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FROM : JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
TO : ICCCA REPRESENTATIVES
TITLE : ICCCA: REPORTS FROM BRITISH AND CANADIAN EMBASSIES IN HAVANA

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SUBJECTS :
INFORMATION FURNISHED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC
CHANNELS
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CUBA

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OPENING CRITERIA : REVIEW BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

COMMENTS : Califano Papers, Box 5, Folder 2. Memo No. 83 from Joseph Califano with enclosures from the British Embassy, Havana related to the Cuban economy and the effects of hurricane FLORA.

JFK Review

Department of the Army EO 13526

☒ Declassify ☐ Exclude ☐ Exempt

Authority _____

☐ Refer To _____

Review Date 19 AUG 15 By W. A. G. C. M. A.

NO STATE OBJECTION
TO DECLASSIFICATION
BY AW DATE 01/15/16

SECRET

26 NOV 1963

MEMORANDUM NO. 83 FOR GENERAL EARLE G. WHEELER (JCS)
MR. FRANK E. SLOAN, Dep Asst Sec/Def ISA
(Regional Affairs)
MAJOR GENERAL J. D. ALGER, USA
REAR ADMIRAL W. F. A. WENDT, USN
MAJOR GENERAL J. W. CARPENTER, III, USAF
BRIGADIER GENERAL C. J. GUILTER, USMC

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Reports from British and Canadian Embassies in Havana

Attached Embassy reports are circulated to points of contact for
information.

Signed:
A. M. Haig
Lt Colonel, USA

for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Attachments
As Stated

cc: Mr. Yarmolinsky (OSD)

Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE

NOV 58 3 25 PM '63

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DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY

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USA. ASG. CONTROL NO.

SECRET

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BRITISH EMBASSY, ~~100~~

HAVANA. ~~ce~~

(1701/63)

October 25, 1963.

You will have seen a copy of Iain Sutherland's letter 10321/63 of October 10 to me, about the effects of hurricane FLORA (not to J.I.B.). This letter is by way of an interim reply to it, drawing together the various sources of information on Flora which are now available.

2. The Cuban press has been full of minor detail for the past week or so and will warrant study by the intelligence communities on both sides of the Atlantic. The main points have been sent to the Department in Stephen Eccles' letters 1701/63 of October 11, 17 and 24; the last of these enclosing a summary of Castro's report on television.

3. You will be receiving by this bag also, a copy of an on-the-spot appreciation by Michael Collins from Santiago.

4. A well-made and informative news film has been shown here which is revealing both as to the damage caused by Flora and as to the quantity of amphibious vehicles with which the Cuban Army are equipped. I believe it is this film which an I.T.N. news reporter (Miss Caroline McCullough) was given before she left: if it is it is well worth close study.

5. There may be another film taken by Reuters' local reporter which we think may have been smuggled out of the country, but we are not sure. If it was got out successfully it will probably have ended up at Reuters, and you may care to ask for it to be made available.

6. As Sutherland said in his letter under reference, it will take some time before enough evidence is collected to make a really useful assessment on the economic effects. ... But we have made a first attempt, which appears as an Annex to this letter.

7. I am copying this letter to Sutherland in Washington and to J.I.B.

(P.H. Scott)

A.D. Parsons, Esq., M.C.,
American Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

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USA. ASG. CONTROL NO. 273229

(1701/63)

ANNEXFIRST ASSESSMENTECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FLORA(a) Sugar.

This year's production of 3.8 million tons would probably have been bettered next year because of increased new sowings, additional machinery of a kind that might actually be useful (for lifting cane rather than for cutting it), and renewed emphasis on the importance of sugar. But maximum possible was probably only 4.3 million tons, of which 2.3 million would come from the affected areas. On the basis of a third being lost in the affected zone (more through drop in yield than because of cane destroyed), total for next year will probably be in the region of 3.5 million tons. Hence, with the sugar rationing which is to come into force in Cuba, probably only slightly less will be available for export than last year.

(b) Tobacco.

This should be unaffected. Together with sugar this accounts for nearly 90% of Cuba's export earnings.

CONCLUSION ONE

Export earnings will only be slightly less than last year, but considerably less than what was hoped for (perhaps £40 million less).

(c) Coffee.

(Assuming loss of 400,000 quintals out of an expected crop of 850,000 quintals). Crop available for domestic use - 450,000 quintals, i.e. 45 million pounds. Now 6 million people drawing their full ration of 3 ozs. per week for one year need 58 million pounds (not all take it, of course, but much is also used in hotels, cafés, etc.) So none will be available for export. Indeed 5,000 tons of Brazilian coffee has already been ordered (i.e. 11.2 million pounds), but no more should be required if the Government is prepared to keep the ration below 3 ozs. The cost of the Brazilian coffee must be in the region of £1 million; but some of this may be given to Cuba either by the Russians or by the Brazilians.

(d) Other losses.

These will have no effect on foreign earnings. Main effects will be extension of period of austerity, and standstill in public works (other than industrial) in other provinces for some time. Food will be in even shorter supply. Effects on most agricultural products will be short lived however as soil is so fertile. Cattle losses are hard to estimate. There are no official figures for overall losses or indeed for the total cattle population. But if we reckon on 4 million head of cattle, of which half in the two stricken provinces; and as some hearsay reports suggest estimate losses as 10% of the herd (i.e. 200,000 head), milk products and especially meat will take a few years

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to recover. It might prove necessary to spend additional money abroad on such items as breeding cattle stock, household effects and constructional items (e.g. steel piping and electric cable). These may cost £10 million.

CONCLUSION TWO

On the home front both the period and degree of austerity, both as regards food and consumer goods, will be increased. General construction work will be held back.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

1. Compared to 1963 drop in export earnings plus additional imports caused by Flora, will amount to around £10 - £15 million. But 1963 totals were low and another £40 million should probably be added to this total to compare it with what was probably hoped for.
2. There will be nothing to spare abroad to alleviate the further lowering of the standard of living at home.

(S.D. Eccles)
BRITISH EMBASSY,
HAVANA
October 25, 1963.

S E C R E T

Agency Information

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Document Information

ORIGINATOR : MULTIPLE
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TO : GENERAL CARROLL, DIA
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INFORMATION FURNISHED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC
CHANNELS
REPORT ON CUBAN PRISON CONDITIONS
THE 26TH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

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JFK Review

Department of the Army EO 13526

☒ Declassify ☐ Exclude ☐ Exempt

Authority _____

☐ Refer To _____

Review Date 19AUG15 By Walt J. Carlberg

NO STATE OBJECTION
TO DECLASSIFICATION
BY MM DATE 04/15/16

SECRET

September 4, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CARROLL, DIA

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Information

The attached Canadian Embassy (Havana) cable and British Embassy Report were furnished this office through Department of State channels and are forwarded for your information.

Signed:
A. M. Haig
Lt Colonel, USA

for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Attachments (2)

1. Cable fr CanEmb Havana, dated 22 Aug 63
2. Ltr fr British Emb, dated 21 Aug 63, w/2 Incls

Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG

→ mem only
→ w/incl 2 only

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE
SEP 2 5 50 PM '63
OFFICE
COORDINATION & RECORD
CIRCUIT

OSA, ASG Control No. 20376

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FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES

011 CUBA
49-4-43

COPY

FM HAVANA AUG22/63 CONF

TO EXTERNAL 181 OPIMD

INFO TT WASHDC LHM MATOPARIS PERMISY PRIORITY FM OTT

EAG MOSCOW FM LHM

INTERNAL SITUATION

SEVERAL INCIDENTS IN PAST TEN DAYS HAVE SERVED TO DISTURB SOMEWHAT THE FEELING OF CONSOLIDATION AND RELATIVE TRANQUILLITY WHICH CASTRO REGIME HAD SUCCEEDED IN CREATING IN RECENT MONTHS. ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED BY BOAT AGAINST FACTORY IN PINAR DEL RIO, A PLANE FIRED UPON SUGAR MILL AND ANOTHER ATTACKED SMALL RAILWAY YARD AND PETROLEUM DUMP AT PORT OF CASILDA NEAR THE ESCAMBRAY. GOVT CLAIMS THAT DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT, BUT ADMISSION OF ANY EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IS UNUSUAL. CERTAINLY RUMOURS AROUND THAT THESE RAIDS WERE MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED. THERE ARE ALSO PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT MATAMORE COPPER MINE WAS SABOTAGED.

2. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT GOVT IS ADOPTING HARDER LINE TOWARDS ITS INTERNAL ENEMIES. SOME OF LARGER REMAINING PRIVATE FARMS ARE NOW BEING CONFISCATED BY GOVT WHICH REGARDS QUOTE RURAL BOURGEOISIE UNQUOTE AS CLASS ENEMY. EXECUTION OF SEVEN SUPPOSED CIA AGENTS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THIS MONTH. WE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT SOME TWENTY PEOPLE WERE EXECUTED IN LAS VILLAS PROVINCE, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN HELD FOR A NUMBER OF MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL AS IS THE CUBAN PRACTICE. A LADY HERE HEARD FROM HER BROTHER IN CABANAS PRISON THAT OSA, ASG Control No. 2037C

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THREE ARMY OFFICERS HAD BEEN SHOT THERE. SHORTLY AFTERWARDS A CLOSELY GUARDED MIG OF ARMY POLITICAL INSTRUCTORS WAS HELD IN ~~XXXXXXXX~~ HAVANA. SPORADIC FIGHTING STILL APPEARS TO BE TAKING PLACE IN THE ESCAMBRAY.

3. YOU ARE AWARE OF THE ACTION OF CUBAN ~~XXXXXXXX~~ AUTHORITIES IN SNATCHING 19 CUBAN ~~XXXXXXXX~~ CITIZENS FROM UNINHABITED BRIT ISLAND IN BANAMAS AND SUBSEQUENT BRIT DECISION TO LODGE PROTEST. I LEARNED FROM BRIT CHARGE THAT ONLY AT LAST MINUTE WAS IT DECIDED TO DEMAND RETURN OF THE PERSONS INSTEAD OF MERELY SEEKING FORMAL APOLOGY AS FO ORIGINALLY INTENDED.

4. CUBANS HAVE CHARGED USA IS ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN OF SUBVERSION AND SABOTAGE FROM BASES IN CENTRAL AMERICA. THEY SEEM UNCERTAIN OF USA PLANS AND GENUINELY APPREHENSIVE OVER THIS POSSIBILITY. CUBA WOULD BE VULNERABLE GEOGRAPHICALLY TO SUCH A CAMPAIGN AND IT WOULD COM E AT DIFFICULT TIME AS ENTHUSIASM FOR GOVT IS CURRENTLY AT A FAIRLY LOW EBB. NOR IS IT EASY FOR CUBANS TO FIND ANY VERY EFFECTIVE REPLY. TO ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE PROVOKED INTO TAKING RE-TALIATORY ACTION COULD PROVE DISASTROUS.

5. USUAL SHEILL PROPAGANDA BARRAGE IS ONCE MORE BEING DIRECTED AT USA AND CHE GUEVARA REITERATED TO VISITING LATIN AMERICANS NEED FOR ARMED STRUGGLE MAG-STYLE TO ACHIEVE THEIR POLITICAL GOALS AND POINTED WITH SATISFACTION TO VENEZUELA AS EXAMPLE OF COUNTRY WHERE THIS TACTIC HAD BEEN ADOPTED.

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6. ALL THIS RUNS RATHER COUNTER TO SPIRITS OF MOSCOW AND PROSPECTS OF CALMER USSR-USA RELATIONS. AS LONG AS CUBA HAS NOT RPT NOT SETTLED ITS PROBLEMS WITH USA IDEA OF ANY EAST-WEST DETENTE IS DISTASTEFUL TO HAVANA. THE GOVT OFFICIALLY ACCUSED USA OF TRYING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION TO DESTROY CUBAN REVOLUTION BUT INDICATED THAT USA HAD UNDERESTIMATED THE ~~EXXEX~~ CAPACITY OF CUBAN PEOPLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AND SOLIDARITY OF USSR WITH CUBA. YET CASTRO REGIME CANNOT RPT NOT BE SURE WHETHER IN LONG RUN USSR WILL BE PREPARED TO MOULD ITS ~~EXXEX~~ FOREIGN POLICY TO SUIT CUBAS CARIBBEAN INTERESTS.

7. ABOVE DEVELOPMENTS HAVE RAISED HOPES OF THOSE OPPOSED TO REGIME. A FEW ARE AGAIN SPEAKING IN TERMS OF GOVTS EARLY DEMISE. AS USUAL, HOWEVER, REASONS THEY GIVE DO NOT RPT NOT WITHSTAND RATIONAL ANALYSIS. THE FABRIC OF GOVT IS STRONG AND CANNOT RPT NOT EASILY BE DESTROYED. THERE ARE CERTAINLY NO RPT NO SIGNS THAT IT IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER. ~~NR~~ NEVERTHELESS DISPIRITED OPPOSITION HAS RECEIVED A FILLIP TO ITS MORALE. TO APPLY RENEWED ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS OF DEFENCE, HOWEVER, DISTRACTS ATTENTION AND RESOURCES FROM URGENT TASK OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

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(10621/63)



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BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

August 21, 1963.

Dear Bob,

...

I enclose two letters which we have received from Havana about visitors who went to Cuba as delegates to the 26th of July celebrations.

- a) Mr. Scott's letter 1652 of August 16 about a visit by two British Members of Parliament who were taken to see two prisons in Cuba.
- b) Mr. Byatt's 1011/63 of August 15 enclosing a list of delegates to the celebrations.

I shall be grateful if you would take particular care that the existence of these two letters and their contents are kept Confidential.

Yours truly,

Iain.

(I. J. M. Sutherland)

Mr. Robert T. Follestad,
Office of the Co-ordinator of Cuban Affairs,
Room 6245,
State Department,
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OSA, ASG Control No. 2037c

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1652/63

BRITISH EMB.

HAVANA

August 16, 1963

In his letter 1011 of August 15 to Brown, Robin Byatt mentioned visits which two of our Parliamentary visitors, Mr. Emrys Hughes and Mrs. Malcolm Macmillan, had been able to make to Cuban prisons. I enclose a copy of the minute of the conversation which I had with the two MPs about their experiences.

2. You will see from this that both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Macmillan gave a fairly favourable account of conditions in Cuban prisons, although, as far as I can judge, they were objective in their approach and had in fact been doing their best to check stories which they had heard of the maltreatment of political prisoners. They were also suspicious of the Cuban motives in denying them access to the Isle of Pines and had tried to find out about conditions there by speaking to some prisoners who had served the earlier part of their sentence in the Island. They also agreed with me that whatever might be true of conditions in the prisons, the juridical processes under which prisoners were sentenced, were far below minimum standards of justice.

3. I have discussed the comments of the MPs with our Consul, Jo Pethybridge, who has paid several visits to Cuban prisons including two to the Isle of Pines. He agrees with them about overcrowding and with their description of an atmosphere of bonhomie between warders and prisoners. Unlike the MPs, however, Pethybridge had many complaints about inadequate food and the lack of medical attention, especially in the Isle of Pines. It may be that conditions there are worse than in prisons on the mainland; but as Pethybridge says, it is also true that his visits were at times of particular tension, especially his second visit to the Isle of Pines which was just after the October crisis.

4. Such evidence as we have been able to collect therefore about conditions in Cuban prisons does not bear out the lurid accounts which have been published outside Cuba as for instance in the report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the O.A.S. which Iain Sutherland mentioned in his letter 10221/63 of July 23 to Michael Brown. No doubt conditions were much worse in the earlier days of the revolution but it seems that prisoners are now generally treated humanely and are not physically ill-treated. The fact of course remains that many of them have been given long sentences after trials which are a mockery of justice.

5. I am sending copies of this letter and enclosure to Iain Sutherland in Washington, Leslie Boas in Caracas, Henry Bartlett in Mexico City, Stephen Clissold in F.O.R.D. and to Information Research Department.

(P. H. Scott)

A. D. Parsons, Esq.,
American Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

The two members of the Parliamentary Delegation to the 26th of July Celebrations, Mr. Emrys Hughes and Mr. Malcolm Macmillan, called to see me this morning. They had stayed in Cuba after their colleagues had left because of a promise made by President Dorticos that they would be allowed to visit the prison in the Isle of Pines. In fact, they had not been permitted to go to the Isle of Pines on the grounds that it was a military zone, but they had visited two prisons, one for men and one for women and a rehabilitation centre in Pinar del Rio.

2. Mr. Hughes said that he had considerable experience of prisons and that his impression was that those in Cuba were no worse than those in England and that they seemed to be quite efficiently and humanely administered. They had been able to talk quite freely to a large number of prisoners (they had an interpreter but many of the prisoners spoke English, and Mr. Macmillan understands a bit of Spanish). They had been allowed to go into the cells or anywhere else in the prisons. None of the prisoners had made any complaints about food and they seemed to be in good physical condition. No one made any complaints about brutality or physical ill-treatment. On the other hand the prisons were definitely overcrowded, and many of the prisoners seemed to have been given very long sentences for fairly trivial offences. They met one woman who had been in prison for two years and had not yet been brought to trial.

3. Both of the MPs had been struck by the freedom with which the prisoners spoke to them and to the prison officials who had accompanied them. The prisoners and their visitors had broken up into small groups and some quite fierce arguments had broken out. Even if the prison officials had wanted to exercise some control over the conversation of the MPs, they could not do it because they had been separated from them in the general confusion. Most of the political prisoners had said that they realised that the regime had come to stay and that they would not attempt any activity against it if they were released. This had sounded quite convincing except in the rehabilitation centre where prisoners who were due for early release had repeated the party line without sincerity.

4. The Deputy Director of the prison administration, Sr. Fernandez, who had made the arrangements for the visit.

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THE MARGIN

Minutes

seemed intelligent and humane. He had many plans for the improvement of prison conditions but admitted that it was difficult to carry them out because of overcrowding and shortage of materials.

(P. H. Scott)

August 14, 1963

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

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BRITISH EMBASSY,

HAVANA.

August 15, 1963.

(1011/63)

As is now standard practice for such occasions, the Cuban Government imported at their own expense a large number of foreign delegates to witness the celebration of the 26th of July (Scott's despatch No. 21 of July 31). In fact (as is also almost standard practice) transport difficulties were such that not a few arrived after the big day.

2. This time there was a fairly large British delegation. 17 strong; or at least some members of it told us that it was 17 strong, though we only discovered 11 names. It fell into two parts, and the 8 M.P.s, headed by Sidney Silverman, seemed to be at some pains to dissociate themselves from the rest. They, the M.P.s, were correct in their contacts with this Embassy. They called on H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in a body on the afternoon of July 29, and spent about an hour and a half in discussion with him, chiefly on the current political and economic situation in Cuba. For the most part, they had a realistic approach to Cuban questions and did not appear to have fallen for Cuban propaganda. That evening they came, after an interview with President Dorticos, to a small cocktail party which he gave for their benefit. Of the rest of the British delegation we have seen almost nothing, though Messrs. Waterman and Horsley, neither of whom was very impressive, attended Scott's cocktail party. The main achievement of the M.P.s' visit was their extraction from President Dorticos of an agreement that Malcolm Macmillan and Emrys Hughes should be allowed to visit political prisoners in Cuba. They stayed behind for the purpose when the rest of the party left on July 30. We are writing separately about their experiences.

3. Graham Greene, the novelist, was also here in time for July 26, not as an official delegate to the celebration but as the guest of the Cuban Artists' Union and of the Minister of Health, Armando Hart, who he has apparently met in the past. He owed his accommodation, entertainment and, for the first few days, beer-leading to the fortunate chance that he arrived on the same plane as one of our couriers, since his official hosts had made no arrangements for him whatever and did not even contact him for several days. Whilst he was here he was interviewed by the newspaper "Revolucion" (their issue of August 12) and acquitted himself with some skill, parrying all the politically slanted questions. However, according to the Cuban press for August 10, he seems to have let himself go rather more on reaching Mexico on his return trip. He is alleged to have given Cuba quite a write-up "in the presence of the First Secretary of the British Embassy in Mexico".

4. The press paid considerable attention to the arrival of foreign delegates and to the reception of various of the delegations, including the French, Austrian, Italian and Japanese, by Fidel Castro. He also, of course, saw most of the delegations from socialist countries. A large reception was given by the Chinese Ambassador on the night of August 1 to celebrate with the Chinese military delegation the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Army; this was attended by most of the Cuban Government except Fidel Castro, and "old" communists like Blas Roca and Carlos Raphael Rodriguez.

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5. In conversation with an official of the Ministry of the Treasury (whose confidence I should be grateful if you would respect) I learned that the Treasury are considerably disturbed at the amount of money which this sort of jamboree is costing. It happens three times a year: January 2, May 1 and July 26. Even though some of the delegates may come at their own expense, they are all apparently accommodated and fêted free of charge once they get here. My informant told me that the West European delegations stay on average for a week or ten days, the socialist bloc visitors for about three weeks, "but the Latin Americans hang on for months and months". The Ministry were trying to get them moved after the first month out of Havana's luxury hotels and into cheaper boarding houses: they were also, I gathered rather forlornly, trying to suggest more discretion in the matter of numbers for future visits. He would not be drawn on whether the Latin Americans stay so long because the food is free, or for loftier motives.

6. As a postscript to this somewhat rambling round-up of the 26th of July, it might amuse you to know that Fidel Castro caused considerable embarrassment to the British and other European delegations, and no doubt considerable annoyance to some of his own people, by ordering a game of general post at 1 o'clock in the morning of July 29. The air-conditioning in the Riviera Hotel, which housed the delegates, had broken down. This was discovered by Castro when he dropped in to speak to the delegation and he immediately ordered their transfer, bag and baggage, to the former Hilton Hotel where Cuban occupants, including, so I gather, some honeymoon couples, were roused from their beds and packed off to the Riviera.

... 7. I enclose a list of foreign delegates which is the best we have been able to cull from the daily press. If you think that other posts would be interested in this could you have it copied as necessary, since we do not have adequate facilities here.

8. I am copying this letter with enclosure to Sutherland in Washington and, without enclosure, to Barker in Mexico City.

(R.A.C. Byatt)

J.M. Brown, Esq.,
American Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

Delegations to the 26th of July celebrations in Havana

- Algeria - Col. Houari Boumedienne, Vice Prime Minister; Major Sliman, Minister of Defense; several others.
- Austria - Fridel Furnberg, Secretary General of the Communist Party; Bruno Furch, member of the Central Committee.
- Britain - S. S. Silverman, M.P; E. Hughes, M.P; F. Allaun, M.P; J. Rankin, M.P; Malcolm Macmillan, M.P; A. Eeancy, M.P; Arthur Lewis, M.P; Robert Edwards, M.P., Vice Chairmann of Parliamentary Anglo-Cuban Committee; Felix Topolski, painter; Peter Waterman, student; Horsley, painter.
- Canada - Phillip Courneyens, Nena Woodward, Joseph Walter Jones, Huguete Martha Turcotte and Henri Bertraud.
- Chile - Copolicán Pena Reyes.
- Colombia - Santiago Medena, Mario Giraldo, Eduardo Martínez and Hernando Arias.
- Dominican Republic - A photograph of some dozen delegates was published, but without names.
- Eastern Germany - Edgar Fries, official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Finland - Teuvo Ilmari
- France - Henri Faure and Luise Feranda Faure; Marguerite Ferlet, teacher; Julien Pierre Lamouche, university professor; Henry Fryman, member of the French-USSR Committee; Georges Allombert, school teacher; Joanel Laurent, school teacher; Jacques Laik, school teacher; Auguste Maurcl, school teacher; Martine Charlot, school teacher; Jeanne Vignaud, school teacher; Suzanne Vattier, school teacher; Josette Fargues, school teacher; Francoise Veidig, school teacher; Mauricette Brin, school teacher; Fernande Laine, school teacher; Renne Smeysters, school teacher; Suzanne Pache, school teacher; Eugene Aviasse, school teacher; Suzanne Coffinet, school teacher; Colette Lebrun, school teacher; Jeanne Delfaud, school teacher; Nicola Rade, school teacher; Mme. Gilberte Makarovsky, Joseph Makarovsky, Odette Lamouche, school teacher; Andres Sauve, Andre Lefebure, Olga Cousaget, Jocelyn Millert and Georgette Lammy.
- Greece - Prof. Nicolas Kitsikis, Dean of Faculty of Technology in Athens University.
- Guatemala - Consuelo Pereira.
- Guienne - Leon Maka, Ambassador and Permanent Secretary of the National Political Department of the Guienne Democratic Party at Conakry.
Gobae Tiala Montaye, Federal Secretary of the Guienne Democratic Party of the Administrative Region of Youkounkon.
Barry Mamadou Djoulde, Air Force Captain and Conakry Delegate to the National Assembly.
- Iraq - Thamina Salam Adel.
- Israel - Rubén Eduardo Kaufman.
- Italy - Peccioli Ugo, member of the Board of the Italian Communist Party and ex major of the guerrilla brigades of liberation, Secretary of the Communist Federation of Torino. (Magni.../

Magni Vittorio, member of the National Council of the Italian General Confederation of Labor.
Julian R. de Arconte, Spanish Socialist Labor Party.

Japan

- Satomi Hakamada, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- Itaru Yochara, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- Tokuma Utsunomiya and Soichi Usui, Deputies of the Liberal Democratic Party.
- Kanjuro Kato and Zengoro Shimaganui, Deputies of the Socialist Party.
- Zhujiro Tanaka, Secretary General of the Economic Committee of the Afroasiatic Solidarity.

Lebanon

- Frounah Hussein, member of the Lebanon Communist Party and of the Lebanon Cuban Defense Committee.

Mexico

- Ruberlio Fernández, Miguel Angel Montes, Arnaldo Martines Verdugo, Simón Zaga, Manuel Terrazas, José Silva Reyes, Mario Cano Cano, Norberto Vargas Ortiz, Ornelas Zorrilla, Jesús Gil, Paula Ledrano and Jorge Encinas Ledrano.

Peru

- Javier Reyes González.

People's Republic of China - Chin Chung-hua, lieutenant major of Shanghai, also represents the Afroasiatic Solidarity Committee and the Committee for the Defense of World Peace of the Chinese people.
Mrs. Tsao Meng-chun, Deputy to the Popular National Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Women's National Federation of China.
Lichu Ying, Vice President of the National Union of the Light Industry.
Sun Yi-shing, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communist Youth.
Wang Pu-ching, Subsecretary General of the Friendship Latinamerican-Chinese Association.
Yeh Hsiang-hua, representative of the militia.

Poland

- Boleslaw Podedworny, Vicepresident; Stanislaw Kuzinski.

Republic of Mali

- Maiga Attaher, Minister of Finance; Mrs. Aouna Keita, member of the National Political Bureau.

North Vietnam

- Tran Huan Bach, Sub chief of the Bureau of Mobilization for the Popular Union of the Party's CC.
- Phan Tu Nghia, Responsible of the Front of Revolutionary Work of the Party. (Both Deputies to the National Assembly).

Syria

- M. Houry Hajj Rifal, Jurist of the city of Homs, member of the Executive Committee of the Afroasiatic Solidarity of Damascus and member of the Communist Party of Syria.
- Amin Mohamed, member of the Communist Party of Syria.

South Korea

- Rian Chen Jo, South Korea's Committee of Cultural Relations with foreign countries.

South Vietnam

- Vo Dong Giang, member of the Central Committee of the Front of National Liberation.
- Nguyen Minh Phuong, Association of Workers for the Liberation of Vietnam.
- Nguyen Van Luong, Chief of Battalion of the Liberation Army.

(Mrs.../)

Mrs. Ngoc Dung, leader of the Women's Association
for the Liberation of Vietnam.

United States of America - Toger and Susan Owen.

Uruguay - Fernando Miranda Pérez and María Teresa Alvarez.

USSR - A. P. Feodorov, Ukrainian Minister of Social Assistance
(Peasev)
G. I. Denisov, First Secretary of the CPSU in Murmansk
A. D. Lemberansky, President of the Soviet of Baku
M. P. Makarcev, Secretary of the Provincial Industrial
Komsomol of Moscow.
A. P. Samilova, Engineer at the Urals Machinery Factory.
A. F. Serkov, Labour Hero of Volgograd.
L. S. Novikova, Interpreter
V. Dogajkin, Interpreter.

Yugoslavia - Nikola Sekulic, Representative of the Alliance of the
working people of Yugoslavia, member of the Central
Committee of the Party and President of the Chamber
of Education and Culture of the Federal Parliament.
Slipo Tonkovic, Representative of the Yugoslavian
Unions and member of the Council of Unions.
Albabari Nesim, Representative of the Fighters Union
of Yugoslavia, member of the Executive Bureau of the
Central Committee of the Party at the Republic of
Bosnia and Hercegovina, and President of the Chamber
of Political Organization of the Popular Assemblies
in said republics.