrine in that country.

In other countries—I think I pointed out that this sentiment exists, but that this sentiment is not a spontaneous sentiment. It exists because it rests on a Communist order that develops through all the parties in the Central American and South American countries, and the countries of the Caribbean, undermining the solidarity and American friendship—like the first step, the first requirement down that road to again rupture what could be the support of the democracy in America, in favor of the Russian doctrine, the Communist doctrine, creating conditions in favor of the Socialist theories and against the democracy.

Mr. SOURWINE. Let me ask you about a statement by the AFL-CIO in the United States.

Mr. GONZÁLES. American Federation of Labor?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. This organization's executive council has declared that the disruptive tactics of Fidel Castro's government in Cuba have all the earmarks of a well-planned strategy designed to make Cuba an advanced outpost of the Soviet Union's drive to infiltrate the new world. Do you agree with this?

Mr. GONZÁLES. I agree completely with that.

Mr. SOURWINE. This AFL statement also contained this:

The latest manifestations of the Castro regime have revealed unmistakable signs of a definite trend toward a totalitarian state. This is based upon the technique of regimentation and militarization of the masses to a degree comparable to the practices prevailing under Fascist or Communist regimes.

Do you agree with this?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. As a former Secretary of Labor of Cuba do you agree with this further statement of our AFL?

The Cuban Confederation of Labor has become a mere appendage of the Government under complete control of pro-Communist elements imposed from above. The right of collective bargaining has been abolished; as in countries behind the Iron Curtain, workers cannot change jobs without government approval.

Do you agree with this?

Mr. GONZÁLES. With the publication—what the publication says? Yes, sir. Correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know Seymour Rafael Blanco Alvarez?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Rafael Blanco Alvarez?

Mr. SOURWINE. Seymour Rafael Blanco Alvarez.

Mr. GONZÁLES. Blanco Alvarez? Yes. He is a Communist.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is he a labor leader?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. In Cuba?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know Rafael Avila?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know he was a Communist?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. He is a Cuban labor leader?

Mr. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir. At the present time, he is a delegate to the discipline section of the truckers union.

MR. SOURWINE. Do you remember telling us Communists were using secondary forces in directing the workers' movement in Cuba?

MR. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Would you explain this please, briefly?

MR. GONZÁLES. Yes, sir. The party, Communist Socialist, in Cuba, which has been established during the years and during the history of labor in Cuba—every time that the workers' progress has lifted a step, they have used new forms in the labor movement. Thus, sometimes it is quite difficult to establish the identity as to the specific person of his participation in the Communists. It is my opinion, at the present time—and during all the revolutionary period of Cuba, particularly during the last periods—the party used as a movement to divide, to use collaterally the party, but with the political direction of the party, the orthodox Cuban movement.

This identity can be easily established if you take now the public announcements, doctrinals which appear daily in the press, of the men in the Government—and taking these men in his political analysis, you may find his origin in the use or in the movement of the Orthodox Party. Fundamentally, the party, the fraction of the Orthodox Party that took the road antirevolutionary which left open this party when it abandoned the country to the Communist activities—those masses coming up from the Orthodox Party, or affiliates through which the Communist party, in my opinion, realized a divisional movement through which the movement of bringing up the orthodox movement, that took the name of 26th of July has been the base and the fundamentals upon which the party has worked, bringing out of there the new form or the new leaders of the new workers movement—permitting to bring forth the most known Communists and putting in the first forms Communists which are not well known in the development of this new division of the 26th of July which is nothing more but a new variation of the Communist Party.

MR. SOURWINE. Thank you very much, sir.

I have no further questions of this witness.

SENATOR DODD. That is all. Thank you.

MR. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I have here a copy of an address given on May 1 by Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, before the St. George Association of the New York Police Department. It is entitled "Public Order and the Preservation of Our Freedoms."

I offer it for inclusion in the record of these hearings.

SENATOR DODD. It will be received and published in the record of this hearing.

(The transcript of the above-described address was marked "Exhibit No. 13," and reads as follows:)

## EXHIBIT NO. 13

ADDRESS BY THE HON. ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, ON  
"PUBLIC ORDER AND THE PRESERVATION OF OUR FREEDOMS"

I am deeply grateful for the award you have tendered me. As an old resident of this great and inspiring city, there is no group of men from whom I should have more preferred to receive such an honor.

In accepting this award I wish to pay my tribute to you from the police force of New York for your contribution in maintaining order within the framework of protecting our freedoms.

I fear that injustice is often done you by the misuse of the word "police". We too loosely talk of police states, of police methods, and the like. Here in this country we well know that the police are the protectors of our freedoms and of our liberties. When order and discipline are not maintained, it is we the people who cannot exercise our natural rights and carry on our appointed tasks.

You, in turn, help to enforce the laws adopted by the representatives of the people to protect the people from the invasion of their rights. This is fundamental to our form of government.

If this country of ours does not set an example to the world of maintaining order under law, what can we expect from other countries less well situated than we -- countries new to the task of making democracy work.

We meet here today on May 1st, a day which has had particular significance in history. The idea for such a day of peaceful demonstration was initiated by American labor unions some seventy years ago. The purpose was to win an eight-hour day. Unfortunately, over the years, May Day has been more and more taken over by the Communists, and now we have our own separate Labor Day in September.

Before this day is over we may hear from various parts of the world some strange and dangerous doctrines preached -- even from countries near to us. It is typically one of the techniques of the Communists to take over ideas which originated for the purpose of peaceful demonstration to protect the peoples' rights, and make them over into instruments for destroying those rights.

The problem of maintaining order in the world, so necessary for the protection of the rights of the individual, has become vastly complicated over the last few decades by the emergence of Soviet Russia and Communist China as world powers dominating nearly a billion people. And at the same time we see emerging scores of new states untried in the ways of democracy.

The Sino-Soviet Bloc is dedicated to changing the face of the world and to replacing the democratic system of law by the dictator system of the proletariat. In the course of advancing this program, they have promoted violence and class struggle as one of their chosen instruments.

Here in the United States we are more fortunate than most of the peoples of the world. Due to our tradition, the inherent strength of our institutions and the vigilance and temperance of our law enforcement, Communist penetration and Communist agitation has been rigorously restrained.

Unfortunately, in many other countries of the world today this is not the case.

It is the strategy of the Soviets and the Chinese Communists to concentrate first on the weak and then to encircle us, the strong, by penetrations in Asia, Africa, Latin America. Even in some countries in Europe, the Communist parties have considerable open strength, and a well-organized underground apparatus.

If you have thought of me for your award, it may be because as head of the CIA, I have the duty to bring together all of the information on the Communist plot on a world-wide basis, to expose it, and to furnish others with the means of exposing it, and to collect the evidence on which the policymakers in Government may frame an effective policy to combat international communism.

As you know so well in order to deal with crime and the artisan of disorder, whether locally or in the international field, we must have intelligence on their plans and objective; on their leadership and their techniques; and so it is also with the Communist plot.

The general Communist program has been well advertised to us all; their tactics are often disguised.

It is the Communist view that history rolls inevitably toward the final victory of Communism.

Khrushchev told us all about this during his recent visit to this country. In his address last September at the National Press Club, he explained the "We will bury you" theme.

He said that by this he did not mean any physical burial of anyone at any time. It was merely a question of inevitable changes in the social system over the course of the historical progress of society.

In another address Khrushchev argued that the social system changes as society develops. First he said there was the feudal system. It was superseded by capitalism. Capitalism was more progressive than feudalism. But capitalism, he claimed, engendered irreconcilable contradictions and as it outlived itself, it like every earlier system would give birth to its successors. Capitalism, he said, as Marx, Engels, and Lenin have proved, will be succeeded by Communism.



Khrushchev would have us believe that this evolution to Communism will be a peaceful, painless process. One might footnote this view by suggesting that this had hardly been true in Poland, in Hungary, in the Baltic states or in China.

Although professing that history will take care of us, Moscow and international communism have a definite program for helping along this so-called historical evolution.

I shall briefly outline what I believe this program to be. And since today is Sunday, it is well to start out with the Soviet attack on religion as one of the cardinal points of their program.

Karl Marx taught that religion is the opiate of the people. As late as 1954 the Central Committee of the Communist Party labeled the church as "the prop and tool of the ruling classes which they use as a means to enslave the workers." They propose to instill atheism as a substitute for religion.

Here we can quote history back to them. No great civilization has ever prospered and endured without a deep religious background.

The Soviet's atheistic program of attack on the Free World has three major elements; first, the military, second the economic, and third the subversive. I shall say a word about each of them.

The military threat is widely advertised and is easier for the people of the world to understand than their more subtle techniques.

This threat is based on Soviet missiles and bombers, nuclear weapons and a large conventional force, ground and air, supplemented by the largest submarine fleet in being the world has ever known.

For their own political purposes they rattle the missile; this took place notably during the Suez crisis about four years ago. Some foreign visitors to the Kremlin these days have also received Khrushchev's estimate of how many missiles and nuclear bombs were being reserved for them, or would be required for the destruction of their respective countries. He hasn't yet told us how many are reserved for the United States.

I believe, however, that Khrushchev is still confident that he can win the world without actually employing military force. He doesn't want to acquire a world in ruins if he can take it intact. However, he keeps up his military forces as an ever-ready threat particularly for those countries which live under the shadow of Soviet Russia and Communist China.

Then there is the Communist economic threat. This has two main elements -- their own domestic industrial growth, and their foreign economic penetration.

Khrushchev recognizes that the United States is the most highly developed economic power in the world today. However, he claims that with the Soviets' higher annual rate of growth, they will catch up with us in the next ten to fifteen years.

Such boasts are an exaggeration but this does not prevent his peddling them on a world-wide basis. Nor do these boasts fail to impress the underdeveloped and non-industrial nations who see the

great strides which the Soviet has made over a few decades. From a second rate industrial power they have now come to be second only to the United States.

While Soviet industrial production today is less than one-half of ours, it is true that their present annual rate of growth is about twice our own. If one takes the free world's industrial production and contrasts it with that of the communist world, including that of Communist China, the gap in favor of the Free World is still greater.

In the decade or so which Khrushchev allows for equaling our industrial production, the Soviet, on the basis of present relative rates of industrial growth, will narrow the gap, and in 1970 Soviet industrial production could be about 60 per cent of our own.

This is impressive, -- and while not up to Khrushchev's boasts, it certainly gives us no call to relax.

As for agriculture, the picture is very different. With six times the number of farm workers that we have in the United States, the Soviet Union is producing about twenty-five per cent less in farm products than are we. The facts are that their agriculture is inefficient. Here they have little or nothing to boast of. There is too much of Karl Marx and collectivism and too little free enterprise incentive and ambition on the Soviet farms.

However, what should give us pause about their economy is that they are putting into national power goals, into military hardware, heavy industry, and related fields, a far greater percentage of their total production than are we.

We are spending a great deal these days for the production of certain types of consumer goods which add little to the sinews of our national strength. And in making comparisons with the Soviet Union, we must realize that it is the use to which we put our great economic resources rather than their absolute size that determines the measure of national power.

I am no economist, but I feel that it is our primary duty these days to produce that which will keep our country strong and free. Strong not only in the sense of military might but in education, science and technology; - free not only in the sense of freedom from want but free to develop the best that is in us; with the tools to enjoy our leisure but not necessarily every imaginable gadget.

I admit this is easier to say than it is to accomplish in a free society.

In his regimented state, Khrushchev takes his military hardware out of the hide of his people. He limits the volume of consumer goods, of housing and the like. As a consequence, Khrushchev today faces a domestic problem of no mean proportions in meeting the growing demand for more progress in raising the standard of living.

\* \* \*

The other phase of the Soviet economic threat is targeted abroad.

It is carried out on a highly selective basis but it is very efficiently publicized.

The areas of Soviet economic penetration are chiefly the Middle East, including Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, -- South and Southeast Asia, including India, Burma, and Indonesia. Recently, the Soviet Union is turning its attention to central Africa and to the hemisphere to the south of us, with Cuba now receiving Soviet credits and oil products from Communist countries.

It is well to remember that the less developed countries look upon the Soviet Union as a nation which in a few decades has developed from a backward country into the world's second industrial power. These less developed countries aspire to do the same. Although they do not expect to reach anything like the high economic and industrial levels of the United States, they are attracted by Moscow's claims that rapid industrial progress can be achieved if they just conform to Communist methods and discipline. We know the fallacy of that argument but many of the lesser developed countries do not.

The third major element of the drive of communism to fulfill its boast of inheriting the earth lies in the field of political action, propaganda and the subversive effort to undermine free governments everywhere.

They start of course with the weakest and most vulnerable targets but they lose no opportunity to work even against the strong and the sophisticated.

Their weapons include the control of their far-flung Communist Party organization, underground and above ground, on almost a world-wide basis. Then they have their front organizations in the fields of labor, of veterans, students, youth, women, and the various professions.

Their so-called world peace and "ban the bomb" movements appeal to the aspirations of peoples in various parts of the world.

The over-all strategy of International Communism is generally worked out in Moscow or, in some cases, in Peiping, at secret conferences of Communist delegates from various areas of the world.

Take Latin America, for example. At the 21st Communist Party Congress held in Moscow a little over a year ago, guidance was given to the Communist leaders in secret regional sessions. The Latin American Communists were directed to develop the theme of nationalism and to omit any reference to relations with Moscow.

They were told to use every effort to eliminate pro-American elements, and to develop their local revolutions with the United States as the main target and whipping boy. I need hardly point out that these directives are being implemented. The theme in Latin America is liberation from what international communism describes as the domination of the "Colossus of the North".

\* \* \*

This is just a short blueprint of the strategy of International Communism.

It is a formidable threat to our free institutions and those of the free world.

But Communism is not the wave of the future. It is reactionary, repressive, atheistic and intolerant.

As such it will not satisfy the strivings of man. While it may produce material strength, it does not create moral values.

There is some evidence today that those who are living under communist domination are becoming restive as education and knowledge of the outside world become more general behind the Iron Curtain.

The example set by this country as the leader of the Free World will play a major role in the shaping of the future and in our success in meeting the Communist threat.

In the opening paragraph of the Federalist papers in which men who had a great part in the framing of our Constitution and our system of government expressed their views, there is this statement, "It seems to have been reserved to the people of this country by their conduct and example, the important question, to decide whether societies of men are capable or not of establishing good government . . . .".

It has been an inspiration to me to meet with you today, to receive this award and to know that throughout this land there are great bodies of men who like you are dedicated to the upholding of law and the maintenance of order within the framework of the preservation of our freedoms.



(The following translation of the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, the Msgr. Enrique Perez Serantes, which was published in Cuba on May 18, 1960, was later received ordered into the record of this hearing as Exhibit No. 14 ).

PEREZ SERANTES CONDEMNS COMMUNISM IN A PASTORAL LETTER

SAYS THAT NO CUBAN SHOULD SUPPORT IT

PRAISES THE REVOLUTION'S INTEREST IN THE NEEDY CLASSES

Monsignor Enrique PEREZ SERANTES, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, has sent us a copy of the following pastoral letter, with the request that we publish it:

The Archbishopric of Santiago de Cuba Pastoral Duty. Faithful to our sacred pastoral duty of caring for the welfare, sustenance, and protection of the flock entrusted to us by the Supreme Head of Christianity, Christ's Vicar, we feel obliged today to address our beloved diocesans to remind them, or to inform them, if necessary, of the line of conduct they should follow in the present circumstances, which are somewhat confusing and bound to provoke serious concern in many of our charges, who surely will expect guidance from us.

In doing this, we are confident of performing a service to the Church and the country, our two great loves and objects of our constant vigilance and concern.

The enemy is within. We begin by saying that the lines are now drawn between the Church and its enemies. It is no longer mere rumors or hazarded statements, more or less slanted or contrived. We can no longer say that the enemy is at the gate, for he is actually already inside, speaking loudly, as someone who is on his own territory.

It is not in vain that some, better advised and more clear-sighted, became alarmed and wary some time ago, and prepared themselves for the struggle against those who arbitrarily try to impose the heavy yoke of the new slavery, for the true Christian cannot live without freedom either. It must not be forgotten that always and everywhere, from Rome to Budapest, it has always seemed better to us to lose all, even to shed blood, than to renounce the liberty which is the attribute of the children of God.

Communism is alert. We know, furthermore, that Communism is the great enemy of Christianity today; Communism always vigilant, always alert, always ready to fall upon its prey, overriding everything to go directly for its objective; Communism, which, whether erect or crouching, is easy to find everywhere; and it is present everywhere, notwithstanding that, even among us, there are some who are needless, innocent, or extremely expedient enough to keep on denying it, or even to take it ill that everyone does not think as they.

Church doctrine. Church doctrine, which is binding upon all Catholics, is clear and final on this point; and, even though many pontifical documents have been devoted to it, it can be stated in a few words: "Communism, says Pope Pius XI in the Enciclica Divini Redemptoris, is intrinsically wicked." We shall therefore cite only some of the reasons for this plain, terse statement given in the same document.

Dialectical materialism. The first and principal reason is that Communism is based on the dialectical materialism of Marx, albeit obscured by occasionally deceptive appearances. The doctrine of materialism teaches that there is only one reality: matter and its blind forces; therefore, everything

in the world is matter in the process of evolution, and society itself is no more than a manifestation and aspect of matter.

Communism is atheistic. The second, which follows logically from the first, if matter is everything, is that there is no room for God; there is no difference between matter and mind, nor between body and soul; no survival of the soul after death, and, consequently, no hope of life after death. This premise explains why Communism proclaims itself atheistic.

It follows from the above that Communism, like materialism, is the negation of all human values, which in this system lack the spiritual foundation which elevates man and places him above the purely organic.

Under Communism, man, reduced to a completely material being, is without liberty and moral restraint against the assault of the lowest passions, which are not pacified by any purely human consideration.

We believe that the above will suffice to justify the condemnation of Communism as intrinsically wicked. We need not point out that it denies the existence and indissolubility of matrimonial bonds, the right to own property, and so many other tenets, and even tries to break down the entire social system to its very foundations, under the pretext of creating a new humanism without God and his holy law, submerged in a sea of hatreds and animosities.

What must be the attitude of Catholics? Our attitude must be loyalty to the Pope. We must therefore always follow his instructions faithfully:

Have nothing, absolutely nothing to do with Communism. In view of the repeated condemnations received from the supreme authority of Catholicism, we deem it a vital necessity to urge, and even threaten, our diocesans, who

include all Cubans, not to cooperate in any way, or have contact, with Communism; moreover, they must keep as far away from this implacable and powerful enemy of Christianity as they can, and not let themselves be impressed by the more or less disguised or alluring, but always fallacious and cunning, statements and promises, nor by the cleverness which Communism displays in extending its hand, as it does so charmingly to Catholics, since this is actually only a well-contrived strategy for catching the unwary more easily.

We wish to reaffirm our distinction between Communism and Communists. For the latter, individually, we must not fail to do anything we can for them, in pursuance of the divine commandment of charity.

Everyone must keep two things well in mind: first, that we must make no concessions of principle; second, that the enemies of the Church, particularly Communism, know what they are after, and pursue their objectives tirelessly and unwaveringly.

The social doctrine of the Church. It would be well if the Catholics would at least make efforts to acquaint themselves with the social doctrine of the Church, which offers a satisfactory solution to all problems in the economic and social fields. They would find out the reasons why sincere and naturally honest Communists, when they came to know about this doctrine, have to say: "this is the real solution to the social problem."

The material aspect. Although we are not concerned with this today, at least directly, we may nevertheless be permitted to say that the Church has always called for a more just distribution of material goods. No one has spoken up more loudly for the needy than the Church, to which, alas, the possessors of wealth and the usurpers of public property should have paid

greater heed. We have said many times, and we repeat today, that, in order that humans should not be in worse conditions than animals (as they actually are in many parts of the world), one must understand what resources each family has to meet the necessities of life. There should be no human beings who face a new day without a mouthful of bread for them or their children without knowing to whom to turn to remedy a state of misery which brings many to the verge of desperation. This is downright inhuman and cruel, and a shameful spectacle such as this, as well as the repugnant slums in which many families still live, frequently not far from sumptuous palaces, should make us all blush.

In this, and in other matters, the Revolutionary Government merits praise for its solicitude for such needy and neglected classes; and we congratulate it for that.

And let no one think that because God has been excluded, his daily bread will arrive with the morning sun, nor that it will be easier to get it; on the contrary, he may find himself without either God or bread.

Revival of Christian life. We love God: We need to. Worst of all is that Communism and materialism have a distinct interest in having us all sail the sea of life blindfolded, without compass and without a pilot, which is the same as condemning us to a life without hope, without faith, and without love, distrustful of everything and everyone.

Materialism and Communism are ejecting God everywhere; but it is a fact that we Catholics, at least, cannot reconcile ourselves to a life without God or his sacred law, without which any law designed by man lacks solid foundation: to legislate without God is to build on sand.

We love God completely. We love God completely, everywhere, at every moment. We love God in the home, presiding over the domestic social

group. We love God in the school, in the courts of justice, in the legislature, in business, in industry, in the field, in the hospital, and in prison.

Poor prisoners, and poor sick people without God!

We love God completely, because it is His due, because He has every right to be in everything and everywhere, and because we all are in constant need of Him. We love God, finally, because without God there would be chaos.

Without God, there is no peace. We love our families, the justice and decency of life, and our country a great deal. Of all these things so dear to our hearts, God is the mainstay, as he is the beginning and the end; and further, knowing that men, even the greatest and best-intentioned, are incapable, by themselves, of warding off the fearful social collapse which threatens the world, or of pulling society out of the hole in which it has fallen and become mired.

After all, who, other than God, can possibly bring about the real unity in the thoughts and inclinations of all which is necessary to social well-being? Without the aid of God, who can possible harmonize the so frequently conflicting human interests, especially if the floodgates of natural desires are broken? Who, if not God?

With God excluded from the life of society, where can we find the peace for which individuals and nations so ardently hunger? Where?

And yet, peace, real peace is at hand. To attain it, it is necessary and sufficient to make a half turn toward the right, for then we meet Christ, who is "our peace." Everything else is a loss of time. Who does not know that?

The best armament is the Ten Commandments. To win this peace, let us employ the power of reason, and not the reason of power. Let each man carry within himself a policeman, strongly wielding the weapon of the Commandments. And, by the same token, let no one anywhere, in the streets, taken to arms invented by men to kill people and destroy property. How horrible!

Return to God. To gain such noble ends requires mobilizing all the forces of those who would live with God; and, as God directs, throwing off the lethargy which affects many, who cease to concern themselves with what is most important and with what goes on around them, while the enemy allows himself not a moment's rest.

It is accordingly absolutely necessary that all of life, individual, social, and national, revolve around God, and that everyone practice His holy Law, which is equally binding on all. There must be a return to God, whose absence means death and vacuum which cannot be filled by anyone or anything.

#### Religious Ignorance

Practicing the Law of God and living as behoves a Christian, continually strengthening our faith, requires sound and well-founded religious instruction, the lack of which is a powerful ally of all of the enemies of the Church. For Communism, which is lying in wait and on the march, the masses of peasants and citizens who are materially and spiritually undernourished constitute the best field for its clearly atheistic activities.

#### Every home a catechism class

In order to remedy the alarming shortage of priests and catechists, it is essential that every home be turned into a domestic catechism class, where children are taught from their earliest childhood everything which a good Christian needs to know, as well as the practice, at the side of their parents (this must always be done, even if there is an abundance of priests) and together with their parents of the fundamental religious duties of praising, blessing, and giving thanks to God. Such practice is never forgotten and is carried in the heart, just as the first instructor, the Blessed Mother herself, is carried in the heart and loved.



However, in view of the fact that there are few homes in which the leaders of the family are sufficiently qualified to fulfill this basic duty, in the name of God we issue a fervent appeal to those persons who are best trained to gather in their own homes or in some other suitable place the children and even older persons in order to give them the proper religious instruction; they should see to it that no one remains without this instruction. We are referring chiefly to the many places in the country and even in the cities where this work is most urgent.

Catechism instruction, the most urgent problem

Certain eloquent evidence corroborates this statement. Pope Pius XII has stated that society is in need of urgent and effective remedies, few, however, so urgent as catechism instruction. "Catechism instruction is the first of all the works of Catholic activity. Religious ignorance is the greatest stain on the Catholic nations." Pope Leo XII wrote: "The catechism classroom is the battlefield on which it has to be decided whether society will be Christian or pagan."

Contemplating the disasters brought about by the Paris Commune in the 19th century, Thiers stated: "We must return to catechism instruction," and Victor Hugo made this important confession: "Those parents who send their children to schools where it is openly stated: No catechism instruction here, deserve to be thrown in jail."

Finally, to be brief, Montalembert stated in the French Assembly:

"There is no compromise between socialism and the catechism." Today we would say: Communism.

#### Work highly pleasing to God

The apostles of Christ knew beforehand that the teaching of the catechism is highly pleasing to God Our Lord, for "the most divine of human works is to teach others the way to heaven." They also knew that if they were able but failed to do this work, they might one day hear from the lips of that same Jesus Christ these terrible words: "Depart from Me . . . . because I was hungry and you gave Me nothing to eat." We have to give a strict account to God, not merely of the evil which we have done but also of the good which we might have done and failed to do. Think and meditate carefully about these words, beloved parishioners.

#### Coordination of work

We ardently desire that these catechistic centers contact their respective parish priests, from whom they will receive the necessary catechistic material, which we will give them if they need it. They may also directly contact the Director of the Catechistic Work, Father Pedro Meurice, Chancellor of the Archbishopric. Finally, no one should fail to report, at least every three months, on the work he has done.

Best wishes. Let us, without delay, begin this evangelizing campaign, which has the blessing of God and of His Holy Mother, Our Lady, the Virgin of Charity, under whose sponsorship we place the work.

If everyone prepares to do the best he can, and if no one is indolent, only God knows the great deal of good of all kinds which we are going to obtain from His divine hand, which is more than generous, nay, extremely lavish.

Let no one fail to enroll in this campaign for good, even at the cost of some sacrifice, which God will recompense a hundredfold, perhaps even in earthly goods.

In this way we will work completely for God and for Cuba.

#### Urgent appeal

From the priests, from the monks and nuns, we expect resolute, speedy, and constant cooperation. We also expect this from all Catholic lay organizations, which should mobilize with the greatest enthusiasm.

May the Lord and the Virgin of Charity bless the work and all those who collaborate in it.

Enrique, Archbishop of Santiago, Cuba

"This pastoral letter is to be read in all churches of this Archdiocese on the first feast day after it is received, or within two days."

Senator DODD. We will recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the committee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)



# INDEX

---

NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the name of an individual or an organization in this index.

A	
AFL-CIO.....	Page 634
Agrarian Reform, National Institute of.....	524
Alvarez, Seymour Rafael Blanco.....	637
Avila, Rafael.....	637
B	
Batista.....	523
BRAC.....	523
C	
Carlos Cento.....	525
Castillanos, Budilo.....	524
Central Intelligence.....	638
Cevallo, Segundo Manuel del Paso.....	524
China.....	525
Cienfuegos, Camilo (Cuban Chief of Staff of all services).....	634
Confederation of Cuban Workers.....	635
Czechoslovakia.....	525
D	
Diaz, Maximo Ruiloba, testimony of.....	523-634
Dodd, Senator Thomas J.....	523
Dulles, Allen W.....	638
E	
Exhibit No. 12 (list of names).....	540-633
Exhibit No. 13 (address by Allen W. Dulles given May 1).....	638
F	
Furaguot, Castro.....	524
G	
Gonzales y Gonzales, Arsenio, testimony of.....	635-661
Guevara, Alfredo.....	524
Guevara, "Che" (Dr. Ernesto "Che" Guevara).....	525
H	
Hernandez, Aurelio Silva, testimony.....	526
Hruska, Senator Roman L.....	524
J	
Jevaya, Capt. Sergo.....	525
L	
La Cabana.....	526
M	
Mexico.....	525
Miami Beach, Fla.....	524

	O	Page
Omnibus Workers Union-----		635
	P	
Peron-----		637
Prio, Dr. Carlos-----		523
"Public Order and the Preservation of Our Freedoms"-----		638
	R	
Rodriguez (Cruz), Comdr. Rene-----		634
Russia-----		525
	S	
Sanjurho, Raul-----		634
San Martin, Dr. Grau-----		523
Santos, Alberto Carpeno-----		524
Socialist Popular Party-----		526
Sourwine, J. G.-----		523
St. George Association of New York Police Department-----		638
St. Nicholas Arena-----		634
	T	
Transportation Union-----		635
	U	
Uruguay, University of-----		636
	V	
Verson-Diaz, Salvador-----		523

○



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



**3 9999 05445 3350**





