

diff-ifk: record 104-10173-10170 - Page 1 - (diff between 2025 and 2023)

Highlighted changes between 2025/104-10173-10170.pdf and 2023/104-10173-10170.pdf

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

DISTINCTIONS: The officer distinguishes in the "TO" column, Rank and name to correspond with the officer in the "TO" column. If two names are given under each rank, both officers should have their names checked. Rank and name should not be separated by the symbol AND.

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• ELLIOTT 90-20928

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

VIA AIR
 BUREAU OF SPYING

SEARCH NO. FIMRA-1072

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

SECRET
 CLASSIFICATION

DATE 27 November 1957

TO : Chief, MBD
 ATTN : BUDEX/ICD - Cedric B. Papet
 FROM : Chief of Station, Havana

SEARCH CODES - Communist Matters

EX-INFO - Licenciado Guillermo SOTO Prieto

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

Edmundo GARCIA, Juventud Obrera Catolica, Vedado.

No previous record in Station files.

(Dr) Salvedo MASSIE, Avenida 9 No. 8102, Tel. 89-1388.

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

Argelio LLOM, Calle 20 No. 272-2, Tel. P-4988.

Files show he is an active member of Frente Popular, Second cultural organization, Cuba.

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

Gilberto LLOM, Calle Infanta 111.

Files list one Gilberto LLOM as a Communist who was active in 1952-53 in Jiribarri, Cuban city, a citizen 1907-1957 who received a UNR scholarship in 1955 to study law in Mexico.

B. D. CALSTON, Calle N, Oficina 16.

This person may be associated with Luis Diaz, alias, who is the Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, and the International Bureau of the Party.

Foster Laboratories, Calle A y 1^a, Recife.

No previous record in files.

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 CLASSIFICATION

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204-55332

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SECRET

KIN-1-6072, Page 2
27 November 1957

Cito LESNICK, Calle Estrella 209, Habana.

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

Max LESNICK, Calle E No. 205 y Linares, Habana.

He is a leader of the youth section of the CP - in Party. (info) An unverified report dated 16 July 1951 from a fairly reliable source stated that LESNICK is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lional SOTO. In a recent interview in connection with his application for U. S. visa, LESNICK admitted knowing SOTO but said he did not share SOTO's views.

Baldomero RIOS, Calle Industria 512, Tel. W-2365 (Puerto Rico).

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

Marquesa do TIERRA, Tel. F-4474, Calle F No. 420, apt. 17 y 19, Vedado, Habana.

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

Dr. Leis PAVON, Bafete Tamayo, Calle Mariano Lopez 70.

No pertinent information in files.

Orlando TORIBIO, Silago, Tels. U-3109 and W-8291.

Wife of Lional SOTO. In 1955 she was vice-treasurer of Museo TIERRA, a Cuban Left Front cultural organization.

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

In 1956 FRANCIS was a law student at the University of Habana and attended CP-US Foreign Languages Institute in PR - 6-1956. He returned to Cuba and became active in Juventud Socialista.

Dr. Alberto MUNIZA, Calle Campanario 306, Tel. A-2658.

No previous record.

Luis ALONSO, Tel. U-3896.

He is a painter and was active in 1959 in Pro-Peace Movement in Cuba.

SECRET

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27 November 1957

Manole (no last name given), Tel. 7-0-1548 (Alicia Alonso Ballet School).

Unidentified.

Santiago CUBAS, Calle Lampailla 65, Habana.

No previous record.

Ramón ANILLAS (Capote), Calle J y 25, Apt. 21, Habana.

Files show that in 1956 he was a student at the University of Habana and President of the Student Federation (School of Law). At the same time he was known as a leader of the Youth Group of the UDPOMO Party.

Dr. Alejandro GUTIÉRREZ, Clínica Motu, Calle Concepción y 8th, Tibore, Habana.

No previous record.

Bogota 107-2, Publicidad Siboney, Calle 26 No. 1004, 9th Floor, Kelly, Habana.

Member of executive council of Puerto Tiempo, UIC.

2. The following addresses are located outside of Cuba:

La A. Research Bureau
799 Broadway, New York City.

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

USELL
299 East 57th Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

No record.

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

(a note: "cartas" o "cortes")

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

Andrea HERNÁNDEZ
Morelia 99, Dep. 11
Mexico, D. F.

(a note: "Emergencia")

No previous file record.

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HMH-1-4072, Part 4
27 November 1957

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

(a note: "Materialeos")

No previous file record.

Alicia ALVIA
16 of September 110
Mexico, D. F.

No previous file record.

B. V. V. C.
A Condens High Street
London N.Y. 1

No previous file record.

J. VERGER
61 Rue de Chardon
Paris

No previous file record.

Leo LARDOI
40 Rue d'Argent
Paris II

No previous file record.

J. REVIS or RIVIS
15 Rue Pierre - Julie
Arrasenil (So. France)

No previous file record.

Rafael FLORES
Castilla 1192
Quito

No previous file record.

Isidro GILLET
Dr. Luis Almagro 555
B. A.

No previous file record.

Julia ALVAREZ
Rua Duque de Saldanha No. 660
Porto

No previous file record.

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

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

Agosto COHES (or COHES)
Viale Marconi 19
R (para Brux or Brusso)

No previous file record.

Bendolio ALFARIA
Plaza Bocana Vista 2 - 312
(no city name)

No previous file record.

Estatua LOIADA
Portugal 1116
Santiago

No previous file record.

SECRET

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

SECRET

HH-1-4072, Page 5
27 November 1957

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

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

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

A-5-6751 Herminio Maria FULTEZ Dasa
and Herminio Maria FULTEZ Rojo
Calle Sitos 229, ent. Lanzada y Campanario

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

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

No previous record.

P-3136 Salomon L. MURDO, Calle J No. 302, Ent. 4 15,
Vedado, Habana.

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

X-6857 Javier M. PEREZ Plaza
Calle J. Sanchez No. 126, ent. 2 y 3,
Vibora, Habana.

He is the father of Amelia J. SOTO Perez (HH-953).
~~Under investigation by SIM (1953), she admitted knowing Licinal SOTO.~~

X-1763 Sherwin Williams Company of Cuba
Calle V No. 212, ent. Lipon Habana Central y 12,
Reporto Batista.

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

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KY-A-LO72, P-3-8
27 November 1957

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

Shelby L. Overstreet
Shelby L. Overstreet

Distributions:
4 - Washington
2 - File.

SLO/524

25 November 1957

SECRET

201-55-32

SECRET

(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer design
Draw a line across the sheet under
This Routing and Record sheet should

"TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column.
Comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
removed from the attached 'RECORD' document.

FROM: RI/AN				DOCUMENT NUMBER HKHA-04002
				DOCUMENT DATE
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED / FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1. WH/REG	BARTON	5 NOV 1957	E/J	NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.
2. Br 3			J	
3. Clerk/Chief		6 NOV Nov.	J/C	COPY RETAINED - 1 phone 1 day
4. Capt/PF			M/C	
5. Capt/PF			X	
6. WH/FI		21 NOV 1957	dear	DY copy made for JMKEL file
7. WKS/Senior		25 NOV 25	R/S	
8. REGULUS				REFERRED 12-7 DS ret w/ sec's fwd 201 FILE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF THIS DOCUMENT
9.				
10.				
11.			J/R	
12. RI/AD		27 NOV 1957		4 NOV 1957
13. RITY			11	FILE NUMBER
14. RI/FI	1400L		11 Nov	701 28258
				ENCLOSURE INDEX
				ABSTRACT 0601
				DATE PROCESSED
				31 Oct 57

FORM NO. 610a USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
1 SEP. 56

SECRET

1277/67

VIA: A T P
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. HKU-4-1002

(201-)
Local File No.
27-22-10**SECRET**
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD

FROM : ~~Master~~ Chief of Station, Habana *SPR*

SUBJECT: GENERAL—Operational/JMKEEL

SPECIFIC—Subject of Reference

Reference: DIR 38898, 8 October 1957

DATE: 31 October 1957

Action Required: None, information only.

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

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

3. For Headquarters information, the fabricated information mentioned in paragraph 2B of Attachment A is that reported in HKU-954, 9 January 1955, and HKU-943, 28 December 1954. AMPUTEE admitted to Humphrey I. BEERWEIN on 26 August 1957 that this information was fabricated.



Andrew F. Merton

Attachments: U/S/C

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

Distribution:

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

25 October 1957

AFY/mrm

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO.
MAR. 1949 51-28A

RI COPY

701-309258

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL
USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RIAN

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

DATE
RECEIVED FORWARDEDOFFICER'S
INITIALS

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

NO.

DATE

WH 046 Barto

12 NOV
1959

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Carib/Cuba/R

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POUCH MATERIAL

SEPARATE COVER
ENCLOSURE

EXPEDITE

13.			
14.			
15.			

701-369358

PICKET 57

FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL
USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

Separate Cover Attachment to HFM-A1m2, 31-October 1957

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

ATTACHMENT A

Separate Cover Attachment to HHH-ALCC2

31 October 1957

Visa Section

29 August 1957

Attached:

Mr. Edgardo LESKINEN, Merendes.

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

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

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

2. A. Another report from the source mentioned in paragraph 1 above, dated 5 January 1955 and evaluated as possibly true, stated that a plot between certain Ortodoxo leaders and the P.S.P. had been concluded for the purpose of overthrowing the Batista regime. Subject, Mario RIVADILLA, both Ortodoxo youth leaders, Francisco CABRERA, Ortodoxo, José ROMEVARIA, P.D.C. president, Anselmo FILIPE, Catholic front member and P.S.O. follower, and Carlos Rafael ROMERO and Gregorio ORTEGA Suárez, both Communists, were said to have attended one of the meetings leading up to this plot. Anti-Batista propaganda issued by the "Trente Unidos Ortodoxo Comunista" was said to have been found on the person of an Ortodoxo leader from Oriente Province captured by S.I.D. on 3 January 1954.

open file #13

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201-20425-8

SECRET

SECRET

Page 2

3. On 26 August 1957, a source within SIM, considered usually reliable, when queried concerning the reports from official sources of Orthodox-Communist collaboration and specifically concerning the past with the Communists involving Subject and others mentioned in paragraph 2A above, said that these reports were false (negative) and had been fabricated to denigrate the more native and anti-Yankee opponents of the BATISTA regime. Subject denied that the Orthodox ever cooperated with the Communists. He claimed that he has never met Gerardo Raul RODRIGUEZ or, for that matter, any of the top Communist leaders except Isidoro PELA, who was once pointed out to him in Havana City.

3. A. An unvouched report dated 16 July 1951 from a source whose reliability was described as fair stated that Max LICHNER is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lizardo SOTO, editor of Vanguardia Cubana and Communist leader in the University of Havana. His report concerned LICHNER's candidacy for the office of Secretary General of Arrested Orthodoxy.

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET

SECRET**SECRET**

Page 3

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

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

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

A. Extracts from "El Pensamiento Politico e Ideologico De La Juventud Cubana", dated 1 July 1950, signed by Max LEGNICA Menendez, Ciro PUNARITA Diaz, Oscar CRUZ Mir, Salvador LEW, Omar MORGES, Jose CALAZAR and Joaquin SALOMON:

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

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

*AN EXAMINATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH DOES NOT SHOW SUBJECT.
INTO Hoy; ^{THAT} HE ATTENDED WAS DENIED AS FALSE BY SUBJECT.
Gm.

(SECRET)**(SECRET)**

page b

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew F. Merton

Distribution:

- 1 - Visa Section
- 2 - Files

29 August 1957

AFM/mfm

(SECRET)

201-202258

SECRET

ATTACHMENT B
Separate Cover Attachment to HHH-A-LO02
31 October 1957

COPY

ODACID Cable WIRCN 200, 2 October 1957

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

SECRET

[CONFIDENTIAL]

14-34718

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

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: LESNICK Y MENENDEZ, Max 201-269258

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

- a. CSDB 10971 dated 8 April 1954, subject: Character Assassination of Dr. Ramiro ARANGO Alainas.
- b. CS 53861 dated 17 March 1955, subject: Communist Influence in the FEU Habana University.
- c. CS 77501 dated 7 November 1955, subject: Status of the Political Opposition.
- d. CS 87280 dated 14 March 1956, subject: Activities and Plans of Cuban Revolutionaries.
- e. CS 3,310,636 dated 11 June 1957, subject: Political Opinions of Rafael GARCIA Barcena, Opposition Leader.

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

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

AN	✓
AC	✓
CH	
PS	
WT	
FB	

[CONFIDENTIAL]

RI COPY

501-269258
15-2-82

1-Enc

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

CSCI-3747019

Encl. 1 name check

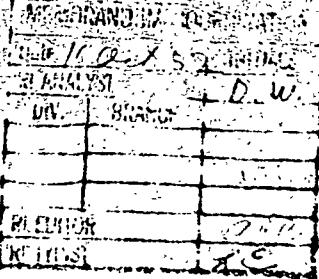
RI/CE: AJL/DW/lc

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL
NO COPY

201-209a58
~~100-209a58~~

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1951 - 5752-2

FORM DS 924 12-1-51		DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF SECURITY		TELEPHONE: <i>1100-1111</i>
REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION				TO:
To: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS (CIA)		From:	Date:	
		VO	10/4/57	
DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE				
I. NAME <i>(If married please include maiden name)</i> Max LESNICK y MENENDEZ		DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
		Sept. 8, 1930	Vuelta, Las Villas, Cuba	
ALIASES AND NICKNAMES		SEX	MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP
		M		Cuban
ADDRESS <i>Cuba</i>		OCCUPATION AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER <i>President Juventud Ortodoxa, and Orthodox Party leader.</i>		
ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA				
II. CONTROL: THIS REQUEST PLACED WITH THE DIVISION OF SECURITY BY:				
DIVISION OR AGENCY VISA OFFICE Security Branch		REASON FOR REQUEST, OR TYPE OF PROGRAM VISA - Security Case URGENT To attend Inter-American press association, October 12, 1957 Washington, D.C., via New York.		
DATE 10/4/57				
NAME OR REQUESTING OFFICER <i>RB National</i>				
III. RESULTS OF THIS REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION:				
<input type="checkbox"/> NO RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION		<input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Use reverse side for reporting) <i>Referred 100-20-00 1757</i>		
CHECKED BY		DATE <i>D.S.W.</i>		
III. FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY: 				
<i>100-20-00 1757</i> <i>VL 00765022</i> <i>(Date)</i>				

Encl-1

RI COPY

456 SE/MK/BM
DATE 08 OCT 1957

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

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2	5
3	6

OCT 9 8 1 10 57

REC'D CABLE SECT.

ROUTINE

IN 19889

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

TO DIR INFO CITE HAVA 037
REF: A. DIR 38898 (OUT 98169)
B. HKHA 3653

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

END OF MESSAGE

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

1	2	3	4
ABSTRACT	X	X	
DATE 8 Oct 57			

SECRET

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

SECRET
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 10600 01544 0800

4f

DIRECTIONS: Use office designations in the "TO" column. Number each recipient to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Show a file number or subject under each recipient. Each entry should receive initial check mark immediately before initial routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the original RECORD document.

FROM:				DOCUMENT NUMBER
<i>RITA</i>				HKH-01544
TO	ROOM NO	DATE RECEIVED	INITIALS	DOCUMENT DATE
1. RIA	101	8/13	S/J	80 AUG 1957
2. RIA/Cuba/Re	101	8/13	S/J/C	
3. Cuba/R	101	8/13	S/J	
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13. Rita		8/13	O	
14. RIA				

COMMENTS

NOTE: If a copy or attachment is removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and its attachment below. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained to the time of the Post, call the Central File Section for permanent box.

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ROUTING

*ROUTED IN 044-3322-A04
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FILED ON

Political Activities - Cuba

FILE NUMBER

447-209-005

ENCLOSURE

ABSTRACT

DATE

30 AUG 1957

INDEX

ROUTING DATA

SECRET

ROUTING

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana

Report No: HKI-1461 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: James R. Palmer Jr./CIA Approved By: Sherman P. Foster *SP*

Distribution: 1 - Wash.w/mat

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

Source Cryptonym: See contents.

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Mario Díaz ~~RIVADILLA y Carreño~~

Comments: (Dr) ~~José Antonio~~ ~~MELALÁ~~ Aguilera arranged an introduction to RIVADILLA on 8 July, and he has since been seen by Palmer on several occasions.

The 5 January 1955 report was from AMPECT (HKI-954); the 6 November 1952 report from AELU (HKI-27); both were appraised as J. RIVADILLA, who was denied a visitor's visa in November, 1955 largely on the strength of those two reports from the Station, is still interested in obtaining the visa and willing to clarify his status *vis-à-vis* the JS and FSP with the local OASCD.

It is believed this report will assist in answering that portion of the latest periodic requirements list, forwarded under HKH-S-2370, concerning RIVADILLA.

CONFIDENTIAL

RI-COPY

17-9-5

AMERICAN EMBASSY
1 Calle 23, Centro Habana, Cuba
Telephone: 2-20000. Telex: 1004. Cabled to
Wash. & Geneva, 194. Cabled to DCI, 194.

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY	Havana	REPORT NO.	WIG-1544
SUBJECT	Mario Daniel RIVASILLI y Carcedo	DATE OF REPORT	20 August 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	2

REMARKS

DAT OF INFO: 8 July 1957.
BY: _____
PLACE & DATE: Havana, prior to 8 July 1957
DRAFTED:

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
Qualified American Observer (S). Appraisal of Content: 2.

SOURCE:

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

1. There is no Communist penetration of the Orthodox Party youth organization, although there are probably a few "yellow-travelers" or Communist-oriented persons in that organization; if so, however, they have no influence. No pact or agreement between the Orthodox youth organization and the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) no longer exists or ever has existed. The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and the JS were outlawed in Cuba, however, all of the opposition parties and their youth sectors participated with Communist representatives in opposition meetings and shared a platform with them. This procedure, on the part of the other organizations had nothing to do with the Cuban Communists' intentions, but was carried on for strictly tactical purposes by each opposition group. It is a Communist practice to use either authentication in the names of members of other opposition groups in their manifestos and declarations of aims. In fact, RIVASILLI's name was co-used by the Communists on a number of occasions without his knowledge, and he had recently told a correspondent to the press to clarify that he is not a Communist, and never has been either a Communist, a sympathizer, or a yellow-traveler. He has been active in Orthodox Party affairs since 1945. RIVASILLI believes that Communist ideology and economic theory is not applicable to the Cuban situation and that it holds nothing of value for Cuban politicians.
2. At the time of the 1954 general elections, the combined numerical strength of the Orthodox Party youth was between 70,000 and 80,000. Since that time, however, the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PN, National Revolutionary Party), led by Jose Llado, and Los 76 of July Movement under the leadership of Dr. FERNANDO CARDENAS, have come to them a considerable number of Orthodox youth, so that the latter group is at present considerably enlarged. RIVASILLI will shortly resign from the Orthodox youth organization and affiliate himself with the PN. He is a great admirer of Jose Llado whom he believes has a bright political future in Cuba. On the other side, RIVASILLI, a Cuban, a national leader of the Inscripted Orthodox Party, does not share the magnetism of Llado nor the latter's appeal to Cuban youth. RIVASILLI emphasizes importance to RIVASILLI that the several independent sectors of the Orthodox Church in Cuba could联合起来 for a common cause.

DISPOSITION

C-O-B-7-1-D-2-N-3-I-A-L

- 3 - Washington w/mot
- 1 - Cuaderno de Cuba
- 1 - Secretary, Legal Attaché
- 2 - Files

C-O-X-F-I-D-E-N-T-A-L

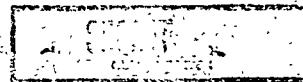
2

Field Comments:

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

C-O-X-F-I-D-E-N-T-A-L

REF ID: A65161



Date: 6 June 1968

To: [redacted]

Re: [redacted] *SR*

[redacted] - Operational/Planning

[redacted] - Progress Report

Ref: 144-6-1968, 20 January 1968

Classification: None - Information only

1. Set forth below are the names of several individuals who
should be potential liaison agents. We should like, however, to have
you advise us of the required DIA's Part 1, and the appropriate
classification requirements, permitting more thorough assessment of these
individuals prior to their use.

2. Following are the DIA's candidates:

Name	Comments
(1) [redacted] (2) [redacted]	Head of Credit Schools, [redacted], [redacted] country
(3) [redacted] (4) [redacted]	Do. 1 including, [redacted] foreign to [redacted]
(5) [redacted] (6) [redacted]	Country - [redacted] country
(7) [redacted] (8) [redacted]	Former Director of C

200-6-41
Gen Ops Mater
for WHT

WFO-2-3653, Page 2
6 June 1957

Name

Comments

Professional and Business

Antonio Hernandez

Mayor

Hector Garcia Perez

Economic counselor, investment
broker

Antonio Hernandez

Businessman, works with hedge
funds interests

Political

Ramon Diaz

Politician

Norberto Avila

PN (L) leader in Matanzas Province
60-4-40

José Pedro Diaz

Analyst

Antonio Hernandez

Eduardo Guillermo Navarro

Diego Vicente Rivera

Distribution

1 - Washington

2 - NYICB

5 June 1957

ZK/PLB

Therefore K. S.

con - 6 -

TO: DIRECTOR
 FROM: HAVANA
 ACTION: NM-5
 INFO: CI, CI/CPS, CI/IC, TX/R1 2, 100 4, S/C 2

H-29

.91

ROUTINE

IN 48971

TO: DIR
 RE: MMRI 46-57

CM-1

HAVANA 937

1. LOCAL COMMIE: SR JOSE MASSIP YSALQUE, SOCIEDAD CULTURAL NUESTRO TIEMPO, CALLE 23 NO 965, VEDADO, HAVANA.
2. LOCAL YOUTH ADDRESSEES ALL IN HAVANA: EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO DE PUEBLO CUBANO, PLAZA DE MARTI NO 109. EL PRESIDENTE, FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA. EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIA, SR JOSE PARDO LLADA, RADIO COCO, AVENIDA 8 DE MARZO 314. SR EDUARDO GORRELL NAVARRO, SUB-SECRETARIO DE EDUCACION, MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION, OFICIOS Y MURALLA. SR MAX LECNIK, DIARIO NACIONAL, CONSULADO 252. SR ULISES CARBO, PRENSA LIBRE, MANRIQUE 553. SR LUIS ORTEGA ORTEGA, CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES, CONGRESO NACIONAL. (SR) RODOLFO NIESTO, DIRECTOR "JUVENTUD OBRERA", 19 NO 406, VEDADO. (SR) FRANCISCO ROJAS CHAVEZ, MOVIMIENTO JUVENIL DE LA CTC, AVENIDA 51 NO 14019, MARIANO. COMMENT: MAIL SENT FROM IRON COUNTRY. COUNTRIES MAY BE INTERCEPTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
291410Z.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

[REDACTED] IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

Copy No.

19-4-111-71

10 May 57
38

Print: Name: Report No: WASH-3187 Local File No:

No. of Pages: ? No. of Radiograms: ?

Report Made By: James P. Belmont Approved By: Command P. Belmont SP

Distribution: 3 - Washington (1 to IED)

By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba Orally to:
1 - Embassy, Legal Attaché None
2 - Files

Source-Cryptologic:

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilio MARTINEZ Ortega

Classification

SECRET

(3) PW
FEB 19 1958 8:00 AM

PI COPY

WASH-172606

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO.: HKX-1482

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilio
MARTINEZ Ortega

DATE OF INFO: 27 April 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana

DATE ACQUIRED: 2 May 1957
DATE OF REPORT: 10 May 1957

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

1. On orders from Colonel Conrado CAMPATALA Ugaldé, Chief of the Direction Department of the Cuban National Police, Subject 1 was arrested on 27 April 1957 and confined in the 13th Precinct Station in Habana. At the time of his arrest, Subject had in his possession copies of fundamental works on Cuba and the Cuban Academy of Arts and Sciences (Academia de las Ciencias), and works by the USSR, JAPAN, CHINA, Henry LARSEN, George MARX, Marx and Engels, among other Communist materials. A subsequent investigation of MARTINEZ by an agent of the Büro para la Represión de Actividades Comunistas (BAC; Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities) revealed the following information:
2. MARTINEZ was born in Habana on 23 August 1927, his father being Cecilio MARTINEZ González and his mother Amelia ORTEGA Carrasco. He resides with his parents at Calle Galicia de Menequa No. 25, ground floor, in Montilla. He is single and a student in the final year at the Commercial Sciences School of the University of Habana. For the past year and a half he has also been employed in the Lighting Department of the Electro Sales Company, Inc., Office 204, Habana. Subject has a sister named Carmen Elena MARTINEZ Ortega, aged 32 years, married to Alberto MIRET, who is employed as cashier in the Arcohalia Company store, Habana. His sister is a graduate of the Normal School but is not presently working. He did not recall his sister's address. MARTINEZ stated that both he and his parents are registered in the Central Habana Municipal Electoral Junta; he is a member of the Orthodox Party and his father a Liberal Party member; he was a member of the Catholic Youth (Juventud Católica) from 1943 until 1951. He declared that on several occasions Emily MIRET urged him to join the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) but that he had not done so.
3. Under interrogation, MARTINEZ said he was not a member of the Cuban Communist Party but sympathetic with Communist doctrine. He is a member of "El Estadio" and was formerly a member of the Asociación Latino-América Libre (ALL, Free Latin America Association). In 1951 he was second vice-president of the Commercial Sciences Student Association at the University of Habana.

(3) SECRET

Report No. HK-11482, Page 2
Date 10 May 1957

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

Field Comments:

1. Office files reflect that MARTINEZ was one of three Cuban delegates of the Cuban University Students' Federation to the Fifth National Student Congress of the U.S. National Student Association (USA) held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in August 1952. The Cuban delegates denounced dictatorship in general and succeeded in having the Congress pass a resolution condemning the FRANCO dictatorship specifically. May, 3 March 1953, contains an article showing Subject active with MARTINEZ, Raul VALDES Vivo, and Aramis JIMOADA, among others, in organizing a "Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud." El Mambi, 10 June 1954, contains an invitation to the public issued by the Pro-Cuban University Students' Committee, to attend a meeting. Subject is shown as a member of this Committee, together with student Communists VALDES, Celia BANCHEZ Armento, and Alvaro CHARLES TRAJILLO, among others. A report dated 5 August 1955, from a source whose reliability had not been determined, indicated MARTINEZ was an active Cuban Communist Party leader who had traveled to Communist China and the USSR.
2. VALDES, who until recently was a prominent Communist student leader at the University of Havana, has been the subject of numerous reports in the past.
3. "Nuestro Tiempo" is a Cuban Communist cultural front organization. According to office files, Subject signed a statement by the Free Latin America Association distributed in October 1956 together with Cuban Communists Celia and Juana BANCHEZ Armento, Dr. Sarah PASCUAL, and reported sympathizers. The Association is a Cuban Communist-front organization.

(6) SECRET

51-17266

6 MAY 57

SECRET

3P

From: Habina Report No. HKH-1477 Local File No:

No. of Pages: Two No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: Shelby L. Overstreet Sponsored By: Sherwood P. Norton SP

Distribution:
By copy to: HQ-Washington
1-Echassy
2-Files
Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: Reference: HKH-1477, 27 March 1957

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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

Comments: OVERSTREET was interested in meeting Rafael GARCIA Barcena because of the report that Subject was instrumental in influencing the political thinking of Ramon PARQUIN, former Cuban Military Attaché in Washington, now serving a six-year term in prison for conspiracy to overthrow the Cuban Government. The introduction was made by Rodriguez, a law student at the University who had known Subject when he was a professor. OVERSTREET and Subject have become friends because of their mutual friendship for PARQUIN.

CS-3/38636

FILE IN 201-209858**SECRET**

FD-36 (Rev. 5-25-59)

RI COPY

9-9-57

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO. HIN-1177

SUBJECT: Views of Rafael GARCIA Biscena on
Cuban Political Situation

DATE OF INFO: 6 May 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana

DATE ACQUIRED: 6 May 1957

DATE OF REPORT: 6 May 1957

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT:

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

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

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SECRET

Report No: HHH-1477, Page 2

Date: 6 May 1957

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

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

Mild Comment:

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

(3)

SECRET

1-1-1-9

22 Aug 56
SECRET

From: Havana, Cuba

Report No: HRY-1332 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures:

Report Made by: James R. Polk
Transcribed by: Wallace A. Crowley

Distribution: ✓ 3 - Headquarters (1 to ICD)

By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba Orally to: None

1 - Embassy

2 - Files

Source Cryptonym: See below

Reference: HRY-1295

Sources, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Activities of the Juventud Socialista

SOURCES: Para. 1 : ANPHOBARCH-1
Para. 2-3: ACTIVAMENT-5
Para. 4 : ANPHOBARCH-10

Classification

SECRET

RI COPY 19-4-1956

~~SECRET~~

Subject: Activities of the Juventud Socialista Report No: HKI-1332

Date of Information: 7 July - 13 August 1956

Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 8 July - 14 August 1956

Evaluation: Para. 1: 2
Para. 2-3: Documentary

Date of Report: 22 August 1956

Source: Parn. L: 3

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

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

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

1. On 6 August 1956 Antonio PARCEO Ferrer, student Communist leader, was seen at the University of Havana distributing a fly-sheat of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) titled "The Path of Cuban Youth". He had a bundle of approximately 500 copies of this document. On 10 August SAROZO and IRAS, PFA, student Communists, also distributed a sizeable quantity of Mella, official JS bi-weekly publication, at the University.

The above fly-sheat also appeared as a page insert in the 1 August issue of Mella. The fly-sheat consists of a letter, dated 2 August 1956 at Matanzas, from the JS National Executive Committee to Cuban youth. After setting out the Cuban Communist line against partial elections and for revolutionary action on 12 August against the MAT-PTA Government, the letter states the Executive Committee has decided to appeal to the national leadership of all opposition youth organizations and other "institutions of the new generation" to join in immediate acts of protest against that Government. The letter states the Committee has approved a new letter to Cuban working rural and student youth, which will shortly be circulated. Part of this is news of an "exemplary" assembly of youth organizations, convened in Santiago de Cuba on 10 July by the Ortodoxo Party Youth in their meeting hall in that city. Among others, it is said, leaders of the following groups attended:

Ortodoxo Party Youth
Antentico Party Youth (both CPAU and PRIO sections)
Juventud Socialista
National Federation of Secondary School Students
Student Federation of Santiago de Cuba
Nationalist Revolutionary Party Youth

Classification

~~SECRET~~

14-00000-51-53

RHM-1332
Page 226 of July Movement Youth
Certain working youths

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

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

4. Source states that, as a result of the 18 July convention in Santiago de Cuba, the NJ3 is promoting a similar youth meeting for Havana.

Field Comment. Prensa Libre, 8 July 1958, published an agreement of the National Executive of the Oriente Youth, over the signatures of Luis A. JOAQUIN/ALFONSO, Mario PAVANHA, Omer ORGES, Marcos MUÑOZ and others, rejecting the proposed partial elections. Avraco, 7 July 1958, carried an article stating that interim NJ3 President José MELÉNDEZ announced the NJ3 opposed the partial elections and would pass judgment upon such of its ex-members as had accepted the Government's electoral plan in their present capacity of opposition party leaders. Among such ex-members were named Enrique HURTADO, now Secretary General of the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PN, Nationalist Revolutionary Party), and Danilo JARA, FAU political chief in Oriente Province.

Información, 9 July, said in an article that the secondary school association in Santiago de Cuba had met and agreed to a united front against partial elections. FEU official Jean MUYI participated as a delegate, and it was agreed to conduct a civil march in the city on 12 August. The local press of 12 August reported that MUYI and 22 students were arrested in Santiago on 11 - 12 August in connection with public manifestations against the Government.

19-4-110-54

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From:	Havana	Report No:	HN-1216 Local File No:
To:	P	No. of Incidents:	P
Report Date:		Supt. of Intelligence: P	
Report Ref. No.: 3 P. Report/Ref.		Assured By: Raymond P. Nichols JMK	
Distributions:			
By copy to:		2 - Washington	Orally to:
		1 - DCB, LA	None
		1 - MA	2 + Files
		1 - RA	
		1 - AA	
Para 1 - AMIGA			
Source Cryptanalytic Para 2 + EQUIVALENT References: HN-1212			

Sources, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Revolutionary Activities

Comments:

1. A copy of the letter summarised in Paragraph 1 is on file at this Station.
2. The information contained in Paragraph 2 was obtained by ANIVALENT from Juan FIERAS Iero and Roberto LLOX Lemos.

Classification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] COPY
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CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Revolutionary Activities Report No: EME-1216
Date of Information: 12-13 February 1956

Place Acquired: Havana Date Acquired: 14 February 1956

Evaluation: Date of Report: 14 February 1956

Source: Para. 1 - Cuban Government Official (S)
Para. 2 - Cuban with good contacts in opposition circles (S)
from revolutionary plotters (?)

Appraisal of Content: Para. 1 - Sos.
Para. 2 - 3

1. There follows a summary of a confidential letter sent on 12 February 1956 by the Chief of the Department of Direction of the Cuban National Police to the Chief of the Department of Investigation concerning revolutionary plans by Communists and oppositionists to create disturbances on 13 February, the anniversary of the death of student Rubén BATISTA, and on the Cuban national holiday, 24 February 1956.

The leader appears to be Fidel CASTRO, who from abroad is directing over 50,000 youths throughout the island. Other leaders are:

ENEVARILLA of the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU; University Students' Federation).

Amparo CHAPLE Trujillo, FEU leader, national director of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Communist Youth group), who has just been elected president by the School of Philosophy and Letters.

Gustavo MARIN of the Movimiento de la Raza, who is closely connected with the Communists of the University.

Francisco BONILLA.

Francisco AGUILAR of the Juventud Ortodoxa Insurreccional.

Francisco CORONA, long-time Marxist but pseudo Orthodox director of insurrectional line.

As a prelude to the commemoration of the fall of student BATISTA, they will again mobilize national opinion, this time in a united front of struggle with the sugar, port, and transportation workers, whom they say they have on their side.

Communist and oppositionist youths are spreading defeatist rumors to the effect that the year 1956 will be tragic in national history, the political situation is very dangerous, a feeling of insecurity reigns. The Communist and oppositionist student brigades of the so-called Popular Front of Guido GARCIA Icaza and others are painting

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EM-12 88-58

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1216, Page 2
14 February 1956

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

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

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

Among the revolutionary leaders are Juan MURIAS Yero and Roberto LEON Lemus. Also involved is Eugenio PERALTA DE CUBA, who has returned to Cuba. Almost all the revolutionary leaders who were in exile are now in Cuba. It is possible that Dr. Angelito SANCHEZ Arango may also be back here.

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

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

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

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

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

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14-00000

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

B 2
CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: EX-1216, Page 3
Date 14 February 1958

Field Contacts.

1. The confidential letter to the Cuban DI is considered to be an obvious attempt to put the major blame on Communist elements for recent anti-Government demonstrations, as evidenced by the reference to paintings on the walls of houses such as "Abajo Bautista" and "Viva el Julio" as "Marxist mottoes." Recent reports also indicate that the PNP is opposed to the acceptance of Communists' support in its demonstrations and refused permission to CULIACAN and other PNP areas to participate in the 10 January event honoring KHL. The contents of the confidential letter are therefore evaluated as "Credible."
2. No information is available to confirm the reported presence in Cuba of Eusebio PERALTA ORTEGA, Fidel CASTRO or Aurelio MACHADO Arango.

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FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 23 NOVEMBER 1955

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Havana

Report-No: WEX-1111 Local File No:

No. of Pages:

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Date: 2/1/68

Approved by: Sherwood P. Boston SPB

Distribution:

By copy to:
2 Wash.
1 Emb/Ld.
3 Files.

Orally to: None

Source/Citation: AGELZ

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

AGELZ furnished the information in the attached report at our request. Although a considerable amount of it is background, it does tend to answer some of the questions raised in WEX-1111 and is therefore being forwarded.

AGELZ claims that he obtained the information in the report from direct conversations with Carlos FRIA Secarras and his secretary Dr. Luis Gutiérrez FERNANDEZ; Rolando RASPERA; Jose PARDO LLADA; Enrique VILLALBA PARRAS; Cafet 51 Publicity for the Presidential Palace; and Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling.

INDEX

Classification:

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 10-10
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

11-71-044

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Political Opposition to
Batista Government

Report No: HK-1111

Date of Information: Current

Place Acquired: Havana

Date Acquired: 5 October 1953

Evaluation:

Date of Report: 11 October 1953

Source: Cuban active in political opposition (B)

Appraisal of Content: 3.

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

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

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

Some PRIO's principal supporters are the following:

Oscar AWANCO
Ricardo ARENAL
J. P. RODRIGUEZ
1. BONILLA - M.D.
Luis CARRASCO-RODRIGUEZ
Carlos ARENAL
ValdecABAL
Carlos VALDERRAMA
Sergio ARENAL
Menocal GOMA Morales

Classification

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page 2

Fernando ~~WEL~~ del Pino
 Antonio ~~SA~~ TIAZO
 Diego Vicente ~~CHIRIA~~
 Teodoro ~~CHIRIA~~ Esten
 Antonio ~~WAPONA~~

- b. The Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), founded by Eduardo CHIRAS, was organized by dissident members of the PRCA as a political party to oppose PRIO's organization. It was undoubtedly the majority party in Cuba in 1952 and until CHIRAS' death remained a strong political force drawing its strength from the masses. However, with CHIRAS' death and PRIO's exile it faded in importance and today is small and divided.
- c. Dr. Carlos MARCIL Sterling, who has presidential ambitions, attempted to take over control of the party after CHIRAS' death but was unsuccessful in holding it intact. Raul CHIRAS, brother of Eduardo, now heads one faction of the Party. Another faction, "Ortodoxia Libre" has been formed by Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling. Dr. Antonio ALMENDRA Fraga, who was denied membership in the original Ortodoxo party, has a leading role in the "Ortodoxia Libre". Still another faction of the original group is headed by Roberto MORA MONTE, who also has presidential ambitions, while another group of followers of the original Ortodoxo Party remain loyal to Emilio OCHOA, a member of the Executive Council of the Party. OCHOA has refused to accept the guarantees of the BATTISTA government and return to Cuba from Miami and thus does not participate directly in Ortodoxo activities at present. Still another group of Ortodoxo members either are favorable or sympathetic to the insurrectional thesis introduced by Fidel CASTRO and his followers. At a recent meeting of the party at Teatro Marti, ALMENDRA and other leaders were hissed, and there was considerable talk of promoting armed revolt against the present regime. Fidel CASTRO, who is now in Mexico, has appointed Jose Manuel MARQUES as an called "Chief of the Comrades" of Mariana. MARQUES, a young Ortodoxo, is at present in Venezuela negotiating an arms shipment for Cuba which reportedly will be brought in by a group of fishermen via La Coloma, Pinar del Rio.

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

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page 3

- "c. Probably the most politically active and strongest segment of the Ortodoxo party is the youth branch, the Juventud Ortodoxo (JO). It has representation in just about every town in the Republic and is particularly active at the University of Havana. Dr. Francisco GARCIA, University professor and member of the Directive Council of the Ortodoxo Party, is adviser of the JO. GARCIA is well known for his leftist leanings. Actually, when the Partido Ortodoxo was in the original stages of organization, Communists at Havana University prepared and assisted in organizing the JO. The JO frequently attacks the U.S. with slogans that dictatorships exist in Latin America because their anti-communism pleases the U.S. On 27 September, for example, Dr. PELAYO RICO, a well-known Ortodoxo prominent in JO activities, stated on a television question-and-answer program that the dictatorship of BATISTA subverts because the Department of State's flatly denied BATISTA's anti-communism, which is not anti-Communist but anti-democratic. The following are some of the more prominent pro-Communist who influence the Juventud Ortodoxo:
- "d. Oscar DIAZES, director of the Juventud Ortodoxo, is Secretary of the Congresso Derechos de la Juventud, organized by the Communists, and has signed numerous Marxist manifestos.
- "e. Max LUNICK, who was an active Communist propagandist in the University, has signed all Marxist manifestoes issued at the University and has been seen on different occasions with Alfredo GUARDA and Raúl VALDES Vivo, (well-known Communists), close friends of his.
- "f. Salvador SANCHEZ, Juventud director, has a Communist background and is a member of the same University group.
- "g. Mario QUIJADA, pre-Communist, has signed manifestoes in favor of Guatemala and against the 1953 anti-Communist legislation. He is a member of the same University group.
- "h. The Movimiento de Liberación Radical is a move to form public opinion and not a political party. It is built around the worldwide movement of "Catholic Social Doctrine" with branches in Cuba in the Juventud Accion Católica, Juventud Estudiantil Católica, Juventud Obrera Católica, and Juventud Universitaria Católica. These organizations are forbidden by the Church to take part as such in national politics. However, Anselmo CALLO and Andrés VALVERDE and other members of the organizations have gotten together with other intellectuals and formed the Movimiento de Liberación Radical to oppose the present regime. This movement, which is purely ideological, has no Communist influence up to the present time.
- "i. The Movimiento de la Razón, which is also not a political party but rather a movement to arouse public interest, has gained little strength to date. Its chief spokesman, JOSÉ ALFREDO LLADA, manages to keep it alive with propaganda; but there is little likelihood that it by itself will reach a position of any importance on the local political scene.

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

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

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19-7-7-244

REF ID: A311513

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED AND IS EXEMPT FROM EXEMPTION 1, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 OF THE E.O. 13526. DATE 4/26/2018 BY SPK

REF ID: A311513				APR 28 1965
TO	FROM	DATE	STORY	AMOUNT
12/14		10	100	Anti U.S. activities and Organization on Cuba copy enclosed
3/14		70	100	DISSEMINATED IN CS-51356 NOT FILED IN TOL/LET FOLDERS EX-100003
12/14		40	100	ES-55256 ES-55222 ES-55357 ES-57951 ES-57178
12/14		80	100	RECORDED
12/14		50	100	X REC FORM FILED 14-4-110
12/14		50	100	APR 28 1965
12/14		50	100	CW
12/14		50	100	19 7 2 105
12/14		50	100	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
12/14		50	100	REC'D. 4/28/65

14-00000

11

CC: DIA/DOA

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana, Cuba Report No.: 1XH-579 Local File No.:
Number of Pages: 1 Number of Enclosures: None
Report Made by: Stephen H. Farley Approved by: Henry T. Duschafer
Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Woch Orally to: None
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - Service Attaché
2 - File (document attached)

Source Cryptonym: ALTMODUS/1 References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

(3)

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

NYM 51-59

1601

19-7-2-10

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Luis Roberto Machado ... Vernik ... Flevio ... Raro
 Jorge Valdago Perez Pedro ...
 R. Anticetoban
 Ramon Valdes Vives etc.

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

Field Comment:

1. The clandestine communist publication Carta Social of 16 February 1955 asserts 7000 copies of the sheet were distributed.
2. The clandestine communist mimeographed newsletter Prensa Continental of 15 February 1955 quotes in excess the FBI sheet.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

(3)

FEB 19 1955 8:45 AM

19-7-2-108

2 Feb 55
SP

From: Havana, Cuba. Report No. HKL-951 Local File No. 10-18
Number of Pages: 1 Number of Enclosures: None
Report Made by: Stephen H. Karamy/cbd Approved by: Henry T. Buschmer f/13
Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Wash
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - File Orally to: None
Source Cryptonym: AMPHODARCH/I via References: HKL-961, 13 January 1955
Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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

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Classification

SECRET

FEB 15 1959
FBI-HQ 51-59

FILE IN 201-209258

19-2-10 18

Subject: Communist Influence in the
FEU, University of Havana

Report No.: HHE-981

Date of Information: 10-20 January 1955

Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 28 January 1955

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 2 February 1955

Source: Controlled American

1. Communist activities in the University, particularly in connection with Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, Federation of University Students) affairs, have increased during the last few weeks. Albeit daily informal meetings are being held by Raul ALDÉS Vivo, Carlos SÁNCHEZ, Leonel ECHÉVERRÍA, ALMICHÉN, and many SONDE members. Usually these conversations concern election campaigns in the various student organizations, and facilities for the preparation and distribution of propaganda.
2. Indicative of FEU attitude toward the communists, students Roberto XAVIER and Federico SAINZ de la Mata commented, "the present and former regimes of the FEU have been obliged to work with the red elements since these elements were better disciplined for combat against the government".
3. On 10 January 1955 a crowd of a hundred or so students took part in a ceremony on the campus in honor of the Twenty Sixth Anniversary of the death of Communist youth leader Julio Antonio Mella. Prominent in the ceremony were: JESÚS DUARTE, Andrés LNU, Leocel ALONSO, Alberto YULAND, Raul VALDES Vivo, René CHILLO, Jose A. ECHAVARRIA, and Max Lasnick.
4. At the ceremony there was distributed a 12 page pamphlet entitled, "Trinchera de Ideas", purportedly written by Julio Antonio Mella. Although mildly against the Batista government, the bulk of the articles in the pamphlet are anti-United States, and anti-capitalist, and in short typical communist propaganda.

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

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

Classification

SECRET

19-4-110-18

SECRET 3P 5 Jan 55

Station: Echana, Cuba	Report No.: HX-974 Local File No.:
Re. of Report: 2	No. of Enclosures: 4/4/55
Report made by: S-1 - [unclear] Approved by: Henry T. Duschein H/T/D	
Distribution: By copy to: 2-Wash 1-Massy 1-Legal Attaché 2-Filcs	Orally to: No one
Source Countries: Argentina References: HX-963, HX-974, HX-975	

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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

63-55912

Classification

SECRET

SECRETSubject: Pact between Cuban Communists
and Ortodoxo Party Leaders.

Report No: 100-954

Date of Information: 31 December 1954

Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 3 January 1955

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 5 January 1955

Source: Controlled American.

1. A pact has been completed between leaders of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and certain leaders of the Ortodoxo Party for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Among those present at the meetings which led to this pact and which were held in the law offices of Luis Edwards, COLONA, located at Calle O'Reilly No. 107, were Carlos Rafael ORTIZ, Communist; Gregorio GARCIA CARRASCO, Communist; Francisco MACHADO, Ortodoxo; Mario VILLELA and M. [redacted], leaders of the Ortodoxo youth; Joaquin MARILLA, president of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria; LUIS LILLO, member of the Catholic Youth and a follower of former president Carlos PRIO. Other meetings were held in the law offices of Communist lawyers, located in the barrio de Gracia, Habana, and in the locales of radio stations C.O.C.O., Radio Progreso, and Union Radio. The slogan for all these meetings was "CONTRA BATISTA."

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

Classification

SECRET

SECRET

HEN-571

Page 2

3. The Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) is reported to have seized anti-government propaganda issued by the "Fronte Unido Guerrillero Comunista." The propaganda was found on the person of an Orodian leader from Oriente Province, who was detained by SIM on 3 January 1954.

Field Comments

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

(3)

SECRET

19-4-129-2

28 Dec 54

From: Havana, Cuba Report No: HY-923 Local File No: 4-6

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

Report Made By: Sherman A. Bennett/obj Approved By: Henry I. Buchacher H.I.B.

Distribution:

By copy to: 2-Wash
1-Emb & LA, MA
2-Filcs

Orally to: none

Source Cryptonym: ANITA

References: HY-924-117-6

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Communist Activity Against Proposed
"Via Cuba" Canal

68-55397

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Subject: Communist Activity Against
Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

Report No: WXY-913

Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba

Date of Information: 10-20 December 1954

Evaluation: B-3

Date Acquired: 10-20 December 1954

Source: Controlled American

Date of Report: 29 December 1954

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

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

Classification

Form No. 8-100
Rev. 10-50

(3)

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

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

Field Comments:

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

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

(3)

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 9 May 54

C. COMMENTS: Officer Responsibilities should be listed in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark) insufficient before further reading. The Rating and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

EASY CONTROL

SECRET**HKH-737****CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY**Report No. **HKH-737** Local File No. **10-30**

From:

Bureau City

To:

10-30

Date of Report:

Date of Clearance:

Priority:

Name:

Person(s) Recipient:

Title:

Distribution:

Place:

By copy to:

Orally to:

1 File

CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET

Subject: Dr. Ramiro ARANCO Alcina Report No.: 803-737
 Date of Information: 1950-date
 Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba Date Acquired: 8 March 1954
 Evaluation: as indicated Date of Report: 9 March 1954
 Source: Controlled American

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

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

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

ARANCO is a leader of the revolutionary group which includes (r) Palacio, M. LEONICK, Francisco CANTOR, Eloy SOZA, and Adolfo VALDERRAMA, and was indicted for participation in the暴动 at Quartel Moncada, Santiago de Cuba, in the summer of 1953. He is a close friend of Fidel CASTRO (long-time militant of the Juventud Socialista) and his brother, Raul CASTRO, also a communist, both of whom are presently in prison for participation in the communist-supported Santiago uprising. ARANCO attended the meeting of Cuban expatriots in Montreal in June 1953, and along with Ignacio HERNANDEZ, a communist, and Jose ALDO Y Lleras, who was a member of the communist party in the barrio of Puente Vivero, reorganized the Frente Unico de los Ilegitimos Comunistas-Ortodoxos-Próstata. ARANCO is reported to have represented the communist interests, although he was charged with defense of the Ortodoxo policy, and was known to have been in contact with communist leaders. He has been cited on several occasions as a "comunista de segundo filo", and as such has permitted the Cuban communist party to infiltrate various elements which were formerly

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HKH - 737

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

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

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

A Local Attaché Report of 3 April 1947 states that Ramiro ARAIGO Alain was appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban Legation in Moscow at the age of 27, on the recommendation of Juan MALLOLLO, President of the Partido Socialista Popular (Dr) Rafael P. ORGAZALEZ Molas, and Dr. Oscar CALLE. He was not known to have engaged in communist activities, but was reported as "inclined toward socialist theories". At the time of this appointment, ARAIGO had no diplomatic experience.

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

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

CF : CDR-6127

SECRET

9 March 1954
201 - 53702

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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

FILED

DATE

REG. NO. HKH-A-634

REASON

OFFICERS' INITIALS

COMMENTS

TO	BOOK NO.	DATE REC'D.	DATE PWD.	OFFICERS' INITIALS	COMMENTS
1. Mr. Director Tynes	3 Feb 54			leal	Revolutionary activities in the Caribbean
2. Mr. Secretary	1 Feb 54	1 Feb 54		CP	published
3. Mr. McCallum	4 Feb 54	4 Feb 54		RMa	
4. Mr. Justice	4 Feb 54	4 Feb 54		Pd	copy per 2nd op. C-2 II
5. Mr. Condon	4 Feb 54	4 Feb 54		MPC	copy in my file
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Via AIR

DISPATCH NO. HHH-A-634

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21 ENE 1954

DATE

TO : Chief, MI
 FROM : Chief of Mission, Havana.
 SUBJECT: annex - Operational
~~SECRET~~ Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government

REF ID: HHH-W-525

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the Batista government has been received by the Mission. The latest available information regarding revolutionary activities against that government is contained in HHH-678.
2. Reports received in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for Legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation (as to content), as indicated in the pertinent portions of HHH-667 and HHH-397. To date the Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.
3. Indications here are that the Batista regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic and PEREZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban government is not contemplating any action against those countries.
4. As to a possible attack on the Batista regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban Armed Forces and security agencies have long been alerted to a possible air attack on key installations in Havana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for the planes to be used in the air attack.
5. The Mission has no information to confirm the allegations made in the attachment to the Department of State Instruction cited in the referenced dispatch concerning the

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REF ID: 51-28A

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"UNAVOIDABLE"

SECRET

EX-1-63

- 2 -

concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders.
Jesús LLORENTE, Luis M. VILLALBA, and Pedro J. GOURDÍN are well-known leaders of
the Junta de Oficiales (Military Council) and as such have participated in
certain opposition activities against the Batista government, demanding
the reactivation of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general
elections. There is no record of Bernardo CALIXO Gourdin in the files.

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Balice A. C.

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REC'D: SALICED
20 January 1954

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200-7-38-1391

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Cuba

-16609

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

16 Feb. 1952

21 January 1952

1

Cuba, Habana

-1-5692

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

Distribution: OGI

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EXH-1-63

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WH/HID/Cuba

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TELETYPE
WIRELESS TELEGRAM

DISPATCH NO. 101A-278

HP
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CLASSIFICATION

TO : Cmer, DO
FROM : Acting Chief of Station, Lima, Peru *With*
SUBJECT: GENERAL
SPECIFIC: Douglas Hadden ALLEN

DATE: 2 January 1954

Action required by Headquarters: For information and such action as is deemed necessary.

1. Douglas Hadden ALLEN is President of the Astoria Importing & Manufacturing Company, Inc. of Iquitos, Peru, and a director of the Cerro de Pasco Corporation. He is personally acquainted with Ambassador Harold W. TITTMANN.

2. On 18 September 1953, Subject called at this Station to see Maitreep T. NEHRAN, who was out of Lima at that time. He talked with Jane C. BURKE and at her suggestion that he talk with the Chief of the Political Section stated that he wanted to talk only with NEHRAN, that he had confidential information on Rafael PAVLITCH Trujillo, Prefect of Ecuador (and brother of former Communist functionary Esteban AVILITCH-Trujillo) and some Communist literature which has come into his possession. Subject returned to the United States on 2 October 1953 without trying to contact NEHRAN again.

3. Former agent DUTTERMAN, who has made a nuisance of himself by calling sporadically at this Station, told NEHRAN on 1 October 1953 that he was planning to apply for an immigration visa to the United States and that Subject had tried to contact NEHRAN and DUTTERMAN's behalf in connection with his anticipated application. DUTTERMAN further claimed that Subject has a close friend who is a senior official of CUCVI from whom he had gotten DUTTERMAN's name, and that Subject had shown DUTTERMAN a picture of a Peruvian Communist which DUTTERMAN remembered having submitted to this Station five or six years ago. It seems quite likely that DUTTERMAN gave Subject NEHRAN's name.

4. In connection with another matter (LDA-0340), NEHRAN contacted the subject of IDB-049, who, in the course of conversation, told of having received a letter (encl. 1.) through

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p. 3

FILE IN 201-209258

SECRET
SP1A-478
Page 2

the New York office from Subject. This letter forwarded a report (believed to be encl. 2) to Augusto NICOLINI, Subject of SP1A-478. Subject also told of having cocktails on several occasions in New York City several months ago with Subject and Ambassador HINMAN. During one of these get-togethers Subject stated that a report (believed to be encl. 2) had been made available to KEMARK.

5. On 18 January 1954 DUTTERAR volunteered a copy of enclosure 2 with the explanation that NICOLINI had sent it by him especially for KEMARK but that NICOLINI wanted it back. When questioned as to the source of the document DUTTERAR said that he did not know the identity of the source but that it had come from an English aviator. The document provided by DUTTERAR has not been shown to Subject of SP1A-478.

6. SP1A-36 and references, and LIMA-0240 suggest that Augusto RODRIGO Lovo, Minister of Government and Police; Mariano UL Aljovin, a confidential investigator on President CHUA's staff; Ernesto NICOLINI, a prominent and wealthy Peruvian businessman; DUTTERAR, employee of Ernesto NICOLINI; and Luis CEDRIGO Nicolini, nephew and employee of Ernesto NICOLINI, are associated in some sort of intelligence work, which is separate from the intelligence activities of Alejandro ESPARZA Zaharta, Director of Government and Municipalities, who is immediately inferior to RODRIGO Lovo in the Ministry of Government. On the basis of the foregoing data and references, it appears that Subject is involved with intelligence operatives of the Peruvian Government on one hand, and is in contact with KEMARK and other U.S. Government officials on the other hand.

7. It is noted that enclosures 1 and 2 both have the initials "W.H.", presumably the initials of Subject's secretary.

Winthrop T. Hegman
Winthrop T. Hegman

Enclosures:

1. ltr dtd 25 Nov 53, in trip
2. rpt copied 18 Nov 53, in trip

2 January 1954

Distribution:

- 1 - RAC, w/encls as noted
- 2 - File, w/encls (2 copies)

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SECRET**COPY***SP*

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

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

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

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

COPYRef. 2 to HPLA - 275 **SECRET***11/12/14
58-6-4-200*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On various occasions, cargoes of arms of different makes and kinds have been introduced into the island, a procedure now made very difficult because of the vigilance of the Cuban airforce, who constantly patrol the seas between Cuba and Central America. This agent knows about the following concentrations: In the hands of Cuban orthodox youth, headed by Jose Triesias, Luis Henrich and Bernardo Blanco Goudin, there are more than 600 machine guns M-1911, 10,000 grenades (hand type) all of Mexican manufacture. The arms are hidden in the "finca" of the son of Jose Manuel Cortina, in Pino del Rio. In the hands of Pedro Llaman, head of the youth movement in Llamanig, are about 100 machine guns, 50 grenades and 10 or 12 rifles M-1. The arms are hidden in a house situated near the "Central Toledo" property of the secretary general of the workers of that central.

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

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Date: Havana, Cuba		Report No. 726-103 Local File No.	
No. of Pages: three	No. of Enclosures: one		
Report Name By: <i>E. J. F.</i>	Approved By: <i>John C. Callahan</i>		
Distribution: By copy to: 3-Wach 3-Silas 1-Bob	Initials: <i>J. C. C.</i> Date: AUG 01 1952 Comments: None		
Source Country: ARGENTINA		Reference: TEL-103, TEL-1148, TEL-1180	

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

COMMENTS

The fact that the Communist Party of Cuba would take the measures described in the attached report is not considered surprising. As can be seen from a study of Embassy dispatches and from our past reports on this subject, the PSC is finding itself in an increasingly worse position, politically, financially, and psychologically. The greatest strength of the PSC comes from ignorant laborers who are, by US standards, at least, exploited. The government reported recently that there are half a million unemployed in Cuba. It is only logical, therefore, that communist strength remains, at present, in the field where Marxist ideology has always been used to the best advantage, that of the ignorant workers. It is probable that the PSC, as a political party, will no longer carry the weight and root it has in the past, at least until economic conditions in Cuba grow much worse, or until the present East-West tension diminishes considerably. Until recently, two possible solutions to the PSC's present predicament lay in its uniting with the Ortodox Party or with the FAU. Concerning the Ortodox Party, it is known that the leftist groups within that party (Vicente MONTAÑA, FRANCISCO LLADA, RAFAEL LIMA, and others) are militating for a pact with the communists (See copy of memorandum from E. T. CRAVEN to the Ambassador, dated January 28, 1952, copy of which is attached), but, so far, have been blocked by the anti-communist elements within the Ortodox Party. Until recently, conservative anti-BATISTA elements in Cuba stated with conviction that BATISTA would join with the communists in a selfish attempt to gain the Presidency. However, BATISTA, in two articles appearing in *Familia*, December 2 and 13, 1951, closed the door on rumors of this kind by stating the only way the PSC and the FAU could unite would be if the PSC would publicly state that, in case of an international conflict, the PSC would side with the United Nations and against Russia. An interesting sequel to this statement, and possibly connected with it, was a leaflet distributed in the streets of Havana in early January entitled, "To the Workers of the FAU and to the People of Cuba", signed by CEDULIC FRANCISCO VILLIZ (Mayari), leader of the Bloque Obrero del FAU, which is known for its leftist and pro-communist sympathies. In the leaflet, VILLIZ claimed that BATISTA had tried to destroy him and expel him from the Bloque Obrero, purportedly, because VILLIZ had tried to defend "the interest of the working classes and of the Bloque Obrero within the FAU, a real and decided opposition line to the government, and is determined that a united oppositionist front be formed to defend

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL

3-72

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From: Havana, Cuba Report No: TIG-1510 Local File No: 10-25
20-1
10-25

No. of Pages: _____ No. of Enclosures: _____
Report Made By: _____ Approved By: _____
Distribution: _____
By copy to: _____ Orally to: _____

Source Cryptogram: _____ References: _____

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

- 2 -

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

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

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

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

Report No: TKW-1510

Date of Information: February 13, 1952

Place Acquired: Havana, Cuba

Date Acquired: February 13, 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: February 20, 1952

Source: Controlled American

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

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

2. The communists have been and are now carrying on a campaign in these syndicates to penetrate and undermine the anti-government labor factions in an effort to gain control of these groups at a later date. This campaign was waged in three stages.

a. The first stage was the communists' penetration of the anti-communist syndicates, paying up their union dues and using their voice and vote in the union meetings to propose and elect their candidates for committee positions.

b. The second stage was to sow seeds of doubt among the members of these groups in joining with any of the anti-communist labor federations or with the government CIO by accusing the CIO leaders of having sold themselves out to the employers and to the government which are depicted as the enemies of the laboring man. The communists have always tried to exploit the anti-government feeling in these labor groups - particularly within the Bloque Obrero del PAP - in an effort to destroy the anti-communist labor leaders in the various syndicates.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Report No: TES-1510
Date February 20, 1952

3. The third stage, which seems to be going on now, is the ever increasing number of rapprochements between the Ortodoxo and PAT labor leaders and the communists. This is the result of a split (there), and is perhaps hastened by the strong endorsement of dissatisfaction with the PRD regime combined with their desire to vote this regime out of power in the forthcoming elections.
4. As an example of the success of this campaign, source supplies the following. In the Sindicato Provincial de Obreros de la Comuna de La Habana, elections for a new executive committee were held January 17, 1952. The anti-communist syndicate led by Ramiro LIMA won by more than 100 votes receiving 352 votes in all. However, the Ortodoxo candidate within the syndicate, supported by the communists and members of the Bloque Obrero del P.R.D., obtained 227 votes. In the Sindicato Textilero Dr. San Antonio de los Baños, elections were also held recently. Again, the Ortodoxos, communists, and members of the P.R.D.-united against the anti-communist candidates. In this case, the anti-communist candidate won by only 16 votes, the anti-communists obtaining 141 and the opposition obtaining 125 votes.
4. In the Sindicato de Obreros y Trabajadores de Crucillas, S.A., the leadership is held by the Ortodoxos, Emilio MEXIN and Teodoro GOMEZ. Up until recently, these leaders were in sympathy with the anti-communist CTC. However, they have recently permitted the entry of communists into their syndicate without requiring them to pay in their back dues. These leaders have also become friendly with the communist leader, Angel ROQUE, who is a member of the PSP Executive Committee of the Cerro district, and two other communists, one an (fma)-204 and another who goes by the name "Tragamique".

CONFIDENTIAL We have no traces on Angel ROQUE. His name does not appear as a delegate to the Habana PSP Municipal Assembly from the Cerro district.

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

Report No: TGB1510.
Date: February 20, 1952.

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

CONFIDENTIAL
SECTION

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Attachment to FEB-10

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1952

To: The Ambassador

From: E.T. Crain

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

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

He stated that Pedro Llada, Eduardo Caron, Vicentino Antuña, Max Lornik and others were trying to get Communists into the Critodoro party. He said that, specifically, they were trying to get the notorious Communist, Salvador Gómez Arriés, not only into the Critodoro party but to run as an Critodoro candidate for Senator. He said that a group of Critodoro approached him on the matter to learn his views and he told them he would resist such a move with all his strength.

Portell Vila said he considered the matter so urgent that he at once wrote an article entitled "Un Comisionado" which he was going to try to get into El Maestro of January 29 instead of Wednesday the 30th which is the day of the week when his column usually appears. He said this would be an extension of his article published January 20 in El Maestro.

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

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

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

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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From: Havana, Cuba.

Report No. TIG-1365. Local File No. 30-248.

No. of Pages: 5

No. of Enclosures: None.

Report Made By: J. S. Gatsby/ADM Arrived By: George W. Somerville GNS

Distribution:

by copy to: Wash 3
File 1

orally to:

No other distribution.

Source Cryptonym: Amlikar.

References: ID-972; TIG-1266.

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

DOCUMENT RECORDED

MICROFILMED

COLENTS

Our TIG-1266 tried to answer as fully as possible ID-972 but it was realized at that time that more complete information on the Juventud Socialista would be appreciated by Headquarters. Amlikar, therefore, was requested to supply us with information which we felt Ambivalent had not supplied previously. The attached report confirms partial information previously supplied by Ambivalent and supplies additional information of interest.

Classification:

NO COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No.
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

19-4-5-11

FILE IN 201-209258*

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Subject: Further Information on
the Juventud Socialista.Report No. 2K4-1365.Date of Information: 2 Jan 51.Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba.Date Acquired: 4 Jan 51.Evaluation: P-3.Date of Report: 22 Jan 51.Source: Controlled American.

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

(CONFIDENTIAL)
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19-14-5-11

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CONFIDENTIAL Report No. TAG-1365.

Date 22 January 1951.

3. The structure of the Juventud Socialista is like that of the PSP. It has committees in all the districts (barrios) of the City of Havana and in the larger cities of the interior. Up until now the Juventud Socialista has not had, according to source, clandestine leaders to take the place of the present overt leaders in case the party is outlawed, nor does it now have these clandestine leaders. However, source feels that there are many secondary and less well-known leaders within the Juventud Socialista who would be able to assume the direction of a clandestine communist youth organization if the PSP decided such an organization should be set up. Source supplies the following names as possible clandestine leaders of such an organization: Juli ACIADO, "responsable juvenil" (youth representative) of the CTC (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba) (Communist) a few years ago; Bienvenido GUARIZ, who is the "responsable juvenil" of the CTC (Communist) at present; Federico Rita, and Georgina VILAS; Walterio CARBOELL, law school student, Havana University; and Hector CABOELL, communist youth leader at the Ariguanabo textile plant, in Eauta, Havana Province.
4. The PRIO Administrative's anti-communist attitude over the past six months has not visibly affected unfavorably the unity of the Juventud Socialista, according to source. Source gives as a reason for this the fact that the ranks of the Juventud Socialista are composed of proven communist militant youths. Source claims he knows of only one case of defection from the Juventud Socialista ranks, that of a youth named Elio CAPESTANY, Juventud Socialista leader in the Escuela de Artes y Oficios, who has joined the Juventud del PAU.
- Comment:** As is well known, in other communist parties under similar circumstances and as we have previously reported, some communists have been instructed to infiltrate other political parties. It is difficult to understand how source can conclude positively that the CAPESTANY case was one of defection from the Juventud Socialista.
5. It is true, however, that the PSP has examined very carefully the ranks of the Juventud Socialista for signs of bourgeois weakness. The barrio committees of the PSP established similar committees of the Juventud Socialista with the purpose

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19-15-11

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Report No: T.E-1365.
Date 22 January 1951.

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

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

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19-4-5-11

CONFIDENTIALReport No: TKH-A-1365.
Date: 22 January 1951.

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

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NTIA Report No. TKI-1365.
Date, 22 January 1951.

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

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

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CONTINUED

19-4-5-1

STATE DEPT. DOCUMENT

DATE: 22 JUNE 1949

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: PROPOSED CUBAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR
PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

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

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
SECRET

(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

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INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters. SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete. SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately. SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.																																																																																																																																																											
SECTION I <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 5px;">SENSITIVE NONSENSITIVE</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">201 NO</td> <td colspan="3" style="width: 70%; padding: 5px;">SOURCE DOCUMENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">209257</td> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px; text-align: right;">Handwritten</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAME</td> <td>(Last)</td> <td>(First)</td> <td>(Middle)</td> <td>(Title)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"><i>LESNICK - MENENDEZ MAX FIDELIO</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">SEX</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M ♂</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TYPE NAME</td> <td>2.</td> <td>(Last)</td> <td>(First)</td> <td>(Middle)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHOTO</td> <td>4</td> <td>BIRTH DATE</td> <td>5</td> <td>COUNTRY OF BIRTH</td> <td>6</td> <td>CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH</td> <td>7</td> <td>OTHER IDENTIFICATION</td> <td>8.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>D</td> <td>M</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ICMP</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">OCCUPATION/POSITION</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">OCC-POS. CODE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="padding: 10px;"> SECTION II <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">CRYPTONYM</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">PSEUDONYM</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="padding: 10px;"> SECTION III <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 5px;">COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">10. ACTION DESK</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">11. SECOND COUNTRY OF INTEREST</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">12. THIRD COUNTRY OF INTEREST</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right; padding: 5px;">12a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>U.S.A.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>4</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="padding: 10px;"> COMMENTS: <i>J.S. 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FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 31 DECEMBER 1973

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MAX LESNICK, AKA MAX ENRIKOS LESNICK-MENENDEZ

FBI FILE NO: 105-3492 (NIANI)

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

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

LESNICK, MAX
201-0209258
SEX M

201-0733547
LX-03860
12 DEC 73

ANFRE-1 (classified as good source with retentive memory,
COMMENTS OF SURJ 201-0733547 FROM REVIEW OF 3 VOLUMES MUG BOOK AUG 73

Src said LESNICK was an officer with Fidel and as of 2 Aug 73 was in Miami working for magazine Replica - src described Lesnick as "red as a beet". When he returned Miami from Cuba, he contacted by Lesnick who wanted to write an article for magazine - src later got

DATE 10 JAN 74

09050053

anonymous phone call telling him Lesnick dangerous and not to go to interview - he didn't.

dan

SECRET

E2 IMPDET EL BY 054979

201-209258

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 27 SEPTEMBER 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO (DR)
FBI FILE NO: 103-20202 (MIAMI)

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

FBI DOCUMENTS

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

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

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1969
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: ROLANDO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS
FBI FILE NO: 2-156 (MIAMI)

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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

Attention: DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PLANS

ON: ADDI (ENM)
Miami, Florida 33130
File No. A12 542 415
Date OCT 1, 1968

Please furnish any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person.

X

FBI Ident. Number. None

LAST NAME: LESNICK - MENENDEZ	FIRST NAME: Max Edgardo	MIDDLE NAME:	DATE OF BIRTH: September 8, 1930	PRESUMED NATIONALITY: CUBA
OTHER NAMES USED: "Polaco", "Maxim", "Cesar"			PLACE OF BIRTH: San Antonio de las Vueltas, Las Villas, CUBA	MAINTAIN STATUS: MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WIDOWER <input type="checkbox"/>
			SEX: MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>
			WEIGHT: HEIGHT: COLOR- EYES: COLOR- HAIR:	IDENTIFYING MARKS:

If MARRIED, WIDOWER, OR DIVORCED, GIVE FULL NAME AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE. INCLUDE WIFE'S MARRIED NAME. GIVE DATES AND PLACES OF ALL MARRIAGES OR DIVORCES.

Miriam Alvarez-Digat; d/b/a March 26, 1932 Havana, Cuba; married December 29, 1955 Havana, Cuba; same address.

PARENTS' NAMES: Father name	Mother name	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF SPouse	ADDRESS:
Father: Lesnick, Samuel; 7-23-03 Polonia; res. Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.			
Mother: Menendez, Maria Teresa; 2-23-10 Las Villas, Cuba; res. Miami, Florida			
ORGANIZATIONS: (List all organizations, political, social, religious, etc., in which you are or have been a member) Federation Estudiantil Univ. Havana, Cuba, 1950-55; Ortodoxo Party, Director, Juventud Ortodoxo, 1951, 1947-60; Segundo Frente de la Sierra del Escambray, Nail. Secy 1959-60, 1959-60			
RESIDENCE LAST 5 (FIVE) YEARS (Leave blank if no residence in U.S. during past 5 years)			
2122 SW 22nd Terrace, Miami, Florida		FROM TO	
1236 SW 22nd Ave., Miami, Florida		Feb 1967 Present	
960 SW 10th Court, Miami, Fla.		Dec 1961 Feb 1967	
16th Ave., 2-31 Ste. Miami, Fla.		Sep 1961 Dec 1961	
1332 NW 2nd Street, Miami, Fla.		July 1961 Sep 1961	
Bogota 205, Vedado, Havana, Cuba		Jun 1961 July 1961	
Unemployed, Miami, Florida		None TO	
Self employed, WMIE Radio Station, NewsCommentator, Miami		Feb 1965 Present	
Cadena Oriental de Radio, and Radio Periodico El Nacional, Diario Nacional, Havana, Cuba		Apr 1967	
		Feb 1959	Sep 1960

LAST ADDRESS IN U.S. (date, place and status)	PRIOR Entries AND DEPARTURES (date and place of departure, for entry when permanent in U.S.)		
01-26-61 KEY; 212(d)(5)	U.S. PASSPORT NO. (if issued)	SOCIAL SECURITY # Z61-72-9903	
X			
REASON FOR REQUEST	Perm. Res; Investigation	ARMED FORCES SERIAL # AND BRANCH OF SERVICE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DEPORTATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASW TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	(Reporta. 105-11510 Mia 10-2-66; 8-24-61;		
<input type="checkbox"/> NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> ASW OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSORSHIP <input type="checkbox"/>	9-21-61 Mia 105-3492; 105-64869; 105-2124;		
<input type="checkbox"/> APPLICANT FOR CONDITIONAL CITIZENSHIP	FOR RELEASE OF	64869 San Antonio 3-30-61.)	
RETURN TO	Assessment Committee Investigation		
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 119 O St. N.E. Washington, D.C. 20505			

FOR AGENCY REPLY

DAI to CSC-3/764, b6, dated 27 March 1961
subject: LESNICK Menendez, Max.

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 18 AUGUST 1960
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION (PR)
FBI FILE NO: 105-10748 (MIAMI)

INDEXED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE	TOTAL COPIES 50	
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.	REF ID: A651214		
KIND TO FILE NO.	SECRET		
FILE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> RET. TO BRANCH <input type="checkbox"/>	MAILING TO CLOTHESLINE WASHING LINE WATERFALL		
ROUTINE <input type="checkbox"/> R/T	REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED		
FROM <i>SAC</i>	1	2	
<i>WASHLINE</i>	3	4	
ACTION <i>copy 2</i>	5	6	
	7	8	
	9	10	
<i>copy 1</i>	UNIT	TIME	BY
<i>copy 2</i>	<i>copy 1</i>	<i>copy 2</i>	<i>copy 3</i>
<i>FILE 1C, 012, copy 001, copy 1, copy 2, copy 3, copy 4, 2014, 2015</i>			
REF ID: A651214			
SECRET 21P226			

SECRET 121022Z

PRIORITY DER CITE WAVE 67-88

NO NaCl

LYRIC

.. FULL INITIAL INFO RE MAX-LESNIK ROLE IN SURFACING OF CUBAN
DELEGATION TO UN PRESS RELEASE RE TEXT 42 OCT CUBAN GOVT NOTE TO
U.S. GOVT. PRIMARY SOURCE IS AIRLINK 1. SOME CONFIRMATORY DATA
FROM AMEMBASSY

2. MORNING 19 OCT MAX LESLIK MENENDEZ 2PI-209258 WAS IN OFFICES
SEGURO FRENTE NACIONAL DE ESCAMBRAY (SFNE) WHEN MAIL RECEIVED.
MAIL LED WAS PLAIN ENVELOPE SENT AIRMAIL, NO ADDRESS. SENDER
ADDRESSSED ONLY TO STREET ADDRESS, WITH SFNE NAME NOI APPEARING.
PICKED UP BY SFNE OPENING ENVELOPE WHICH CONTAINED COPIES OLD CASTRO AND

COLV ARA SPEECHES PLUS TAILORED COPY OF TYPE D "PRESS RELEASE OR FOR
G
ANNOUNCED CUBA MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THREE-PAGE SPANISH LANGUAGE
TEXT.

3. LESNIK BEGAN TRY DETERMINE IF OTHER EXILE GROUPS OR AMERICAN PRESS ELEMENTS HAD RECEIVED COPIES RELEASE. CHECKS WITH USIA, API, TIME

VERE NEGATIVE. PASSED LEEBIK QUERY JORGE VOLSKY OF USIA. (WHO NOW HAS CHANGED HIS STRINGER ALLEGIANCE FROM NEW YORK TIMES TO NY HERALD

201-20925-7
21 OCT 65

~~SECRET~~

7 PNE 2 OF 2
IN 77-23

1. IRISUSI PHONED MIAMI COORDINATOR CUBAN AFFAIRS WHO REPLIED HAD NO KNOWLEDGE MATTER. IRISUSI THEN PHONED BARNARD COLLIER NYHT LATIN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT WHO CHECKED BY PHONE WITH CUBAN UN DELEGATION. PERSON WHO ANSWERED PHONE, APPARENTLY A SECRETARY, CONFIRMED EXISTENCE OF PRESS RELEASE BUT WAS VAGUE RE POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION. LESNIK READ FROM RELEASE AND COMMENTED ON CONTENTS DURING HIS RADIO PROGRAM NIGHT 19 OCT. COLLIER BROKE STORY IN NYHT MORNING 20 OCT.

4. CUBAN EXILE CIRCLES SPECULATE THAT PERSON WITHIN OR HAVING CONTACT WITH CUBAN UN MISSION STOLE COPY OF RELEASE AND SENT IT ANONYMOUSLY TO SFNE. NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THIS OR ANY OTHER THEORY

~~SECRET~~

CFS 6-32 MAX LESNIK UN 12 U.E. AMELINA 1 AMOT 19-281-209258

SEGUNDO FRENTE NACIONAL DE ESCAMBRAY SFNE SFNE NOT APPEARING DIEGO MEDINA CASTRO GUEVARA D SPANISH USIA AP TIME JORGE VOLSKY USIA NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE MIAMI NO KNOWLEDGE VOLSKY BARNARD COLLIER NYHT LATIN AMERICAN CUBAN UN 19 OCT CJLL TEP NYHT 20 OCT UN SFNE NO EVIDENCE

BT

RELEASE 1-22-130

INDEXED YES NO
 CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.
 X-REF TO FILE NO. 201-209258
 FILE DIR TO RET. TO BRANCH
 DESTROY BIG.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE TOTAL COPIES

52

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM FOR TRANSMISSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION
 THIS FORM IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY
 NO COMMERCIAL USE

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.

FROM:

SOURCE

ACTION:

INFO:

FILE, VR, C/100, ET, F/LNTZ, C/2, C/4, C/5, C/6, C/7

R/D COPY

ADVANCE COPY

INDEXED

SLOPPED

TUBED

UNIT TIME BY

16 FI

ABSTRACT

19 Aug 55 N 35072

3D

SECRET 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 52839

TYPIC AMKNOB AMRAZZ AMOT

MICROFILMED

AUG 26 1965

DOC MICRO. SEC.

REF DIR 31265

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

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

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

SECRET

201-209258

19 Aug 65

B 201-352252

SECRET14-00000
10-35072

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

B. AMTRUNK/1 (201-352252) TOLD AMRAZZ/1 10 AUG OF 113211Z
UNSPECIFIED RUMORS IN EXILE COMMUNITY RE POSSIBLE ODBAT TAKEOVER
OF ANTI PBRUMEN ACTIVITIES. TIME AND EXTENT ODBAT TAKEOVER NOT
KNOWN. AMTRUNK/1 SEES NO DRASIC CHANGE EVEN IF RUMOR TRUE BUT
SAID HE NOTICED GRADUAL DECREASE KUBARK PERSONNEL IN AREA SINCE FALL
AMBIDDY/1 AND CORRESPONDING INCREASE ODBAT AGENTS. ADDED HE PERSONALLY
KNEW PBRUMENS IN AREA EMPLOYED BY ODBAT BUT DECLINED PROVIDE
NAMES. (WAVE COMMENTS: MANY MEMBERS AMWORLD ALLIED TO RO CLAIMED
KUBARK STATUS. DECREASE THESE TYPES SINCE DISANDMENT AMWORLD
COULD ACCOUNT FOR ALLEGED REDUCTION NUMBER KUBARK AGENTS WAVE AREA.)

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

SECRET

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

NOT SPECIFIED KUBARK ODBAT RE DOMINICAN NOT SPECIFIED PBRUMEN

SECRET

PRICE 3-4-3
IN 35572

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

BT

SECRET

INDEX YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

B-REP TO FILE NO.

FILE RID COPY TO BRANCH

DESTROY SIG.

INFO

INQUIRE

ACTION

INFO

WAVE 8

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TOTAL COPIES

SECRET

3-225

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

GROUP 1
ONE STEP FINGER PRINTING
ONE READING LINE
CLASSIFICATION

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1	5
2	6
3	7
4	8

ADVANCE COPY

ISSUED

SLOTTED

TUBED

UNIT

TIME

BY

FILE, VR, CT/OPS, CT/OS, FT FT/ENTL, C42, C4/220, copy, etc.

SECRET 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 5090

TYPIC AMKNOP AMRAZZ AMOT

REF WAVE 5089

(35072)

ANALYST

MM

ABSTRACT

INDEX

DOC. MICRO. BER.

MICROFILMED

AUG 26 1965

19 AUG 65 M 35070

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

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

IDEN C: REPLICA NEWSPAPER

IDEN D: PATRIA NEWSPAPER, BATISTIANO WEEKLY.

SECRET

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

1845-1900 HRS WMIE C REPLICA D PATRIA BATISTIANO WEEKLY

BT

SECRET

B201-352252

201-209258

19 Aug 65

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 29 JANUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

FBI FILE NO: 105-6243 (MIAMI)