

CAIO

(110)

NOV 19 1966

MIAMI, FLA., NOV. 19 (AP)—A SHARP DECLINE IN SHIPPING FROM NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO CUBA WAS REPORTED TODAY.

ONLY SEVEN VESSELS FROM THESE AREAS TOUCHED CUBAN PORTS LAST MONTH, SAID REVOLUTIONARY UNITY (UR), AN EXILE ORGANIZATION WHICH WATCHES SUCH MOVEMENTS. UR ADDED THIS IS THE SMALLEST NUMBER SINCE IT BEGAN KEEPING COUNT FOUR YEARS AGO.

LISTED AS VISITING CUBA IN OCTOBER WERE THREE SHIPS FROM CYPRUS, TWO FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND TWO FROM GREECE.

THIS COMPARES WITH 17 SHIPS THE PREVIOUS MONTH. OTHER OCTOBER TOTALS: 21 IN 1965, 23 IN 1964, AND 26 IN 1963.

UR SAID IT DID NOT KNOW WHAT CAUSED THE DROP.

PL132AES

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS

FUNDADO EL 4 DE JULIO DE 1953

(Por la Libertad, la Cultura y la Solidaridad Hemisférica)

MIAMI, FLA., MARTES 22 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1966

PAGINA 14

Micronoticias

Por SALOMON

Mordino Jr.

Un total de siete buques del mundo occidental tocaron en puertos cubanos en el pasado mes de octubre, según informa Unidad Revolucionaria, que lleva la estadística de ese movimiento marítimo.

El total de octubre representó una merma record, desde el año 1962 a la fecha, pues la otra caída más acentuada se produjo cuando 11 buques llegaron a Cuba en febrero del año pasado.

Esto representa una disminución del 78.1 por ciento en buques del mundo occidental que atracaron en puertos de Cuba Roja, comparado con octubre de 1965: un 69 por ciento con 1964 y un 66.7 por ciento con 1963.

Chipre encabeza la lista de los países que permiten a sus buques comerciar con Cuba, seguida por Gran Bretaña y Grecia.

En cualquier caso, restricción severa del tráfico marítimo del mundo libre con Cuba resultante de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de E.E.U.U. y de la acción libre de los trabajadores portuarios de varios países, está afectada en gran parte por la continua construcción de barcos en España para la flota mercante de Castro. . .

C13 (C)

MIAMI, FLA., NOV. 23 (AP)—A CUBAN DIPLOMAT WHO REFECTED SAYS
"CUBA'S ECONOMY IS WELL ON THE ROAD TO REACHING A CLIMAX AFTER
SUFFERING ONE SETBACK AFTER ANOTHER."

RAUL VOLTA, WHO LEFT HIS POST AS TRADE COUNSELLOR IN THE CUBAN
EMBASSY IN LONDON AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A CYCLE, TOLD
JEWELRY LAST NIGHT THAT GENERAL DISCONTENT REIGNED IN CUBA BECAUSE
OF SCARCITIES AND ECONOMIC MISMANAGEMENT.

WHEN HE LAST WAS IN CUBA, IN JULY, VOLTA SAID, IT HURT HIM TO
WITNESS THE "ECONOMIC CHAOS" THERE.

VOLTA, 36, WAS THE FOURTH PERSON TO REFECT FROM THE CUBAN
EMBASSY IN LONDON SINCE FIDEL CASTRO'S TAKEOVER IN 1959.

SAES

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11/21/66

BY THEODORE A. EDICER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

NOV 24 1966

H IZL, FLA., NOV. 24 (AP)—THE PRAGMATIC SENSE OF THE HIGHLY PRIZED MAYA CIGAR IS SILENTLY FADING INTO OBIVION IN THE ECONOMIC-CLOUDED COMMUNIST STATES, SAYS A FORMER OFFICIAL OF CUBA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

RAUL VOLTA, A DEFEATED ECONOMIC ENEMY, LAMES HIS FORMER BOSS, FIDEL CASTRO, HIMSELF ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT FOSTERS OF CUBA'S FORMER NO. 2 PRODUCT.

"THE INDUSTRY APPEARS DOOMED TO TOTAL DESTRUCTION BECAUSE OF COMMUNIST MISMANAGEMENT," VOLTA, FORMER ASSISTANT MANAGER OF CUBATABACO, THE STATE TOBACCO EXPORTING COMPANY, TOLD NEWSPERS YESTERDAY.

CUBAN CIGARS ARE SCARCE IN CUBA AND SCARCER ABROAD, VOLTA SAID AFTER ARRIVING FROM LONDON, WHERE HE GAVE UP HIS POST AS TRADE COUNSELOR IN THE CUBAN EMBASSY.

THE QUALITY, ELECTANCE AND PRODUCTION VOLUME OF CUBAN CIGARS, VOLTA SAID, HAVE FALLEN VICTIM TO THINGS SUCH AS:

- USE OF LEAF TOBACCO WITHOUT PROPER AGING.
- SCARCITY OF MATERIALS SUCH AS ALUMINUM FOIL, RINGS AND CEDAR BOXES USED IN PACKAGING.
- A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF WORMY CIGARS.
- ALTERING OF THE TRADITIONAL BLENDS THAT GAVE CHARACTER TO CIGARS.
- USE OF INEXPERIENCED PERSONNEL IN HANDICRAFTING TOP QUALITY CIGARS, RESULTING IN PRODUCTION OF UNDERSIZED, OVERSIZED OR TOO HEAVY CIGARS."

VOLTA REPORTED LEAF PRODUCTION HAS DECLINED FROM THE PRE-CASTRO AVERAGE OF 45,000 TONS ANNUALLY TO 32,000 TONS IN 1965.

HE ADDED THAT TOBACCO IN THE VIENTIANA REGION, FAMED FOR SHAGGER, "HAS DECLINED MORE THAN 70 PER CENT IN YIELD AND QUALITY DUE TO LACK OF FERTILIZER AND CARE."

HE SAID WORKERS TRAINED IN TOBACCO GROWING HAVE BEEN DIVERTED TO CUBA'S NO. 1 CROP, SUGAR, NEEDED TO PROVIDE CURRENCY TO BOLSTER WHAT HE CALLED CASTRO'S SHARKY ECONOMY.

THE EXILE ADDED THAT DUE TO LOW PRICES PAID TOBACCO GROWERS BY THE STATE, "MANY OF THE MOST EFFICIENT PRODUCERS HAVE DIVERTED THEIR LANDS TO OTHER CROPS."

IN ADDITION, THE EXILE ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION, REVOLUTIONARY UNITY, REPORTED AFTER A SURVEY THAT HURRICANE INEZ SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THIS SEASON'S TOBACCO CROP.

NOV 24 1966

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WESTERN UNION PRESS MESSAGE

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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MIAMI, NOV. 22/66

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

WUX CD NEWYORK

DAYLETTER COLLECT

31520 SEGUNDO ULTIMO REGIMEN CASTRO STOP VOLTA 35 FUE PRESENTADO POR ORGANIZACION ANTICASTRISTA MOVIMIENTO UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA REGULARMENTE PRESENTADO TODOS DIPLOMATICOS DEFECCIONADO CASTRISMO STOP ADEMAS DE SEÑALAR FRACASO INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA VOLTA ASEGURO IGUAL CAMINO PARA INDUSTRIA TABACALERA CUBANA SEGUNDA IMPORTANCIA ISLA REVELANDO PASADO AÑO REGIMEN QUOTE APERAS LOGRO COLOCAR EUROPA OCCIDENTAL DOSMIL TONELADAS METRICAS TABACO CON INGRESO APROXIMADO MILLON MEDIO DOLARES STOP IGUALMENTE SEÑALO DIFICULTADES SUPRIDAS POR CASTRO SUS EXPORTACIONES LANGOSTA INCLUYENDO GRAN BRETANA ENTRE PAISES COMO CANADA FRANCIA AND POLONIA QUE HABIAN DEVUELTO MERCANCIA POR ESTAR MAL ESTADO STOP QUOTE SIN EMBARGO DIJO VOLTA ESA MERCANCIA DEVUELTA FUE PUESTA LUEGO VENTA MERCADO DOMESTICO CUBANO PRACTICA ESTA SEGUIDOSE INSOLO CON LANGOSTA SINO CON TODOS PRODUCTOS EXPORTACION RECHAZADOS DESTINADOSE CONSUMO PUEBLO CUBANO UNQUOTE STOP EXDIPLOMATICO CUBANO FINALIZO ENTREVISTA ASEGURANDO QUOTE POLITICA AGRESIVA CASTRO IDO AUMENTO AND SEGUERA POR ESE CAMINO HASTA ESTE SEA ELIMINADO UNQUOTE

ARROYO

21 NW 9na ave.

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WESTERN UNION PRESS MESSAGE

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1966 (8-11-62)
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MIAMI, NOV. 22/66

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

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DAYLETTER COLLECT

31511

REGIMEN CASTRO UTILIZA POCOS ORGANISMOS INTERNACIONALES DONDE
TIENE REPRESENTACION PARA SUS DELEGADOS LLEVEN POLITICA SUBVERSIVA ESTABLECIENDO
MEJORES RELACIONES POSIBLES CON DELEGADOS OTROS PAISES ESPECIALMENTE CON
LATINOAMERICANOS STOP ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES FUERON IMPARTIDAS DELEGACION PARTICIPO
CONFERENCIA CAFE CELEBRADA ELSALVADOR DONDE CUBA PODIA CONCURRIR POR MANTENER ELE
ASIGNADA UNA CUOTA 194,000 SACOS CAFE PESAR HACER AÑOS CUBA CARECE ESE PRODUCTO
PARA EXPORTACION REVELO HOY RAUL VOLTA LANDA QUIEN HASTA HACE POCOS DIAS ERA
CONSEJERO COMERCIAL EMBAJADA CUBA LONDRES AND REPRESENTANTE GOBIERNO CASTRO ANTE
ORGANISMOS INTERNACIONALES AZUCAR CAFE AND TRIGO AND DELEGADO OBSERVADOR ANTE
GRUPO INTERNACIONAL DELA LANA STOP CONFERENCIA PRENSA CELEBRADA AQUI VOLTA
ASEGURO QUOTE ECONOMICAMENTE REGIMEN COMUNISTA CASTRO ESTA LLECANDO CLIMAX
DESPUES SUPRIR UN FRACASO ECONOMICO TRAS OTRO UNQUOTE VATICINANDO PARA
AÑO VENIDERO NUEVO FRACASO EN PRODUCCION AZUCAR QUE REGIMEN CUBANO DEJO
~~INDICO HOY AL ANUNCIAR INICIO ZAPRA~~ INDICO HOY AL ANUNCIAR INICIO ZAPRA
ESTA ALCANZARIA SIETE MILLONES TONELADAS STOP SIGUE ARROYO

21 NW 9na ave.

FR 9-8261

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economic intelligence report

FROM THE U.R. ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU

MOVIMIENTO UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA (U.R.)

SC Att. #6 UFGA-26348

MAILING ADDRESS

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VOL. II No. 4

On November 22, 1966, Mr. Raul VOLT. Landa met with representatives of the press in Miami in order to discuss Cuban trade problems abroad and Cuban economic problems within. The ERB has felt that Mr. Volta's information will be of interest to all our readers, so therefore this issue of the Economic Intelligence Report contains the verbatim account of Mr. Volta's words.

STATEMENT

My name is Raul VOLT. Landa, and until a few days ago I held the posts of Trade Counselor to the Cuban Embassy in London, Representative to the International Sugar Council, Representative to the International Coffee Organization, to the International Wheat Council, and Observer-Delegate to the International Wool Group.

On November 14th my wife and I were interviewed by the press in New York at which time we discussed the reasons that prompted our defection. The results of this conference have appeared in the press and therefore today I would like to discuss in some detail economic problems confronting Cuba today with which I am personally familiar and which, I hope, will be of interest to you gentlemen. In an effort to be brief and not take too much of your time, my friends here have been kind enough to reproduce some technical and detailed information on the following subjects: sugar, tobacco, the problem of convertible currency, problems with the lobster exports, and usurpation of registered trade marks. There is also attached a resume of positions held since 1955.

From the economic point of view Castro's communist régime is well on the road to reaching a climax after having suffered one economic set-back after another. Today Cuba's leading cash crop, sugar, can be termed a failure in the sense that due to a number of factors and particularly mismanagement in Cuba plus the low world price, it is unable to support the Cuban economy. The second most important cash crop, tobacco, similarly has been so mismanaged that today it is an unimportant earner of critically needed foreign exchange.

This economic chaos has forced the Cuban régime to increasingly desperate measures in order merely to survive. For example, meat, tobacco, eggs, fruit, vegetables, coffee, preserves, and shoes are some of the products that today are exported from Cuba in an attempt to earn the hard currency to purchase heavy machinery, locomotives, fishing boats, and all the rest necessary to maintain any semblance of an economy. An unfortunate result of this is that today there is a serious shortage of the proper foods throughout all of Cuba. There is rationing. The people have insufficient rice. Even citrus fruits have had to be rationed. Milk is in critically short supply. There are not enough shoes to go around. Coffee, long considered a necessity by the people, is sometimes unobtainable and is always in short supply. Our beer, famous for years, is now hardly drinkable when it is available. These problems, which before the communist régime were totally unknown to Cuba, were brought painfully home to me each time I returned to Havana from my post in London.

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For example, I was in Havana in July after hurricane Irma hit Western Cuba last June, a number of buildings and houses had to be repaired all over the city of Havana. Debris from demolitions and subsequent constructions was piled on the streets. Time passed, but the streets were still full of debris that gave the city the looks of a bomber target. This caused considerable disgust among the population of Havana.

Another example is that the food quota on the ration book is largely a "paper" reality. What I mean is that the food on the book is rarely available, and whole months pass without any meat, lard, oil, rice, beans, being distributed. At this precise time, in Havana, there are no seasoning ingredients available to the consumer. When the product is available again, the meager book quota is what each one gets, without any compensation for the time during which he could not even get that.

As a result of this, queues are longer every day, with people standing in line since the early morning hours to make sure that they won't be left out. There are often fights and even minor riots at the queues on account of the irritation that this situation causes.

Also I have seen that the régime is opening many new restaurants, allegedly to make recreation facilities available to the people. In reality, however, what they seek is to extract money from circulation, as the prices at these new places are extraordinarily high. Hence, only the members of the ruling "new class" may enjoy the new spots, as the working people could never afford them.

I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions that you may have regarding those areas of life or of events in Cuba today with which I am familiar.

Thank you.

SUGAR

As the Cuban representative to the International Sugar Council I was able to observe at first hand some of the problems facing the Cuban sugar industry. Some observations follow:

International Aspect:

It is well known that all countries that import or produce sugar are making efforts towards reaching a long-term Sugar Agreement that would stabilize and solve the critical situation in the world market of over-supply and low price. Castro's stand to that respect has been to boycott and undermine such efforts.

This has been clearly reflected in Castro's refusal to participate in the various work groups that have been created for that purpose under the sponsorship of the Secretary General of UNCTAD, Dr. Raúl Prebisch.

Castro believes that by not participating in efforts to reach a Sugar Agreement he can cause the collapse of the sugar industries in the less efficient producer countries in order to bring economic hardship to those countries in Latin America to which sugar exports are important. Castro's ultimate end, of course, is to cause internal disturbances in these countries and thus to ripen them for Castro-communist subversion. This has been a boomerang to Cuba. The hoped-for economic disaster in the Latin American nations has not occurred. Instead, it is occurring in Cuba. The régime is unable to meet its announced goals (the goal for the sugar year 1966 was 6,500,000 tons whereas 4,455,255 were actually harvested). To move its sugar, Cuba has been forced to grant special discounts, for example to Japan, and to Great Britain. This further compounds the chaotic economic situation in Cuba as the country obtains even less per pound than the current low price of .014 ¢.

Internal Aspect:

The blows received by Cuba's sugar economy from the hurricanes and droughts are nothing compared to the damage caused by the improvisation and incompetency of those who today mismanage our country's affairs. The shortage of manpower for cutting the cane, the enlistment of inexperienced "volunteer" cane cutters, the failure of combine machines from the USSR, and the deteriorating situation in the transportation of the cane crown the existing economic anarchy.

The régime has been committed by Castro to produce 10,000,000 tons of sugar in 1970, which figure sugar economists in and out of Cuba agree is most unlikely. However, the attempt to reach this goal is resulting in activities that amount to economic suicide. Cuba is buying generators in England costing more than one million dollars which will be used to provide power for the "Centros de Acopio" (reception centers). The concept of these centers was tried many years ago in Cuba and discarded as both inefficient and uneconomical. There is no reason to believe that anything has happened that will change this. So, what to do with the generators?

One might conclude a discussion of Cuba's sugar problems with the observation that never before in Cuba's economic history has so much discussion, so many speeches, and so much activity resulted in such a loss of effectiveness.

TOBACCO

I was associated with the tobacco exporting enterprise (Empresa CUBATABACO) for four years including three years as Assistant Manager. I am happy to make my first hand knowledge available.

Agricultural Aspect.-

This industry is another example of the administrative clumsiness of the Communists. Once the second industry of Cuba, and the source of great prestige for our country, it seems to be doomed to total destruction since the Communist régime took control of it.

Leaf tobacco production has declined by over 30% comparing the 1965 figure (32,000 M.T.) with the traditional production of over 45,000 M.T. yearly. The best tobacco fields of the famed Vuelta Abajo zone, which gave the best wrapper in the world, have experienced a sharp decline of over 70% in yield and quality, due to lack of fertilizers and the necessary care.

About 20% of the plantations are affected by the bug, as the fields and curing sheds are not sprayed. The INRA policy of very low prices paid and lack of incentives given to the most efficient producers has forced the producers to divert their lands to less risky and more profitable crops. This is particularly true of the Remedios and Cabaiguán zones. Peasants trained in tobacco growing have been absorbed by cane growing areas in order to remedy the critical manpower situation in the latter, but at the expense of inflicting grave damage to the tobacco economy. This has brought the incorporation of "volunteer" workers to the cropping of the leaf, which workers, due to their inexperience in such a specialized work, break the leaf, with the resulting damage to its quality.

Industrial Aspect.-

The industrial phase of the tobacco industry has not been better off, and in our opinion it has been the one that has suffered most from the incompetency of the régime. The quality, presentation, and production volume of Cuban cigars has been seriously affected, not only as far as production for national consumption is concerned, but also as regards the portion designed for export. It would be endless to list the wrongs that have been done, but they may be outlined thus:

- 1) Loss of quality due to the use of raw leaf tobacco and without the necessary aging.
- 2) Failure to deliver to foreign customers due to the lack of intermediate materials to finish the product, such as: aluminum tubes for packaging these cigars, aluminum cases, holders, rings, cedar boxes, etc.
- 3) Continuous complaints are received from foreign importers, due to the detection of high percentage of wormed cigars.
- 4) The traditional blends that gave character to each of the traditional brands have been changed and altered, which has resulted in the imaginable loss of quality and prestige.

5) Incorporation of inexperienced personnel to the preparation of "Alta Regalia", (top-quality, hand made) cigars, which affects the finish of the hand-crafting cigars with the result that undersized, oversized, or too heavy cigars are produced.

These and many other irregularities take place today in our industry, without failing to mention that the climax of all this situation is caused by the lack of cigars for national consumption, something definitely unprecedented in the history of our country.

Trade Aspects.-

The Cuban Communist régime faces great difficulties in its efforts to make dollars through tobacco exports, and some of them have been pointed out already.

Nevertheless, I believe that the chief trouble is represented by the market limitations suffered by Cuban tobacco today. Castro has been unable to convince his Iron Curtain "friends" to purchase the volume that was formerly absorbed by the U.S.. He has only persuaded the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany to buy a total of approximately 5,000 M.T. The truth, however, is that these exports have been made with distrust, as there have been reports that Cuba's "friends", after buying this tobacco, re-export it to hard-currency countries at lower prices than those established by the "Empresa CUBATABACO" for the free world market.

I may cite a specific instance of this. Late in 1962, the Polish enterprise ROLIMPEX bought approximately 600 tons of tobacco. The contract specifically prohibited re-exportation by the Poles, and provided that any legal difficulties that might arise would be submitted for arbitration. After the deliveries were made to ROLIMPEX, reports began to arrive from the Free European market that Cuban tobacco leaf was being offered at a much lower price than that established by the Cuban exporting enterprise in its sale of tobacco to Free Europe. At first, it was thought that this was only a maneuver for lower prices by the European importers, but, as time passed and CUBATABACO could not place any sales, the reports, which were still coming in, were given more credence. As a result of this, I was sent to conduct an on-the-spot investigation in Europe, and, sure enough, I discovered that the Poles were indeed re-exporting our tobacco, with complete disregard of their signed agreement with Cuba. The violation was reported to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, which instructed CUBATABACO to institute proceedings to recover damages from the Poles. Cuba sued for 31 million and the Poles, having been caught red-handed, offered a settlement of 350,000 which was accepted. The payment was made in dollars, out of the Polish-Cuban clearing.

This "international solidarity" practiced by Communist countries kept Cuba for a long time (1962-1963) from entering Western European markets.

Dumping as practiced by these countries, the lack of adequate stocks for the Europeans' taste, difficulties and delays in deliveries (due to shortage of ships) have made the Europeans shy away from buying larger quantities of Cuban leaf, and, many European importers have learned that Cuba is not a reliable source of supply.

Due to the above stated reasons, the Communist régime can barely place 2,000 M.T. in Western Europe, for an annual revenue of about US\$1,500,000.

PROBLEMS WITH THE LOBSTER EXPORTS

Upon my arrival here I was surprised to learn the extent of the detailed information possessed by UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA and its Economic Research Bureau. This information is accurate and I am able to add more information to that known by the U.R.

Cuba had been exporting lobster through Sam Beiner, of the Montreal firm "World Seafood Distributors". These exports were made by the Cuban concern ALIMPEX to "World Seafood", and the latter re-exported the lobster to European firms such as the Belgian "Hallewick" and the British "Young Seafood".

When ALIMPEX was replaced by CUBAEXPORT, the new Cuban concern tried to grab the European lobster market from Beiner and his Canadian firm. This was the objective for which CUBAEXPORT Director Rodolfo Shening was working during a recent European tour, and, to this end, he made contact with the British firm "Young Seafood", the French firm "Jacques Fourcstein et Cie.", and others in Western Europe. CUBAEXPORT was to a large extent successful in this effort to out out Beiner.

The troubles of CUBAEXPORT and of all other Cuban foreign trade enterprises with free-world firms are due to the fact that Cuban concerns have no respect for international trade ethics. They take recourse to all sorts of maneuvers, as selling is their only concern; this in the long run alienates customers. In the case of the lobster exports lack of quality has been apparent. Through my office in London I learned of complaints of improper cooking, packing, and even crating of lobster exported to France, Poland, and England. Hundreds of cases have been rejected by health and customs authorities and by the importers themselves. The problems Beiner has encountered in Canada have been duplicated in Europe.

Naturally, the poor quality of the lobster has been the cause of probes by Canadian, French and British health authorities. Even the authorities of Communist countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia have been forced to look into the matter. These countries have returned lobster to Cuba as "unfit for human consumption". This merchandise, however, was subsequently placed in the Cuban domestic market, a practice that has been followed not only with the lobster, but also with all other exports that have been turned down by Cuba's customers abroad.

Perhaps less serious cases, but which also illustrate the régime's contempt for the Cuban people, are good instances of this policy. I refer to products which, although not quite unfit for human consumption, do not meet foreign quality standards, such as fruit preserves that have been turned down abroad because of their excessively high contents of sugar, and rum that was returned because of impurities. These items were retailed to the Cuban people after being rejected abroad.

There also are complaints about the presentation of the product and the packing, all of which has caused stern protests by the affected free-world firms, such as "Jacques Fourcstein et Cie.", which complained to ALIMPEX last year and to CUBAEXPORT this year.

USURPATION OF REGISTERED TRADE MARKS

As is known, the Castro régime, after monopolizing foreign trade and seizing private industries, arbitrarily decreed that all Cuban trade-marks had become the property of the government. However, with the lawful owners of these trade-marks scattered as exiles over the free world, Castro has met considerable legal difficulties in using the stolen brand names for his exports. Abroad, Castro has been unsuccessful, in most cases, in assigning these trade-marks to the régime's export enterprises, as, in most countries, the brands are registered in the names of their lawful owners.

Thus Castro violates international trade-mark regulations. This situation is particularly true with respect to the world-famous trade-marks of Cuban cigars. One of the best-known cases is the continued exportation of cigars bearing the "La Corona" and "Henry Clay" brands, which are the property of the American Tobacco Company. This firm was forced to take direct action in England, France, and Switzerland, countries to which Castro has had to halt exports.

Another example is the much-debated case of the "BACARDI" brand, which is now being contested and which will be brought before the courts of Great Britain by February or March next year.

In 1963, British authorities seized a shipment of Bacardi rum which was recently returned to Cuba, and, therefore, the régime has been unable to export this brand to England. The régime faces similar problems with Canada and Japan.

The first complications rising from this case took place right in Cuba, where there were even dismissals in juridical Direction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade early this year. Presently, Cuba is facing the following difficulties in this case:

- 1) Legal contradictions due to Cuba's very laws of expropriations and to the perennial "reorganizations" and "creations" of Cuban foreign trade concerns.
- 2) Restricted opportunities for the Cuban régime to present witnesses, as it fears that such witnesses will take the chance to defect.
- 3) Troubles between the Cuban régime and the very solicitor of the London "Seifert and Seddeley" case.
- 4) Financial limitations, as the Cuban régime has only US\$ 42,000 to finance the expenses of the case through the London law firm "Clark Russel".

NAME: Raul VOLTA Landa

Married, three children

Age: 35

Professional Information

- 1.- 1966: Cuban Representative in the International Sugar Council, International Wheat Council, International Coffee Organization; Observer-Delegate to the International Wool Group.
- 2.- 1965-1966: Trade Counselor to the Cuban Embassy in London. August-December 1965: Cuban Chargé D'Affaires in London.
- 3.- 1964: Member of the Trade Delegation to Spain. Tobacco Advisor.
- 4.- 1962: Member of the Trade Delegation to Spain. Tobacco Advisor.
- 5.- 1962-1965: Operative Assistant Manager, "Empresa CUBATABACO".
- 6.- 1961: Chief of the Leaf Tobacco Section of the "Empresa Cubana de Exportaciones".
- 7.- 1958-1960: Sales Manager "Minemar Televisión Co." and "Teddars".
- 8.- 1956: Sales Manager, Electronic Dept., "Electro Sales Co." (Sylvania)

U.R. Economic Research Bureau
10 S.E. 9th Street,
Miami, Fla., U.S.A.

Miami, Fla., November 25, 1966.-

DISPATCH

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INFO Chief, WH; Chief, FE; COS, Tokyo

FROM Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT TYPIC AMSCROLL

Letter from Jose R. Mercado

ACTION REQUIRED: REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: FYI

On 15 October Jose R. Mercado, President of the Colombian Confederation of Workers (CTC), discussed with ANWORD-3, the Secretary General of AMSCROLL, the CTC's plans to do what it can to discourage Japan-Cuba trade by bringing influence to bear on the trade seminar in Tokyo that was to have begun on 19 October. Upon his return to Bogota, Sr. Mercado wrote a letter to the Japanese Ambassador to Colombia, a copy of which we forward together with a translation.

PHILIP G. ELMARD

Attachments: h/w

1. Letter (copy) as stated
2. Translation of letter

Distribution:

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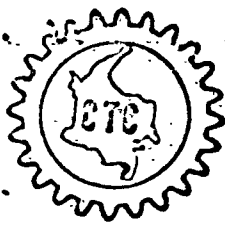
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Bogotá, D.C. Octubre 17/66

SEÑOR
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EN COLOMBIA
E. S. D.

Excelentísimo Señor Embajador:

Con ocasión a que durante los días 19 y 21 del presente mes se realizará un Seminario de Comercio en la ciudad de Toquio, con la participación de algunos países de América Latina, la CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES DE COLOMBIA C.T.C., quiere reiterar por su conducto al Gobierno Democrático del Japón la solicitud que en otras ocasiones hemos formulado referente a que cesa lo más pronto posible el permanente comercio con su país, el Japón, tiene establecido con el régimen Comunista de Cuba, al considerar que las divisas con el Gobierno de Cuba logran que la venta de sus productos, es utilizada para financiar la subversión y el terrorismo de la América Latina.

Nuestra solicitud la formulamos con miras a salvaguardar los intereses del Socialismo Libre y Democrático y la integridad institucional de nuestro país, ya que Colombia como otros países de América está comprendida dentro del programa de infiltraciones que desde Cuba ha planificado el Gobierno Internacional, como lo confirmó el Periódico "EL TIEMPO" en uno de sus editoriales del 12 de Octubre.

Insistimos en hacer esta petición porque consideramos que al continuar el Japón comerciando con Cuba Comunista, es tanto como contribuir a sostener un régimen en América que ha terminado con las libertades democráticas, ha fomentado el asesinato en masa y el secuestro de millares de Dirigentes y Trabajadores de las Cortes. Al continuar esta situación nos vemos en la obligación de organizar con otros países de América el boicó a todos los productos japoneses como lo hemos hecho con los barcos de los países que están negociando con Cuba.

En espera de sus gratas noticias nos suscribimos de Ud. atentamente.

CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES DE COLOMBIA C.T.C.

[Signature]
SECRETARIO GENERAL

[Signature]
SECRETARIO GENERAL

PARTEADO ALREO 10544 - TELEGRADO Y CARLES (CETECU) BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

CS COPY

Act 14FG 2-26277

19-124-26

all. # 2 - C.F.G.A. - 26277

Bogotá, D.E., October 17, 1966

Excmo. Sr.
Embajador del Japon
En Colombia
E. S. D.

Excellence:

On account of the forthcoming Trade Seminar that will take place from the 19 to the 21st of this month in the City of Tokyo, with the participation of some Latin American countries, the CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS OF COLOMBIA, CTC, wishes to reiterate through you, to the Democratic Government of Japan, the request we have formulated in other occasions, referent to the coming of the permanent trade that Japan has established with the Cuban Communist regime, considering that the currency obtained from the selling of Japanese products is used by the Government of Cuba to finance the subversion and terrorism in Latin America.

We formulate our request in the hope of saving the interests of the Free and Democratic workers and the institutional integrity of our country, since Colombia, the same as other American countries, form part of the infighting program that has been planned from Cuba by the International Government, as was confirmed in the newspaper "El Tiempo" in one of its editions of October 12.

We insist in this petition because we consider that if Japan continues its trade with Communist Cuba, it would be the same as to contribute to the support of a regime in America which has put an end to the democratic freedom, has promoted the mass murder and the imprisonment of thousands of democratic leaders and workers. If this situation persists, we would be forced to organize, together with other countries of America, the boycott to all Japanese products as we have done with the ships of those countries that are holding trade with Cuba.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOSE B. MERCADO
PRESIDENT

EUGENIO MOLINA BARRIOS
SECRETARY GENERAL IN CHARGE

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all 2 C.F.G.A. - 26277

19-125-16

DISPATCH

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TO

Chief, WH Division

INFO

FROM

Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT

TYPIC/Operational

Quarterly Progress Reports Concerning Political Action Programs

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

1. Forwarded herewith are Progress Reports for the First Quarter of FY 67 concerning eight Political Action programs of the Station; these programs are listed under the Covert Action sector of the FY 67 budget:

AMSCROLL
AMCROW
AMBASAL
AMLIRA
AMSTRUT
AMWASP
AMKNOT
AMMOP

MICROFILMED
NOV 2 1966

CCC. MICRO. SER.

2. The first quarter of FY 67 was a period of readjustment in the political action field, all of the above programs having been reduced in size and cost in the last quarter of FY 66. That the PW Branch has succeeded in reaching the initial projected goals with respect to economy of political action operations in FY 67 is demonstrated by the following tabulation of expenses:

Program	Projected 1st Quarter Cost	Actual 1st Quarter Cost
AMSCROLL	36,750	33,873
AMCROW	3,750	6,077
AMBASAL	11,500	12,226
AMLIRA	16,250	16,434
AMSTRUT	24,000	16,185
AMWASP	6,000	4,228
AMKNOT	3,000	1,986
AMMOP	3,750	2,225
Total	105,000	93,234

Attachment: h/w
Progress Reports, w/IDENS U/S/C (copy)

Distribution:
2 -WH/C, w/att.

D-19-126-24/3

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CLASSIFICATION

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DATE TYPED

DATE DISPATCHED

27 OCT 66

27 OCT 66

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

UFGA-26303

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

19-126-26

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downgrading and
declassification

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER UFGA-26303
<p data-bbox="282 275 1266 426">3. In the second quarter the Station will continue its cost reduction action aimed at achieving a substantial reduction in Covert Action costs prior to the spring of 1967, and at reaching by the beginning of FY 68 a level of expenditure much below that projected for FY 67.</p> <p data-bbox="870 577 1115 612"><i>Philip G. Elward</i> Philip G. ELWARD</p>		
SEE PREVIOUS EDITION.	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED 2

SECRET

20P

MEMORANDUM

19 October 1966

TO : Chief of Station, JMWAVE

FROM : PW/MARCHBANK

SUBJECT: TYPIC/OPERATIONAL
AMSCROLL Progress Report,
1 July - 30 September 1966

WPW-1207

Distribution
4-COS
1-PW/MARCHBANK
1-PW/Chrono
1-REG

A. OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. This quarter opened with an internal reorganization of AMSCROLL becoming effective. The reorganization had been undertaken in the interests of efficiency and economy. The Departments of Labor, Women, Foreign Affairs, Coordination, and Youth were abolished. This action got rid of largely ineffective people who had been receiving salaries and will prevent dissipation of AMSCROLL funds and energies. The new, stream-lined organization is better able to concentrate upon the field it knows best: economic action. With its present staff it is also able to undertake action in political, youth, and the other fields should this be desirable.

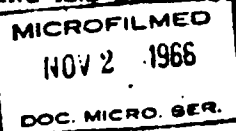
2. The major activities of AMSCROLL during this quarter fell into four categories. They are economic activities, Free World shipping to Cuba, dissemination of propaganda, and the AMSCROLL radio program.

a. In the economic field AMSCROLL continued its analysis of the 1966 sugar harvest that officially ended at 11:00 p.m. of 27 June-- though wind-up activities continued into this quarter. The point of the post-mortem was to publicize why Cuba fell so far short (2,044,743 tons) of its announced goal of 6,500,000 tons, which goal was set by Castro in his May Day, 1965 speech. Sources of information were the daily production figures of Radio Havana; analyses conducted by other experts such as F. O. Licht, Czarnikow-Klonda, the Merrill Lynch Weekly Sugar Letter, etc.; information the Station was able to pass; and the background of such experts as AMSNAKE-1, AMRAIN-1, and AMWASP-1. The Station has seen stories based upon these releases in the Miami Herald; the Miami News; the Economic Intelligence Unit, a London publication; Alerta, a publication in Guatemala; the American Marine Engineer; the Times of America; and Diario Las Americas. In addition appropriate Station assets such as AMHYM replay much of this information. The point of this was to demonstrate to Free World commercial circles and to the Cuban radio audience that Cuban economic promises are not reliable and hence that Cuba is an unreliable nation with which to trade. In support of this theme this quarter also marked the beginning of the campaign

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-2-

against Cuban lobsters that are being sold in Canada and Europe. The first public surfacing known to the Station of this study was a story that appeared in the Miami News on 29 September. This story was prepared from an AMSCROLL press release that was mailed to the AMSCROLL list of business people, bankers, and traders in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. In addition, the local AFP correspondent filed a story based upon this release.

Also during this quarter AMSCROLL released other studies of an economic nature on such subjects as Cuban trade with Spain, the status of the Cuban oil industry, and the failure of mechanization of the Cuban sugar industry. The bases of these studies were provided by the Station, often from information provided by qualified refugees arriving via the air lift. In other cases, AMSCROLL personnel--particularly AMFRAME-1--would interview some of these refugees.

b. A continuing effort was made during the quarter to publicize Free World shipping with Cuba. Each month a list is compiled by the Station of those ships from the Free World that visited Cuba during the previous month which is passed to AMSCROLL for release to the press. In addition, a special study was made regarding the Greek firm Franco Shipping Company. The wire services regularly carry this information and 27 published stories on this subject in U.S., Canadian, and English publications came to the Station's attention during this period.

c. During this period 16,000 pieces of printed material were mailed to Cuba. This included 7,500 copies of AMSCROLL's miniature newspaper which contained condensed stories of such items as Castro's 26th of July Speech, quotations from earlier Castro speeches making promises that were not kept, the sugar deficit, and defections of Cuban seamen. Also, 7,500 copies were mailed to Cuba of a notice that publicizes the AMSCROLL radio program and which requests readers of the miniature newspaper to leave it in public places for others to read. AMSCROLL still has a supply of the soap sheets which carries an imprinted message for the recipients not to lose hope. One thousand of these were mailed to Cuba and we anticipate continuing mailings until the supply of these soap sheets is exhausted. About 4,350 copies of the economic studies described in 2.a. above were mailed to a carefully compiled list of banks, business firms, etc. in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. About 1,600 copies of these releases translated into Spanish were also distributed.

d. The AMSCROLL radio program is on the air over ANTHIGH for ten minutes each day of the week except Sunday. This program is increasingly addressing itself to the economic failure of communism in Cuba, the economic failure of Cuba abroad, and to the increasing political and economic isolation of Cuba from both the

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-3-

Free and Communist worlds. To these ends, prominence was given to problems with the sugar crop, statements prepared especially for AMSCROLL by such defectors as AMBRAY-1, AMBINGO-1, and selected defectors from the Cuban merchant marine. The program ran a series of quotations from earlier Castro speeches that were pitted against official government statistics of a current nature that gave the lie to Castro's earlier promises. Also, the program sought to exploit such specific items as selling Cuban beef to Spain which increased the shortage in Cuba, sending medical equipment and drugs to the Congo though these are desperately needed in Cuba, etc.. During this period the program received 11 letters from Cuban listeners as follows: July, 2; August, 4; and September, 5.. With one exception these letters were favorable in their response. As in the past AMSCROLL continued to front for AMSHADY-1's radio program over JMHOPF and AMTUMOR. Also, AMSCROLL continued to front for a musical program which it does not produce.

B. ADMINISTRATION

3. The amount budgeted for the quarter under review was \$36,750.00; whereas, \$33,873.00 was spent. Of this amount \$11,217.00 was for salaries and \$22,656.00 for operational expenses which included office maintenance. A determined and successful effort has been made to keep actual expenses under the budgeted amount. Important to this was the reorganization described in A.1. above which in salaries alone amounted to a monthly reduction of \$1,200.00. Operational and housekeeping expenses have also been reduced over previous months with, the Station believes, an improved operational result.

C. PROBLEMS

4. The Station believes that it has overcome a source of potential trouble by pressing the reorganization of AMSCROLL that became effective 1 July in that persons who in the past had been trouble makers were eased out. The only remaining problem is the ever-present one of AMFRAME-1 who is capable of earning considerably more than the Station is paying. As an intelligent, aggressive person with a growing family he will sooner or later have to face up to this personal problem of his. He prefers to remain in the work he is now doing for WOFAC which, coupled with a recent salary increase to \$450.00 a month should combine to retain him at least for the near future. His wife has recently received an impressive monetary prize of an academic nature and AMFRAME-1's family in Venezuela is currently supplementing his WOFAC pay, which factors also help.

D. PLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER

5. Administratively we expect AMSCROLL to continue as reorganized and we are hopeful that we can effect additional

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-4-

economies. Operationally the Station has these specific projects in mind which are in addition to the normal activities:

a. AMSCROLL will attempt to push further the Station-developed story of the spoiled Cuban lobster with the goal in mind of having it branded of dubious quality in Canada, France, and other countries.

b. The Station has begun its utilization of AMSCROLL to analyze the 1967 sugar harvest. As for the 1966 harvest, AMSCROLL's final projection of the results of the harvest was made on 23 May, some five weeks in advance of the 29 June official Cuban announcement. AMSCROLL predicted a harvest of 4,496,400 tons, only 41,145 tons over the actual figure. We know of no one who came this close. We have observed with interest how such forecasters as Merrill Lynch offered figures that came even closer to the AMSCROLL projections as the final harvest date approached. We hope to repeat this performance for the coming year.

c. At the close of this reporting period the Station began a campaign to discourage Japan-Cuban trade in favor of expanded Japanese trade with other Latin American nations. This campaign has the concurrence of Headquarters and Station Tokyo (DIRECTOR-36495 and TOKYO-9962). AMFRAME-1 and AMSNAKE-1 are being utilized to implement this campaign insofar as Latin American business organizations are concerned.

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SECRET 251007Z CITE JMWAVE 3815

KINGSTON INFO DIRECTOR

260000 20061

TYPIC AMSCROLL

1. ON 24 OCTOBER REV. HENRY MUIR, WHO SAID HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LIBERAL PARTY, CALLED UPON IDEN A WHO SECRETARY GENERAL OF AMSCROLL (IDEN B). MUIR ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR HIS PARTY'S FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNIST FORCES IN JAMAICA. MUIR SAID HE FRIENDLY WITH CHIEF LINGOLD IN JAMAICA AND EXPLAINED HE HAS INSUFFICIENT "MEANS" FOR HIS PARTY. IDEN A RESPONDED THAT SMCROLL HARDLY HAS MEANS FOR ITS OWN EFFORTS AND THAT IT UNABLE RENDER SUPPORT OTHER GROUPS. IDEN A SHOWED MUIR AROUND AMSCROLL PREMISES AND GAVE HIM SAMPLES AMSCROLL PUBLICATIONS. MUIR EXPRESSED INTEREST IN AT LEAST ONE PUBLICATION AND SAID IN FUTURE HE WOULD LIKE ADDITIONAL COPIES FOR DISTRIBUTION IN JAMAICA.

2. ON 25 OCTOBER MUIR TELEPHONED IDEN A TO ASK FOR "A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS" TO FINANCE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA WHERE MUIR SAYS HE HAS JAMAICAN CONTACTS WHO WILL PROVIDE FUNDS IF MUIR CAN ONLY GET THERE. IDEN A DECLINED., MUIR SAID HE UNSUCCESSFUL RAISING FUNDS THUS FAR IN JMWAVE AREA AND

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PAGE 2 JMWAVE 3815 **S E C R E T**

UNLESS HE HAS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS HE WILL RETURN JAMAICA

27 OCTOBER.

3. STATION PLANS NO FURTHER ACTION MUIR'S REQUESTS

UNLESS ADDEES REQUEST OTHERWISE.

4. INDEX MUIR. NO JMWAVE TRACES.
S E C R E T

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SECRET 261809Z CITE JMWAVE 3816

KINGSTON INFO DIRECTOR

TYPIC AMSCROLL

REFERENCE: JMWAVE 3815 (IN 26061)

IDENTITY A. DR. MARIO SEIGLIE

IDENTITY B. UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA

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SECRET 261807Z CITE JMWAVE 3815
KINGSTON INFO DIRECTOR
TYPIC AMSCROLL

ACT 260 23061

1. ON 24 OCTOBER REV. HENRY MUIR, WHO SAID HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LIBERAL PARTY, CALLED UPON IDEN A WHO SECRETARY GENERAL OF AMSCROLL (IDEN B). MUIR ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR HIS PARTY'S FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNIST FORCES IN JAMAICA. MUIR SAID HE FRIENDLY WITH CHIEF LUGOLD IN JAMAICA AND EXPLAINED HE HAS INSUFFICIENT "MEANS" FOR HIS PARTY. IDEN A RESPONDED THAT SMCROLL HARDLY HAS MEANS FOR ITS OWN EFFORTS AND THAT IT UNABLE RENDER SUPPORT OTHER GROUPS. IDEN A SHOWED MUIR AROUND AMSCROLL PREMISES AND GAVE HIM SAMPLES AMSCROLL PUBLICATIONS. MUIR EXPRESSED INTEREST IN AT LEAST ONE PUBLICATION AND SAID IN FUTURE HE WOULD LIKE ADDITIONAL COPIES FOR DISTRIBUTION IN JAMAICA.

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PAGE 2 JMWAVE 3815 **S E C R E T**

UNLESS HE HAS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS HE WILL RETURN JAMAICA

27 OCTOBER.

3. STATION PLANS NO FURTHER ACTION MUIR'S REQUESTS

UNLESS ADDEES REQUEST OTHERWISE.

4. INDEX MUIR. NO JMWAVE TRACES.

S E C R E T

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JMWAVE INFO DIRECTOR, PARIS

7 OCT 66 12409

TYPIC MHWIPLR ANSCROLL

REF A JMWAVE 3352

B JMWAVE 3309

NO STATION TRACES BEINER OR WORLD SEAFOOD. SEARCH OF MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, WINNIPEG DAILY NEWSPAPERS 26 SEPTEMBER THRU 6 OCTOBER HAS FAILED REVEAL ANY MENTION REF B STORY.

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TO
Chief of Station, Paris

INFO Chief, WH
Chief, WE

FROM
Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT TYPIC/MHWIPER/AMSCROLL
C Cuban Lobster Sales

INDEXED
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NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ONLY QUALIFIED
HEADQUARTERS DESK
CAN JUDGE INDEXING
ABSTRACT
MICROFILM

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 2.

REFERENCE: JMWAVE-3309

1. As indicated in the reference the AMSCROLL study on Cuban problems in marketing its lobsters in France and Canada as well as a clip of local press play were airmailed to the Paris Station on 29 September. The AFP account which was filed with its New York office is a much shorter and less complete version than the clip already airmailed you.

2. We are planning a follow-up story per Paragraph 3 of the reference and will very much appreciate being informed of any French reaction that may grow out of the AFP story or Station efforts. It would be particularly helpful if we could indicate that the French health authorities have found it necessary to inspect these shipments due to the inferior quality and improper cooking of the lobsters.

PHILIP G. ELMARD

Distribution:

3- COS/Paris

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2- WH/C

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TO Chief of Station, Ottawa

INFO Chief, WH

FROM Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT TYPIC/MIVIPER/AMSCROLL
Cuban Lobster

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	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
	ABSTRACT	
	MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED: REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: For COS, Ottawa to determine

REFERENCE: JMWAVE-3309

1. We forward by separate cover the AMSCROLL report, page 4 of which contains the study on Cuban-Canadian lobster trade discussed in the reference as well as a clip of the *ASTAFFY-1* treatment of this study. It may be of interest to report that the mailing list routinely used for this and similar studies of this nature contains the following Canadian firms: Montreal Star; Canadian Intelligence Publications, P.O. Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario; Financial Times of Montreal; Financial Post, Toronto; Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Montreal; Canadian Press, a news agency located in Toronto; and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

2. As part of the follow-up play Station of course would appreciate any reaction from the Canadian press or other sources. We will particularly appreciate being informed if it comes to the attention of Station Ottawa that the health authorities inspect, condemn, or otherwise take any action on these shipments.

PHILIP G. ELWARD

Attachments: USC

1. Report

2. Clip

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declassification

Distribution:

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(2- C/WH, w/o atts.

2- WH/C, w/o atts.

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SECRET 031958Z CITE JMWAVE 3352

OTTAWA INFO DIRECTOR, PARIS

TYPIC MHVIPER AMSCROLL

REFERENCES: A. JMWAVE-3309 (IN 06119)
B. JMWAVE-3332 (IN 07255)
C. UFGA-28091 (30 SEPT)

Swider SA
Cohen 29
Forsythe W
Consul W

Alvarez
30 Oct 66 IN 08755

1. NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE (NANA) WISHES DISTRIBUTE FEATURE ARTICLE BASED UPON AMTAFY-1 STORY DESCRIBED REF A. PRIOR RELEASING ARTICLE NANA HAS ASKED AMTAFY-1 CHECK FURTHER FOR MORE FACTS. IN ATTEMPTING THIS AMTAFY-1 UNABLE REACH SAM BEINER THOUGH HAS SPOKEN TO MRS. BEINER AT REF B NUMBER WHO CONFIRMS BEINER HOME ALSO WORLD SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS' OFFICE. SHE SAYS BEINER NOT AVAILABLE. AS CONSEQUENCE BOTH NANA AND AMTAFY-1 BELIEVE THEY ON TO BIG STORY AND NANA HAS DECIDED SIT ON MATERIAL IT NOW HAS UNTIL MORE BACKGROUND INFO ON BEINER, WORLD SEAFOOD, AND THEIR METHODS OF OPERATION CAN BE DEVELOPED.

2. REQUEST HQS AND OTTAWA TRACES BEINER AND WORLD SEAFOOD WITH INDICATION WHAT CAN BE PASSED AMTAFY-1. FROM OTTAWA ALSO REQUEST ANY ADDITIONAL INFO ON THIS SUBJECT,

SECRET

PAGE 2 JMWAVE 3352 S E C R E T **SECRET**

ESPECIALLY ANY OBSERVED LOCAL REACTION (REF C LISTS SEVEN CANADIAN FIRMS AND AGENCIES THAT RECEIVED ORIGINAL AMSCROLL RELEASE ABOUT 23 SEPT WHICH MAY HAVE GENERATED CANADIAN PUBLICITY). THIS INFO WILL BE INCLUDED IN FOLLOW-UP STORY MENTIONED PARA 3 REF A. FOR OBVIOUS REASONS PLEASE DO NOT CHECK WITH LIAISON.

3. FOR PARIS: WILL BE HAPPY INCLUDE ANY ANGLE YOU PROVIDE RE JACQUES FOURCHTEIN & CIE, OR OTHERS THAT MAY BE DEALING IN CUBAN LOBSTERS.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

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5	CA	6	
7	EW	8	

ACTION **UHM/G 8**

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INFO FILE **OR EUR 8, ADDP, CA2, CA/PROP, DOY, DO/M3**

SECRET 302025Z CITE OTTAWA 3739
 IMMEDIATE WAVE INFO DIRECTOR 3739
 TYPIC MHVIPER AMSCROLL
 REF JMWAVE 3320 (1207023)*

30 SEP 66 IN 07286

CHECK OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL REGISTERS, FRASERS TRADE DIRECTORY,
 DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS COMPANY LISTINGS, FOOD PROCESSORS,
 SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS, PACKERS 1965-1966 AS WELL AS TELEPHONE
 DIRECTORIES INDICATE NO LISTING WORLD SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS. CHECK
 INCLUDED ALL ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

SECRET *REQUEST ADDRESS
 WORLD SEAFOOD DIST.
 BT

SECRET

INDEX: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE R	TOTAL COPIES 22																
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> SECRET </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: 0.8em;"> REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED </div>																
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INFO FILE UK EUR 8, ADDR																		

SECRET 322212Z CITE JMWAVE 3332

OTTAWA INFO DIRECTOR

30 SEP 66 107355

TYPIC NHVIPER AMSCROLL

REFERENCE: OTTAWA 3735 (11071986)

WORLD SEAFOOD OFFICE LOCATED IN MONTREAL HOME OF

SAM BEINER WHO IS AN OFFICIAL OF FIRM. TELEPHONE 748-7014.

SECRET

BT

SECRET

INDEX: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE: C TOTAL COPIES: 30	SECRET		REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED	
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SECRET 301600Z CITE JMWAVE 3320

IMMEDIATE OTTAWA INFO DIRECTOR

30 SEP 66 11.07023

TYPIC MWIPER AMSCROLL

REFERENCE: WAVE-3309

(POG-119)*

REQUEST BY IMMEDIATE CABLE EXACT BUSINESS ADDRESS WORLD SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE IN MONTREAL AREA OR POSSIBLY TORONTO. FYI MONTREAL TELEPHONE OPERATOR HAS INFORMED LOCAL NEWSPAPER ATTEMPTING TO CHECK REF STORY THAT THERE NO FIRM WITH THAT NAME IN MONTREAL.

SECRET

SECRET

BT ARE CUBAN SELLING OF LOBSTERS.

19-120-26

INDEX ☐ YES ☐ NO *Full roll*

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. *1041*

X-REF TO FILE NO.

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐

DESTROY ☐ SIG.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE *B* TOTAL COPIES *32*

SECRET

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REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1 PP 2 RZ

3 CA 4 MO

5 EW 6 FI

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ACTION *WH/C 8*

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☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED ☐ TUBED

UNIT

TIME

BY *S*

INFO

FILE, CB, ADDP, EUR 8, CAZ, CA/PROP, C/IC 2, DO4, DO/H 3

SECRET 292027Z GITE UNWAVE 3309

DIRECTOR INFO OTTAWA, PARIS

TYPIC DEWIPER ANSCROLL

29 Sept 66

IN 06479

Forster *AK*

Conen

Forsythe *W*

Gonzalez *V*

1. USING DISGUISED SENSITIVE SOURCE INFO AND OVERT DATA STATION PREPARED STUDY OF CUBAN MISADVENTURES IN SELLING TINNED AND FROZEN LOBSTERS TO WORLD SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS OF MONTREAL AND JACQUES FOURCHTEIN & CIE OF FRANCE. ARTICLE STRESSED LATE DELIVERIES, SHODDY CUBAN BUSINESS PRACTICES, IMPROPERLY COOKED MEAT, AND ENDED ON NOTE THAT LATEST SHIPMENT OF FROZEN LOBSTER TO WORLD SEAFOOD CONTAINED QUANTITY ROTTEN LOBSTER WHICH DISCOVERED ONLY AFTER SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED CARTONS HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT CANADA.

2. STUDY RELEASED BY ANSCROLL 26 SEPT. AFP FILED STORY 26 SEPT AND ANTAFKY-1 PROVIDED EXCELLENT COVERAGE 29 SEPT. BELIEVE ADDITIONAL PUBLICITY THESE FACTS ESPECIALLY ABROAD WILL FURTHER EXACERBATE AT LEAST CUBA/CANADA TRADE. RELEASE AND CLIP FORWARDED HQS. ALSO AIRMAILING PARIS, POUCHING OTTAWA.

3. FOLLOW-UP STORY IN PREPARATION.

SECRET

BT

SECRET

INFO: ☐ YES ☐ NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____ CLASSIFIED MESSAGE G TOTAL COPIES 31
REF TO FILE NO. _____
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DESTROY ☐ SIG. _____

SECRET

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3	CA	7	MO
4	BW	8	FI

DISSEM BY 321M

ACTION WH/C 8 ☒ RID COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED ☐ TUBED

UNIT _____ TIME _____

FILE VR, EVR 8, CAZ, CA/PROP, DO4, DO/H3, C/IC2

SECRET 292114Z CITE JMWAVE 3301

DIRECTOR

TYPIC WHSPAWN

REFERENCE: DIRECTOR 37778

Swider

Cohen

Forsythe

Conzalez

29 SEP 66 11:06358

1. AMSCROLL RADIO ON 21 SEPTEMBER REPORTED CUBAEXPORT WAS NEGOTIATING TO SELL CUBAN BEEF TO COMISARIA GENERAL IN TWO UNITS OF ONE THOUSAND TONS EACH. BROADCAST RECALLED DECEMBER SALE BEEF TO SPAIN WHICH UPON ARRIVAL WAS FOUND TO BE SHORT BY 135 PIECES. BROADCAST FOR 29 SEPTEMBER WILL UPDATE THIS REPORT USING INFO CONTAINED REF.

2. JMHOPE AND OTHER RADIO ASSETS WILL HIT THEME OF GOC EXPORTS OF MEAT WHILE CUBAN PEOPLE SUFFERING SEVERE SHORTAGE. WILL POINT OUT THAT HARD CURRENCY OBTAINED BY GOC IN TRADE WITH SPAIN AND OTHER FREE WORLD NATIONS USED BY GOC TO EXPORT SUBVERSION AND VIOLENCE ABROAD AND TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL POLICE STATE MECHANISMS. THUS CUBANS LOSE BEEF AND GAIN MORE CONTROLS.

SECRET

SECRET

4-00-0000

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

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TOTAL COPIES

SECRET

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REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

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INFO

*FILE, KR, FER, CARZ, CA/PROP, CA/CA, ADDP, CI/CA, CI/CI, CI/CI**19 SEP 66 99102*

SECRET 192151Z CITE JMWAVE 3106 (INGHURST ACTING)

DIRECTOR INFO TOKYO

TYPIC MHVIPER

REFERENCE: TOKYO 9840 (*IN 97101*)

SUGGEST AMSCROLL THROUGH IDEN WRITE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS
WITH WHICH IDEN IN CONTACT IN ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA,
MEXICO, AND PERU SUGGESTING THEY BRING PRESSURE THEIR
GOVERNMENTS TO INCLUDE JAPAN-CUBA TRADE ITEM ON GROUNDS THIS
TRADE PROVIDES CUBA WITH FUNDS FINANCE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
THESE COUNTRIES. PLS ADVISE.

SECRET

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4.05. JUN 68

INDEX: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE B	TOTAL COPIES 51	
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> SECRET </div>	REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED	
X-REF. TO FILE NO.		1 EW	2 RM
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DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> SIG.		5 PP-	6 FI-7C
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S E C R E T 192151Z CITE JMWAVE 3107 (INGHURST ACTING)

19 SEP 68 0909Z

DIRECTOR INFO TOKYO

TYPIC MHVIPER

REFERENCE: JMWAVE 3106 (IN 99102)

IDENTITY: MANAGEMENT BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

NNNNN

DISPATCHCLASSIFICATION
SECRET

PROCESSING

TO
Chief of Station, KingstonINFO
Chief, WHF. OM
Chief of Station, JMWAVESUBJECT
C TYPIC/MIIVIPER/AMSCROLL/Economic Intelligence Report

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: For Kingston to determine.

1. Per COS, Kingston's recent request we forward by separate cover twenty-five copies of the publication, Economic Intelligence Report. This is issued monthly in English and until we are informed otherwise we shall in the future forward twenty-five copies under a transmittal manifest. This publication is issued infrequently in Spanish; we shall forward five copies of these as they appear.

2. Station JMWAVE will appreciate any local reaction to this publication as well as suggestions for the inclusion of material that might be useful to a Kingston audience. As indicated by the edition being forwarded we attempt to keep the items in each Report factual on the grounds that in a publication of this nature facts constitute the best propaganda.

PHILIP G. ELMARDGROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification**Attachment: use**
25 copies Report**Distribution:**3- COS/Kingston, w/atts. use
2- C/WH, w/o atts.
2- WH/C, w/o atts.

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

DATE TYPED

7 Sep 66

DATE DISPATCHED

SEP 8 1966

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

UFGA-25925

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

19-120-26

19-120-26

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

PROCESSING ACTIONS

XX

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK
CAN JUDGE INDEXING

DIS/REF/FILE

TO Chief of Station, JMWAVE

INFO Chief, European Division
Deputy Chief, WH/C

FROM Chief of Station, Madrid

SUBJECT **KEYWAY/PBRUMEN/MHVIPER - AMSCROLL Articles for Republication**

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Act: For your information
Ref: UFGA-25559, 21 July 1966

1. Madrid Station appreciates the excellent support which JMWAVE Station has provided in referenced operation. It may be of interest that the publication of the articles cited in reference cost approximately \$200.00

2. Through QUSPOT-2 Madrid Station made contact with Identity in an effort to establish an outlet for the publication of economic reports concerning Spain and PBRUMEN. It was agreed with the directors of Identity that the articles would be paid for at the same rate as paid advertisements; however they would appear as exclusive reports of Identity and bear no resemblance to a paid advertisement. Because of various legal ramifications, Identity agreed to publish only those articles which were signed.

3. QUSPOT-2's approach to Identity was made ostensibly under the auspices of a PBRUMEN exile group with whom he said he was affiliated, the headquarters of which are ostensibly in the JMWAVE area. It was agreed that the JMWAVE exile group would furnish the material directly to Identity, with a copy to QUSPOT-2, who, after receipt of the article, would then approach the directors of Identity to ascertain the price of the article and push for its publication. In this regard Madrid would appreciate continuing with this practice for the mailing of articles intended for publication (with a copy pouched to Madrid) as was established.

Attachment: UNDER SEPARATE COVER
Identity

(continued)

Distribution:

2-COS, JMWAVE, w/att, USC
2-C/EUR, w/att, USC
1-DC/WH/C, w/att, USC

S/O ATT'D BY RI/AN
Dated 18-8-66

Group I - Excluded
from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

DATE

OSMA-21648

19-120-26
10 August 1966

CLASSIFICATION

HQS FILE NUMBER

SECRET

19-120-26/3

4. With a view toward economy it should be noted that Madrid Station took the liberty of excluding some of the material which was included in the first report. We suggest that the reports be limited to one or two pages if feasible. In this manner we feel we will have a better chance at publication.

5. In the last several issues Identity has published various articles of a favorable nature towards the PBRUMEN economy. Station has reason to believe the primary purpose of the favorable articles is that the director of Identity is attempting to ingratiate himself with the PBRUMEN Government so that he will be well received by PBRUMEN officials if the Spanish Government nominates him as the Spanish commercial representative to PBRUMEN.

Leslie H. HENDRIQUE

S E C R E T**UNDER SEPARATE COVER to
OSMA-21648, 10 Aug 66****Identity - "3E, Economia Espanola y Exterior"****S E C R E T****CS COPY:***5/24/66 CSMA-21648**19-120-26*

DISPATCHCLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

PROCESSING

TO

Chief of Station, Madrid

INFO

Chief, WE; Chief, WH

FROM

Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT

KEYWAY/PBRUMEN/MHVIPER

O ANSCROLL Article for Republication.

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: None

1. A result of QUSPOT-2's recent holiday in the JMWAVE area has been to establish a correspondence between him and AMFRAME-1, the signer of the Suplemento Especial of the ANSCROLL Economic Bureau, a copy of which is forwarded by separate cover. QUSPOT-2 has indicated that he could use ANSCROLL economic studies and that he could arrange for publication of at least some of these in Identity A. He suggested that the original of such publications be sent to Identity B with a copy to him. This was done in the case of a recent economic report which was shortly thereafter published in Identity A. QUSPOT-2 airmailed this story to AMFRAME-1 which arrived at about the same time as the copy the Madrid Station airmailed to the JMWAVE overt address.

2. We wish that the article being forwarded by separate cover also be surfaced in Identity A. The original has been airmailed to Identity B with a copy to QUSPOT-2 per QUSPOT-2's suggestion. JMWAVE feels that this is a useful mechanism and unless advised to the contrary we propose to forward additional ANSCROLL studies to Identity B for publication in Identity A. Should Madrid prefer we, of course, can in the future forward such articles directly to the Station for placement instead of airmailing them to Identity B.

3. Studies similar to the one being forwarded are regularly prepared in English on a number of economic subjects. They are distributed to shipping firms, certain banks engaged in international commerce, international trade organizations, international commodity houses, etc. They are translated into Spanish solely for use in Identity A; thus, in this sense, these reports are an "exclusive".

Attachments: use

1. ANSCROLL Article
2. Identity Sheet

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

PHILIP G. ELMARD

Distribution:

- 3- COS/Madrid, w/atts. usc - To Out Pouch
 - 2- C/WE, w/atts. usc
 - 2- WH/C, w/atts. usc
- acc f. w/atts. w/usc (w)

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CS COPY

DATE TYPED

18 July 66

DATE DISPATCHED

21 July 1966

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

UFGA-25559

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

19-120-26/3

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T



economic intelligence report

FROM THE U.R. ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU

MOVIMIENTO UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA (U.R.)

SC 466. H1
UFGA 25559

OFFICE:
10 S.E. 9 St.

MAILING ADDRESS

Box 3940
Miami, Florida

PHONE:
373 - 8033

VOL. I No. 11-A (Suplemento Especial)

EXCLUSIVO PARA EL BURO DE INVESTIGACIONES
ECONOMICAS DE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA.-

LA CALIDAD ACTUAL DEL AZÚCAR CUBANO

Por el Ingeniero Raúl Esparza Tabares
ex-Director de Investigaciones Tecnológicas del Ministerio del Azúcar (MINAZ) de Cuba Comunista

Este breve análisis de la calidad actual del azúcar cubano va dirigido tanto al perito en azúcares (como paso inicial de lo que podría convertirse en un estudio más técnico y exhaustivo) como al lector ordinario, toda vez que, en Cuba, el azúcar es casi sinónimo de prosperidad económica, y así, la calidad del azúcar desempeña un papel de gran importancia en la situación económica global del país (1).

Sin más comentarios o notas de introducción, ofrecemos a continuación el análisis de la calidad actual del azúcar cubano:

1.- Materias Extrañas:

a) Azúcar crudo: La industria azucarera cubana se caracterizaba por recibir para su procesamiento, la mejor calidad de caña de azúcar en cuanto a su contenido de materias extrañas (menor del 3%). Actualmente y por causa de los trabajadores "voluntarios" por un lado y por otro a la mecanización de la cosecha de la caña, las materias extrañas que acompañan a la caña al llegar al Central para su procesamiento - ha aumentado al 8% en el caso de los voluntarios y al 19% en el caso de las máquinas de cortar caña soviéticas. Es de señalarse que dentro de la composición de estas materias extrañas está incluida la tierra, y como quiera que las tierras de Cuba tienen en su composición un alto contenido de arcillas, estas son muy difíciles de eliminar en el proceso tecnológico de purificación y afectan grandemente la calidad del azúcar crudo.

b) Azúcar Refino: Las materias extrañas, principalmente arcillas de las tierras llegan hasta el azúcar refino dándole color al mismo y dejando residuos insolubles al ser disueltas este azúcar. Esto disminuye la calidad del azúcar refino no solamente para el consumo humano directo; sino que ocasiona graves perjuicios en las industrias de alimentos que utilizan el azúcar refino. Lo mismo sucede con las industrias de refrescos.

- (1) No es necesario ensalzar la calidad del azúcar cubano que producía antes de Castro, ya que su prestigio en el mercado mundial es un hecho de sobra conocido. Lo mismo puede decirse de los técnicos cubanos en azúcar, con quienes los expertos internacionales han tenido amplia oportunidad de discutir los asuntos azucareros e intercambiar ideas y sugerencias libremente. Esta situación ya no existe.

CS COPY.

SLC at. 1 UFGA-25559

19-120-26

2.- Polarización:

a) Azúcar crudo: En épocas anteriores al régimen comunista, Cuba no producía azúcares crudos con polarizaciones menores de 97.0 a 97.5 %, y para muchos mercados extranjeros se producían azúcares crudos con polarizaciones superiores a 98.0%. En la actualidad un porcentaje significativo de la producción no alcanza esos valores, dándose casos de azúcares crudos con polarizaciones de 96.0 y 95.0 %.

b) Azúcar Refino: Las calidades mejores de azúcares refinados o blancos se miden en los mercados internacionales principalmente por su grado de polarización, la cual deberá ser como mínimo 99.9%. Los azúcares refinados en la actualidad bajo el régimen comunista no alcanzan esa cifra, manteniéndose entre 99.70 y 99.80 %.

3.- Humedad:

a) Azúcar Crudo: Los azúcares crudos cubanos siempre se caracterizaban por su bajo contenido de humedad, lo cual los hacía de magníficas condiciones para resistir el macenamiento prolongado y manipulación segura a estos azúcares. Actualmente el contenido de humedad ha aumentado hasta un 200%, debido a varios factores como son, contenido de coloides producidos por las arcillas de las tierras, condiciones deficientes de las centrífugas de azúcar, mayor contenido de mieles en el azúcar, etc. Además, en muchas ocasiones, azúcares producidos en buenas condiciones se deterioran debido a la humedad existente a causa de deficiencias en el almacenaje en centrales y puertos de embarque.

b) Azúcar Refino: La deficiente tecnología y el mal estado de los equipos apropiados han dado como resultado un aumento del contenido de humedad en el azúcar refinado de casi un 70%. Además azúcares producidos con bajo contenido de humedad en las refinerías, son alterados por el mal estado de los almacenes.

4.- Materias Insolubles:

a) Azúcar Crudo: El contenido de materias insolubles en el azúcar crudo ha aumentado aproximadamente en un 250% debido a la mala purificación de los jugos de caña durante el proceso tecnológico, y a la introducción de materias extrañas conjuntamente con la caña que van a parar hasta el azúcar.

b) Azúcar Refino: El uso de azúcares crudos de baja calidad, la deficiente calidad del Ácido Fosfórico, la Tierra de Infusorios, y el Carbón Activado, productos éstos enviados por los países comunistas, han tenido como consecuencia un aumento del porcentaje de materias insolubles en los azúcares refinados de aproximadamente el 200%, reduciendo considerablemente la calidad de estos azúcares refinados.

5.- Color:

a) Azúcar Crudo: El índice de color de los azúcares crudos ha aumentado casi en un 300%, lo que reduce proporcionalmente la calidad de estos crudos como materia prima en las refinerías.

b) Azúcar Refino: Este es uno de los factores importantes en la calidad de los azúcares refinados o blancos, y en los años recientes, debido a deficiencias tecnológicas, a la ausencia casi total de técnicos con experiencia, y a la baja calidad de los materiales decolorantes tales como el Carbón Activado suministrado por Polonia y la Unión Soviética, el índice de color, medido en Unidades ICUMSA, ha aumentado en un 200%. Es de señalar que ninguna refinería del país cumple las especificaciones en cuanto al índice de color establecidas por los Métodos Internacionales de Control de Calidad.

6.- Problemas Específicos del Azúcar Crudo:

a) Filtrabilidad: El índice de filtrabilidad que mide las propiedades precisamente de refinación del azúcar crudo, ha bajado en un 250% en los años recientes, afectando seriamente los costos de producción de las refinerías que emplean este azúcar crudo como materia prima.

b) Uniformidad del grano de Azúcar: Como consecuencia de la total ausencia de equipos automáticos para controlar la cristalización del azúcar, ya que la gran mayoría ha sido destruido y no reparado, la uniformidad de los cristales o granos del azúcar crudo ha disminuido a límites inverosímiles. Es casi imposible observar azúcares crudos actuales que no tengan un alto índice de "conglomerados", "gemelos", y "Falso grano", lo que hace que la uniformidad de los cristales no se mantenga, ocasionando perjuicios a las refinerías que emplean este azúcar como materia prima por la cantidad de mieles e impurezas que conllevan. Esto reduce la capacidad de las refinerías y aumenta considerablemente su costo de producción.

c) Aspecto Sanitario: La falta de cuidado en cuanto a la higiene con que debe ser producida el azúcar, así como las calidades de las aguas que se emplean para el lavado de los azúcares en las centrifugas, el poco cuidado y esmero con que son tratadas en los almacenes, han producido un descenso en cuanto al aspecto sanitario de los azúcares acusándose un aumento considerable en el contenido de hongos, bacterias, y levaduras. Todos estos elementos extraños afectan la calidad y producen fermentaciones secundarias en el azúcar destruyéndose parte de la sacarosa de las mismas, lo cual reduce los rendimientos en las refinerías de azúcar y aumenta considerablemente el costo de producción.

d) Envases: Los envases que viene utilizando el régimen comunista en los azúcares crudos, son en parte elaborados en la Unión Soviética. Estos envases de yute son de ínfima calidad y además como no tienen las medidas standards, el azúcar se compacta dentro de los sacos, produciéndose muchas roturas de los mismos.

e) Azúcar Endurecida: Como consecuencia de la deficiencia en la tecnología de producción, las materias extrañas, y las malas condiciones de los almacenes, el índice de azúcares endurecidos en almacenamiento ha aumentado casi un 200%. Esto trae como consecuencia grandes dificultades en las refinerías al disolver el azúcar y sacarla de los sacos. Además al aumentar el costo de manipulación, se aumenta el costo de producción.

7.- Problemas Específicos del Azúcar Refinado:

a) Azúcares invertidos: Debido a la deficiencia tecnológica y a la baja calidad de los azúcares crudos utilizados, el contenido de azúcares invertidos ha aumentado en un 150% en los últimos años con el resultado de la baja de calidad de este tipo de azúcar.

b) Cenizas: Como consecuencia de la gran cantidad de materias extrañas y la baja calidad de los azúcares crudos, así como la deficiente calidad de los Carbones Activados empleados en las refinerías, el contenido de cenizas ha aumentado en los últimos años en un 50%, afectando la calidad de estos azúcares.

c) Contenido de Azufre (SO₂): El contenido de azufre en los azúcares refinados debe ser extramadamente bajo ya que afecta la salud del consumidor y crea grandes dificultades en las industrias que usan el azúcar. Como consecuencia de la baja calidad del Acido Fosfórico Soviético que tiene un alto contenido de Azufre, los azúcares en los últimos años han sufrido un aumento del 100% en su contenido de azufre lo que afecta la calidad de los mismos.

d) Contenido de Arsénico: El Arsénico es una de las contaminaciones que mas afectan la calidad de cualquier producto alimenticio, y mucho mas significativo es en el azúcar. Los productos auxiliares usados en la refinación del azúcar tales como Acido Fosfórico suministrados por países comunistas, tiene un alto porcentaje de Arsénico - los que contaminan el azúcar, habiéndose elevado esta cifra en un 70% sobre los valores normales.

e) Contenido de Plomo: La presencia de Plomo en los azúcares refinados debe ser significativo, pero en los últimos años el empleo de Tierras de Infusorios y Acido Fosfórico de países comunistas que tienen baja calidad y están contaminados con este elemento, ha producido un aumento del contenido de plomo en los azúcares refinados de un 50% sobre los valores normales.

f) Contenido de Cobre: Los azúcares de Cuba se caracterizaban por su ausencia de Cobre, sin embargo al usarse los productos contaminados y de baja calidad suministrados por los países comunistas, y por otro lado el mal estado de los equipos que tienen partes de Cobre, han dado como resultado un aumento en el contenido de Cobre llegando a obtener valores de 2 a 3 % de Cobre en el azúcar refinado.

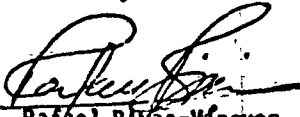
CONCLUSIONES:

1.- Bajo el presente régimen, la calidad del azúcar cubano ha sufrido un tremendo deterioro.

2.- La industria azucarera cubana no ha sido una excepción al principio de que "el Comunismo es sinónimo de baja calidad".

3.- Los gobiernos, los pueblos y las firmas de los países que aún adquieren azúcar de Cuba deben tomar nota de este breve análisis.

Por el Buró de Investigaciones Económicas de U.R.


Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vázquez
Director

Miami, 7 de Julio de 1966

SECRET

SC

Attach. #2
UFGA-25559

IDENTITY LIST

A. "3-E" ECONOMIA ESPANOLA Y EXTERIOR.

B. Jose Ramon Aparicio Ramon
Director, "3-E"
Paseo Principe Rodondo 22
Madrid, Spain

SECRET

S/c aa. 2UFGA-25557

CS COPY

19-120-26

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

PROCESSING

TO
Chief, WH

INFO

FROM
Chief of Station, JMWAVE BPV

SUBJECT
TYPIC/MHVIPER/Cable from Professor Torsten Gardlund

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: Response from Headquarters to Reference Requested.

REFERENCE: UFGA-25367

We forward by separate cover a copy of a cable received by AMRAIN-1 from Professor Torsten Gardlund. This is in response to the interim reply sent the Professor by AMRAIN-1 after receipt of the questionnaire. We request a reply to the reference as soon as feasible in view of the considerable interest expressed in this cable.

for Roger E. Merveland
PHILIP G. ELMARD

IN	FI
ABSTRACT	

Attachment: USC
Cable as stated.

Distribution:
3- WH/C, w/att. usc

1 ATT.

GROUP 1
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CROSS REFERENCE TO

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CLASSIFICATION
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FOUCH SECURITY VIOLATION
GO FIELD DISTRIBUTION

DATE TYPED 5 July 66	DATE DISPATCHED JUL 6 1966
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER UFGA-25445	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 19-120-26/3	

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

H. W. MARSHALL
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

1026P EST JUN 30 66 AA010

1005 JUN 30 PM 6 30

A CDU803 WUT0245 RMB3806 SWN0702 M014454 31 PD INTL CD MALMOE

VIA RRCA 30 1300

LT ING RAUL ESPARZA MADERA

290 VAPP 3 CORALGABLES (FLO)

MANY THANKS YOUR KIND LETTER OF JUNE 14 STOP WE ARE LOOKING
FORWARD TO YOUR

REPORT WITH GREAT EXPECTATIONS SINCERELY
TORSTEN GAARDLUND

CFM 290 3 14
(10).

FORN SECURITY VIOLATION
NO FIELD DISTRIBUTION

SP1201(R2-68)

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ATT # 1 TO UFGA 25445

19-120-26 ^{per} _{abstract}
~~19-120-51~~
~~200-120-58~~

COMITE PRO BOICOT EMPRESARIAL

Management Boycott Committee

P. O. BOX 3900
MIAMI, FLA. - 33101 - U. S. A.

CUBAN MERCHANT MARINE OFFICIALS, OFFICERS AND CREWMEMBERS WHO HAVE ABANDONED
THEIR POSTS DURING RECENT MONTHS

The "Free Cuban Merchant Marine Committee" releases the "score" of Cuban merchant marine officials, officers, and crewmembers who have abandoned their posts during recent months, thus increasing the lack of qualified personnel in the merchant fleet, another problem presently faced by the Castro-Communist regime.

The "Free Cuban Merchant Marine Committee" has up-date the "score" since the first one it released the "score" contains full names of merchant fleet officials, officers, and crewmen, ranks, names of vessels, port where the defections occurred and dates.

I.- S C O R E.-

NUMBER OF VESSELS: 16
NUMBER OF PERSONNEL: 29

Captain: 5
Chief Engineer: 9
First Officer: 2
Second Engineer: 1
Helmsman: 2
Radio Operator: 1
Others: 6
Supervisor: 3

29

* Attached is the statement of Raul de la Rúa Castro, former Chief Engineer of the MV SIERRA MAESTRA, who jumped ship in Muroran, Japan, on March 20, 1966.-

INTERRUPCION DEL INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL Y TODO TRANSPORTE MARITIMO CON CUBA COMUNISTA.
(ACUERDO DE LA CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE LAS AMERICAS, XV CONVENCION ANUAL, JUNIO 16, 1965)

INTERRUPT COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND ALL MARITIME TRAFFIC WITH COMMUNIST CUBA.
(RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAS, XV ANNUAL CONVENTION, JUNE 16, 1965)

II.- LIST.-

NAME	POST	VESSEL	PLACE	DATE
RAUL DE LA RUA CASTRO	Chief Engineer	SIERRA MAESTRA	Muroran, Japan	March 20, 1966
ARNALDO GIL LOPEZ	Ass. Supervisor	1	Bilbao, Spain	March 14, 1966
DANIEL SOMOZA	First Official	MATANZAS	Barcelona, Spain	March 10, 1966
JOSE OYARZABAL J.	Chief Supervisor	1	Madrid, Spain	March 5, 1966
RUBEN HERRERA MARTINEZ	Steward	COMBATE DE PALMA MOCHA	St. John, Canada	March 4, 1966
MIGUEL FERNANDEZ GARCIA	Second Engineer	JIGUE	Tokyo, Japan	Feb. 4, 1966
SALVADOR VENEITO VAZQUEZ	Electrical Technician	PINO DEL AGUA	Bilbao, Spain	Feb. 4, 1966
ANTONIO DURAN GONZALEZ	Seaman	BAHIA DE TANAMO	Cadiz, Spain	Feb. 4, 1966
JOSE ANGEL SEARA RIVAS	Helmsman	13 DE MARZO	Madrid, Spain	February, 1966
ALCIDES LOYOLA MARQUEZ	Cook	FRUCUBA	St. John, Canada	Jan. 31, 1966
FRANCISCO DALTABUIT	Captain	RIO JIBACOA	El Ferrol, Spain	Jan. 20, 1966
MANUEL FERNANDEZ	Helmsman	RIO JIBACOA	Bilbao, Spain	Jan. 4, 1966
MARCOS ESTRUCH	Radio Operator	MANUEL ASCUNCE	Bilbao, Spain	Jan. 4, 1966
JESUS CRESPO	Steward	MANUEL ASCUNCE	Bilbao, Spain	Jan. 4, 1966
HUGO LEY ACHON	Chief Engineer	SIERRA MAESTRA	Antwerp, Belgium	Dec. 31, 1965
FRANCISCO FDEZ. SAN ROMAN	Chief Engineer	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japan	Dec. 27, 1965
FRANCISCO COBAS OSES	Captain	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japan	Dec. 27, 1965
ANTONIO ARIAS	First Officer	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japan	Dec. 27, 1965
MARIO PEREZ GIRON	Chief Engineer	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japan	Dec. 27, 1965
HUMBERTO E. FERNANDEZ	Purser	CAMILO CIENFUEGOS	Madrid, Spain	Dec. 20, 1965
A. CESAR LOREDO GARCIA	Captain	UVERO	Colombo, Ceylon	Dec. 18, 1965
AUGUSTO GONZALEZ DUQUE	Captain	UVERO	Colombo, Ceylon	Dec. 18, 1965
F. ROBERTO SURROCA	Chief Engineer	2	Madrid, Spain	November, 1965
ALBERTO TORRES GOMEZ	Chief Gen. Inspector	BAHIA DE TANAMO	St. John, Canada	Oct. 25, 1965
FELIX GONZALEZ ALPI	Chief Engineer	HABANA	Barcelona, Spain	October, 1965
JORGE I. SALCEDO	Chief Engineer	13 DE MARZO	Bilbac, Spain	Aug. 23, 1965
EMILIO LEAL VALDES	Captain	13 DE MARZO	Rotterdam, Holland	August, 1965
LUIS CASAS CAMPA	Chief Engineer	MATANZAS	Barcelona, Spain	March, 1965

- (1) Naval construction supervisors stationed at Spanish shipyards.-
- (2) Chief General Inspector for Mambisas (Official Cuban shipping enterprise) stationed in Spain.-

STATEMENT OF RAUL DE LA RUA CASTRO.-

My name is Raul de la Rúa Castro, and I was the Chief Engineer aboard the Cuban MV SIERRA MESTRA until March 20, 1966, when I jumped ship in Muroran, Japan.

Working conditions in the Cuban Merchant Fleet also influenced my decision. I could not stand the intensified espionage on board by members of the G-2. It is worth mentioning that the plan to indoctrinate Cuban merchant crews was a complete failure. The regime has abandoned the project altogether, and is now trying to place loyal Communists as officers and crewmembers, even if they are not qualified for their jobs.

As a matter of fact, the lack of qualified personnel is an increasing problem, and another source of trouble aboard Cuban vessels. During the last months a total of twenty nine officials, officers and crewmembers of the Cuban Merchant Marine have defected (data of up-to-date merchant marine score). After I quit the SIERRA MESTRA, for instance, there was not a single certified engineer on board, although there were several young fellows getting on the job training. This is a fact that should be taken into consideration by the insurance firms that underwrite Cuban vessels.

Most of the vessels are faced with all sorts of mechanical difficulties, due to lack of spare parts and a very faulty maintenance, situation that gets worse when consider the scarcity of qualified personnel just mentioned.

I am very happy to have joined those of my fellow Cuban officers who preceded me in this decision. I wish to thank the "Free Cuban Merchant Marine Committee" for all the attentions accorded me, and I hope to rejoin our merchant fleet soon, when our vessels again sail under the flag of a free country.

FREE CUBAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE
830 SOUTH MIAMI AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130

Miami, April 1st, 1966.-

COMITE PRO BOICOT EMPRESARIAL

Management-Boycott Committee

P. O. BOX 3900
MIAMI, FLA. - 33101 - U. S. A.

MIEMBROS DE DOTACIONES DE LA MARINA MERCANTE CUBANA QUIENES HAN ABANDONADO SUS
BUQUES RECIENTEMENTE

El "Comité de la Marina Mercante Cubana Libre" da a conocer el total de funcionarios, oficiales y tripulantes de la Marina Mercante Cubana que han abandonado sus cargos durante los últimos meses, aumentando con ello la falta de personal calificado en la flota mercante, otro problema que el régimen Castro-Comunista afronta en el presente.

El "Comité de la Marina Mercante Cubana Libre" ha puesto al día el total de funcionarios, oficiales y tripulantes de la flota mercante desde la primera que se dió a conocer. Este total contiene los nombres completos, el rango, nombre del buque, puerto en el cual lo abandonó y fechas.

I.- SCORE.-

Número de buques: 16
Miembros de las dotaciones: 29

Capitán:	5
Jefe de Máquinas:	9
Primer Oficial:	2
Segundo Maquinista:	1
Timonel:	2
Radio Telegrafista:	1
Otros:	6
Supervisor:	3
Total:	29

NOTA:

Adjunto se encuentran las declaraciones de Raul de la Rúa Castro, ex-Jefe de Máquinas de la Motonave SIERRA-MAESTRA, quien abandonó el barco en Muroán, Japón en Marzo 20 de 1966.

INTERRUPCION DEL INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL Y TODO TRANSPORTE MARITIMO CON CUBA COMUNISTA.
(ACUERDO DE LA CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE LAS AMERICAS, XV CONVENCION ANUAL, JUNIO 16, 1965)

INTERRUPT COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND ALL MARITIME TRAFFIC WITH COMMUNIST CUBA.
(RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAS, XV ANNUAL CONVENTION, JUNE 16, 1965)

II.- RELACION.-

NOMBRE	CARGO	BUQUE	LUGAR	FECHA
RAUL DE LA RUA CASTRO	Jefe de Máquinas	SIERRA MAESTRA	Muroran, Japón	Marzo 20, 1966
ARNALDO GIL LOPEZ	Supervisor Asistente	1	Bilbao, España	Marzo 14, 1966
DANIEL SOMOZA	Primer Oficial	MATANZAS	Barcelona, España	Marzo 10, 1966
JOSE OYARZABAL J.	Supervisor-Jefe	1	Madrid, España	Marzo 5, 1966
RUBEN HERRERA MARTINEZ	Camarero	COMBATE DE PALMA MOCHA	St. John, Canadá	Marzo 4, 1966
MIGUEL FERNANDEZ GARCIA	Segundo Maquinista	JIGUE	Tokyo, Japón	Feb. 4, 1966
SALVADOR VENEITO VAZQUEZ	Electricista	PIÑO DEL AGUA	Bilbao, España	Feb. 4, 1966
ANTONIO DURAN GONZALEZ	Marinero	BAHIA DE TANAMO	Cádiz, España	Feb. 4, 1966
JOSE ANGEL SEARA RIVAS	Timonel	13 DE MARZO	Madrid, España	Feb. 4, 1966
ALCIDES LOYOLA MARQUEZ	Cocinero	FRUCUBA	St. John, Canadá	Febrero, 1966
FRANCISCO DALTABUIT	Capitán	RIO JIBACOA	El Ferrol, España	Enero 31, 1966
MANUEL FERNANDEZ	Timonel	RIO JIPACOA	El Ferrol, España	Enero 20, 1966
MARCOS ESTRUCH	Radio Telegrafista	MANUEL ASCUNCE	Bilbao, España	Enero 4, 1966
JESUS CRESPO	Camarero	MANUEL ASCUNCE	Bilbao, España	Enero 4, 1966
HUGO LEY ACHON	Jefe de Máquinas	MANUEL ASCUNCE	Bilbao, España	Enero 4, 1966
FRANCISCO FDEZ. SAN ROMAN	Jefe de Máquinas	SIERRA MAESTRA	Antwerp, Bélgica	Dic. 31, 1965
FRANCISCO COBAS OSES	Capitán	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japón	Dic. 27, 1965
ANTONIO ARIAS	Primer Oficial	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japón	Dic. 27, 1965
MARIO PEREZ GIRON	Jefe de Máquinas	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japón	Dic. 27, 1965
HUMBERTO E. FERNANDEZ	Sobrecargo	ARACELIO IGLESIAS	Osaka, Japón	Dic. 27, 1965
A. CESAR LOREDO GARCIA	Capitán	CAMILO CIEFUEGOS	Madrid, España	Dic. 20, 1965
AUGUSTO GONZALEZ DUQUE	Capitán	UVERO	Colombo, Ceylán	Dic. 18, 1965
P. ROBERTO SURROCA	Jefe de Máquinas	UVERO	Colombo, Ceylán	Dic. 18, 1965
ALBERTO TORRES GOMEZ	Inspector General	2	Madrid, España	Nov. 1965
PELIA GONZALEZ ALPI	Jefe de Máquinas	BAHIA DE TANAMO	St. John, Canadá	Oct. 25, 1965
JORGE I. SALCEDO	Jefe de Máquinas	HABANA	Barcelona, España	Octubre, 1965
EMILIO LEAL VALDES	Capitán	13 DE MARZO	Bilbao, España	Ag. 23, 1965
LUIS CASAS CAMPA	Jefe de Máquinas	13 DE MARZO	Rotterdam, Holanda	Agosto, 1965
RAUL GONZALEZ	Jefe de Máquinas	MATANZAS	Barcelona, España	Marzo, 1965

- (1) Supervisor de construcciones navales, prestando servicios en España.-
 (2) Inspector General de la Empresa de Navegación Mambisa.-

DECLARACIONES DE RAUL DE LA RUA CASTRO.-

Mi nombre es Raul de la Rúa Castro y hasta el 20 de marzo de 1966 desempeñé el cargo de Jefe de Máquinas de la Motonave SIERRA MAESTRA, cargo este que abandoné en Maracaibo, Japón.

Las condiciones de trabajo en la Marina Mercante Cubana fueron uno de los motivos que me llevaron a tomar mi decisión. Tampoco podía continuar soportando el espionaje y la vigilancia a bordo por miembros del G-2. Vale la pena mencionar que el plan de adoctrinamiento para los miembros de las dotaciones de la flota mercante cubana ha fracasado completamente. El régimen ha abandonado dicho plan y lo único que hace ahora es sustituir a los que abandonamos los buques por personal "políticamente apto", pero carente de capacidad técnica para desempeñar los cargos.

De hecho, el régimen enfrenta un serio problema ante la escasez de personal técnico capacitado y titulado, y esto constituye otra fuente de problemas a bordo de los buques cubanos. Durante los últimos meses un total de veinte y nueve funcionarios, oficiales y tripulantes de la flota mercante cubana han abandonado sus cargos. Para que se tenga una idea sobre la gravedad de este problema resulta necesario señalar que después que yo abandoné el SIERRA MAESTRA no quedó a bordo un solo maquinista con título, a pesar de que varios muchachos jóvenes se encontraban allí recibiendo entronamiento, pero por supuesto, aún sin el debido título. Esta es una realidad que debe ser considerada seriamente por las firmas aseguradoras de buques cubanos.

La mayoría de los buques confrontan dificultades en lo referente al funcionamiento debido principalmente a la falta de piezas de repuesto y al mantenimiento defectuoso y poco eficiente y como es natural este problema se acentúa con la escasez de personal técnico capacitado en las dotaciones.

Deseo manifestar que estoy contento de encontrarme junto a tantos otros compañeros de la Marina Mercante que me han precedido y quiero agradecer públicamente al "Comité de la Marina Mercante Cubana Libre" las atenciones que ha tenido conmigo, así como la ayuda que me están prestando, y sinceramente espero poder volver a la Marina Mercante en un futuro próximo; cuando una vez más podamos navegar bajo el pabellón de una Patria libre.

COMITE MARINA MERCANTE CUBANA LIBRE
830 SOUTH MIAMI AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130

Miami, Iro. de Abril de 1966.

CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA DE RAÚL ESPARZA TABARES

Mi nombre es Raúl Esparza Tabares y hasta hace escasamente un mes me encontraba presidiendo la Delegación Cubana a la Conferencia Internacional de Expertos en Azúcares de la FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization de las Naciones Unidas) que se celebró en Londres del 1ro. al 3 de Marzo de 1966, al mismo tiempo que ocupaba el cargo de Director de Investigaciones Tecnológicas Azucareras del MINAZ y formaba parte de la "Comisión de Estudios del Plan Perspectivo Azucarero".

A mi lado se encuentra mi señora Josefa Reus y nuestros hijos Roberto, de 21 años y Raúl, de 22 años, ambos estudiantes de ingeniería de la Universidad de La Habana.

Antes de hacer un breve relato de la odisea de mi familia para abandonar el país, deseo agradecer a los compañeros de UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA las atenciones que han tenido para con nosotros y al mismo tiempo por darme esta oportunidad de hacer estas declaraciones a los periodistas del mundo libre.

Desde hace dos años todos nos encontrábamos tratando de abandonar el país pero nos había sido imposible: a mi no se me permitía salir debido al cargo que ocupaba y ni siquiera se le daba esta oportunidad al resto de mi familia. Cuando lo de Camarioca nos fué a recoger un barco y las autoridades cubanas ni nos avisaron de que dicha embarcación se encontraba allí. La única salida era abandonar el país en bote por la vía clandestina. La oportunidad se presentó durante mi estancia en Londres. Yo había salido de Cuba el 23 de febrero de 1966 dejando atrás a mi señora y a mis dos hijos, uno de los cuales, Raúl, se encontraba enfermo de hepatitis en La Habana.

Mi señora tuvo que tomar la decisión sin encontrarme yo a su lado, pero había que aprovechar la oportunidad que se presentaba y salir por la vía clandestina del país. De la odisea pueden dar detalles ellos mucho mejor que yo y posiblemente los miembros de la prensa desearán hacerles algunas preguntas al final de mis palabras.

Muy brevemente les diré que ellos se sometieron al mismo proceso que tantos otros cubanos se han sometido, es decir, lanzarse en bote a cruzar el "corredor de la muerte" con la confianza que Dios los ayudaría a arribar a tierras de libertad. Dos intentos fallaron pero por fin, el tercer intento fué un éxito y al menos el grupo completo, unas veinte personas, se montaron en el bote y pusieron proa a los Estados Unidos; el motor se rompió y la travesía fué la mayor parte del tiempo a vela. Al cabo de casi dos días el agua y la escasa comida se habían agotado y en

tonces apareció un buque griego que después de facilitarles agua y algunos alimentos lo comunicó al Servicio de Guardacostas de los Estados Unidos y poco después un avión Catalina volaba sobre el lugar y marcaba el sitio para facilitarle la tarea a una de sus unidades navales que ya se encontraba en camino.

La llegada del buque del Servicio de Guardacostas Norteamericano fué realmente providencial, pues mi familia y los otros tripulantes del bote observaban aterrorizados como por la popa se acercaba velozmente una lancha patrullera cubana, que al ver el buque norteamericano viró en redondo y regresó a Cuba.

Yo me encontraba en el hotel en Londres y una llamada de larga distancia me puso al corriente de la situación. Ellos se encontraban a salvo y ahora me tocaba el turno a mí.

Llamada informándome del arribo de mi familia a los EE.UU. llegó precisamente cuando me encontraba reunido con el resto de los miembros de la Delegación. Estos me observaban atentamente, como queriendo adivinar lo que se me decía desde el otro lado de la línea. Por tanto, tuve que desplegar mis escasas dotes de actor teatral y simular que la llamada era oficial desde Cuba.

Ante esta situación, opté por informar, falsamente, a los restantes delegados que el gobierno cubano me había encargado el cuidado de otros asuntos, por lo que tendría que demorarme algunos días mas de los previstos en Madrid.

Los dije también que me reservaran pasaje a bordo del vuelo de la semana siguiente y les entregué una carta para mi familia. Llegué a Madrid el 4 de Marzo. Las autoridades españolas me brindaron toda clase de facilidades, incluso posteriormente la de ofrecermé hasta protección personal, puesto que cuando en el MINAZ se conoció mi desaparición, el gobierno notificó a las embajadas cubanas en Londres y Madrid que me encontraran y que me llevaran de regreso para La Habana aunque tuviera que ser a bordo de un buque cubano y por supuesto, en contra de mi voluntad.

No deseo tomar mas tiempo para anécdotas personales y si lo he hecho ha sido porque estimo que ayudan a comprender la verdadera situación que se vive en Cuba. La situación de los funcionarios que como en mi caso, desean la libertad de nuestra Patria, y que nos encontramos sujetos a vigilancia, a represión, mis hijos expulsados de la Universidad y sujetos a las mismas privaciones que el resto de nuestro Pueblo.

Pasemos ahora al tema principal de esta conferencia, que es a la vez la espina dorsal de la economía cubana y por tanto el factor determinante de la estabilidad o de la caída del régimen de Fidel Castro: el AZÚCAR.

En relación con el estado de la industria azucarera en la actualidad es necesario comenzar por esbozar la situación en la que se encuentran los ingenios.

Debido a la escasez de piezas de repuesto, la falta de materiales y la baja calidad del trabajo, los ingenios confrontan una situación que es necesario calificar de "caótica". La falta de personal técnico capacitado y de obreros especializados hacen que la operación de producción de los ingenios sea altamente deficiente. Por otra parte, la falta de abastecimiento de caña no permite que los ingenios funcionen a su capacidad normal, trayendo como consecuencia poca eficiencia en el trabajo y un alto consumo de combustible adicional, que ocasiona un aumento considerable en los costos de producción del azúcar. En relación con los medios de transporte, principalmente los ferrocarriles azucareros, deseamos aclarar que se encuentran también en pésimas condiciones, a pesar de la adquisición de locomotoras soviéticas, inglesas y francesas, pues las vías férreas no permiten el aprovechamiento de este material rodante. Por ejemplo, durante 1965 se debían de haber cambiado seis millones de traviesas en las vías férreas, mas sin embargo sólo había disponibles ochenta mil. El resultado es el incremento de los descarrilamientos que durante la zafra de 1965 alcanzaron un promedio de tres descarrilamientos diarios, produciéndose diez accidentes mortales.

Muchos me preguntan cual será la producción final de la zafra de 1966 y sobre este punto debo hacer los comentarios siguientes; Fidel Castro anunció que la meta azucarera de este año serían 6.5 millones de toneladas y ese anuncio no sólo fue hecho durante su discurso del 1ro. de mayo de 1965, sino que lo repitió durante su discurso del 7 de junio del mismo año. Sin embargo, se admite que dicha meta no será alcanzada. Ahora bien el estimado actual no excede de 5.1 millones de toneladas. ¿Por qué?

Primeramente se debe mencionar la falta de abono. Este año la aplicación de abono fue insignificante, pues el gobierno no tenía las divisas necesarias para adquirirlo, principalmente en Italia. El año pasado, sin embargo, se aplica-

ron aproximadamente 450,000 toneladas.

En segundo lugar, resulta necesario hacer referencia a las siembras de caña. Las nuevas áreas sembradas de caña lo han sido de forma deficiente y además se han utilizado áreas destinadas con anterioridad a la siembra de otras cosechas para sembrar caña, como lo constituye, por sólo citar un ejemplo, el caso de la zona situada en los alrededores de Manzanillo y Bayamo, las cuales eran zonas arroceras y ahora han intentado convertirlas en zonas cañeras resultando todo esto en un fracaso pues la caña es de baja calidad al no ser adecuado el suelo. Otro factor menos importante pero digno de darse a conocer es la falta de cuidado en las tareas de cultivo y atención de los cañaverales debido a la escasez de mano de obra.

Con estos antecedentes es que hay que analizar el monto de la presente zafra. Durante 1965 el día 7 de abril se alcanzó el cuarto millón, pero este año el tercer millón se alcanzó el día 3 de abril lo cual ya significa un atraso de cerca de 900,000 toneladas. Creo que hay caña para llegar a 5.1 millones de toneladas ahora bien, lo que hay que preguntarse es si dicha meta, que ya está bastante por debajo de los 6.5 millones anunciados por Fidel Castro será alcanzada o no. El Partido está realizando una movilización masiva record hacia los cañaverales con el propósito de intentar cortar toda la caña pero eso hay que ver si en definitiva lo logran hacer.

Cabe hacer referencia en este momento a lo que se conoce en Cuba por el nombre de "Plan Perspectivo Azucarero", que es el único plan económico que tiene en estos momentos el gobierno de Cuba.

¿Qué es el "Plan Perspectivo Azucarero"? comprende tres puntos básicos que son los siguientes: primero, la "rehabilitación" de la capacidad industrial a niveles pre-Castro; segundo, la "ampliación" de la capacidad industrial; y tercero, la "concentración" de la industria azucarera en 70 modernos centrales.

Vamos a revisar brevemente los tres puntos a la luz de la presente situación. En relación con el primero, o sea, la "rehabilitación" de la capacidad industrial instalada, es necesario destacar que en 1952 la capacidad de producción de la industria azucarera era de siete millones de toneladas, pero debido a la escasez de piezas de repuesto, falta de materiales para las reparaciones, baja calidad de las reparaciones y la eliminación de seis ingenios - que fueron precisamente demantelados para utilizar las piezas como repuestos lo cual se ha comprobado ha sido un error más - la capacidad industrial se ha reducido a sólo seis millones de toneladas, es decir, que la actual política ha resultado en la presente merma de la producción ¡qué progreso! Fidel Castro no ha podido ni alcanzar la capaci -

dad de producción azucarera que Cuba tenía hace quince años.

El segundo punto, que en cierto sentido debe atemperarse al primero, es ampliar la capacidad industrial instalada y además construir un nuevo ingenio. Esto significaría, o sea, para alcanzar esto sería necesario la importación de un número considerable de equipos para los ingenios, cosa totalmente imposible de llevarse a cabo debido a la escasez de divisas -de por sí escasas para la adquisición de piezas de repuesto- y la falta de técnicos para hacerse cargo de supervisar y ejecutar dicha ampliación - también se debe decir que tampoco son suficientes los técnicos para realizar de por sí las labores ordinarias de la zafra con la actual capacidad. Este parte del plan supone una coordinación entre el INRA - que siembra la caña - y el MINAZ, pero lo que sucede en la realidad es que no están en coordinación ambos organismos y por consiguiente el INRA manda a sembrar caña en donde no existe capacidad industrial y por su parte el MINAZ está "rehabilitando" ingenios en donde a lo mejor ya no hay suficiente caña. Esto es sólo una muestra de la desorganización reinante, desorganización que unida a los factores mencionados imposibilitan el éxito del "Plan Perspectivo". Esto es una prueba más de la incapacidad de la planificación económica de las altas esferas en dicho gobierno.

(Por cierto que la construcción del nuevo ingenio es vital para el éxito del "Plan" y hasta el momento presente sólo una firma francesa ha hecho ofertas para dicha construcción, dicha firma es nada menos que la FIVES-LILLE, bien conocida en los círculos azucareros).

La tercera fase del "Plan", es decir, la "concentración" de la capacidad industrial azucarera en setenta ingenios después de 1970 es sólo un sueño en la mente de los planificadores. La regresión constante de la industria azucarera no puede permitir, económicamente hablando, el modernizar y automatizar plantas y equipos, hasta que los problemas económicos básicos de la producción no estén resueltos.

Los equipos soviéticos no son aptos para realizar estas tareas agrícolas en Cuba y su diseño y difícil operación impiden que cumplan su cometido. Además estas "cortadoras" introducen un 19% de materias extrañas en el ingenio, lo cual ocasiona gran desgaste a las máquinas y equipos del ingenio. Y es precisamente con estos equipos soviéticos con los cuales se contaba para cosechar 83 millones de toneladas de caña que serían necesarias para producir los 10 millones de toneladas de azúcar anunciados por Fidel Castro como los "10 megatonnes de azúcar" con los que iba a derrotar al "imperialismo" en 1970.

Las metas de producción del "Plan" son las siguientes: Para 1965: 6 millones de toneladas; para 1966: 6.5 millones; para 1967: 7.5 millones; para 1968: 8 millones; para 1969: 9 millones; y finalmente, para 1970: 10 millones de toneladas

de azúcar. Estimo que el único en Cuba que aún creo en el "Plan" y en sus metas es Fidel Castro.

Me gustaría hacer una breve referencia en relación con otro problema básico - la baja calidad del azúcar cubano, tanto crudo como refino, actualmente en proceso de empeorarse. Esto no ha sucedido de casualidad sino como consecuencia de la falta y mala calidad de las piezas de repuesto, la ineficiencia en la operación de los ingenios, la falta de eficiencia de los trabajadores, y la baja calidad de los productos químicos auxiliares procedentes de países socialistas. Estos problemas están resultando en una decreciente polarización del azúcar, el envase deficiente del azúcar de exportación, el aumento de impurezas en el azúcar embarcada a granel, y las dificultades en cumplir los compromisos de entregas de azúcares.

Otro tema de interés lo constituye la presencia de los "técnicos azucareros" soviéticos en Cuba. El régimen cuenta en la actualidad con unos 300 técnicos azucareros soviéticos quienes se supone que sean los sustitutos de los técnicos cubanos que han abandonado el país. Los técnicos soviéticos tienen muy poca experiencia en azúcar de caña y la forma en que dicha industria opera en Cuba. Además muy pocos hablan español y esto les hace aún más difícil su labor. Por lo tanto ni los técnicos soviéticos ni los equipos soviéticos constituyen una solución para el quebradero de cabeza azucarero de Fidel Castro.

Con esto deseo dar por terminada estas declaraciones. Dejo ahora la palabra a los miembros de la prensa para contestarles cualquier pregunta en relación, no sólo a mis palabras, sino a la situación política interna que es un interesante fenómeno de desintegración, la odisea de mi familia, el problema de la Universidad en donde desempeñaba una cátedra, así como cualquier otro tema que resulte de interés.

Muchas gracias.

Miami, 5 de Abril de 1966.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nombre: RAUL ESPARZA TABARES

Casado

Edad: 46 años

Información Profesional:

- * Químico Industrial (1938).
- * Ingeniero Químico Azucarero (1943)
- * Ingeniero Agrónomo (1943)
- * Jefe de la Delegación Cubana a la Conferencia Internacional de Expertos Azucareros de la FAO (Naciones Unidas) celebrada en Londres, Inglaterra del 1ro. al 3 de marzo de 1966.
- * Director de Investigaciones Tecnológicas del Ministerio de Azúcar (MINAZ) de Cuba (1964-1966).
- * Miembro de la "Comisión del Plan Perspectivo Azucarero" de Cuba (1963-1966)
- * Jefe Nacional de Producción del Ministerio de Azúcar (MINAZ) de Cuba (1961-1963).
- * Auxiliar Ingeniero Asesor Alfred L. Webre (1950-1960).
- * Superintendente de Fabricación del Central "Santa Lucía", Oriente, Cuba, (1949-1961).
- * Jefe de Laboratorio del Central "Narcisa", Las Villas, Cuba (1943-1947).
- * Jefe del Departamento Químico de la Estación Experimental de Santiago de las Vegas, Habana, Cuba, (1948-1949).
- * Miembro del "International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists (1963).
- * Vice-Presidente de la "Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros Cubanos" (1966).
- * Ex-Presidente del "Rotary Club" de Santa Lucía, Oriente, Cuba.
- * Profesor de la Facultad de Tecnología de la Universidad de La Habana, Cuba (1964-1966).
- * Asesor Técnico de la Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba (1963-1966).
- * Autor de varios artículos técnicos azucareros publicados en revistas azucareras cubanas e internacionales.

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TO
Chief, WH

INFO.

FROM
Chief of Station, JMWAVE BPV

SUBJECT
3 TYPIC/MIHVIPER/AMRAIN/Answer to Questionnaire from
Professor Torsten Gardlund

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: Headquarters' Approval Requested per Paragraph 2.

REFERENCES: A. DIRECTOR-05058
B. STOCKHOLM-7068

1. Per reference A we forward by separate cover the draft of the proposed AMRAIN-1/AMFRAME-1 answer to the questionnaire sent AMRAIN-1 by Professor Torsten Gardlund requesting information on the Cuban sugar industry. The time was taken to prepare these answers carefully and to provide additional information of Cuban sugar export commitments in order to point up the problems facing the regime in reaching its 1970 goal. In addition, we hope that an exchange of correspondence will ensue as Professor Gardlund could be a useful European contact for AMSCROLL.

2. Please cable Headquarters comments. The station is retaining the originals which need only to be dated and signed prior to mailing. We shall pouch COS, Stockholm a copy of what we mail Professor Gardlund.

AM	FI	
36	2000	
ABSTRACT		INDEX

Roger E. Marshall
for Philip G. ELMARD

19-120-26/3 AMSCROLL
PROF

19-120-26 *per instruction*
(*signature*)

Attachments: usc (aas)

1. Letter from AMRAIN-1
2. Answer to Questionnaire with Appendix I
3. Letter from AMFRAME-1

Distribution:

(3- WH/C, w/atts. usc

3 att.

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21 June 66

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JUN 24 1966

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

UFGA-25367

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

19-120-26/3

Miami, June 10, 1966

Profesor Torsten Gardlund
Svenska Sockerfabriks Aktiebolaget
Huvudkontoret
Post Box 17050
Malmo
Sweden.

Dear Prof. Gardlund:

I am pleased to enclose the information that you requested in your kind letter of 5/5/66, which I hope will be useful to you in your studies of price and cost trends in the cane sugar industry.

As you probably know, the Cuban sugar industry ranked first place as a producer of cane sugar, not only with regards to large production volumes, but also as concerns high technical efficiency and low production costs.

Before 1959, the maximum production cost was of 3.5 cents a pound, excepting, of course, the smaller and more inefficient sugar mills that had not developed any technological advances since World War II. However, in 1965 the cost of production was as high as 5.25 cents a pound, even though, of course, this latter figure is carefully concealed by the Communist regime that rules my country.

I would like to acquaint you with the Economic Research Bureau of the UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA Movement. This organization is made up of true Cuban economists in exile. I am sure that you will find this a very valuable source of information concerning Cuba's economy.

I thank you very much for the kind and humane phrases that you have had for my family and for myself. Thank Heaven, after three long years we were able to escape, even if at the risk of our own lives, from the Communist hell. We have come to this free land in the hope that we can start our lives all over again under the kind hospitality of this great Nation, the free and democratic United States of America.

Please be assured, my dear Professor, that I am pleased to place myself at your service. Should you desire any information concerning the Cuban sugar industry, I will be more than glad to furnish it to you. I also hope that, very soon, a regime of liberty, justice and democratic economic development will prevail in my suffering Fatherland.

Sincerely yours,

Ing. Raul Esparza Sr.

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SLC at. 14FGA-25367

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROFESSOR TORSTEN GARLUND

SVENSKA SÖKMEDELSKIS AKTIEBOLAGET

1.- TECHNICIANS IN CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRIES:

Before Castro:	400
In 1966:	50

2.- TRAINING OF CUBAN SUGAR TECHNICIANS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA:

Before Castro:	Agricultural Engineer	(4 years)
	Sugar Chemical Engineer	(5 years)
	Sugar Chemist	(3 years)

In 1966:	Agricultural Engineer	(5 years)
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QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO A POSSIBLE SWEDISH-CUBAN LONGTERM SUGAR AGREEMENT

A.- Present Cuban export arrangements:

I.- Total Exports: 4,880,000 MT (1966 sugar commitments)

II.- Thereof under long-term agreements: (*)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Eastern Europe	600,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	On a yearly basis
Spain	130,000.0 MT	2.5 cts. lb.	1966
Morocco	270,000.0 MT	L.D.P.	1966
Egypt	100,000.0 MT (est.)	Free Mkt.	1966
Syria	30,000.0 MT (est.)	Free Mkt.	1966

(*).- Breakdown of Eastern Europe and additional information enclosed in Appendix I.

B.- Facts about the Cuban sugar production:

I.- Production:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u> (planned)
a.- Acreage under cane acre, cab.	3,979,440 acres	4,642,680 acres
b.- Expected cane crops in ton/ acre arr/cab.	994,860 acres	1,989,720 acres
c.- Expected cane crop in tons	37,500,000.0 MT	83,000,000.0 MT
d.- Expected sugar production in tons	4,500,000.0 MT(*)	10,000,000.0 MT
e.- Average sugar content in cane %	14.00%	
f.- Yield sugar in bag/ton cane %	12.00%	

17 - 120 = 26 per
12.50-12.60% actual

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	<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u>
g.- Number of factories operating, raw sugar	152	153
h.- Totally installed milling ca- pacity, arrobas cane/day (24 hrs)	47,730,000 as	52,100,000 as
one arroba = 25,3525 lbs.		

(*) 1966 production will range from 4,450,000.0 MT to 4,500,000.0 MT. Original goal set by Cuban government was 6,500,000.0 MT.

II.- Methods to reach the goal for 1970:

a.- Increase in acreage: acre, ha, cab.

1.- Increasing present acreage in: 663,240 acres

ii.- By replacing with newly planted cane the present fields maintain-
ing an average age of five years for the cane. This means that
each year 20% of the total cane area must be replaced which stated
in figures means that from 1964 to 1969, a total of 829,050 acres
of new cane will have to be planted a year.

The new plantations up to date have been:

1963	298,458 acres
1964	464,268 acres
1965	563,754 acres

b.- Increase in yield ton. of cane/acre
arr. of cane/cab; %

The project has taken into consideration an increase in the yield of
metric tons per hectare from 24.924 MT in 1966 to 49.848 MT in 1970.
This represents a 200% yield increase in only four years.

c.- Increase in yield sugar in bag/ton of cane %:

The project calls for an increase from the 12.0% in 1966 to 12.50 -
12.60% in 1970.

d.- Increase of installed milling capacity in factories,
con/24 hrs.

An increase of 50,300.0 MT of cane/24 hrs., equivalent to 6,300.0 MT
of sugar/24 hrs. is planned.

e.- Increase in days of safra:

The days of safra (harvest) will increase from 120 to 140 days.

f.- Number of new factories:

A new sugar mill is programmed for 1970. This new mill will have a capacity of 13,800.0 MT of sugar cane per 24 hours and a total production of 200,000.0 MT of sugar in 120 effective days of safra.

III.- Fertilizers:

	1965	1970 (planned)
a.- Import of fertilizers:	450,000.0 MT	400,000.0 MT

The plan calls for the use of 400,000.0 - 450,000.0 MT of fertilizers for the following years: 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

b.- Domestic production of fertilizers:	50,000.0 MT	100,000.0 MT
---	-------------	--------------

IV.- Cost of production:

	1965 pesos per ton sugar	1970 (planned)
a.- Raw sugar:		
Raw materials incl. cane	45.00	?
Cost of production ex factory excl. of depreciation and interest (excl. raw materials and cane)	51.00	?
Depreciation - interest	21.00	?
- by-products	2.00	?
= price ex factory	115.00	?

b.- Refined sugar:

	1965 pesos per lbs.
Price ex factory	0.0625
+ marketing costs and profits	0.0175
= retail price	0.0800

c.- Cane:

Average price of cane at factory: 6.00 pesos per 1.15 MT of sugar cane.

- 4 -

d.- Labour:

Average working minutes per ton sugar produced
(or per ton cane crushed) 30.00 metric tons of sugar per
minute.

Average labour wage per 8 hrs. 6.50 pesos per man.

e.- Methods of depreciation:

	% for <u>buildings</u> (average)	% for <u>machinery</u> (average)
On original value	20	10
On recovery value	--	--

APPENDIX I

BREAKDOWN OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMITMENTS
AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CUBAN SUGAR
EXPORT COMMITMENTS, CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Number of years</u>
Eastern Europe			
Bulgaria	180,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	1966 (1)
Czechoslovakia	200,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	1966 (2)
East Germany	220,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	1966 (3)
U.S.S.R.	3,000,000.0 MT	5 cts. lb.	1966 (4)
Communist China	600,000.0 MT	?	1966 (5)
North Korea and North Viet Nam	30,000.0 MT	?	1966 (6)
Spain	130,000.0 MT	2.5 cts. lb.	1966 (7)
Morocco	270,000.0 MT	L.D.P.	1966 (8)
Egypt	100,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	1966 (9)
Syria	30,000.0 MT	Free Mkt.	1966(10)
Other free world commitments	120,000.0 MT		
<u>Total Export Commitments:</u>	4,880,000.0 MT		
<u>Domestic Consumption:</u>	<u>450,000.0 MT</u>		
<u>Total 1966 Commitments:</u>	5,330,000.0 MT		
<u>1966 Sugar Production:</u>		4,500,000.0 MT	
<u>Possible 1965 standover:</u>		<u>500,000.0 MT</u>	
<u>Sugar available for 1966:</u>		5,000,000.0 MT	
<u>Deficit:</u>			330,000.0 MT

- (1) Bulgaria: 180,000.0 MT for 1966 at current free market prices under barter agreements in exchange for Bulgarian electrical and industrial equipments and plants. A 1967-1970 agreement calls for an increase in deliveries to 200,000.0 MT.
- (2) Czechoslovakia: 200,000 MT for 1966 at current free market prices under barter agreement originally signed in June 1960 and revised during 1965.
- (3) East Germany: 220,000.0 MT for 1966 at current free market prices under barter agreement signed early in 1965 which calls for an increase in Cuban sugar deliveries on a yearly basis until 1970.
- (4) U.S.S.R.: 3,000,000.0 MT for 1966 at an original price of 6 cts. per lb. which is considered to be at the present time of 5 cts. per lb. under the January 20, 1964 barter agreement. Cuban sugar deliveries will increase as follows:
- | | |
|-------|----------------|
| 1967: | 4,000,000.0 MT |
| 1968: | 4,000,000.0 MT |
| 1969: | 5,000,000.0 MT |
| 1970: | 5,000,000.0 MT |
- (5) Communist China: 600,000.0 MT under barter agreement in exchange for rice, foodstuffs, and machinery.
- (6) North Korea and North Viet Nam: Estimates.
- (7) Spain: 130,000.0 MT for 1966 at a new price of 2.5 cts. per lb. under the new trade agreement for 1966-1969 compared to 6.0 cts. per lb. paid by Spain under the previous agreement. Cuban sugar and tobacco will be exchange for Spanish vessels, vehicles, electrical equipment and industrial plants, foodstuffs (wine, brandy, nougat, oil), and textiles. Cuban sugar deliveries for the period -- (1966-1969) will be:
- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| 1966: | 130,000.0 MT |
| 1967: | 140,000.0 MT |
| 1968: | 150,000.0 MT |
| 1969: | 160,000.0 MT |
- (8) Morocco: 270,000.0 MT for 1966 at L.D.P. 35% of 1966 deliveries will be paid in convertible currencies. Cuban sugar deliveries will increase to 295,000.0 MT in 1967.
- (9) Egypt: 100,000.0 MT for 1966 at free market prices. Agreement originally signed in October 1959 for an indefinite period of time.
- (10) Syria: 30,000.0 MT for 1966 at free market prices. No other details available.

14-00000

LETTERHEAD ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

Miami, June , 1966

Prof. Torsten Gärland
SVENSKA SOCKERFABRIKS AKTIEBOLAGET
Huvudkontoret
Box 17050
Malmö 17, Sweden.

Dear Prof. Gärland:

We had the opportunity of cooperating with Ing. Raul Esparza in filling out the questionnaire you enclosed with your May 5, 1966 letter. The "Economic Research Bureau" is a branch of UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA, which is an exile Cuban organization born in the underground and presently fighting to free our Homeland, both inside Cuba and in exile.

One of our weapons in this effort is what we have labeled as an economic offensive to deny the Castro regime the hard currency it so desperately needs. For this reason the "Economic Research Bureau" was organized. It puts a monthly economic newsletter, the "Economic Intelligence Report", and whatever other information we feel will aid our cause and at the same time provide accurate and reliable data to Free World countries and firms that still consider trading with the present Cuban regime.

Enclosed you will find some of our past newsletter which we expect will be of interest to you. At the same time, they will serve you as an example of the type of research work we have undertaken, its objectivity, and its accuracy.

It was our pleasure to cooperate with Ing. Esparza in filling out the questionnaire you sent and we avail ourselves for any additional information you could desire in the future, besides placing you in our regular mailing list.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vázquez
Director UR's
Economic Research Bureau

PRV/bm.

s/c att. 3 UFGA-28367

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19-120-26 *per without*
~~200-120-55~~

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			ABSTRACT	
			MICROFILM	

SUBJECT: TYPIC/MHVIPER/AMSCROLL

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: None; FYI

REFERENCE: UFGW-6034

1. Station JMWAVE appreciates the reference and in implementation thereof AMFRAME-1 has written Jaime Lozano of the Colombian National Association of Sugar Cane Growers as suggested in paragraph 1 of the reference. AMFRAME-1 also enclosed certain statistics developed by AMSCROLL which we hope will be of use to Lozano. Copies of the letter and of the translation are forwarded by separate cover.

2. We shall keep the addressees informed of any developments.

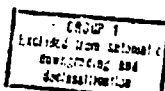
Philip G. Elward
for Philip G. ELMARD

Attachments: usc (3)

- 1-Letter
- 2-Memo of Statistics

Distribution:

- 3- WH/C, w/atts. usc
- 2- COS/Bogota, w/atts
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DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
17 June 66	JUN 21 1966
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
UFGA-25349	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
19-120-26/3	

Sr. Jaime Lozano
Presidente,
Asociación Nacional de
Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar
Edificio Sureamericana de Seguros
Calle 12, Carrera 5a, 10o piso,
Calí, Colombia.

Nos dirigimos a Ud. en esta oportunidad con motivo del fracaso de la presente zafra azucarera cubana, fracaso del cual Ud. ya debe tener noticias, no sólo a través de nuestra hoja de información económica ("Economic Intelligence Report") sino a través de fuentes propias.

La reciente operación en la cual el Brasil vendió 530,000 TM es una prueba palpable de la oportunidad existente para los países libres de la América en los actuales momentos debido al fracaso de la zafra cubana.

Es muy posible que nosotros pudiésemos cooperar en este empeño de Colombia, tanto a través de informaciones que pudiésemos obtener de la situación de dichos mercados (España, Marruecos y Japón), así como a través de alguna gestión personal si se nos presentara la oportunidad.

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Así mismo agradeceríamos que si Uds. tienen alguna publicación de su Asociación que nos pudieran enviar con regularidad nos la hicieran llegar y si logró utilizar las declaraciones del Ing. Esparza y del Dr. Tarrao en algún artículo nos interesaría obtener alguna copia.

Esperando tener noticias suyas y seguros que cualquier gestión suya representará una victoria tanto para Colombia como para los cubanos libres, que damos de Ud.,

Muy atentamente,

Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vásquez
Secretario de Sectores
Económicos y Profesionales

P.D. Díganos si está recibiendo con regularidad nuestras informaciones.

RRV/amb.

AL , Sr. Jaime Lozano
Presidente,
Asociación Nacional de
Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar,
Cali, Colombia.

DEL: Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vázquez
Secretario de los Sectores
Económicos y Profesionales,
Unidad Revolucionaria,
Miami, Florida.

REF.: Análisis Estadístico de los compromisos
azucareros de Cuba para 1966. La pro-
ducción y los mercados de España, Marro-
cos y Japón.-

CUADRO NO. 1

COMPROMISOS AZUCAREROS DE CUBA PARA 1966

1.- En base de acuerdos existentes;

A) Países Comunistas:

U.R.S.S.:	3,000,000 TM
Blouque Comunista:	690,000
China Roja:	600,000
Corea del Norte	
y Viet Nam del Norte:	30,000

B) Países del Mundo Libre*: 650,000 650,000 TM

2.- Consumo Doméstico: 450,000 450,000 TM

TOTAL: 5,420,000 TH

(*) Estimado conservador de compromisos con países tales como España, Marruecos, Ceylón, la República Árabe Unida y otros.-

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CUADRO NO. 2DEFICIT AZICARERO CUBANO PARA 1966

1.- Azúcar necesaria para cubrir compromisos de acuerdo con Cuadro No. 1: 5,420,000 TM

2.- Azúcar disponible para 1966:

A) Producción de 1966 (estimado): 4,450,000 TM

B) Sobrante de 1965 (estimado): 500,000 TM

TOTAL: 4,950,000 TM

3.- Déficit: (5,420,000 TM - 4,950,000 TM): -470,000 TM

CUADRO NO. 3EXPORTACIONES DE AZÚCAR DE CUBA A MERCADOS
SELECCIONADOS: ESPAÑA, MARRUECOS Y JAPÓN

(1961 - 1966)

	<u>ESPAÑA</u>	<u>MARRUECOS</u>	<u>JAPÓN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1961	53,208	157,287	325,000	535,495 TM
1962	58,312	245,124	522,727	846,163 TM
1963	102,737	285,028	163,662	551,427 TM
1964	275,704	323,259	328,609	927,572 TM
1965	<u>115,542</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>795,542 TM</u>
TOTAL	<u>605,503 TM</u>	<u>1,230,698 TM</u>	<u>1,719,998 TM</u>	<u>3,656,199 TM</u>
1966 (*)	130,000 TM	270,000 TM	(hasta el momento no se ha cerrado negociación alguna)	

(*) España y Marruecos son compromisos de convenio.
Japón de acuerdo con negociaciones anuales.

Fuentes: "Sugar Year Book" de 1964, Convenios Comerciales de Cuba Comunista
y estimados por el "Buro de Investigaciones Económicas" de UNIDAD
REVOLUCIONARIA.-

Miami, 14 de Junio de 1966.

Miami, June 13, 1966

Mr. Jaime Lozano, President,
National Association of Sugar
Cane Growers
Edificio Suramericana de Seguros
Calle 12, Carrera 5a
Cali, Colombia.

Dear Mr. Lozano:

We address you now on account of the failure of the current Cuban sugar harvest, of which failure you must have heard not only through our "Economic Intelligence Report", but also from your own sources.

For example, the June 10, 1966 Merrill-Lynch bulletin, sets the amount of the current Cuban sugar harvest at 4,450,000 MT, that is, over 2 million metric tons below the goal announced by Fidel Castro (6,500,000 MT). This will result in a scarcity of Cuban sugar, which scarcity will make it very difficult for the regime to fulfill its sugar commitments to free-world countries, such as Spain and Morocco, and at the same time to cope with a significant percentage of the Japanese sugar market. The enclosed Memo contains data that may be of interest to you.

The recent transactions whereby Brazil sold 530,000 MT is tangible evidence of the opportunity that exists for free countries in the Americas at this time, thanks to the failure of the Cuban sugar harvest.

It would be extremely rewarding for Colombia to explore the immediate possibilities that exist in these three markets, as surely some transactions could be made that would benefit your country, and which, at the same time, would block some of the Castro-Communists' own transactions. The latter are in themselves difficult because of the scarcity brought about by the failure of the 1966 sugar harvest.

It is quite possible that we could cooperate with this Colombian endeavor, by informing you of facts we learn concerning the situation in such markets (Spain, Morocco and Japan), markets as well as by any personal undertaking, which we could be capable of.

Likewise, if you have any publication issued by your Association that you could mail to us regularly, we would appreciate your doing so, and if you were able to use the statements by Eng. Esperza and Dr. Tarrah in some article, we would like to obtain a copy of it.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with the certainty that any action on your part will mean a victory for Colombia as well as for the free Cubans, we are,

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vázquez
Secretary for Economic
and Professional Affairs

P.S.: Please tell us whether you are regularly receiving our publications.

Encl.

RRV/amb

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sr. Jaime Lozano
President,
National Association of
Sugar Cane Growers
Cali, Colombia.

FROM: Dr. Rafael Rivas-Vázquez
Secretary for Economic
and Professional Affairs
Unidad Revolucionaria
Miami, Florida.

REF.: Statistical Analysis of Cuban Sugar
Commitments, Production, and the
Spanish, Moroccan and Japanese Mar-
kets.

TABLE NO. 1

CUBAN SUGAR COMMITMENTS FOR 1966

1.- Commitments under existing agreements:

A) Communist Countries:

U.S.S.R.:	3,000,000 MT	
Communist Bloc:	690,000	
Red China:	600,000	
North Korea and		
North Viet Nam:	30,000	
		4,320,000 MT

B) Free World Countries*:	650,000	
		650,000 MT

2.- National Consumption:	450,000	
		450,000 MT

TOTAL:		<u>5,420,000 MT</u>
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(*) Conservative estimate with countries such as Spain,
Morocco, Ceylon, U.A.R., and others.-

TABLE NO. 2

CUBAN SUGAR DEFICIT
(1966)1.- Sugar needed to keep commitment according to Table No. 1: 5,420,000 MT

2.- Available sugar for 1966:

A) 1966 Sugar Production (estimate): 4,450,000 MT

B) Carry over from the
1965 harvest (estimate): 500,000 MTTOTAL: 4,950,000 MT3.- Deficit: (5,420,000 MT - 4,950,000 MT): - 470,000 MT

TABLE NO. 3

CUBAN SUGAR EXPORTS TO SELECTED
MARKETS: SPAIN, MOROCCO, AND JAPAN
(1961 - 1966)

	<u>SPAIN</u>	<u>MOROCCO</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1961	53,208	157,287	325,000	535,495 MT
1962	58,312	265,124	522,727	846,163 MT
1963	102,737	285,028	163,662	551,427 MT
1964	275,704	323,259	328,609	927,572 MT
1965	<u>115,542</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>795,542 MT</u>
TOTAL	<u>605,503 MT</u>	<u>1,330,698 MT</u>	<u>1,719,998 MT</u>	<u>3,656,199 MT</u>

1966 (*) Spain and Morocco are commitments under existing agreements.
Japanese market subject to yearly negotiations.

Sources: "Sugar Year Book of 1964", Communist Cuba's Trade Agreements,
and estimates by U.R.'s "Economic Research Bureau".-

Miami, June 14, 1966.

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TO

CHIEF, WH

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INFO.

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK

CAN JUDGE INDEXING

FROM

CHIEF OF STATION, JMWAVE

MICROFILM

SUBJECT

TYPIC/MHSPAWN

STATUS REPORT RE JMWAVE PSYCH PROJECTS

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

- REFERENCES - A. DIRECTOR 11606
— B. UFGT-15216
C. JMWAVE 1420

1. PER REFERENCE A REQUEST PARAGRAPHS BELOW GIVE BRIEF STATUS REPORT STATION'S MHSPAWN PROJECTS. REFERENCE B SHOULD BE USED AS SUPPLEMENTAL PAPER IN HEADQUARTERS REVIEW. BASIC PROPAGANDA LINES HAVE CONTINUED WITHOUT CHANGE, BUT WITH INCREASED EMPHASIS ON PERSONAL DENIGRATION AND HARASSMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO AND ON PROPAGANDA DESIGNED ENCOURAGE MILITARY AND OTHER POWER CENTERS IN CUBA TO CARRY OUT COUP D'ETAT AGAINST CASTRO. EMPHASIS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN ON CLOSER SCRUTINY AND CONTROL IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE INCREASED EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF OPERATION. ONE MARGINAL PROJECT /AMRUSTY/ HAS BEEN TERMINATED AND TWO PROJECTS /AMSPELL AND AMCROW/ ARE BEING SHARPLY CURTAILED DUE TO MARGINAL PERFORMANCE. THERE HAS BEEN OVERALL CUTBACK IN DISTRIBUTION PRINTED PROPAGANDA, ESPECIALLY TO LATIN AMERICA. PROPAGANDA MAILED TO CUBA HAS PLACED MORE EMPHASIS ON MILITARY TARGET IN PLACE OF MORE GENERAL PROPAGANDA THEMES TREATED. AMTHIGH RADIO PROGRAMMING HAS BEEN CUT FROM TWO HOURS DAILY TO ONE AND ONE HALF /THIS SHOULD ACHIEVE REDUCTION OF \$60,000 - \$70,000 PER YEAR IN OUR RADIO BUDGET/. HOWEVER RADIO CONTINUES TO BE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT MEDIUM FOR HITTING CUBAN TARGET.

2. AMSCROLL. PROJECT CONTINUES BE STATION'S MAIN PROPAGANDA MECHANISM IN MHVIPER AND DEFECTOR-SURFACING OPERATIONS AS DESCRIBED IN REFERENCE B. PROJECT PUBLISHES MONTHLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH AND UNDERTAKES SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO DISCOURAGE TRADE WITH CUBA, E.G., IT IS CURRENTLY CORRESPONDING WITH COLOMBIAN SUGAR GROWERS GROUP IN ATTEMPT ENCOURAGE SALE OF

DISTRIBUTION
BY TAPE

3 - WH/C

/CONTINUED/

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DATE

UFGT-16628

20 JUNE 1966

CLASSIFICATION

HQS FILE NUMBER

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COLOMBIAN SUGAR TO JAPAN, MOROCCO AND SPAIN IN COMPETITION WITH COMMUNIST CUBA. PRODUCES TEN-MINUTE DAILY PROGRAM ON AMTHIGH SIX DAYS PER WEEK. PERIPHERAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS EXTENSIVE MAILINGS TO CUBA HAVE BEEN SHARPLY CURTAILED AND AMSCROLL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 13 TO 3 PERSONS AND PAID EMPLOYEES FROM 21 TO 16 AS OF 1 JULY 1966.

3. AMWASP-1. SEE REFERENCE B. HE IS A VALUABLE ELEMENT OF THE AMSCROLL PROJECT AND IS USED IN CONNECTION WITH APPROACHES TO DEFECTION AND RECRUITMENT TARGETS. WE EXPECT TO TERMINATE HIM 31 DECEMBER 1966.

4. AMFRAME-1. SINGLETON AGENT WHO IS MAIN DRIVING FORCE BEHIND AMSCROLL OPERATION AND TOGETHER WITH AMASK-1 RUNS AMKNOT ACTIVITY.

5. AMKNOT. A NEW COMMITTEE FORMED AT HEADQUARTERS REQUEST TO HIT ZRWAGON DEFECTION TARGET. AMFRAME-1 AND AMASK-1 ARE WORKING VERY EFFECTIVELY AS PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR THIS PROJECT AND LATTER HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE IN SECURING JOBS FOR ZRWAGON DEFECTORS.

6. AMCROW. PROJECT IS BEING SHARPLY CURTAILED. WE EXPECT TO REDUCE BUDGET TO APPROXIMATELY \$1,000-1,500 MONTHLY IN FY 67. PROJECT LACKS AGGRESSIVE PRINCIPAL AGENT, AND THE COMBINATION OF INTERNAL PERSONNEL PROBLEMS IN AMCROW GROUP AND ITS MARGINAL PERFORMANCE HAVE LED TO DECISION TO CURTAIL. RADIO PROGRAM ON JMHOPE WAS TERMINATED 31 MARCH AND AFTER 31 JULY WE EXPECT TO REDUCE AMCROW PAID STAFF TO THREE PERSONS. WE BELIEVE IT WILL BE USEFUL TO PRESERVE AMCROW NAME AND CERTAIN AMCROW CONTACTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND TO CONTINUE AMCROW MAILING OPERATIONS ON MORE LIMITED BASIS.

7. AMMOP. NO MAJOR CHANGES. OPERATION IS VIEWED AS DEVICE FOR MONITORING AND INFLUENCING CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND IS OF LONG-TERM INTEREST FOR ITS POTENTIAL AS A POLITICAL FORCE IN CUBA. HOWEVER PRINCIPAL AGENT LACKS MANY QUALITIES NEEDED TO MAKE HIM EFFECTIVE POLITICAL LEADER OR INTELLIGENCE PRODUCER AND WE ARE ASSESSING OTHER AMMOP MEMBERS AS POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT. AMMOP YOUTH SECTOR HEADED BY AMCRIB-1 MAINTAINS EXCELLENT CONTACTS WITH ITS COUNTERPARTS THROUGHOUT HEMISPHERE AND HAS BEEN USEFUL AS PRESS PLACEMENT MECHANISM.

8. AMSTRUT-2. NO CHANGES. SEE REFERENCE B FOR PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

9. AMLIRA. NO CHANGE, SEE REFERENCE B FOR DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES. MONTHLY MAGAZINE STARTED JANUARY 66 WELL RECEIVED BY READERS AND EFFORTS TO MAKE MAGAZINE SELF-SUSTAINING HAVE RESULTED IN PAID ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE AS MAGAZINE BECOMES MORE WIDELY KNOWN. AMLIRA GROUP PREPARED TARGET STUDIES ON CUBAN ATHLETES ATTENDING REGIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES IN PUERTO RICO IN JUNE 1966 AND AMLIRA AGENTS ARE CURRENTLY WORKING WITH KUBARK TASK FORCE AT PUERTO RICAN GAMES.

10. AMBASAL-1. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES FROM REFERENCE B. AMBASAL-1 "CARTA CIRCULAR" NOW SENT ONLY TO CUBA AND MONTHLY BULLETIN SENT ONLY TO INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSEES - IN PAST BOTH PUBLICATIONS HAD BEEN SENT TO CUBA AND TO LATIN AMERICA. AMBASAL-1 PROGRAM ON AMTHIGH HAS BEEN DROPPED AS OF 1 JUNE BUT CONTINUES ON JMHOPE ONCE WEEKLY /SUNDAYS/.

11. YOYARD/JMHOPE. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES. MORE EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED ON NEWS PROGRAMS AS RESULT OF REFUGEE DEBRIEFINGS INDICATING DESIRE FOR MORE NEWS. JMHOPE NOW GIVES FIVE MINUTE NEWS SUMMARIES EVERY HALF HOUR AS COMPARED PREVIOUS HOURLY REPORTS. MANAGERIAL CONTROL OVER PHILCO TECHREPS AT JMHOPE SITE HAS BEEN IMPROVED, AND PLANS ARE NOW UNDER WAY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW UNITS TO REPLACE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING AT SITE.

/CONTINUED/

12. AMCORE-2. EMPHASIS IN THIS PROJECT IN PAST HAS BEEN CHIEFLY ON AMCORE-2 DAILY HALF-HOUR PROGRAM ON AMTHIGH AND JMHOP. THESE PROGRAMS CONTINUE, ALTHOUGH REDUCED TO 23 MINUTES DAILY FOR TECHNICAL PROGRAMMING REASONS. WE ARE EXAMINING POSSIBILITY OF ADDING MORNING PROGRAM ON JMHOP TO EXPLOIT HIS HIGH AUDIENCE RATING AS REFLECTED IN REFUGEE AND JMHOP REPORTS. WE ARE ALSO ATTEMPTING TO EXPLOIT MORE FULLY AMCORE-2'S AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY AND HIS LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL IN EXILE COMMUNITY AND TO EXPAND HIS PROPAGANDA EFFORTS BEYOND THE RADIO PROGRAMS NOTED ABOVE. ONE RESULT OF THIS WAS HIS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO ORGANIZE THE DISPARATE REBEL ARMY ELEMENTS IN A UNIFIED APPEAL TO REBEL ARMY IN CUBA, AS REPORTED IN JMWAVE 1397. HE HAS ALSO ARRANGED FOR FREE AIR TIME FOR A TWELVE MINUTE DAILY PROGRAM ON STATIONS IN VENEZUELA, PERU AND PANAMA - AND HAS OBTAINED SPACE IN O I A & I O L A S A M E R I C A S TO PUBLICIZE LETTERS HE RECEIVES FROM LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS IN SUPPORT OF THE ANTI-CASTRO CAUSE.

13. AMRAPT/AMPALM-4. AMPALM-4 ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS ON JMHOP HAVE BEEN CUT TO ONE HOUR DAILY. DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED PROPAGANDA TO LATIN AMERICA HAS BEEN TERMINATED. SELECTIVE MAILINGS ARE MADE TO CUBA WITH EMPHASIS ON MILITARY TARGET. SPECIAL STUDIES BY AMPALM-4 ARE NOW BEING PUBLISHED BY AMHIM IN PLACE OF TERMINATED AMPALM-4 BULLETIN. AS OF 1 MAY DIRECTION OF AMTWIST PROGRAM HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER AMPALM-4.

14. AMTWIST. AS NOTED REFERENCE B, THIS PROJECT WAS A MARGINAL EFFORT DUE LARGELY TO LACK OF AN EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL AGENT. THE TWO AMTWIST AGENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER AMPALM-4'S DIRECTION AS OF 1 MAY AND ACTIVITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A DEVELOPMENTAL OPERATION. AMTWIST RADIO PROGRAM IS CARRIED ON AMTHIGH /TEN MINUTES DAILY/ AND ON JMHOP /15 MINUTES DAILY/.

15. AMSHADY-1. UNTIL MID-FEBRUARY 66 AMSHADY PROJECT CONSISTED OF RADIO PROGRAM ON AMTUMOR AND JMHOP AIMED AT EXPOSURE AND DENUNCIATION OF CUIS AGENTS INSIDE CUBA. IN FEBRUARY SCOPE OF RADIO PROGRAM WAS BROADENED TO INCLUDE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF CUIS ACTIVITIES AND AGENTS IN LATIN AMERICA, AND OCCASIONAL DISCUSSION OF OTHER POLITICAL TOPICS NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO CUIS TARGET. AMSHADY BOOK ON CUIS HAS RESULTED IN WIRE SERVICE REPORTS, PRESS INTERVIEWS, AND INCREASED PRESS COVERAGE AND LETTERS FROM AMSHADY AUDIENCE. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE NOW BEEN MADE FOR SALE OF BOOK IN LATIN AMERICA THROUGH LEGITIMATE COMMERCIAL CHANNELS.

16. AMRAZOR-1. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE. SEE REFERENCE B FOR DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES. AMRAZOR HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE OUTLET FOR OUR INCREASED ACTIVITY AGAINST MILITARY TARGET AND SEVERAL AMRAZOR ARTICLES ON THIS TARGET HAVE BEEN PUT IN LEAFLET FORM AND MAILED INTO CUBA.

17. AMLYRIC-1. NO CHANGE. SEE REFERENCE B.

18. AMSCREAM-1. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE. SEE REFERENCE B. AMTHIGH PROGRAMMING, HANDLED THROUGH AMSCREAM-1, HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM TWO HOURS DAILY TO ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS DAILY PER REFERENCE C.

19. AMRUSTY. TERMINATED 31 DECEMBER 1965. SEE REFERENCE B.

20. AMBASE. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE. SEE REFERENCE B. MONTHLY AVERAGE OF MAILINGS INTO CUBA HAVE BEEN REDUCED. SEPARATE REPORT ON AMBASE STATISTICS WILL BE FORWARDED.

21. AMHIM. SEE REFERENCE B. STATION IS PLACING INCREASING EMPHASIS ON AMHIM AS MAIN MECHANISM FOR PRESS PLACEMENT AND MASS DISSEMINATION OF PRINTED PROPAGANDA. AMHIM BULLETIN NOW INCORPORATES MATERIAL FORMERLY PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED BY OTHER STATION ASSETS SUCH AS AMPALM-4 AND AMBASAL-1.

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER UFGT-16628 PAGE 4
<p>22. AMRUBY. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE. SEE REFERENCE B. PROJECT CONTINUES TO PRODUCE AVERAGE OF ONE PONY EDITION /30,000 COPIES/ EVERY THREE MONTHS FOR MAILING INTO CUBA. AS OF 1 JUNE TWO OF FOUR AMRUBY-SPONSORED SATIRE PROGRAMS ON AMTHIGH HAVE BEEN DROPPED.</p> <p>23. AMICE. NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES. AMICE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA OPERATIONS AND SERVED AS A VEHICLE FOR LAUNCHING THE QUMALT-1 "DOLCE VITA" SERIES. REVIEW OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES RESULTED IN ECONOMIES ACHIEVED BY MODEST PERSONNEL CUTS, USE OF A MORE SELECTIVE MAILING LIST AND ELIMINATION OF TWO FOREIGN-LANGUAGE EDITIONS OF THE MONTHLY AMICE BULLETIN.</p> <p>24. AMSPELL. AS REPORTED IN REFERENCE B FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO AMSPELL HAS BEEN CUT SHARPLY AND IS NOW LIMITED TO \$1,000 MONTHLY. THIS PROVIDES FUNDS FOR BI-MONTHLY BULLETIN, PRESS RELEASES AND SPECIAL PRINTED PROPAGANDA. AMSPELL HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN STATION CAMPAIGNS REGARDING POLITICAL PRISONERS AND LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT /CLAE/ AND PRINCIPAL AGENT HAS CONTINUED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO STATION GUIDANCE.</p> <p>25. AMNON. NO MAJOR CHANGES IN PROJECT ACTIVITY. AMNON CARRIED OUT SPECIAL RADIO AND PRESS CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTION WITH FORTHCOMING CLAE MEETING IN HAVANA. SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON THIS SUBJECT IS BEING PREPARED BY AMNON FOR PUBLICATION BY AMHIM. AMNON IS ALSO STATION'S MAIN ASSET FOR AMBASE PROGRAM AND HAS TAKEN OVER AMBASE PERSONNEL FROM TERMINATED AMRUSTY PROJECT.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">PHILIP G. ELMARD</p>		
FORM 53a 9-64 USE PREVIOUS EDITION.	CLASSIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED PAGE NO

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TO Chief of Station, JMWAVE

INFO Chief, Far East Division

FROM Chief of Station, Manila

A. REVIEWED FOR INSURANCE

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DISPATCH

SUBJECT **TYPIC MPSHAWN/Information on Honorio Viray**

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Reference: JMWAVE 1092

Action Required: See Below

*File
Amscroll*

1. The information which Honorio Viray* supplied AMSCROLL about himself is substantially correct. He has been in PEPRIME for nearly a year on a World Press Institute grant, undergoing practical training in different periodicals. Prior to this grant, he was provincial news editor of the Manila Times. He will probably rejoin the Times on his return to the Philippines in July, 1966. He was a Director of the National Press Club, but he was defeated when he ran for reelection in February 1966.

2. Viray is a native of Tarlac and is about 30 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas. He studied for one year in Australia, working with a paper in Brisbane while going to school. He is a bachelor. He has no known leftist sympathies, and he appears to be popular with his fellow newspapermen.

3. Manila Station may be interested in contacting Viray once he returns to Manila and his job status is certain. Assuming that AMSCROLL will correspond with Viray, as suggested in reference, we would like to reserve for future determination a means whereby AMSCROLL could assist in arranging a contact with a Station officer. The Station anticipates the assignment here of an officer (Raymond E. ONOFREY) within the next ninety days whom we should want to place in contact with Viray. We will forward a dispatch suggesting a contact proposal, when this becomes appropriate.

Caroline R. KOCEKIAN

Distribution:

2 - COS, JMWAVE

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6 June 1966

HQS FILE NUMBER

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42-124-38

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FROM Chief of Station, JMWAVE			ABSTRACT
			MICROFILM

SUBJECT TYPIC/MHVIPER/AMSCROLL
 Forwarding of Economic Intelligence Report

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: None; FYI

REFERENCE: JMWAVE-1092

1. We forward by separate cover the latest edition of the AMSCROLL economic report that paragraph 3 of the reference indicated would be pouched. Copies of this and prior issues as well as supporting statistical material were given Honorio J. Viray during the visit described in the reference.

2. This Station will appreciate receiving Manila's overt mailing address for direct mailing of material similar to this in the futuro. JMWAVE's address is Identity.

Philip G. ELMARD

Attachments: usc(202)

1. VOL I; No. 10: Economic Intelligence Report
2. Identity(202)

Distribution:

- 3- COS/Manila, w/atts. usc
- (2) WH/C, w/att. 2 usc
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UFGA-25198

I D E N T I T Y

Miss Grace Holmes
P. O. Box 1767
Coral Gables, Florida

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INFO			<input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> SLOTTED <input type="checkbox"/> TUBED		BY <i>D</i>
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MANILA INFO DIRECTOR

TYPIC MNSPANN

1. ON 19 MAY MR. HONORIO I. VIRAY CALLED UPON KUBARK CONTROLLED ANSCROLL (IDEN A) SEEKING INFORMATION ON CUBA REFUGEE PROBLEMS AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING CUBA. SAID HE EMPLOYED BY MANILA TIMES AND CURRENTLY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PRESS CLUB OF PHILIPPINES, IN STATES WITH GROUP 15 OTHER NEWSMEN STUDYING WAR ON POVERTY AND THAT HE BECAME INTERESTED IN REFUGEES WHILE PASSING THROUGH MIAMI. SAID WOULD USE INFORMATION ON REFUGEES IN ARTICLES. HE WILL PREPARE FOR TIMES AFTER RETURN MANILA IN JULY.

2. ANSCROLL BRIEFED VIRAY 20 AND 21 MAY ON CASTRO'S SUGAR DIFFICULTIES INCLUDING PROBLEMS JAPAN HAVING IN DEALING WITH CUBA. AMWASP-1 (IDEN B) MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW 20 MAY WHO MADE POINT JAPAN IS NATURAL MARKET FOR PHILIPPINE SUGAR. VIRAY TOOK EXTENSIVE NOTES AND ACCEPTED DOCUMENTATION OF STATEMENTS. HE ALSO BRIEFED ON RASH OF CUBAN MERCHANT MARINE DEFECTIONS AND MEANING OF THIS TO CASTRO AND ANSCROLL ARRANGED FOR HIM TO MEET A FORMER SHIP CAPTAIN WHO DEFFECTED (QUSAILOR 13).

SECRET

PAGE 2 JMWAVE 1093 S E C R E T

SECRET

3. VIRAY SAID HE WISHED STAY IN TOUCH WITH AMSCROLL AND RECEIVE THEIR PUBLICATIONS. NEXT STEP WILL BE FOR AMSCROLL TO WRITE VIRAY AFTER HIS RETURN MANILA. REQUEST BY POUCH TRACES AND ANY SUGGESTIONS MANILA MAY HAVE SINCE OUTLET FOR AMSCROLL ECONOMIC INFORMATION IN MANILA WOULD BE USEFUL. POUCHING COPY LATEST AMSCROLL ECONOMIC REPORT FOR INFO STATION.

4. INDEX VIRAY.

SECRET

S E C R E T

BT

NNNN

14-00000

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO _____

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____ CL B FIED MESSAGE B TOTAL COPIES 3

R-REF TO FILE NO. _____

FILE #10 ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐

DESTROY ☐ SIG. _____

SECRET

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1	2	3	4

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

FROM DISSEM BY 251

ACTION WH/C 8 ☒ RID COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED ☐ TUBED

UNIT _____ TIME _____ BY _____

INFO FILE VR RI/AN, FEB, DOY, DO/H3, CA2, CA/PROP, CA/04, CI/OPS, CI/OA

SECRET 242313Z CITE JMWAVE 1023

25NOV65 223843

MANILA INFO DIRECTOR

TYPIC NNSPAVN

REF WAVE 0192 (IN 23837)

IDENS:

- A. UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA
- B. GILBERTO R. ALEMANY, CUBAN TRADE COUNSELLOR, TOKYO, WHO DEFECTED AUGUST 1965.

SECRET

SECRET

BT

DISPATCHCLASSIFICATION
SECRET

PROCESSING

TO	Chief, WH	PRO INDEXED	XX	ACTION	MARKED FOR INDEXING	ACCOM- PLISHED
INFO	Chief of Station, Bogota				NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	Chief of Station, JMWAVE <i>RPV</i>				ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
					ABSTRACT	
					MICROFILM	

SUBJECT **TYPIC/AMSCROLL****0 Letter from the National Association of Sugar Cane Growers, Cali,
Colombia**

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: For addressees to determine.

REFERENCE: DIR-03229

1. We forward by separate cover a copy of a letter (with translation) from Jaime *LOZANO, President of the National Association of Sugar Cane Growers of Cali, Colombia, that was recently received by AMSCROLL which was in response to AMSCROLL's mailing the Association the text of public statement made by AMRAIN-1 and AMSNAKE-1. Needless to say, AMSCROLL will continue the Association on its mailing list and has responded to this letter with its own letter of appreciation.

2. It occurs to WAVE that this organization might be useful in implementing the reference, particularly in view of the fact that Colombia might have as much as 200,000 tons of sugar available for export this year (per paragraph 4 of the reference). WAVE will be happy to undertake any action requested of it by the addressees if this should be an exploitable lead.

3. There are no WAVE traces for either LOZANO or his organization.

for Royce S. Mendenhall
Philip G. ELMARD

MAY 20 1966

Attachment: USC
Letter and translation

Distribution:

(3- WH/C, w/att. usc

2- COS/Bogota, w/att. usc - *To cut piece*

2- C/WH, w/o att.

*2 cc to WH/3/50*GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CS COPY

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

19-120-26	
DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
16 May 66	MAY 18 1966
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
UFGA-25153	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
19-120-26/3	

ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE CULTIVADORES DE CAÑA DE AZUCAR

EDIFICIO SURAMERICANA
DE SEGUROS
CALLE 12 BARRERA DE
100. 1000

CALI - COLOMBIA

TELEGRAFOS: "ASOCAÑA"

APARTADOS:
AEREO 44.40
NACIONAL 840

TELEFONO: 88.2-00

Calí, Mayo 2 de 1.966

Señor
Director del Economic Research Bureau
Box 3940
Miami (Florida).

MAY 23 1966

Muy estimado amigo:

Por intermedio del Centro de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales que funciona en Calí, tuvimos la oportunidad de recibir los Boletines Nos. 9 y 9-A de ustedes que contienen las declaraciones de los señores Esparza Tabares y Tarrab Miranda sobre los problemas económicos de Cuba.

Estas declaraciones las hemos considerado de la mayor significación y les estamos dando amplia publicidad por medio de uno de los Boletines de nuestra Asociación que circula tanto entre la industria azucarera y medios económicos de este país, como en la prensa y radio nacionales.

Esperamos que esta publicidad cuente con el agrado de su organización y mucho agradeceríamos si incluyen el nombre nuestro para que nos sean enviados los Boletines o publicaciones de ustedes que tengan especial relación con las actividades cubanas en materia de azúcar. Nosotros representamos en Colombia la industria azucarera y somos la organización que integra las actividades de tan importante sector de nuestra economía.

Les damos nuestras gracias anticipadas por la atención que estas líneas les merezcan y los saludamos de la manera más cordial.

Atentos amigos,

ASOCIACION NAL. DE CULTIVADORES DE CAÑA DE AZUCAR

Jaime Lozano
Presidente.

S/c ATT #1 TO UFGA 25153. CS COPY
JL/nc.

19-120-26

Translation;

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUGAR GROWERS - CALI, COLOMBIA

Cali, May 2, 1966

Director
Economic Research Bureau
Box 3940,
Miami (Florida).

My very dear friend;

Through the Center for Economic and Social Research that operates in Cali, we had the opportunity to receive your Bulletins Nos. 9 and 9-A, which contain the statements made by Messrs. Esparza Tabares and Tarrab Miranda regarding the economic problems of Cuba.

We have considered these statements of the utmost significance, and we are giving them wide publicity through one of the Bulletins of our Association that circulates among the sugar industry and the economic circles of this country as well as among the national press and radio.

We hope that this publicity will be to the liking of your Organization and we would appreciate it very much if you would include our name so that we are sent those of your Bulletins or publications that are especially related to Cuban activities in matters of sugar. In Colombia, we represent the sugar industry and we are the organization that integrates the activities of such an important sector of our economy.

We thank you in advance for your kind attention to these lines and convey to you our most cordial greetings.

Your friends,

NATIONAL ASSN. OF SUGAR CANE GROWERS

(sgd.) Jaime Lozano, President

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TO

Chief, WH

DO NOT
INDEX

ACTION

XX

MARKED FOR INDEXING

BY INDEXING REQUIRED

INFO.

ONLY QUALIFIED

HEADQUARTERS DESK

CAN JUDGE INDEXING

FROM

Chief of Station, JMWAVE

ABSTRACT

BY FILM

SUBJECT TYPIC/Operational/AMSCROLL/AMRAIN

Tapes of AMRAIN Press Conference Held 5 April 1966

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: FYI

Under separate cover we are forwarding the tapes of the Press Conference held by AMRAIN on 5 April 1966 under the auspices of AMSCROLL.

for Philip G. ELMARD
Philip G. ELMARD

Attachments: USC(aab)
3 tapes

Distribution:
3- WH/C, w/atts. usc

CS COPY

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

DATE TYPED

12 April 66

DATE DISPATCHED

APR 12 1966

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

UFGA-24955

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

19-120-49/3

19-120-26

INDEX: ☒ YES ☐ NO 19-120-20

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 28

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ 21

DESTROY ☐ 10.

FROM *WAVE*

ACTION *WH/C 8* ☒ RID COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED ☐ TUBED

ADVANCE COPY

UNIT TIME BY

INFO FILE, UR, W/E 8, ADPP, C/OPS, R/AN, DOY, DO/H3 C/IC 2, C/2

C/PRP

SECRET 161808Z
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TYPIC AMSCROLL MHVIPER

MICROFILMED COPIES
MAR 5 1 1300
DOC. MICRO. SER.

16 MAR 66 176425

1. ON 15 MARCH WAVE ASSET AMSCROLL (IDEN) RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM PERSON IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS JOHN WIES, AN OFFICIAL OF DELHI EXPORT AND SERVICE, LTD., DELHI, ONTARIO. SAID THAT DELHI HAD TRADED FOR TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS WITH CUBA UNTIL DECEMBER 64 WHEN TRADING SUSPENDED AS UNABLE COLLECT AMOUNTS DUE. WIES SAID HE THEN WENT CUBA IN ATTEMPT COLLECT. INSTEAD JAILED UNTIL FEB 65. AMONG CHARGES WAS HE KUBARK AGENT. UPON RETURN CANADA HE UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT TO INTEREST CANADIAN GOVT HIS CASE. THEREAFTER RETAINED LAWYER AND NOW PREPARING SUIT. SAID HIS LAWYER ALSO REPRESENTS OTHER CANADIAN FIRMS WITH OUTSTANDING CLAIMS AGAINST CUBA AND HIS SUIT BEING PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION OTHERS. OBJECT IS TO IMPOUND CUBAN ASSETS TO OBTAIN SATISFACTION CLAIMS.

2. WIES SAID HE HAD BEEN CONSIDERING APPROACHING KUBARK OR OTHER ODYOKE AGENCY OFFICE IN CANADA TO FILE THIS CASE BUT DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO TURN. HE DECIDED INSTEAD TO CALL AMSCROLL AS HIS FIRM IS RECIPIENT ITS ECONOMIC BULLETIN.

SECRET

19-120-20
16 MAR 66

PAGE 2 WAVE 9650

SECRET

17/76425 2/2

ADDED THAT AS ANTI-CASTRO, ORG AMSCROLL WOULD KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH INFO HIS EXPERIENCES. OFFERED TO GIVE FACTS TO AMSCROLL IF REP WOULD COME HIS OFFICE OR HE WOULD COME AMSCROLL OFFICE IF EXPENSES PAID. AMSCROLL CHIEF NON-COMMITTAL AND SAID WOULD DISCUSS MATTER WITH COLLEAGUES AND TELEPHONE WIES.

3. DELHI FIRM IS ON AMSCROLL MAILING LIST FOR ITS BULLETIN. SUGGEST WIES CLAIMS WORTH EXPLORING FURTHER. REQUEST TRACES AND ADDEES REACTIONS BY 18 MARCH IF POSSIBLE DUE FACT WIES EXPECTING CALL FROM AMSCROLL.

4. WAVE TRACES INDICATE WIES CANADIAN WHO MADE TRIPS HAVANA IN FEB, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND APPARENTLY NOV 63 (AMLIST-1 AND AMCOVE REPORTS). IN FEB 64 SIGNED CONTRACT TO PROVIDE TWENTY FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS WORTH OF CHEMICALS TO CUBA. (IN 50337) OTTA 2207 OF 24 DEC 64 REPORTED WIES ATTEMPTING OBTAIN LETTER FROM GOVT OFFICIALS EXONERATING HIM FROM BLACKMAIL CHARGES.

5. INDEX WIES.

SECRET

CFN 9650 15 MARCH AMSCROLL JOHN WIES DELHI EXPORT AND SERVICE LTD DELHI, ONTARIO CUBA DECEMBER 64 FEB 65 CANADA NOT KNOW AMSCROLL 18 MARCH NOV 63 AMLIST-1 AMCOVE FEB 64 2207 24 DEC 64

BT

SECRET

INDEX: ☒ YES ☐ NO

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DESTROY ☐ SIG.

28
2 SECRET

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FROM JMWAVE

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FILE, UR, WER, ADDP, C/OPS, G/K2, RYAN, CAA, CA/PROP
DO4, DO/H3

SECRET 161807Z

DIR OTTA CITE WAVE 9651

TYPIC AMSCROLL MHVIPER

REF WAVE 9650 C 14 76425

IDEN: MOVIMIENTO UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA

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CFN 9651 9650 MOVIMIENTO UNIDAD REVOLUCIONACA

BT

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16 MARCH 66

16 MAR 66 176430

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16 March 1966