



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 14, 2023

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Request No.: 1551623-000
Subject: North American Friends of Cuba

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the FOIA that are responsive to your request. We made these records available in the FBI's electronic FOIA Library (The Vault) on the FBI's public website, <http://vault.fbi.gov>. On the right-hand side of the home page, under the heading "Vault Links" you can search for your subject alphabetically (click on "A-Z Index"), by category (click on "Categories"), or by entering text into our search engine (click on "Search Vault"). For records responsive to this request, please enter North American Friends of Cuba as the search term.

The available documents represent a final Vault posting of information responsive to your FOIA request.

Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request.



Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please inform us by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov or replying through standard mail if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System.



Additional records responsive to your request were processed but are not currently available on The Vault. Please inform us by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov or replying through standard mail if you would like to receive these records.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this

request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1498295-000

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE March 27, 1961

FROM SAC, CHICAGO (105-New)

SUBJECT. UNITED STATES
US COMMITTEE OF
AMIGOS DE CUBA
IS - CUBA

North American Friends of Cuba
Re Chicago letter to Director, 3/1/61, and Bureau letter to Chicago, 3/14/61, both captioned "CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS - C", with copies to New York.

Enclosed for the Bureau and the New York Office is one photostat copy each of a declaration issued by the U.S. Committee of Amigos de Cuba, described in the accompanying press release as "a group devoted to helping the Cuban revolution by making the true facts about its progress available to North America and other parts of the world". This declaration is signed "Claudia Beck, President" and "Angela Moutsos, Secretary".

This document was furnished to SA [redacted] on March 9, 1961, by [redacted]. The document was photostated and returned to the informant on March 14, 1961, at which time he initialed and dated the photostat copies.

Regarding the above signers of the declaration, Chicago desires to bring the following to the attention of the Bureau and New York.

Referenced Chicago letter reflected that the names [redacted] and [redacted] appeared on a list of names furnished by GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), to CG 5824-S*. The list reportedly had been received by HALL from a recent visitor to Cuba. At the time the list was furnished to the source, HALL did not explain its significance.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-3-81 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
- 3 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
- 2 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-33729 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

HKS:ntb
(8)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

57 APR 11 1961

REC-46

MAR 28 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

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*See Serial 25 for notation
RAM:qmc 10/9/68*

CG 105-New

By referenced Bureau letter, copies to Chicago and New York, the Bureau furnished the results of an indices check on these names. Regarding [redacted] it appeared this individual, subject of New York file [redacted], was identical with [redacted] who departed for Havana, Cuba on December 31, 1960.

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b7C

Concerning [redacted] The Bureau noted that an individual by this name was identified in the report of SA [redacted] dated October 5, 1960, and captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, IS - Cuba" as having been invited to attend a reception in honor of FIDEL CASTRO sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

b6
b7C

6/12/62

SAC, Miami

Director, FBI (105-New)

**NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA**

Attached is item that appeared in the 6/3/62 issue of "New York Times" concerning the captioned organization.

Check with your sources, particularly [redacted] for background concerning the captioned organization and for the identities of U. S. citizens who are connected with it.

b7D

Enclosure

VHN:got
(4)

NOTE: Captioned organization is apparently composed of expatriated U. S. citizens in Cuba who broadcast pro-Castro propaganda. It is felt we should have background of this organization together with individuals connected with it compiled.

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MCT-41

105-111683-1

JUN 15 1962

REC-71

MAILED 31
JUN 12 1962
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

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 Evans ☒
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 Sullivan ☒
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 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

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Small Band of U.S. Expatriates Giving Vocal Support to Castro

Members of Group, Calling Itself the
North American Friends of Cuba, Busy
on Havana Radio and Television

KEY WEST, Fla., June 2 (AP)—A few United States citizens are among the most fervent supporters of Premier Fidel Castro

They form the highly vocal American exile colony in Cuba. Their voices often are heard, their faces often seen in television broadcasts from Havana monitored here

There has never been a report on the total number of these expatriates. But it is known that they are fewer than 400—probably much fewer

The president of the little band, which calls itself The North American Friends of Cuba, remarked during a recent television appearance that his group would be unable to participate as a separate unit in the Cuban May Day parade. This was because individual units had to muster 400 marchers

Why did these Americans turn their backs on their country and go to Cuba?

Assertions of Liberty

The Havana magazine Bohemia published a series of brief interviews with some of them last year. The statements boiled down to an assertion that there was more liberty in Cuba than in the United States and that North Americans had not been told the truth about the Castro Revolution

Some said they were persecuted at home for sympathizing with Dr. Castro's movement.

Harold Spencer, whose background is unknown here, is president of the Friends of

Cuba. But Robert Williams undoubtedly is the prize exile as far as the Castro regime is concerned. Mr. Williams, a Negro, fled to Cuba last September from Union County, N. C., after he had been charged with aiding the kidnapping of a white couple during a race riot

Although Mr. Williams knows little or no Spanish and makes his appearances with an interpreter, he seems to be much in demand as a speaker at Havana rallies. His theme is always the same—Negroes are persecuted in the United States.

Broadcast of Slight Range

Another exile from whom the Castro Government gets plenty of support is Ilah Warner. She speaks Spanish and English with equal facility and broadcasts frequently over radio station CMCA of Havana, an English-language operation on the standard broadcast band

CMCA can be heard here and sometimes in Miami but it is doubtful that it can be picked up much farther away from Cuba than that.

Miss Warner is about the only one who identifies herself, but other American voices often are heard on the station. Many of the speakers seem to be unacquainted with Spanish, judging from their mispronunciations of Cuban names

Their broadcasts over CMCA follow the official propaganda line. So much so, in fact, that it seems pretty incongruous to hear a vicious anti-United States trade wind up with the station's favorite identification of itself "This is CMCA, the friendly voice of Cuba"

Cuba

Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times 33
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 Date

NO location
 Let to Miami
 VHN: gca 6/12/62

105-111683-1
 ENCLOSURE

JUN 3 1962

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☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
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☐ Forward to File Review ☐ b6
☒ Attention ☐ b7C
☐ Return to ☐ 615710 405

Supervisor
Room
Ext

Type of References Requested

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

North American Friends of
CUBA.

Subject aka: FRIENDS of CUBA

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

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FILE NUMBER

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Mr

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A blank coordinate plane with a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis intersecting at the origin. The axes are represented by solid black lines.

FROM SAC, CHICAGO

One (1) photostat copy of declaration issued by
US Committee of Amigos de Cuba, and accompanying
press release.

Re: US COMMITTEE OF AMIGOS DE CUBA
IS - CUBA

105-111683-7
ENCLOSURE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Nationals of several countries, including more than thirty citizens of the United States, have announced the formation of "Amigos de Cuba". This is a group devoted to helping the Cuban Revolution by making the true facts about its progress available to North America and other parts of the world. The group is commemorating Washington's Birthday and the anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban War of Independence by presenting the following declaration:

B.F.
3/4/61.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

We, citizens of the United States of America, now in Cuba, daily see with our own eyes the advances of the Cuban Revolution. Conscience and devotion to the ideals of our own country lead us to make this statement on the occasion of George Washington's Birthday and the anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban War of Independence.

We believe we represent the majority of American observers now in Cuba. We therefore challenge the American press to prove its freedom by making this message known to the people of the United States.

The Cuban Revolution has brought clean government and an honest leadership which has the enthusiastic support of the great majority of the Cuban people, who have declared they are willing to die to defend it, if necessary.

Cuba is successfully building a new life and making great strides in industry, agriculture, employment, health, housing, and especially schools -- for 1961 is their "Year of Education" aimed at ending illiteracy in a single year!

The Cuban economy is not about to collapse. On the contrary, it is prospering in every way. It is also attracting technical experts from all over the world, including the United States.

Cuba's large colored population now enjoys equal rights in employment, housing, schools, public facilities and all other areas of life.

Cuba is a perfectly safe place to visit and the Cuban people are very hospitable, with a special warm spot in their hearts for "Norteamericanos", whom they want very much to visit Cuba. They want us to see for ourselves the Island's beauty and the truth about their Revolution.

Cubans and their leaders are intensely "independence-minded". They are proud of their sovereignty and will not be dominated by any foreign power.

We therefore urge our fellow citizens to call upon the United States government to take the following steps:

Recognize without qualification the right of Cuba and every Latin American country to decide for themselves their own form of government. This principle of self-determination was first given to the modern world in our own Declaration of Independence.

Prohibit all assistance to the counterrevolutionary forces, and to all military preparations against the Cuban Revolution. Our country bears a grave responsibility for world peace.

Begin immediately to negotiate, on the basis of complete equality of nations, for the restoration of diplomatic and trade relations between the two nations.

Restore the right of the American people to travel freely to and from Cuba so that they may see the facts for themselves.

Finally, we appeal directly to our new government leaders to recognize the great revolutionary changes now taking place in Latin America and all the world. We believe that the Cuban Revolution is solving the problems common to the hungry nations of the world. We also believe that only by reforming American foreign policy to help rather than hinder the progress of the Cuban people can our government serve the interests of the American people.

Signed at Havana, Cuba, this twenty-third day of February, 1961.

United States Committee of Amigos de Cuba.

Angela Moutsos
Secretary

Claudia Beck
President

105-111683-X

BF.
3/14/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI | OFFICE OF ORIGIN MIAMI | DATE 8/30/62 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/25 - 8/20/62 |
| TITLE OF CASE NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA | | REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div> | TYPED BY sl |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CUBA | |

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Miami dated 6/12/62.

Copy to CG; SE
by routing slip for
☐ info ☐ action
date 9-11-62
by [signature]

- P -

- LEADS -

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices in view of their continued interest in Cuban matters.

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with and alert other sources for any additional information concerning captioned organization in order to identify members of the organization.

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| APPROVED <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px;"></div> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE |
| COPIES MADE | |
| 9 - Bureau (RM) 1 - INS, Miami (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM) 2 - Miami <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div> | |

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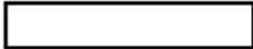
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

Copy to: State/RAO/IA
ONI/OSI/ACSI/USA
by routing slip for info.
Date 9-17-62 by [signature]

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| NOTA | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 60px;"></div> |
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- ADMINISTRATIVE -

The following individuals referred to in this report are subjects of Miami files, as follows:

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Name

Miami File No.

| |
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A copy of this report is furnished INS locally for their information, inasmuch as the individuals listed herein may return to the United States in the future.

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[redacted], subject of Miami file [redacted], has not been identified and investigation is continuing to identify him and [redacted], who may possibly be identical with [redacted].

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The original FD-302 setting forth results of interview with [redacted] is located in Miami file [redacted], serial 9.

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Miami indices do not contain any references identifiable with [redacted].

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Sources used to document the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted].

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This report is classified Confidential inasmuch as it contains information furnished by the San Francisco Office in letterhead memorandum dated February 9, 1961, which was so classified.

Documentation of [redacted] was obtained from San Francisco letterhead memorandum dated February 9, 1961.

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Per Bureau letter to Washington Field dated August 17, 1961, captioned [redacted] is subject of New York file [redacted] and is a Security Index subject of the New York Office. He is in the Unavailable Section of the Security Index as he is presently out of the country.

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INFORMANTS

Identity

Location of Original Information

MM T-1 is [redacted]

Instant report

contacted by SA [redacted]

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MM T-2 is an anonymous source referred to in New York letter to Philadelphia dated 9/1/60, entitled [redacted]
[redacted]

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Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed in this report and T symbols have been utilized only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

Additional informants and sources contacted with negative results concerning instant organization are:

[redacted] contacted July 25, 1962 by SA [redacted]

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[redacted] contacted July 18, 1962 by SA [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] contacted August 6, 1962 by SA [redacted]

[redacted] contacted July 19, 1962 by SA [redacted]
[redacted]

D*

- COVER PAGE -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - INS, Miami (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: Miami, Florida

Date:

August 30, 1962

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Field Office File #: [REDACTED]

Bureau File #:

Title: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Cuba

Synopsis: Article in "New York Times" 6/3/62 reflects a few U.S. citizens are among most fervent supporters of FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba. These individuals are members of the organization, North American Friends of Cuba, which originally operated under direction of HAROLD SPENCER. Members of the organization in Cuba frequently propagandized the Cuban Socialist Revolution via radio and TV programs, both in English and Spanish. On 8/15/62, article appeared in "El Mundo", Havana daily newspaper under control and direction of the Socialist Revolutionary Government of Cuba, that reorganization of the North American Friends of Cuba had taken place by a committee composed of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, fugitive wanted by the FBI for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for kidnaping, and violation of the National Firearms Act, PAUL PASCHALIDES, and JOSE SANTIAGO. The article indicated reconstruction of the organization would be based on (1) unlimited support for the Cuban Revolution and the Cuban people, and (2) the fight to destroy the imperialist machinations against Cuba by working to strengthen bonds of friendship with the North American people and by supporting all the popular movements, especially the fight of the Negro people for their liberation and aid in unmasking the imperialist agents.

Cuba

Cuba

N.C.

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DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information which appeared in an article in the "New York Times" on June 3, 1962, concerning the captioned organization. The article, datelined Key West, Florida, June 2, 1962, Associated Press, reflected that a few United States citizens were among the most fervent supporters of FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba. The article stated that the organization operated under the direction of HAROLD SPENCER, President, but ROBERT WILLIAMS was undoubtedly the prize exile as far as the CASTRO regime was concerned. It explained that WILLIAMS, a Negro, fled to Cuba in September of 1961 from Union County, North Carolina, after he had been charged with aiding the kidnapping of a white couple during a race riot.

The article also related that WILLIAMS, who had little or no knowledge of Spanish and made his appearances with an interpreter, seemed to be much in demand as a speaker at Havana rallies. His theme was always the same, "Negroes are persecuted in the United States."

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The article also mentioned that ILAH WARNER was another exile from whom the CASTRO government received much support. WARNER was described as bilingual, in Spanish and English, and it said she was frequently heard over Radio Station CMCA, an English language station, Havana, Cuba. The article asserted that CMCA, Havana, could be heard in Key West, Florida, but no farther away than Miami. WARNER frequently identified herself when broadcasting over this station, described as "This is CMCA, the friendly voice of Cuba." The article also stated that many of the speakers apparently were not familiar with the Spanish language, judging from their mispronunciations of Cuban names. The broadcast over CMCA, according to the article, followed the official propaganda line of the government of Cuba.

The article reported there were probably much fewer than 400 members in this organization. It asserted

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that the principal reason these North Americans had exiled themselves in Cuba was because "there was more liberty in Cuba than in the United States and that North Americans had not been told the truth about the Fidel Castro revolution."

On June 25, 1962, MM T-1, a Cuban exile residing in the Miami area who is familiar with both pro- and anti-Castro activities in Cuba and the United States, advised former radio station "Mambi", Havana, broadcast on 730 kilocycles wave length until May 11, 1962; on May 12 this station, on the same frequency, the name was changed to "CMCA" and it has been devoting most of its programs to announcements and musical broadcasts in English as well as Spanish. Two Americans who have been heard broadcasting from this station between May 12 and June 25, 1962, are [redacted] and [redacted], who have conducted their programs in the English language. These programs have been devoted principally to notices concerning activities of the Cuban Socialist Revolution and extended an invitation to the North Americans and other English speaking people on the island. The program has propagandized the Communist Revolution of Cuba and at 5:00 P.M. daily announces their broadcast slogan, "From Cuba, country free of illiteracy". Radio station CMCA has not been broadcasting on Sunday.

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MM T-1 advised that both [redacted] and [redacted] also have appeared on Cuban television stations propagandizing the Cuban Socialist Revolution and inviting the English speaking populace of Cuba, particularly North Americans, to join their organization, North American Friends of Cuba.

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An article appeared in the March 7, 1962 issue of "El Mundo", captioned "Meeting of United States Friends of Cuba."

A characterization of "El Mundo" appears in the appendix hereto.

The article related that there was a

meeting of the Society of Friends of Cuba held in the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples (ICAP). This society, according to the article, was composed mainly of North Americans residing in Cuba who had joined together for the purpose of coming to agreements in regard to the campaign which was being carried on jointly with the Cuban Federation of Labor - Revolutionary, the Cuban Women's Federation, the University Students Federation, and the Association of Revolutionary Youth in order to obtain the release of victims of racial prejudice who were being kept in prison in the United States. Members of this society were listed as HAROLD SPENCER, President, JOSE ANGEL MONES, JUAN P. TABALLERO, BARBARA COLLINS, CARIDAD HERNANDEZ, and ILAH WARNER.

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An article appeared in "El Mundo," Havana, on April 29, 1962, captioned, "North American Residents Will March on May Day." This article reflected that ROBERT WILLIAMS and HAROLD SPENCER had participated in a television program on Cuban Government controlled radio and television station CMQ, Havana, Cuba, on April 28, 1962. WILLIAMS related to the radio and television audience, according to the article, that the campaign to collect signatures petitioning for the release of four North Americans who were being held prisoners would be closed on May Day and the petition sent to the President of the United States. SPENCER, according to the article, said that on May 1, 1962, members of the organization who were North American residents in Cuba would proudly march at the side of their brother Cubans in their May Day parade. The article also referred to "Comrade Ila Warner" as secretary of publicity for the organization and she requested that all North Americans should attend the meeting of the organization punctually. She announced there would be a meeting of the organization at the ICAP.

MM T-1 advised that around March 15, 1962, a crusade began for the purpose of collecting one million Cuban signatures to be sent to the World Federation of

[redacted]

Associations for the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to obtain the immediate release of four United States citizens imprisoned in North Carolina. One of the sponsors of this crusade was the "North American Friends of Cuba" organization in Cuba. The four individuals referred to as being in prison in North Carolina were [redacted] and [redacted]

N.C. { MM T-1 stated that captioned organization contended the evidence presented against these individuals was entirely false and unreasonable and under normal circumstances, these individuals would have been absolved if the case had been tried before a "real jury."

"On July 5, 1961, an article appeared in "Revolucion," daily newspaper printed in Havana, Cuba, self-described as the "official organ of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement" of FIDEL CASTRO, concerning captioned organization. This article referred to a meeting held on July 4, 1961, in the assembly hall of the Cuban Federation of Labor, Havana. It stated many North Americans who were members and sympathizers of the organization were in attendance. They pointed out the similarity of the democratic principles of the Declaration of 1776 with the Declaration of Havana on September 2, 1960. According to the article, HAROLD SPENCER, President, presided and remarked that "the leaders of the United States were not carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence." The article continued that ILAH WERNER read some phrases from the Declaration of Independence, those which referred to the fact that all men were created equal and were endowed with certain inalienable rights.

Cuba { WALTER BRYANT, Negro citizen of the United States, according to the article, told of the miserable life the Afro-American leads in his country. He said that in the United States, they speak of equality but actually, "some are more equal than others."

Cuba { RINY TEMPLETON read a survey of the "stupid" national and international policy being carried on by the United States. He pointed out the danger of this

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Florida
Cuba
not only for the Cubans who were defending a worthy cause, but also for the people of the United States. The article also stated that JORGE GASTON spoke for the Cuban repatriates and expressed surprise that there still were some Cubans who were thinking of going to the United States. He said they apparently were not appreciative of that great moment in Cuban history, nor were they aware of the "wicked machinations" of northern imperialism.

Cuba
Florida
Jose Manuel
JOSE M. PAULA, according to the article, proposed that a collection be taken up in order to send cables demanding the freedom of FRANCISCO MOLINA. PAULA was described in the article as a former resident of Miami who had to leave that city because he was defending the Cuban revolution of FIDEL CASTRO.

Florida
[redacted] according to MM T-1, was sentenced to twenty years in prison for the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old Venezuelan girl in New York City in September, 1960.

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MM T-1 described [redacted] as an ardent supporter of the Castro government. The informant advised that [redacted] is a Cuban who, while in Miami, prior to October, 1960, was strongly pro-Castro, and voluntarily returned to Cuba in October, 1960.

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Florida
On November 17, 1961, [redacted] Miami, advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that she was acquainted with [redacted] in Cuba. She stated both were teachers at the Berlitz School of Languages in Havana during 1960, until May 18, 1961, when she returned to the United States.

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U.S. Cuba
She recalled that during the latter part of January, 1961, she and another teacher at the Berlitz school, [redacted] had been invited to attend a meeting of an organization called "Amigos de Cuba" (Friends of Cuba). [redacted] explained this group was made up mostly of Americans and was a social-type organization.

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Member
[redacted] stated the meeting which she attended of the "Friends of Cuba" in Havana was completely pro-Castro and the discussions were along the socialist lines. The main topic of discussion seemed to be to promote the socialist revolution of the world.

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cuba ny
She stated she had attended only one meeting of this group. [redacted] acted as chairman at that meeting and there were between fifty and sixty persons in attendance. She said the group met on Monday nights, usually at the St. John's Hotel in Havana.

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She described [redacted] as a teacher at the Berlitz school in Havana who from her conversation had been acquainted with [redacted] in New York City prior to coming to Havana.

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The passport file of [redacted] was reviewed on September 28, 1960, at the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State. He stated on his passport application dated June 27, 1960, at New York City, that he was married to [redacted] on June 20, 1917, and lived with her at the time of the application.

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MM T-2 advised on May 8, 1948, that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Communist Party, USA, New York City, and was transferred in March, 1948, to Section 11, Communist Party, USA, Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and at that time had Communist Party membership card number [redacted]

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MM T-1 advised that an article appeared in "Bohemia" on October 8, 1961, concerning North Americans exiled in Cuba.

A characterization of "Bohemia" appears in the appendix hereto.

Florida
Cuba
The article referred to eight North Americans, including ILAH WARNER, BARBARA INEZ COLLINS, JOSEPH P. MORAY, GLORIA ANN BERHARDT, ROBERT TABER, WALTER BRIAN, MARTHA MAC CURDY and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS. The article stated:

"Eight North Americans speak in this report. They have lived 'inside the monster'--which is not their country, but the monstrous social-economic system built up in it, by the love of profit of a ruling class--and they do not wish to continue living in it. They are of exceptional merit, since they have decided to sever their national ties, since they do not respect the propaganda which is in the service of imperialism and not of the people of the United States. Turning their backs to the false reports printed in the Yankee press, to the reactionary inquisition of the CIA and the FBI, to the compulsion used by the authorities of their land, they have chosen the defamed island as their place of residence, thus giving the lie to the slanders of their own government. These men and women of good faith are now members of a society forged by the sacrifice, the tenacity and the bravery of the Cuban people."

Florida
According to this article, ILAH MAE WARNER was described as an individual who had expressed a desire to relinquish her United States citizenship for that of Cuba; as

Estrella 710 Apartment 1 Havana
MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

- 8 -

Secretary of Fair Play For Cuba Committee
Havana

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a member of the "Friends of Cuba" she has been sending information concerning the Cuban Socialist Revolution to the United States and Canada.

On July 19, 1962, MM T-1 advised an article appeared in the "Diario de la Tarde" on July 4, 1962, concerning instant organization. This article, signed by ILAH WARNER, Chief of Publicity of the Executive Committee of the "Friends of Cuba, Residents" association, criticized the "anti-democratic" position of the United States Government. The article described the United States as an imperialist nation and stated, "these facts show the accuracy of the Marxist-Leninist concept that when the ruling classes see their privileges and parasitical position endangered, they throw all pretence of democracy overboard and establish the most terrible dictatorship."

MM T-1 described "Diario de la Tarde" as a daily newspaper printed in Havana under control and direction of the Socialist Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

MM T-1 advised that "El Mundo" on February 10, 1961 contained an article requesting all members and sympathizers of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, especially Americans who resided in Cuba, to write to ILAH WARNER, Estrella 710, Apartment 1, Havana, Secretary for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

A documentation of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee appears in the appendix hereto.

Member National Lawyers Guild *Ind. Cuba mass*

[redacted] and their two children currently reside in Cuba. He formerly was employed in the Department of Speech at the University of California, and is [redacted]

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a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and Harvard Law School. In March, 1959, [] was a candidate for the Executive Board of the National Lawyers' Guild and in February, 1960, was a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers' Guild.

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On September 11, 1961, MM T-1 advised that Cuban Government-controlled radio station in Havana, "Radio Voz", on September 9, 1961, broadcast that [] had received her Cuban Citizenship Certificate from [] on September 8, 1961.

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[] is a fugitive, wanted by the FBI for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Kidnaping and violation of the National Firearms Act.

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On July 25, 1962, [] advised Special Agents [] and [] that she formerly was a member of the FPCC in 1961. She traveled to Cuba in 1961 and subsequent to her return to the United States in October, 1961, terminated all affiliation with the FPCC as a result of her disillusionment with conditions in Cuba. She advised she still believed the objectives of the FPCC were patriotic insofar as the United States was concerned.

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The "Diario las Americas", Spanish language daily newspaper, Miami, on February 24, 1962, contained an article which announced the resignation of ROBERT TABER as Executive Secretary of the FPCC.

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He was described as a writer and journalist who had traveled to Cuba in December, 1960, where he worked for two local Havana newspapers. The article related that TABER had resigned from his post as President of the Institute for Improving Inter-American Relations, which created the FPCC.

MM T-1 advised an article appeared in "El Mundo", Havana, on August 15, 1962, captioned "Reorganized Friends of Cuba." This article related that the organization "North American Friends of Cuba", composed of English-speaking residents, most of them from the United States, who definitely support the Cuban revolution, had begun a process of reorganization. In view of the changes which have taken place in the national and international situation, this organization is also reorganizing in order to remain aligned with the present conditions. The article stated that the reconstruction of the organization would be based on a series of principles which include (1) unlimited support for the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people, and (2) the fight to destroy the imperialist machinations against Cuba by working to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the North American people, and by supporting all the popular movements, especially the fight of the Negro people for their liberation and aid in unmasking the imperialist agents.

The reorganization committee of the North American Friends of Cuba was headed by [redacted] with the assistance of [redacted] and [redacted]

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Additional sources and informants familiar with some phases of both pro- and anti-Castro activities in Cuba and the United States, were contacted and were unable to furnish any additional information concerning this organization.

APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
(FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contains a full page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the FPCC. This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On October 3, 1960, a source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York had become active in the FPCC, and that SWP members, in a FPCC election, had been able to remove several Communist Party (CP) members who were on the Executive Board of the FPCC and gain control of the organization.

A second source advised that an announcement from National Headquarters of the SWP was made on September 24, 1961, to the effect [redacted] had fired the secretary in the FPCC headquarters and was trying to break the SWP influence in the FPCC.

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Column 2, page 8, of the February 22, 1962, edition of "The New York Times" contains an article captioned, "Castro Backer Resigns," which announced that ROBERT TABER had resigned as Executive Secretary of the FPCC and as President of

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

the Institute for the Improvement of Inter-American Relations, Inc., which had organized the FPCC in April, 1960.

On May 17, 1962, a third source advised that National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City, and that the FPCC is operating

[redacted]
[redacted] of the FPCC.

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The SWP and the CP, USA, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

"EL MUNDO"

"El Mundo" is a large Spanish language newspaper published daily in Havana, Cuba, which was formerly owned and operated as a private company [REDACTED]

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The March 17, 1960 issue of the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba" carried Resolution #3027 on page 6595 signed by ROLANDO DIAZ AZTARAIN, Ministry of Recovery of Stolen Property, which stated that the Government of Cuba had confiscated "El Mundo". Since that confiscation, "El Mundo" has consistently aligned itself with the dictates and policies of the CASTRO regime, thereby acting in effect as an organ of the Cuban Government.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BOHEMIA

On May 19, 1961, []
[] of "Bohemia Libre", advised that "Bohemia" is a weekly Spanish language illustrated family-type magazine which began publication on May 19, 1908, in Havana, Cuba. He said that "Bohemia" magazine was intervened by the government of FIDEL CASTRO on July 18, 1960.

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On July 17, 1960, [] was forced to seek political asylum from the Cuban Government and subsequently entered the United States. In November, 1960, [] began publishing the Spanish language magazine "Bohemia Libre" in New York City.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No

Miami, Florida
August 30, 1962

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RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference: Report of Special Agent
 dated August 30, 1962 at
Miami, Florida

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All sources used in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you
by the FBI; neither it nor its contents should be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

REC-53

105-111683-3

1 - Chicago by [redacted] (info)
"Re [redacted] EX-10
B-Cuba i S M C
10-4-62
[redacted] [redacted]

see serial 25-105
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Copy to [redacted]
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date 10-25-62

by [redacted]

OCT 18 1962

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
DAILY REPORT - LATIN AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL

105-111683

Wagner - Re. Skrup
Peters

Re [redacted]

Re [redacted]

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Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish to Latin America 1637 GM
3 September 1962--E (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Classified by 2022006 b6 b7C
Declassify on: OADR
FBI Administration
markings are
unclassified

(Text) Havana--At a press conference in the Havana offices of PRENSA LATINA, the organization of North American Friends of Cuba issued a statement protesting the U.S. Government's repeated acts of aggression against Cuba. Signed by [redacted]

the statement says:

"This Organization of North Americans living in Cuba notes with alarm the U.S. Government's activities in launching against Cuba acts of aggression which could lead to war. We are witness to the peaceful intentions that rule the Cuban people's struggle for the right to determine their own destiny, a right that is supported by most of the world's peoples. The daily aggressions against Cuba include flights by military planes, air and naval harassment of freighters coming to Cuba, U.S. warships stationed off the Cuban coast, constant acts of aggression from the Guantanamo Naval Base against Cuban army sentries, and finally the recent machinegunning of a Havana residential district from the sea.

"All this is done in the name of the North American people behind a screen of lies and deceptions intended to make it appear that Cuba is a threat to the United States and has Russian troops on its soil. We condemn these falsehoods and declare that Cuba not only has no intention of attacking the United States, but has no foreign military forces on its territory.

"History shows clearly that the U.S. Government's policy is suicidal, since in these circumstances an attack on Cuba would not be limited to a local affair. This mad conduct can only lead to nuclear annihilation of life and society in the United States and everywhere else in the world. We therefore appeal to the North American people to ask their government to respect the right of all peoples to choose their way of life and demand that they be informed of the truth about Cuba. If truth shines forth, justice will prevail and peace is assured."

North American Friends of Cuba

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100-72972-398547
2 cc to [redacted]
Encl 10/1/62
no machine x.
Boothman x.
[initials]

the Republic of Cuba has turned to the Soviet Government and is soliciting assistance in armament and in the necessary technical help for the training of Cuban military personnel. The Soviet Union takes that request into consideration."

Now, of course, everybody recognizes that it would be better from every standpoint if the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba could be concentrated entirely on economic matters. The money that is put into military affairs, the time and material that is spent, does not increase anyone's standard of living, and Cuba stands ready to enter into an agreement with other nations for complete and general disarmament, so that all economic resources can be used constructively for man's needs.

In the meantime, Cuba must be prepared to defend itself from threats and welcomes the assistance that a stronger neighbor can give.

NEW INTERNATIONAL POLITICS INSTITUTE

Havana in Spanish to the Americas 0230 GMT 5 September 1962--E

(Text) During a ceremony held at the headquarters of the national court of justice of Havana the Institute of International Politics was inaugurated, created by the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an advisory body. University Professor Fernando Alvarez Tabio was appointed president of the institute and the director of EL MUNDO, Luis Gomez Wanguemert, was appointed secretary. The inaugural speech was made by Foreign Minister Raul Roa who said that the institute is an active organization which will disseminate the plans of the revolutionary government with regard to its international policy.

Dr. Alvarez Tabio said that Cuba wishes to live in peace with all countries, regardless of their form of government. He added that the mission of the institute of international politics was to assist scientifically the ideological struggle, and the (word indistinct) of its freedom against those who would crush it.

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

SAC, Miami [redacted]

December 3, 1962

b3
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b6
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Director, FBI (105-111683) - 4

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On 11/26/62 [redacted]

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"Amigos de Cuba," (Friends of Cuba).

No record of Ahlander was located in Bufiles. Unless information available to you would make interview undesirable, interview Ahlander for all pertinent information he may have concerning Americans in Cuba connected with this organization. Take this opportunity to obtain from Ahlander any pertinent information he may have concerning the situation in Cuba, suspected Cuban intelligence and pro-Castro individuals who may be in this country.

1 - New York
1 - Washington Field

NOTE:

Captioned organization is made up of group of Americans who are in Cuba and who propagandize against U. S. It is felt we should take this opportunity to interview him for information concerning them.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

VHN:djw
(8)

DEC 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : D. J. BRENNAN *DSB*

DATE: November 27, 1962

FROM : S. J. PAPICH *[Signature]*SUBJECT: JAMES AHLANDER *NIC*
IS - CUBA *Sweden Florida*

The following was furnished to the Liaison Agent on November 2
 1962, by [redacted] b3
 b6
 b7C
 b7E

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of
 the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:gp *[Signature]* (5)

REC-58

105-111683-4

9 DEC 4 1962

Let to MM
1- NY
1- WFO
12-3-62
WMM:djm

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒ b6
 Rosen ☒ b7C
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

REC-28

wcs/eng

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF
CUBA

UPI-10

(DEFECTORS)

WASHINGTON--AT LEAST 11 U.S. CITIZENS WHO DEFECTED TO COMMUNIST CUBA ARE WORKING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT SOURCES.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT IS USING THEM IN ITS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN. SOME ARE RADIO COMMENTATORS IN BROADCASTS INTENDED FOR U.S. AUDIENCES.

THE MOST PROMINENT OF THE GROUP IS [REDACTED]

HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA AND HAS WRITTEN AT LEAST ONE MAGAZINE ARTICLE UPHOLDING THE COMMUNIST VIEW ON DISARMAMENT.

THE LATEST TO DEFECT TO CUBA IS [REDACTED]

10/13--1D904RED

see Serial 25 for remark
 RAM/gmc 10/9/68

50 OCT 22 1962

OCT 18 1962

REC-28

105-111683-A
 NOT RECORDED
 149 OCT 18 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

105-111683

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-4-104-A
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 b6
 b7C
 b6
 b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12-3-82

FROM : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO [redacted] P

SUBJECT: ASOCIACION NORTEAMERICANA AMIGOS DE CUBA
(North American Association of Friends
of Cuba) (ANAC)
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are the original and eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/3/62 in captioned case.

The article on which the letterhead memorandum was based was called to Legat's attention by [redacted]

Inasmuch as [redacted] is aware of this article, no local dissemination is being made.

The letterhead memorandum is not being classified, since its contents were obtained from public source material.

One copy of this letter has been prepared for NYO, San Juan, WFO and Miami, respectively.

- (7) - Bureau (Encls. - 9)
- (1 - Liaison Section - Encl.)
 - (1 - NYO - Info.)
 - (1 - San Juan - Info.)
 - (1 - WFO - Info.)
 - (1 - Miami - Info.)
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro

JEG:LM
(8)

see serial 25 for
notation PHM/gme
10/9/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Copy to NY, SJ, MM, WFO
by routing slip for

☒ info ☐ action
date 12-12-62
by [redacted]

DEC 26 1962

Copy to: [redacted] State/RAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date 12/12/62 by [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

DEC 26 1962

CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SID/GCE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U) (6)

NAT. INT. SEC.

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b7E



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

December 3, 1962

RE: ASOCIACION NORTEAMERICANA
AMIGOS DE CUBA
(North American Association
of Friends of Cuba) (ANAC)

The Spanish language newspaper "El Sol" ("The Sun") of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, published at Montevideo, Uruguay on November 9, 1962, carried an article datelined Havana, November 6, 1962, under the byline of Manuel Pozo Nunes, "reporter for Prensa Latina" (PL), declaring that a group of members of the ANAC had gathered at the National Blood Bank in Havana to donate blood as another demonstration of solidarity and help to the people and the socialist Cuban revolution. The article described the secretary of the organization as Angela Montsos, a member of the donating group who declared to PL that "In these moments, the best manner of expressing the identification and solidarity of United States residents in Cuba with the revolution is donating North American blood to the Cuban people." *Cuba*

Other individuals whom the article identified as members of the ANAC group were Faust Alvarez, who, referring to the five points proposed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro to guarantee the end of "United States aggressions against Cuba", stated "We back them one hundred per cent since they not only protect the interests of the Cuban people but also those of the North American people."; Barbara Paschalidis; and Harry Hart. The article contained statements of both Paschalidis and Hart supporting the Cuban cause and noted that Hart had been in the country for three months. *Cuba*

Concluding, the article stated that other North Americans who appeared to donate blood were Joseph North, correspondent of "The Worker" newspaper; Harold Spencer; William Revsin; Martha McCurley; and Hattie Remais. It did not indicate whether the last-mentioned group were members of ANAC.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(5668 SLD/GA - JPK - 7/2/97)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-4-94 BY 9803RDD/LJ
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105-111683-5
ENCLOSURE

5 XEROX
DEC 26 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI | OFFICE OF ORIGIN MIAMI | DATE 12/27/62 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/16 - 12/19/62 |
| TITLE OF CASE NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA | | CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CUBA | TYPED BY j11 b6 b7C |

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted], at Miami, dated 8/30/62.
Legat, Rio de Janeiro letter to Bureau, 12/3/62.
Bureau letter to Miami, 12/3/62.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to New York and Washington Field in view of their continued interest in Cuban matters.

One additional copy of this report is designated for the Bureau to be forwarded to Legat, Rio de Janeiro in view of their interest in this matter.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | |
| COPIES MADE | 10 - Bureau (105-11683) (RM) 1 - INS, Miami (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM) 1 - Miami [redacted] | 105-111683-6 13 DEC 31 1962 EX-120 | REG-71 b3 b7E |
| DISSEMINATION RECORD OF REPORT AGENCY Copy to: State/RAO ONI/CSI/ACSI by routing slip for info. DATE FWD 1-7-63 by <i>[Signature]</i> HOW FWD BY | | NOTATIONS NAT. INT. SEC. | |

55 JAN 9 1963

[redacted]

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A copy of this report is furnished to INS locally inasmuch as individuals listed herein may return to the United States in the future.

It is desired to point out that radio broadcasts emanating from Cuba make mention of the organizations of the United States who are friendly toward the Cuban Revolutionary Government. In instant case broadcasts from Cuba have not disclosed such information. In view of the foregoing, no further action is being taken by the Miami Office and this case is being closed.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

MM T-1 is [redacted] contacted
by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

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b7D

Additional informants contacted with negative results in connection with this investigation are as follows:

[redacted]

contacted by SA [redacted]
on October 11, 1962.

b6
b7C
b7D

B.
COVER PAGE

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted]

contacted by SA [redacted]
on November 20, 1962.

b6
b7C
b7D

contacted by SA [redacted] on
December 19, 1962.

contacted by SA [redacted] on
October 25, 1962.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INS, Miami (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: December 27, 1962

Office: Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: [REDACTED]

Bureau File #: 105-111683

b3
b7E

Title: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis:

North American Friends of Cuba has utilized services of Radio Station CMCA, 730 kilocycles, Havana, Cuba. By this means and through the press, notice was given of meetings which were held in the Instituto Cubana Por La Amistad de los Pueblos (ICAP), which is the Cuban Institute of Peoples Friendship, Vedado, Havana. Articles printed on behalf of the organization in various Cuban publications have expressed complete accord with the FIDEL CASTRO Government of Cuba and support of the Cuban Revolution. Also, articles from Cuban publications have denounced the democratic government of the United States. During the period approximately November 20 to December 19, 1962, Cuban press and radio have not propagandized captioned organization.

- C -

DETAILS:

On September 16, 1962, MM T-1, a Cuban exile in the Miami area who is acquainted with both pro and anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in Cuba and the United States,

advised that an article appeared in "Bohemia" magazine on August 10, 1962, captioned "Is It A Crime To Tell The Truth?". The article, by VICENTE CUBILLAS, referred to the United States journalists who had written about their personal experiences in Cuba for which they had been accused of collaborating with the regime of FIDEL CASTRO. The organization, North American Friends of Cuba in Havana, under the direction of HAROLD SPENCER, acknowledged as true the documented program, "An American In Cuba", presented by CHARLES KURALT, reporter and cameraman for Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS-TV) of New York. According to the article, the organization approved this program because it dealt with the truth about the Cuban Revolution.

MM T-1 described "Bohemia" as a weekly magazine operating under the guidance, control, and direction of the FIDEL CASTRO Government.

On September 27, 1962, MM T-1 advised that an article appeared in "Hoy" datelined September 7, 1962, Havana, captioned, "U. S. Policy On Cuba Suicide". This article reflected that representatives of the Association of North American Friends of Cuba with headquarters in Havana, gave a press conference to the "Prensa Latina" at which they made a public statement condemning United States preparations for war "by launching a series of attacks on Cuba which can lead to war". The representatives of this organization, according to the article, stated, "We are witnesses of the peaceful intentions which prevail in the fight of the Cuban people for the right to decide their own destiny, a right which is supported by most of the nations of the world."

They referred to the "daily aggressions against Cuba" made by military planes, harassment in the air, and on the sea, of the freighters which are going to Cuba, the stationing of military units of the United States near the Cuban shore, constant aggressions from the Guantanamo Naval Station against guards of the Cuban army and a barrage from the sea of the residential district of Havana.

The spokesman for the North American Friends of Cuba organization stated that all of these acts were perpetrated in the name of the people of the United States under a screen of lies and deceit which aim to make it appear that Cuba is a threat to the United States, and that it has set up Soviet troops on its soil. The article continued:

"We condemn such falsehoods and we declare that Cuba not only has no intention of attacking the United States, but that it has no foreign forces on its territory.

"History clearly shows that the policy of the United States Government is suicide, since under these circumstances an attack on Cuba would not be limited to a local occurrence.

"This madness can only lead to the annihilation of life and society in the United States of America and throughout the world.

"Therefore we ask the people of the United States to demand that their government respect the right of all peoples to choose their own way of life."

The article continued that the people of the United States were not aware of the truth about Cuba because of the pressure of propaganda in the United States. It related that there is a press campaign in the United States that hides the truth about Cuba and the people of the United States, subjected to the propaganda, are not cognizant that their government can lead them into a Third World War.

A photograph of four men and one woman appears with the article; however, there are six names listed in the caption, as follows, as having been present during this interview:

THEODORE ~~VELFORT~~
FAUST A. ~~MADDEN~~
ANGELA ~~MOUTSOS~~
BELLA ~~SKUP~~
EDDIE ~~BORSTEIN~~
E. STANLEY ~~PETERS~~

Cuba { On September 27, 1962, MM T-1 advised that a photograph captioned, "Meeting of English Friends of Cuba" appeared in "El Mundo" on September 6, 1962. The sub-caption indicates A. SCOTT ~~MC FARLANE~~ was speaking during the constitution of the English-North American Association, cultural organization of foreigners residing in Cuba, who were currently working for the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. This meeting took place in the Hotel Sierra Maestra on September 5, 1962. Included in the photograph were the following:

LEE ~~GISLASON~~
ANITA WHITNEY ~~ROMEO~~
CLAUDIA ~~BECK~~
JEANNE ~~CURTIS~~
Mrs. ~~BELLFORTS~~

MM T-1 described "Hoy" as a daily newspaper and the official organ of the Communist Party in Cuba.

MM T-1 described "El Mundo" as a daily newspaper printed in Havana under the direction and control of the FIDEL CASTRO Government of Cuba.

On November 13, 1962, MM T-1 advised that former radio station "MAMBI", 730 kilocycles, located in Havana, Cuba, currently broadcasts programs in English as well as Spanish, using the call letters "CMCA". He stated that on November 13, 1962, at approximately 6:10 pm, this station broadcast notification of a meeting which was taking place in the Instituto Cubana Por La Amistad de los

[REDACTED]

Pueblos (ICAP), which is the Cuban Institute of Peoples Friendship, 17th and I Streets, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. This broadcast announced that the United States planned to attack Cuba; however, the United States would be unsuccessful, and its failure would be known to all the people of the world, including Latin America.

The broadcast also asked for assistance by the Friends of Cuba in North America and South America, to openly support the Cuban revolution. Both men and women spoke on this program in perfect English; however, no names were mentioned.

Fla
Cuba
Canada

On December 6, 1962, MM T-1 advised that the September 28, 1962 issue of "Bohemia" contained an article concerning a North American Friend of Cuba -- RICHARD BOURRET. BOURRET was described as a physicist, mathematician, former teacher at the University of Miami and a native Canadian, who was naturalized in the United States.

According to the article, BOURRET went to Cuba because he "was unable to live under a government which suffocates personal initiative, progressively militarizes the economy and keeps the scientists under police surveillance." His last place of employment in the United States was at the Hughes Research Laboratory in California. The article stated he was living in Cuba with his Latin-American wife and two minor daughters and employed as a professor at the University of Havana.

On December 6, 1962, MM T-1 advised that the October 19, 1962 issue of "Bohemia" contained an article captioned "North Americans Who Live in Cuba Express Their Opinions -- 70 Million Inhabitants Are Badly Fed And Badly Dressed in the U. S."

[REDACTED]

The article stated that ~~ILAH~~ WARNER, former Spanish language teacher in the United States, who resides in Cuba, had commented she was always in touch with the North Americans who live in Cuba and decidedly supports the Revolution. WARNER is a member of a Defense Committee and was studying in a School of Revolutionary Instruction in order to perform her duties well with the Revolutionary Defense Committee. U.S.A

WARNER attributed the hysteria in the United States to the monopolists who were trying to unload the weight of the economic crises on the shoulders of the people. She stated the United States needs a war economy in order to make fabulous profits "while 17 million people go to bed hungry, according to President KENNEDY's statistics."

The Cuban Revolution, WARNER said, has many potential allies among the underfed and poorly-dressed Americans, among the Negroes who are discriminated against, among the many unemployed, and among the Latin Americans who live in the United States. WARNER stated the Cuban Revolution will find complete support in the Marxist-Leninist movement, which is developing in the United States. The article continued that in spite of the efforts of the imperialists to make the people of the United States believe that "their Fascism" is democratic, the people realize that the only solution to their economic problems is the destruction of imperialism and the overthrow of the ruling class which is the bloodiest aggressor which the human race has ever known.

On December 19, 1962, MM T-1 advised that for approximately the past 30 days he has not received any information concerning broadcasts by this organization. He also advised that a review of Cuban periodicals has failed to disclose any information regarding the organization.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[Redacted]

Miami, Florida
December 27, 1962

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b7E

Re: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference: Report of Special Agent [Redacted]
[Redacted] dated as above, at Miami,
Florida

b6
b7C

All sources used in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you
by the FBI; neither it nor its contents should be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

REFUGEES IN REVERSE

Some U. S. Citizens Have Gone to Cuba

By RICHARD H. BOYCE
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

About "a half-dozen" families are known to have defected from this country to Cuba since Fidel Castro came to power, a State Department spokesman said today.

He said the number of persons in the families was "between 25 and 30." But he said there may be other families "we don't even know about."

There are also "several" individuals who have gone to Cuba.

In addition, there are between 300 and 400 U S citizens in Cuba who were there when Castro took over and have remained.

"Many of them are pro Castro," the spokesman said, "but many of them simply have no politics at all. They stay because they are married to Cubans or have business interests they are trying to protect."

LATEST

Latest to defect was David Michael, 20 year-old California electrical engineer who took his wife and three young sons to Mexico and then to Cuba, saying, "I don't feel I'm doing as much here (in the U S) as I can there."

The spokesman identified these other families known to have gone to Cuba:

• Richard Bouret, 33-year-old thermodynamics expert at the Hughes Research Laboratory in California, who asked Castro for political asylum for himself, his wife, and two daughters. Mr. Bouret, formerly a professor at the University of Miami, was not cleared for classified information, the spokesman said, so is not believed have had secret data.

• A professor now teaching political science at the University of Havana. The State Department declined to identify him.

• A businessman also not identified, who flew his wife and baby in their private airplane to Cuba but returned to the United States in disgust after three days.

The spokesman would not list other families. He said some go to Cuba "and we hear nothing more of them."

ACTIVE IN RADIO

Three of the "several" individual defectors have become active in pro Castro radio broadcasts.

• Barbara Ines Coradini Collins, imitating "Axis Sally" of World War II, broadcasts on Radio Havana that life in Cuba is "just wonderful." The 26-year-old daughter of an Elizabeth, N. J., Methodist minister is called "Beardless Barbara" by the bearded Cubans. She left her husband and a \$65-a-week job in Miami, Fla., tire firm and took her 2-year-old daughter with her to Cuba in January, 1961.

• Robert Williams, a Negro, fled to Cuba in September, 1961, from Union County, N. C., after being charged with aiding the kidnap of a white couple during a race riot. Tho he speaks no Spanish, Mr. Williams broadcasts regularly a program called "Radio Free Dixie," criticizing U. S. racial practices.

• Illah Warner broadcasts in Spanish and English on Havana's station CMCA, following the official propaganda line. Her U. S. background was not disclosed. She is publicity director of the Friends of Cuba Committee.

The committee claims to represent citizens of other countries living in Cuba.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

REC-67

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North American Friends
of Cuba

file
1936

Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 7
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 12/6/62

REC-67 105-111683-A

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47 DEC 31 1961

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see serial 25
for notation
RAM/gmc 10/9/68

105-111683

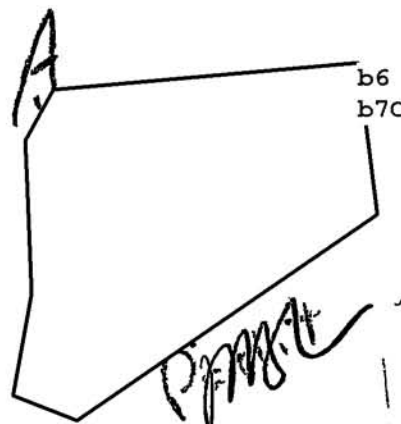
① NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

EX-120

REC-9
MCT-47

105-111683 7

NOT RECORDED
E DEC 27 1962



50 JAN 8 1963

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
DAILY REPORT - LATIN AMERICA
NO. 219 -- 1962
8 November 1962

105-111683

U.S. FRIENDS OF CUBAN BLOOD SOLIDARITY

Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish to Latin America 1830 GMT 6 November 1962--E

~~(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)~~

~~UNITED STATES~~

~~REC-9~~

(Summary) Havana--On 6 November members of the U.S. Friends of Cuba Association, in a demonstration of solidarity with the Cuban people, gathered at the national blood bank in Havana to donate blood. Angela Montsos, secretary of the organization, told PRENSA LATINA that their blood symbolically represented 90 percent of the U.S. people who do not wish aggression on Cuba. Faust Alvarez, another member, stated that the group fully supports the five points of Fidel Castro. CUBA USA

Barbara Paschalidis CUBA USA expressed her admiration for rapid mobilization of Cuban armed forces, which the group feels are purely defensive. Mary Hart, who has been in Cuba three months, stated that the Cuban

USA

MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

(Text) One of the editorials of the newspaper EL MUNDO says that the tyrannical government of Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, the man who at another time knew how to deceive many other good Americans by passing himself off as a democrat, now intends, with the connivance of the organization of American states, to accuse Cuba of directing the acts of terrorism with which the pursued adversaries of the Venezuelan Government express their opposition to this new type dictator. This imitator of Juan Vicente Gomez says that he has, and will present before the OAS, some "interesting documents" which will prove this lying story.

EL MUNDO adds that Cuba, as everybody knows, has repeatedly declared that it scrupulously respects the sovereignty of all states and that it does not in any way meddle in the internal affairs of any of the Latin American nations and, in addition, it does not export revolutions in any form. All the accusations that have been made to the contrary are false in their entirety and nothing to the contrary has ever been proved nor will it ever be proved.

MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

hhhh 18

CUBA

8 November 1962

people, by their kind reception, have distinguished between the U.S. people and the U.S. Government. Other members of the group of U.S. blood donors were Joseph North, a correspondent of the newspaper the WORKER, Harold Spencer, William Reysin, Martha McCurley, and Hattie Remais.

USA
CUBA

November 1962

It deals almost exclusively with the presentation of Joaquin Balaguer as a presidential candidate by the Authentic Dominican Revolutionary Party headed by Nicolas Silva. It says that, "the presentation of Joaquin Balaguer as a candidate for the presidency in the so-called elections in December is a scandalous evidence of the fraudulent antidemocratic and Trujillista character of the electoral crime which

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 1-11-63

FROM : ~~LEGAT~~ : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO [REDACTED] C

SUBJECT: ASOCIACION NORTEAMERICANA A AMIGOS DE CUBA
(North American Association of Friends
of Cuba) (ANAC)
IS - CUBA

ReRiolet 12/3/62.

Additional contact with [REDACTED] as well as other
appropriate sources in [REDACTED] in December 1962, fails
to disclose any additional information relative to the
captioned organization.

Inasmuch as no additional investigation is out-
standing, this matter is being closed.

1-3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Rio de Janeiro

JEG:LM
(4)

REC-22

105-111683-8

JAN 17 1963

54 JAN 24 1963

NAT. INT. SEC.

SAC, WFO

1/25/63

Director, FBI (105-111683)

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 -
1 - Wagoner

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b7C

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ReBulet to Miami 12/3/62 (copies to WFO and New York).

Enclosed are copies of Miami airtel 12/18/62 and
New York airtel dated 12/5/62 re Bufiles
show name

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Bufiles also show data from INS, Washington, D. C., that
Djorn Oliver Ahlander born 7/1/20 went to Cuba on 10/9/62. He was
reported to be a permanent resident of the United States and a
representative of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. INS
believed Djorn to be identical with one of two individuals who
escaped from a Cuban prison in 11/62.

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Bjorn or Djorn appears to be identical with Jan Ahlander
referred to in referenced Bulet.

WFO establish identity and determine if he has any
official connection with or is employed by a foreign government.
If he does not have such a connection nor is so employed and no
information is available which would preclude an interview, he
should be interviewed as outlined in re Bulet. If Ahlander is
interviewed, WFO is instructed to determine if he has any knowledge
of as outlined in enclosed New York airtel.

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New York should expeditiously furnish photograph of
to WFO.

DEED COPY FILED IN

Enclosures - 2

2 - New York

1 -

JRW:slj:bjs
(10)

53 JAN 30 1963

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



EX-118

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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19 JAN 25 1963

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Letter to SAC, WFO
Re: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
105-111683

NOTE:

Captioned organization is made up of group of Americans who are in Cuba and who propagandize against U. S. [redacted] is subject of current security investigation and we are making specific inquiries at the request of the Department to determine if [redacted] can be prosecuted for violation of current travel restrictions to Cuba. [redacted] traveled to Cuba via Mexico in 1961 and returned to U. S. via Canada in 1962. [redacted] is a free-lance writer and was possibly considered to be a part of captioned organization while in Cuba. Ahlander, a Swedish journalist, was imprisoned in Cuba and escaped in 11/62. He reportedly professes to have knowledge concerning Americans in Cuba who are connected with captioned organization. It is felt we should take this opportunity to interview Ahlander regarding his knowledge of Americans in Cuba. [redacted]

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12/18/62

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
FROM: SAC, MIAMI [REDACTED] (RUC)

b3
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RE: [REDACTED]

*North American Friends
of Cuba*

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 12/5/62.

The Miami Office has been unable to locate JAN
AHLANDER.

The indices of this office contain no references
identifiable with AHLANDER nor could the name be found in
the Miami Telephone Directory, Miami Street Index Guide or
in Polk City Directories for the Greater Miami area.

[REDACTED]

On 12/13/62, [REDACTED], INS, Miami,
stated that he has no record of AHLANDER entering the U. S.
through Miami or any info identifiable to him.

[REDACTED] INS, Travel Control
Section, Miami, advised that he was unable to locate any

④ - Bureau (3- [REDACTED] (1-105-111683) (RM) (AM)
1 - New York [REDACTED] (AM) (RM)
3 - Miami (1- [REDACTED] (1- [REDACTED] (1- [REDACTED])
WDN: jgm
(8)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
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62 JAN 28 1963

26

105-111683-
NOT RECORDED
162 JAN 22 1963

[redacted]

b3
b7E

record identifiable with AHLANDER and had no knowledge of any travel of this individual via Pan American Airways or KLM Airlines, which operated regular scheduled flights prior to 10/22/62.

The following officials of the Miami Herald Newspaper advised they had no info re the whereabouts of AHLANDER:

[redacted]

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The morgue of the Miami Herald contained an article on Page 30E, Column 1, issue of 4/23/59, bylined by JACK ANDERSON, stating, among other things, that one BJORN AHLANDER, head of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, Washington Bureau, recently spent a few days in Miami while en route to the West Indies.

[redacted]

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[redacted] further stated that AHLANDER is unknown to members of [redacted]

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[redacted]

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b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE 3/6/63

FROM SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (RUC)

SUBJECT NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(00:MM)

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b7E

ReBulet dated 1/25/63.

On 3/1/63, BJORN AHLANDER, Washington correspondent for Swedish Broadcasting Corp., was interviewed at 2119 LeRoy Pl., N.W., Wash., D. C., his business and residence address, by SA [REDACTED]. Mr. AHLANDER stated his employer is a private corporation and he has no connection with any foreign government. He is a citizen of Sweden.

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AHLANDER stated he was in Cuba in connection with his employment as a correspondent from 10/14/62, to 10/31/62. He advised that on 10/26/62, he and all other foreign correspondents in Havana were taken into custody. He was detained for approximately four hours and when his credentials were examined and found to be in order, he was released. He returned to the U.S., on 10/31/62, and has not been in Cuba since.

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AHLANDER advised that he is aware of the existence of subject organization and the background of [REDACTED]. However, AHLANDER stated, he does not know of any other Americans connected with the organization or anything of the activities of the organization not known generally to the public.

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AHLANDER stated he had no information of value to the Bureau concerning the situation in Cuba, or of any individuals in the U.S., sympathetic to, or working in the interest of, the Castro government.

- EX-112
- 3 - Bureau
(1 - [REDACTED])
2 - Miami (RM)
1 - New York [REDACTED]
2 - WFO
(1 - [REDACTED])

REC-47

3 MAR 8 1963

(Info) (R)

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DMB:jlt

(8)

62 MAR 14 1963

NAT. 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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[redacted]

A photograph of [redacted] was displayed to AHLANDER, who stated he had no recollection of having seen or heard of him. AHLANDER, it is noted, was not in Cuba when [redacted] reportedly was there, from 7/17/61, to 4/13/62.

WFO files contain no pertinent information concerning AHLANDER.

NEWSLETTER

NO. 63-2

February 28, 1963

THE POISONED WELL

Early in World War II, the Axis propagandists decided to take a page from Greek mythology. They remembered the story of the Sirens and concluded that the dulcet feminine appeal might be better than the male. They were not altogether wrong. Had they been able to use surveys, ratings or pollsters, they would have discovered that they had a rather large audience. Americans who fought in the Pacific had Tokyo Rose, regularly and often, and those who served in the European Theatre were given heavy doses of Axis Sally. The troops listened, but they didn't react quite the way they were supposed to. Like today's American TV viewers, they were delighted to be entertained, but they largely ignored the "commercials" and "public service" messages. When they did listen, they just got mad and allied military officials wisely did nothing to interfere with reception of the broadcasts.

At the same time, the British people were receiving Lord Haw-Haw, another Goebbels production but here the element of entertainment was lacking and the British simply dug in a little more and fought a little harder.

Not long ago, a United States State Department spokesman indicated that about a "half dozen" American families and "several" individual Americans had left the United States and taken up residence in Cuba. The spokesman identified some of them. Among them was another triumvirate of propagandists and, as in the World War II pattern, two are female and one, male. One uses the "soft sell" by extolling the virtues of Castro's Cuba while two are viciously anti-American.

[illegible]

The three were identified as Barbara Ines Coradini Collins, Illah Warner and Robert Williams.

Beardless Barbara 117 MAR 20 1963

In January, 1961, Mrs. Barbara Collins, the 26 year old daughter of a New Jersey minister, left her husband and a \$65 a week job with a Miami tire firm and went to Cuba with her two year old daughter. Since that time, she has been appearing regularly on the powerful new Radio Havana telling all who will listen how life in Cuba is "just wonderful". Unlike their

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

123 NORTH WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

World War II counterparts, the Cuban propagandists have scorned the anonymity of assumed names, but Mrs. Collins has come to be known by her revolutionary colleagues as "Beardless Barbara" a name she apparently accepts as a compliment.

It is perhaps only coincidental that Mrs. Collins left for Havana very shortly after having been subpoenaed by the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which was then investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The January 26, 1961 issue of Student Council, the "student" publication of the FPCC, carried an article under her by-line which describes, perhaps with some dramatic license, her last activities in the United States. She tells us that she had been visited at work by two unidentified men, one of whom "flashed a badge" and that immediately following this incident, she was discharged by her employer and asked to move from her apartment. She writes that on the same day she received threatening phone calls and was harrassed by a "car full of Cubans" all leading up to the final incident in which she alleges that someone tried to shove a subpoena through the jalousies in her door. Bohemia, an official publication of the Cuban government didn't want their readers to think that Barbara was merely dodging service but rather, in an article about her, said that she was "escaping persecution of the FBI in her country" for "sympathizing with the Cuban revolution."

Having been granted "political asylum" by the Castro government, she and Illah Warner were two of a dozen people who signed a protest against the proposed removal of Americans from Cuba by our government. They said, "We want to state that we feel perfectly secure in Cuba . . . It is our common belief that if a real danger exists for anyone who lives on this island, this danger arises solely from the government of the United States." The statement was published in the Communist oriented National Guardian on June 19, 1961.

Beardless Barbara's "Notes on Cuba" broadcasts began on September 15, 1961 with a series of glowing reports on the marvels of life in Cuba ranging from the Cubans' love of children, to the wonders of agricultural "cooperatives" in Pinar del Rio. In short, her theme presents only a picture of Cuba as a paradise of peace, beauty and honest toil.

Illah Warner

Illah Warner broadcasts in Spanish and English over radio station CNCA in Havana. She is the publicity director for the Friends of Cuba Committee and, like the other Cuban broadcasters, she adheres faithfully to the official propaganda line. Mrs. Warner, born thirty years ago in Spearfish, South Dakota, shared an apartment in Miami with Martha McCurdy of Harding, Illinois before both left for Havana in 1959. Presumably they are still "pals". They have been reported to have been teaching, nursing and sending pro-Castro letters and literature back to acquaintances and contacts in the United States.

Illah Warner takes the more stereotyped "hard" line. In her 1962 Fourth of July message for "Friends of Cuba" she said, "In the face of the fight of the people for their liberation stands North American imperialism as the main bulwark of opposition and crime." The statement talked about "the latest fascist laws instituted by the Kennedy administration", condemned U.S. intervention in Laos and Vietnam and characterized our government as "the most ferocious class of dictatorship." It went on to assert that the American people are "entitled to install a new government" and concluded, in clear call to force and violence,

"The time is now ripe for the American people to take power into their own hands."

In October, 1962, Illah repeated, without tongue-in-cheek, some political oratory of slightly earlier vintage by affirming the charge that "every day seventeen million (U.S.) citizens go to bed hungry." Not content, she added, "there are 70 million who are ill-dressed and poorly nourished" and told her audience that the United States has a "strong Marxist-Leninist movement" and "other supporters of the Cuban revolution . . . who condemn things like the warmongering, subversive policy of the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, genocide in South Vietnam and the enslavement of Puerto Rico."

Robert Williams

The third of this trio of regular broadcasters is heard on Radio Havana. He is Robert Franklin Williams, erstwhile of Monroe, North Carolina. Williams was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and among the earliest United States boosters of Fidel Castro. He also has an unbroken record of both advocating and using violence to reach his ends.

In May 1959, Williams was suspended from his position as head of the Union County, North Carolina branch of the NAACP for his advocacy of violence as the proper means of meeting social problems in his community.

At the time of Fidel Castro's visit to the U.N., Williams extended him an invitation to visit North Carolina in defiance of a State Department decision limiting Castro's movements to Manhattan Island. In February, 1961, in a speech made in Los Angeles, Williams said that Cuba was a "sneak preview of the world of tomorrow" and added, "I don't know what they call it (the Cuban government) but I wish we had a lot of it in North Carolina."

Finally, in the summer of 1961, Williams' penchant for violence reached its climax. During an outbreak in Union County, of which he was the instigator, he and several companions seized a married couple and held them as hostages. He was charged with kidnapping by state authorities and a federal warrant was issued on August 28, 1961 charging him with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. He was the subject of a nationwide manhunt and was described by the FBI in the following terms:

"Williams allegedly has possessed a large quantity of firearms, including a .45 caliber pistol which he carries in his car. He has previously been diagnosed as schizophrenic and has advocated and threatened violence. Williams should be considered armed and extremely dangerous."

Williams managed to elude the dragnet and fled the country, aided by what a pro-Castro journalist later described as a modern "underground railroad". On October 3, 1961, the Castro government announced that it had granted him "political asylum". Since then Williams has been one of the "heroes of the revolution" and a regular on Radio Havana, though he speaks no Spanish. His program is called "Radio Free Dixie" and he continues to spew his hatred in an effort to incite violence in the United States.

The new Radio Havana, with its three 100,000 watt transmitters, is one of the world's most powerful broadcasting stations. It beams its messages of hate and

propaganda throughout the Western Hemisphere. Yet, we in the United States have learned that we have nothing to fear from the broadcasts beamed at us. We know, as we did 20 years ago, that we do not have to jam these broadcasts so that our own people will not hear them. But Barbara Collins, Illah Warner and Robert Williams might pause to consider three cold and sobering facts:

Iva Toguri d'Aquino - Tokyo Rose - was found guilty of treason, fined \$10,000, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the federal penitentiary for women at Alderson, West Virginia.

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars - Axis Sally - was found guilty of treason, fined \$10,000 and sentenced to serve 10 to 30 years in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia.

William Joyce - Lord Haw-Haw - was found guilty of treason and on January 3, 1946 was hanged in Great Britain.

It may be argued that the activities of the three Axis propagandists took place while the United States was at war with the countries for whom they were employed and, in the technical legal sense, the argument is correct. With the events of recent months, however, this argument very nearly vanished. Ernesto "Che" Guevera has made clear the plain intentions of the Cuban government and his imported hucksters have heard his words. These people are trying to sell water from a poisoned well. The American people are not buying but they have a clear right to judge those who dispense it.

Sincerely,

William K. Lambie, Jr.
William K. Lambie, Jr.
Research Director

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 6, 1963

Reference is made to the FBI on
pages 1, 2 and 3.

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REC-23

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. BELMONT ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. CASPER ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CONRAD ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. EVANS ✓
MR. GALE ✓
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL ✓
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE ROOM ✓
MISS HOLMES ✓
MRS. METCALF ✓
MISS GANDY ✓

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105-111683

100-43459

ICC Phila Pa
ICC Tampa Fla
ICC Miami Fla
vma 2/11/63

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11683) ^{11/683} DATE 9/10/63
FROM SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] RUC
SUBJECT NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS
OF CUBA
IS-CUBA

FD-317 NK-M-1 9-17 63

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ReMMrep of SA [REDACTED] dated 12/27/62.

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On 8/26/63, [REDACTED] furnished SA [REDACTED] with a mimeographed copy of the Constitution of the North American Friends of Cuba furnished to him by [REDACTED] an American currently residing in Cuba. This was furnished to the informant during his trip to Cuba during July and August 1963. A xerox copy of the Constitution is being forwarded to the MM Division for information.

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2-Bureau (RM)
2-Miami [REDACTED]
1-New York

(Encls. 1) (RM)

CDS:ml
(5)

EX-103

REC-98

105-111683-12

14 SEP 13 1963

NAT. INV. SEC.

62 SEP 24 1963

163

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-72928-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 7/30/63

FROM : SAC, MIAMI [REDACTED] (P)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES NATIONALS IN CUBA

IS - CUBA

North American Friends of Cuba
On June 10, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] is identical with Bureau file [REDACTED]
New York file [REDACTED] Miami file [REDACTED]. By separate
communication, the New York Office has been furnished this
information concerning [REDACTED]

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3 - Bureau (2 - [REDACTED]) (1 - 105-111683)

3 - Miami (2 - [REDACTED]) (1 - [REDACTED])

JJM:bjc

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[redacted]
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[redacted] [redacted], and [redacted]
[redacted] are mentioned in the report captioned, "North
American Friends of Cuba," of SA [redacted] dated
December 27, 1962, at Miami.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-111683)

DATE: MAR 20 1964

FROM : SAC, Miami [redacted] (P)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA;
IS - CUBA.
(OO:MM)

Enclosed are twelve copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

A copy of this letter and LHM are being furnished New York and San Francisco for information.

Source of the information is [redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encls.-12) (RM)
- 1 - New York [redacted] (Encl.-1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (Encl.-1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Miami

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JDH:GK
(5)

Copy to: [redacted] State/RAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date 4-8-64 by F.X. O'B. epp

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REC-115

105-111683-13

8 MAR 24 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

56 APR 14 1964

see serial 25 for
notation RAM/gmc 10/9/68

THIS COPY AND COPY OF THIS FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida

MAR 20 1964
49
- 13

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA.

Cuba { On February 13, 1964, an article appeared in "Revolucion," entitled, "Will Create Abraham Lincoln Brigade of Voluntary Work." This article reflected that the Association of North American Friends of Cuba held a meeting on February 12, 1964, to celebrate the 155th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The meeting, held in the Instituto Cubano Por La Amistad de los Pueblos (ICAP) (Cuban Institute of Peoples Friendship), located in Vedado, Havana, Cuba, was presided over by Angela Moutsos, Acting President of the Association. The article reflected that Theodore Veltfort, described as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought for the Republican cause in Spain, spoke about the difficulties which the Americans who wanted to go to Spain to fight against fascism had encountered. Veltfort, according to the article, said that the ban against visiting Spain was similar to that which the United States Government has imposed on those who desire to visit Cuba currently.

[redacted], described in the article as another North American who is participating in volunteer work for

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RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Cuba, suggested the creation of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of Voluntary Work in Cuba. The article also related that Leonel Martin, final speaker at the meeting, spoke about Frederick Douglas, a North American Negro who had actively fought against slavery in the United States.

"Revolucion" is a daily newspaper published in Havana, Cuba, under the direction and control of the Communist government of Cuba. It was formerly the official organ of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been designated by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Records Bra

19

Type of References Requested b7CType of Search Requested

Leonel Martin, aka.

Subject Lionel

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials 32

Prod. _____

| FILE NUMBER | SERIAL |
|-------------|--------|
|-------------|--------|

SERIAL

I 105-111683-~~93~~ or 13 mail

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B / rep

Lionel

NSA [redacted]

NS 100-379171 ✓

(100 refs)

CUBA
4 February 1964

This account of the facts demonstrates to what degree hypocrisy, cynicism, perfidy, extortion, brutality, and piracy are inherent in U.S. imperialism. The false story already given out by its news agencies to the effect that the Cuban fishing boats were detained for violating U.S. territorial waters is too crass for anybody with half a brain to swallow.

This new vandalic act by the U.S. Government is part of the criminal machinery that has been set going in a vain attempt to starve the Cuban people into submission by means of economic and trade blockade in all its forms and methods.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has instructed the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Washington, which looks after our interests in the United States, to present a strong note of protest to the State Department and demand the immediate release of the Cuban crewmen and boats that have been kidnaped and seized. And it has instructed its mission in the United Nations to inform the Security Council of this fresh act of piracy committed by the government of the United States.

COMMITTEE URGES SUPPORT OF S. VIETNAM

Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0245 GMT 2 February 1964--E
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Excerpts) Havana--In view of the intensified repression of and most frightful crimes against the defenseless civilian population of South Vietnam by U.S. imperialism, the Cuban committee of solidarity with the struggle of that country issued a communique urging the citizenry to protest the crimes committed 17 January against the workers of the Vimitex textile mill in Saigon.

After listing various provinces where the destruction of crops and livestock has spread devastating misery and hunger among the population, the communique says: "Let us restrain the murderous talons of the monster, extended with uncontainable fury over the fraternal people fighting for the most legitimate of all rights, freedom." The Cuban Committee of Solidarity with South Vietnam also sent cables denouncing the case to the foreign ministers of Britain and the USSR, as cochairs at the 1954 Geneva conference. **NOT RECORDED**

6 FEB 19 1964

U.S. GROUP SUPPORTS PANAMA, VENEZUELA

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 1 February 1964--F

(Text) The Association of North American Friends of Cuba sponsored a grand act of solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Panama and Venezuela at the hall of the Institute for Friendship and Peoples--ICAP. Professor Cantillo, of the Association of Panamanian Residents

58 FEB 24 1964

Letter to MM.
2/19/64
IDH/cad

Xerox made

see serial 25 for
notation RAM/gmc 10/9/68

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JBA
4 February 1964

of Cuba, noted the different nature of this function, which will serve to forge the basis for the unity of the peoples who are victims of the same evil: the imperialist monopoly. He then made a detailed analysis of the situation and the events in Panama, explaining the way the unity of students, workers, and peasants has been achieved in pursuit of the same goal: liberation from imperialist tutelage and oppression. He also proposed that all peoples intensify their assistance to Panama in every way, that an agreement of solidarity be achieved between the Venezuelan Liberation Front, the Association of Panamanians, and the Association of North Americans, and that a communique on this agreement be issued.

During the function held at the ICAP, Comrade Pedro Duno of Venezuela also spoke, explaining the profound moral and political significance of the function. He said that the real representatives of the North American people are expressing their support for oppressed peoples. He noted that being anti-imperialist in Cuba and Venezuela is not the same as being so in U.S. territory, and he spoke of the virtues of the American people, whose great spirit of work and democracy is combined with great innocence, which has led them to be deceived as no other people have been deceived.

Pedro Duno said that much blood has been shed and much poverty has been imposed in many parts of the world by the North American monopolies and that all Latin America has become an insurgent continent, thanks to the example of the Cuban revolution. He enthusiastically welcomed the proposal of the Panamanian people because of its political importance and he, in turn, proposed the formation of a committee to study and draft a joint declaration to be discussed and approved by various groups.

Interview With President

Havana to Spanish to the Americas 0030 GMT 1 February 1964--E

(Excerpts) We will now interview Prof. Angela (Muchov--phonetic), president of the Association of North American Friends of Cuba, an institution with headquarters of Havana.

Question: Professor (Muchov?), how old is the Association of North American Friends of Cuba?

Answer: The association was founded three years ago.

Question: What is this association's goal?

Answer: Our association's objective is to reach the people in our country with the truth about the Cuban revolution. Our people are deceived about nearly every aspect of the revolution. We would also like to promote brotherhood among our two peoples because we know that when the U.S. people find out the truth of what is occurring in Cuba, they will understand and justify the Cuban revolution.

4 February 1964

We would like very much to see all difficulties removed so that the people from our country could come to Cuba to see for themselves what is happening here.

Question: Professor, who makes up the Association of North American Friends of Cuba?

Answer: We who are U.S. citizens residing here in Havana. Most of us live here in Havana. We work in various places. Some of us are working in hospitals as specialists, some are civil engineers working in the university. We have many who are professors teaching various subjects, such as English, history, and so forth. Some of us are translators. Many work in factories in various industries to help to develop Cuban industry. All of us are trying to help the development of the revolution, so that our contribution will make life happier for the Cuban people. There are some of us who cannot live in our own country for political reasons. Those, too, are also trying to help the Cuban people.

Question: You who reside in China, do you experience any difficulties?

Answer: By no means. The government provides us with houses and places where we can leave our children if the mothers work, for instance the children's clubs. Special courses in Spanish are offered to aliens, where most of us are learning Cuba's language. Even though relations between the Cuban and U.S. governments are severed, we have always been treated well by the Cuban Government and people, who are progressively getting better.

Question: Professor, what activities are carried out by the Association of North American Friends of Cuba over which you preside?

Answer: The most important activity is to let the people in the United States know the truth about Cuba and about the new life that Cuba is building. To this end, we publish a monthly bulletin which we send to our country. We also make declarations on important events in other countries and in all places in the world. A very important aspect of our work is to demonstrate the solidarity of U.S. people, of those who know the truth of what is happening, and the solidarity of the people with the struggle for the liberation of Latin American peoples. That is why in a few hours we will stage a meeting of solidarity among the U.S., Venezuelan, and Panamanian people.

We believe that it is very important in these days to express our solidarity with the people of Panama. That is why I believe that it is of great interest to read a letter which we sent to the president of our country on 16 January.

4 February 1964

Dear Mr. President: We, U.S. citizens living in Cuba, wish that you would ponder over (the appeals?) of the Association of Panamanians residing in Cuba and sentiments expressed by the entire Panamanian people in connection with the U.S. troop brutalities against Panamanian students and workers and also in connection with Panamanian rights over the Canal Zone.

As we said in our telegram dated 11 January, we believe that U.S. students and troops insulted our own flag when they failed to respect the flag of another nation. We request that you order the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Canal Zone and initiate talks with the Government of Panama and recognize their sovereign rights throughout the entire territory of Panama.

We must point out that the strafing of the civilian population by U.S. forces in a foreign land destroys all efforts to further friendship between our people and the peoples of foreign lands. We believe that not only the Panamanian people but the people of the United States and of the entire world are entitled to an explanation of the massacre of Panamanian patriotic youths whose only crime was to fight for the same ideals for which our ancestors fought in 1776. It is time to put into practice a new trend in foreign policy, of respect for all peoples.

I have just read a letter which the Association of North American Friends of Cuba has sent to President Lyndon Johnson of the United States.

MISSTATEMENTS ON CUBAN SUGAR CORRECTED

Havana PRENSA LATINA Spanish 1700 GMT 2 February 1964--E (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(By Jose Bodes Gomez)

(Summary) Havana.--The former owners of Cuban sugar mills, and even economic commentators in Latin America newspapers, have woven a series of stories about the Cuban sugar situation on the world market. Their number increased following the Cuban-Soviet long-term trade treaty. The intention is to deny that the treaty is of any importance. One of the arguments most often used is that Cuba "is bound to Russia hand and foot," because its sugar market mainly relies upon one outlet.

Those who make use of these statements assume that many of their readers are not in possession of statistics to refute them. Leafing through books published in the United States and publications issued by international organizations such as the World Sugar Council, the reader can easily spot deception.

"The well-known New York firm of Lamborn, Inc., reports that between 1956 and 1958 Cuba exported to the United States 15,450,000 metric tons out of a total export figure of 16,325,000 tons."

*DAILY REPORT?.....LATIN AMERICAN
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
NO. 24, Tuesday, Feb.4, 1964*

North Americans Friends of Cuba

file
pm

DAILY REPORT...LATIN AMERICAN
NO. 223, Friday, November 15, 1963
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

105-111683-
NOT RECORDED
4 DEC 6 1963

357
58 DEC 6 1963

105-111683

[REDACTED]

AID FROM "FRIENDS OF CUBA" -- The society of U.S. Friends of Cuba, composed of U.S. residents in Cuba, has collected more than 1,000 dollars for the victims of Hurricane Flora. The society will continue its campaign to obtain U.S. people to people aid for the hurricane victims. (Havana PRENSA LATINA Spanish 1755 GMT 9 November 1963--E)

[REDACTED]

~~(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)~~

GOODS FROM POLAND--The Polish merchant ship Chorzow arrived in Havana on 12 November carrying 400 tons of foodstuffs--hams, meat conserves, and macaroni, among other items. The cargo was accepted by the director of the domestic service of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior and the local representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 24, 1963

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Wagoner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

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This is to advise that the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is endeavoring to collect money for medicine and food supplies for Cuban victims of "Hurricane Flora"; that the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) has agreed to accept the assistance of the CPUSA in this endeavor; and that the objective will be to test the trade embargo by having the AFSC attempt to transport food and medicine to Cuba, as well as to test the State Department travel ban by endeavoring to send doctors to Cuba to care for the hurricane victims.

On 10/23/63, [redacted] learned that [redacted]

[redacted] CPUSA, acting on instructions of the CPUSA National Office, is endeavoring to organize a group in Washington, D. C., to collect money for medical and food supplies for Cuban victims of "Hurricane Flora." [redacted] considers Cuban Premier Fidel Castro "stupid" for refusing American Red Cross aid since this will make it difficult for the CPUSA to openly collect money for the Cuban victims. [redacted] mentioned that the "Amigos de Cuba," a group of Americans living in Cuba who are loyal to the Castro regime, have appealed for aid to a number of organizations in the United States. [redacted] indicated that the AFSC, a Quaker organization, is the "most left-wing" of all the organizations appealed to. He stated that [redacted] contacted the New York office of the AFSC to inquire if the CPUSA could assist in raising funds. The AFSC has agreed to this and [redacted] plans to have the Washington, D. C., office of the AFSC contacted to get maximum support for this effort. [redacted] also indicated that efforts are being made to locate doctors who would be willing to travel to Cuba to help care for the hurricane victims.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

According to [redacted], the objective of these efforts will be to test the trade embargo by having the AFSC attempt to transport food and medicine to Cuba, as well as to test the State Department travel ban to Cuba by endeavoring to have doctors travel there.

Enc.

100-3-81

1 - 105-111683 (North American Friends of Cuba)

WGS:kml
(9)

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 29 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-81

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, with copies to the Director, [REDACTED]; Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley; Department of Commerce; Bureau of Customs; and Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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~~SECRET~~b6
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(IS) 100-3-81

Date: October 25, 1963

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [REDACTED] b6
1 - Mr. Wagoner b7C
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

A confidential source which has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), acting on the instructions of the CPUSA National Office, is endeavoring to organize a group in Washington, D. C., to collect money for medical and food supplies for Cuban victims of "Hurricane Flora." [REDACTED] considers Cuban Premier Fidel Castro "stupid" for refusing American Red Cross aid since this will make it difficult for the CPUSA to openly collect money for the Cuban victims. b6
b7CAccording to [REDACTED], the "Amigos de Cuba," a group of Americans living in Cuba who are loyal to the Castro regime, have appealed for aid to a number of organizations in the United States. [REDACTED] described the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker organization, as the "most left-wing" of all the organizations appealed to. He stated that [REDACTED] b6
b7C [REDACTED], has contacted the New York office of the AFSC to inquire if the CPUSA could assist in raising funds. The AFSC has agreed to this and [REDACTED] plans to have the Washington, D. C., office of the AFSC contacted to get maximum support for this effort. [REDACTED] also indicated that efforts are being made to locate doctors who would be willing to travel to Cuba to help care for the hurricane victims.According to [REDACTED], the objective of these efforts will be to test the trade embargo by having the AFSC attempt to transport food and medicine to Cuba, as well as to test b6
b7C

1 - 105-111683 (North American Friends of Cuba)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj 344
(17)~~SECRET~~ DUPLICATE YELLOW
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification105-111
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 28 1963

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

the State Department travel ban to Cuba by endeavoring to have doctors travel there.

You will be advised of any additional information received relating to this matter.

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- 1 - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan same caption 10/24/63, WGS:kmj, and WFO airtel 10/23/63, same caption. Letter classified "~~Secret~~" since it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of this country.

b7D

- 1 - Director
Investigations Division
Office of Export Control
Bureau of International Commerce
Department of Commerce
- 1 - Deputy Commissioner
Division of Investigations and Enforcement
Bureau of Customs
- 1 - [redacted] (BY COURIER SERVICE)
Director of Security
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

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- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Miami

1
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7-16-64

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Director, FBI (105-111633) - 14

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReMMlet 6-30-64 with enclosure.

It is noted that an extra copy of relet was designated for your file on and for the file of in New York City. Enclosure contains no mention of . Suairtel clarification.

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1 - New York

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VHN:kao
(6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

DATE 6/30/64

FROM SAC, MIAMI [REDACTED] (P)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA

OO:MM

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination. Two copies of this memo are being furnished New York for their information.

Source of the information is [REDACTED] furnished to SA [REDACTED] on June 8, 1964.

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- ② - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) [REDACTED] (Info) (RM)
- (1 - 100 -) [REDACTED]

3 - Miami

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])

JDH/jls
(7)

ENREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

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b7E

REC 48

105-111683-14

JUL 2 1964

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

Copy to: [REDACTED] State/RAO 1051A
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date 7/22/64 by H.A. [REDACTED]

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b7E



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
June 30, 1964

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

On June 8, 1964, a source familiar with certain phases of both pro- and anti-Fidel Castro activities in Cuba and the United States furnished the following information:

On May 17, 1964, an article appeared in "Hoy" entitled "Repudiation By Foreign Residents." This article stated "The Association of North American Friends of Cuba" had sent a cablegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States protesting against the alleged attacks made against sugar mills inside Cuba and against the reported support given by the United States Government to the alleged aggressors, not further identified. The cable reads as follows:

"We American citizens who reside in Cuba wish to communicate our anger and humiliation at having our government support the counter-revolutionaries which recently attacked a Cuban mill. The 70,000 sacks of sugar which were destroyed were the fruit of the productive work of the people of Cuba. But we wish to stress that speculation in the market and sabotage will never hold back Cuban economy. We quote the words of a group of Cuban workers: 'We shall convert the thousands of sacks which were burned into thousands of sugar produced.' We have decided to aid in this noble work by joining the cutters in the cane-fields. We feel that this action is our way of redeeming the good name of the people of the United States."

Re: North American Friends of Cuba

The article continued that the Association appealed to all North American residents in Greater Havana area to join the cane-cutters in their work as an answer to the alleged attack on the Luis E. Carracedo sugar mill.

This source advised that "Hoy" is a daily newspaper printed in Havana, Cuba, and is the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba.

On May 18, 1964, an article appeared in "Revolucion" entitled "North American Anti-Imperialists Residing in Cuba." This article reflected a telegram had been sent to Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, New York City, New York. The telegram reads in part as follows:

"We North American anti-imperialists residing in Cuba energetically condemn the last imperialist attack on the people of Cuba in which a woman and an 8-year-old girl were wounded with North American arms.

"We protest against the Fascist vandalism by the Johnson government, which came into power through the assassination of President Kennedy (still not cleared up), against Cuba, South Vietnam, the Negro people of the United States. These Fascist acts are a disgrace to our country and an insult to the human race.

"We support the protests of the Cuban people and the Cuban government against these imperialist attacks which endanger World Peace.

"Ilah Warner, Secretary"

The article also stated that the Association believed that the people throughout the world should take

Re: North American Friends of Cuba

measures against aggression perpetrated by war-like imperialist monopolies and they should not wait for their governments to take action. It cited as an example the boycott against the United States films decreed by the people of Indonesia as an instance where the people had acted rather than wait for their government.

The source advised that ~~the~~ ^V "Revolucion" is a daily newspaper published in Havana under the direction and control of the Communist government of Cuba. It was formerly the official organ of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement of Fidel Castro Ruz.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

gmc

DAILY REPORT.....LATIN AMERICA
NO.97, May 18, 1964
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

105-111683-
NOT RECORDED

2 MAY 26 1964

*File
Jan*

*see serial 25
for notation
RAM/gmc 10/9/68*

00 MAY 27 1964

F 7 d

105-111683

- 0 -

LETTER TO JOHNSON--The Association of North American friends of Cuba sent a cablegram to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson condemning the vandalic imperialist attack on the Luis Carracedo central in Pilon. The cablegram says, "As North American citizens who live in Cuba, we want to communicate our anger and humiliation over our government having given support to the Cuba counterrevolutionaries who recently attacked a central, destroying 70,000 sacks of sugar." The cablegram adds that market speculation and sabotage will never stop the Cuban economy. It concludes: "We have decided to help in this noble task by joining the macheteros in the canefields. We feel that this action is our way of restoring the good name of the North American people." (Havana Domestic Spanish 2330 GMT 16 May 1964--F)

When the plant is in full operation, he said, it will hire 188 workers. At first, the plant will employ only 105 workers and has a production goal of 600,000 units for the remainder of the year. He added that the production output of the plant will help to solve some of the problems of Cuba's land transportation. He said that at this time, when Cuba's enemies are treacherously attacking its industries, the inauguration of the new plant is "a heavy-caliber gun blast at the heart of the imperialist monster."

He concluded saying that each worker in the plant is a frontline soldier in the battle against the enemy, and he urged each to become highly trained so that production and productivity will be increased.

F B I

Date 7/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI [REDACTED] (P)

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO: Miami)ReBulet 7/16/64, making reference to mylet 6/30/64
and enclosure.Bureau and New York please remove reference to
[REDACTED] in Miami letter dated June 30, 1964.Information concerning this woman is being included
in current LHM under above caption.2 d 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York [REDACTED] (RM)
1 - MiamiHRA:egh
(5)

C. G. Wick

REC-104

105-111683-15
6 JUL 22 1964

NAT. DEF. SEC.

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b7CApproved: 166
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUL 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-111683)

DATE: 7/20/64

FROM : SAC, Miami [redacted] (P)

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b7E

SUBJECT: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO: Miami)

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies are furnished for information of New York.

The source mentioned therein is [redacted]

b7D

- ② - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM)
- 2 - New York [redacted] (Enc.2) (info) (RM)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 2 - Miami [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted]

0-1 to MM:
#2 + #4
LHA:epps 11-17-64

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HRA:egh
(6)

REC 27
EX-112

105-111683-16

21 JUL 23 1964

9 ENCLOSURE

NATIONAL SEC.

see serial 25 for
notation
RAM/gmc 10/9/68

Copy to [redacted] State/RAO/USIA
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date: 8-30-64 by: [redacted]

56 AUG 4 1964

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Cons. [redacted]
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Miami, Florida
July 20, 1964

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RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 23, 1964, a source who is familiar with pro- and anti-Fidel Castro activities in Cuba and the United States informed that the following announcement in the Spanish language had been made on June 22, 1964, over Radio Progreso, which operates under the control and direction of the Government of Cuba:

"The North American Friends of Cuba commemorated the 11th anniversary of the assassination of the Rosenbergs with a meeting at which the main speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Johnson and Melba Hernandez.

"Mrs. Johnson described the Rosenbergs as a model couple, whose assassination by the United States government converted them into a symbol of courage and an example of unselfishness.

"Melba Hernandez thanked the North Americans who had come to Cuba to collaborate in the fight for the welfare and peace of her country with their honest and creative work, and said that the Cuban people love the North Americans just as they hate imperialism which obliges the Cubans to defend their sovereignty with arms. She supported the fight for the release of Morton Sobell."

Re: North American Friends of Cuba

It is noted that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death and Sobell was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison.

On July 2, 1964, the same source furnished an article which appeared in the June 9, 1964 issue of "Hoy", official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, a summary translation of which is as follows:

In a long article Beatrice Johnson wrote about the program called "The Triple Revolution", published by a group of "progressive North Americans."

She said that the thirty-four signers of the program are workers for peace and civil rights. They attempt to analyze the evils of capitalism in its last stage, the imperialist stage, and offer some solutions, such as reduction of the work week, greater social security and old age benefits, aid to youth, etc. These solutions, she commented, are not new and have been included in the programs of labor unions and other organizations and have the complete backing of the North Americans in general; and that the men behind the "Triple Revolution" program attribute unemployment and its resultant ills on mechanization of labor, which has greatly replaced the need for human labor.

She continued that the capitalist system is responsible for unemployment and poverty and not technical progress; and that capitalist production

Re: North American Friends of Cuba

is based on maximum profits, high prices and low salaries, waste of resources for armaments, social parasites.

She said, "So long as there is human need, human work will be necessary to satisfy it."

Then she continued:

"We have the best example of this in the economic progress of the socialist nations. In the USSR, techniques and science have reached high levels, and in many fields, they have gone beyond the United States. Automatization is progressing rapidly. However, there is no unemployment there, nor is any expected in the future. On the contrary, as production and techniques progress, the satisfaction of human needs increases, and production increases, requiring more work, more labor as a matter of honor, valor and dignity.

"North American capitalism has the capacity for producing abundance, but it is always accompanied by poverty. Only an anti-monopolist coalition can oblige the North American imperialists to abandon their aggressive and war-like policy toward other peoples and their policy of internal destruction. There is no need for unemployment and poverty in the midst of abundance. The United States needs schools, hospitals, cheap housing, medical resources and opportunities for youth, all of which could provide employment for many years to come. A policy of peace and friendship can promote commerce with other peoples and provide an ample market for the products of United States industries. All can agree on that basis.

Re: North American Friends of Cuba

"In Cuba, it has been shown that a 'fourth Revolution', if it can be called that, can resolve all those problems, that is to say, by getting rid of imperialism and its unjust social system."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Miami, Florida
July 20, 1964

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| | |
|-----------|---|
| Title | NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA |
| Character | INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA |
| Reference | Miami memorandum dated July 20, 1964 |

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

DATE: NOV 23-1964

FROM : SAC, MIAMI [REDACTED] (C)

SUBJECT : NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished San Juan for information.

The source of the information is [REDACTED]

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The translations were made by [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 - 1 - San Juan (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 3 - Miami
 - (1 - [REDACTED] (Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
- JDH:rm
(5)

Copy to: [REDACTED] State/RAO, 150/
ONI/OSI/ACSI, 1 USIA.
by routing slip for info.
Date 12-2-64 by LLA:gp

REC-16

10 ENCLOSURE

see serial 25
for notation
RAM/gmc
10/9/68

64 DEC 9 1964

21 NOV 25 1964

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
NOV 23 1964

Re: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On November 3, 1964, a Cuban residing in the Miami area who monitors short-wave broadcasts of various South American countries, including Cuba, advised that the North American Friends of Cuba are currently utilizing Radio Havana, Cuba, to report activities of members of this organization in Cuba. Radio Havana, Cuba, broadcasts in both the Spanish and English language throughout the day and night anti-U. S. propaganda and propaganda on behalf of the Fidel Castro government of Cuba.

The source made available an article which appeared in "Revolucion," Havana, Cuba, on September 24, 1964. A summary translation of this article appears as follows:

SUPPORT OF PUERTO RICO BY AMERICAN NATIONS

by Jose Gil de Lamadrid

Under the sponsorship of the UJC and the ICAP (Cuban Friendship Institute), a meeting was held last night in support of the Puerto Rican battle for liberty. This marked the beginning of "Support Puerto Rico Week," sponsored in Cuba by the UJC, the UES, and the FEU. Speeches were made by Puerto Rican journalist Carlos Padilla, Gustavo Mazorra of ICAP, and Nestor Colon. On the speaker's platform, the following were seated: Eulogio Rodriguez, Dr. Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, and Dr. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos.

105-111683-17

ENCLOSURE

Re: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

These people hold the American government responsible for the fate of Puerto Rican leader Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, and demand his immediate release.

Among the resident Puerto Ricans present were Rosa Albizu Meneses and Dr. Pedro Albizu Meneses, Reinaldo Trillas, Amado Eulogio Pena, Luis M. O'Neill, Ana Luisa Duran, Luis E. Ruiz, Jose Santiago and Jose Gil de Lamadrid. Puerto Rican leader Dominga de la Cruz was also present.

Source described the UJC (Union of Communist Youth), UES (Union of Secondary Students), and FEU (Federation of University Students) as organizations completely dominated by the Communist government of Cuba.

Source also made available an article which appeared in "Hoy," Havana, Cuba, on September 19, 1964. A summary translation of this article is set forth below:

FREEDOM FOR PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

San Juan, P.R. (September 18) (PL)--On the 73rd birthday of Pedro Albizu Campos, the Independence Movement urges "all nations in America and in the world" to demand the freedom of our aged leader, and other patriots who have been imprisoned.

The MPI (Movement for Independence) also points out that Albizu Campos has been imprisoned for almost a quarter of a century, in exile for a decade, and has been continuously separated from his family.

Today Albizu Campos has more influence than ever in the life of Puerto Rico. His doctrines have given rise to a new fight for independence.

Re: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

The translations were made by [redacted]
[redacted].

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The source described "Revolucion" as a daily newspaper printed in Havana under the complete control and direction of the Fidel Castro government of Cuba. He noted it was formerly the official organ of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement of Fidel Castro. "Hoy" is the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba printed daily in Havana, Cuba.

The source recalled that the "Radio Free Dixie" program [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] in the United States, had been broadcasting over this station. [redacted] an active member of the North American Friends of Cuba, according to the broadcast of November 3, 1964, had been visiting in Peking, China. The broadcast did not indicate [redacted] current whereabouts or the dates on which he was reportedly in China. This source noted, however, that [redacted] has not been broadcasting over Radio Free Dixie for approximately the past two months.

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Source noted further that during the recent past Radio Free Dixie and Radio Havana, Cuba, have been continuously protesting "cowardly attacks" allegedly made by the United States "imperialist" government in ordering the execution of the Vietnamese patriot Van Troi.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

10/20/64

SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

b3
b7E

CUBAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS-CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above concerning the captioned subject matter.

Information was furnished by [REDACTED]

(REQUESTED)

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b7C
b7D

The booklet, "Notes from Cuba" is being destroyed by the NYO and an information copy is designated for the Miami Division, in view of their interest in the subject matter.

North American Friends of Cuba

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2-Bureau [REDACTED] (Encls. 9) (RM)
1-Miami [REDACTED] (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]

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VJW:mfw
(5)

105-111683-

NOT RECORDED
180 OCT 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

64 OCT 29 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
October 20, 1964

Cuban Propaganda Activities in the United States

A physician residing in New York City received a pamphlet entitled, "Notes from Cuba", further described in a sub-caption as a "Bulletin from Americans Living and Working in Cuba". "Notes from Cuba" is a 10 page booklet printed in English. This edition was identified as Volume I, Number 2, for August, 1964. This edition seemed directed to a report of the progress in the field of education in Cuba.

The booklet mentions, among other things, that the Cuban Government has provided 70,000 scholarships for study on the junior high school and university level. Such scholarships include tuition, food, lodging, books and expense money. Two thousand scholarship students are studying in foreign countries: with almost 1,000 in the Soviet Union; 319 in the German Democratic Republic; 293 in Czechoslovakia; 115 in Poland; 102 in Hungary; 154 in Rumania; and 25 in China.

"Notes from Cuba" was sent to the physician in a plain, unmarked envelope bearing no return address.

The back page of the booklet contains the following:
"Notes from Cuba is a monthly publication of *AMIGOS DE* CUBA, an association of American citizens resident in socialist Cuba. We welcome your comments, queries and suggestions about future topics for our monthly reports, and hope that you will aid in distribution by passing your copy on to friends. Letters or requests to receive Notes from Cuba should be addressed to 'Norteamericanos Amigos de Cuba, Angela Moutsois, President, 808 Calzada, apartment 5, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.'"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10-10-64
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *RKR*

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-0) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ⁽¹⁾ NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA

DATE: 2/3/65

Enclosed for the New York Office are the following:

One Xerox copy each of an envelope postmarked at Havana, Cuba, date not visible, and a pamphlet entitled "Notes from Cuba," Volume I, No. 3, dated September, 1964.

One Xerox copy each of an envelope postmarked 5 November 1964, New York, New York, and a pamphlet in the English Language entitled "Notes from Cuba" listed as Volume I, No. 4.

One Xerox copy each of an envelope postmarked December 16, 1964, at Havana, Cuba, containing a pamphlet entitled "Notes from Cuba," Volume I, No. 6.

One Xerox copy each of an envelope dated January 19, 1965, Havana, Cuba, and a pamphlet entitled "Notes from Cuba" dated January, 1965, Volume II, No. 1.

One original envelope bearing the date January 19, 1965, postmarked at Havana, Cuba.

All of the above pamphlets reflect that they are published by the North American Friends of Cuba.

Three of the above envelopes and enclosed pamphlets, namely Volume I, Numbers 3, 4, and 6 were furnished on 1/8/65 to the New Orleans Office by [redacted]

[redacted] who said he had confidentially acquired these items and desired his identity be protected. It is noted that all of the envelopes are addressed to [redacted]

- ② - Director (RM)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans

WCD:sab
(5)

6 FEB 5 1965

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b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

*the propaganda
activities
info*

K 105-111683-18

NAT. SEC. AGENCY
SJF

66 FEB 12 1965

EX-112 REG-3

NO 105=0/sab

[redacted], had also made available for inspection the originals of these pamphlets on the same date.

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[redacted] is openly anti-Castro and anti-Communist and [redacted] said she had no idea how his name got on the mailing list of the North American Friends of Cuba. [redacted] furnished the above described envelope dated 19 January 1965 and the pamphlet "Notes from Cuba" Volume II, No. 1 dated January, 1965, to the New Orleans Office via mail.

b6
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It is observed that the handwriting on the envelope described above as being postmarked at New York appears to be identical with the handwriting on the envelope described above as postmarked December 16 in Havana, Cuba. If these two described envelopes are written by the same person, it may be concluded that these envelopes were both written in Cuba and one of them forwarded to New York for mailing from New York or it is possible that the party who directed the envelope in Havana postmarked December 16 may have personally been in New York to have mailed the envelope postmarked at New York, 5 November 1964.

Since New York may be in receipt of numerous other such envelopes and their respective contents, the material described above is being enclosed for the New York Office for appropriate action and if the New York Division deems it advisable, it is suggested that the envelopes and their contents may be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for a comparison of handwriting contained on the envelopes in order to determine whether such envelopes were written by the same person, if based on information available to the New York Office this action would be logical.

Also, for the further information of the Bureau and New York Division, the originals of these envelopes and pamphlets have been furnished by [redacted] to

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[redacted] and [redacted] of that office advised on 1/29/65 that he has forwarded his copies to headquarters for information. It also appears obvious from the information contained on these pamphlets that the #1 of the first volume was probably published in July, 1964.

NO 105-0/sab

New Orleans will not furnish any additional copies that may be received of this type of pamphlet unless so advised by the New York Division.

3*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

FROM : *J.F.M.* SAC, NEW YORK [] (P)

SUBJECT: NORTHAMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS-CUBA
(OO:MM)

DATE: FEB 18 1965

b3
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Re New Orleans letter, dated 2/3/65, captioned as above..

Sec
In re letter the New Orleans Division made available to the NYO 4 xerox copies of "Notes From Cuba" for the months October, September, and December of 1964, and January, 1965. Also furnished were xerox copies of four envelopes addressed in longhand to []

[] Three of the xeroxed envelopes were postmarked Havana, and one at NY, NY. Also enclosed was an original envelope addressed to [] in longhand. b6 b7C

The Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), 6 E. 67th Street, NYC, receives various publications from Cuba. Some copies of "Notes From Cuba" have been turned in to the NYO by person in the metropolitan area who had no idea why they were chosen to receive such mail. The re New Orleans letter also points out that [] is completely anti-CASTRO and anti-Communist and had no idea how his name got on the Northamerican Friends of Cuba's mailing list. b6 b7C

The NYO does not have any other specimens of handwriting available pertaining to persons involved in mailing or addressing the "Notes From Cuba" and does not feel that comparisons by the FBI Laboratory are warranted in this matter. However, if the Miami Division is interested in having such tests made, the abovementioned material will be made available. *d*

16
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Miami [] (RM)
1 - New York

VJW:jfc
(5)

REC-6

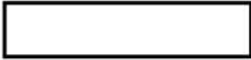
K
105-111683-19
16 FEB 23 1965

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67 FEB 26 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NAT. SEC.



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LEAD

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA. Will advise the NYO re its desires
re the handling of the abovementioned material.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683) *NR*

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, MIAMI (C)

SUBJECT: *O* NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO: Miami)

DATE: 3-8-65

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Re New York letter to Bureau, 2-18-65.

The Miami Office is of the opinion that the "Notes From Cuba", mentioned in referenced letter, are of no pertinent value to this office and, therefore, comparisons by the FBI Laboratory, suggested in referenced letter, are not desired. Accordingly, the material may be either returned to its original source or destroyed, in accordance with the desires of the original source.

1 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (info) (RM)
1-Miami
JDH/al
(4)

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112 REC-99

105-111683-20

3 MAR 1965

~~SECRET~~

NAT. INT. SEC.



310
MAR 17 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

DATE: FEB 11 1966

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (RUC)

SUBJECT: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO: Miami)

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memo, dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

MM T-1 is

Information copies are being furnished to New York and San Juan.

Copies of the letterhead memo are furnished locally to the following agencies:

INS, Miami

G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Coordinator - Cuban Affairs, Department of State,
Miami

U. S. Coast Guard, Miami

USA FAD, Ojus, Florida

U. S. Customs, Miami; Region II; and Key West

U. S. Border Patrol, Miami

ONI, DIO, 6thND, Charleston, South Carolina

OSI, Robins AFB, Georgia

Copy to Dec. Let. Dec. LHM. SF
by routing slip for

☒ info ☐ action

date 2-25-66
by Jag/g

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (Enc. 1)
1 - San Juan (Info) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami

JDH: jgm
(5)

Copy to ☐ State/RAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.
Date 2/2/66 by RAM/st

14 FEB 14 1966

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b7E

see serial 25
for notation
RAM/gmc 10/9/68



MAR 9 1966

INCOME TAX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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b3
b6
b7C
b7E

b3
b7E



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.



Miami, Florida

FEB 11 1966

b3
b7E

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On January 25, 1966, MM T-1, a Cuban exile familiar with certain phases of both pro and anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in Cuba and the United States, made available an article which appeared in "El Mundo", Havana, Cuba, on November 28, 1965. "El Mundo" is a daily newspaper published in Havana, Cuba, under control and direction of the communist government of Cuba.

A summary translation of this article is set forth below:

U. S. RESIDENTS BACK PEACE MARCH

by MARIBLANCA SABAS ALOMA *Cu Br*

Cu Br
A meeting was held at the National Medical Association which had profound political significance. On the platform was the President of the Association of American Residents in Cuba, Comrade LIONEL MARTIN. At his right, was the Charge d'Affaires for the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, LE QUANG HIEP, and on his left, the head of the Mission in Cuba of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, HOANG BICH SONG. Also on the platform were Comrades PABLO PORRAS GENE, representing the Cuban Peace Movement, and ANGELA MOUTSOS, Secretary General of the Association of American Residents.

Special guests at the meeting were young Viet Nameese and Puerto Ricans, Canadian and French students, delegates from other groups represented in Cuba, officials of the Tri-Continental Congress, newsmen, photographers and representatives of the national and foreign press.

UNCLASSIFIED

105-111682-21

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

The American residents in Cuba demonstrated their backing for the protests in the U. S. against the dirty war of aggression being carried out by American imperialist troops in the land of our Viet Nameese brothers. When the meeting ended, all those present went together to the blood bank, to give blood for the heroic fighters in Viet Nam.

Comrades LIONEL MARTIN and ANGELA MOUTSOS made the following statements to the press:

"We, U.S. citizens who work and live in Cuba, are opposed, along with a growing number of our compatriots in the U.S., to the activities and the presence of U.S. armed forces in Viet Nam. Today, in Washington, U.S. citizens from all over the country, are protesting against this war. This, and other demonstrations in other cities, is part of a growing movement for peace in the U. S.

"Our young compatriots, opposed to the official war-like policies, have burned their draft cards, refusing to be involved in this unjust war. Many recruits have chosen imprisonment, rather than going to assassinate their Viet Nameese brothers.

"In the U.S., the Red Cross has refused the offer of our compatriots to donate blood for the victims of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. Today, the Americans living in Cuba give our blood, and we hope it may save the lives of Viet Nameese injured by the weapons of the U. S. imperialists."

Visibly moved, the head of the Mission from the National Liberation Front, Comrade HOANG BICH SONG, thanked the Americans for their help. In his closing speech, Comrade LE QUANG HIEP, Charge d'Affaires at the Viet Nameese Embassy, said, among other things:

"The American people are now awake, and rising to fight against the Yankee warmongers.

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

"They attack from the inside, while our people attack from the outside. If both attack in strength, the Yankee imperialists will break and the American and Viet Nameese people will win, beyond any doubt. This would be a glorious victory for a united front of both nations, and for all people who love peace and justice.

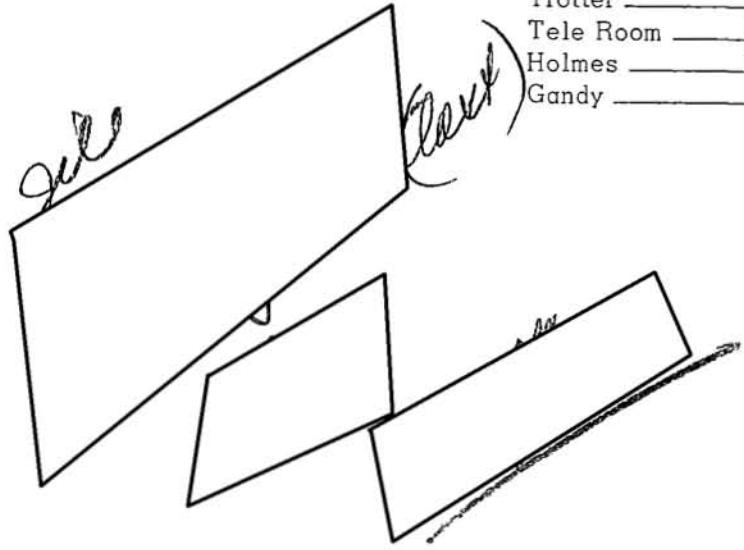
"In just a few moments, you Americans will give blood to help our fighters in Viet Nam. While the Yankee imperialists spill Viet Nameese blood, your blood gives them strength to fight on. Through you, we send our thanks to the American people."

PROPERTY OF THE FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Cubans Plan Lincoln Stamps

Special to The New York Times
 HAVANA, May 16—The Cuban Communications Ministry has announced that it will issue stamps in four denominations to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. The Association of United States Friends of Cuba, a pro-Communist Havana group, publicly expressed its "appreciation for this and many other proofs of sympathy and friendship for our people."

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____ **b6**
 Holmes _____ **b7C**
 Gandy _____



North American Friends of Cuba

The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times pg 3
 The Baltimore Sun 10
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 5-17-65

105-111683-A

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 19 1965

121
56 MAY 19 1965

105-111683

Legat, Ottawa [redacted]

3/16/67

Director, FBI (105-111683) - 22

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CU

Reurlet 2/28/67 entitled [redacted]
enclosing [redacted]

self-described as [redacted]

For your information Bureau has not been receiving [redacted] which is informative of Cuban situation. Referenced enclosed copy contains items [redacted]

Consequently, it is felt that receipt of future [redacted] would be of value [redacted]

Until future notice. Legat is requested to arrange to [redacted] for use at the Bureau.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

LJB:pag:b11
(6)

NOTE:

[redacted] captioned organization. the President of which is Lionel Martin, a [redacted] Referenced enclosed [redacted] contains [redacted] and general information regarding other security subjects.

MAILED 27

MAR 16 1967

COMM - FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

61 MAR 29 1967 TELETYPE UNIT [redacted]

Date: February 28, 1967

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(_____)

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| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Title [Redacted] | Character IS-CUBA |
| [Redacted] | Reference No prior correspondence. |

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Enclosed are the following communications received from the [Redacted]

Original and one copy of [Redacted] with enclosure.

b7D

Remarks:

In connection with Paragraph 2 - it would be appreciated if this office could be advised whether the Bureau [Redacted] [Redacted] from other sources or if this office should obtain future [Redacted]

b6
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b7D

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
- ☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- ☐ May not be made without further clearance with [Redacted]

b7D

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☒ RUC
- ☐ Pending

2 - Bureau (Encs.-3)

MLI:jl

(2)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Do not write in space below | |
| 105-111683-22 | REC-18 |
| MAR 3 1967 | |
| LATIN-AMERICAN | |

b6
b7C

Let to OTT
LTS: pag: bll
3/16/67

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Unit - Room 6524 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forward to File Review | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Attention | b6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Return to 620 940 | b7C |
| | Supervisor Room Ext | |

Type of References Requested

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular Request (Analytical Search) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Subversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nonsubversive References Only |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Main _____ References Only |

Type of Search Requested

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restricted to Locality of _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations |

Subject b6
 Birthdate & Place _____ b7C
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/8 Searcher Initials lee

Prod. Called
I 318 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-357940

Rec'd 4:00 3/9 b6
 b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Unit - Room 6524 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forward to File Review | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Attention | b6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Return to 620 940 | b7C |
| | Supervisor Room Ext. | |

Type of References Requested

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular Request (Analytical Search) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Subversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nonsubversive References Only |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Main _____ References Only |

Type of Search Requested

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restricted to Locality of _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations |

Subject b6
 Birthdate & Place _____ b7C
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/8 Searcher Initials lee

Prod. Called 3/8
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

| | | |
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| NR | 40-40966 | |
| NI | 52-76941 | |
| NR | 100-35537 | |
| NR | | b3 b7E |

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention b6
☒ Return to 620 94D b7C
Supervisor Room Ext

Type of References Requested

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject North American Friends of Cuba
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/8 Searcher Initials hmsProd. Called 3/8

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

FL 105-111683

ENCLOSURE

22

Date: 6/7/67

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 105-111683)

Attention

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

([])

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| | |
|---|--|
| Title NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA | Character IS - CU Reference Bulet, 3/16/67. |
|---|--|

Enclosed are the following communications received from the []

b7D

Three copies of []

Remarks.

For information.

Dissemination

- ☒ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☐ May not be made without further clearance with []

CO

b7D

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures.Status with this office:

- ☐ RUC
☐ Pending

② - Bureau (Enc-3)

MLI/vmm
(2)

54 JUN 20 1967

ENCLOSURE

Do not write in space below

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|----|--------|
| 105- | 111683- | 23 | REC-75 |
| 18 JUN 9 1967 | | | EX-109 |
| LATIN AMERICAN | | | |

Date: 8-21-67

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 105-111683)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

()

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| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Title</p> <p>NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA</p> <p>(OO: Bureau)</p> | <p>Character IS - CUBA</p> <p>Reference <i>Bulet 3/16/67</i></p> |
|---|---|

Enclosed are the following communications received from the Original and two copies of with the two enclosures thereto.

b7D

Remarks:

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
- ☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- ☐ May not be made without further clearance with

b7D

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures.

Status with this office.

- ☒ RUC
- ☐ Pending
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- MLI:jhc
- (2)

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

| | | |
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| Do not write in space below | | |
| 105- | 111683-24 | REC 45 |
| 15 AUG 24 1967 | | EX 101 |
| LATIN AMERICAN | | |

79 SEP 8-1967

Enclosures to letter to Bureau from Legat, Ottawa, dated
8-21-67, BUfile: 105-111683



105-111683-74

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111683)

DATE: APR 15 1968

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (C)

SUBJECT: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO: Miami)

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

Source of the information is [REDACTED]

Information copies are being sent New York and San Juan.

Copy to: Bureau to OTT remark Re Butel which by routing slip for you may furnish [REDACTED] 13 copies of pertinent material.
☐ Info ☒ action
date 14/13 11/6 5 3 2 1 + incl. also
foreign broadcast info 10/18/68, 5/18/64, 9/5/62
2/4/64, Wash. Post 12/6/68, Wash. cap. int'l
RAM/gmc 10/9/68

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York [REDACTED] (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Juan (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Miami (1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])

JDH: jgm
(6)

1 APR 16 1968

to: [REDACTED] State/RAO-150
NIC/OSI/ASCI/US/H [REDACTED]
routing slip for info.
Date 4/23/68 by RAM: gmc

62 MAY 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida

APR 15 1968

b3
b7E

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On March 27, 1968, a confidential source acquainted with certain phases of both pro and anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in Cuba and the United States, furnished an article which appeared in "El Mundo", Havana, Cuba on March 17, 1968. A summary translation of this article is set forth below:

U.S. CITIZENS RESIDING IN CUBA SUPPORT KOREA

Washington's Aggressive Policies Create
Danger of a New Conflagration

"We, citizens of the U.S. residing in Cuba, wish to express our support of the Popular Democratic Republic of Korea in their battle to defend their country against provocation and aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their satellite government in South Korea," said LIONEL MARTIN, President of the Association of Americans Residing in Cuba, in a statement read at a meeting between Koreans and Americans, held at the Association of Foreigners Residing in Cuba, in Vedado.

The statement adds that "having lived in Cuba, we have had an opportunity to observe and understand the activities of the U.S. imperialists. We have seen spies sent here to burn the cane fields and carry out terrorist activities, including murder. We were witnesses to the invasion at Playa Giron, which was backed by the U.S. Government. We have heard American planes over Cuban air space. These experiences have convinced us that the latest American administrations have no respect whatsoever for international law and justice, nor for the moral values by which men should live."

Later on, the declaration recognizes that the U.S. is the villain in Korea and a mortal enemy of her sovereignty and independence.

105-111683-25

ENCLOSURE

APR 25 1968
XEROX

RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

The statement goes on to say, "We want to remind the U.S. troops fighting in Viet Nam that the aggressive policy of the U.S. in Korea threatens the world with another conflagration. The U.S. Government should recognize its guilt before the world and the Korean people."

The declaration was also signed by Vice President ANGELA BOYER and Secretary ROBERT PURDY.

"El Mundo" is a daily newspaper printed in Havana, Cuba under the complete control and direction of the FIDEL CASTRO communist government of Cuba.

Source advised that LIONEL MARTIN and ROBERT PURDY have been President and Secretary of the Association of Americans Residing in Cuba, Havana, Cuba, for the past several years. They have been very active in receiving foreign residents who come to Cuba, particularly those from the United States and Puerto Rico. LIONEL MARTIN was the signer of a document urging all "democratic and progressive elements in the United States to support the world campaign to free [redacted] during May, 1967. [redacted]

Also, Union of North American Friends of Cuba has joined with the Union of Puerto Rican Residents in Cuba in support of Negro rights in the United States.

The Union of Puerto Rican Residents is located at Calle F #654 between 27 and 29 Vedade, Havana, Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

APR 15 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b3
b7E

Title NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference memorandum of SA ,
dated and captioned as above,
at Miami, Florida.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

see serial 25
for notation
RAM/gmc 10/9/68

105-111683

NOT RECORDED

9 NOV 14 1967

55 NOV 15 1967

235

105-111683

file - 5 - Pen

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
FOREIGN PRESS DIGEST - LATIN AMERICA 10-18-67
Page 3 RE: U.S. RESIDENTS IN CUBA SUPPORT NFLSV PROGRAM
11-9-67 RAM/cg

C U B A

18 October 1967

U.S. RESIDENTS IN CUBA SUPPORT NFLSV PROGRAM

Havana EL MUNDO 24 Sep 67

[Excerpts] A declaration of the Association of North American Friends of Cuba reads as follows "The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV) program published on 18 August 1967 is a document of great historic significance for the entire world. The U. S. citizens residing in Cuba support the demands of the NFLSV calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam, the immediate cessation of U.S. bombing of North and South Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

"We were deeply moved to learn that South Vietnam, in the midst of its war to the death against US imperialism, recognizes the North American people's struggle for peace and supports the U.S. Negro liberation movement. We are pleased with this support and realize that it will help us intensify in all forms the battle against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

"We support not only the struggle of the people of Vietnam, but, as a basic part of that same struggle, we support the creation of more liberation fronts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In our country, we as North Americans take as our own the cause of the liberation movement of U.S. Negroes and that of all progressive forces who struggle for peace and progress, as part of the world anti-imperialist struggle so nobly exemplified now by the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people. We will not abandon this struggle until the U. S. Government ceases this dirty war and abandons its interventionist policy through the world." (Signed in Havana, 21 September 1967)

18 October 1967

4

FPD-LATIN AMERICA

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS--The National Traffic Commission revealed that in the first half of 1967, some 12,484 traffic accidents were reported, resulting in 328 deaths and property damage of almost 6.5 million pesos. If this trend continues, there will be 13,800 accidents in the second half of 1967, with 383 deaths and 6.7 million pesos in property damage. (Havana BOHEMIA 6 Oct 67)

TRASH DISPOSAL PROBLEM--The Local Government National Coordinating Committee suggested that mule or horse carts be used for trash collection inasmuch as trucks are imported basically for agricultural activities. The suggestion was made because of the many complaints made during the rendering of accounts assemblies that trash collected from the streets remains there for disposal for lack of trucks to remove it. (Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE 26 Sep 67)

10/4/68

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Mullins

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO LEGAT OTTAWA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

(1) NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA, AKA AMIGOS DE CUBA,
IS - CUBA.

REURTEL OCTOBER TWO LAST ENTITLED [REDACTED] AKA,
SM - C."

PRESS RELEASE PREPARED IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE,
AT HAVANA, CUBA, ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF "AMIGOS DE CUBA, AKA
NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA," A GROUP DEVOTED TO HELPING THE
CUBAN REVOLUTION BY MAKING TRUE FACTS ABOUT ITS PROGRESS
AVAILABLE TO NORTH AMERICA AND OTHER PARTS OF WORLD. FOUNDING
MEMBERS OF GROUP WERE DESCRIBED AS "NATIONALS OF SEVERAL
COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MORE THAN THIRTY CITIZENS OF THE U. S."

INCLUDED AMONG KNOWN PARTICIPANTS ARE U. S. CITIZENS
FORMERLY IDENTIFIED WITH DOCUMENTED SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN
U. S. SUCH AS COMMUNIST PARTY AND VETERANS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BRIGADE. ONE FUGITIVE FROM U. S. JUSTICE HAS PARTICIPATED AND
MANY MEMBERS HAVE ENGAGED IN ANTI-U. S. PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES ON
FULL-TIME BASIS SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL IN CUBA. THE GROUP REGULARLY

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - [REDACTED]

RAM:pag (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCIPHERED

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

51 OCT 14 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

TELETYPE TO LEGAT OTTAWA
RE: NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA
105-111683

ATTACKS THE U. S. ROLE IN VIETNAM AND, ACCORDING TO A HAVANA
NEWSPAPER, MEMBERS GAVE BLOOD IN MASS TO THE NORTH VIETNAMESE
AFTER A MEETING IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE.

FOREGOING MAY BE USED IN OPEN IMMIGRATION INQUIRY BUT
FBI SHOULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED AS SOURCE. FOUNDED DECLARATION
OF GROUP AND COPIES OF OTHER MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION
BEING FORWARDED SEPARATELY. SINCE GROUP OPERATES ONLY IN
HAVANA, BUREAU HAS CONDUCTED NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION AND
PERTINENT DATA RECEIVED ORIGINATED WITH HAVANA NEWSPAPERS
AND RADIO BROADCASTS FROM THERE.

NOTE: [redacted] who formerly
resided in Cuba but is now living in Canada and being interrogated
by [redacted] He and other U. S. citizens were affiliated with CP
and CP front groups prior to going to Cuba. [redacted]
was Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade member prior to going to
Cuba and [redacted] was Bureau fugitive who participated
with group during his former residence in Cuba. Practically all
U. S. citizens who have participated in group are defectors from
the U. S. and do not plan to ever return here.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] has made urgent request for assessment of group and
has asked if data may be used in open immigration inquiry. While
the information concerning subversive backgrounds of participants
is not public source data, several of the 30 or more known
participants were publicly identified as communists prior to their
leaving the U. S. for Cuba and there is sufficient documentation
to support the statement. [redacted] has been very cooperative by
furnishing detailed results of its interviews with [redacted] and with
other U.S. subversives who have left Cuba and sought permanent
residence in Canada. We have provided [redacted] specific questions to
be used in interrogation of [redacted]. The additional material
being forwarded to Ottawa is background data concerning the group
and the founding declaration contains detailed information regarding
the group's avowed aims and - 2 - purposes.

b6
b7C
b7D

VIA TELETYPE

OCT 2 1968 *ms*

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

OTT 02 4-20PM MD

URGENT 10-2-68

TO DIRECTOR (100-46854)

FROM LEGAT OTTAWA [] 1P

b3
b7E

[] AKA. SM -C

b6
b7C

REMYLET THREE EIGHTEEN LAST ENCLOSING [] LETTER
THREE SEVEN LAST.

b7D

[] URGENTLY REQUESTS ASSESSMENT OF NORTH
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA, BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE - ONE ONE ONE
SIX EIGHT THREE.

b7D

SUTEL AND ADVISE IF SAME MAY BE USED IN OPEN IMMIGRATION
INQUIRY.
END

FBI WASH DC

VXC

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 8 1968

3R 54 OCT 14 1968
BRENNAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/16/69

EX-106

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-29881) (RUC)

REC-19

SUBJECT: *cc*
"NOTES FROM CUBA"
IS - CUBA

2/2/70
4/4
[redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, by letter dated September 19, 1969, furnished the Cleveland Office the enclosed August, 1969, edition of "Notes From Cuba." He advised that the information was unsolicited and to the best of his knowledge he has no personal acquaintance in Cuba.

b6
b7C

The indices of the Cleveland Office are negative concerning [redacted]

F
b6
b7C

The Cleveland Office feels that the Bureau is probably already aware of "Notes From Cuba"; however, to preclude any doubt, this newsletter is being furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Cleveland

ENCLOSURE *F*

EPG/clo
(3)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

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b7C
4)

REC-19

REC-37

105-111683-27

10 OCT 17 1969

EX-103

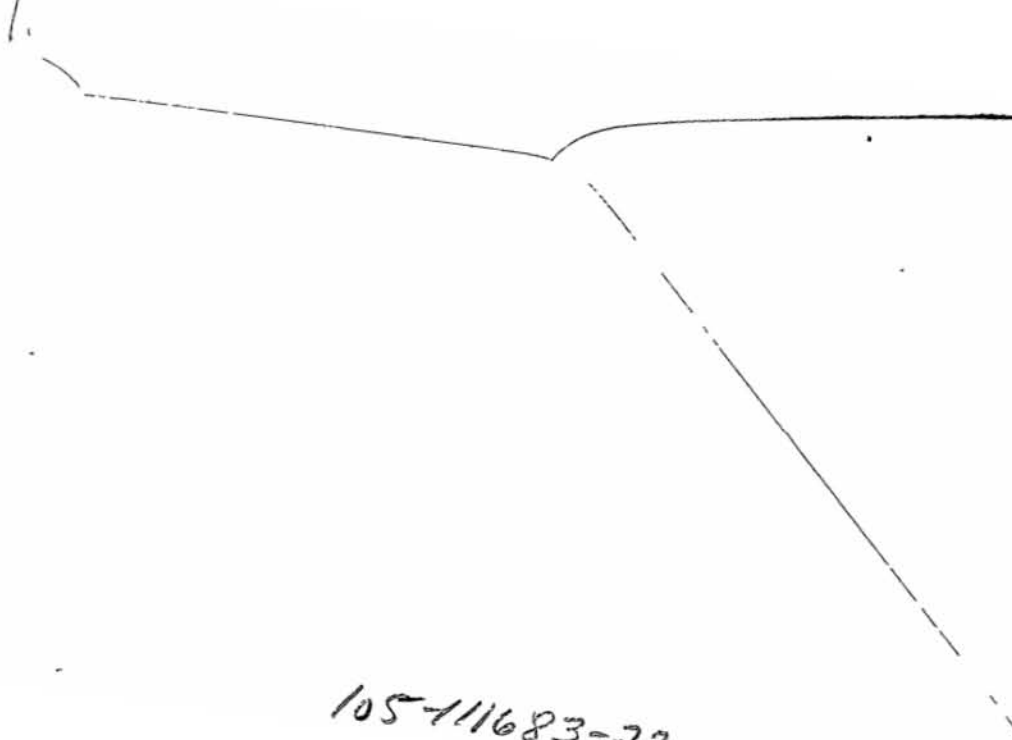
1 CC of let. plus. CC of pg. 1/4-10
of Encl. to NY. (INFO)
JTK/bhg. 10/29/69

myffm
LATIN-AMERICAN



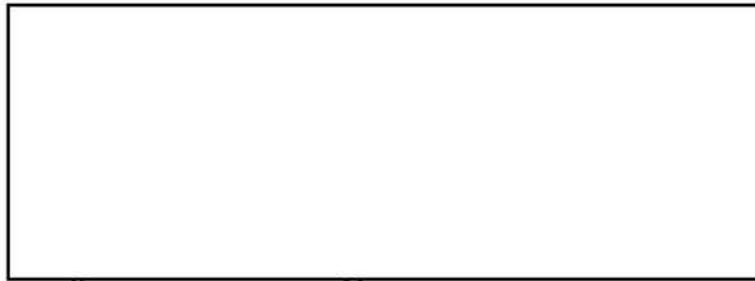
5 NOV 6 1969

Buy U S Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Hand-drawn lines at the top of the page, including a solid line that curves and a dashed line extending downwards.

105-11683-27

15-00000-1
10/10/10 10:10:10



b6
b7C

Cleveland Ohio
USA

LA

ENCLOSURE



TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (Encl. 1) (RM)
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-29881) (RM)
SUBJECT: "NOTES FROM CUBA"
IS - CUBA

Enclosed is newsletter "NOTES FROM CUBA"
received by [redacted]
CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio.

b6
b7C

Notes from Cuba

A BULLETIN FROM AMERICANS LIVING AND WORKING IN CUBA

VOL. II

AUGUST, 1969

No. 2

Vietnamese fighter, statesman, at home in Cuba.

Speech slightly abridged, given by Tran Buu Kiem, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, head of the Commission of Foreign Relations of that organization and head of the Front's delegation to the four-way Paris talks, at the rally of solidarity with South Vietnam held at the Plaza de la Revolución on June 3, 1969.

Comrades and Friends

It is a great honor for me to have been named by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam to visit the first free territory of America (Applause) Allow me, in the name of the people and the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, to express our sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba, under the distinguished leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, (Applause) and to extend the most heartfelt greetings of militant solidarity from the combatants and people of South Vietnam to the people of Havana and all the heroic people of Cuba. (Applause)

We have been so deeply moved by the warm welcome given us by our Cuban brothers that we feel as if we were back in the liberated zones of South Vietnam, sharing the fervent revolutionary atmosphere with our closest comrades in arms. Our visit on this occasion is far too brief, but it has left us with very deep

impressions of the heroic country of Jose Martí and Fidel Castro (Applause). In South Vietnam all of us are aware that courageous and indomitable Cuba has made its Revolution a success under the very nose of the ringleader of imperialism, that Cuba triumphed at Playa Giron with the greatest heroism, that she has smashed to smithereens all the criminal attempts and methods of Yankee imperialism and that today she has become the unconquerable fortress and shining revolutionary beacon in the western hemisphere. Nonetheless, on arriving here we were amazed and greatly overjoyed at Cuba's fabulous advances. It is quite clear that the Revolution has impetuously transformed the physiognomy of Cuba, converting a poor and backward Yankee neocolony into an independent, prosperous country, leaving behind many other countries of the western hemisphere, and called to hold a place among the developed nations of the world.

In the ten years that have passed, the economy, culture and education of Cuba have developed at a rapid pace, and this has overjoyed the people of South Vietnam and revolutionary peoples the world over. In the spirit of a century-long revolutionary tradition, the Cuban people have arduously advanced on the front of work at production in order to build a nation under the difficult conditions imposed by Yankee imperialism's blockade and economic sabotage. The agricultural and industrial advances made in the last ten years, especially since the revo-

lutionary offensive launched last year, as well as the extraordinary efforts made by the Cuban people in their goal of producing ten million tons of sugar in 1970 (Applause) constitute victories of special significance, both from economic and political points of view. This is the victory of the correct, guiding line of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, a victory of the ardent patriotism and the radical revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people. The Vietnamese people are overjoyed by the great victories of the Cuban people and consider them to be a great incentive and source of inspiration in their own struggle against the Yankees and for national salvation. We wish to take this opportunity to send warm greetings to Cuban workers in factories, on state farms and in the canefields, to the Centennial Youth Column, to the brigade which proudly bears the name Che Guevara Trailblazers Brigade, (prolonged applause) in honor of that heroic guerrilla, and to the many other brigades which bear the names Heroic Vietnam, National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam, Nguyen Van Troi, etc (Applause). And we send special greetings to that glorious brigade of cane cutters, the Tato Rodriguez Vedo Brigade, that has cut three million arrobas of cane in this harvest (Applause).

What has made the deepest impression on us, what has moved us and made us rejoice the most, is that the Cuban Revolution, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, led by the esteemed Major Fidel Castro, (Applause) has formed and is forming a whole, outstanding generation of new men, educated, highly conscientious men who love their work and the people, men who possess a truly internationalist spirit and who are called upon to be men ever faithful to the cause of the homeland. From the children we saw on our visit to the Nguyen Van Troi School in Havana, to the combatants of the Revolutio-

nary Armed Forces we met at the General Antonio Maceo Interarms Cadet School (Applause) we have been able to see that today, as in the future, Cuba has, and will continue to have, heirs of the heroic struggle undertaken by Jose Marti, Fidel and Che, (Applause) men who constitute an ever-present and shining example for the peoples involved in struggle and the building of the homeland.

Dear comrades, Cuba and Vietnam are halfway around the world from each other. Nonetheless, our two peoples are closely united in the struggle against a common enemy, the Yankee imperialist aggressor. In South Vietnam, from the liberation combatant to the humblest citizen, each and every person has the deepest of feelings for the Cuban people, our inseparable brothers and our comrades-in-arms, a people that shares the same front line with the people of Vietnam, a people that always stands shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and a people that, in the words of Fidel Castro, is ready to shed its blood for Vietnam (Prolonged applause). When the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam was only recently founded and when our people's struggle still faced great difficulties and hardships, the Party, the Government and the people of Cuba had already given their wholehearted support and active assistance. Our people will never forget that Cuba was the first country in the world to receive a mission representing the National Front for Liberation, to constitute a Committee of Solidarity with South Vietnam and to establish official diplomatic relations with the NFL at the embassy level (Applause).

The people and the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam highly esteem the heartfelt solidarity, support and assistance of the Party, the Government and the people of Cuba. Cuba's political, material and spiritual support has far-reaching significance for the people and the National Front for Liberation.

(Continued on page 16)

On Life in Cuba

From one woman to another

An Open Letter to Mrs. Fenton Wheeler (wife of Fenton, Associated Press correspondent in Havana)

Dear Mrs Wheeler

We found your article ("House-keeping's a Challenge in Havana," **Miami Herald**, May 11) extremely fascinating because we often wondered what it must be like to live in Cuba with State Department permission (we know very well what it's like living in Cuba without State Department permission—we've been doing it for seven years—"we" in this case referring to three American women)

In your article, Mrs Wheeler, you describe your "sort of rundown" apartment in Havana where the "curtains looked like noodles" and the "paint was peeling" and "the kitchen was enough to make any woman weep." The things that make American women weep (especially those with State Department permission) never cease to amaze us (those without State Department permission), for you'd never catch us weeping over a cruddy old kitchen. We do weep, yes, we weep with our Latin American, African and Asian sisters for their children who die of malnutrition, for the schools and doctors—their children don't have. And we not only weep but we feel we're doing something so everybody can have a kitchen, even if it's only an "electric stove with two semi-functioning burners."

We see from your article that it doesn't take much to make an American woman with State Department permission happy, either. As you say with "new kitchen appliances and upholstery material from outside" you were "as happy as I would have been in the days before Cuba with a mink coat." We women without State Department permission are

a little harder to please. Instead of "scrounging around for screws and glue" to fix our kitchens up, we find happiness in working towards a world where nobody's children will die of hunger.

You say "the reason for all this disrepair is simple" and you explain, correctly enough, that it is extremely difficult to find new furniture or appliances to replace the old. But, Mrs Wheeler, you don't give the reason for the difficulty, which is indeed **very** simple. You take fifty years of US imperialist control of the island, fifty years of economic underdevelopment and dependency for the Cubans (we exclude the furniture and the appliances owned by the American who lived off the Cuban economy) and all its consequences in terms of no schools, no industry, no technology, add to this fact a Revolution which as you yourself say is "concentrating its major efforts in previously neglected rural areas, leaving Havana and Ann Wheeler to shift for themselves,"—you have the reason. Believe it or not the Revolution thinks it more important to use all the paint, screws and glue that you could have used to fix up your kitchen, and all the plumbers, carpenters, electricians and construction workers who would have fixed up your kitchen and send them all to the "previously neglected rural areas" to help develop a national economy and a socialist society. This fact makes us Americans without State Department permission just as happy as your mink coat made you "in the days before Cuba."

You "aren't rationed as the Cubans are," because you enjoy the privileges that the Revolution gives to foreigners who can't take the Cuban diet. We are rationed as the Cubans are and eat an even less

"inspiring" diet than you do, but then what we're fighting for is the diet—for everybody. At this stage in the fight against underdevelopment, we are not concerned with the "inspiring" nature of our diets

You say that "it feels very tiresome indeed when the constant anti-Yankee propaganda barrage gets even heavier than usual. Sometimes it's exasperating and we long for some of that American efficiency." We know exactly the kind of efficiency you people with State Department permission long for—the good old American efficiency displayed in Viet Nam, for example (nothing more efficient than napalm), the efficiency with which the US Marines landed on Santo Domingo four years ago. That kind of efficiency would take care of the

"constant anti-Yankee propaganda barrage" all right

You see, Mrs. Wheeler, Cuba is not an American commuter's suburb (not any more, it isn't) and to view Cuba through the eyes and values of an American suburban housewife and tell the Miami Herald lady readers how lucky they are to have their well-appointed and upholstered homes is missing the point. We are not attacking you personally, you're only Fenton's wife, nor are we even attacking Fenton, he's only AP's man in Havana—it's the society that produces you and your values that we attack

Didn't you learn anything in Cuba besides "washing and carefully drying your waxed paper"?

Sincerely yours,

Natasha Marigold

In spite of how Ogelsby saw it A New Concept of Work is in the Making in Cuba

BY HAROLD SPENCER

Left-wing US visitors to Cuba that I have met who come here looking for a healthier attitude toward work than there is at home, are usually satisfied beyond expectations. They already know before they arrive—having read pro-Cuban periodicals—of the movement for moral incentive that is carried on through massive participation in voluntary labor in agriculture, and through the practice in many other work centers of rejecting overtime pay. And so with this advance knowledge it is no surprise to them that work in Cuba is not the mad rat-race for making money as in the US. However, they usually wonder, before they see for themselves, whether this demonstration of unselfishness

is motivated more by respect for the revolutionary leaders who urge it than by profound conviction of the workers themselves

How this doubt may be dispelled can be illustrated by an experience that frequently happens in the cane-fields. One day, as part of his vacation, the visitor is with a group of amateur cane-cutters who have pledged themselves to increase their average production from 3,000 pounds of cane to 3,500. While they are working dark clouds suddenly start rolling toward them. As soon as it becomes certain that the storm will not change its course, some of the men stop cutting and head for

the camp Others, however, take no notice that they are in the storm's path until the first drops start to fall, and still they continue to cut until the rain makes the handle of their machete so slippery that they have to stop to avoid the danger of its flying out of their hand and hitting someone By the time they take cover, they are soaking wet,

If our visitor is with a group of volunteers planting coffee, and the storm hits as they are placing the fertilizer in the holes they have just dug for the seedlings, he witnesses almost all of the workers getting soaked, because very few of them quit until the seedlings have been inserted and packed with the loose dirt The fertilizer must not be washed away and wasted

The way of life of the volunteers after work hours impresses the visitor, too At the camp there is a bulletin board covered with clippings from newspapers and magazines. As might be expected, there are reports of production in agriculture throughout Cuba But at least as much space is devoted to accounts of liberation struggles of oppressed people in all parts of the world, with emphasis on the heroic fight of the Vietnamese

A committee of the workers themselves is in charge of the bulletin board, and it may be that some Young Communist militants on the committee influence the selection of clippings with the intention of stimulating discussion on foreign affairs At any rate, in the bull-sessions during the few hours after supper and before lights-out, in addition to the topics customarily favored by a group of men relaxing after a hard day's work, some aspect of proletarian internationalism is frequently interjected by someone, and invariably gets a respectful hearing

Not that anyone is justified in coming to the conclusion that every one in Cuba already has a socialist attitude toward work. A visitor can easily see that it is not so. He can meet workers on farms who want to

get extra pay for every row above the norm that they hoe He can read in the newspaper Granma (though constantly less frequent) of arrests of burglars, and of confidence-men posing as government officials, showing that some cubans don't want to do any honest work, either for material or moral incentive He can talk to people around the hotel, like cab-drivers, who don't even pretend to be socialists, and when they spot a Northamerican, nostalgically recall "the good old days" when they were "free" and could make \$100 a day attending generous pleasure seeking americanos

However, to observe these hangovers of the old way of life does not prevent American left-wingers, generally, from sensing the trend of a new way of life that springs from a new concept of work Whether it's cane in Camaguey, coffee in the Havana green belt, citrus fruit in the Isle of Youth (formerly called the Isle of Pines), or any other volunteer project, the visitor—free to participate in any of them while he is here—is convinced that work here is less taxing on the nerves than when the driving force is to make more and more money But even more, he also sees signs, especially after joining Cubans at work, that moral incentive is developing a social conscience that conceives of work as a great collective effort to help all people who are suffering from imperialist oppression

One such visitor who was here for several weeks at the end of 1968 says "In Cuba, the decisions that a person makes from day to day involve the whole community because all are working together for the benefit of the country and of all the oppressed people of the world The profits of a man's work are shared equally by everyone If it is not exactly like that, that is the goal" (From one of a series of 12 letters published in the April 1969 Spanish-English EL CORNO EMULUMADO, by Michele Clark - an SDSer and collaborator of Liberation News Service)

But there are some pessimists, too. In the last ten or twelve months, there have been a few U S visitors, also left-wing, who say that in the first years of the triumph of the revolution, yes, they also felt the fine spirit of unselfish cooperation that comes from a consciousness of working for the benefit of mankind, but that today, with the emphasis on producing 10 million tons of sugar, and huge quantities of coffee, rice, etc, there is a danger that Cubans will become so preoccupied with material things for making their own country rich, that they will lose the attributes of socialist humanitarianism they have acquired since the revolution.

The US pessimist visitors are of two types. One type feels the danger esthetically, without claiming any rational ground to support his fear — like the California poet who went to the National Academy of Arts in Cubanacan. He saw young students there planting coffee where on a previous visit six years ago he remembered that daffodils used to bloom. He warned us "Cuba may be pulling out of her underdevelopment at the price of losing her soul" (His name is not to be used "at this time").

It made no difference to the poet that on the dividing strip along the double-lane highway through Miramar on the way to the Academy — a distance of ten miles — there are thousands of well-kept flowers and shrubs.

Such subjective pessimists are no problem. Anyone who insists that a country is losing its soul merely by planting coffee as well as flowers does not carry much weight in forming public opinion.

But there is the other type of pessimist who has been in political life, and is presumed to speak with authority. He is in favor of moral incentive, precisely because of its potentiality in leading to thinking

and acting along lines of proletarian internationalism. But he fears that Cuba, after making a good start, has gone astray. This kind of attitude is portrayed in an article by Carl Ogelsby for Life magazine, written after a visit last January. It says "The huge billboards still carry the slogan 'two, three, many Vietnams, but the new champion slogan is LOS DIEZ MILLONES VAN — the 10 million tons of sugar are coming. This is the promise on which, the Revolution has staked its future. Something seems to dissolve and fade. An idea which not long ago had all by itself simultaneously rendered both the moral and historical life coherent, and in fact identical, seems now to lose its explanatory and motivating power."

This type of pessimism can't be dismissed lightly, because at present there are some youth in the U S, sincerely interested in the politics of changing the world, who are convinced — influenced by Herbert Marcuse — that their own country is going to the dogs precisely because the people who ought to be revolutionaries are corrupted through exposure to vast quantities of material things, and that such political degeneration is bound to happen in all countries that greatly emphasize production — including Cuba.

It serves no good purpose to brush aside this view as blind dogma, because it can sound rational to those who have not recently visited Cuba. One can be thrown off the track because in form, there is a difference between voluntary labor in 1969 and that of the early 60's which — when viewed superficially seems to destroy the fine relationship that the workers established toward each other and toward their job. Today such labor is more institutionalized.

Schools suspend classes for 45 days or more, and students and professors decide that all of them together will go to the country to work in agriculture, excepting those who have a valid reason for abstaining.

In factories, department stores, beauty shops, ministries, laundries—in all work centers—some or all of the employees, depending on how many can be released without disrupting public service, go to work in agriculture during all or part of the harvest season. Volunteer workers are organized in teams and they set themselves production norms.

In the early years there was not such strictness. The voluntary mobilizations were for one day only, on Sundays. People showed up to go to the fields only IF and only WHEN they themselves decided to volunteer. No record was kept of individual production. Often the four or five hours spent in the field were as much like a picnic as a workday. If parents wanted to bring along their children and lunch with milk bottles for the little ones, that was good. Yet in this free and easy atmosphere, much work got done.

Of course a crop of 10 million tons requires a labor force that is more disciplined, from whom demands must be more exacting, than when the crop is five million. But isn't it inevitable, the pessimist asks, that ambitious production plans destroy the socialist spirit toward work that the Cubans displayed in the earlier years, and give rise instead to a kind of efficiency that makes workers not much different than under capitalism?

The easiest answer to anyone with such a question is to urge him to visit Cuba, to see what all other visitors—excepting the very few—have seen that it isn't so. But since travel to Cuba is not practical for every one, he wants objective evidence that the unselfishness of the early 60's is not being replaced by what the Ogelsbys say they see now.

To deal with that request, we start by noting that the first generous response of the Cubans to the call for voluntary labor was not like a whim or an accident whose good results are likely to "dissolve and

fade", but that such response was a historic necessity and has every logical reason to continue, in the same manner.

In fact, history since the Russian revolution of 1917 tells us that in every country where the people have overthrown their hated system of capitalist exploitation so that they could call all of what they produce their own, they have responded positively to their new government's call for voluntary labor. What is distinctive about Cuba is that her response was more massive and sustained, and is now being made a way of life through moral incentive by more and more people. But that is no accident, either.

In other socialist countries, voluntary labor might have been beneficial on certain occasions, but it was not a vital part of the economy. For the most part, it was encouraged in the early years of the other socialist revolutions as an exercise in the practice of unselfishness—a training for the socialist man of the future. In those countries, voluntary labor, and moral incentive, is still an objective, and practiced to a limited extent. But because there is no immediate compelling reason to extend it, material incentive can become the dominating way of life on the job, if it is decided that such a motivation is necessary for the advancement of socialism in this particular period of the country's history.

In Cuba, however, voluntary labor became an economic necessity from the very beginning of the triumph of the revolution. The sugar industry—the economic life-blood of the nation—would have been severely crippled unless many people were willing to work in the canefields on their free Sunday. The half million or so men who used to do this work before the revolution shrunk to some 100,000. The others—in line with the revolutionary government's policy of eliminating unemployment—became engaged in making roads, constructing buildings, working in diversified tasks of agriculture. This was good, because it meant that

they were working all-year round whereas when they were canecutters, they were deliberately kept unemployed and hungry for 9 months of the year — "dead time" — so that they should be sure to show up for the 3 months when they were needed for the sugar harvest. But the change that was good for them created a severe man-power shortage in the canefields. This contradiction could not be resolved by sporadic or token participation in voluntary work. To replace the seasonal labor force that had been so drastically reduced through wiping out dead-time, it became necessary for practically ALL people who were already working to take on the extra responsibility for the harvesting of the sugar crop, and because the money from the sale of sugar was (and is) the main source of the government's income, they had to stay on the job enough time to assure that it was finished.

Left-wingers don't have to be reminded that conditions of work influence the formation of ideas. Nor need the point be argued with them that participation in voluntary work on such a mass scale and over such an extended period of time, as happened in Cuba, creates exceptionally favorable conditions for adopting moral incentive as a way of life on the job. But they may better appreciate why this healthy attitude toward work was impressed so firmly on the mind of the Cuban people if reminded of the profound adjustment they had to make in their thinking in agreeing to work in the canefields.

Before the revolution, if a person from the city was unemployed, and had to go to the country as a canecutter during a 3-month harvest, he might have kept his departure a secret, so ashamed was he of being forced to accept this work. The feeling of disgrace was suffered most painfully by the white collar workers. But for laborers too, it was like falling to the bottom rung of the social ladder. Except among the socially conscious, canecutting was generally considered a curse that

only the most poor and uneducated ought to bear.

Then after the revolution this snobbish attitude changed—not just in the abstract, but in a practical way that sharply reflected itself in the muscles and spine and in every cell of the body. To share with the caneworkers this most difficult of all physical labor became a compelling responsibility and honorable duty for all Cubans. Not only people accustomed to physical labor cooperated. The volunteers included professionals, teachers, administrators, artists, government clerks and others who previously might have thought it indelicate to work up a sweat unless it were on the golf course or tennis court.

But those inclined toward pessimism, while honestly recognizing that the change in attitude was unusually profound, still want to be shown that the change will be permanent, too.

Something that occurred in the US in the first years of World War II shows the difference between a change of attitude that is merely transitory and one that is destined to stick. At that time the bourgeoisie were so afraid of Hitler that they felt pleased with the Soviet Union's valiant stand against the Nazi army. In their flush of gratitude, influential bankers, politicians, and other members of the ruling class let their names be printed on letter-heads of the Russian War Relief committees then organized in the US, and their wives and daughters had themselves photographed in the society columns, sewing bandages for Red Army men. For a while, their propaganda picturing a communist as a seedy Bolshevik bent on blowing up the world for the hell of it gave way to the truth. This, too, was a sharp change in attitude, which undoubtedly loosened some people from their ideological tie to imperialism and directed their thinking toward socialism. But because the US is run by those whose interests coincide with the Nazis and not with the Soviet Union, it was inevitable that the bright political spot that

appeared in the U.S. should indeed "dissolve and fade."

By contrast, it was inevitable that the ideological gains made by the Cuban masses in the early 60's—through the good lessons they learned in voluntary work and moral incentive—should not recede, but should keep on growing and advancing, because they would continue voluntary labor to avoid return of dead-time, but also because of the guidance they were then receiving from their revolutionary government leaders.

In 1961, at a time when Cubans were giving their Sunday without pay, Che Guevara was explaining why they ought not to ask for more salary for extra effort or time they put into their regular job for the rest of the week either, "because each material stimulus, each little bit of money that is taken from the national fund to reward an individual, means a source of work that is not being created, means a man that is not able to work, and our fundamental mission in this first step is definitely and completely to abolish all unemployment in Cuba."

In the first year that the decision to reach for the ten-million ton sugar crop was announced, in 1963, Fidel taught that in considering the reasons for the project, the obligation should not be forgotten "to produce food for a world where two billion human beings are undernourished."

Both in the campaign for moral incentive and for increased production, the revolutionary leaders in Cuba have always taught that the purpose of work is never to enrich oneself personally, but to increase the standard of living of all people within the country, and also, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism to help all people oppressed by imperialism.

It is in the context of this historic development in the concept of work that the change from the anarchistic-like Sunday voluntary mobilizations in the early 60's to the disciplined, more exacting mobilizations of today can be understood. Recent

visitors to Cuba can report the same socialist humanitarian spirit in work now as admittedly existed in the first years of the revolution, because the understanding of the volunteers has grown more profound throughout the years. If a proposal had been made in the early 60's to suspend classes for 45 days, or to close a department store for a month, so that the students and professors, and the sales clerks and managers, could all be free to volunteer for agriculture, it would not have been understood as it is today.

(Sunday mobilizations, with the same loose form of organization, are still in effect for housewives, pensioners and others not affiliated to some student group or work center.)

The objective proof of the higher level of social consciousness is the constantly increasing number of people motivated to work by moral incentive. It is only because in 1969 there was a better response than ever before to the call for voluntary labor that Cuba will have enough cane next year, in 1970, to yield 10 million tons of sugar, and it is only because next year there will be even more volunteers responding (Carlos Rafael Rodríguez promises 400,000) that the yield in 1970 will be realized.

And yet those youth who choose to be pessimistic have answers—not always unreasonable ones, either—to refute the objective proof here presented to show that the early socialist humanism of the Cuban revolution will go on. To the argument that distinctive material conditions in Cuba make it logical for moral incentive to persist, and that the teaching of revolutionary leaders assures a quickening of the development of social consciousness so as to stimulate the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the pessimists can reply that history has a way of throwing obstacles into the path of what is scheduled to be the next logical step, and that the hustle and bustle of producing 10 million tons of sugar can be that obstacle and that it can break the Cuban people's tie to the Vietnamese patriots.

struggling against US imperialism. And after all, while one can count the number of volunteers who guarantee the production of 10 million tons of sugar, there is no way of measuring the level of proletarian internationalism that is in the Cuban consciousness. So who can deny the pessimists their right to see Cuba through the eyes of the Ogelsbys, and to argue that for them, too, as they watch the volunteers hard at work, "something seems to dissolve and fade"—that for them, too "an idea which not long ago had all by itself simultaneously rendered both the moral and historical life coherent, and in fact identical, seems now to lose its explanatory and motivating power."

Such an argument goes well in the old-fashioned college debate, where the youth are assigned to uphold the affirmative or negative of an issue, depending only on the flip of a coin. They can practice

such intellectual ambidexterity because they are not supposed to feel any social responsibility for what they say. Their objective is only to win points from the judges through clever manipulation of ideas.

But the US youth today by the hundreds of thousands running into the millions are so serious about what they say that they are willing to risk their lives to make themselves heard. And on this issue of Cuba—to develop the socialist man during the work of producing 10 million tons of sugar (or simultaneously with the construction of the economic base of communism) these youth surely know that there are obstacles, even while they see Cuba forging ahead. But they are going to pay attention to the voices that are calling for greater effort to fight against the main obstacle—US imperialism. Let us hope that their good example cuts down the audience to the voices of pessimism.

A Year's Salary in Advance

At a few work centers in Cuba, the employees receive their pay once a year, in the form of a book of 12 checks, one of them redeemable for cash each month. Nothing that might happen to interrupt work during those 12 months affects their right to collect. Payment is guaranteed unconditionally.

Most visitors, when they are first told this, think they have misunderstood. "Do you mean," they ask, "that a worker is paid in advance for a whole year?" Assured that they have heard correctly, they persist. "Suppose the job is eliminated through rationalization, or merger?" This can be answered easily. All workers in Cuba—whether on chequero or not—continue to get full pay if that happens. No one is drop-

ped from the payroll while waiting to be assigned to another job.

"Is there no deduction if a worker is absent or arrives late on the job?" The answer to this one is more complicated, but equally definite. It is necessary to explain "horario de conciencia", according to which each worker pledges himself to follow a time schedule that he needs to complete the tasks assigned to him. No one checks the hour of his arrival or departure. The worker's conscience tells him how much time to put in.

It has not been predicted when all workers will be able to function efficiently with such complete freedom to come and go and do. The work centers where the system is in operation are called "pilot projects." They are previews of the way all work will be done some day.

Strawberries - the Miracle of Banao

By ~~LESTER RICE~~ *C. D. H.*

In the Escambray mountains, on the road between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, is the village of Banao. It is like hundreds of other small Cuban villages, the highway is the main street and the houses are strung out along both sides for perhaps a half mile and that's it. No fancy stores, no hotel, no cinema.

One can imagine this street on a similar day in the past; dusty, dry, and empty except for a few scroungy mutts, perhaps a shoeless boy bareback on a gaunt horse, while the people watched, from the shadowed houses, the passing of the rare traveler. Much poverty and many flowers.

And in the hills above the village broad expanses of land lay buried beneath briar and brush and weeds. Like so much Cuban land, like so many Cuban people, it was neglected, fallow and unused.

But a revolution has come to Cuba and with it the birth of ideas, the drive for experimentation and, above all, the desire to serve one's people. So the village no longer sleeps. Its street is alive with men and women, noisy with hustling jeeps, and occasionally gay with the new, brightly-colored busses which carry the legend—PLAN BANAQ.

And it was to see Plan Banao, a great agricultural blossoming, that we had come to this once quiet backwater, and why we were now climbing into a jeep with the administrator and the agricultural technician of the Plan.

The administrator, Osoria Herrera, is a young woman and beautiful. Vivacious, alert and forthright in her militia fatigues, she is a symbol for all Cuban women. For Cuban women are coming out of their homes and into the life of the country. The revolution has unlocked the

doors and the women are forcing them open all the way.

Every new school, every new nursery, every new workers' dining room takes them one more step from the drudgery of housewifery. And women like Osoria are constant reminders of the goals that can be attained in the new society.

The technician, Rene Acosta, also young, is studious and deliberate, with every detail of planting, fertilizing, cultivating and irrigating at his finger tips. He seems to know the life history of each individual plant in every individual acre. He works with absolute dedication and unbounded enthusiasm.

We drove a few kilometers out of the village and many meters higher while these young leaders poured forth masses of statistics. And there are plenty of statistics. For these two are respectively, the administrative and technical heads of an enterprise that at present comprises 6 000 acres of cultivated land with over 1 000 workers, mostly women, and which in the future will increase to 20 000 acres with six to seven thousand workers.

We stopped, climbed out and could have laughed with sheer delight at the wonderful audacity of what we saw. For there, stretching out before us, was a vineyard. The grapes had long since been harvested, the leaves had fallen, but it was unmistakably a vineyard. Row after row of orderly posts marched into the distance supporting double strands of wire, and along the wires were sturdy vines trained to a double umbrella system. On the other side of the road, more. Down the road, more. Up in the hill, more. Close to 350 acres planted with 180 varieties, many experimentally, some in production.

Farther along the road we stopped again and a worker came over to the jeep with a wooden box which he handed up to us. It was filled with about eight quarts of strawberries. Large, red strawberries, sweet and juicy to the taste.

And that is the wonder of Banao. Grapes and strawberries. And asparagus! Crops entirely new to Cuba, commercially. And onions? almost seven hundred acres today, close to seven thousand in the future. The first truly large scale production ever achieved in Cuba of this vegetable. And the experiments go on, or are planned, with apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, and with other vegetable crops.

How so? In these mountains, high above the Caribbean, there is a mi-

croclimate. The average temperature is lower than in most parts of Cuba and in winter the nights become quite brisk and cool. And so some fruits and vegetables which do not tolerate too much heat do quite well here.

Perhaps some scientist, or agriculturalist, in the old days became aware of the phenomenon. If so, he turned his back on it because Havana was supplied with fresh produce by the daily ferry from Key West and the rest of the country didn't really count. But the revolutionary leaders, seeking out every resource for the development of the country, became aware of the phenomenon, seized upon it and turned it into one of the revolution's great adventures.

Of bus-fares in two countries

Bus fares are going to be collected in Miami in the same way and for the same reason as in Cuba. When passengers get on board, they will drop the exact change in the fare-box at the entrance up front. Purpose to abolish the job of change-making.

The do-it-yourself system works well in Cuba, but only because of good cooperation. For instance, sometimes one does not have the exact change, in which case that predicament is solved by another passenger dropping an extra coin in the fare-box. (Fare is only 5 cents.) Or an absent-minded professor, or just an ordinary Pepe with many quotas on his mind passes by the box as if it didn't exist. But the nickel is not lost, because there is always a friendly reminder from someone who noticed the innocent omission. The do-it-yourself system could

break down, too, when on some special occasions the front entrance to the bus is so overcrowded that some passengers enter through the rear exit door when it opens, which means that they don't pass the fare-box at all. But again nothing is lost. The nickels start travelling hand-to-hand down to the front and find their way into the fare-box anyhow.

If the thing doesn't work as smoothly in the USA as in Cuba, the explanation might be that the changemaker was eliminated in Cuba because there is a shortage of help here and his services were needed elsewhere, whereas in Miami—well, as the WGBS broadcaster explained it, the changemakers had to be removed because they were so often attacked by robbers. **WHO DON'T HAVE JOBS AND NEED MONEY** (The words in caps are not those of the broadcaster.)

Cuban Writers and Artists Speak to U. S. Intellectuals

Dear Comrades

The Cuban Union of Writers and Artists (UNEAC), which includes in its membership all the artistic and literary creators of our country, are moved by a spirit of brotherly friendship to send you this letter

Because we consider that the fundamental tasks and responsibilities of the artist have international implications, we want to express our firm solidarity with, and to extend our warm congratulations for the courage and forthrightness that the vast majority of you intellectuals, and especially the U.S. artists and writers, have demonstrated in massively repudiating the imperialist aggression against Viet Nam—with all the risks you face in doing so

Innumerable are the U.S. intellectuals who, collectively and individually, have demonstrated this act of repudiation, declaring publicly that the war of aggression against Viet Nam violates international law, the U.S. Constitution, the prestige and honor of the U.S., and consequently the people of the U.S., and that the struggle to put an end to the war is at the same time a struggle to uphold the prestige and honor of the fatherland—now battered and sullied by the merchants of death and the monopolist colonialists

But the men who control the imperialist monopolies, and the merchants of death who profit from the blood of the U.S. youth—spilled without honor or glory on Vietnam's soil—are not worried about the U.S. losing its prestige and international honor, nor do they care that all people throughout the world, outraged by the brutal act of genocide that the U.S. forces are committing in Viet Nam, today characterize such

barbarity and cruelty as more horrible than that of the Nazi hordes who dragged human dignity to the lowest point in all history

In the face of these sinister forces that the whole world condemns, and encouraged by your firm and patriotic attitude, the great majority of U.S. intellectuals, sensitive to the mood of the masses in the U.S., expose the true nature of the dirty war against Viet Nam and identify the struggle against it with the struggle for upholding the prestige and honor of their fatherland

The Cuban writers and artists would like through this letter that brings you our fraternal greetings and pledge of solidarity, to beg you to intensify your efforts to put an end to this dirty war, conceived and carried out by rapacious interests of neocolonialism, at the cost of national honor

The facts overwhelmingly show, and this is an incontrovertible truth that the whole world recognizes, that the United States has already lost the war. And the winner—the people of South Vietnam—unanimously having taken their stand with the National Liberation Front, have again shown their goodwill through presenting to the people of the United States, in the Paris conference, their 10 points on which to arrive at a political solution and an end to the war

It is absolutely impossible to find any rational argument to justify the continuation of a war that is hopelessly lost, and whose prolongation would only mean for the people of the United States useless, inglorious sacrifice of more U.S. youth, greater discredit and international disgrace, and worse moral and economic consequences bearing down on the people of the United States

The ten points that the National Liberation Front presents to the people of the United States at a time when no one can doubt a Vietnamese victory, offers a world solution of the problem in the spirit of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, that recognizes the fundamental sovereign rights of the Vietnamese, and is in accord with the norms and principles of International law universally accepted

The 10 points presented by the National Liberation Front, takes for granted, as a fundamental premise, the total and unconditional withdrawal of all yankee troops and yankee satellites from the soil of Viet Nam. And the people of the whole world recognize that there can be no compromise on this just demand of the Vietnamese

In the 10 points there is the just political solution for ending the dirty, criminal war imposed by the US imperialist government against the people of Viet Nam—a war against which you, the overwhelming majority of US intellectuals, have struggled and are struggling valiantly

Undoubtedly you have already made a judgment of the neocolonialist reply offered by President Nixon under the guise of his 8 points, in which it is easy to see that its purpose is to perpetuate the miserable regime of the puppets of Saigon, thus perpetuating yankee imperialist penetration and exploitation. And also you must have easily seen in those 8 points that the people of Vietnam rejected decisively and immediately, the intention of neutralizing the growing protest of the people of the United States—a protest in which you have played a role of outstanding importance

Your total and decisive support to the 10 points will mean the victorious culmination of the struggle that you have been waging so magnificently

Fraternally

**Cuban Union of Writers
and Artists**

(Re-printed, in translation, from *Bohemia* of June 6, 1969)

Radio Habana Cuba Serves U.S. Too

Progressives in the US must be convinced, by this time that they can get more news—legitimate news, that is—from Radio Habana Cuba than from their stations at home. Certainly this was the case with the Chicago convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Right up to the last day of the convention, a spot check of CBS, NBC, and the local Miami outfits didn't bring in a single broadcast dealing with the convention decision to attend and support the Black Panther-sponsored national congress against fascism, nor of the students' determination to strengthen the movement against US aggression in Viet Nam. Not until Radio Haba-

na Cuba beamed to the US its telephone interview with outgoing SDS president Michael Klonsky did this news go over the air

Is the same way, over the past months, have Rap Brown, Bobby Seale, Dave Dellinger and other radicals been able to relay news of their organization's activities and programs

It would be wrong, however, to overestimate the good any station from Cuba can do in countering the harmful news programs of the US monopolists. To provide legitimate news that they withhold is not so difficult, but it's quite another matter when they flood the air waves

with news that is illegitimate. A few weeks before the SDS convention and right through it, Paul Harvey —fascist and racist— who has ten and fifteen minute programs several times a day on national hook-up—was able to spill more lies about SDS in particular and the student movement in general, than Radio Habana Cuba could answer in a whole year. Also, the expulsion of the Progressive Labor Party was reported over and over again by all the chain stations—a fact, in itself, true. But the constant repetition was meant to plant the impression

that there was a serious split, which is a lie. Yet to get across the full truth—that getting rid of this sectarian group will result in a greater and healthier radical student movement—requires a detailed explanation that only the students themselves have the time to make.

No, it's too much to expect that any force outside US is going to silence an evil mouth like Paul Harvey's. But the idea of getting lots of people into the habit of listening to Radio Habana Cuba is nothing to sneeze at.

40,000 lost scoops of ice cream? No.!

On first sight, there appears to be something wrong with the statistics of production and consumption released by officials of the new Copellia ice-cream emporium in the city of Camaguey. They say that they put 10 000 gallons on the market daily, which amounts to some 240 000 scoops. Now the population of the city is 200 000. So even if every man, woman and child ate a scoop of ice-cream every day, there would still be a problem of disposing of 40 000 scoop-fuls, wouldn't there? But then we are reminded that since Copellia ice-cream is so famously delicious, there is a great demand for ensembles that call for double or triple scoops, such as banana-splits, special sundaes, parfets, etc. The apparent mathematical inconsistency can be further explained by the fact that there is now much more travel than before the Revolution from outlying towns and hamlets to the big city, and the visitors would hardly think of leaving before they enjoyed their portion of the confection.

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We welcome your comments, questions, and suggestions regarding future topics for our informal reports. Please help circulation by passing your copy along to friends.

Letters or requests to receive NOTES should be addressed to

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Viet Nam.....

(Continued from page 2)

tion of South Vietnam The wonderful words of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, President Dorticos, Comrade Che Guevara (Applause) and other leaders of the Cuban Revolution have inspired and provided a strong incentive for the army and people of South Vietnam, encouraging them to advance in the fulfillment of the nation's historic task The statements made by the Cuban Government concerning Vietnam—especially that issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations on May 21, 1969—indicate total identification with and strong support of the just cause of our people

Dear comrades, as is generally known, for 15 years the Yankee imperialists have used every type of bestial and underhanded method to further their objective of occupying South Vietnam and turning it into a neocolony and military base of the United States They began with armed intervention and then launched an open war of aggression, violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial unity and integrity of Vietnam, acting contrary to the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law Since they possessed the most powerful, economic and military potential of the imperialist ranks, the war-makers of the US ruling circles believed they could force our people to yield before the might of the dollar and the bombs of the United States

But they were completely mistaken The time has passed forever when the Yankee imperialists could do or undo whatever they pleased without being punished They were punished by the heroic Cuban people at Playa Giron (Applause). They have been and continue to be punished by the devastating blows dealt by the people of Vietnam (Applause) Under the heroic banner of the National Front for Liberation the people of South Vietnam are united, heroically struggling, overcoming all hardships and tests, and

carrying the anti-Yankee struggle for national salvation from one victory to another. Beginning in the spring of 1968, with the general offensive and the simultaneous uprisings, the army and the people of South Vietnam dealt the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys devastating blows, plunging them into an ever more rapid decline, putting them once and for all on the defensive strategically in the entire field of battle

Faced with disastrous defeats in both zones—South and North Vietnam—the Yankee imperialists were forced to unconditionally end all bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and accept the four-party conference in Paris with the participation of the NFL of South Vietnam as an independent party with equal rights Nonetheless, the imperialists persist in their obstinacy and do not resign themselves to abandon their aggressive position

Under the illusion of gaining a position of strength in the field of battle and at the conference table, the US Government has continued to intensify the war and to maintain in power the warmongering and corrupt dictatorship of the lackey Thieu-Hy-Huong regime so as to prolong its neocolonialist domination of South Vietnam Moreover, they continue to step up their bloody crimes against our people, such crimes as the massacres of Ba Lang, Cong Ho Rin and U. Minh

At the Paris conference the US delegate stubbornly refuses to recognize these crimes of aggression and, to the contrary, has made such absurd demands as the "the mutual withdrawal of troops" That is, he demands that the Vietnamese people, who are fighting against aggression on their own territory, should diminish their battle against the Yankee invaders who have come from the other side of the Pacific to attack our nation The puppet regime in Saigon, bowing to the orders

of the United States, has attempted to justify the Yankee aggressors and to misrepresent and slander the sacred resistance of the South Vietnamese people. That regime insolently demands that the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam be dissolved, that the South Vietnamese people "renounce violence" so as to go back to living under their "regime".

Due to this obstinate position on the part of the Yankee aggressors, the Paris conference on Vietnam has not been able to progress during more than four months of meetings.

The South Vietnamese people greatly desire peace, but there is no question of peace with slavery, it must rather be a peace with independence and freedom (Applause). And our combatants and patriots have vigorously counterattacked against the intensification of the war of aggression on the part of the United States.

Government circles in the United States speak of the search for an honorable way out, but they are not ready to give up their stubbornly aggressive position and continue to send the sons of the U.S. people to a futile death on the battlefields of South Vietnam. In the face of this situation and to facilitate the opening of the Paris talks on May 8 last year, the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam submitted the principles and the essential content for an overall solution to the problem of South Vietnam as a contribution to the reestablishment of peace in Vietnam. This ten-point position guarantees the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. At the same time, this position reflects the goodwill and the serious-minded attitude of the Front as expected by the people of Vietnam, the people of the United States and other peoples of the world. The National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam's, ten points for an

overall solution call for just and rational measures and constitute the full expression of the national harmony and the great unity of all the people against U.S. aggression and the determination to establish a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Vietnam. The ten-point solution proposed by the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam constitutes the just and rational basis for the correct solution to the South Vietnamese problem, for contributing to the reestablishment of peace in Vietnam and for opening up new prospects for the consolidation of peace and security in Indochina and all of Southeast Asia. The ten-point overall solution proposed by the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam also offers an opportunity for the Government of the United States to honorably put an end to a war of aggression so costly in men and resources, so inhuman and so dishonorable for the United States.

The ten-point solution of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, though only recently published, has gained the support and approval of many progressive governments and peoples the world over. World public opinion is unanimous in considering that the ten-point solution constitutes an important initiative and a new contribution of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam to the advancement of the Paris talks.

Taken by surprise and placed in a difficult position by the just, logical, reasonable and realistic solution offered by the National Front for Liberation, the President of the United States lost no time in issuing an eight-point program. Just as clearly described in the declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, this program in nothing but "a demagogic attempt at sidestepping the most essential questions". Nixon's so-called peace program disregards the fundamental rights of

Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and lays down conditions for the withdrawal of the United States' aggressor troops from South Vietnam

Progressive peoples the world over, including the progressive people of the United States who have approved and supported the people of South Vietnam's anti-Yankee resistance for national salvation and who have approved and supported the ten-point solution proposed by the National Front for Liberation, will surely step up even more their struggle to have the Government of the United States accept the above-mentioned overall solution proposed by the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam as the basis for the settlement of the South Vietnamese problem, put an end to the war of aggression against Vietnam, withdraw all US and satellite troops from South Vietnam without laying down any conditions and allow the Vietnamese to settle their own affairs without foreign interference. The sympathy, support and aid of the socialist countries, revolutionary organizations and progressive governments and peoples of the world, which have actively contributed to the victories of the South Vietnamese people on all fronts, will surely be increased even more so as to make an important contribution to the final victory of our people

The people of the United States, thoroughly conscious of the fact that the war of aggression the U.S. Government has unleashed and continues to wage in Vietnam not only brings sorrow and suffering to the Vietnamese but also represents an ever-growing disaster for themselves, will surely join the other people of the world in demanding that the Nixon Administration respect the fundamental national rights of the people of Vietnam, put an end to the unjust war and withdraw all the US troops from Vietnam and send

them back to their country without laying down any conditions

The people of South Vietnam resolutely demand that the Government of the United States adopt a responsible attitude; put an end to its war of aggression; give up its aim of imposing neocolonialism on South Vietnam, respect the fundamental national rights, the self-determination of the South Vietnamese people, and withdraw all US troops and those of US-satellite countries without laying down any conditions whatsoever (**Applause**).

The Government of the United States should give up its desire to maintain the present corrupt, war-mongering Saigon puppet regime, an instrument of aggression of the United States so repudiated and cursed by the people

The correct position of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam is logical, reasonable and radiant with justice. The attitude of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam is a completely serious attitude, one full of goodwill. Whether or not the war in Vietnam comes to an end, whether or not the four-way Paris talks on Vietnam make progress, depends entirely on the Government of the United States. Nothing and no one can keep the people of South Vietnam from continuing to make use of their sacred right to self-defense (**Applause**). So long as one single Yankee aggressor remains on the soil of their beloved homeland the people of Vietnam will continue to fight until he is driven out.

The people of Cuba, through their respected and beloved leader, have solemnly stated that they are ready to shed their blood for Vietnam (**Applause**). Tonight this iron will has been demonstrated once more in an example of unyielding, militant solidarity for all the peoples of the world. Allow me, on behalf of

the people and the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, to express, once again, our sincere gratitude to the brother people of Cuba, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government, headed by beloved and respected Prime Minister Fidel Castro, (Applause) and our gratitude to the people of Havana for their presence here.

Allow me to also express our sincere gratitude to the representatives of the socialist countries and of the nationalist countries of Asia and Africa, to the representatives of the national liberation movements and to the progressive peoples of various countries for their wholehearted support and aid to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defeat the Yankee aggressors

Allow me to extend to our brothers in the Latin-American countries—from this, the first free country in America—a greeting of solidarity, combat and victory (Applause) in the struggle for national liberation, independence, freedom and social progress against our common enemy, the Yankee imperialist aggressor, a cause for which Che Guevara laid down his life heroically, setting an undying example of courage (Prolonged applause).

Allow me, from this heroic capital, radiant with liberty, the doorway to America, to extend our greeting and our gratitude to many millions of honest men in the United States and those conscientious US citizens of goodwill who have struggled and are struggling without respite for an end to the criminal and aggressive war so costly in men and resources, so immoral and inhuman, which more than one administration has been waging against the people of Vietnam. It is only because their country is being made the victim of aggression, its women and children murdered by Yankee bombs and shrapnel and its land razed by Yankee toxic chemical products, that the people of Vietnam have

been forced to rise up and fight in self-defense and for the protection of their country and their homes. The people of Vietnam harbor absolutely no enmity for the people of the United States and only hope to have good relations with them on the basis of mutual respect for their national rights. We send special, sincere greetings to those U.S. citizens who, having opposed the war in Vietnam and conscription into the armed forces, are now in prison, are made the object of repression or have had to flee their country and live in exile. We wish them success in their courageous struggle for justice, independence and freedom. We also extend our sympathy and our vigorous support to the Afro-Americans in their struggle against racism and for the winning of their right to exist (Applause).

Cuban brothers and sisters, I would like, on behalf of the people of South Vietnam, to embrace all of you, dear brothers and sisters, close comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people. With indescribable emotion, I wish to express to all of you, to the Cuban children—from Punta de Maisí to Cabo San Antonio, from Havana to the Isle of Youth, from the cities to the countryside, from the fields to the mountains—our unshakable confidence in Cuba's brilliant victories—above all in the upcoming, history-making, 10-million-ton sugar harvest. We pledge to emulate with the Cuban people in the fulfillment of our historic missions. (Applause).

The day when the people of Cuba celebrate the victory of the 10-million-ton sugar harvest will also be a day of great rejoicing for the people of Vietnam (Applause). By struggling for the ten millions tons of sugar, you are making an effort not only for Cuba but also for the revolutionary cause of other peoples and for the just cause of the people of Vietnam, a cause so deeply loved by you

(OVATION)

Teaching in Cuba-More than a Profession

"To teach is to create," said the Cuban apostle Jose Marti. And actually in Cuba a teacher is really a creator. The Cuban revolution has converted the ordinary elementary school teacher into the basic creator of the new generation, of the 21st century man in the socialist Cuban society.

With these ideals the future Cuban will not be detoured from the path of communism, and from creating the future society that will lift Cuba from the torture of underdevelopment.

As you can appreciate from this introduction, teaching in revolutionary Cuba is a very delicate art. Not only must the educators have knowledge of pedagogy, but they must also have deep revolutionary thinking, that permits them give a political education to the younger generation, that combined the academic studies of the youngster produces the integral education of the Marxist theory.

Re-enforcing the political influence of the teacher, Cuban students also have other political activities related with school learning. In elementary school the child which is of revolutionary thinking is a member of the Union of Cuban Pioneers (UPC), and in higher studies the young man or woman may join the Jose Antonio Echeverria Brigades (if the student is of communist opinions), the best students from these brigades (also known as BEJAE) are selected to form the Union of Young Communists (UJC), which is

the organization of the upcoming members of the Cuban Communist Party.

In primary education the job to be done is very hard, it requires dynamic people to do it, and it is being done, by the sacrifice of thousands of persons. As we had been saying this job consists in the socialist education of the child, adjacently with a moral and deep academic education. Every Saturday in primary schools there is a civil meeting held with the participation of every student and teacher of the center, in which the political basis guides the activity, creating the civic culture in the child necessary to develop socialist triumphs in Cuba.

Sunday, productive work is done. This influences greatly the labor habits of the child and produces the understanding of the student-worker alliance. In superior grades the productive work consists of 42 days in a farm every year (this takes place in Junior Highs and in High Schools). This lets the adolescent think for himself as he fortifies his revolutionary spirit, knowing that he is contributing to Cuban development.

This is the work done by the Cuban teacher preparing the vanguard of socialist youth for the creation of the future generation, for the creation of the 21st Century Man.

Written by:

Ralph Romero, Jr., Age 15

(Born in the U.S. of Cuban parents, returned to Cuba after the Revolution to help build socialism)