

27 Nov 57
70

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: This office designates the "TO" column. Number each column to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Only a line across the above table with comment. For office should date and initial (above each line) before routing. This routing and record sheet should NOT be removed from the original RECORD document.

FROM: RI/AN DOCUMENT NUMBER: MCNA-04072
DOCUMENT DATE:

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. WH/REG	BARTON				<p>NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the Chain of the Desk, call the General File Section for processing here.</p> <p>3-4: Let's make available to the interested desks the names & addresses reported here.</p> <p>4-11 - Jack, card from page 5, + info from 4 re Bart's prison transfer.</p> <p>2. WINE at 3:55</p> <p>HPSO-124</p> <p>Asst. Dir. of Ident. RIOS</p> <p>not to be used in further</p>
2. Bar 3		3	3		
C/Carls			4		
Paul/D		12/11	12/11		
H/Media		17 Dec	17 Dec		
W/Concho					
W/Intell		10/12			
W/Foreign		12/6			
W/Intell					
W/Intell					
W/Intell					
W/Intell					
W/Intell					
W/Intell					
10. Dept/Ident					
11. Paul/K					
12. RI/AN		26 Nov 1957			
13. RI/AN					
14. RI/PI	1603L				

FILE TITLE: SOTO PRIETO, LIGUEL GUILLERMO
FILE NUMBER: 701 55332
ENCLOSURES: 2
DATE INDEXED: 27 Nov 57

SECRET

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

VIA AIR
OFFICE OF CIA POLICE

WATCH NO. FKH-A-1072

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

(201-055332)
Field File No. 30-256-35

TO : Chief, WFO
ATTN : RUDEK/ICD - Cedric B. Papet
FROM : Chief of Station, Habana 3972

DATE: 27 November 1957

SUBJECT: Communist Matters
Lionel Guillermo SOTO Prieto

1. When Subject was arrested on 24 September 1957, a number of scraps of paper containing incomplete notes were found in his possession. The following names were legible:

Eduardo GARCIA, Juventud Obrera Catolica, Vedado.

No previous record in Station files.

(Dr.) Salvador MASSIP, Avenida 9 No. 8402, Tel. B9-1368.

Files show him to be a professor at the University of Havana and father of Salvador MASSIP Valdes who has a long record of Communist activities.

Argeliers LEON, Calle 20 No. 272-2, Tel. F-4988.

Files show he is an active member of Escuela Nueva, Germanic cultural organization, Cuba.

Agusto CALIAT, Calle Cuba 165, Apt. 12-bajos. No previous file record.

Gilberto LEON, Calle Infanta 113.

Files list one Gilberto LEON as a Communist who was active in labor matters in Vinales, Cuba. Also, Gilberto LEON who received a UNESCO scholarship in 1955 to study agronomy in Mexico.

R. D. CAMERON, Calle N. Casas 16.

This person may be associated with Escuela Nueva, with aliases, who is the Secretary General of the P. U. R. C. in the Union for three years. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the P. U. R. C. and the International Bureau of the Party.

Roster Laboratories, Calle A y 14, Regla.

No previous record in files.

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CLASSIFICATION

FORM 61-23A

1 COPY

201-55332

SECRET

HIS-1-4072, Page 2
27 November 1957

Otto VILCHES, Calle Estrella 209, Habana.

Files reflect that he was a Communist sympathizer at the University of Habana during 1955. He was a member of the Committee for the Defense of Guatemala in 1954.

Manuel LESNICK, Calle E No. 205 y Linea, Habana.

He is a leader of the youth section of the Ortodoxo Party. (old)
An unvaluated report dated 15 July 1951 from a fairly reliable source stated that LESNICK is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lional SOTO. In a recent interview in connection with his application for U. S. visa, LESNICK admitted knowing SOTO but said he did not share SOTO's views.

Baldomero A. RIOS, Calle Industria 512, Tel. W-2965 (Susana).

SOTO's notes contained the name Baldomero A. RIOS, and directly beneath it in parenthesis the name "Susana." RIOS was a Puerto Rican student at the University of Habana. He was anti-LESNICK but claimed to be anti-Communist. "Susana" is unidentified.

Marquesa de TIERRA, Tel. F-4474; Calle F No. 410, apt. 17 y 19, Vedado, Habana.

The Marquesa de TIERRA is not identifiable from Station files. Her husband, the Marques de TIERRA was a Spanish monarchist who is believed to have died in 1953.

Dr. Luis PAVAN, Bufete Tamayo, Calle Narciso Lopez 70.

No pertinent information in files.

Celina RODRIGO Silega, Tels. U-3109 and W-8291.

Wife of Lional SOTO. In 1955 she was vice-treasurer of Amigos de Soto, a Communist-front cultural organization.

Genaro FRANCIS, Calle Valle 102, 2nd floor; his girlfriend (name unknown) is at Calle S, Francisco 102, 2nd floor.

In 1956 FRANCIS was a law student at the University of Habana and attended UNIVERSITY FORUMS in Havana in 1955. He returned to Cuba and became active in Juveniles Socialistas.

Dr. Alberto LUJAN, Calle Companario 306, Tel. A-2654.

No previous record.

Luis LOWSO, Tel. U-3896.

He is a painter and was active in 1949 in Pro-Peace Movement in Cuba.

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HKH-1-1072, Page 3
27 November 1957

Mancle (no last name given), Tel. F-0-1518 (Alicia Alonso Ballet School).

Unidentified.

Santiago CUBAS, Calle Lanparilla 65, Habana.

No previous record.

Rene ANTILLAS (Capote), Calle J y 25, Apt. 21, Habana.

Files show that in 1955 he was a student at the University of Habana and President of the Student Federation (School of Law). At the same time he was known as a leader of the Youth Group of the Orthodox Party.

Dr. Alejandro COMEZ, Clinica Notsu, Calle Concepcion y 8th, Vibora, Habana.

No previous record.

Rigora LOPEZ, Publicidad Siboney, Calle 26 No. 1004, 5th Floor, Killy, Habana.

(Member of executive council of Nuestro Tiempo. USA)

2. The following addresses are located outside of Cuba

L. A. Research Bureau
199 Broadway, New York City.

(Refs TRH-1610, 28 May 1952) Reported to have mailed publication to Anibal ESCALANTE, PSP representative in Cuban Congress in 1952. Publication was described as anti-U.S. and supporting Communist line.

USHEL
299 East 57th Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

No record.

Mexico
Maria Teresa GARCIA
Pinar 205
Colonia Sta. Maria
Mexico, D. F.

(a note: "partes" o "cortas")

Files show a Maria Teresa GARCIA as member in Habana of National Council for Defense of Infancy in December 1952.

Andres REYOLTA
Morelia 59, Dep. 11
Mexico, D. F.

(a note: "Emergencia")

No previous file record.

SECRET

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HCR-1-4077, Page 4
27 November 1957

Mexico

Graciela AYALA
Isabel La Católica 807
Mexico, D. F.

(a note: "Materiales")

No previous file record.

Alida AYALA
16 of September 110
Mexico, D. F.

No previous file record.

London

B. V. F. C.
A Commons High Street
London NW 1

No previous file record.

France

J. YENGER
61 Rue de Charabé
Paris

No previous file record.

Leo LARDEI
40 Rue d'Argent
Paris II

No previous file record.

J. REVIS or REVES
15 Rue Pierre - Julie
Argentan (So. France)

No previous file record.

Ecuador

Rafael FLORES
Casilla 1192
Quito

No previous file record.

Argentina

Isidro GILBERT
Dr. Luis BELLASINI 535
B. A.

No previous file record.

Portugal

Julia ALVAREZ
Rua Duque de Saldanha No. 140
Porto

No previous file record.

Costa Rica

Carlos ALVARADO
150 Veras al norte de Hotel
Holanda
Cartago, C. R.

Possibly identical with pro-
Communist Guatemalan newspaperman
named Carlos ALVARADO Jares.

Spain

Agosto COBES (or COBES)
Viale Marconi 19
R (para Brucce or Banco)

No previous file record.

Portugal

Bendolite ALERIA
Plassa Bucna Vista 2 - 112
(no city name)

No previous file record.

Estela LOBOS
Portugal 1116
Santiago

No previous file record.

SECRET

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

SECRET

RKH-1-6072, Page 5
27 November 1957

3. There were numerous telephone numbers with no indication to whom they belonged. AMRADGER traced the numbers, but only the following were of persons with Communist connections. (Telephone numbers are not conclusive in view of the custom in Cuba to sell the telephone and number to anyone willing to pay the price. The buyer may have no other relationship to the previous owner of the phone.)

A-5-8741 Rosario JIMENEZ de la Osa
Calle Aguila 104, bajos
esq. San Martin y San Rafael
Habana

She is the mother of Antonio NUÑEZ Jimenez, who was a friend of SOTO's when they were both students at the University of Habana. He is now in Santa Clara, Cuba.

A-5-6751 Herminio Maria FUERTES Daza
and Herminio Maria FUERTES Rojo
Calle Sitios 229, ent. Localidad y Campanario

Rojo is the father of SOTO's former wife, Gloria Maria FUERTES Daza.
Herminio Maria FUERTES Daza is her brother.

B-3667 Dr. José A. SOLÍS Linares, M. D.
Avenida 17 No. 1110, ent. 34 y 36,
Mariano, Habana.

No previous record.

F-3136 Salomon L. PÉREZ, Calle No. 302, Esq. a 15,
Vedado, Habana.

Possibly identical with a former consul of the Dutch Consulate in Habana. He is travelling outside of Cuba at present but will return in a month or two.

X-6857 Javier FUERTES Fina
Calle O. S. No. 126, ent. 2 y 3,
Vibora, Habana.

He is the father of Amelia FUERTES Ferrer (RKH-958)
~~who was a friend of SOTO's when they were both students at the University of Habana.~~
Under investigation by SIM (1952), she admitted knowing Lical SOTO.

X-3783 Sharvin-Williams Company of Cuba
Calle F Es. 212, ent. Linea Habana Central y 12,
Reparto Estista,

It is not known whom SOTO might be calling there; however, Sharvin-Williams has had labor trouble with the Communists in the past.

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NY-A-1072, P. 8
27 November 1957

3. SOTO was sentenced to six year's imprisonment on 3 November 1957. He is confined at El Principe Prison, but should be transferred to the prison on the Isle of Pines soon.

Shelby L. Overstreet
Shelby L. Overstreet

Distributions
4 - Washington
2 - Files

SLO/gm

25 November 1957

SECRET

201-55232

SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations. Draw a line across the sheet under this Routing and Record sheet should be removed from the attached RECORD document.

"TO" column: Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.

FROM: RI/AN				DOCUMENT NUMBER	HKHA-04002
				DOCUMENT DATE	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. WH/REG	BARTON		5 NOV 1957	EJB	<p>NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.</p> <p>COPY DETACHED - 1 Chron 1 July</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>12-1 DB set w/seo's for 201 201 FILE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF THIS DOCUMENT</p> <p>FILE TITLE LE SNICK M WENDEL 4 NOV 1957</p> <p>FILE NUMBER 701 219258</p> <p>ENCLOSURE</p> <p>DATE PROCESSED 31 Oct 57</p> <p>ABSTRACT 0601</p> <p>INDEX</p>
2. Br 3				JS	
3. Carib/Chief		6 NOV 1957	12 Nov	K	
4. Carib/FI				M C	
5. Carib/FI				H	
6. WH/FI			21 NOV 1957	W	
7. WH/SS/Emis		25 Nov 57	25	W	
8. RECORDED					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12. RI/AD		27 NOV 1957		J	
13. RITY					
14. RI/FI	1400L			17 Nov 57	

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

DISPATCH NO. HKH-4-1002

(201-)
Local File No.
27-22-10

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD

DATE: 31 October 1957

FROM : ~~Asst.~~ Chief of Station, Habana *SMR*

SUBJECT: GENERAL—Operational/JMKEEL

SPECIFIC—Subject of Reference

Reference: DIR 38898, 8 October 1957

Action Required: None, information only.

1. In accordance with reference, there follow details of Subject's case. Attachment A is a memorandum furnished to the local ODACID which reviewed the derogatory information in Station files on Subject. Attachment B is a paraphrased copy of the ODACID cable to Washington recommending a favorable decision in his non-immigrant visa case.

2. By virtue of Subject's youth, his record to date, and his promising future, he was listed as a JMKEEL target in June 1957. Contact was established with him in about August 1957 as a consequence of his non-immigrant visa application, and about six meetings have been held with him since that time, ostensibly for the purpose of fully clarifying his visa status. When and if Subject obtains his visa, PRQ Part I will be forwarded according to established JMKEEL procedure.

3. For Headquarters information, the fabricated information mentioned in paragraph 2B of Attachment A is that reported in HKH-954, 5 January 1955, and HKH-943, 28 December 1954. AMPUTEE admitted to Humphrey I. BEERWEIN on 26 August 1957 that this information was fabricated.

Andrew F. Merton
Andrew F. Merton

Attachments: U/S/C

A-Memo, Subject: (Subject of Reference) 4 pages in triplicate U/S/C
B-ODACID Cable No. 200, 1 page in triplicate, dated 2 October 1957 U/S/C

Distribution:

3 - Washington w/attachs. U/S/C
2 - Files w/attachs.

25 October 1957

AFY/mfm

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

RI COPY

701-209258

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL USE ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RIIAN

5/catt #

NO. *HRNA 6002*

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. WH 046 Barton

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

12 NOV 95

[Signature]

2. *brs*

3. *Carib/71*

Meer

4. *Carib/Cuba/R*

6.

**POUCH MATERIAL
SEPARATE COVER
ENCLOSURE**

EXPEDITE

13.

14.

15.

701-209258
31 Oct 97

FORM 1 DEC 56

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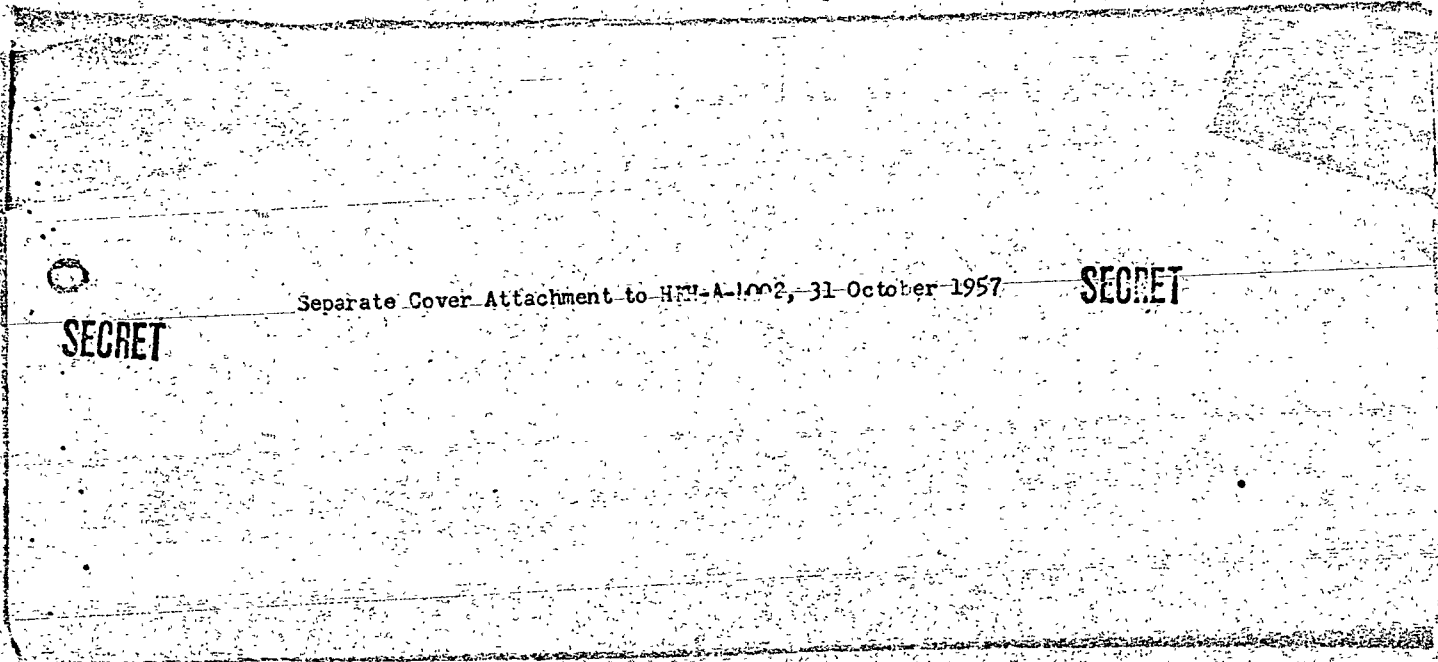
USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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Separate Cover Attachment to HMM-A-1002, 31 October 1957

SECRET

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ATTACH 500A

Separate Cover Attachment to HHH-ALCOZ

31 October 1957

SECRET

Visa Section

29 August 1957

Attache

Max Edgardo LEXNICA Morendez

The following information is furnished as of interest to you in determining Subject's security status:

1. A. A report from an official source described as reliable, dated 28 December 1954 and evaluated as possibly true, stated that groups from the Orthodox party led by Subject reportedly collaborated with the Partido Socialista Popular in the planning of the protest campaign against the Cuban Government's plan to build the "Via Cuba" canal. The report went on to state that on 14 December 1954 the Cuban press published an article concerning a call made by Subject in the name of the national executive committee of the Orthodox Youth, to all youth organizations, including the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist youth organization) and other organized centers of public opinion to attend a meeting at radio station C.O.S.C. on 15 December 1954 in order to join in the protest. Approximately 85 persons were reported to have answered the call, of whom 75 were described as Communists and the remainder as Orthodox many of whom had had close ties with the Communists in the past.

B. Several subsequent investigations failed to confirm that there was any collaboration between the PSP and other opposition groups in the protest against the Canal Via Cuba. All indications were that the legitimate opposition groups raised this excuse to attack the Government and thus found themselves accused of "collaboration" with the Communists, a favorite tactic of the Government. Subject's version of the incident was that only one Communist, Naul VALDES Vivo, showed up at the meeting and was promptly asked by Subject to leave, which he did.

2. A. Another report from the source mentioned in paragraph 1 above dated 5 January 1955 and evaluated as possibly true, stated that a pact between certain Orthodox leaders and the PSP had been concluded for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Subject, Mario RIVADULLA, both Orthodox youth leaders, Francisco CAFFI, Orthodox, Jose FENEVARRIA, PSP president, Anselmo FIAMMO, Catholic youth member and PRIO follower, and Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ and Gregorio ORTEGA Suarez, both Communists, were said to have attended one of the meetings leading up to this pact. Anti-Batista propaganda issued by the "Frente Unido Orthodoxo Comunista" was said to have been found on the person of an Orthodox leader from Oriente Province obtained by BIN on 3 January 1954.

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701-204258

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SECRET

Page 2

2. On 26 August 1957, a source within SIM, considered usually reliable, when queried concerning the reports from official sources of Orthodox-Communist collaboration and specifically concerning the part with the Communist involving Subject and others mentioned in paragraph 2A above, said that these reports were false (hoax) and had been fabricated to denigrate the more active and astute opponents of the BATISTA regime. Subject denied that the Orthodox ever cooperated with the Communists. He claimed that he has never met Carlos Rafael ROMANUCCI or, for that matter, any of the top Communist leaders except Lazaro PEÑA, who was once pointed out to him in Mexico City.

3. A. An unvaluated report dated 16 July 1951 from a source whose reliability was described as fair stated that Max LERNICK is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lionel FORD, editor of Vanguardia Cubana and Communist leader in the University of Habana. The report concerned LERNICK's candidacy for the office of Secretary General of Arvedal Orthodox.

B. Subject, when asked if he knew Lionel FORD, said that he knew him but that he did not share his views. It is noted that the same report mentioned that it was very doubtful if the Juvenal Orthodox was going to send a delegation to the Youth Congress (Communist) in Berlin, a statement hard to reconcile with the presence of a Communist sympathizer as a candidate for Secretary General of that organization.

4. A. An article in Hoy of 17 September 1952 reported a protest against a SIM raid on the Casa de la Cultura. Included in the list of persons signing the protest were names of many prominent Communists as well as that of Subject.

B. Subject admitted signing this protest and stated for the record that he signed in good faith as an anti-Franquist and not as a Communist sympathizer.

5. A. An article in Prensa Libre of 12 March 1954 reported declarations of the Cuban Committee for Guatemala against the aggression against that country. Subject's name was listed among the signers of the declaration as a member of the Committee.

B. Subject stated that he signed the declaration in the sincere belief that Guatemala was a democratic country and that democratic forces had to defend that country against forces which would maintain it in economic subjection and political backwardness. He said that many non-Communists of like belief also signed the declaration. He added that when ARSENAL went behind the Iron Curtain it became clear that Guatemala really had been in danger of becoming a Communist beachhead.

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SECRET

SECRET

Page 3

6. A. An article in Hoy of 28 January 1953 reported that Subject was a member for the Juventud Ortodoxa of the presidium of the Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud and published a photograph showing Subject at the speakers' table. Another article in Hoy of 3 March 1953 reported that Subject and several other youth leaders appeared at Hoy offices with a declaration signed by the Consejo Permanente of the Congreso Martiano. The Congreso was described as Communist-dominated by the writer of the memorandum to the Visa Section dated 9 November 1955.

B. Subject described the Congreso as an opposition maneuver against the Government in which many Cuban youth institutions participated, including the Communists. He said that he, himself, participated in the Congreso strictly as a representative of the Juventud Ortodoxa in opposition to the Government and in no sense as a collaborator or sympathizer with the Communists. Regarding the visit to Hoy offices, Subject said that the group in question visited many newspaper offices, not just that of Hoy.

7. Subject prefaced his remarks by stating that he had recognized the Communist danger as early as 1950. He brought several documents purporting to show his attacks on Communism. The documents are attached, and pertinent extracts therefrom are set forth below in translation. Subject requested that the documents be returned when need for them no longer existed.

A. Extracts from "El Pensamiento Politico e Ideologico De La Juventud Cubana", dated 1 July 1950, signed by Max LESNICK Mendez, Ciro PUNARIEGA Dias, Oscar CRUZ Mir, Salvador LEW, Omar BORGES, Jose SALAZAR and Joaquin SALOMON:

(1) (page 13, criticizing BATISTA's collaboration with the Communists) "Around the middle of 1937, the Communist Party, alleging as a public pretext that BATISTA has ceased to be the center of the most reactionary forces not only is returning to legality but also is lending to the regime in power all its political backing and is mobilizing the working masses in his support."

(2) (page 14, more criticism of BATISTA and his collaboration with the Communists) "The first general elections held following the promulgation of the new Constitution, to which BATISTA went as presidential candidate of the old political forces and of the Communist Party, served only to 'civilize' in its exterior aspects the power which that man had been exercising over the country for more than five years...."

* AN EXAMINATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH DOES NOT SHOW SUBJECT.
THE Hoy, STATE ^{INT. FACT} INC ATTENDED, WAS DENIED AS FALSE BY SUBJECT.
SECRET
G.M.

SECRET

SECRET

page 4

(3) (page 15, analyzing Communist Party tactics of the time)
"The Communist Party, which a short time before under the German-Russian pact had unleashed an active campaign for Cuban neutrality 'in the face of a war of imperialism', but which later, following the Nazi attack on Russia, was defending the most active belligerency of Cuba in the struggle 'to defeat the Axis', converted itself into the strongest proponent of 'national unity'...."

(4) (page 33, summarizing political sentiments), "These democratic convictions mean that we are radically opposed to the 'totalitarianism' that is the most outstanding characteristic of the regime imposed by Stalin in Russia."

(5) (page 35, clarifying his anti-imperialist stand), "On the other hand it is fitting to clarify that we shall not adjust the anti-imperialistic stand of the Cuban revolutionary movement to suit the foreign policy of any country, as is the manner of procedure of the Communist Parties closely linked to Russia and its current government."

B. A copy of an undated, unidentified newspaper clipping reported an act of the Avenidas Ordoñez in honor of Julio Antonio MELLA, in rebuttal to Communist attempts to identify MELLA as a Communist, and specifically in reply to an article by Juan MARINELLO entitled "MELLA Es Escoteo." A picture of Subject speaking at this act is attached.

C. An extract from the article "Cuba Frente Al Gegal" by Subject, published in Bohemia of 15 January 1955, page 48, in which he accuses the Government of being Communist: "The arbitrary violation of University autonomy, the repeated coaction of the Judicial Power, the subjection of the Tribunal de Cuernavaca and other similar acts, characterized the conduct of the Marxists in the first three years of its government...."

Andrew F. Merton
Andrew F. Merton

Distribution:

- 1 - Visa Section
- 2 - Files

29 August 1957

AFM/mfm

SECRET

701-207258

SECRET

ATTACHMENT B

Separate Cover Attachment to HKH-A-1002

31 October 1957

COPY:

ODACID Cable WIRCN 200, 2 October 1957

1. Subject is Max LESNICK y Menendez, non-immigrant visa applicant born 8 September 1930 in Vueltas, Las Villas, Cuba. Profession, salesman. President of Juventud Ortodoxa and Orthodoxo party leader in opposition to BATISTA. He is currently in hiding from police until the heat is off. In 1954, he signed the Comite Cubano declaration in favor of Guatemala. He was referred to as a Communist sympathizer through collaboration between Ortodoxos and Communists and friendship well-known Cuban Communists possibly embracing Section 212 (a) (27) and (28).
2. Security checks show no indications of collaboration with Communists. Latter at times tried to get on the bandwagon of all opposition groups including the Ortodoxo. Specific information from Cuban Government sources regarding Ortodoxo-Communist pacts were later admitted to the local CAS as fabrications. LESNICK states that he signed the Pro-Guatemala declaration against big foreign business domination of Latin American affairs as did many other Cubans. He states that he is only acquainted with student Communist leaders at the University of Habana. He denies that he collaborated with the Communists during the past or present and brings published articles dating back to 1950 which indicate his anti-Communist stand. His name appears in the Soundex for questioning.
3. The local CAS is especially interested in the case. A favorable decision is recommended by the visa officers.
4. LESNICK plans attend Inter-American Press Association meeting to be held 12 October in Washington, entering New York 12 October at 1:35 p.m. via Cubana airline.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

19 OCT 1957

TO: The Secretary of State
Attention: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director, Office of Security

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: LESNICK y MENEZES, Max 201-209258

1. Reference is made to your SY memorandum WD/765, dated 7 October 1957, subject as above, whose name you desired checked against the files of this office. The files contain information concerning Max LESNICK which has been already disseminated to the Department of State as indicated below:

a. CSDB 18971 dated 8 April 1954, subject: Character Assassination of Dr. Ramiro APANGO Alainas.

b. CS 53861 dated 17 March 1955, subject: Communist Influence in the FEU Habana University.

c. CS 77501 dated 7 November 1955, subject: Status of the Political Opposition.

d. CS 87280 dated 14 March 1956, subject: Activities and Plans of Cuban Revolutionaries.

e. CS 3,118,636 dated 11 June 1957, subject: Political Opinions of Rafael GARCIA Barcena, Opposition Leader.

2. In addition, you are referred to the following Department of State despatches:

a. Despatch 486, dated 22 June 1949, from Habana, Cuba, subject: Proposed Cuban National Congress for Peace and Democracy.

AN	PC
AK	
CH	
CS	
CT	
FD	

1-Encl

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b. Despatch 100, dated 23 July 1954, from Habana, Cuba, subject: Organized Individuals in Cuba that Identified Themselves with Arbens Administration.

c. Despatch 1232, dated 28 January 1952, from Habana, Cuba, subject: New National Executive Committee of Partido Del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo).

CSCI-3747019

Encl. 1 name check

RI/CE: AJL/DW/lc

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL
COPY

201-209058

~~100-2-12~~

FORM DS 924
12-1-51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY
REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

TELEPHONE: *1100017*
urgent

To: **DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS (CIA)** From: **VO** Date: **10/4/57**

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

I NAME *(If married women include maiden name)* **Max LESHNICK y MENENDEZ** DATE OF BIRTH **Sept. 8, 1920** PLACE OF BIRTH **Vueltas, Las Villas, Cuba**

ALIASES AND NICKNAMES: _____ SEX **M** MARITAL STATUS _____ CITIZENSHIP **Cuban**

ADDRESS **Cuba** OCCUPATION AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER **President Juventud Ortodoxa, and Ortodoxo Party leader.**

ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA

CONTROL: THIS REQUEST PLACED WITH THE DIVISION OF SECURITY BY:

DIVISION OR AGENCY VISA OFFICE - Security Branch	REASON FOR REQUEST, OR TYPE OF PROGRAM VISA - Security Case
DATE 10/4/57	URGENT To attend inter-American press association, October 12, 1957 Washington, D.C., via New York.
NAME OR REQUESTING OFFICER RBaattianello:amd	

II RESULTS OF THIS REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION:

NO RECORD SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED
 NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION OTHER *(Use reverse side for reporting)*

Referred
100 Oct 1957

CHECKED BY _____ DATE **D.S.W.**

III FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY:

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION	
DATE: 10 Oct 57	
BY: D.S.W.	
DIV: Security	

VISA OFFICE SECURITY BRANCH
DEPT. OF STATE

100765022
(Date)

Encl-1 **RI COPY** *100765022*

DATE 456 SE/MK/BM
08 OCT 1957

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING	
4	
2	5
3	6
Oct 9 01 10 57	
REC'D CABLE SECT.	
ROUTINE	
IN 19889	

TO : DIRECTOR
 FROM : HAVANA
 ACTION : WH 5
 INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI, RI 2, S/C 2

LESNICK - ADMIRALTY MEXICO

TO DIR INFO CITE HAVA 037

REF: A. DIR 38898 (OUT 98169)
 B. HKHA 3653

SUBJ PROMINENT ORTHODOX YOUTH LEADER, JMREEL CONTACT
 (SEE REF B) PAST TWO MONTHS. FURNISHED DOC INFO PROVE ANTI-
 COMMIE STAND. STATION REVIEWED DEROG INFO PER ODACID CABLE
 200, CLEARED SATISFACTION CONSULAR OFFICER HANDLING CASE.
 WILL POUCH DETAILS. URGE ODACID EXPEDITE FAVORABLE DECISION
 AND CLEARANCE INS IDLEWILD.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: * REQUESTED CLARIFICATION STATIONS INTEREST ISSUANCE VISA TO MAX LESNICK REPORTED IN ODACID CABLE NO. 200 2 OCT.

SECRET

ABSTRACT	<i>X</i>
DATE	<i>8 Oct 57</i>

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

SECRET

48

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET /0600 01544 0600

INSTRUCTIONS: Use office designations in the "TO" column. Number each recipient to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Show a line across the sheet under each recipient. Each office should date and initial when mark satisfactory before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached document.

FROM: <i>RITA</i>			DOCUMENT NUMBER HKH - 01544		
			DOCUMENT DATE 20 AUG 1957		
TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. <i>PIS Station</i>				<i>SP</i>	<p>NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and its attachment number. If the PROCESSED COPY is to be retained in the file at the Post, call the Central File Section for permanent use.</p> <p>COPY DETACHED - 1 Chron / Subject</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>DISSEMINATED IN OC 3727, ACF NOT BE SHARED FOR FILING AG</p> <p>FILE NUMBER 77</p> <p>Political Activities - Cuba</p> <p>FILE NUMBER 77</p> <p>ENCLOSURE 019 1009 1005</p> <p>DATE PROCESSED 20 AUG 1957</p> <p>ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
2. <i>Cuba/R</i>		<i>20/13</i>		<i>SP</i>	
3. <i>Cuba/R</i>		<i>20/13</i>		<i>PRO</i>	
4. <i>Cuba/R</i>					
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10.					
11.				<i>P</i>	
12.					
13. <i>Cuba/R</i>		<i>20/13</i>		<i>Q</i>	
14. <i>RIFI</i>					

FORM NO 812a

SECRET - E. G. ...

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana Report No: HKM-1844 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: James S. Palmer/SCA Approved By: Sheppard P. Eason

Distribution: 3 - Wash w/mat
By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba Orally to: None
1 - Embassy, Local Attaché
2 - Files

Source Cryptonym: See comments. References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Mario Daniza RIVADULLA y Carcedo

Comments: (Dr) Jose Antonio MELLA Aquilera arranged an introduction to RIVADULLA on 8 July, and he has since been seen by Palmer on several occasions.

The 5 January 1955 report was from AMPECT (HKM-954); the 6 November 1952 report from AIEDU (HKM-27); both were appraised as 3. RIVADULLA, who was denied a visitor's visa in November, 1955 largely on the strength of those two reports from the Station, is still interested in obtaining the visa and willing to clarify his status vis-a-vis the JS and POP with the local ORCID.

It is believed this report will assist in answering that portion of the latest periodic requirements list, forwarded under HKM-W-2379, - the one concerning RIVADULLA.

CONFIDENTIAL

RI COPY

17-9-5

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY: Habana
SUBJECT: Mario Daniel RIVARULLA y Carcedo
REPORT NO.: HHS-1544
DATE OF REPORT: 20 August 1957
NO. OF PAGES: 2
REFERENCES:

DATE OF INFO.: 8 July 1957
PLACE & DATE: Habana, prior to 8 July 1957
DIA: WACO

~~CONFIDENTIAL - DISSEMINATION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY THE DISSEMINATION OFFICER~~

Qualified American Observer (U). Appraisal of Content: 2.

SOURCE:

In a private conversation on 8 July 1957, Mario Daniel RIVARULLA y Carcedo, a national leader in the youth sector of the Inscribed Orthodox Party, made the following comments:

1. There is no Communist penetration of the Orthodox Party youth organization, even though there are probably a few "fellow travelers" or Communist-oriented persons in that organization; if so, however, they have no influence. No split or agreement between the Orthodox youth organization and the Juventud Socialista (JS), Cuban Communist Youth Organization) now exists or ever has existed. In the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and the JS were outlawed in Cuba, however, all of the opposition parties and their youth sectors participated with Communist representatives in opposition meetings and shared a platform with them. This procedure on the part of the other oppositionists had nothing to do with the Cuban Communist Organization, but was carried on for strictly tactical purposes by each opposition group. It is a Communist practice to use without authorization the names of members of other opposition groups in their manifestos and declarations of intent. In fact, RIVARULLA's name was so used by the Communists on a number of occasions without his knowledge; and he had recently to issue a statement in the press to clarify that he is not a Communist, and never has been either a Communist, a sympathizer or fellow traveler. He has been active in Orthodox Party affairs since the inception of the party. RIVARULLA believes that Communist ideology and economic theory is not applicable to the Cuban situation and that it holds nothing of value for Cuban politicians.
2. At the time of the 1952 general elections, the combined numerical strength of the Orthodox Party youth was between 70,000 and 80,000. Since that time, however, the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR, Nationalist Revolutionary Party), led by Jose ANTONIO GARCIA, and the 26 of July Movement under the leadership of (DR) FIDEL CASTRO has, have grown to such a considerable number of Cuban youth, so that the latter group is at present considerably smaller. RIVARULLA will shortly resign from the Orthodox youth organization and affiliate himself with the PNR. He is a great admirer of Jose ANTONIO GARCIA who he believes has a bright political future in Cuba. On the other hand, FIDEL CASTRO (HUNTER) / DRISA Castro, a national leader of the Inscribed Orthodox Party, does not have the admiration of RIVARULLA nor the latter's appeal to Cuban youth. It appears according to RIVARULLA that the several independent sectors of the Inscribed Orthodox Party could not vote for him in the national elections.

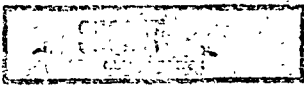
RESTRICTION: C-O-E-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

3 - Washington w/mat
1 - Santiago de Cuba
1 - Havana, Legal Attaché
2 - Files

Field Comments:

1. Several previous reports from this office, dated 6 November 1952, and 5 January 1955, from independent sources, and whose contents were appraised as possibly true, said that a pact had been made between certain leaders of the PSP and JJ on one hand, and the Orthodox youth on the other hand, whose purpose was support of PSP activities. RIVARELLA, ~~the~~ and Oscar BOCCHI, national leaders of the Orthodox youth, were named as being either Communists or sympathizers of the PSP within the Orthodox youth and principals in the pact. This office has not been able to confirm the existence of the reported pact.
2. The newspaper El Mundo, 13 December 1956, carries a statement to the press made by RIVARELLA and Oscar BOCCHI, in the capacity of Orthodox youth leaders, in which they deny authorization to the JJ to use their names upon a document signed by Cuban Communists, that asked for guarantees for the 26 of July Movement personnel in the Sierra Maestra and a cease-fire. RIVARELLA and BOCCHI state that while they fully support the message of the document, they refuse to join in signing it with those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who do not make the same petition for the Hungarian revolutionaries who died by the thousands in Budapest. They conclude by saying that their press statement clarifies their support of guarantees for the 26 of July Movement, their desire for a just solution to Cuba's political problem, and their sentiments against those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who still have not satisfactorily explained the Soviet crime committed in Hungary.
3. The newspapers Avance, 30 April 1957, and Informacion, 5 May 1957, contain a statement to the press from RIVARELLA, in which he says that during a recent television round-table program his name was included with others in remarks made by a member of the Authentic Party, as being accused as Communists by the RMAC. That labor leader Eusebio MUJAL Barniol, a participant in the round-table, replied that he didn't know about the others mentioned, but he did not believe RIVARELLA was a Communist, but would investigate the matter. After ridiculing MUJAL in the role of private detective, RIVARELLA says that he doesn't have to reiterate his democratic convictions or his anti-BATISTA record, nor repeat that he is not, nor has ever been, a Communist or anything like one. He concludes by challenging MUJAL to find any Communist antecedent in his records.
4. RIVARELLA announced his new PSP affiliation in the local press during the last week of July 1957.

SECRET



TO : Chief, WFO

FROM : Chief of Station, Havana

OPERATIONAL/COMM - Operational/COMM
PROGRESS REPORT - Progress Report

REF: HMA-1000, 30 January 1967

Classification: None - Information only

1. Set forth below are the names of several key officials of the Station and potential JMWAVE agents. It should be noted, however, that for the time being the attached list is Part 1, and the one-page JMWAVE operational statements, pending more thorough assessment of the threat to the Station and the threat.

2. Following are the JMWAVE candidates:

Name	Capacity
(Name of the individual)	Head of School
(Name of the individual)	No. 1 in class, graduate
(Name of the individual)	Secretary-General
(Name of the individual)	Finance Director of Company

200-6-41
Gen Ops Master
for WH

~~SECRET~~

HRG-A-3653, Page 2
6 June 1957

<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Professional and Businessmen</u>	
Antonio XXXXXXXXXX	Lawyer
Miguel XXXXXXXXXX Hoff	Economic counsellor, investment broker
Antonio XXXXXXXXXX	Businessman, works with Mexico Textile interests.
<u>Politicians</u>	
XXXXXXXXXX	
Horacio XXXXXXXXXX	
Jose XXXXXXXXXX Lizaola	
Andrés XXXXXXXXXX	
Andrés XXXXXXXXXX	
Raúl XXXXXXXXXX Navarro	
Diego XXXXXXXXXX	MS (A) leader in Matanzas Province 1954 - 40

Therese K. L.
1954-11-11

Distributions:
3 - Washington
2 - MIL/S

5 June 1957
MK/ps

~~SECRET~~

100-6

TO: DIRECTOR	NOV 29 1951
FROM: HAVANA	
ACTION: MN-5	ROUTINE
INFO: CI, CI/CPS, CI/IC, FL/RI 2, 100 4, S/C 2	IN 48971

TO: DIR INFO CTR: HAVA 937

RE: WFM 46-57

1. LOCAL COMITE: (SR) JOSE MASSIP YSALGUE, SOCIEDAD CULTURAL NUESTRO TIEMPO, CALLE 23 NO 965, VEDADO, HAVA.
2. LOCAL YOUTH ADDRESSEES ALL IN HAVANA: EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO DE PUEBLO CUBANO, PLAZA DE MARTI NO 109. EL PRESIDENTE, FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA. EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIA, SR JOSE PARDO LLADA, RADIO COCO, AVENIDA S BOLIVAR 314. (SR) EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, SUB-SECRETARIO DE EDUCACION, MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION, OFICIOS Y MURALLA. (SR) MAX LESNIK, DIARIO NACIONAL, CONSULADO 252. SR ULISES CARBO, PRENSA LIBRE, MANRIQUE 553. (SR) LUIS ORTEGA ORTEGA, CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES, CONGRESO NACIONAL. (SR) RODOLFO NIESCO, DIRECTOR "JUVENTUD OBRERA", 19 NO 406, VEDADO. (SR) FRANCISCO ROJAS CHAVEZ, MOVIMIENTO JUVENIL DE LA CTC, AVENIDA 51 NO 14019, MARIANO. COMMENT: MAIL SENT FROM IRON. CERTAIN COUNTRIES MAY BE INTERCEPTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES. 291426Z. END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

WFM

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

Copy No.

19-4-111-71

10 May 57
318

Grade: Report No: Local File No:

No. of Pages: No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: James E. Robinson Approved By: Samuel P. Eakin *SR*

Distribution: 3 - Washington (1 to IED)
 By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba Orally to:
1 - Embassy, Legat. Attache Fonc
2 - Files

Source Cryptonym: References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cealio MARTINEZ Ortega

Classification **SECRET**

(3) RW
FORM NO. 1
129 1956 21-22

FL COPY 701-177606

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba
REPORT NO: HNKI-1182
SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilia
MARTINEZ Ortega
DATE OF INFO: 27 April 1957
DATE ACQUIRED: 2 May 1957
PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana
DATE OF REPORT: 10 May 1957

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: Cuban government official with contacts in Cuban security agencies (B) Appraisal of Contents 2.

1. On orders from Colonel Conrado CABRATA Ugalde, Chief of the Direction Department of the Cuban National Police, Subject was arrested on 27 April 1957 and confined in the 13th Precinct Station in Habana. At the time of his arrest, Subject had in his possession copies of Fundamentos, Boletín, Cuba and the USSR, Ordinanzas de Arte y Ciencia, Boletín, and works by LENIN, STALIN, HELVET, HELVET, HELVET, HELVET, HELVET and HELVET, among other Communist materials. A subsequent investigation of MARTINEZ by an agent of the Buró para la Represión de Actividades Comunistas (BRAC, Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities) revealed the following information:
2. MARTINEZ was born in Habana on 23 August 1927, his father being Cecilio MARTINEZ González and his mother Amelia ORTEGA Cerro. He resides with his parents at Calle Calzada de Managua No. 25, ground floor, in Mantilla. He is single and a student in the final year at the Commercial Sciences School of the University of Habana. For the past year and a half he has also been employed in the Lighting Department of the Electro Sales Company, Inc., Offices 204, Habana. Subject has a sister named Carmen Elena MARTINEZ Ortega, aged 32 years, married to Roberto MIRET, who is employed as cashier in the Archbold Company store, Habana. His sister is a graduate of the Normal School but is not presently working. He did not recall his sister's address. MARTINEZ stated that both he and his parents are registered in the Central Habana Municipal Electoral Junta; he is a member of the Orthodox Party and his father a Liberal Party member; he was a member of the Catholic Youth (Juventud Católica) from 1943 until 1951. He declared that on several occasions Emilio VIVES had approached him to join the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) but that he had not done so.
3. Under interrogation, MARTINEZ said he was not a member of the Cuban Communist Party but sympathized with Communist doctrine. He is a member of "Mestre Triunfo" and was formerly a member of the Asociación Latino-América Libre (ALAL, Free Latin America Association). In 1951 he was second vice-president of the Commercial Sciences Student Association at the University of Habana.

SECRET

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Report No: HX-11482, Page 2
Date 10 May 1957

In 1953 he attended the Fourth World Youth Festival held in Warsaw, Poland. MARTINEZ stated he left Cuba by air for the United States, where he remained for several days visiting a number of universities; he departed from the United States for France via sea and, upon his arrival in France, took a train direct to Warsaw. While attending the Festival, he was invited by members of the Chinese delegation present to visit Communist China. MARTINEZ accepted, traveling across the USSR to China, where he remained for a short period of time. He returned to Cuba via Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, and Spain. His complete trip lasted approximately six months.

Field Comments:

1. Office files reflect that MARTINEZ was one of three Cuban delegates of the Cuban University Students' Federation to the Fifth National Student Congress of the U.S. National Student Association (UCNSA) held in Bloomington, Indiana, in August 1952. The Cuban Delegates denounced dictatorship in general and succeeded in having the Congress pass a resolution condemning the MARTINEZ dictatorship specifically. File, 3 March 1953, contains an article showing Subject active with MARTINEZ, Raul VALDES Vives, and Aramis MADADA, among others, in organizing a "Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud." File HX-11482, 10 June 1954, contains an invitation to the public issued by the Pro-Quetzala University Students' Committee, to attend a meeting. Subject is shown as a member of this Committee, together with student Communists VALDES, Celia SANCHEZ Arremondo, and Agustin CHABLE Trujillo, among others. A report dated 5 August 1955, from a source whose reliability had not been determined, indicated MARTINEZ was an active Cuban Communist Party leader who had traveled to Communist China and the USSR.
2. VALDES, who until recently was a prominent Communist student leader at the University of Habana, has been the subject of numerous reports in the past.
3. "Nuestro Tiempo" is a Cuban Communist cultural front organization.
4. According to office files, Subject signed a statement by the Free Latin America Association distributed in October 1955 together with Cuban Communists Celia and Aurelio SANCHEZ Arremondo, (Dr.) Sarah PASCUAL, and reported organizers. The Association is a Cuban Communist-front organization.

6

SECRET

54-17266

6 MAY 57

SECRET

3P

From: Habana

Report No: HX-1177 Local File No:

No. of Pages: Two

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: Shelby L. Overstreet

Approved By: Sherwood P. Rothon

SPR

Distribution:

By copy to: 1-Washington
1-Embassy
2-Files

Orally to: None

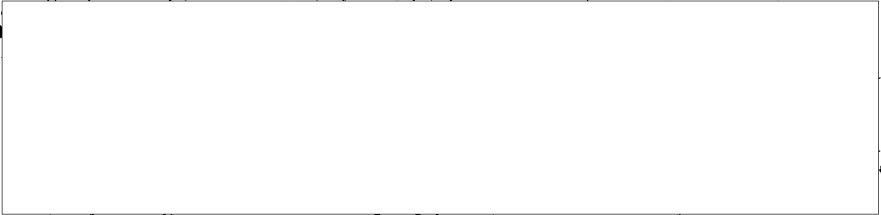
Source Cryptonym:

References: HX-1112, 27 March 1957

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Views of Rafael GARCIA Barcena on Cuban Political Situation.

Comments:



CS-3/318636

Handwritten initials

Classification stamp

SECRET

FILE IN 201-209258

FORM NO. 1 FEB 1948 51-50

RI COPY

19-9-5-9

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO. EKH-1177

SUBJECT: Views of Rafael GARCIA Bârcena on Cuban Political Situation

DATE OF INFO: 6 May 1957

DATE ACQUIRED: 6 May 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana

DATE OF REPORT: 6 May 1957

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT:

Source: Qualified American Observer (A), from an Opposition Political Leader (P).
Appraisal of Content: 3

1. Rafael GARCIA Bârcena said that recently he had been in conference with Roberto GRANONTE, leader of one of the three factions of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) and that he had been asked to try to bring together the three factions of the Orthodox Party: the groups of AGRACENTE, Emilio OCHOA, and Carlos FARIAS Sterling.
2. GARCIA Bârcena would like to maneuver himself into the position of being the Orthodox candidate for President of Cuba in the 1958 elections. He said that it is too soon to attempt a reconciliation in the Party and that his own tactic is to maintain contact with all the opposition political leaders in the hope that at a propitious time he will be the one person about whom no faction would have any strong objections. Subject said there was no first-class political party in Cuba but that the Orthodox were the least objectionable and the name of the party had not been tarnished as was true of the Auténticos, nor was it a party of petty politicians seeking power. Of the three factions in the Orthodox, OCHOA controls the party political machinery, AGRACENTE controls the excitable and revolutionary group in which youth and students are prominent, and FARIAS Sterling leads only a small segment of the party. He said that the Orthodox Youth will not present a difficult problem within the party once they can be convinced that the way to power is not through violence but through participation in the 1958 elections. The Youth are strong enough to veto a presidential candidate but probably will not take a leading part in selecting one. He did not feel that MAX WISNICK or FRANCISCO CALONGE had a great deal of influence among the Youth at present and said that Mario SIVANILLA was the most respected of the Youth leaders. This group eschews violent revolutionary action.
3. GARCIA Bârcena pictures himself as the person who can influence the Orthodox Youth to abandon revolutionary methods, and toward this end he is writing a series of articles for such widely-read magazines as Potencial in which he points out to the Youth that times have changed since he (GARCIA Bârcena) led the Youth in the assault on Camp Columbia. He said that his complete reversal of policy is going to confuse Cuban youth, but he feels it is the only way to bring unity to the party and prepare for the elections of 1958. He fears that May will be a month of increased violence in Habana; but, once the revolutionaries realize that they have

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SECRET

Report No: HXK-1177, Page 2
Date 6 May 1957

not accomplished anything, they will be more amenable to suggestions to prepare for the elections in 1958.

4. GARCIA Bercena feels that the Ortodoxo Party has only about a 25 per cent chance of winning a Presidential election -- not because it could not command enough votes, but because the current regime of terrorism would not dare permit an opposition party to come into power. They have gone too far on the road to government by assassination, imprisonment, and robbery to give up their power, he said. Nevertheless, in his opinion there is no alternative to an election. He feels that, even if the Ortodoxos cannot elect a President, they may elect a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. He will propose that Ramon BARQUIN be run as a candidate for the Senate even if BARQUIN is still in prison at the time of the elections. He did not believe that there were any legal obstacles.
5. Regarding Fidel CASTRO Rus, he said that CASTRO was an impetuous and perhaps even an irresponsible leader, but one who could not be ignored in any new government because to the youth of the country he represents an ideal and for this reason no stable government could be formed without him. He said he differed with CASTRO on the matter of military principles. He does not believe that CASTRO will be able to attract any significant defections or support from the Army. He said that CASTRO originally believed that, if he could only establish a beachhead in Oriente, show strength in that area, while at the same time show the Army that he had supporters in Habana by agitating here, he would be able to find support in the Army itself, particularly in Camp Columbia. This was CASTRO's big mistake, according to GARCIA Bercena. Since CASTRO cannot take Camp Columbia, he is isolated. GARCIA Bercena did not believe that CASTRO was ultra-nationalistic but that apparently some of his followers were from the tone of some of the propaganda of the 26th of July Movement. GARCIA Bercena, because of his previous influence among Cuban youth, apparently sees himself as the person to offset or balance the impulsiveness of CASTRO if his group ever comes to power.

Field Comments:

Rafael GARCIA Bercena was one of the founders of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) but separated from it because of differences of opinion with the leaders Roberto AGRAMONTE and Jose ARDO Llada. He had been a University professor and instructor of military psychology at the Cabana Fortress and at one time had considerable following among Cuban youth and many friends in the Cuban Army. In April 1953 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the BATISTA Government but was released by amnesty in June 1954. Since then he has refrained from revolutionary activities and has been occupied with writing mildly anti-Government articles for various publications and maintaining contact with the principal leaders of the opposition parties. In a forthcoming article to appear in Bohemia, he will exhort the youth of Cuba to give up their violent revolutionary activities and to seek power through elections in 1958.

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SECRET

22 Aug 56

From: Havana, Cuba

Report No: HVA-1332 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: James R. Palmer

Approved By: Wallace A. Gregory

Distribution: 3 - Headquarters (1 to ICD)

By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba
1 - Embassy
2 - Files

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: See below

References: HNT-1295

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Activities of the Juventud Socialista

SOURCE : Para. 1 : AMPHODARCH-1
Paras. 2-3: AMPHOALENT-5
Para. 4 : AMPHODARCH-10

INDEX

Classification

FORM NO. 1
FEB 1949 01-10

SECRET

RI COPY 19-9-113-50

SECRET

Subject: Activities of the Juventud Socialista Report No: HNK-1332
Date of Information: 7 July - 13 August 1956
Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba Date Acquired: 8 July - 14 August 1956
Evaluation: Para. 1: 2 Date of Report: 22 August 1956
Para. 2-3: Documentary
Source: Para. 4: 3

Para. 1: Cuban with close contacts in university student circles (B).

Paras. 2-3: Member of the Cuban Communist Youth Organization (C).

Para. 4: Person close to Communist University students (F).

1. On 6 August 1956 Antonio BARRERO Ferrer, student Communist leader, was seen at the University of Habana distributing a fly-sheet of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) titled, Path of Cuban Youth. He had a bundle of approximately 500 copies of this document. On 10 August, BARRERO and Iratzo, student Communist, also distributed a sizeable quantity of Hella, official JS bi-weekly publication, at the University. * Communist
Press
Cuba

2. The above fly-sheet also appeared as a page insert in the 1 August issue of Hella. The fly-sheet consists of a letter, dated 2 August 1956 at Habana, from the JS National Executive Committee to Cuban youth. After setting out the Cuban Communist line against partial elections and for revolutionary action on 12 August against the BATISTA Government, the letter states the Executive Committee has decided to appeal to the national leadership of all opposition youth organizations and other "institutions of the new generation" to join in immediate acts of protest against that Government. The letter states the Committee has approved a new letter to Cuban working rural and student youth, which will shortly be circulated. Mention is made of an "extraordinary" assembly of youth organizations, convened in Santiago de Cuba on 18 July by the Orthodox Party Youth in their meeting hall in that city. Among others, it is said, leaders of the following groups attended:

Orthodox Party Youth
Auténtico Party Youth (both CRAU and FRIO sections)
Juventud Socialista
National Federation of Secondary School Students
Student Federation of Santiago de Cuba
Nationalist Revolutionary Party Youth

Classification

26 of July Movement Youth
Certain working youths

3. The letter lists the following agreements arrived at at this meeting:

- 1) Publish a manifesto roundly attacking partial elections and calling for mass action against the BATISTA Government.
- 2) Name a youth commission to contact leaders of each political party demanding that they repudiate partial elections.
- 3) Send a letter to the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, University Students' Federation) in Havana demanding that they declare a traitor any ex-FEU member supporting partial elections.
- 4) Create "fighting committees" (comites de lucha) in every youth center regardless of politics.
- 5) Carry out a commemorative march on 12 August.

The letter closes by indicating that the Committee agrees wholeheartedly with the results of the 18 July meeting in Oriente Province and invites all youth groups to unite in support of the above agreements.

4. Source states that, as a result of the 18 July convention in Santiago de Cuba, the JS is promoting a similar youth meeting for Habana.

Field Comment. Prensa Libre, 8 July 1956, published an agreement of the National Executive of the Oriente Youth, over the signatures of ~~Jose G. S. S. S.~~ Joaquin SARDON, Mario FERRER, Oscar GARCES, Marcos RAMO and others, rejecting the proposed partial elections. Avance, 7 July 1956, carried an article stating that former FEU President José MARTÍNEZ announced that the FEU opposed the partial elections and would pass judgment upon such of its ex-members as had accepted the Government's electoral plans in their present capacity of opposition party leaders. Among such ex-members were named Enrique SUAREZ, now Secretary General of the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR, Nationalist Revolutionary Party), and Emilio ABELA, SWA political chief in Oriente Province. Información, 9 August, said in an article that the secondary school association in Santiago de Cuba had not and agreed to a united front against partial elections. FEU official Juan GILLY participated as a delegate, and it was agreed to conduct a civic march in the city on 12 August. The local press of 12 August reported that GILLY and 22 students were arrested in Santiago on 11 - 12 August in connection with public manifestations against the Government.

17-4-110-54

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SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 14 Feb 56

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. The Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: RI/ANALYSIS				TELEPHONE NO. HKH-1216	DATE	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D			
WH	OAE	28 Feb 56		lw		split - Cuba
<i>Mulligan</i>	BARTON HALL			<i>lw</i>		COPY DETACHED
<i>Triford</i>				<i>M</i>		CS-87280
<i>Offenberg</i>		29 Feb		<i>RKO</i>		
<i>Clyons</i>		1 Mar		<i>ac</i>		
<i>WH/Brown</i>		23 MAR 1956	2 MAR 1956	<i>J</i>		
<i>CT/ICD</i>			MAR 1956 CV	<i>OT</i>		
10.						DISSEMINATED
11.						VAR
<i>W. H. III Ruland</i>			30 MAR 1956	<i>W.H.</i>		
<i>Montag</i>						
12.						79 4 110 36
13.						ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14.						DATE 24 FEB 56 : 9
15. RI/PI	1409 L					

FORM 610

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana

Report No: HIB-1212 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Paragraphs: 2

Report Made By: P. L. [unclear]

Approved By: [unclear] SRR

Distribution:

- By copy to: 2 - Washington
- 1 - Emb, LA
- 1 - HA 2 - Files
- 1 - HA
- 1 - AA

Orally to: None

Source Classification:

Para 1 - AMORC
Para 2 - AMORC

References:

HIB-1212

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Revolutionary Activities

Comments:

1. A copy of the letter summarized in Paragraph 1 is on file at this Station.
2. The information contained in Paragraph 2 was obtained by AMORC

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

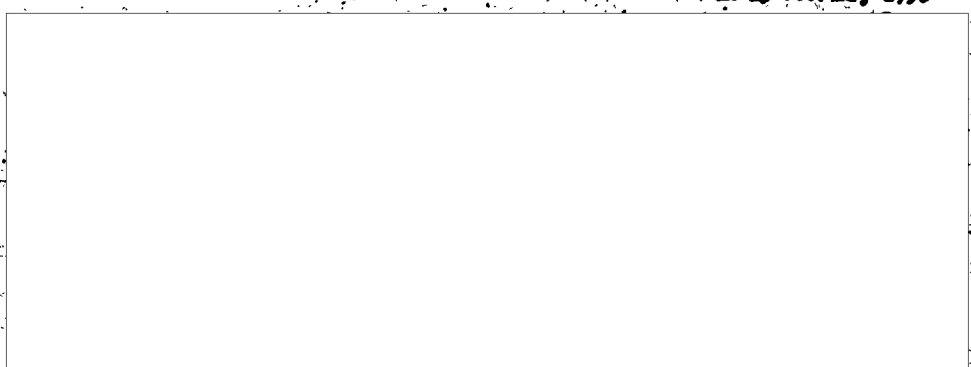
19-4-110 36

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Revolutionary Activities

Report No: HKE-1216

Date of Information: 12-13 February 1956



plans by Communists and oppositionists to create disturbances on 13 February, the anniversary of the death of student Rubén BASTIDA, and on the Cuban national holiday, 24 February 1956:

- *The leader appears to be Fidel CASTRO, who from abroad is directing over 50,000 youths throughout the island. Other leaders are:
 - *EHEVARRIA of the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU; University Students' Federation).
 - *Asperó CHAPLE Trujillo, FEU leader, national director of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Communist Youth group), who has just been elected president by the School of Philosophy and Letters.
 - *Gustavo MARIN of the Movimiento de la Nación, who is closely connected with the Communists of the University.
 - *González BORGES,
 - *Max LESNICY of the Juventud Ortodoxa Insurreccional.
 - *Dr. Eduardo CORONA, long-time Marxist but pseudo-Orthodox director of insurreccional line.
- *As a prelude to the commemoration of the fall of student BASTIDA, they will again mobilize national opinion, this time in a united front of struggle with the sugar, port, and transportation workers, whom they say they have on their side.
- *Communist and oppositionist youths are spreading defeatist rumors to the effect that the year 1956 will be tragic in national history, the political situation is very dangerous, a feeling of insecurity reigns. The Communist and oppositionist student brigades of the so-called Popular Front of Guido GARCIA Inalán and others are painting

Classification *

CONFIDENTIAL

on the walls of houses Marxist mottoes such as 'Abajo BATISTA' and '26 de Julio' and waging a campaign of proselytism in favor of the so-called 'Revolutionary Emigrants,' this is, the mobilization of Fidel CASTRO."

2. The source of a previous report on plans for a revolutionary coup on 26 February 1956 has furnished the following additional information:

"The conspiracy is continuing to develop feverishly, and there is a danger that the revolution may break out any time before 26 February."

"Among the revolutionary leaders are Juan FUERTES Irujo and Roberto LEON Lemis. Also involved is Eusebio FERNANDEZ Cruz, who has returned to Cuba. Almost all the revolutionary leaders who were in exile are now in Cuba. It is possible that (Dr.) Angelico SANCHEZ Arango may also be back here."

"The meetings held at the farm of Fidel CASTRO's cousin near Olira de Molena have been attended by officers and enlisted men of the Army and the National Police. Last week important meetings were held on Thursday and Saturday, attended by Fidel CASTRO, his brother, and his sister."

"The preparation for the revolution has started with the placing of bombs and petards. The person who placed the petard in the National Capitol last Friday was Juan RODRIGUEZ."

"The revolutionary plotters include in their violent plans the elimination of different persons connected with the BATISTA regime. One of the first to be eliminated is (General) Rafael SALAS Cadizares, Chief of the National Police, who it is expected will be eliminated by police officers connected with the conspiracy. Another possible victim is Eusebio MUJAL."

"Since 1 February a group of revolutionaries from Habana have been in Camaguey, including one man from Calabazar, Habana Province, who is to eliminate three persons from Camaguey. The revolutionary leader in Camaguey is Edelino OLVALES, who suffered imprisonment and torture during the dictatorship of MACHADO."

"Groups of revolutionaries from Habana are in all the capitals of the provinces, working with the local groups. The revolutionaries predict that there will be much bloodshed."

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POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: **EE-1216, Page 3**
Date **24 February 1955**

Field Comments.

1. The confidential letter to the Cuban DI is considered to be an obvious attempt to put the major blame on Communist elements for recent anti-Government demonstrations as evidenced by the reference to paintings on the walls of houses such as "Abajo Batista" and "26 de Julio" as "Marxist mottoes." Recent reports also indicate that the FBI is opposed to the acceptance of Communist support in its demonstrations and refused permission to **CHARRIS** and other CP members to participate in the 10 January event honoring **MARTEL**. The contents of the confidential letter are therefore evaluated as "Confidential."
2. No information is available to confirm the reported presence in Cuba of Enrique **FERNANDEZ** Ortega, Fidel **CASTRO** or Aureliano **SABIDO** Arango.

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19-4-110 36

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 23 NOVEMBER 1955

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN

CONFIDENTIAL

6. P. [Handwritten initials]

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 11 Oct 55

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each recipient a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check the line) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: RI/ANALYSIS			TELEPHONE NO. WH-113		
TO	ROOM	DATE	OFFICER'S INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
WH	600	25 OCT 55	us		Political Activities
Qualif		26 Oct 55			
Off		26 Oct 55			
Ceyona					
UN					
WH/Comm					
CS/ICD					
WH/Comm					

DISSEMINATED REASONS CS-77501

VITAMIN

19	7	7	244
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX	X
DATE 17 OCT 1955			

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana

Report No: HX 1111 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 4

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: J. J. [unclear] / [unclear]

Approved By: Sherwood P. Egan

Distribution:

By copy to: 2 Wash
1 Emb/IA
2 Files

Orally to: None

Source CIPHERS: AMZLU

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

AMZLU furnished the information in the attached report at our request. Although a considerable amount of it is background, it does tend to answer some of the questions raised in HX-W-1114 and is therefore being forwarded.

AMZLU claims that he obtained the information in the report from direct conversations with

Rolando MASFERRER;

INDEX

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 11-58
FEB 1958

1171-244

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Political Opposition to
Batista Government

Report No: HQ-113

Date of Information: Current

Place Acquired: Havana

Date Acquired: 5 October 1954

Evaluation:

Date of Report: 11 October 1954

Source: Cuban active in political opposition (B)

Appraisal of Contents: J.

The following report was received from an active member of the political opposition:

As a result of differences which arose between Carlos PRIO Socarras and Dr. Ramon GRAU San Martin after PRIO succeeded GRAU as President in 1948, the PFC (a) in exil split into two groups, one headed by PRIO known as "Auténticos Electoralistas" and the other headed by GRAU known as "Auténticos Electoralistas". After the break between PRIO and GRAU, GRAU endeavored to form the "Partido de la Cubanía" to enter the 1952 elections. However, with BATISTA's coup d'état on 10 March 1952 and PRIO's exile in the U.S., GRAU remained in Cuba speaking in the name of the Auténticos. When BATISTA announced elections for November 1954, GRAU reorganized and registered the Partido Auténtico, of which he was actually no longer a member, and declared that he would oppose BATISTA as presidential candidate in the national election. GRAU's more loyal PRIO's group, represented in Cuba by the official party cadres under the direction of Interim CAJON, without legality.

PRIO, VABORA and other PRIO leaders therefore declared themselves against GRAU and his supporters and refused to support them during the campaign. PRIO has also since refused to recognize any of the Auténticos elected to public office in the November 1954 elections.

Among PRIO's principal supporters are the following:

Oscar FAYARDO
Rector, UNIV
Eugenio GONZALEZ
1. Humberto GONZALEZ
Eduardo GONZALEZ
Carlos GONZALEZ
YAGUANCHE
Carlos CARISTANY
Sergio CEJAS
Nicolás CDRA Morales

Classification

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HUGH-1133
page 2

Fernando MEL del Pino
Antonio SA TIAO
Diego Vicente CHIRIA
Teodoro CHIRIA
Antonio NAJONA

b. The Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), founded by Eduardo CHIRIAS, was organized by dissident members of the PRC(A) as a political party to oppose PRIO's organization. It was undoubtedly the majority party in Cuba in 1952 and until CHIRIA's death remained a strong political force drawing its strength from the masses. However, with CHIRIA's death and PRIO's exile it faded in importance and today is small and divided.

Dr. Carlos MARCHESI Sterling, who has presidential ambitions, attempted to take over control of the party after CHIRIA's death but was unsuccessful in holding it intact. Raul CHIRIA, brother of Eduardo, now heads one faction of the Party. Another faction, [Ortodoxia Libre] has been formed by Carlos RAUQUEZ Sterling. Dr. Antonio MARTINEZ Fraga, who was denied membership in the original Ortodoxo party, has a leading roll in the "Ortodoxia Libre". Still another faction of the original group is headed by Roberto AGRAMONTE, who also has presidential ambitions, while another group of followers of the original Ortodoxo Party remain loyal to Emilio OCHOA, a member of the Directive Council of the Party. OCHOA has refused to accept the guarantees of the BALBUENA government and return to Cuba from Miami and thus does not participate directly in Ortodoxo activities at present. Still another group of Ortodoxo members either are favorable or sympathetic to the insurrectional thesis introduced by Fidel CASTRO and his followers. At a recent meeting of the party at Teatro Part, AGRAMONTE and other leaders were hitted, and there was considerable talk of promoting armed revolt against the present regime. Fidel CASTRO, who is now in Mexico, has appointed Jose Manuel MARCHESI as so-called "Chief of the Comandante" of Marianao. MARCHESI, a young Ortodoxo, is at present in Veracruz negotiating an arms shipment for Cuba which reportedly will be brought in by a group of fishermen via La Coloma, Pinar del Rio.

Comment. In order to clear up the confusion created by sources concerning the PRC(A), it is pointed out that the original Unity Charter drawn up by the Ortodoxos on 23 March 1955 was signed by AGRAMONTE, OCHOA, MARCHESI Sterling, PeJayo CUBELA, Antonio NAJONA, Francisco CAJAL, and others with independent tendencies. The president of this, the "Unified" Ortodoxos, is Raul CHIRIA. Recently MARCHESI Sterling split from the "Unified" Ortodoxos and formed the Ortodoxia-Libre. Another group known as the Registered Ortodoxos is under the leadership of Francisco FERNANDEZ Casas. Apparently sources, in commenting on the various "groups" headed by AGRAMONTE, Raul CHIRIA and OCHOA, is referring to the popular following these individuals have within the "Unified" Ortodoxos. They do not as such represent a separate segment of the Ortodoxo party.

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page 3

c. Probably the most politically active and strongest segment of the Orthodox party is the youth branch, the Juventud Ortodoxa (JO). It has representation in just about every town in the Republic and is particularly active at the University of Habana. Dr. Francisco CARONE, University professor and member of the Directive Council of the Orthodox Party, is adviser of the JO. CARONE is well known for his leftist leanings. Actually, when the Partido Ortodoxo was in the original stages of organization, Communists at Habana University prepared and assisted in organizing the JO. The JO frequently attacks the U.S. with slogans that dictatorships exist in Latin America because their anti-Communism pleases the U.S. On 27 September, for example, Dr. Pelayo RICO, a well-known Orthodox prominent in JO activities, stated on a television question-and-answer program that the dictatorships of BATISTA subsists because the Department of State is flattered by BATISTA's anti-Communism, which is not anti-Communism but anti-democratism. The following are some of the more prominent pro-Communists who influence the Juventud Ortodoxa:

Char BORGES, director of the Juventud Ortodoxa, was Secretary of the Congreso Derechos de la Juventud, organized by the Communists, and has signed numerous Marxist manifestos.

Max MONICO, who was an active Communist propagandist in the University, has signed all Marxist manifestoes issued at the University and has been seen on different occasions with Alfredo G. VAPA and Raul VALDES Vivo, (well-known Communists), close friends of his.

Salvador B., Juventud director, has a Communist background and is a member of the same University group.

Ma. to RIVADILLA, pro-Communist, has signed manifestoes in favor of Guatemala and against the 1953 anti-Communist legislation. He is a member of the same University group.

d. The Movimiento de Liberación Radical is a move to form public opinion and not a political party. It is built around the worldwide movement of Catholic Social Doctrine with branches in Cuba in the Juventud de Acción Católica, Juventud Estudiantil Católica, Juventud Obrera Católica, and Juventud Universitaria Católica. These organizations are forbidden by the Church to take part as such in national politics. However, Amalio CALLO and Andrés VALVERDE and other members of the organizations have gotten together with other intellectuals and formed the Movimiento de Liberación Radical to oppose the present regime. This movement, which is purely ideological, has no Communist influence up to the present time.

e. The Movimiento de la Nación, which is also not a political party but rather a movement to arouse public interest, has gained little strength to date. Its chief spokesman, José ANTONIO Llada, manages to keep it alive with propaganda; but there is little likelihood that it by itself will reach a position of any importance on the local political scene.

As independent movements, neither the Movimiento de Liberación Radical nor the Movimiento de la Nación has little or any chance of becoming strong.

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page 4

enough to register as a political entity. Their strength, if any, will be in the number of followers they can count on to join one of the registered opposition parties in the next election and the amount of influence they can therefore assert on the party's policy."

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19-7-7-244

TO				DATE	INITIALS	REMARKS
						ARR-870
1/17/44						Anti U.S. Activities and Organization in Cuba
3/1/44						copy furnished
4/1/44						
6/1/44						DISSEMINATED IN CS-61356 NOT DISSEMINATED FOR FOLIO
11/1/44						CS-55861 CS-55256 CS-55922 CS-55357 CS-57951 CS-57078
12/1/44						
						DISSEMINATED
						FREE FORM FILED APR 28 1965 19-4-110
						19 7 2 108

This document contains information of a confidential nature and is to be controlled as such. It is to be disseminated only to those personnel who have a valid "need to know" and are authorized to receive such information. It is to be destroyed when it is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was prepared.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Havana, Cuba Report No.: 4311-579 Local File No.:

Number of Pages: 1 Number of Enclosures: None

Report Made by: Stephen H. Farnam/cnd Approved by: Henry T. Duschmer

Distributions:
By copy to: 2 - Wash Orally to: None
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - Service Attache
2 - File (document attached)

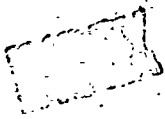
Source Cryptonym: AMTODAPCH/I References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

(3)

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

FORM 31-50



1 COPY

19-7-5-19

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Anti-Nixon Propaganda Issued by the FEU Report No: HR-977
 Date of Information: 9 February 1955
 Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba Date Acquired: 12 February 1955
 Evaluation: Para 1 - C-2 Date of Report: 23 February 1955
Para 2,3 - Tcc.
 Source: Controlled American

1. A one page mimeographed sheet entitled "A Quo Viene Mr. Nixon" was written and edited in the offices of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU) at the University of Habana. At least several hundred copies were run off on the mimeograph machine owned by the Faculty of Commercial Sciences and were distributed throughout the university grounds by Armando MITHILL. There was some street distribution in the near vicinity of the University. This sheet was about the only real result of the FEU planning which took place during the week preceding the Nixon visit. These abortive plans included a street demonstration against the visit.
2. The mimeographed sheet asks the question, "Why did you come Mr. Nixon?... To back the usurpation of power by Batista?... To spread the official opinion of giving away our natural resources to United States monopolies?... To approve the treason of Batista against Guatemala and proclaim him one of the Caribbean dictators?... With regard to the above, the undersigned youths protest this visit which interferes in our internal affairs and which insults our dignity even more than the defiling of the statues of our heroes by the Yankee sailors and of Cuban women.

Alvaro Barba Machado	Manuel Vazquez	Flavio Bravo
Jorge Vidalco Peraza	Enrique Cuervel	Pedro ...
R. Santesteban	Rafael ...	Teodoro ...
Raul ...	Henry ...	etc.

The sheet then concludes with the notes: "The press, radio and television under the orders of Batista and the North American Embassy have repressed these declarations."

Field Comments:

1. The clandestine communist publication Carta Semanal of 16 February 1955 asserts 7000 copies of the sheet were distributed.
2. The clandestine communist mimeographed newsletter Bohemia Continental of 15 February 1955 quotes in extenso the FEU sheet.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

(3)

19-7-2-108

2 Feb 55

~~SECRET~~

al

From: Havana, Cuba Report No.: HGE-951 Local File No.: 10-18

Number of Pages: 1 Number of Enclosures: None

Report Made by: Stephen H. Karany/cbd Approved by: Henry T. Buchner *HTB*

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Wash
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - File
Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: AMPHODARCH/I via AMPHODARCH/II References: HCH-961, 13 January 1955

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Evaluation "B" of source is for attribution to AMPHODARCH/II.

65-58861

FILE IN 201-209258

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Classification

~~SECRET~~

19-7-110 18

Subject: Communist Influence in the
FEU, University of Habana

Report No: HKE-981

Date of Information: 10-20 January 1955

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 28 January 1955

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 2 February 1955

Source: Controlled American

1. Communist activities in the University, particularly in connection with Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, Federation of University Students) affairs, have increased during the last few weeks. Almost daily informal meetings are being held by Raul VALDES Vivo, Carlos SANCHEZ, Leonel GARCIA, ANTONCHENA, and Lutz BONNE Raadres. Usually these conversations concern election campaigns in the various student organizations, and facilities for the preparation and distribution of propaganda.
2. Indicative of FEU attitude toward the communists, students Roberto FUENTE and Federico SAINZ de la Maza commented, "the present and former regimes of the FEU have been obliged to work with the red elements since these elements were better disciplined for combat against the government".
3. On 10 January 1955 a crowd of a hundred or so students took part in a ceremony on the campus in honor of the Twenty Sixth Anniversary of the death of Communist youth leader Julio Antonio Mella. Prominent in the ceremony were: Jesus DUARTE, Andres LNU, Leonel ALONSO, Alberto POLAND, Raul VALDES Vivo, Rene ANILLO, Jose A. ECHAVARRIA, and Max Masnick.
4. At the ceremony there was distributed a 19 page pamphlet entitled, "Trinchera de Ideas", purportedly written by Julio Antonio Mella. Although mildly against the Batista government, the bulk of the articles in the pamphlet are anti-United States, and anti-capitalist, and in short typical communist propaganda.

Source Comment. Paragraph 2 is more true than the FEU leaders themselves would like to believe. The FEU, unflavored with the "red essence" has long been notorious for empty, loud-mouthed sessions and propaganda. The reds simply inject a little more organization and intellectual reality and thus create more student appeal. All Latin students have a streak (large or small) of anti-U.S. sentiment, but not all will follow any empty-headed jerk who gets up to scream about "imperialists". A large percentage will respond to a subtle intellectual "realism", particularly where if pimed down for their participation they can easily acquire with the "intellectual autonomy" explanation.

Mission Comment. ~~El Financiero~~ on 11 January 1955 contains a photograph of the ceremony mentioned in paragraph 3.

Classification

SECRET

19-4-110-18

SECRET

3P

5 Jan 55

From: Havana, Cuba Report No: HMI-554 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: none

Report Made By: [Signature] Approved By: Henry T. Dinschger [Signature]

Distribution:
 By copy to: 2-Wash
 1-Embassy
 1-Local Attaché
 2-Files

Orally to: No one

Source Category: ANTI-COMM Reference: HMI-553, HANA 112-19-4, 129-1

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

The attached report is based on information extracted from a secret report submitted by ANTI-COMM to the chief of ANTI-COMM, with the exception of paragraph 3. Information in that paragraph was received verbally from ANTI-COMM.

03-55912

SECRET

Classification SECRET

17-0-131-2

SECRET

Subject: Pact between Cuban Communists and Orthodox Party Leaders Report No: ~~100~~ 954
Date of Information: 31 December 1954
Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba Date Acquired: 3 January 1955
Evaluation: B-3 Date of Report: 5 January 1955
Source: Controlled American

1. A pact has been completed between leaders of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and certain leaders of the Orthodox Party for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Among those present at the meetings which led to this pact and which were held in the law offices of Erasmo Eduardo CONRUA, located at Calle O'Reilly No. 107, were Carlos Rafael FERRER, Communist, Gregorio GARCIA Suarez, Communist, Francisco MARTINEZ Ortíz, Mariela WARELLA and ~~Francisco~~, leaders of the Orthodox youth, José ~~WARRIA~~, president of the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria, ~~Enrique~~ ~~YLLAS~~, member of the Catholic Youth and a follower of former President Carlos PRIO. Other meetings were held in the law offices of Communist lawyers, located in the Barana de Genoa, Habana, and in the locales of radio stations W.O.C.O., Radio Progreso, and Union Radio. The slogan for all these meetings was "CONTRA BATISTA."

2. Behind this pact is the desire of the Orthodox leaders involved to seize control of the leadership of the Orthodox Party and realization by the PSP that it needs to stir up its cadres with some strong action and to prove to the Cuban people that its charges against president-elect Fulgencio BATISTA have been legitimate ones. The pact calls for a two-phase attack on the Government, the first phase being the propaganda campaign against the proposed "Via Cuba" canal, to convince the masses that BATISTA is a traitor, and the second phase being one of apprehensive action. The latter action would have as its objective the sabotage of the national economy and would be accomplished, mainly, by interference with the sugar harvesting (safra) and the shipping activities. Included in this action are setting fire to sugar plantations on a large scale, agitation among the sugar workers over salary and dismissal questions, a "crazes caldas" (sit-down strike) movement in the port workers sector over the question of bulk shipment of sugar which would pave the way for the union of the port workers and sugar workers, and the intensification of strikes and the support of strikers' demands in all industries. The final step would be the launching of another propaganda campaign, begun by members of student, industrial workers, and professional men's organizations, prior to the assumption of the presidency by BATISTA.

Classification

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3. The Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) is reported to have seized anti-Fatista propaganda issued by the "Fronte Unico Cubano Comunistas." The propaganda was found on the person of an Orthodox leader from Oriente Province, who was detained by SIM on 3 January 1954.

Field Comments:

1. Information was received by the Legal Attaché on 27 December 1954 from a source active in the revolutionary underground in Cuba that Cuban Communists were directing a plan to set fire to sugar cane fields in order to sabotage the Cuban sugar crop. Participating in the plan were revolutionaries opposed to the present Cuban administration.
2. Communist role in the anti-Government campaign on the subject of the "Via Cuba" canal was previously reported.

(3)

SECRET

14-4-129-2

28 Dec 54

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana, Cuba Report No: HFI-923 Local File No: 4-6

No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: none

Report Made By: *Stt* Shannon A. Langanelli/ohh Approved By: Henry T. Bischaier *HTB*

Distribution:
 By copy to: 2-Wash
 1-Emb & LA, WA
 2-Files
 Orally to: none

Source Cryptonym: ANETIS References: HFI-923 - 11 1176

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Communist Activity Against Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

68-55347

INDEX

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

(3)

FORM NO. 7-54 FEB 1948 51-99

19-4-117-7

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Communist Activity Against
Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

Report No: HMK-943

Date of Information: 10-20 December 1954

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 10-20 December 1954

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 23 December 1954

Source: Controlled American

1. On 9 December 1954 the Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM, Cuban Military Intelligence Service) received information that the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) had plans to launch a strong anti-Government campaign based on the subject of the proposed "Via Cuba" canal. The PSP planned to remain behind the scenes and to use as many elements of the opposition as it could to sponsor its propaganda line that the present Government had sold out to the United States and that the proposed canal was merely an extension of the Panama Canal. Groups from the Ortodoxo Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo)), led by Max LESNIK, reportedly collaborated with the PSP in the planning of the protest campaign against the canal. Cuban intellectuals and professional men, sympathetic to Communism or connected in one way or another with the PSP, were to be the ones who would launch the campaign, stressing the selling-out-of-sovereignty theme and the need for a popular referendum before any Cuban government made any treaty or agreement affecting the territorial integrity of the nation.

2. On 14 December 1954 the Cuban press published an article concerning a call made by Max LESNIK, in the name of the national executive committee of the Ortodoxo Youth, to all youth organizations, including the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist youth organization) and other organized centers of public opinion to attend a meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954 in order to join in the protest against the Government's plan to build the "Via Cuba" canal. On 16 December 1954, at nine o'clock in the evening, approximately 85 persons met at radio station C.O.C.O. in answer to LESNIK's call or in accordance with instructions from the PSP. About 75 of these persons were Communists, representing "barrio" (ward) committees of the PIP or the JS in Habana or Communist labor syndicates, and the remainder were Ortodoxo members, many of whom had close ties with the Communists in the past. Among the latter were LESNIK, Francisco CAJON, Javier ESCOBAR, and Mario RIVALLA. Present also was Juan VILTOR Rodriguez, owner of the radio station and recently elected representative on the Partido Revolucionario Nuevo (A) ticket, who advised a SIM officer at the meeting that he had not permitted the meeting to go on the air after learning of the Communist infiltration and had only allowed the participants the use of the station's hall because José PASO Llada, radio commentator and journalist, had made such a commitment to LESNIK and he could not let PASO Llada down.

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3. The evening's program included speeches by four persons, representing the Orthodox party and Cuban youth, who attacked the economic, labor, and social policies of the Government, the absorption of Cuban soil by "Yankee imperialists," the interference of the United States government in the affairs of the Latin American nations and its support of those which were dictatorships, as well as the proposed plan of the Cuban government to build a canal which would involve the ceding of more Cuban territory to foreign interests (i.e., the United States). The meeting closed with the creation of committees charged with fomenting public protest throughout Cuba against the present regime and against "Yankee imperialism."

4. In addition to the role it played in organizing the meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954, the PSP has also succeeded in arousing popular sentiment against the proposed canal among the university students, members of labor unions, and members of educational, cultural, and civic institutions. It has been stressing in its propaganda that the canal will constitute a principal military target and place the country in the danger zone of atomic-nuclear bomb warfare. The PSP leaders consider this anti-canal movement as a rallying point for all anti-Batista elements which can possibly be converted into the long-sought "National Democratic Front." Jose FLEDO Llada who championed the "Voto Negativo" (vote against BATISTA) prior to the general elections of 1954 has also seized on the matter of the proposed canal to attack the present government by calling for a "total union of the masses in defence of the national integrity and the complete liquidation of the present regime" during his television program on 17 December 1954. Another vehicle being used by the PSP to spread its anti-canal propaganda is the Asociacion Latino-America Libre, a cultural organization reported to be a Communist front, whose board of officers includes a Communist leader and a Communist youth leader of national standing, Jara PASTAL and Gregorio M. ORTEGA Suarez, respectively.

Field Comments:

1. Carta Semanal (clandestine Communist publication), No. 69, dated 8 December 1954, contained an article which denounced, in very strong language, the plan to build the "Via Cuba Canal." Approximately a week later the overt Cuban press took up this subject, presenting the pros as well as the cons, and was still carrying articles on it as late as 26 December 1954.

2. President-elect Fulgencio BATISTA and the present chief of the Cuban Navy, Contralmirante Jose FERRER Calderon, have issued public statements defending the plan to build the canal and blaming the Communists for launching "an insidious campaign against a project as nationalist as the Canal Via-Cuba would be" and censuring the opposition elements who have taken advantage of that campaign to attack the present government. Despite these statements and others by other government officials, the defense of the proposed project has been so weak, both technically and politically, that public sentiment against the project has apparently increased considerably since mid-December 1954.

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SECRET 7-11-54 LLP

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 9 mar 54

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before forwarding. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

RIP				HKH-757	
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BOOK NO.	TO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
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WH	Swartz	23	23	WH	Dr. Remiro ARANGO absent
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					I should go to Pan?
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					William G. Marshall
					1 copy detached & presented to file's on 18 May 1954
					201 53702
					INDEX X
					DATE 25 MAR 1954

SECRET CONTROL

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CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

HKH - 737

Form: Form No: HKH-737 Local File No: 10-30

No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: 1

Priority: Action: Approved By: W. Franklin D. Mallot

Distribution:
By copy to: 1 Paris, via Wash Orally to: Embassy, MA
1 File

Source Classification: AMPUTEE Reference: HKH-318 (memo to Embassy 19 May 1953)

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. AMPUTEE advised GROMERY on 7 March 1954 that he had been instructed by his chief to prepare a "paquete" (frame-up) of subject, and as directed, he had prepared a false report emphasizing subject's communist connections and activities. He made available the original draft of his memorandum which is identical to a memorandum received by Ambassador GARDNER from the head of the Cuban Army on 8 March. Also included with the memorandum to the Ambassador was a copy of a letter allegedly sent from Paris by subject to Fidel CASTRO, leader of the attempted uprising in Santiago de Cuba in July 1953, and presently serving a sentence at the Isle of Pines penitentiary.
2. It is not known at this time whether the letter included with the memorandum sent to Ambassador GARDNER is a copy of a legitimate piece of correspondence, or whether this also has been fabricated by the SIM to give added strength to their character assassination effort. We will endeavor to clarify this point at a future meeting with AMPUTEE. Copies of the letter to CASTRO are forwarded herewith to Headquarters and Paris.

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71 CORN

9 March 1954

201-53702

CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY
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Subject: Dr. Ramiro ARAÑO Alsina Report No: ECU-737
Date of Information: 1950-date
Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba Date Acquired: 8 March 1954
Evaluation: as indicated Date of Report: 9 March 1954
Source: Controlled American

1. The Cuban Government, to further discredit subject, has prepared a memorandum containing a series of false charges concerning his communist connections and activities. The memorandum was prepared by the Cuban Servicio de Inteligencia Militar for forwarding to the United States Government with the intention that action would then be taken by the United States to remove subject's wife from her present employment with the United States Army in Paris.
2. There follows an English translation of the points covered by the SIM in the memorandum of false accusations:

Dr. Ramiro ARAÑO Alsina, an attorney, is a relative of ex-President Fulgencio BATAZOLA. During BATAZOLA's regime, ARAÑO was appointed Councillor of the Cuban Embassy in Oslo, Norway, but was relieved of this post after he was detained by the Norwegian authorities for possession of a shipment of contraband nylon hose. Upon his return to Cuba, he was detained by the Bureau of Investigations when a sample case of precious stones was found among his personal effects.

ARAÑO is an affiliate of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), and a member of the Committee of Attorneys for that party.

ARAÑO is a member of the revolutionary group which includes (Dr.) Palayo, M. LEBRÓN, Francisco GARCÍA, Elías SOGA, and Aníbal GARCÍA, and was indicted for participation in the "Luz" strike at Cuartel Nacional, Santiago de Cuba, in the summer of 1953. He is a close friend of Fidel CASTRO (long-time militant of the Juventud Socialista) and his brother, Raúl CASTRO, also a communist, both of whom are presently in prison for participation in the communist-sponsored Santiago uprising. ARAÑO attended the meeting of Cuban expositivists in Montreal in June 1953, and along with Isidro GARCÍA Bontempo, a Communist, and José ARDOZA, who was a member of the communist party in the barrio of Palmar, represented the Frente Unido de los Partidos Comunista-Ortodoxo-Primitivo. ARAÑO is reported to have represented the communist interests, although he was charged with defense of the Ortodoxo policy, and was known to have been in contact with communist leaders. He has been cited on several occasions as a "comunista de segunda fila", and as such has permitted the Cuban communist party to infiltrate various elements which were formerly

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HKH - 737

hostile to the communists. ARAUJO is believed to belong to the secret cadres of the Partido Socialista Popular, although his activities have been carried on behind an Orthodox front, such as in the case of Max LESNICK, Vicentina ARTEGA, et al.

At present, ARAUJO and his wife are in Paris, having left Cuba on 10 December 1953 in the company of Lionel PEREZ, who had sought asylum in the Haitian Embassy in Habana and both individuals are reported to be in contact with the revolutionary Orthodox-Communist-Prifista elements, through a clandestine world-wide communist communications system. The wife of ARAUJO, who is reported to be a member of the Swedish royal family, is presently employed in the offices of the United States Army in Paris.

Field Comments: Files of this office indicate the following concerning subject, in addition to the information set out in our memorandum of 19 May 1953:

A Legal Attaché report of 3 April 1947 states that Ramiro ARAUJO Alaina was appointed Chancellor of the Cuban Legation in Moscow at the age of 27, on the recommendation of Juan MARRILLLO, President of the Partido Socialista Popular (Dr. Rafael P. GONZALEZ RUIZ, and Dr. Oscar CALLE). He was not known to have engaged in communist activities, but was reported as "inclined toward socialist theories". At the time of this appointment, ARAUJO had no diplomatic experience.

In August 1952 subject was arrested by the SEM for activities against the regime.

On 16 September 1953, subject was arrested for activities against the government, and taken to La Cabaña. At this time a considerable number of known oppositionists were arrested, including the PSP leaders Lázaro FERRA and Joaquín ERDOQUI.

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9 March 1954
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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark included) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

OFFICER				NO. HKH-A-634	
Alan				DATE	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED		
1. WPH	Director's Office		FEB 11	WPH	Revolutionary activities in the Caribbean <i>attached</i> <i>Classified for ops. in VII</i> <i>of [unclear]</i> CS-DB-16609 to OCA in and to RS-A-5692 FILED
2. 3 / [unclear]		FEB 15	1954	CP	
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ABSTRACT	*	INDEX	*
DATE		8 FEB 1954	

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VIA AIR

(EXCEPT AIR TO SEA ROUTES)

DISPATCH NO. HCS-A-534

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

DATE 21 JUNE 1954

TO : Chief, MI

FROM : Chief of Mission, Habana

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational

SPECIFIC - Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government

REF: HKH-W-525

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the Batista government has been received by the Mission. The latest available information regarding revolutionary activities against that government is contained in HKH-678.
2. Reports received in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for Legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation (as to content), as indicated in the pertinent portions of HKH-467 and HKH-397. To date the Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.
3. Indications here are that the Batista regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic and PEREZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban government is not contemplating any action against those countries.
4. As to a possible attack on the Batista regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban Armed Forces and security agencies have long been alerted to a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for the planes to be used in the air attack.
5. The Mission has no information to confirm the allegations made in the attachment to the Department of State Instruction cited in the referenced dispatch

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FORM NO 51-28A
MAY 1953

200-7-38-191

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EEH-A-615

concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. José Martí, Francisco, and Pedro are well-known leaders of the Organization of Cuban Youth and as such have participated in overt political activities against the Batista government, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general elections. There is no record of Bernardo Castro Gordin in the Illinois files.

W. A. C. [Signature]
Wallace A. C. [Name]

Distributions
3 - Wash
1 - File

KCS:SAI:cbd
60 January 1954

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200-7-38-1391

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Cuba

16609

Evaluation of Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government

16 Feb. 1954

21 January 1954

4-5692

Cuba, Habana

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the BATISTA government have been received in Habana, Cuba. Reports received there in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for Legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation. To date the Habana Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.
2. Indications in Cuba are that the BATISTA regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean area. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector FAVILLO of the Dominican Republic and Pablo Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban Government is not contemplating any action against those countries.
3. As to a possible attack on the BATISTA regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban armed forces and security agencies have long been alerted for a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for planes to be used in the air attack.
4. There has been no information received which would confirm the allegations concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. Jose IGLESIAS, Max LESNICK, and Pedro GUTIERREZ are well-known leaders of the Juventud Ortodoxa (Orthodox Youth) and, as such, have participated in covert opposition activities against the BATISTA government, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general elections.

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12 Feb. 54

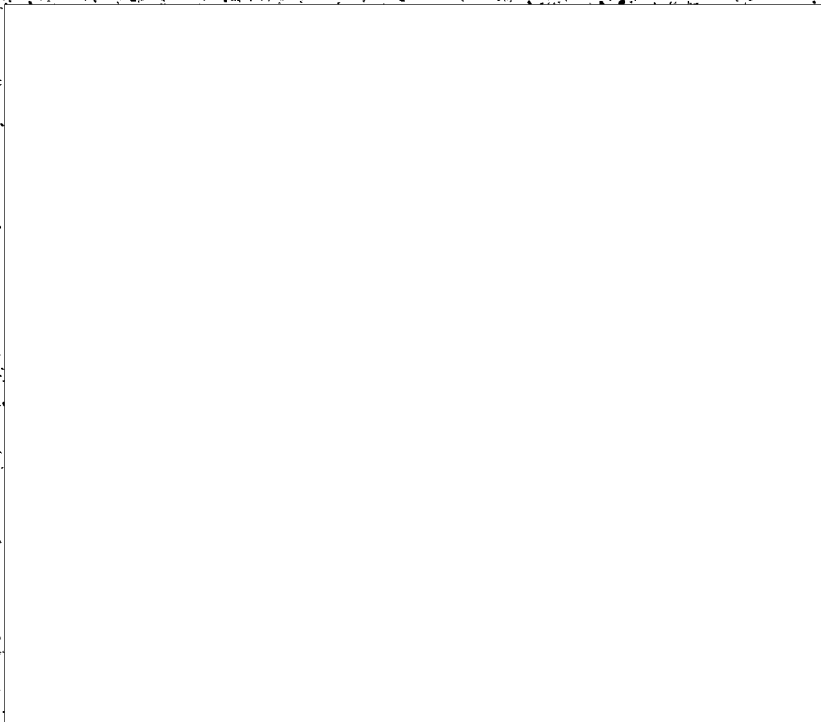
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1954



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Page 2



Winthrop T. Hegman
Winthrop T. Hegman

- Enclosures:
- 1. Ltr dtd 25 Nov 53, in trip
 - 2. Rpt copied 18 Nov 53, in trip

21 January 1954

- Distribution:
- 3 - Hqs, w/encls as noted
 - 2 - Files, w/encls (2 copies)

2 cc. 1/1

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58-6-4

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Early in April of 1952, about a month after the Coup de Etat of General Fulgencio Batista, the deposed president, Dr. Carlos Prío Socarrás entrusted to his ex-minister of Education and State, Dr. Aureliano Sánchez Arango the responsibility of organizing a vast subversive movement, created to depose in turn Batista, and return to power the Cuban Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Cubano) if this were at all possible. The first steps taken by Dr. Sánchez Arango were to give a political form to the movement, and to create favorable conditions for an uprising (putch) at the precisely opportune moment, to be called "the zero hour." Immediately after Batista took over, the PCC found itself destitute of any kind of influence, since all former officials were dismissed by Batista. Hence Dr. Sánchez Arango began to reconstruct the PCC, placing in the positions of command some of the most sincere members of the party, most of whom had formerly been in secondary status in party affairs, and in Government affairs.

While Dr. Antonio de Varona was again made President, men such as Dr. Aureliano Acui, Dr. Armando Hernández and a few others, became the most prominent figures of the Party. Immediately, the PCC began a campaign of passive legal opposition to the administration of the Batista Government, whose every step received the condemnation and adverse criticism of the Propaganda Committee of the Party. In addition, three times a week in the newspaper, Free Press (Prensa Libre), articles by Dr. Aureliano Acui and Dr. Fene Gallo pictured the present Government as a "do nothing" one, with policies, or lack of policies, contrary to the public interest. At the same time the articles were designed to restore to the party the faith which formerly it had enjoyed from the Cuban masses.

In the meantime, Dr. Sánchez Arango initiated the opposition by force in the Central American countries. Almost immediately he found out that the reconstructed PCC was gaining no ground with the people and that he would have to create a new political formula to draw to the side of the opposition of insurrection, the general populace, by now disgusted not only with the Batista Government, but with the PCC as well. It was proposed that Dr. Roberto Agraronte, head of the Peoples Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano), have an interview with Dr. Prío in Miami, but the latter declined on the ground that his party wanted to remain neutral in the whole affair. However, Emilio M. Ochoa opposed openly the ideas of his chief (Dr. Agraronte) advocating an alliance of the two parties to make the opposition more effective. To this end he went to Guatemala to see Dr. Sánchez Arango. While there, conferences were held in the home of Dr. Paul Coaguada, then Ambassador of Guatemala in Cuba, and now Foreign Minister of the Government of Colonel Arbenz. There warlike aspects of the movement were discussed, also the merging of the two parties. On the return of Sr. Ochoa to Cuba, eventually the amalgamation was effected with equal administration on the part of both of the parties. This end was hastened by a surreptitious visit of Dr. Arango (Sánchez) to his native soil (he was then a political refugee in Guatemala).

From the moment Batista took over the power in Cuba, Guatemala placed itself unconditionally on the side of Dr. Prío and served as a base for the military preparation of the conspiracy. Immediately the Caribbean League (logical at the time reduced to impotency, began to function again, to take a preponderant

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part in Latin American relations. In the latter part of 1952, the military plan was drawn up by Sanchez Arango with the aid of Foreign Minister Raul Obreguena and often in the conferences the presidential candidate (Costa Rica) Jose Figueres took an active part, promising the support of Costa Rica should he be elected president. Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo participated as well, to the extent of using his influence with the Guatemalan Government officials that they might join the movement later. On the Caribbean coast of Guatemala is a place called Livingston. To the West, there is a road which leads to a little native village (Indígena) name for the moment forgotten by this agent. To the southwest of this place, there is a very bad road which ends in a little valley at the end of which there is a series of low hills. Back of these hills is situated a camp of the Caribbean Legion. Here is established the General Headquarters of Aureliano Sanchez Arango. There exists here a force of 4,000 men regularly trained, quartered and fed. Military practice is held daily under the direction of General Abelardo Cuadra, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and one of the organizers of the movement of Cayo Coatlites.

The force situated here is divided into two battalions, one named Battalion #4, PABLO DE LA TORRE and the other Battalion #5, IGNACIO AGUILAR. The force is divided into small groups and taught to use machine guns (tripod type), also hand type Garand Rifles, automatic repeating rifles M-1. Nearly all the officers are veterans of the Spanish Civil War. In addition to the military practice, the officers get together once a week for conferences over historical and political matters as expounded by Juan Jose Arevalo, Romulo Betancourt, Aureliano Sanchez Arango, etc.

Near Livingston there is a little gulf on which is situated Puerto Barrios. South of this port, there is a tiny port not marked on the map, named Montagua. In this place with landing craft, practice is held with the idea of disembarking in Cuba. From Montagua, several shipments of arms have been made to Cuba. The other large concentration of men and arms is in Costa Rica.

Northwest of Puerto Limon on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, there is a place known as La Virgen. Back of this reached by a small country road, back of some low hills, is found the camp. Here are 2,000 men or more divided into three battalions, #1 Augusto Cesar Sandino, #2 Morazan, #3 Antonio Mateo. A little north of this camp, there is a kind of landing field which contains four (English) Lancaster Bombers, acquired from Canada by Ingeniero Carlos Hevia in Canada. The men in this camp carry English repeating rifles, but they also have Thompson machine guns and Mandonza machine guns with plenty of ammunition. The men in Guatemala also have this additional arm.

The plan is that on landing in Cuba of the "patriots" these arms will be given to all the civilians who are sympathetic with the cause. Cubans generally are more familiar with this type of arm than the English repeating rifle, whose use is not easy to learn in a few minutes. The crews of the planes are English. The leader of the outfit is a Canadian named Christopher, who was a Captain IAF during the war, flying Lancaster Bombers. He is a personal friend of Carlos Rica Fongro. This camp did not amount to much when Ottilio Ulate was President of Costa Rica, but the minute Figueres came to power, the arms and men began to

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flow in, in quantity, from Guatemala, which has been the great center for the accumulation of arms. From a place in British Honduras named Middlesex, many rifles were secured with the connivance of British officers stationed there, then passed across the border.

The plan of invasion is as follows: When the zero hour comes, planes from Costa Rica and Guatemala will arrive at Habana prepared to drop bombs over the most important military posts in Cuba. As stated before, the crews of these planes are English "mercenaries" who, for money have agreed to take part in this adventure, regardless of their politics. Coincidentally, the men from the camps in Central America will be landed in various parts of the Island. At the same time there will appear in the streets members of both parties, well-armed, to battle the local police, capture them, take over the civilian authority. While all this fighting is going on, leaders of the political parties under the direction of Eufenio Fernandez and Jesus Domínguez Cartas will capture the personages most prominent of the actual administration, who, once the revolution is successful, will be put in jail under the charge of murder. With this action, it is expected that most of the citizens will come over to the side of the conspirators. Judging from things heard by this agent in an interview held in a Varadero Hotel between Juan Jose Arevalo and Ex-Colonel Artin Elena, the battle is set to take place before the general sale of the next sugar crop, about January of next year. While not within the province of this agent, he has learned that General Peron is favorable to the conspiracy, sending arms of Argentine manufacture to the Central American camps.

On various occasions, cargoes of arms of different makes and kinds have been introduced into the island, a procedure now made very difficult because of the vigilance of the Cuban airforce, who constantly patrol the space between Cuba and Central America. This agent knows about the following concentrations: in the hands of "Cuban orthodox youth," headed by Jose Plesias, ~~Jose~~ ~~Leznick~~ and Bernardo Blance Goudin, there are more than 600 machine guns, 10,000 grenades (hand type) all of Mexican manufacture. The arms are hidden in the "finca" of the son of Jose Manuel Cortina, in Pinar del Rio. In the hands of Pedro Lerman, head of the youth movement in Ibarra, are about 100 machine guns, 50 grenades and 10 or 12 rifles M-1. The arms are hidden in a house situated near the "Central Toledo" property of the secretary general of the workers of that central.

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MP-1-11

COMMUNIST PARTY
SECURITY INFORMATION

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20 Feb-52
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Title: Havana, Cuba		Report No: T-1150		Local File No:	
No. of Pages: three		No. of Enclosures: one			
Report Made By: [Signature]		Approved By: Walter C. Callahan			
Distribution: By copy to: 3-Mach 3-Files 1-Emb		CONFIDENTIAL 10-11-52 AUG 31 1951		None	
Source CRYPTONYM: AMBIVALENT		References: T-1030, T-1149, T-1140			

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

COMMENTS

The fact that the Communist Party of Cuba would take the measures described in the attached report is not considered surprising. As can be seen from a study of Embassy dispatches and from our past reports on this subject, the PSP is finding itself in an increasingly worse position, politically, financially, and psychologically. The greatest strength of the PSP comes from ignorant laborers who are, by US standards, at least, exploited. The government reportedly has there are half a million unemployed in Cuba. It is only logical, therefore, that communist strength remains, at present, in the field where Marxist ideology has always been used to the best advantage, that of the ignorant workers. It is probably that the PSP, as a political party, will no longer carry the weight and respect it has in the past, at least until economic conditions in Cuba grow much worse, or until the present East-West tension diminishes considerably. Until recently, two possible solutions to the PSP's present predicament lay in its uniting with the Ortodoxo Party or with the FAU. Concerning the Ortodoxo Party, it is known that the leftist groups within that party (Vicentini, MONTAÑA, RAJADO LLADA, MARTINEZ, and others) are militating for a pact with the communists (See copy of memorandum from E. T. CRAIN to the Ambassador, dated January 23, 1952, copy of which is attached), but, so far, have been checked by the anti-communist elements within the Ortodoxo Party. Until recently, conservative anti-BATISTA elements in Cuba stated with conviction that BATISTA would join with the communists in a selfish attempt to gain the Presidency. However, BATISTA, in two articles appearing in *Caribbean*, December 2 and 13, 1951, closed the door on rumors of this kind by stating the only way the PSP and the FAU could unite would be if the PSP would publicly state that, in case of an international conflict, the PSP would side with the United Nations and against Russia. An interesting sequel to this statement, and possibly connected with it, was a leaflet distributed in the streets of Havana in early January entitled, "To the Workers of the FAU and to the People of Cuba", signed by Abdulló FERNANDEZ VELIZ (Payari), leader of the Bloque Obrero del FAU, which is known for its leftist and pro-communist sympathies. In the leaflet, FERNANDEZ claimed that BATISTA had tried to destroy him and expell him from the Bloque Obrero, purportedly, because FERNANDEZ had tried to defend "the interest of the working classes and of the Bloque Obrero within the FAU, a real and decided opposition line to the government, and is determined that a united oppositionist front be formed to defend

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL FROM R-071

FORM NO. 10-22
FEB 1952

INDEX

100-1
10-25

From: Habana, Cuba Report No: TIZ-1510 Local File No. 10-25

No. of Pages: _____ No. of Enclosures: _____

Report Made By: _____ Approved By: _____

Distribution:
By copy to: _____ Orally to: _____

Source Cryptonym: _____ References: _____

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

- 2 -

the government in the next elections". The pamphlet went on to say that "the action of ENLUTA is a direct aid to the very government we are fighting, a government which uses the fascist system to destroy the leaders of the workers by putting gangsters and thieves at the head of the syndicates, attacking the union halls and serving the ends of the exploiting magnates and oppressing and pursuing the true workers".

It is felt that the value of the attached information is primarily to point out a possible new force in the Cuban political scene, composed of labor groups, within the FAU and the Catolico Party, who are dissatisfied with their own national party leadership and who can and probably will join with similar groups in the PSP in an attempt to get power for themselves.

Classification

FORM NO. 81-39
FEB 1953

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY SECTION

Subject: Recent Communist Advances
Within the Anti-Government Labor
Movement

Report No: TCM-1510

Date of Information: February 13, 1952

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: February 13, 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: February 20, 1952

Source: Controlled American

1. The two main centers of communist penetration and sympathy in the Cuban syndical movement are found in the Bloque Obrero del Partido Accion Unitaria and in the Comision Obrera Ortodoxa of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo). These groups have shown dislike for anti-communist labor leaders who have tried to join them despite the fact that these labor leaders are well-known for their honesty, ability and good intentions in furthering the labor movement in Cuba. In the past few months, and more particularly within the past few weeks, the collaboration between these groups and the Partido Socialista Popular syndical elements has become so close that it has alarmed the anti-communist Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba.

COMMENT: As has been previously reported, the present political, as well as financial condition of the Cuban Communist Party is extremely serious. It would appear that the stigma of a pact with the communists is sure political death for other political parties in the coming elections of June 1952. This has forced the PSP into an isolated position from which there does not appear to be any escape through aligning itself with another political party.

2. The communists have been and are now carrying on a campaign in these syndicates to penetrate and undermine the anti-government labor factions in an effort to gain control of these groups at a later date. This campaign was waged in three stages.
 - a. The first stage was the communists' penetration of the anti-communist syndicates, paying up their union dues and using their voice and vote in the union meetings to propose and elect their candidates for committee positions.
 - b. The second stage was to sow seeds of doubt among the members of these groups in joining with any of the anti-communist labor federations or with the government CTC by accusing the CTC leaders of having sold themselves out to the employers and to the government which are depicted as the enemies of the laboring man. The communists have always tried to exploit the anti-government feeling in these labor groups - particularly within the Bloque Obrero del PAU - in an effort to destroy the anti-communist labor leaders in the various syndicates.

Classification

FORM NO. 81-52
FEB 1952

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY SECTION

Report No: TGH-1510

Date February 20, 1952

- c. The third stage, which seems to be going on now, is the ever increasing number of rapprochments between the Ortodoxo and PAU labor leaders and the communists. This is the result of a and b (above), and is perhaps hastened by the strong and recurrent of dissatisfaction with the FRIQ regime combined with their desire to vote this regime out of power in the forthcoming elections.
3. As an example of the success of this campaign, source supplies the following. In the Sindicato Provincial de Obreros de la Geni de la Habana, elections for a new executive committee were held January 17, 1952. The anti-communist candidate led by Ramon LIMA won by more than 100 votes receiving 352 votes in all. However, the Ortodoxo candidates within the syndicate, supported by the communists and members of the Bloque Obrero del PAU, obtained 247 votes. In the Sindicato Textilero de San Antonio de las Baños, elections were also held recently. Again, the Ortodoxos, communists, and members of the PAU united against the anti-communist candidates. In this case, the anti-communist candidates won by only 16 votes, the anti-communists obtaining 141 and the opposition obtaining 125 votes.
4. In the Sindicato de Obreros y Empleados de Crucillas, S. A., the leadership is held by the Ortodoxos, Emilio MENDY and Tomas RIVERA. Up until recently, these leaders were in sympathy with the anti-communist CTC. However, they have recently permitted the entry of communists into their syndicate without requiring them to pay up their back dues. These leaders have also become friendly with the communist leader, Angel RIVERA, who is a member of the PSP Executive Committee of the Carro district, and two other communists, one an (fnu) REGA and another who goes by the name "Traga-niquel".

These communists and the two Ortodoxo leaders of the Crucillas Sindicato are often seen together in the Club Casino which is opposite the Crucillas plant. At the present time, there is a good deal of labor unrest in this plant because the owners are attempting to reduce the labor force. Some of the workers are proposing that the syndicate join with the government CTC so that the latter body will take action and prevent them from losing their jobs. In answer to this, the Ortodoxo leaders in the plant are saying that the Crucillas workers will have to solve this problem by themselves as the government CTC is only the "tool of the employers and of FRIQ who has sold out to the big industrialists". The workers are tired, demoralized and discouraged and are saying, "And was this the reason the communists were expelled from the CTC? It was a thousand times better under Lazaro PENAL". A desire to join any group which might help them in their present plight - including the communists - is now becoming stronger.

Report No: TGL-1510.

Date: February 20, 1952

SOURCE COMMENT: The owners of the Crusellas plant are in the process of reducing the labor force by 50-60% and hope to maintain the same production rate as before. The dismissed workers will be transferred to a new plant in the process of construction where the detergent, "FAB", is to be manufactured. The workers are discouraged because they claim that the work performed in the Crusellas plant requires all of the present labor force and the company should hire additional men to work in the FAB plant. The attempt of the Crusellas owners to reduce the labor force in this manner is against standing labor laws of the country, but the Crusellas syndicate led by the Ortodoxo labor leaders who are being advised by their communist friends, is taking advantage of the present situation in furthering their own interests.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECTION

Attachment to MEMO 20

CONFIDENTIAL
~~SECURITY~~ INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1952

To: The Ambassador

From: E. T. Crain

Subject: Dr. Fortell Vila warns Embassy that Cutodero left-wingers are trying to bring Communists into the party.

Dr. Fortell Vila called today at the Embassy and during the course of the conversation spoke of his grave preoccupation regarding the efforts of Cutodero left-wingers to bring Communists into the party.

He stated that Fardo Llada, Eduardo Corona, Vicentina Antuña, Max Lornik and others were trying to get Communists into the Cutodero party. He said that, specifically, they were trying to get the notorious Communist, Salvador García Aguirre, not only into the Cutodero party but to run as an Cutodero candidate for senator. He said that a group of Cutoderos approached him on the matter to learn his views and he told them he would resist such a move with all his strength.

Fortell Vila said he considered the matter so urgent that he at once wrote an article entitled "Anti-Communist" which he was going to try to get into El Mundo of January 29 instead of Wednesday the 30th which is the day of the week when his column usually appears. He said this would be an extension of his article published January 28 in El Mundo.

I told Fortell Vila that while the Embassy maintained a strict neutral attitude in the matter of Cuban politics, it would have a very deep interest in anything pertaining to the Communists when we considered an enemy common to all free countries and free national political parties. I congratulated him on his efforts to keep Communists out of his own Cutodero party and wished him every success in this undertaking. I said I assumed that if the party announced notorious Communists as Cutodero candidates for office that the party would presumably lose a lot of support from persons who did not wish to be associated with Communists. I added that I hoped my assumption was not mere wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking and that is exactly what would happen. He said that he would nevertheless oppose the efforts of Fardo Llada and company with all the strength at his command, regardless of whether an association with Communists won or lost votes for the Cutodero party.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

- 2 -

Dr. Portell Vila indicated that he would try to keep me informed of developments within the Catalano party in so far as they related to the Communist. I thanked him, reiterating that my sole interest in the matter was the common threat of Communism to all free nations and particularly Communist success or failure in infiltrating into democratic political parties.

ETCrain: ep

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

97

22 JAN 51

CONFIDENTIAL

6P

From: Habana, Cuba. Report No: TGH-1365. Local File No: 30-248.

No. of Pages: 5. No. of Enclosures: None.

Report Made By: Jan S. Gatsky/a.jm. Approved By: George H. Sperryville Gny.

Distribution: By copy to: Wash 3, File 1. Orally to: No other distribution.

Source Cryptonym: Amlikar. References: ID-977, TGH-1266.

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

DOCUMENT MICROFILMED
MAY 2 1963

COMMENTS

Our TGH-1266 tried to answer as fully as possible ID-977 but it was realized at that time that more complete information on the Juventud Socialista would be appreciated by Headquarters. Amlikar, therefore, was requested to supply us with information which we felt Ambivalent had not supplied previously. The attached report confirms partial information previously supplied by Ambivalent and supplies additional information of interest.

EX-105

Classification

110 COPY
CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 10
FEB 1949

GROUPED FROM 1227

19-4-5-11

FILE IN 201-209258*

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Further Information on
the Juventud Socialista.

Report No. ZICA-1365.

Date of Information: 2 Jan 51.

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba.

Date Acquired: 4 Jan 51.

Evaluation: F-3.

Date of Report: 22 Jan 51.

Source: Controlled American.

1. The PSP (Partido Socialista Popular - Cuban Communist Party) high command maintains continued interest to a very large degree in the Juventud Socialista organization. One of the principal tasks of the communist party is to maintain the direction of a strong communist youth movement which will respond only to the ideological foundation of the communist party. In the PSP, the most insistent voice of this communist principle is that of DLOS ROCA who takes a personal interest in the direction of the Juventud Socialista and constantly watches over its activities through trusted lieutenants. Many of the present leaders of the PSP were formerly leaders of the Juventud Comunista, the former Juventud Socialista. Men of this type are Severo AGUIRRE, Agsee SUAREZ, and Osvaldo GARCIA, prominent PSP member in Canagley Province. On its own part, the Juventud Socialista maintains a close liaison with the National Executive Committee of the PSP through its leader, Flavio BRAVO, who attends the weekly meetings of the National Committee.
2. The caliber of the Juventud Socialista direction is high. Its leaders are militant communists and many members of the Juventud Socialista National and Provincial Committees have been political candidates for various government offices in past elections. Second to Flavio BRAVO in the leadership of the group is Luis AS MARTIN; both of these men were political candidates in recent elections and have attended various conferences abroad. Other leaders of note are: Lionel SOTO, President of the School of Philosophy, Habana University; Bienvenido ADRIAN and his wife, Yolanda LOPEZ PEREZ; Federico, Rita, and Georgina VILAR, all children of the well-known communist leader, César VILAR, who were educated in Russia; Julio LACRUZ; Bienvenido SUAREZ, Radu VALDES VIVO; Ramón CALINES, Juventud Socialista member from Las Villas Province; Eidel DOMENECH of Oriente Province; and PAEZ (fnu) of the printing section of the Juventud Socialista. Other youth leaders not members of the Juventud Socialista but closely tied up with their activities are: Alfredo GUEVARA; Enrique OVARES; Aramis SABADA, Max SHICK of the Ortodoxo Party, and Humberto L. YACRUZ, President of the Juventud of the PAU (Partido Acción Unitaria) and Director of the newspaper, Yanguanilla Unitaria.

-1-

CONFIDENTIAL
ITU COPY

19-11-5-11

CONFIDENTIAL Report No: T44-1365.
Date 22 January 1951.

3. The structure of the Juventud Socialista is like that of the PSP. It has committees in all the districts (barrios) of the City of Habana and in the larger cities of the interior. Up until now the Juventud Socialista has not had, according to source, clandestine leaders to take the place of the present overt leaders in case the party is outlawed, nor does it now have these clandestine leaders. However, source feels that there are many secondary and less well-known leaders within the Juventud Socialista who would be able to assume the direction of a clandestine communist youth organization if the PSP decided such an organization should be set up. Source supplies the following names as possible clandestine leaders of such an organization: Juli ACILDO, "responsable juvenil" (youth representative) of the CTC (Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba) (Communist) a few years ago; Bienvenido SUAREZ, who is the "responsable juvenil" of the CTC (Communist) at present; Federico, Rita, and Georgina VILAR; Walterio CARBOELL, law school student, Habana University; and Hector CARBOELL, communist youth leader at the Ariguanabo textile plant, in Bauta, Habana Province.

4. The PRIO Administrative's anti-communist attitude over the past six months has not visibly affected unfavorably the unity of the Juventud Socialista, according to source. Source gives as a reason for this the fact that the ranks of the Juventud Socialista are composed of proven communist militant youths. Source claims he knows of only one case of defection from the Juventud Socialista ranks, that of a youth named Elio CAPESTANY, Juventud Socialista leader in the Escuela de Artes y Oficios, who has joined the Juventud del PAU.

Comment: As is well known, in other communist parties under similar circumstances and as we have previously reported, some communists have been instructed to infiltrate other political parties. It is difficult to understand how source can conclude positively that the CAPESTANY case was one of defection from the Juventud Socialista.

5. It is true, however, that the PSP has examined very carefully the ranks of the Juventud Socialista for signs of bourgeois weakness. The barrio committees of the PSP established similar committees of the Juventud Socialista with the purpose

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19-45-11

Report No: T-1365.

Date 22 January 1951.

in mind of gaining new members for the party as a whole. The methods by which they tried to attract new members for the Juventud Socialista were made up of sewing clubs for girls, English classes, parlor games, and, from time to time, dances. This method had good results as far as getting the youth to draw closer to the Juventud Socialista; however, racial feeling militated against the complete success of this method for many white girls found that they were expected to mix and dance with negroes, which was against their personal convictions. As a result of this racial prejudice, the majority of negro girls among the Juventud Socialista ranks is noticeable. The PSP has now managed to purify the ranks of the Juventud Socialista in preparation for a harder life ahead. The former sewing circles, parlor games, and dances have disappeared and in their place entertainment less conducive to stirring up racial prejudice, such as excursions into the country, etc., are taking place. Today, the Juventud Socialista ranks can more or less be counted upon to act in a united fashion for the good of the PSP and to follow the orders of their leaders.

6. Although there are no official figures on the membership of the Juventud Socialista, source uses as a yardstick the fact that on one occasion Flavio BRAVO stated that there were more than 15,000 socialist youths in the nation and that of these more than 10,000 were in the City of Habana. Source believes that there is probably an overlap between a member of the Juventud Socialista who is of voting age and also affiliates with the PSP during elections. Taking into account this duplication of membership, source believes that the 15,000 figure is correct.
7. The present activities of the Juventud Socialista are listed as follows:
 - A. The most important job of the Juventud Socialista is its support of the peace-partisans' movement. This consists of street demonstrations, making signs for various parades, collecting signatures, etc.
 - B. The Juventud Socialista constantly tries to maintain good relations with other political youth organizations, such as the Juventud del PAU, of the Ortodoxos, and of the Auténticos libres. The Juventud Socialista also tries to influence

19-45-11

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: TCR-A-1365.

Date : 22 January 1951.

and keep friends with the FEU (Federación Estudiantil Universitaria) of Habana University, the Masonic youth known as the AJMF, and various schools and universities throughout the island.

- C. They carried out certain demonstrations or propaganda in support of the communist "Plan Cubano contra la Crisis" and the "Conferencia en Defensa de la Economía Nacional."
- 8. In a national committee meeting of the PJP in June 1950 the directors of the party recommended that the Juventud Socialista spend its energy on the following assignments:
 - A. To work through peasant associations - or organize such associations where they did not exist - in an effort to get such groups to support the partisans of peace movement.
 - B. Make similar efforts among the negroes, intelligentsia, factories, schools, etc.
 - C. To explain to these masses that the USSR is standing for peace along with the popular democracies and China and to demonstrate that the imperialist US stands for war.
 - D. Unite the peasants to the fight of the working-class movement against the PRIO Government and Imperialism. The Juventud Socialista should understand that the most important task of all is to perpetuate and further the partisans of peace movement.
- 9. Recent activities of the Juventud Socialista have been concerned with objections to the UN's entering into the Korean problem and the printing and distribution of their new teen-age magazine, Cascabel. The Juventud Socialista has participated in the past and now participates in worker activities, distributing manifestoes, attending parades, etc. Sometimes they have fought with the Movimiento Juvenil de la CTS (Government) or with elements of the Acción Revolucionaria Guiteras (ARG) in certain parades or to protect their propaganda signs; etc.
- 10. Flavio BRAVO in his position as leader of the Juventud Socialista maintains constant contact with youth leaders of the Ortodoxos, PAU, Auténticos Libres, AJMF, various student leaders, and protestant religious youth groups. Apart from this, source

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CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: TKE-1365.
Date: 22 January 1951.

does not supply any indication that BRAVO carries on clandestine liaison with or penetration activities into other youth groups.

- 11. The Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is the same type of organization as the Juventud Socialista but with a different name. The only difference between these two is that the Juventud Socialista is a well-organized unit with a definite membership, whereas the Comisión Juvenil is under the direction of the CTC (Communist) and its membership is mainly made up of Juventud Socialista members with non-communist youths forming the balance. The head of the Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is Bienvenido SUAREZ, negro, with his deputies, Hector CARBONELL and Julio LACRUZ, also negroes. The official statements and acts of these men are guided and directed by Carlos FERNANDEZ R., one of the communist leaders of the CTC. The activities of the Comisión Juvenil are limited mainly to parades and demonstrations of the CTC itself and they do not have an organized existence in the same manner as the Juventud Socialista. Membership of the Comisión Juvenil is on a much more reduced scale than that of the Juventud Socialista.

CONFIDENTIAL

19-4-5-1

STATE DEPT DOCUMENT

DATE: 22 JUNE 1949

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: PROPOSED CUBAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR
PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

STATE FILE NO: NO. 486, AMERICAN EMBASSY,
HAVANA, CUBA

**CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
SECRET**

(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST									
TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION				DATE 7/2/54		ACTION			
FROM R/Am Sec 1				ROOM NO. 1502K		TELEPHONE 4717			
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.</p> <p>SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.</p> <p>SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.</p> <p>SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.</p>									
SECTION I									
<input type="checkbox"/> SENSITIVE		201 NO		SOURCE DOCUMENT					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONSENSITIVE		209258		H/Am Sec 1					
NAME (Last)		NAME (First)		NAME (Middle)		NAME (Title)		SEX	
LESNICK		- MENENDEZ		MAX		EDGARDO		M	
NAME VARIANT									
TYPE NAME		(Last)		(First)		(Middle)		(Title)	
2									
RECORD COPY									
PHOTO		BIRTH DATE		COUNTRY OF BIRTH		CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH		OTHER IDENTIFICATION	
4		5		6		7		8	
YES		NO						ICM 2	
OCCUPATION/POSITION								OCC POS CODE	
								9	
SECTION II									
CRYPTONYM					PSEUDONYM				
SECTION III									
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE			ACTION DESK		SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST		THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST		
10			11		12		12a		
Cuba			VII/304						
COMMENTS:									
JS/CUCAN COMMUNIST (with original in)									
Index of the U. S. Dept. of Justice									
PUNCHED									
201 - 209258									
PERMANENT CHARGE			RESTRICTED FILE			SIGNATURE			
YES			NO			YES			
NO			NO			NO			

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 31 DECEMBER 1973

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MAX LESNICK, AKA MAX EDUARDO LESNICK-
MENENDEZ

FBI FILE NO: 105-3492 (MIAMI)

SECRET

DD DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DD FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

LESNCK, MAX
201-0209258
SEX M

201-0733547
LX-03890
12 DEC 73

COMMENTS OF SUBJ 201-0733547 FROM REVIEW OF 3 VOLUMES MUG BOOK AUG 73

Src said LESNICK was an officer with Fidel and as of 2 Aug 73 was in Miami working for magazine Replica - src described Lesnick as "red as a beet". When he returned Miami from Cuba, he

contacted by Lesnick who wanted to write an article for magazine - src later got anonymous phone call telling him Lesnick dangerous and not to go to interview - he didn't.

DATE 10 JAN 74

09050053

dan

SECRET

E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

201-209258

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 27 SEPTEMBER 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO (DR)
FBI FILE NO: 105-20202 (MIAMI)

DATE: 8 NOVEMBER 1973
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO (DR)
FBI FILE NO: 103-20202 (MIAMI)

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 26 JUNE 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA
FBI FILE NO: 105-2856 (MIAMI)

DATE: 27 APRIL 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA
FBI FILE NO: 105-2856 (MIAMI)

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1969
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: ROJANDO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS
FBI FILE NO: 12-156 (MIAMI)

DATE: 15 OCTOBER 1968
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA, COMMITTEE OF
CURANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITY OF
THE EXILE
FBI FILE NO: 105-16515 (MIAMI)

Form G-135a
Agency Name Check
(Rev. 10-1-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PLANS

Off. ADDI (INM) Miami, Florida 33130
F. N. No. A12 542 416
Date OCT 1, 1968

Please furnish any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person. X FBI Ident. Number None

(LAST NAME) LESNICK - MENENDEZ, Max Edgardo	(FIRST NAME) Max Edgardo	(MIDDLE NAME)	DATE OF BIRTH September 8, 1930	PRESENT NATIONALITY CUBA
OTHER NAMES USED (Modern names, names by former passports, former names changed legally or otherwise, aliases, nicknames, etc. Specify check and date acquired)			PLACE OF BIRTH San Antonio de las Vueltas, Las Villas, CUBA	MARITAL STATUS SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWER <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>
"POLACO" "MAXIM" "CESAR"			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	IDENTIFYING MARKS
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR	

REASON FOR REQUEST <input type="checkbox"/> DEPORTATION <input type="checkbox"/> NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> APPLICANT FOR CONDITIONAL ENTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADM. TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADJ. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> FOR RELIEF OF	Perm. Res. Investigation <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. PS # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR PS #	ARMED FORCES SERIAL # AND BRANCH OF SERVICE (Reports: 105-11510 Mia 10-5-66; 8-24-64; 9-21-61 Mia 105-3492; 105-64869; 105-2124; 64869 San Antonio 3-30-61.)
RETURN TO U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 119 D St., N.E. Washington, D. C. 20536	Assistant Commissioner Investigations		

FOR AGENCY REPLY

NAI to CSCT-3/764,464 dated 27 March 1961
subject: LESNICK Menendez, Max.

8 Oct 1968

8 OCT 1968

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(3)

TO BE
BIOGRAPHIC
INFORMATION

1-57

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

FORM APPROVED
DUOCT. 28, 1950 NO. 45-9439

W.H.

FAMILY NAME LESNICK		FIRST NAME MAX	MIDDLE NAME EDGARDO	DATE OF BIRTH 09/08/30	NATIONALITY CUBAN	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (IF ANY)
ALL OTHER NAMES USED				CITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH VUELTAZ, LPS, CUBA		
FAMILY NAME LESNICK		FIRST NAME MAX	DATE OF BIRTH 09/08/30	CITY AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 1115 G ST, WASH DC		
SPOUSE (IF NONE, SO STATE) (NONE)		FAMILY NAME (NONE)	FIRST NAME (NONE)	DATE OF MARRIAGE (NONE)	PLACE OF MARRIAGE (NONE)	
FORMER SPOUSES (IF NONE, SO STATE)						
FAMILY NAME (FOR WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)		FIRST NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE		DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION OF MARRIAGE

APPLICANT'S RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS LIST PRESENT ADDRESS FIRST.

STREET AND NUMBER	CITY	PROVINCE OR STATE	COUNTRY	FROM MONTH	YEAR	TO MONTH	YEAR
LESNICK-MONENDEZ MAX EDGARDO							

APPLICANT'S EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (IF NONE, SO STATE) LIST PRESENT EMPLOYMENT FIRST.

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	OCCUPATION	FROM		TO	
		MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR

LAST FOREIGN RESIDENCE OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE)				LAST OCCUPATION ABROAD (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE)			
CITY	COUNTRY	FROM (MONTH) (YEAR)	TO (MONTH) (YEAR)	CITY	COUNTRY	FROM (MONTH) (YEAR)	TO (MONTH) (YEAR)

THIS FORM IS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR:

NATURALIZATION ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OTHER (SPECIFY)

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR PETITIONER: _____

PENALTIES: SEVERE PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY FALSIFYING OR CONCEALING A MATERIAL FACT.

31 JUL 1967

FBI DOCUMENT

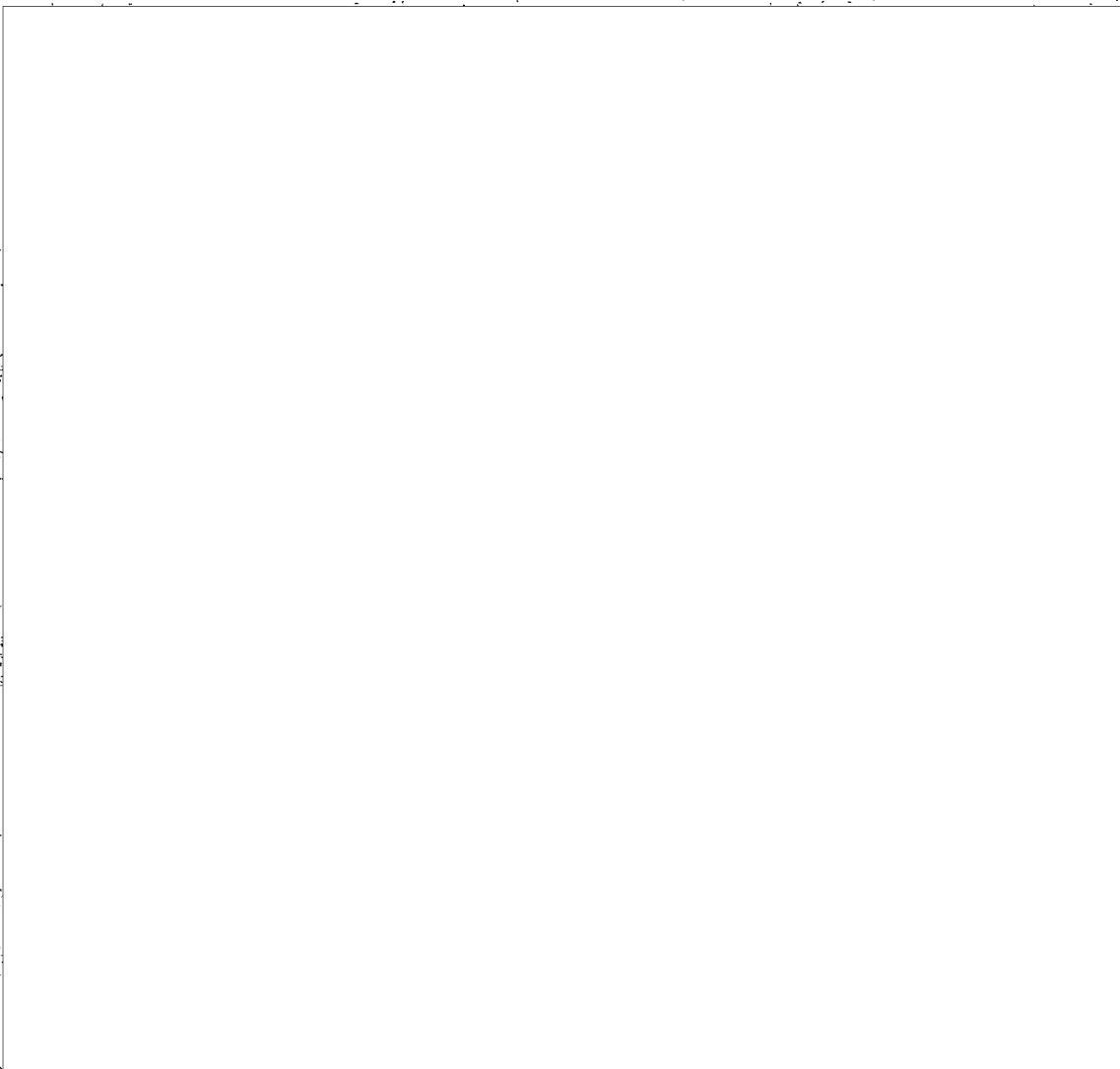
DATE: 18 AUGUST 1960

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION (PR)

FBI FILE NO: 105-10748 (MIAMI)





Oct 26 1 15 PM '95

INDEX: YES NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____
X-REF TO FILE NO. 201-352252
FILE RID RET. TO BRANCH
DESTROY SIG. _____

201-209258 ✓
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE TOTAL COPIES: 2

SECRET
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED _____

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED	
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10

FROM: Joint Wave

ACTION: Wave
 RID COPY ADVANCE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED TUBED

INFO: FILE, VR, CI/OPS, CI/UA, FI, FI/INT, CAZ, CA/PROP, CA/4, CI/ICZ

SECRET 190801Z
DIR CITE WAVE 5889
TYPIC AMKNOB AMRAZZ AMOT
REF DIR 31265

MICROFILMED
AUG 26 1965
DOC. MICRO. SER.

ABSTRACT K

19 Aug 55 IN 35072

3D

1. AMRAZZ/1 DISCREETLY SOUNDED EXILE COMMUNITY WAVE AREA ON REF RQMS WITH FOLLOWING RESULTS:

A. IDEN A TOLD AMRAZZ/1 ON 7 AUG 65 THAT AMJAG/7 (201-209258) HAD RECENTLY SAID THAT CONFLICTING REPORTS (NATURE AND MEDIUM NOT SPECIFIED) ISSUED BY KUBARK AND ODBEAT RE DOMINICAN CRISIS RESULTED IN DOWNGRADING KUBARK, AND SINCE CRISIS IT RUMORED (NOT SPECIFIED BY WHOM) ODBEAT WOULD BE SUBSTITUTED ANY MOMENT FOR KUBARK IN HANDLING PBRUMEN PROBLEM. IDEN A ADDED HE SURE AMJAG/7 EMPLOYED BY KUBARK AND ASSUMED HE GOT INFO FROM HIS KUBARK CONTACT.

(WAVE COMMENT: IN BOTH DAILY RADIO PROGRAM (IDEN B) AND NEWSPAPER (IDEN C) HE RUNS, IDEN A HAS CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED ANTI KUBARK LINE SET BY AMBANG/1 INCLUDING HINTS THAT KUBARK BEING LEASED OUT OF PBRUMEN OPS. IN MEET WITH AMRAZZ/1, IDEN A PRESUMABLY USED AMJAG/7 NAME WHO HIGHLY RESPECTED ORDER LEND CREDENCE TO RUMOR AND THREW AMJAG/7-KUBARK TIE FOR MORE WEIGHT. AMJAG/7 CONSIDERED VERY

SECRET

201-209258
19 Aug 65

B201-352252

SECRET

7035072

(SECRET, BELIEVED NOT KNOWN IN EXILE COMMUNITY AS HAVING ANY KUBARK TIES.)

B. AMTRUNK/1 (201-352252) TOLD AMRAZZ/1 10 AUG OF UNSPECIFIED RUMORS IN EXILE COMMUNITY RE POSSIBLE ODBEAT TAKEOVER OF ANTI PBRUMEN ACTIVITIES. TIME AND EXTENT ODBEAT TAKEOVER NOT KNOWN. AMTRUNK/1 SEES NO DRASTIC CHANGE EVEN IF RUMOR TRUE BUT SAID HE NOTICED GRADUAL DECREASE KUBARK PERSONNEL IN AREA SINCE FALL AMBIDDY/1 AND CORRESPONDING INCREASE ODBEAT AGENTS. ADDED HE PERSONALLY KNEW PBRUMENS IN AREA EMPLOYED BY ODBEAT BUT DECLINED PROVIDE NAMES. (WAVE COMMENTS: MANY MEMBERS AMWORLD ALLUDED TO RO CLAIMED KUBARK STATUS. DECREASE THESE TYPES SINCE DISANDMENT AMWORLD COULD ACCOUNT FOR ALLEGED REDUCTION NUMBER KUBARK AGENTS WAVE AREA.)

2. WAVE FEELS RUMORS GENERATED SOME EXTENT BY AX-GRINDERS LIKE IDEN A AND BY OPPORTUNISTS HOPING FOR OVERALL CHANGE WHICH MIGHT ENABLE THEM GAIN ODYKE SUPPORT FOR OWN PERSONAL AIMS. NEWSPAPER IDEN D CONTRIBUTED TO START OF RUMORS BY PLAYING UP ODENVY "INVESTIGATION" KUBARK ACTIVITIES SANTO DOMINGO AND HINTING NEW CHIEF KUBARK INDICATED PHASE OUT CIVILIAN CONTROL ANTI PBRUMEN OPS.

SECRET

CFN 5289 31065 AMRAZZ/1 RQMS A AMRAZZ/1 7 65 AMJAG: 201-209258

NOT SPECIFIED KUBARK ODBEAT RE DOMINICAN NOT SPECIFIED PBRUMEN

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

PAGE 3 OF 3
IN 33072

A AMJAG/7 B C A ANTI AMBANG/1 OPS AMRAZZ/1 A AMJAS/7 AMJAG/7
NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1 201-352252 AMRAZZ/1 10 NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1
NO DRASTIC AMEIDY/1 AMWORLD AMWORLD AX GRINDERS A ODYOKE D
ODENVY SANTO DOMINGO OPS

BT

~~SECRET~~

701-209258

INDEX: YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-35225 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE TOTAL COPIES 25

R-REP TO FILE NO. 201-35225 **SECRET**

FILE RIDG. RET. TO BRANCH

DESTROY 509 PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

INFO: Januarve

ACTION		ADVANCE COPY	UNIT	TIME	BY
<u>W/C 8</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RD COPY			
INFO		<input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> SLOTTED <input type="checkbox"/> TUBED			

FILE VR, CC/OPS, CC/PA, FI, FI/ENTZ, CIA, CA/REP, CA/PA, CA/PCZ

SECRET 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 5090

TYPIC AMKNOR AMRAZZ AMOT

REF WAVE 5089 (35072)

IDEN A: MAX EDGARDO LESNIK MENENDEZ (201-209258).

IDEN B: "REPLICA" PROGRAM DAILY 1845-1900 HRS, WMIE.

IDEN C: REPLICA NEWSPAPER

IDEN D: PATRIA NEWSPAPER, BATISTIANO WEEKLY.

SECRET

OPN 5090 5089 A MAX EDGARDO LESNIK MENENDEZ 201-209258 B "REPLICA"

1845-1900 HRS WMIE C REPLICA D PATRIA BATISTIANO WEEKLY

BT

MICROFILMED
AUG 26 1965
DOC. MICRO. SER.

AM/AC	PI
ABSTRACT	INDEXED

19 AUG 55 35070

SECRET

201-352252

201-209258

19 Aug 65

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 29 JANUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAV (SNFE)

FBI FILE NO: 105-6243 (MIAMI)