A high-contrast, black and white graphic of Fidel Castro's face. He is wearing a military-style cap with a band. The text is overlaid on the image: the title is on the cap, the subtitle is on the band, and the author's name is on his beard.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION OF FIDEL CASTRO

VIEWED FROM ABROAD

An Annotated

Bibliography

by

**GILBERTO V.
FORT**

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An Annotated Bibliography

Compiled By

GILBERTO V. FORT

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FOREWORD

Because he is a Cuban he has more than a passing interest in the subject of this bibliography, but because he is a professional bibliographer-scholar he has objectively compiled a tool that will be of great utility to additional scholarly investigation of the Cuban Revolution.

CHARLES L. STANSIFER
Department of History
University of Kansas

PREFACE

There is no doubt that the Cuban Revolution of 1959, or Fidel Castro's Revolution of 1959, whichever one wishes to call it, is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the present century, particularly on the American Continents. In 1966, I decided to investigate the possibility of preparing a bibliography of the published works concerning the Revolution. After making extensive investigations, I confirmed that, with the exception of a brief pamphlet published in 1962 by Barbara Reason, in collaboration with two other members of the American University staff in Washington, D.C., no such bibliography existed. The present volume represents the ensuing two and a half years of research, which I offer to all students of the Revolution.

The aim of this bibliography is to gather into a single volume all references to books and pamphlets about the Revolution. Whenever possible, references are annotated. The annotations do not in any way represent my own opinion concerning the works in question. I have confined myself to describing what the authors have written; and, at times, direct quotations are used. I leave to the researchers of the Revolution the decision on the validity of the statement of each author. In short, the annotations are descriptive, never critical, for since I am a Cuban in exile, in disagreement with communist ideology, any criticism on my part would be considered partial.

I have limited the geographical area of publication, the inclusion of titles, and the period which this work covers. The objective has been to include all books and pamphlets on and about the Cuban Revolution published on the American Continents, with the exception of Canada and Cuba. Periodical articles are excluded. It was necessary to establish a criterion for the inclusion of titles in this bibliography, for doubtless there are few books today which deal with history, economics, education, or any other Latin American topic which do not mention Castro's Cuba. Thus, I have included in this bibliography only those books which devote at least a complete chapter to some aspect of Castro's Revolution. I have also limited the material in the main to those items published between the years 1959 and 1965, although I have included some references to works published in 1966 and a few to those published in 1967.

The pamphlet material included in the bibliography, largely exile publications, is particularly difficult to trace bibliographically. However, most of the titles listed were located in the libraries of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, and the University of Kansas.

PREFACE

I have endeavored to organize this work as simply and practically as possible. First, I have classified all the works under subjects which seem the most desirable for grouping the material involved:

The pre-revolutionary situation: Books on pre-Castro Cuba, and those covering the later period, but with emphasis on Cuba before 1958.

Revolution: Analytic studies, and also historical treatments of Castro's rise to power and of the later development of the Revolution, as well as bibliographical sources.

Bay of Pigs Invasion: The landing of Cuban exiles in Cuba in 1961 and their unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.

October 1962 crisis and the aftermath: The crisis of October 12-28, 1962, and the confrontation of the United States and Russia over the placement of missiles in Cuba.

Fidel Castro: Biographies of Castro, speeches by and about him, his ideology, his thought, and interviews with him.

Opposition in exile: Materials dealing chiefly with exile groups, but to some extent with underground movements in Cuba itself.

Diplomatic relations: Castro's diplomatic relations with the world, with emphasis on relations between the United States and Cuba.

International organizations and the Cuban problem: Cuban relations with the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and other international bodies and assemblies.

Economic and social conditions: Agrarian reform, economic conditions in Cuba, commerce, labor, and living conditions.

Law and justice: Law, justice, political prisoners, police persecution, and trials of counter-revolutionaries.

Religious persecution: Religion and the relationship of the Church to the Castro government.

Education: Education in Cuba before and after 1959.

Exporting the revolution: Castro's revolutionary influence in Latin America, the United States, and the rest of the world.

Fiction and poetry.

The works are listed in chronological order by the year of publication, and then alphabetically by the author's surname. The use of the abbreviation "bibliog." in a citation indicates the existence of a short bibliography or bibliographical footnotes. A general index of authors and editors is given at the end of the volume.

In the search for the material included in this reference work, I have utilized available national bibliographies from Latin American countries, e.g., *Bibliografia Brasileira*, *Bibliografia Uruguaya*, *Anuario Bibliográfico Costarricense*, and others. The *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano* published by Dr. Fermín Peraza Sarausa, the exiled former Director of the Municipal Library of Havana, has been extremely helpful. Also the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, *The National Union Catalog* of the Library of Congress, the *Cumulative Book Index*, *Fichero Bibliográfico Hispanoamericano*, *Libros en Venta*, and many others have been very useful.

I wish to acknowledge my most profound gratitude to all who aided and encouraged me in the completion of this task: Mr. Thomas R. Buckman, former Director of the University of Kansas Libraries; Dr. John P. Augelli, Director of the Center of Latin American Studies at the University of Kansas; Mr. L. E. James Helyar, Assistant Director of the University of Kansas Libraries and editor of this work, without whose wise and skillful counsel I would not have been able to conclude the undertaking. I also wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Charles Lewis Morgan, Jr., and to Miss Rosa Abella of the University of Miami Library at Coral Gables, Florida; to Mr. John Veenstra, Assistant Director of the Library of the University of Florida at Gainesville; and to the staff of both libraries for the valuable cooperation and assistance which they gave me during my visit to these institutions in the course of my research. My gratitude is also extended to two friends for their assistance in the research and preparation of the manuscript: Dr. Michael J. Brodhead, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Nevada, Reno; and Mr. Kent E. Miller, my colleague at the University of Kansas Libraries. Finally, my thanks to all my colleagues at the University of Kansas who have encouraged me toward the termination of this work.

In conclusion I want to say that it is my most profound wish that this bibliography should serve as a basis for future studies concerning the events in Cuba during this last decade. Inasmuch as my wife and children have been directly affected by these events, I dedicate this publication to Zorayda, Gilza, and Gilberto Jr., with all my affection and devotion.

Lawrence, February 1968

INTRODUCTION

For a clear understanding of what is happening in Cuba today, it is necessary to examine the course of events during the last two decades, and for greater clarity to go back to the first days of the Republic (1902) or perhaps even to the period of discovery and colonization. But since my intention is to write only a brief summary of the most important events that have moulded present-day Cuba, I shall begin in 1940, when Colonel Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar was elected President. Four years later, at the completion of Batista's term, Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín became President, defeating the candidate supported by Batista. Dr. Grau was a professor in the School of Medicine at the University of Havana and a long-time leader of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico), the majority party in Cuba. The principal opponent to Batista and his group, Grau took office with strong popular support, and the hope that he would solve the serious social, political and economic problems that faced the country. However, the new government was characterized by corruption, and did nothing to control the so-called "revolutionary" groups that spread terror among the citizenry by settling their ideological differences with bullets in the streets. Nevertheless, under Grau the authorities respected individual human rights, and the abuses of the police and army, those *males necesarios* of Cuba, were curtailed.

In 1948, after an extraordinary political campaign in which the leaders of the Partido Auténtico disputed among themselves over the nomination of a successor for Grau, Dr. Carlos Prío Socarrás was elected. Prío Socarrás, a lawyer with a long revolutionary and political career, developed an administration similar to that of Grau, with *amiguismo* and nepotism very much in evidence. But, like Grau, he instituted several reforms, such as the creation of the National Bank of the Republic and the Accounting Tribunal (an autonomous agency with responsibility for the audit of government spending).

During Prío's tenure of office, the former President Batista, now a Senator, founded a new political party, Partido Acción Unitaria, and announced his presidential candidacy. However, on March 10, 1952, Batista staged a coup d'état with the support of a group of army officers, and seized the Campamento Columbia, the most powerful military reservation in the country. It is a matter of debate whether the coup was premeditated or not, and why there was no opposition from Presi-

dent Prío. Be that as it may, Batista seized power and steadily consolidated his rule.

The first armed resistance to Batista's rule was led by Dr. Rafael García Bárcena, professor of philosophy, idealist, revolutionary and poet. He and a few youthful followers attempted to emulate Batista's seizure of the Campamento Columbia, but were arrested and imprisoned. In the following year, on the momentous day of July 26, 1953, a young student leader, recently graduated as a lawyer, led a revolt against the government. Commanding a band of rebels, he attacked the fortress of Moncada, located in Santiago de Cuba, capital of Oriente Province (where his father was a wealthy planter). After a fierce battle, the decimated survivors retreated, and the young chief, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, went into hiding. Some time later he gave himself up, and was accompanied by Archbishop Pérez Serantes, whose action was instrumental in preserving Castro's life. Castro and the other survivors of the rebellion were brought to trial, and it was then that Castro delivered his famous speech "History will absolve me."

In November 1954, Dr. Grau San Martín, claiming that Batista had guaranteed honest elections, again ran for the presidency, but Batista's assurances proved to be worthless, and Grau withdrew his candidacy at the last moment. Batista was re-elected President of Cuba unopposed.

Although economic conditions in Cuba were improving, this was certainly not true of the political climate. Dissatisfaction with the rule of Batista and the military continued to increase, and in April 1956 there began what was called "the civic dialogue." This was a meeting between Batista and the opposition leaders, headed this time by a prestigious figure of the War of Independence, Colonel Cosme de la Torre, but even he was unsuccessful in effecting an agreement on a return to constitutional rule.

Then, on April 28, 1956, the Goicuría Fort, a post located in the city of Matanzas, was the target of an abortive attack, and in November 1956 Fidel Castro, returning from Mexico, landed in the westernmost region of the Island with a group of men, numbering only 82 in all. They were met by loyal government forces and the party was reduced to a dozen. With this remnant Fidel moved into the Sierra Maestra, an inaccessible group of mountains in Oriente Province, and began the fight against Batista's dictatorship.

A few months later, in 1957, a revolutionary group composed of members of the Partido Auténtico, the Directorio Revolucionario

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Estudiantil and the Movimiento Triple A, in perhaps the most courageous action in the entire struggle against Batista, attacked the Presidential Palace in an attempt to seize it and assassinate the dictator. Simultaneously another group, headed by José Antonio Echeverría, President of the University Student Federation (FEU), had occupied the radio station, Radio Reloj, with the intention of announcing the death of Batista and the end of his regime. But the attack on the Palace was repulsed, and, after hearing the news, Echeverría was killed in a battle with the police. Other attempts in 1957 were the landing of the *Corinthia* (a vessel commanded by Calixto Sánchez, a workers' leader) in Oriente Province, and the outbreak at the naval station of Cayo Coco, in Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province. Both actions ended with bloody victories for the Batista forces.

During 1958 the pressure of opposition came to a head: Castro's organization, the 26th of July Movement, was growing larger and stronger, the United States government withdrew support from Batista, and the general dissatisfaction of the populace became more evident. Finally, Batista and his closest colleagues fled the country at dawn on the first day of 1959. Thus, with the New Year, the hopes of Cubans for a bright future were reborn.

At first these hopes seemed well-founded: Fidel Castro would not accept the replacement of Batista by the senior magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice (Dr. Piedra) as the 1940 Constitution provided, arguing that this would dilute the triumph of the Revolution. Hence he called a general strike to liquidate the last vestiges of opposition to his policy. On January 8, 1959, Fidel arrived in Havana in a victorious caravan. Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleó, former magistrate of the Court of Santiago de Cuba, was sworn in as provisional head of the nation, Dr. José Miró Cardona, university professor and internationally known criminal lawyer, was appointed Prime Minister, and Castro himself undertook the duties of Supreme Commander of the nation's armed forces.

Many of the measures long dreamed of by Cubans began to be carried out by the new government, notably agrarian reforms and the punishment of war criminals. The Ministry for the Recovery of Misappropriated Property was organized to recover the money stolen from the treasury by officials of the former government. A rent law and much other necessary legislation was carried out. But by the end of 1959 matters were developing in an alarming manner: the Ministry

for the Recovery of Misappropriated Property was confiscating goods and funds not only from officials of the former government, but from businesses and individuals without connection with the former regime. Trials of war criminals were being held before tribunals composed of inexperienced, but politically loyal Castroites, rather than qualified lawyers.

When President Urrutia Lleó refused to sign a number of laws, Castro compelled his resignation, and replaced him with Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado. Within the military, Major Pedro Díaz Lanz, former chief of Castro's air force, flew over Havana dropping leaflets denouncing Castro's plans for a communist Cuba. Major Hubert Matos, military commander and director of agrarian reform of Camagüey Province, resigned, giving communist infiltration in the government as his reason. At the end of the year he was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

1960, the Year of Agrarian Reform, brought such events as the explosion at the Havana docks of *La Coubre*, a ship loaded with ammunition; the resignation of a number of outstanding Castro supporters from government posts; the beginning of religious persecution; and, more importantly, the communist takeover of key positions in the administration, in spite of repeated statements that the revolutionary doctrine was "humanism" rather than communism. However, the confiscation of all North American investments in Cuba, and the arrival of Russian and Chinese technicians seemed to negate such assertions. The year closed with the confiscation of several newspapers, the breaking of diplomatic relations between Cuba and certain Latin American countries, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with several Iron Curtain bloc countries.

In 1961, the Year of Education, Castro inaugurated a gigantic literacy campaign throughout the country, which he later claimed to have been successful in virtually eliminating illiteracy. In the same year, a force of Cuban exiles backed to a greater or lesser degree by the United States landed at Playa Girón, a beach on Bahía de Cochinos in the south of Matanzas Province. The invasion was a complete disaster, due to lack of coordination between the various underground movements, and the anticipation of greater U.S. support. During the year, the United States and further Latin American countries severed relationships with Cuba. At the end of the year Fidel Castro clarified his position with a speech in which he affirmed: "I am a Marxist-Leninist and I shall be one until the day I die."

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In the Year of Planning, 1962, Cuba was expelled from the Organization of American States, and further Latin American governments severed relations with Castro's government. Prisoners taken during the Bay of Pigs invasion were tried before a special court and sentenced to fines ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000, for a total of \$62,000,000. The former President of the Communist Party of Cuba, Dr. Juan Marinello, was appointed Chancellor of the University of Havana. Rationing of food was imposed by the government for the first time. In October the U.S. government declared that Castro's Cuba represented a serious threat to the United States because of the Russian missiles which had been brought into the country. After a period of extreme tension, the missiles were withdrawn by the Russians, much to Castro's displeasure.

The next three years brought increasing economic problems, particularly connected with the sugar harvest, diplomatic isolation by all the American republics except Mexico, a continued closing of ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union, and a resumed flow of Cubans into exile. A further affirmation of Castro's stand came with his replacement of the Partido Unido de la Revolución Cubana by a new Cuban Communist Party to facilitate the success of the "first communist revolution in Latin America."

**The Cuban Revolution
of Fidel Castro
Viewed from Abroad**

An Annotated Bibliography

SECTION 1.

Pre-revolutionary Cuba

- 1 Conte Agüero, Luis

Ideario de un combatiente. Selección de Elita Gómez Galdós. México, Editorial Jus, 1958. 134p.

Dr. Agüero, a lawyer and journalist, fought Batista, and supported Castro in his first years. Now, in exile, he is fighting Castro's regime. This is a compilation of his writings, made before the Castro revolution was successful.

- 2 Masetti, Jorge Ricardo

Los que luchan y los que lloran; el Fidel Castro que yo vi. Buenos Aires, Editorial Freeland, 1958. 142p. illus.

Masetti, an Argentine journalist, visited Cuba in 1958 to learn what was going on in the Sierra Maestra. He also reports his views on what Castro and the 26th of July movement represent.

- 3 Bayo Giroud, Alberto

One hundred and fifty questions asked of a guerrilla fighter. New York, United States Joint Publications Research Service, 1959. 48p.

This manual of guerrilla warfare was compiled by General Bayo on the basis of his experience in two wars. He fought for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War, and during the 1950's he joined Castro to fight Batista.

- 4 Brady, Jack

Ninety miles to hell. [n.p., Jack Brady Associates, 1959] 1v.

During a visit to Cuba in early 1959, Brady collected documents from Castro's police regarding the Batista regime. After discussing the methods used by Batista's police, he calls the former Cuban president a "dictator, butcher, and murderer."

- 5 Brennan, Ray

Castro, Cuba, and justice. Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Co., 1959. 282p.

Brennan, a journalist, witnessed most of the fight against Batista, for he was in the Sierra Maestra mountains with Castro for a long period. His book is written around the lives of many of the members of the 26th of July Movement in those days.

- 6 Conte Agüero, Luis

Penas y glorias de América. Buenos Aires, Editorial Triángulo, 1959. 450p.

A collection of articles and radio talks by Dr. Conte Agüero dealing with political

Section 1

and economic conditions in the Americas. One chapter is devoted to the outstanding events of pre-Castro Cuba.

7 Elizalde, Leopoldo Pío

La tragedia de Cuba. México, Ediciones del Caribe, 1959. 236p.

A history and analysis of Batista's military coup in 1952. The corruption of Prio's government is used as an explanation and justification of the coup. The author also warns Cubans about the communist influence on the Castro regime.

8 Gaviria, Rafael Humberto

Fidel Castro (la revolución de los barbudos). Lima, Ediciones Tierra Nueva, 1959. 81p. illus.

A sympathetic compilation of material from many publications which describes the fight against Batista and the triumph of Castro's forces.

9 Giménez, Armando

Sierra Maestra; la revolución de Fidel Castro. Traducción directa del Portugués por Carmen Alfaya. Buenos Aires, Editorial Lautaro, 1959. 191p. illus.

This is a history of the Cuban revolution which begins with Batista's first appearance in public life in 1933. It includes the most outstanding episodes of the 26th of July movement.

10 Otero Echeverría, Rafael

Reportaje a una revolución; de Batista a Fidel Castro. Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacífico, 1959. 262p. illus. (Colección América)

Written 30 days after Batista's fall, this volume presents an account of the fight against him beginning in 1953 with the assault on Moncada Fortress and ending with the Castro triumph. The style is journalistic.

11 Phillips, Ruby Hart

Cuba, island of paradox. New York, McDowell Obolensky, 1959. 434p. illus.

Covering the period from 1930 to the date the book was written, this is a political history of Cuba with emphasis on the Machado and Batista administrations. The author also treats the very early days of the Castro regime.

12 Wolf, Eric Robert

Plantation systems in the New World. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union, 1959. 412p.

This study is significant in its attempt to present the differences between the Cuban agricultural laborers and similar groups in other countries of Latin America.

13 Baeza Flores, Alberto

Las cadenas vienen de lejos; Cuba, América Latina y la libertad. México, Editorial Letras, 1960. 748p.

Although Sr. Baeza was born in Chile, he lived in Cuba for over 20 years. He left Cuba after the success of the Castro revolution, and published his account of Cuban history from the first Batista regime to the Second Declaration of Havana in September 1960.

14 Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio

Respuesta. México, Ediciones Botas, 1960. 537p.

Batista's personal account of his defeat, and the fall of his government. The book is also available in English translation entitled *Cuba betrayed*.

15 Benítez, Fernando

La batalla de Cuba. Seguido de González Pedrero, Enrique: *Fisonomía de Cuba.* México, Ediciones Era, 1960. 185p illus., fold. maps. (Colección Ancho Mundo, 1)

Sr. Benítez discusses the Batista government and its downfall, together with the most important achievements of the Castro revolution in its first year. At the end of the volume there is an essay on Cuban history, economics, geography, and population, written by Enrique González.

16 Cobas Reyes, Mario

Ni éramos tan malos, ni estábamos tan solos! Los engañados. México, Publicaciones de Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1960. 27p.

In defense of Batista, Cobas Reyes uses speeches and letters from prominent Cubans who expressed their support for him after an April 1957 assault upon the Presidential Palace by revolutionary forces. The author is attempting to answer critics among the already growing number of exiles.

17 Defensa Institucional Cubana

Letter to a U.S.A. senator (Frank Church) from Cuban Institutional Defense. México, D.F., 1960. 12p.

This pamphlet is an answer to assertions made by Senator Frank Church of Idaho, that the Republican Party, then in power, had favored the regime of Fulgencio Batista and other Latin American governments which lacked popular support.

18 Poblete Troncoso, Moisés

The rise of the Latin American labor movement, by Moisés Poblete Troncoso and Ben G. Burnett. New York, Bookman Associates, 1960. 179p. bibliog.

Chapter V, "The rise of organized labor in Middle America," includes a section (pp. 107-12) devoted to the development of the labor movement in Cuba prior to 1958.

Section 1

19 San Martín, Rafael

El grito de la Sierra Maestra. Buenos Aires, Gure, 1960. 194p.

Written by an Argentinian who fought in Cuba against Batista, this "is an analysis of the Cuban revolution and its place as the vanguard of a new historic movement."

20 Varona Loredo, Manuel Antonio de

El drama de Cuba, ó, La revolución traicionada. Buenos Aires, Editorial Marymar, 1960. 123p.

Written by a former Prime Minister and President of the Senate of Cuba this is a denunciation of the existence in Cuba of "a dictatorial regime of communistic nature and methods that endangers the solidarity of the hemisphere and the survival of Western freedom and democracy." He covers the period from March, 1952 to the triumph of Castro. An earlier edition, *El drama de Cuba ante América*, was translated into English and published by the Organización Pro-Rescate Democrático Revolucionario.

21 Elizalde, Leopoldo Pío

Defamation. México, Publicaciones Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1961. 106p.

Claiming to be unbiased, Dr. Elizalde tries to prove that former President Batista was not a dictator or tyrant. He provides some information on health, law and other areas of study on Cuba under the Batista government.

22 Henríquez, Noel

Ni Trujillos ni Fideles: América. New York, Lectorum Corporation Publishers, 1961. 109p.

Henríquez, a Dominican who lived in Cuba for 10 years, has written an account of what happened there and how Castro-led communists came to power. He also believes that the communists are ready to take power in the Dominican Republic. He concludes by describing Fidel Castro and Trujillo as dictators.

23 Pflaum, Irving Peter

Tragic island; how communism came to Cuba. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1961. 196p. illus.

In a journalistic style Pflaum discusses the past, present, and future of the Cuban revolution, based upon three visits to Cuba, in 1958, 1959, and 1960. He deals with many of the major events of this period, especially the growth of communist influence within the Castro regime.

24 Porter, Charles Orlando

The struggle for democracy in Latin America. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1961. 215p.

One chapter, "The fall of Batista" (pp. 125-41), is dedicated to Cuba. It includes

Batista's rise to power, the fight against him, and a brief analysis of whether Castro has passed the "point of no return" with respect to his ties with Russia.

25 Taber, Robert

M-26, biography of a revolution. New York, Lyle Stuart, 1961. 348p.

A history of the underground organization that supported Fidel Castro in his bid to take over the Cuban government. The tactics and strategy of Castro's guerrillas in their fight against Batista are carefully studied. The author is a U.S. journalist.

26 Ventura Novo, Esteban

Memorias. Miami, Noviembre, 1960. México, Imprenta M. León Sanchez, 1961. 314p.

The chief subject matter is the fight of the author, Lt. Col. Ventura Novo of the National Police of Cuba, against Castro-communists while in Cuba, and his continuing opposition in exile.

27 Youngblood, Jack

The devil to pay, by Jack Youngblood and Robin Moore. New York, Coward-McCann, 1961. 320p. illus.

Youngblood describes himself as "swindler, gun-runner, and soldier of fortune." He tells how he met Castro in Mexico and joined him to fight Batista. In 1959 Castro betrayed him, and he left Cuba.

28 Zalamea, Jorge

Antecedentes históricos de la revolución cubana. Bogotá, Ediciones Suramérica, 1961. 172p.

This brief account of the history of Cuba is intended to show why the 1959 revolution developed as it did. His conclusion is that the views of the United States press have misled Latin American public opinion, and caused Latin American nations to be much more critical of Castro than is justified by the facts.

29 Basaldúa, Pedro de

La garra comunista en América Latina. Buenos Aires, Asociación Argentina para la Libertad de la Cultura, 1962. 377p.

Chapter XIV (pp. 209-28) of this volume is devoted to Communist activities in Cuba since 1930.

30 Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio

To rule is to foresee. México, Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1962. 14p.

This pamphlet is a chapter of *Tres Años* (Three Years), a book published by Defensa Institucional Cubana in México. It deals with the Meeting of Presidents of the American Republics held in Panama, in July 1956, when Batista warned against communism in the Americas. Intended to answer those who accused Batista of cooperating with the communists while in the government.

31 Defensa Institucional Cubana

Tres años. Introducción, notas y epílogo de Leopoldo Pío Elizalde. México, Ediciones Botas, 1962. 693p.

Defensa Institucional Cubana is an organization created by Elizalde Pío and others in 1959 to fight against Castro's regime in both the political and the intellectual fields. This book is a summary of the work they carried out from the beginning to 1962. It contains an appeal for unity among the exiles, together with some data on the government in Cuba under Batista.

32 Jureidini, Paul A.

Casebook on insurgency and revolutionary warfare: 23 summary accounts, by Paul A. Jureidini [et al.]. Washington, Special Operations Research Office, The American University, 1962. 607p. bibliog.

One section of this casebook (pp. 167-93) deals with the Cuban revolution of 1953-1959. The revolution is treated from three aspects: an account of the environment before the Cuban revolution with emphasis upon the economy, the political system, and the government; the form and characteristics of the revolution itself; and the changes brought about by the success of the revolution.

33 Lieuwen, Edwin

Arms and politics in Latin America. New York, Praeger, 1962. 335p. bibliog.

A brief chapter (pp. 97-100) covers the involvement of the Cuban armed forces in national political and social movements from 1933 to the Castro revolution.

34 MacGaffey, Wyatt

Cuba: its people, its society, its culture, by Wyatt MacGaffey and Clifford R. Barnett. In collaboration with Jean Haiken and Mildred Vreeland. New Haven, HRAF Press, 1962. 392p. illus.; bibliog.

A survey of socio-economic and political conditions in Cuba before Castro, this study was later published as *Twentieth-century Cuba: the background of the Castro revolution* (Garden City, N.Y., Anchor Books, 1965).

35 Pizzi de Porras, Enrique

Mensaje a todos los que en Cuba, en América, en Europa, y en el mundo se llaman Batista. México, Ediciones Botas, 1962. 255p.

A biography of Batista which relates, in detail, the political events in Cuba during his rule. Sr. Pizzi was a writer, and at one time or another an official in Batista's government. He concludes by calling Batista "a great contemporary figure and stateman."

36 Rumbaut, Rubén Darío

La revolución traicionada. Miami, Frente Revolucionario Democrático, 1962. 32p.

A history of how the democratic program of the Cuban revolution was replaced by Castro's communism. He also speaks of the underground organizations that fought Batista, and the agreements and treaties which they signed to build an organization strong enough to win.

37 Smith, Earl T.

The fourth floor; an account of the Castro-communist revolution. New York, Random House, 1962. 242p.

Written by the former United States Ambassador to Cuba from 1957-1959, its emphasis is on the revolution before Castro took over, and the methods Batista used to fight Castro.

38 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

Cuba and other Latin American countries. Miami Beach, Bureau of Statistics and Information, 1962. 21 leaves.

"Comparative statistical data on the social, cultural, and economic development of Cuba prior to Castro's communist take over on January 1, 1959 in comparison with other Latin American countries."

39 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

A few facts on statistics about Cuba's socio-economic status prior to the communist take over on January 1, 1959. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf.

40 Unión Deportiva Cuba Libre

Cuba democrática y libre fué potencia deportiva en América. Miami, 1962? 37p. illus.

This pamphlet shows the interest in sports in pre-Castro Cuba.

41 Arana-Soto, Salvador

Cuba y Puerto Rico no son . . . ó La enfermedad de Cuba. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Luis D. Paret, Editor, 1963. 343p. bibliog.

After a comparison of Cuban and Puerto Rican history prior to 1959, the author concludes that Puerto Rico developed, politically and economically, much more successfully than did Cuba, possibly because of the continual violence which has marked the Cuban scene. He warns against the presence of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico, apparently for this reason.

42 Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio

Paradojas. México, Ediciones Botas, 1963. 235p. illus.

This is another in a series of books written by former Cuban President Fulgencio

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Batista. He answers his detractors with statistics regarding Cuban development under his leadership.

43 Manrara, Luis V.

Cuba disproves the myth that poverty is the cause of communism; address before The University Club of Winterpark, Florida, January 26, 1963. Miami, The Truth About Cuba Committee, 1963. 13p.

Basing his theory on statistical data "compiled by organizations of the highest repute," such as the International Labor Organization, the speaker claims to present an unbiased and objective account. He attempts "to prove that Cuba was far from hunger and misery" as the communists would like the world to believe.

44 Márquez Sterling, Carlos

Historia de Cuba, desde Colón hasta Castro. New York, Las Americas, 1963. 496p. bibliog.

A comprehensive general history of Cuba including the Batista and Castro regimes.

45 Suárez Núñez, José

El gran culpable, cómo doce guerrilleros aniquilaron a 45,000 soldados? Caracas, 1963. 174p.

The story of the supporters of Batista, told by a man who lived through the events from the inside. The author was editor of the Cuban review *Gente*, which was sponsored by the Batista's government.

46 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

Cuba; geopolítica y pensamiento económico, de José Alvarez Díaz [et al.] Miami, 1964. 576p. bibliog.

A Cuban economist and university professor in exile, Alvarez Díaz analyzes the development of Cuban economic thought, political and commercial relations with other countries, and the changes in economic and political structure. The work is divided into three periods: Colonial Cuba (17th, 18th and 19th centuries), Republican Cuba (1902-1958) and communist Cuba (1959-1964).

47 American University, Washington, D.C. Special Operations Research Office

Case studies in insurgency and revolutionary warfare: Cuba, 1953-1959. Primary research responsibility: Norman A. LaCharite. Washington, 1964. 173p. maps; bibliog.

This study analyzes the Cuban revolution by examining two types of information: "social, economic, and political factors in the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary situation; and, structural and functional factors of the revolutionary movements, such as the composition of actors and followers, revolutionary strategy and goals, organization and techniques."

- 48 Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio

The growth and decline of the Cuban republic. Tr. from the Spanish by Blas M. Rocafort. New York, the Devin-Adair-Company, 1964. 300p.

The economic, social and political development of Cuba during the quarter of a century between the overthrow of the Machado regime in 1933 and the success of the Castro revolution in 1959. This is an English translation of *Piedras y Leyes* (México, Ediciones Botas, 1961).

- 49 Díaz, Emilio

Essay of the Cuban history. Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 427p.

This general history of Cuba includes several chapters devoted to the Castro regime. Statistics on education and wages in pre-Castro Cuba are also included.

- 50 León, Rubén de

El origen del mal; Cuba un ejemplo. Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 411p.

A former Cuban Senator and Minister of Education, the Interior and National Defense, León blames the Spanish conquerors for the corruption, individualism and immoralities not only of the Cubans but of all Latin Americans. The book is divided into two parts: the first covers Latin America in general, and the second is devoted to Cuba from earliest times to the present day. Emphasis is placed upon the sociological and anthropological point of view.

- 51 Matthews, Herbert Lionel

Cuba; with an introduction by Frank Tannenbaum. New York, Macmillan, 1964. 134p. illus.; maps; bibliog.

This description of the island of Cuba covers many aspects: way of life, economy, independence from Spain, the Republic and Castro's revolution. "Mr. Matthews emphasizes that the United States was not responsible for either the corruption or the evil of Batista's regime."

- 52 Riera Hernández, Mario

Un presidente cordial: Carlos Prío Socarrás, 1927-1964. Miami? 1964? 100p.

A chapter from his unpublished book, "Presidentes Cubanos," which gives an account of former Cuban President Dr. Carlos Prío Socarrás, and his political career from 1927 to the present.

- 53 Suárez Rivas, Eduardo

Un pueblo crucificado. Miami, Coral Gables, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 383p.

An account of the political events in Cuba from 1923 to 1959 which includes a list of

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the laws President Prío Socarrás passed during his regime. The author is a former Cuban politician now in exile.

54 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

Facts, data and statistics on pre-Communist Cuba. Miami, 1964? 64p.

Taken from *Investment in Cuba*, a handbook of basic information for the United States businessmen, these statistics "have been compiled to make available basic information on Cuba to the general public." The data deals with Cuba before the Castro revolution.

55 Arredondo, Alberto

La historia secreta del comunismo cubano y sus purgas. Miami, Editorial A.I.P., 1965. 35p. illus.; bibliog.

A stenographic version of a lecture given before the Asociación para la Reconstrucción Económica de Cuba (AREC) in 1964. The author traces the history of Cuban communism, beginning with Julio Antonio Mella in the 1920's.

56 Escarpenter y Fargas, Claudio

The economics of international ocean transport; the Cuban case before 1958. Translated from the Spanish by Enrique Lerdaui and Federico Lerdaui. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1965. 189p. illus.; bibliog.

Sr. Escarpenter claims that although the book is related only to Cuba, it may lead to a better analysis of international maritime transportation programs. Background material regarding Cuban maritime transport before Castro is covered in some detail.

57 García Dulzaides, Aurelio

Album azul de Cuba. Miami, Rex Press, 1965. 145p. illus.

"This work is presented to give our young readers, Cubans as well as our American friends, a full view of what our homeland was like in all its glory and its traditional beauty. A review of facts about Cuba up to the time communists took over." The text is in English and Spanish.

58 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

Relatos de la guerra revolucionaria. Buenos Aires, Editora Nueve 64, 1965. 150p.

The personal experiences of Guevara, one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution, during the fight against Batista for control of the island.

59 Manrara, Luis V.

Commemorating the sixty-second anniversary of Cuba's independence from Spain, 1902-1964. Miami, The Truth About Cuba Committee, 1965. 16p.

In an address delivered at Charlotte, N.C., on May 17, 1964, Manrara spoke about the achievements of Cuba in its 57 years of independence, before 1959.

- 60 Martínez, Luis Manuel
Cuba y su historia genuina y verdadera, 1492-1965. Producida por Aramis del Real. Ilustraciones de Niko Lührsen. Textos de Luis Manuel Martínez. Miami, Cuba y su Historia Corporation, 1965. 1v. col. illus.; maps.
This volume, written by a Cuban journalist now in exile, contains many colored photographs of Cuba during the Batista era. The text is in Spanish and English.
- 61 Newman, Philip Charles
Cuba before Castro. New Jersey, Foreign Studies Institute, 1965. 123p. tables.
An economic appraisal of pre-Castro Cuba.
- 62 Núñez García, Ricardo
La otra imagen de Cuba. Miami, Florida, Talleres Litográficos "Trail Printing," 1965. 231p.
A compilation of Cuban historical episodes broadcast to the Cuban exiles in Miami to stir their memories of the Cuba that was.
- 63 Riera Hernández, Mario
Historial obrero cubano, 1574-1965. Miami, Fla., Rema Press, 1965. 303p. port.; bibliog.
This history of the trade unions in Cuba concludes with communist rule of the labor movements after 1959. The author has provided information on Cuban labor leaders in exile, political parties, executive members of the Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC), and statistics of the Labor movement in Cuba.
- 64 Rivero Collado, Andrés
Cuba: the truth. Orangeburg, S.C., Cruzada Publications, 1965. 24p. illus.
Written by a former Cuban journalist, presently a high school teacher in South Carolina, this volume gives some statistics on the Cuban economy before Castro. On the basis of this information he shows why Batista had to rule the country harshly. A brief description of Castro's Cuba is also included.
- 65 Santovenia y Echaide, Emeterio Santiago
Cuba y su historia, [por] Emeterio S. Santovenia [y] Raúl M. Shelton. Miami, Florida, Rema Press, 1965. 3v. illus. (part col.); bibliog.
This general history of Cuba was written by a well-known Cuban historian. Castro's Cuba is included chiefly in a chronology of events from 1959 to the present.

- 66 Senior, Clarence Ollson

Our citizens from the Caribbean. Saint Louis, Webster Division, McGraw-Hill, 1965. 122p. illus. bibliog.

Although the book emphasizes Puerto Rico, it also includes a brief history of Cuba and statistics on Cuban exiles in the United States.

- 67 United States. Department of Defense. Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information

A historical survey of patterns and techniques of insurgency in post-1900 Latin America. Washington, D.C., Advance Research Projects Agency, 1965? 175p. bibliog.

"The purpose of the report is to identify patterns of significant national and lower scale insurgency activities in Latin America since 1900." Two sections (pp. 20-27 and 76-80) are devoted to the Castro insurgency in Cuba from 1956 to 1959 and these cover the environment and the war itself.

- 68 Franqui, Carlos

Cuba: el libro de los doce. México, Ediciones Era, 1966. 174p.

Written by the former director of the newspaper *Revolución*, official organ of Castro's government, this volume gives an account of the fight against Batista narrated by six of the twelve men who survived Castro's landing in Cuba in 1956.

- 69 Martínez, Luis Manuel

Proceso de la crisis del Caribe, un grafo-reportaje por José A. Truitié! Textos de Luis M. Martínez. Miami, Rema Press, 1966. 30p. illus.

This chronology of the triumph of communism in Cuba begins with the days in the Sierra Maestra and ends with the Castro take over.

- 70 Portocarrero, Jesús Antonio

Cuba: paradigma y destino de América. Miami, Colonial Press, 1966. 770p. bibliog.

Now in exile, Portocarrero was a well-known Cuban lawyer for over fifty years, and was active in the political and social scene. His narrative begins with the day he met Fidel Castro (in 1949) and ends with the events that occurred during Batista's escape. He analyzes the Castro revolution and the facts of the Batista regime. His conclusion: "Fidel Castro is paranoid."

- 71 Riera Hernández, Mario

Un presidente constructivo. Miami, 1966. 160p.

This chapter from Riera Hernández' unpublished book, "Presidentes Cubanos," covers the administration of General Batista, and deals generally with his whole public career. The author has compiled a list of the cabinet members who served under Batista.

- 72 Rojas Rodríguez, Marta

El juicio del Moncada. Buenos Aires, Ediciones de Ambos Mundos, 1966. 270p.

The author, a journalist, attended all the sessions of the trial following the 1953 attempt by Castro and his supporters to seize the Moncada fortress. She says that "the successful Cuban revolution began" at that moment.

- 73 Rosado Tuero, Aldo [et al.]

Cuba: el paraíso perdido. Miami, Editorial Ibero-américa. 1966? 106p. illus.

Contains many pictures of pre-Castro Cuba, showing modern buildings and factories. There is also a statistical presentation of the Cuban economy before the Castro revolution.

- 74 Smith, Robert Freeman

Background to revolution; the development of modern Cuba. New York, Knopf, 1966. 224p. bibliog.

"To understand the events of the past six years, a knowledge of the background of Cuban development is essential. Selections from the works of scholars in various fields—historians, anthropologists, economists, and political scientists—and accounts by perceptive observers, both United States and Cuban, illustrate the basic elements and problems which shaped the Cuban situation in the twentieth century."

SECTION 2.

Revolution

- 75 Hansen, Joseph

The truth about Cuba. New York, Pioneer, n.d. 48p.

"This pamphlet consists of a series of articles written in defense of the Cuban revolution, which appeared in *The Militant* from May 9 to August 22, 1960."

- 76 Peinado, Fermín

Beware, Yankee; the revolution in Cuba. Miami? n.d. 1v.

Peinado, a Cuban university professor, now in exile, attempts to prove that the Cuban revolution is still based upon communistic ideals. He intends to answer American writers such as C. Wright Mills and Samuel Shapiro, who "are trying to whitewash the Castro revolution."

- 77 *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*. no. 1- 1936-

Compiled annually by Fermín Peraza Sarausa, the Director of the Municipal Library

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of Havana, the aim is to include all books published about Cuba or by Cubans, regardless of place of publication. Since 1961 it has been published in Florida because Dr. Peraza is now in exile.

78 Chao Hermida, Francisco

Un año después; enero 1, 1959-enero 1, 1960. México, 1959. 31p.

A former member of the revolutionary movement in Cuba, now in exile, Chao Hermida describes the Cuban situation after one year of the Castro regime.

79 González Pedrero, Enrique

La revolución cubana. México, Escuela de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1959. 156p.

This volume comprises three essays written by the author. The subject varies from the War for Independence of 1898 to the Castro revolution. In an appendix he includes the program of the 26th of July Movement and the text of several laws dealing with the right of peasants to the land.

80 Ojeda, Fabricio

Cuba, esperanza de América Latina. Caracas, Impresora Venecuba, 1959. 15p.

Ojeda discusses several topics in this pamphlet: the revolution, the agrarian reform, Cuba and imperialism, relations with Latin America, and the future of the Cuban revolution.

81 North, Joseph

La revolución cubana: yo ví la victoria del pueblo. New York, The Worker, 196-? 23p.

North, a correspondent of *The Worker*, a labor weekly, presents a short description of what he saw in Cuba in the very early days of the Castro regime.

82 Acuña, Juan Antonio

Cuba: revolución frustrada Montevideo, Imprenta Editorial Goes, 1960. 139p. illus.

Acuña attempts to show that Fulgencio Batista was an ally of the Cuban communists. He also discusses the announcement by Fidel Castro that he was and will be a communist all his life. The volume includes a statement by Hubert Matos, given when he resigned his position in the Castro government.

83 Artime Buesa, Manuel Francisco

Traición! Gritan 20,000 tumbas cubanas. México, Editorial Jus, 1960. 263p. illus.

A descriptive study of the triumph of the Cuban communists, written by a future leader of the Bay of Pigs invasion. He narrates the difficulties encountered in the

Sierra Maestra after the revolution, and explains his reasons for leaving Cuba. Included is the text of the letter he addressed to Fidel Castro when he resigned his position in the Cuban government.

84 Beals, Carleton

Cuba's revolution: the first year. Philadelphia, National Peace Literature Service, AFSC, 1960. 10p.

"Two articles on Cuba, reprinted from *The Christian Century*, present a picture of the island country which contrasts with that usually given in the press of the United States." The author talks about education, agriculture, and many other aspects of the Cuban situation, as they appeared in 1959.

85 Cromos

Articles in Colombian periodicals discuss Cuban situation [Translations]. New York, United States Joint Publications Research Service, 1960. 4 leaves. (JPRS: 6015) (CSO: 4463-D)

86 Frondizi, Silvio

La revolución cubana: su significación histórica. Montevideo, Ciencias Políticas, 1960. 178p. illus.

Frondizi, a law school professor at the University of La Plata, Argentina, was invited to visit Cuba in 1960 by Castro's Minister of Foreign Relations. This volume attempts to explain the meaning of the Cuban revolution, and explains how it broke the traditional Latin American pattern of reformism.

87 Gill, Mario, pseud.

Cuba sí! Yanquis no! México, 1960. 310p. illus.; bibliog.

Gill, whose real name is Carlos M. Velasco Gil, praises the Cuban revolution as the beginning of the war to end imperialism. He describes Cuba before and after Castro, and emphasizes the United States intervention in Cuban affairs.

88 Hilty, Hiram H.

Report of a visit to Cuba. Philadelphia, American Friends Service Committee, 1960. 7p.

89 Huberman, Leo

Cuba, anatomy of a revolution, by Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1960. 176p.

The general policy and objectives of the Castro revolution, written by the co-editors of the socialist *Monthly Review* after a visit of three weeks to Cuba in 1960.

90 Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich

Mikoyán en Cuba. New York, Crosscurrents Press, 1960. 88p. illus.

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This is the "full text of his speeches and interviews during his visit to Cuba, February 4-13, 1960."

- 91 Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich

Mikoián em Cuba. Rio de Janeiro, Editorial Vitória, 1960. 75p. illus.

Portuguese translation of the preceding item.

- 92 Mills, Charles Wright

Listen, Yankee; the revolution in Cuba. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1960. 192p.

This volume attempts to portray the views of the Cuban revolutionaries, and collects discussions and comments by rebel soldiers, intellectuals, officials and journalists in Cuba in 1960.

- 93 Souchy, Agustín

Testimonios sobre la revolución cubana. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Reconstruir, 1960. 68p.

Souchy (who visited Russia in 1917 and Spain from 1936-39) is a writer and journalist for many years interested in social reform movements. After a visit to Cuba in 1960 he wrote this book. His conclusion is that "although the Cuban government is heavily sovietized" it is not a communist one in its principles. An appendix includes the text of an interview with Souchy which took place in New York after his return from Cuba.

- 94 *Studies on the Left: a journal of research, social theory, and review*. Vol. 1, no. 3. Madison, Wisconsin, 1960. 128p.

A special issue of the 1960 volume devoted to articles on the Cuban revolution. Two of the authors are Jean Paul Sartre and Ernesto "Ché" Guevara. Reviews of several books on the subject are also included.

- 95 Tabares del Real, José A.

La revolución cubana, ensayo de interpretación. Santiago de Chile, Prensa Latinoamericana, 1960. 108p.

An analysis of conditions in Cuba before and after Castro, by the Cuban Ambassador to Bolivia.

- 96 Tabares del Real, José A.

Ensayo de interpretación de la Revolución cubana. La Paz, Talleres Gráficos "Gutenberg," 1960. 98p.

Another printing of the preceding item.

- 97 Varela, Alfredo

Cuba con toda la barba. Buenos Aires, Editorial Esfera, 1960. 254p.

An account of the Cuban revolution during 1959 and 1960. He criticizes the United States for sponsoring the San José Declaration of 1960, and for the economic blockade against Cuba. This is a history and political analysis of Castro's Cuba, written in journalistic style.

98 Andrade, Ramiro

Cuba, el vecino socialista. Con una nota de Alfonso López Michelson. Bogotá, D. E., Antares, 1961. 316p. bibliog.

Andrade claims his book is "the complete story of the process of socialization in Cuba." He has compiled statistics dealing with various aspects of Cuban life.

99 Arvelo, Perina

Revolución de los barbudos. Caracas, Editorial Landívar, 1961. 187p.

At the invitation of Fidel Castro, the author visited Cuba for three months in 1960. The book is a description of the situation in Cuba after two years of the revolution.

100 Baciú, Stefan

Cortina de ferro sobre Cuba. Prefácio de Salvador de Madariaga. Rio de Janeiro, 1961. 191p. illus.

Portuguese translation of following item.

101 Baciú, Stefan

Cortina de hierro sobre Cuba. Prefacio de Salvador de Madariaga. Buenos Aires, Editorial San Isidro, 1961. 210p. illus.; bibliog.

In this general work, Baciú describes the development of certain facets of society and government in Cuba, such as the agrarian reform movement and the growth and development of the Communist Party. He concludes by warning the people of America that Castro is attempting to export his revolution to other countries.

102 Badano, Ariel H.

50 mentiras y 50 verdades sobre Cuba. Montevideo, Ediciones Estrella, 1961. 78p.

This Uruguayan writer accuses the United States Government of making false statements about the Castro regime in Cuba. He defends the Cuban revolution by appending justifications and explanations to fifty of these statements.

103 Calderío, Francisco

The Cuban revolution, by Blas Roca [pseud.]. New York, New Century Publishers, 1961. 127p.

This is a report to the Eighth National Congress of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba (Communist Party), held in Havana August, 1960, presented by the Secretary General, Blas Roca.

104 Calderío, Francisco

La revolución cubana en su etapa socialista. Bogotá, Ediciones de la revista "Problemas," 1961. 27p.

An abridged edition of the preceding item, published in Bogotá.

105 Casuso, Teresa

Cuba and Castro. Translated from the Spanish by Elmer Grossberg. New York, Random House, 1961. 249p.

The author was Cuban Ambassador and Delegate to the United Nations during the first years of Castro's government. She gives an appraisal of the revolution, based primarily on her personal experiences, and explains why she is now in exile.

106 Claunch, John Miller, *ed.*

Case studies in Latin American politics. Dallas, Texas, Southern Methodist University, Arnold Foundation, 1961. 40p. (Monograph, 9)

Over half of this book is devoted to Cuba, and was written by Professor Cecil E. Johnson. He discusses Castro's domestic policies, and attempts to determine whether the Revolution is controlled by communists.

107 Dellinger, Dave

America's lost plantation. Glen Gardner, New Jersey, Libertarian Press, 1961. 56p.

Dellinger tries to present a "systematic account of the Cuban Revolution," beginning with the situation inherited by the Castro regime, and concluding with the regime itself. He claims Cuban sources for his information and he suggests a third way for Cuba, neither the Western capitalism nor Russian communism, but a Cuban way.

108 Draper, Theodore

Castro's Cuba; a revolution betrayed? New York, 1961. 27p. (The New Leader, Section two, March 27, 1961)

Whether Castro betrayed the Cuban revolution, according to this author, depends on which revolution is being considered—the revolution that Castro promised before taking power, or the one he has made since taking power. He concludes that Fidel Castro has given Cuba not a revolution but a civil war. Draper also believes that Castro deliberately used communism to reach his goal.

109 Draper, Theodore

Cuba, uma revolução traída? Prólogo de Stefan Baciú. Rio de Janeiro, Associação Brasileira de Congresso pela Libertade de Cultura, 1961. 165p.

Probably based on his pamphlet, *Castro's Cuba* (No. 108).

110 Draper, Theodore

Las teorías del Castrismo. México, Ediciones Examen, 1961. 55p.

Separate preliminary publication of one chapter of his book *Castroism: theory and practice*. For annotation see No. 195.

111 Fleitas, Aurora

Cuba cubana y americana. Buenos Aires, Editorial Freeland, 1961. 77p.

A visit to Cuba in 1960 prompted this Argentine writer to prepare this account of her experiences and observations. She states that she was a witness to "the transition of Cuba to socialism."

112 Frank, Waldo David

Cuba: prophetic island. New York, Marzini and Munsell, 1961. 191p. bibliog.

In 1959, Frank, a well-known historian and novelist, was invited by the Cuban Minister of Education, Dr. Armando Hart, "to write a book on Cuba." He describes the appearance of revolutionary Cuba in its first year, and includes a chronology of the events of that first year of the Castro regime.

113 Gallardo, Carlos M.

Esto vi en Cuba [y] Treinta y tres. Montevideo, Periódico Lucha, 1961. 20p.

A pamphlet on communism in Cuba.

114 Guevara, Ernesto "Che"

On guerrilla warfare. New York, Praeger, 1961. 85p.

This is an account of strategic and tactical principles regarding guerrilla warfare. He concludes that "popular forces can win a war against an army." This book has several editions with different titles but all of them are based on Guevara's experiences in Cuba.

115 Herring, Hubert Clinton

A history of Latin America. 2nd ed. rev. New York, Alfred Knopf, 1961. 845p. maps; tables; bibliog.

Herring includes one short chapter devoted to Cuba, in which he discusses the revolution against Batista, and Fidel Castro's first years of government.

116 James, Daniel

Cuba, the first Soviet-satellite in the Americas. New York, Avon Book Division, Hearst Corporation, 1961. 320p.

"This book is essentially the fruit of more than fifty interviews conducted with leading exiles from Castro's Cuba. My sole objective in writing it was to lay bare the strategy and technique by which communists conquered Cuba."

117 Julien, Claude

La revolución cubana. Translated from the French by Mario Trajtenberg. Montevideo, Ediciones Marcha, 1961. 259p.

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After an account of how the revolution was won, Julien notes that Castro was forced to choose between Russian and North American imperialism. He concludes by asking whether Castro will be able to extricate himself and Cuba from Russian control.

118 MacGaffey, Wyatt

Special warfare area handbook for Cuba. Washington, D.C., The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1961. 657p. maps; bibliog.

This survey of Cuba relates its history with the economic and political conditions under the Castro regime.

119 Matthews, Herbert Lionel

The Cuban story. New York, George Braziller, 1961. 318p.

Matthews begins his coverage with an interview with Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra, and follows the various stages of the insurrection, the revolution, and relationships to other nations of the world. He analyzes relations between the Castro government and the United States, and notes that he believes the goals of the revolution justify the struggle and violence. He denies that the *New York Times* (for which he wrote) should accept either credit or blame for starting Castro on his rise to fame and power.

120 Miller, Warren

90 miles from home; the face of Cuba today. Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett, 1961. 256p.

This is an appraisal of what has happened in Cuba since January 1959. Miller, a North American novelist, visited Cuba in December, 1960. At the end of this work he describes his visit to several Cuban exile underground movement headquarters in Miami. This work was also published in London under the title: *The lost plantation* (Secker and Warburg, 1961).

121 Nazoa, Aquiles

Cuba; de Martí a Fidel Castro. Caracas, Ediciones Populares de "Pensamiento Vivo," 1961. 46p. illus.

122 North, Joseph

Cuba, hope of a hemisphere. New York, International Publishers Co., 1961. 95p.

This brief account of the first two years of Castro's government is based on two visits to Cuba in 1959 and 1960. North concludes by warning Americans "to think and to realize that armed forces and economic reprisals are only harming our national interests."

123 Phillips, Ruby Hart

Cuba hoy; testimonio de un periodista. Montevideo, El País, 1961. 24p.

This report was published by the New York Times on June 12-16, 1961 and was translated and published in *El País* (Montevideo) July 21-29, 1961. Mrs. Phillips, formerly chief of the New York Times office in Havana for over 20 years, describes Castro's first years of government. She explains how the revolution changed the political, social, and economic life of the Island.

124 Ring, Henry

How Cuba uprooted race discrimination. Introduction by Richard Gibson. New York, Pioneer, 1961. 15p.

"The negro people of Cuba become the first of any country in the Americas to win full economic, social, and political equality."

125 Sartre, Jean Paul

Sartre on Cuba. New York, Ballantine Books, 1961. 160p.

This is Sartre's description of Cuba in 1960. He speaks of the origins of the revolution, and praises the young revolutionary leaders.

126 Semán, Elías

Cuba miliciana. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Ubicación, 1961. 171p. bibliog.

This Argentine leftist visited Cuba from October, 1960 to April, 1961. He speaks of Fidel Castro's agrarian reform, of education, of changes and economic development, and concludes by expressing the hope that leftism will win the battle in Latin America.

127 Traba, Marta

El son se quedó en Cuba; cuatro artículos y una conferencia. Bogotá, Editorial Colombia Nueva, 1961. 65p. illus.

In reply to those who say that music and happiness left Cuba with the arrival of the revolution, Marta Traba answers that both remain under the revolution, greater than before. An appendix includes four articles and a lecture she delivered on the Castro revolution.

128 United States. Department of State

The Castro regime in Cuba. Washington, 1961? 23, 9p.

129 Vargas Echeverría, José Maria

Revolución cubana, despertar Latino Americano. Notas de un viaje a Cuba. Bogotá, Editorial América Libre, 1961. 152p.

At the invitation of the Cuban Government Vargas visited all areas in Cuba in a three-week period during December, 1960 and January, 1961. Here he describes the achievements of the revolution and predicts the influence it will have on Latin America.

- 130 Acuña, Juan Antonio

Cuba, revolución traicionada. Montevideo, Imprenta Editorial Goes, 1962. 168p. illus.

Another edition of No. 82.

- 131 Arizona. University, Student Union Activities Board. International forum, 4th, 1962.

A new look at Latin America. Tucson, Arizona, The University of Arizona Press, 1963. 56p.

One chapter is written by Edwin Lieuwen, a Latin American historian at the University of New Mexico. He concludes, after a brief analysis of the Cuban situation, that Castro "will collapse internally; invasion will simply not be necessary."

- 132 Bethel, Paul D.

Cuba y los Estados Unidos. Habla un diplomático norteamericano. Barcelona, Editorial Juventud, 1962. 223p.

Although published in Spain, this volume is included here because it is a translation of *The losers*, said to have been published in the United States. An eyewitness to the first 3 years of Castro's revolution, Bethel, a press attaché at the United States Embassy in Cuba until 1961, lists the most important events in those years as the plot discovered by Menoyo and Morgan, Hubert Matos' trial, and Díaz Lanz's defection. He thinks that the Bay of Pigs invasion should have been supported by the United States government.

- 133 Córdova Claure, Luis Eduardo

Al filo de la revolución: El consumo de la vida, Cuba sí ó no? La Paz, Editorial América Latina, 1962. 98p.

These essays on Latin American politics were written by the author for the Chilean newspaper *Ultima Hora*: one of them discusses the Cuban revolution and its present policies.

- 134 Cuenca, Humberto

La Revolución cubana. Caracas, Cultura Contemporánea, 1962. 108p.

Cuenca, a Venezuelan leftist, analyzes the Castro revolution on the basis of its development, its achievements, and its mistakes.

- 135 Díaz Rivera, Tulio

The cause of Cuba is the cause of the America. Miami, Florida, 1962. 23p.

In the introduction to his book, Díaz Rivera provides information on pre-Castro Cuba. He then describes Cuba today, after the destruction of freedom, education, and the free press by the Castro regime. He concludes by calling for collective action to save the Americas.

- 136 Díaz Versón, Salvador
Cuando la razón se vuelve inútil. México, Ediciones Botas, 1962. 155p.
Díaz Versón describes the destruction of free Cuba, and Castro's violations of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. He blames the lack of unity among the American nations upon the infiltration of communism in Latin America.
- 137 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo
The institutional and political changes made by the Cuban Revolution. New York, Fair Play For Cuba Committee, 1962. 6p.
This pamphlet is a reprint from the November, 1961 issue of the magazine *Cuba*. Cuban President Dorticós explains the transformation of the state apparatus "through the creation of new Ministries for production, control of the economy, the organization of the national banking system, and other economic institutions."
- 138 Draper, Theodore
Castro's revolution: myths and realities. New York, Praeger, 1962. 211p.
This book includes three essays originally published in the magazine *Cuadernos* (Paris). One describes Cuba under Castro in 1960; the second deals with the Bay of Pigs invasion; and the third was written after the official transformation of Cuba into a Marxist-Leninist state.
- 139 Draper, Theodore
A revolução de Fidel Castro: mitos e realidades. Tradução em Português de Romeu Crusoé. Rio de Janeiro, GRD, 1962. 243p.
Portuguese translation of preceding item.
- 140 Espinet Borges, H.
Cuba, una revolución frustrada. Nueva York, Instituto de Asuntos Internacionales de la Juventud, 1962. 40p.
Espinet believes it is necessary to study the development of the social and economic problems that Ibero-americans are facing in this century to understand Castro's success in Cuba. After analyzing Fidel Castro's actions, he concludes that "Cuba was set back forty years in its progress."
- 141 Finamour, Jurema Yary
Vais bem Fidel! Pref. de Leonel Brizola. Capa de Gerson Knispel. São Paulo, Brasiliense, 1962. 427p.
This Brazilian journalist spent several months in early 1962 in Cuba. She has written a very sympathetic account of social and political life under the Castro regime.
- 142 Hansen, Joseph
The theory of the Cuban revolution. New York, Pioneer, 1962. 30p.
Hansen hopes that the destiny of Cuba will be profoundly affected by the proletarian

revolution begun by Lenin and Trotsky. He concludes that "it is time to bring the theory into practice." In this work Hansen also reviews two books on the Cuban revolution: *Listen Yankee*, by C. Wright Mills, and *Cuba: anatomy of a revolution*, by Leo Huberman.

143 Hansen, Joseph

Trotskyism and the Cuban revolution: an answer to Hoy. New York, Pioneer, 1962. 14p.

This is Hansen's "response to a series of articles in the Havana newspaper Hoy [official organ of the Cuban Communist Party at that time] which 'slandered' Trotskyism and its relation to the Cuban revolution."

144 James, Daniel

Cuba, el primer satélite soviético en América. México, Libreros Unidos, 1962. 319p.

Translation of No. 116.

145 Ladrón de Guevara, Matilde

Adios al cañaveral; diario de una mujer en Cuba. Buenos Aires, Editorial Goyanarte, 1962. 290p.

While in Cuba in 1960, the author was arrested, humiliated, and later released without any explanation. Even after this experience, she emphasizes the best features of the Cuban revolution.

146 MacEoin, Gary

Latin America; the eleventh hour. New York, P. J. Kenedy, 1962. 224p. Chapter 6, entitled "Perverted social revolution: Cuba" (pp. 98-114), deals with the situation before and after the rise of Fidel Castro. The author concludes that "Castro remains a force throughout Latin America."

147 Morray, Joseph P.

The second revolution in Cuba. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1962. 173p.

The author, visiting professor of political science at the University of Havana in 1961, tries to describe and to assess the decisive events from 1959 to 1962 that determined the character of the revolutionary regime. He also tries to answer such questions as why and how the Cuban revolution became Marxist-Leninist.

148 Osanka, Franklin Mark, ed.

Modern guerrilla warfare: fighting communist guerrilla movements, 1941-1961. New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962. 519p.

"Part 8: The Cuban revolution and the Algerian rebellion. Chapter 28: How Castro won, by Dickey Chapelle (pp. 325-35); Chapter 29: La guerra de guerrillas, by E. Ché Guevara (pp. 336-75)."

- 149 Rasco, José Ignacio

Cuba 1959. Artículos de combate. 2 ed. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Diagrama, 1962. 125p.

Rasco is a Cuban lawyer in exile, and was the leader of the Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano, an underground organization. This is a collection of the articles he published in the Cuban newspaper *Información*, during the first years of Castro's government. He deals with political and social topics.

- 150 Reason, Barbara

Cuba since Castro: a bibliography of relevant literature, by Barbara Reason [et al.] Washington, Research Division, Special Operations Research Office, American University, 1962. 25 leaves.

"This bibliography represents five days of research effort by a three-person team to fill the research gaps concerning events in Cuba from 1953 to 1962, particularly the time-period 1959-1962."

- 151 Rivero Hernández, Nicolás

Castro's Cuba; an American dilemma. Washington, D.C., Luce, 1962. 239p.

Rivero, a former official in the Foreign Ministry under Castro, gives an appraisal of the activities of the revolution in 1962. He states that a communist revolution was not necessary in Cuba.

- 152 Salazar Bondy, Sebastián

Cuba, nuestra revolución. Lima, Ediciones de la Patria Libre, 1962. 30p.

Salazar, a well-known Peruvian writer, visited Cuba in early 1962. This pamphlet is based on that visit, and describes general conditions in Cuba. He is very critical of United States policy toward the Castro government, and very sympathetic to the Cuban revolution.

- 153 Silió Gutiérrez, Antonio F.

Tres aspectos de la revolución cubana . . . y un mensaje. Prólogo por Miguel F. Márquez y de la Cerra. Miami? Veritas Publishing Co., 1962? 95p.

Silió speaks of the antecedents of the revolution, presenting them without analysis, and leaving the readers to draw their own conclusions.

- 154 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Report no. 1, concerning the presence in Cuba of troops and war material from the different countries of the Sino-Soviet block. Miami, Casablanca Printing, 1962. 15p.

Published by Unidad Revolucionaria in collaboration with three more underground organizations (Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano, Movimiento de Recuperación

Revolucionaria and Movimiento del Pueblo). The report describes conditions in each province.

- 155 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations
Situation in Cuba. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1962. 117p.

"Hearing before the [Senate] Committee on Foreign Relations and the [Senate] Committee on Armed Services, during the Eighty-Seventh Congress. Second session."

- 156 Almeida, Dirck de
Uma brasileira em Havana. Prefácio de J. B. Burza. São Paulo, Fulgor, 1963. 134p.

This Brazilian woman has written an account of the Cuban Revolution based upon her visit to Cuba in 1963.

- 157 Aubry, Michel
Cuba, nação independente ou satélite? Trad. de Rocha Torres. Rio de Janeiro, Ed. GRD, 1963. 85p.

Originally written in French.

- 158 Bayard, James, pseud.
The real story on Cuba. New York, Monarch Books, 1963. 159p.

Bayard, whose real name is Nicholas Dahlman, analyzes United States policy toward the Cuban revolution on the basis of the Bay of Pigs "fiasco," the underground, and Castro's political prisons. He concludes that this policy is "weak-kneed," and that "the next move is ours, are we prepared to make it?"

- 159 Bonilla Aragón, Carlos
Historia de la revolución cubana para niños. Bogotá, Ediciones Suramérica, 1963. 134p.

A sympathetic history of the Cuban revolution, written for children.

- 160 Bosch Avila, Orlando
Al Escambray lo asesinaron! documentos para la historia. Miami, Florida, M. L. R. R., 1963. 1v.

Bosch, a former student leader, now a physician in exile, explains how Castro destroyed the revolutionary movement II Frente de Escambray despite the help which it gave him in the war against Batista.

- 161 Córdova Claire, Luis Eduardo
Al filo de la revolución, por T. Córdova [seud.] La Paz, Editorial América Latina, 1963. 95p.

Later edition of No. 133.

162 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Cuba: el nacimiento de un satélite. México, Ediciones Occidentales, 1963. 32p.

Published by the Mexican branch of this Cuban student underground organization, this pamphlet explains the betrayal of the revolution by Castroists, the religious persecution in Cuba today, the failure in agriculture, and the police state Castro had established. It concludes that Castro's aim is to establish his system throughout Latin America.

163 Eisenhower, Milton Stover

The wine is bitter; the United States and Latin America. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1963. 342p.

While the book deals generally with Latin America, Eisenhower discusses the Cuban situation in some detail. He covers the confiscation of foreign-owned newspapers, the personality of Castro, the propaganda efforts and military infiltration by the Cuban regime, and the Tractors For Freedom Committee.

164 Franco, Victor

The morning after; a French journalist's impressions on Cuba under Castro; tr. by Iván Kats and Philip Pendered. New York, Praeger, 1963. 248p.

Franco made a long visit to Cuba in 1961, and as a result, he makes this observation, "I cannot hide my disappointment." This book is a translation of *La révolution sensuelle* (Paris, B. Grasset, 1962). The Spanish translation was published under the title: *La revolución sensual* (Santiago de Chile, 1963).

165 Freeman, Thomas, *pseud.* (T. R. Fehrenback)

The crisis in Cuba. Derby, Conn., Monarch Books, 1963. 159p.

This "is a comprehensive study of all the events which led to Castro's rise to power; the early history of Cuba, the days of Machado and Batista, the revolution, the dictatorship, the Bay of Pigs fiasco, [and] the Communist takeover."

166 Gironella, José Maria

On China and Cuba; translated with a prologue by John F. Byrne. Notre Dame, Indiana, Fides Publishers, 1963. 175p.

Gironella visited Cuba briefly during the summer of 1961. In this book he speaks about general conditions in Cuba, and specifically about Havana, under the Castro regime. He also discusses the events at the time of the expulsion of Catholic priests from Cuba.

167 Iglesias, Abelardo

Revolución y dictadura en Cuba. Buenos Aires, Editorial Reconstruir,

1963. 94p. (Colección Radar. Serie Las revoluciones y sus protagonistas, 18)

Iglesias points out that the defeat of Batista came as a result of the activities of many Cubans besides Castro and the 26th of July movement. He analyzes the Castro regime on the basis of its propaganda efforts, its educational aims, its relationship to the labor movement, and its policy of agrarian reform. The latter he terms a fraud.

168 Kidd, Paul

Un pueblo traicionado; como entregó Castro a Cuba a los comunistas. Miami?, 1963. 45p. illus.

Because of his criticism of the regime, this author was unwelcome in the Cuba of Batista. He visited the country in 1961 and 1962, but his comments were still unfavorable. He especially deplored the destruction of the Cuban economy.

169 Lortsch, Lucy

Dos chilenas en La Habana. Santiago de Chile, ABC Plastigraff, 1963. 34p.

"I do not belong to any political organization, but I cannot deny that I am with the people," says the author in the prologue of her account of the visit she made to Cuba from October through December, 1963. It is a general and sympathetic description of Cuba at that time.

170 Martínez Estrada, Ezequiel

El nuevo mundo, la isla de la Utopía y la isla de Cuba. México, Sobretiro de Cuadernos Americanos, 1963. 36p.

This short study emphasizes the relationships between Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* and Castro's Marxism-Leninism. It was also published in *Cuadernos Americanos*, Marzo-Abril, 1963.

171 Monahan, James

The great deception; the inside story of how the Kremlin took over Cuba, by James Monahan and Kenneth O. Gilmore. New York, Farrar Straus, 1963. 213p.

Using tape-recorded interviews with exiled Cubans of "all age groups, economic and social classes, occupations and professions, political opinions and geographic locations within Cuba," and "reliable sources within Cuba for the purpose of verification," he presents an account of events in Cuba from December, 1958 to December, 1962.

172 Phillips, Ruby Hart

The Cuban dilemma. New York, Obolensky, 1963. 357p.

"This is the story of Fidel Castro and his revolution, which in three short years

destroyed the economy of the once rich and prosperous island of Cuba, and made it the first military stronghold of the communists in the Western Hemisphere."

- 173 Rivero Hernández, Nicolás

Fidel Castro. São Paulo, 1963. 227p.

Portuguese translation of No. 151.

- 174 Rycroft, William Stanley

A factional study of Latin America, by William S. Rycroft and Myrtle M. Clemmer. New York, United Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1963. 246p. map.

"The authors have attempted to describe in broad outline the processes of changing in the demographic, political, economic, social, and religious patterns" in Latin America. Their approach to Cuba is both statistical and informative.

- 175 Stagni, Pablo

Qué es la Cuba comunista de hoy? Buenos Aires, 1963. 371p. illus.; maps.

The author is a Paraguayan Army officer. He speaks of the Cuban agrarian reform, the stability of professional careers, and Communist infiltration into Latin America, and particularly into Paraguay, from Cuba.

- 176 Stone, Isidor F.

A visit to Cuba: from jail to gilded palace in one great leap forward. Washington, D.C., 1963. 16p.

Reprinted from *I. F. Stone's Weekly Magazine*, this is an account of Cuba under Castro, based upon a visit to that country in December, 1962. This sympathetic pamphlet concludes that Castro brought racial equality to the Cubans. He notes that in spite of the extreme scarcity of milk in Havana, babies are given priority.

- 177 Zeitlin, Maurice

Cuba: tragedy in our hemisphere by Maurice Zeitlin and Robert Scheer. New York, Grove Press, 1963. 316p. bibliog.

Although Zeitlin and Scheer have visited Cuba several times since 1959, they claim that this study "is based on available written sources and not on those visits." It is intended to answer such questions as what kind of Cuba does the United States want and does Castro still have the support of his people. This study analyzes "the United States' failure in Cuba," and the authors conclude that a revision of United States policy toward Cuba would be in the best interests of world peace.

- 178 Burks, David D.

Cuba under Castro. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1964. 64p. illus.; bibliog.

Burks, a historian at the University of Michigan, writes on the economic, social,

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political and international situation in Cuba before and after 1959. He concludes that there are only three alternatives for United States policy toward Cuba, intervention, hostile co-existence, and conciliation.

179 Canelas O., Amado

Cuba, socialismo en español. La Paz, Empresa Industrial y Gráfica Burillo, 1964. 184p.

After a 33-day visit, probably in 1963, this Bolivian writer presents a brief political history of Cuba. He begins with the colonial era and concludes with "the process of the building of socialism in Cuba."

180 Cruz Ramírez, Luis

Y hablará la sangre. México, Editorial Periodística e Impresora de México, 1964. 203p.

This account of how Cuba came under the yoke of communism was written by an exile who left Cuba in July, 1961. He warns that Cuba should be saved or America will be lost.

181 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

La verdad de Cuba. Bogotá, 1964? [19]p.

A collection of photographs showing how Castro betrayed Cuba. The pamphlet was published by the Colombian branch of the organization, and commemorates the attack on the Rosita Hornedo Hotel, Havana, made on August 24, 1962, by its members.

182 Fernández B., Luis Efrén

Cuba: un pueblo de patria o muerte. Bogotá, Editorial Colombia Nueva, 1964. 126p.

Fernández has written a sympathetic narrative of his visit to Cuba in 1963. He traveled to the island at the invitation of the Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos.

183 Gilly, Adolfo

Inside the Cuban revolution; tr. from the Spanish by Félix Gutiérrez. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1964. 88p.

Gilly, a left-wing Argentine journalist, lived in Cuba for one year, in 1962 and 1963. He discusses "unconditionally on the side of the revolution, many of the problems, internal and external, faced by the Cuban revolution."

184 Masso, Jose Luis

Cuba R.S.S. Miami, Casablanca Printing, 1964. 164p. bibliog.

Masso, a Cuban newspaperman, now in exile in Miami, recounts his impressions of

the period from 1962 to 1964 in Cuba, claiming that "each chapter is based on a true incident."

185 Mesa Lago, Carmelo

Cuba bajo el comunismo, por Carmelo Mesa Lago y Roberto Hernández Morales. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1964. 14 leaves. bibliog. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 45)

186 Pflaum, Irving Peter

Arena of decision: Latin America in crisis. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1964. 334p. bibliog.

Pflaum speaks of the mistakes of Batista's last year, and the triumph of Fidel Castro. He also discusses the efforts of Herbert L. Matthews to create a democratic image for the Castro government.

187 Portnoy, Marcos

Testimonio sobre Cuba. Santiago de Chile, Ediciones del Litoral, 1964. 167p.

The Cuban revolution is building socialism and facing the responsibilities that this implies, according to Portnoy, a Chilean journalist.

188 Rauf, Mohammed A., Jr.

Cuban journal: Castro's Cuba as it really is; an eyewitness account by an American reporter. New York, Crowell, 1964. 231p.

This is an account of his visit to Cuba in 1964. He narrates the difficulties he had with the Cuban government in obtaining a visa to visit the island. He gives an appraisal of the conditions in Cuba under Castro, and describes the social and political life.

189 Shapiro, Samuel

Invisible Latin America. Boston, Mass., Beacon Press, 1964. 180p.

Chapter 6, "Cuba: a revolutionary regime" (pp. 70-104), gives a brief description of the achievements of the Castro revolution. The author concludes that "the United States may have to learn to live with Castro."

190 United States. Department of the Army

Latin America: hemispheric partner. Washington, D.C., Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1964. 128p. fold. col. maps (in pocket). (DA Pamphlet 550-1)

A bibliographical survey "reflective of the strategic, political, economic, and sociological aspects as they apply both to the external and internal image of Latin America." The section on Cuba (pp. 68-74) includes 33 annotated references to books and periodical articles.

- 191 Urrutia Lleó, Manuel

Fidel Castro and Company, Inc.; communist tyranny in Cuba. New York, F. A. Praeger, 1964. 217p.

This work was completed in the Venezuelan Embassy at Havana, in May, 1961. Urrutia was the first President of Cuba after 1959. Here he narrates his experiences as President, his personal break with Fidel Castro, and a description of the development of communism in Cuba.

- 192 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.

Calendario para 1965; y, La agonía de Cuba. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 1v. unpagged.

A chronological record of significant events in communist Cuba, 1959-1964.

- 193 Bethel, Paul D.

Comparecencia en el programa "Panamericana," por el canal 10 de Television, de Miami, el domingo 21 de marzo, 1965. Miami, Servicio de "Monitoring" del Colegio Nacional de Taquígrafos de Cuba (en el exilio), 1965. 6p.

Mr. Bethel, a former press attache at the United States Embassy in Cuba, speaks on the situation in Cuba on a televised interview in Miami in 1965.

- 194 Castellanos, Jorge

How Cuba was communized [and] Cuba and the destiny of the United States. Miami, Florida, The Truth About Cuba Committee, 1965. 24p.

These two speeches were delivered to college and university audiences and civic groups in 1962. The second explains why Cuba is so "important for the military security of the United States."

- 195 Draper, Theodore

Castroism: theory and practice. New York, Praeger, 1965. 263p. bibliog.

Draper defines Castroism as a political and economic system. He also studies the fluctuating economic policies of the Cuban revolution.

- 196 Fagg, John Edwin

Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965. 181p. bibliog.

Over half of this book is devoted to Cuban history, from the colonial era to the present. Castro's revolution is discussed briefly, and the author concludes that the United States and Cuba are "going in different directions, politically, economically and intellectually."

- 197 Martínez Estrada, Ezequiel

Mi experiencia cubana. 2 ed. Montevideo, Siglo Ilustrado, 1965. 219p. (Colección Pueblos y países)

This collection of articles by Martínez Estrada, an Argentine socialist writer, was published after his death in 1964. He lived in Cuba under the Castro regime for some time before his death, and he wrote to justify and support the revolution. He also expressed the hope that this movement would spread to Argentina. A first edition of this work was published under the title: *En Cuba y al servicio de la revolución cubana* (Havana, 1963).

- 198 Rauf, Mohammed A., Jr.
Diario cubano. Medellín, Ediciones Albón, 1965. 287p.
Spanish translation of No. 188.
- 199 Ruiz, Leovigildo
Diario de una traición. Miami, Florida, Typesetting of Miami, 1965. 272p.
A chronological narrative of the events which occurred in Cuba in 1959.
- 200 Wilkerson, Loree Austine Randleman
Fidel Castro's political program; from reformism to Marxism-Leninism. Gainesville, Florida, University of Florida Press, 1965. 100p. bibliog. (Center for Latin American Studies. Latin American monographs, 2nd ser., no. 1)
A study of the ideology of Fidel Castro's revolution, and an appraisal of the first three years in power.
- 201 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.
Cuba: terror and death [and] Once again a pirate on the Spanish main, by Bernardo Viera Trejo. Miami, Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, 1966? 82p. illus.
Prepared by Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, a news agency organized by Cuban newspapermen in exile, it is an illustrated report "on the Cuban tragedy." It includes a "balance sheet of 6 years of communist rule under Fidel Castro."
- 202 Andreski, Stanislaw
Parasitism and subversion; the case of Latin America. New York, Pantheon Books, 1966. 303p. bibliog.
"An attempt to interpret and explain certain specific features of the structure of Latin American societies." One section (pp. 244-56) is devoted to Cuba.
- 203 Fleener, Charles J.
The guide to Latin American paperback literature, by Charles J. Fleener and Ron L. Seckinger. Gainesville, Florida, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 1966. 106p.

Section 2

This annotated guide to paperback literature on Latin America includes 35 references on the Cuban revolution.

204 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

El socialismo y el hombre. Montevideo, Ediciones Nativa Libros, 1966. 23p.

Guevara attempts to show by the Cuban example that socialism does not require the needs of the state to take precedence over the rights of the people.

205 Merino, Adolfo G.

Nacimiento de un estado vasallo. México, B. Costa-Amic, 1966. 424p.

Merino believes that the Cuban revolution was not a spontaneous movement, but a well planned and executed project. This is his interpretation of the rise to power of communism in the Cuban state.

206 Szulc, Tad

Latin America. New York, Atheneum, 1966. 185p.

The author is the Latin American specialist for the New York *Times*. In this work he includes one chapter devoted to Cuba entitled: "Castroism and Communism."

207 Távora, Araken

Onde? está Guevara. Introdução de Carlos Heitor Cony. Rio de Janeiro, Editora do Reporter, 1966. 127p.

An account of Ché Guevara's life and troubles, including his own version of how the Cuban revolution was won. Távora concludes that "dead or alive he accomplished a beautiful and heroic destiny. One day the people of America will call him saint."

208 Tetlow, Edwin

Eye on Cuba. New York, Harcourt, 1966. 291p.

After several visits to Cuba, the last one in June, 1964, Tetlow gives an appraisal of the Castro revolution and its development from 1959 to 1964.

209 Wilgus, A. Curtis, ed.

The Caribbean: current United States relations. Gainesville, Florida, University of Florida Press, 1966. 243p. map; bibliog.

It includes a brief account of the need for reference works and bibliographies on the Cuban problem, written by Rosa Abella, a Cuban librarian in exile.

210 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

Obra revolucionaria. Prólogo y selección de Roberto Fernández Retamar. México, Ediciones Era, 1967. 662p.

Includes books, pamphlets, speeches, articles, and letters written by Guevara from 1959 to 1967. He states his positions on imperialism, ideology, and economic and revolutionary thought.

211 Lockwood, Lee

Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel; an American journalist's inside look at today's Cuba—in text and picture. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1967. 288p. illus.

This volume relates in a sympathetic manner the main points of an interview with Fidel Castro. The interview and illustrations deal with three major topics: Castro, Cuba, and Cuban relations with the rest of the world.

212 Silverio Sainz, Nicasio

En la Cuba de Castro; apuntes de un testigo. Miami, Distribuidora Universal, 1967. 327p.

The author, a former Secretary of Commerce in 1933, has always been involved in politics. He wrote this book while still in Cuba, and smuggled it out through "secret channels." It is an account of the conditions in Cuba under Castro, and notes Soviet influence in the government. An appendix includes treaties between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

213 Suárez, Andrés

Cuba: Castroism and Communism, 1959-1966. With a foreword by Ernst Halperin. Translated by Joel Carmichael and Ernst Halperin. Cambridge, Mass., The M. I. T. Press, 1967. 226p. bibliog. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Center for International Studies. Studies in international communism, 12)

"Written by a former activist in the Cuban revolutionary movement and former member of Castro's Ministry of Education, [the book] investigates some of the most fascinating questions about Cuba and some of the most useful: where did the Cuban revolution originate, why did Castro choose an affiliation with the Soviet Union, and what is Castro's present strategy in managing his relations with Russia?"

214 Herring, Hubert Clinton

A history of Latin America, from the beginning to the present; by Hubert Herring with the assistance of Helen Baldwin Herring. 3rd ed. New York, Alfred Knopf, 1968. 1002p. maps; bibliog.

Herring devotes Chapter 25 (p. 393-425) to Cuba. Discussing briefly the history of the Island from the Spanish rule to Castro's government, he concludes with "some observations in 1967" on Fidel Castro's future which, in his opinion, "depends upon his success in creating a Communist utopia in Cuba."

SECTION 3.

Bay of Pigs Invasion

- 215 Capiro, Antonio

Girón, pedazo de historia; y cuatro cuentos cortos. Miami, n.d. 123p.

An account of the Bay of Pigs invasion told by a former Cuban newspaper correspondent who landed in Cuba in 1961 to fight Castro. The volume also includes four short stories.

- 216 Eccles, H. E.

Notes on the Cuban crisis of April, 1961. [n. p., n. d.]

This "lesson of the abortive Cuban invasion" is discussed by Admiral Eccles. He places emphasis upon "what was learned from the fiasco."

- 217 Acasuso, Rubén

Playa Girón, hora 17 y 30; el pez empantanado. Montevideo, Ediciones Estrella, 1961. 60p.

This account of the Bay of Pigs invasion places emphasis on relations between the United States and Cuba.

- 218 Allen, James S.

The lesson of Cuba. New York, New Century Publishers, 1961. 31p.

Allen, a former editor of the *Daily Worker*, analyzes the Bay of Pigs "fiasco," placing the blame for sponsoring it upon the United States government, and especially the Central Intelligence Agency. He concludes by explaining why the invasion failed. The author also asks President Kennedy for "an end to all interventionist policies and [the formulation of] plans to ease world tensions."

- 219 Arguedas, Sol

Cuba no es una isla. Fotografías de Gabriel García Narezo y Prensa Latina. México, Ediciones Era, 1961. 205p. illus. (Colección Ambos Mundos, 6)

At the invitation of the Cuban government, Sra. Arguedas, a Mexican newspaper correspondent, visited Cuba after the Bay of Pigs invasion. After visiting the locale of the landing, and watching the Castro television interviews of the prisoners, she concludes that the revolution is very generous to its enemies.

- 220 Castro, Fidel

Historia de la invasión a Cuba. Lima, Editorial Libertad, 1961. 143p.

This is a history of the Bay of Pigs invasion based upon a speech delivered by Castro.

The speech can be characterized as a report to the Cuban people on the defeat of the invaders.

221 Draper, Theodore

Cuba and United States policy. New York, The New Leader, 1961. 34p.

In this pamphlet, Draper examines the preparations for the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the consequences of its failure.

222 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald

Lucha inexorable contra el comunismo. Washington, D.C., 1961. 7p.

This speech was delivered on April 20, 1961, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. President Kennedy stated his position regarding the Cuban situation.

223 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald

Mensaje del presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, John F. Kennedy, al presidente del Consejo de Ministros de la Unión Soviética, Nikita Khrushchev, sobre la crisis cubana. Washington, 1961. 1 leaf.

Message from President Kennedy to Premier Khrushchev on April 18, 1961 concerning the Cuban crisis in Playa Girón. This Spanish translation is one of a number which are available.

224 Lamont, Corliss

The crime against Cuba. New York, Basic Pamphlets, 1961. 39p.

Professor Lamont comments on the Bay of Pigs invasion and calls it "an aggression against Cuba and a crime against the American people." He concludes by asking the Kennedy Administration to guarantee that the United States "will not at any time in the future undertake military intervention against Cuba."

225 Light, Robert E.

Cuba versus CIA, by Robert E. Light and Carl Marzani. New York, Marzani and Munsell, 1961. 72p. illus.

"It has been the aim [of the authors], to the extent of their information and experience, to put together the full story of the purpose, execution and failure of the invasion carried out under the aegis of the United States Central Intelligence Agency with the approval of two United States presidents."

226 Tanner, Hans

Counter-revolutionary agent; diary of events which occurred in Cuba between January and July, 1961. New York, Universal Distributors, 1961. 161p. illus.

While the Cuban exiles were preparing for the Bay of Pigs invasion, Tanner joined the Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano. This organization was to take part in the invasion of Cuba, but the Central Intelligence Agency threatened to seize their ships

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if they attempted to leave Florida. He includes an account of the invasion as it was transmitted to the exiles by the invasion force in Cuba.

227 Torres Fernández, Raúl

Informe sobre el VII Congreso de la Asociación Internacional de Juristas Demócratas. Arequipa, Perú, Editorial Universitaria, 1961. 104p.

Proceedings of the Congress held in Arequipa, 14 August 1961. It contains a resolution condemning the Cuban invasion of 1961.

228 *Unión Republicana Democrática y la revolución cubana; contiene importante documento del general Lázaro Cárdenas, hasta ahora inédito en Venezuela;* por Jovito Villalba [et al.] Caracas, Editorial Doctrina, 1961. 156p.

This work, written by a group of Venezuelan politicians, discusses the Seventh Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States, and the Cuban invasion of 1961.

229 Walzer, Michael

Cuba, the invasion and the consequences. New York, Dissent, 1961. 15p.
The Bay of Pigs invasion and its aftermath.

230 Díaz Versón, Salvador

Canibales del siglo XX. Miami, Editora Libertad, 1962. 123p.

The author has penned an appeal to the United States and to the world for the rescue of political prisoners in Cuba after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. He also includes an account of the atrocities to which the invaders were subjected after their trials.

231 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

Speech to the United Nations, October 8, 1962. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1962. 18p.

In this speech Dorticós attacks the United States government because of its part in the Bay of Pigs invasion. He expresses the hope that such an action will not recur, since "the people of Cuba, ready as always to live in peace, is also ready to fight with weapons for its independence."

232 Fabila H., Sadot

Patria o muerte! México, 1962. 118p.

Fabila weaves an account of the background events that led to the preparation and realization of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. He concludes that "Cuba is the hope for economic and political freedom in Latin America."

233 Fuller, Helen

Year of trial; Kennedy's crucial decisions. New York, Harcourt, Brace & World, 1962. 307p.

Important among the late President Kennedy's crucial decisions are those which led to the preparation for the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion. The emphasis is on the point of view of the White House.

234 Guas Inclán, Rafael

Carlos Guas Decall, héroe de Playa Girón. Miami, 1962. 30p. illus.

Writing from exile, Guas Inclán, a well-known Cuban politician in pre-Castro days, praises a son who fell in the Bay of Pigs invasion. The essay takes the form of a letter written to his granddaughter.

235 Massó, José Luis

Cuba: 17 de abril, y, Qué pasa en Cuba. México, Editorial Diana, 1962. 170p.

Two works by Massó are included in this volume. The first is addressed to North American public opinion, and represents his own impressions on conditions in Cuba in 1960. The second is composed of several stories by eyewitnesses to the tragedy of April 17, 1961.

236 Meyer, Karl Ernest

The Cuban invasion; the chronicle of a disaster, by Karl E. Meyer and Tad Szulc. New York, Ballantine, 1962. 160p.

An account of Bay of Pigs invasion together with an analysis of the attitude of the United States government, and more specifically the Central Intelligence Agency, on the subject. He blames the CIA for the "fiasco" and rejects the argument that Castro was driven into Russia's arms by the United States.

237 Penabaz, Manuel

Girón, 1961; anatomía de una traición. Miami, Daytona Printing, 1962. 144p.

After escaping from the frustrated invasion of the Bay of Pigs, this young Cuban lawyer published his account of the event. He reaches the conclusion "that there was treason in the Bay of Pigs."

238 Solar, Antonio

Yanki! De cuál lado estás tú?, por Tony Solar, [n.p., 1962?] 88p.

Solar accuses the United States of retreating before Russian aggression, and presents statistics on Cuba, with emphasis on Bay of Pigs to prove his point. He also makes a plea for help for the men fighting Castro from the Escambray mountains.

239 Solar, Antonio

Chaos in the Caribbean, by Tony Solar. Miami, 1963. 146p.

Solar claims that this book "is based on careful research in the best interest of history." It is a compendium of data gathered by a Cuban newspaperman, now in

exile, with emphasis on the Bay of Pigs. He blames the United States government for preventing Cuban exiles from fighting against Castro.

240 Johnson, Haynes Bonner

The Bay of Pigs; the leaders' story of Brigade 2506, by Haynes Johnson with Manuel Artime, José Pérez San Román, Erneido Oliva and Enrique Ruiz-Williams. New York, Norton, 1964. 368p. illus.; bibliog.

"The full, true story, reconstructed by a man who knows more about the entire episode than any man alive, including those who went ashore at the Bay of Pigs, and those who sent them ashore."

241 Lagas, Jacques

Memorias de un capitán rebelde. 4 ed. Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacífico, 1964. 293p.

The memoirs of a Chilean pilot who joined Castro's revolution. He fought at Playa de Girón as a Captain in Castro's Air Force and later left Cuba disappointed with the inability of the revolution to meet its lofty goals.

242 Lazo, Mario

Decision for disaster; at last, the truth about the Bay of Pigs. The Reader's Digest special feature, September, 1964. Pleasantville, New York, 1964. 20p. illus.; maps.

This pamphlet was written by a Cuban lawyer in exile who spent over three years gathering information from Cuban survivors of the unsuccessful expedition and United States officials in Washington. He feels that the invasion failed not because "the operation was bungled by the Central Intelligence Agency or because the plan of invasion was inadequate," but because of the changes "made in the plans later at the instance of President Kennedy's political advisers."

243 Brigada de Asalto 2506, *defendant*

La sentencia, Brigada de asalto 2506. Miami, 1965. 83p.

The complete text of the sentence that Castro's tribunal imposed on the Bay of Pigs invaders.

244 González Lalondry, Luis

Sangre en Bahía de Cochinos. New York, 1965. 154p.

González Lalondry, former member of Infantry Battalion Number 5, landed in the Bay of Pigs invasion. His experiences and description of the action lead to the conclusion that "we were forsaken in the worst moment of battle."

245 Sánchez Arango, Aureliano

Bahía de Cochinos. Miami?, 1966. 21p.

Written by a former Cuban Minister of Education under the rule of Dr. Prío Socarrás, this analysis describes the Bay of Pigs landing as a catastrophe.

SECTION 4.

October 1962 Crisis and the Aftermath

- 246 Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York
Kennedy's Cuban policy; a disaster. New York, Planetarium Station, 1962. 7p.
In this pamphlet, the Committee accuses President Kennedy of "ignoring the alternative of negotiation" in the October missile crisis.
- 247 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
The United States response to Soviet military buildup in Cuba; report to the people October 22, 1962. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1962. 12p. map (United States Department of State. Publication, 7449. Inter-American series, 80).
Complete address of President Kennedy to the United States and Cuban people on October 22, 1962, as it was presented on radio and television.
- 248 Stevenson, Adlai Ewing
United States charges of Soviet military buildup in Cuba. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1962. 36p. (Department of State. Publication, 7458. Inter-American series, 82.)
Statements by Ambassador Stevenson before the United Nations during the October, 1962 crisis. Includes reproductions of the photographs which were used to prove the existence of Russian missiles in Cuba.
- 249 United States. Department of State. Office of Media Services
Developments in the Cuban situation; questions and answers. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1962. 7p. (Department of State. Publication, 7454. Inter-American series, 81.)
This pamphlet was released in October, 1962 to indicate the U.S. position on several key questions concerning the Cuban crisis. It includes a discussion of why the U.S. blockaded Cuba as a result of the missile threat.
- 250 Daniel, James Manly
Strike in the West, the complete story of the Cuban crisis, by James Daniel and John G. Hubbell. New York, Holt, Rinehart, 1963. 180p.
Detailed story of the period in 1962 during which Russia established missile bases in Cuba. A portion of this book was published in the March, 1963 issue of the *Reader's Digest* under the title "While America Slept." The Spanish translation of this book was published under the title: *Mientras América dormía* (México, 1963).

251 Foreign Policy Association

The Cuban crisis: a documentary record. New York, 1963. 84p. illus. (Headline series, 15)

This collection of documents from private and official sources traces the development of the United States-Russian confrontation in October, 1962. Most of the documents are from the United Nations and the U.S. State Department archives.

252 González Pedrero, Enrique

Anatomía de un conflicto. México, Universidad Veracruzana, 1963. 136p. (Cuadernos de la Facultad de Derecho, 6)

This author describes the events of the October, 1962 missile crisis. . He also attempts to analyze the causes, and to measure the consequences in the international scene. He concludes that all nations, including the United States and Russia, must accept the theory of "the third world" in order to coexist.

253 Horelick, A. L.

The Cuban missile crisis; an analysis of Soviet calculations and behavior. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1963. 60p. bibliog. (Rand Corporation, Memorandum RM-3779-PR)

A study of the October, 1962 crisis, with special emphasis upon Russia's attitude and response. This project was sponsored by the United States Air Force.

254 Larson, David L., ed.

The "Cuban crisis" of 1962. Selected documents and chronology. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1963. 333p.

This is primarily designed as a case study for the student of international relations and United States foreign policy, but the second purpose is "to provide as complete and comprehensive a collection of documents and documents of events relating to the Cuban crisis available at the date."

255 Pachter, Henry Maximilian

Collision course; the Cuban missile crisis and coexistence. New York, Praeger, 1963. 261p. bibliog.

"The first part is a chronicle of the momentous events that shook the world in the first two weeks of October, 1962. The second discusses the principal actors in the drama and the forces behind them." The volume includes a collection of documents relating to the Cuban crisis showing its international significance.

256 Root, Robert

News of crists: an analysis of coverage of the Cuban and Sino-Indian news, October, 1962; by twelve of the world's major newspapers. Syracuse, New York, Syracuse University, 1963. 33p. illus.

A collection based upon the news coverage of twelve of the world's major newspapers of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

257 Stevenson, Adlai Ewing

Looking outward; year of crisis at the United Nations. New York, Harper Row, 1963. 295p.

Ambassador Stevenson's formal speeches to the United Nations during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

258 *To protect the peace.* [Washington, United States Information Agency, 1962.] 36p. illus.; map.

"Contains the address by President Kennedy broadcast October 22, 1962, on Soviet missile bases in Cuba and extracts from Adlai Stevenson's address, October 23 in the Security Council of the United Nations."

259 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services

Investigation of the preparedness program. Interim report by Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee under the authority of Senate Resolution 75, 88th Congress, 1st session, on the Cuban military buildup. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 18p.

260 United States. Department of State. Office of Media Services

Latin America. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 10p. illus. (Department of State. Publication, 7545. Inter-American series, 83)

A brief annual review of Latin American affairs, reprinted from *The Department of State 1963*. Includes an account of the attempt to place Soviet offensive weapons in Cuba, and the measures the Organization of American States adopted to isolate Cuba.

261 United States. Department of the Army

United States Army progress, 1963. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 64p. illus. (some col.); map.

The section "U. S. Army—Cuban crisis" (pp. 52-3) includes photographs and a brief description of the United States Army's response to the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

262 Varney, Harold Lord

Cuba: the truth. We "shout victory" but Khrushchev still has Cuba. New York, Committee on Pan American Policy, 1963. 16p.

"It took Russia 2 months and one hundred and sixty five ships to complete their missile buildup in Cuba. Now, we are asked to believe that 7 ships and a week have been able to remove all the missiles from the Island."

- 263 Alba, Víctor

Los subamericanos. México, Costa-Amic, 1964. 324p.

This volume brings together several essays on various topics about Latin America, including one chapter (pp. 151-74) which analyzes the October, 1962 missile crisis.

- 264 Comité Sindical Mundial de Consulta y Unidad de Acción Antimonopolista. 2a. Conferencia Plenaria, Leipzig, 1964

Una valiosa contribución a la lucha antimonopolista. México, Federación Sindical Mundial, 1965. 104p.

This work is, in part, an appeal for ending the economic blockade against Cuba, initiated by the United States during the crisis of October, 1962.

- 265 Cruz Cobos, Armando

La trampa china de Krushev. Caracas, Ediciones del Exilio, 1964. 268p.

The author supports the theory that the United States' fear of Chinese interference was the cause of the attitude of toleration toward Castro. He discusses the "Cuban case" with emphasis on the missile crisis, in relation to his theory.

- 266 Facts on File, inc., New York

Cuba, the U.S. & Russia, 1960-1963. New York, Facts on File Inc., 1964. 138p. illus.; map.

"A journalistic narrative of events in Cuba and of Cuban relations with the United States and the Soviet Union for the period," with emphasis on the October, 1962 crisis.

- 267 Hammarskjöld Forums, New York, November 19, 1962

The Inter-American security system and the Cuban crisis; background papers, proceedings of the Third Forum. Covey Oliver, author of the working paper. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1964. 96p. illus.; bibliog.

Oliver, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania, wrote this paper before the October, 1962 crisis, and presented it to the Forum in November, after the Inter-American system was in crisis. The volume is divided into two parts: the evolution of the Inter-American system, and the summarization of the discussions of the Forum, which was devoted to a legal analysis of the October crisis.

- 268 Taboada Terán, Néstor

Cuba, paloma de vuelo popular (Crónica de viaje). Oruro, Bolivia, Editorial Universitaria, 1964. 233p. illus.

In July, 1962 this Bolivian writer visited Cuba and spoke with fishermen, students, farmers, and workers, attempting "to penetrate their thoughts." In analyzing this information he places it in the context of the October crisis.

- 269 Abel, Elie

The missile crisis. New York, Lippincott, 1966. 220p. illus.; facsim.; map.

Presents the complete story of October 14-28, 1962, when President Kennedy ordered the Cuban blockade as a response to the placement of Russian missiles in Cuba.

SECTION 5.

Fidel Castro

- 270 Castro, Fidel

Fidel Castro speaks to the children. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, n. d. 28p. illus.

Speech delivered before Cuban children on September 14, 1959, when Castro converted the Columbia Military Post into a school.

- 271 Castro, Fidel

The road to revolution in Latin America. New York, Pioneer Publishers, n. d. 32p.

Speech delivered on July 26, 1963, commemorating the attack on the Moncada Fortress in Santiago de Cuba, in which he predicts revolution in all of Latin America.

- 272 Castro, Fidel

Fidel Castro, líder y guerrillero. Santiago de Chile, Prensa Latinoamericana, 1958. 78p.

The defense plea ("La historia me absolverá!") by Fidel Castro on October, 1953 when he was facing trial for conspiracy and armed insurrection against the constitutional powers of the State. Later published in translation under the title *History will absolve me* (cf. No. 285).

- 273 González Peraza, Carlos

Fidel Castro: una vida al servicio de la libertad. Miami, 1958. 48p.

This short biography of Castro covers the period from 1952 to 1958. The author considers his subject to be "an extraordinary man."

- 274 Castro, Fidel

Humanismo revolucionario; 4 piezas de oratoria. Lima, Editorial Tierra Nueva, 1959. 120p. (Festival popular de divulgación revolucionaria.)

Four speeches delivered by Castro at Buenos Aires (May 2, 1959); Washington

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(April 17, 1959); Havana (March 13, 1959); and Havana (May 28, 1959). In each of these he explains his doctrine of "revolutionary humanism."

275 Dubois, Jules

Fidel Castro: Rebel-Liberator or Dictator. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1959. 391p. illus.

A biographical account of Castro and his revolution in Cuba.

276 Martínez, Ricardo

Fidel Castro: orientación y rumbo de la revolución cubana. Prólogo, selección y notas de los principales discursos de Fidel Castro. Caracas, Pensamiento Vivo, 1959. 184p.

This work shows the most important political, economic, and social ideas of Fidel Castro, by the use of excerpts from speeches delivered by him during the first few months in power.

277 Castro, Fidel

La revolución cubana; selección y prólogo de Gregorio Selser. Buenos Aires, Editorial Palestra, 1960. 476p.

A selection of speeches and writings of the Cuban Prime Minister during 1959, his first year, which provides a representative sampling of Castro's political, economic, and social thought.

278 *Castro, el anticristo de la Sierra Maestra*. Ciudad Trujillo, Impresora Arte y Cine, 1960. 58p.

This volume contains opinions and analyses of the Castro revolution by nine Dominican educators, medical specialists, businessmen, and others.

279 *Fidel Castro and the Americas*. New York, Vision Magazine, 1960. 16p.

280 Frente Revolucionario Democrático Cubano

Fidel Castro ante las Naciones Unidas. Miami, 1960? 12p.

This pamphlet is intended to help the people of the world to know Fidel Castro, and to understand the reasons for his appearance and speeches before the United Nations.

281 Institute for International Social Research

Attitudes of the Cuban people toward the Castro regime in the late spring of 1960. Princeton, New Jersey, 1960. 26p.

This survey was conducted in 1959 by Lloyd A. Free, Director of the Institute, to determine the opinions of Fidel Castro held by the Cuban people.

282 Weyl, Nathaniel

Red star over Cuba: the Russian assault on the Western Hemisphere. New York, Devin-Adair, 1960. 222p.

The author, a former communist, has written a biography of Castro, with an account of the events in Cuba after 1959. He emphasizes that Castro was a confirmed communist long before he overthrew Batista, and that United States diplomats and foreign policy experts were aware of this.

- 283 Blanck y Menocal, Guillermo de

Carta a Castro, por Willy de Blanck. Miami, 1961. 82p.

Blanck, a former Cuban diplomat, writes this letter to Castro from exile. He condemns Castro and his regime and expresses the hope that when Castro falls he will be forced to go into exile in the Soviet Union.

- 284 Castro, Fidel

Cuba's socialist destiny. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1961. 18p.

This is the full text of a speech delivered on July 26, 1961, the anniversary of the attack on Moncada. He speaks of the generosity of the revolution to its enemies, and predicts that private businesses will disappear as the Revolution progresses.

- 285 Castro, Fidel

History will absolve me! New York, Lyle Stuart, 1961. 79p.

Translated from earlier Spanish editions (*cf.* No. 272).

- 286 Castro, Fidel

Palabras a los intelectuales. Montevideo, Comité de Intelectuales y Artistas de Apoyo a la Revolución Cubana, 1961. 31p.

Castro delivered this speech before a government-sponsored colloquium with Cuban intellectuals on June 16, 23, 30, 1961.

- 287 Conte Agüero, Luis

Los dos rostros de Fidel Castro. México, Editorial Jus, 1961. 356p. illus.

This book is divided in two parts entitled "El Libertador" and "El Tirano." The author shows the contrast between the promises of Castro, and his actual policies in regard to freedom, and independence from the disruptive effects of dictatorship.

- 288 Díaz Versón, Salvador

La mentira se viste de historia. Miami, 1961. 38p.

Díaz Versón, former head of Military Intelligence in Cuba from 1948 to 1962, is an expert on communism. In this volume he denies that Fidel Castro betrayed the Cuban revolution, because he believes that Castro was a communist as early as 1943. He also criticizes the United States for its soft policy toward red Cuba, and for denying help to Cuban exiles fighting Castro.

- 289 *Ríase en sus barbas [de Fidel Castro]*. Bogotá, 1961. 36p. illus.

This small volume is a collection of political caricatures which ridicule Castro.

290 Roldán, Rubén Darío

Es Castro un hombre honrado? Caracas, 1961. 90p. illus.

The author attempts to analyze Castro's attitudes and behavior as leader of the Cuban revolution, to determine whether he has met the challenges of his position in an honest manner.

291 Alexander, Robert Jackson

Prophets of the revolution, profiles of Latin American leaders. New York, Macmillan, 1962. 322p. bibliog.

In one section, "Fidel Castro and Fidelismo" (pp. 267-86), Alexander discusses Castro's personality and behavior during the times he fought Batista from the mountains. He also speaks of the new laws and reforms which Castro decreed after he took power.

292 Castro, Fidel

A los trabajadores de la construcción: obreros y técnicos; discursos. Montevideo?, Asociación Docentes de Arquitectura, 1962. 63p.

This speech was delivered by Castro to technicians and construction workers asking them to remain in Cuba. Some statistics on the subject are included.

293 Castro, Fidel

Algunos de los métodos y formas de trabajo de las O.R.I. (Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas). New York, Latin American Opinion Publications, 1962. 28p.

This speech, delivered on March 26, 1962, deals with the perfection of the organizational apparatus, and the improving of methods and forms of the work of the revolution.

294 Castro, Fidel

Autocrítica de la revolución cubana. Montevideo, Ediciones Uruguay, 1962. 93p.

The leader of the Cuban revolution analyzes the cultural, educational, economic, social, and political problems of his government, as a prelude to solving them.

295 Castro, Fidel

Castro interview, 26 March, 1962. Live interview with Fidel Castro [by Raúl Valdés Vivó]. Washington, D.C., 1962. 46p. (Daily Report, Foreign Broadcast Information Service. Latin America. Supplement, no. 5)

A televised interview between Fidel Castro and a Cuban journalist who holds a high position in the Cuban Communist Party.

296 Castro, Fidel

Contra el sectarismo. Lima, Unión de Escritores Democráticos, 1962. 80p.

Text of a speech delivered on March 26, 1962 (*cf.* Nos. 297, 298), which criticizes the sectarianism of "old" communists and the "new" communists. He also criticizes the revolutionaries who fought Batista from the Sierra Maestra, and who, today, remind others in the government that they did not fight.

297 Castro, Fidel

Dos discursos contra el sectarismo y el mecanicismo. Con un comentario por Blas Roca. Marzo, 1962. New York, Latin American Opinion Publications, 1962. 39p.

Two speeches of Castro are collected in this pamphlet. In the first (*cf.* Nos. 296, 298) he asks the Cuban people to fight sectarianism, while in the second he criticizes those who feel, because of their long association with him, that they are more revolutionary than others who joined the regime since 1959.

298 Castro, Fidel

Fidel Castro denounces bureaucracy and sectarianism. New York, Pioneer, 1962. 40p.

The full text of a televised speech, made with the leader of the Cuban government on March 26, 1962 (*cf.* Nos. 296, 297), in which he emphasizes the necessity of improving the quality of the revolutionaries' work, of combating errors and defects in work, and sectarianism and conformity in spirit.

299 Castro, Fidel

Fidel Castro speaks on Marxism-Leninism. I shall be a marxist-leninist to the end of my life. Dec. 2, 1961. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1962. 82p.

This speech was Castro's public admission that he was a communist.

300 Castro, Fidel

Por qué soy Marxista-Leninista. La Paz, Ediciones El Pueblo, 1962. 126p.

Castro explains why he is a communist in this oration.

301 Castro, Fidel

The revolution must be a school of unfettered thought. New York, Pioneer Publishers, 1962. 14p.

Text of a speech delivered at the University of Havana, on March 13, 1962, commemorating the anniversary of the 1957 attack on the Presidential Palace, in which José Antonio Echeverría and many others were killed. He stressed the "war against sectarianism" in this speech.

302 Castro, Fidel

The second declaration of Havana. New York, Pioneer, 1962. 23p.

English translation of following item.

- 303 Castro, Fidel
Segunda declaración de la Habana. New York, Reprinted by Latin American Opinion Publications, 1962. 27p. illus.
This speech of February 4, 1962, in reply to the Punta del Este decision to exclude Castro's Cuba from the OAS, encourages the people of America to stop North-American imperialism.
- 304 Castro, Fidel
Segunda declaración de la Habana, Cuba habla para los pueblos y para la historia. Bogotá, Editorial América Libre, 1962. 8p. illus.
See No. 303.
- 305 Portocarrero, Jesús Antonio
El libro negro del crimen rojo. Miami, Daytona Printing, 1962. 16p. (Folleto no. 1)
Portocarrero, after studying Castro's attitudes and personality, concludes that he is paranoid, and could be compared with Hitler.
- 306 Stein, Edwin C.
Cuba, Castro, and communism. New York, Macfadden-Bartell, 1962. 175p. (A Macfadden book, 50-144)
"Here is the complete and revealing portrait of the 35-year-old dictator (Castro) whose continued rule in Cuba threatens the democratic institutions of the entire Western hemisphere."
- 307 Viera, Eduardo
El discurso de Fidel y la revolución latinoamericana. Montevideo, Ediciones del Partido Comunista, 1962. 52p. illus.
Several articles published in *El Popular*, a communist newspaper, answering criticism of Fidel Castro's speech of December 1, 1961 are collected in this volume. They respond to criticisms made by Dr. Carlos Quijano in the weekly magazine *Marcha*.
- 308 Cabús, José Domingo
Castro ante la historia. México, D. F., Editores Mexicanos Unidos, 1963. 263p. (Ediciones Clío)
In writing about the early life of Castro, the author tries to prove that he was a communist before becoming the leader of the revolution. He also gives accounts of the Anti-Batista activity of several revolutionary groups, including Castro, and others such as Partido Auténtico.
- 309 Castro, Fidel
El pensamiento de Fidel Castro. Bogotá, Ediciones Paz y Socialismo, 1963. 216p.

A collection of the speeches of the Cuban revolutionary leader which attempts to show his political thought.

310 Castro, Fidel

Speech to the women. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1963. 33p.

Translation of a Castro speech to Cuban women, encouraging them to work for the success of the revolution.

311 Castro, Fidel

El viaje de Fidel Castro a la Unión Soviética. Montevideo, Ediciones Pueblos Unidos, 1963. 146p. illus.

Speeches of Khrushchev and Castro given during a meeting held in Moscow, May 23, 1963, dedicated to Cuban-Russian friendship.

312 *Fidel Castro dijo!* Miami, Sección Juvenil de la Agrupación Montecristi y Sección Acción y Sabotaje en Cuba del Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, 1963. 1 leaf. illus.

Selections from speeches by Fidel Castro are brought together in this broadside, with the conclusion that none of the promises were fulfilled.

313 Sigmund, Paul E., Jr.

The ideologies of the developing nations. New York, Praeger, 1963. 326p. bibliog.

Sigmund includes one chapter on Cuba (pp. 254-77), in which he summarizes the Castro ideology based upon excerpts taken from his speeches.

314 *Yo acuso a Fidel Castro.* [n. p., 1963?] 1 leaf. illus.

This broadside accuses Fidel Castro of oppressing the Cuban nation, quoting extensively from José Martí.

315 *Culto a la personalidad.* Miami, 1964. 1 leaf. illus.

This article describes Castro's attempt to develop a cult based upon his own personality.

316 Dodd, Thomas J.

The fallacy that Castro is here to stay. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1964. 7p.

In a speech delivered on April 21, 1964, Senator Dodd denies that Castro will be in Cuba forever.

317 Matthews, Herbert Lionel

Return to Cuba. Stanford, California, Institute of Hispanic-American

and Luso-Brazilian Studies, Stanford University, 1964. 16p. (Hispanic-American report, special issue)

Based upon an interview with Castro, Matthews develops the theory that the revolution is developing as a popular movement. He speaks of Castro's views on many topics, among which are subversion, guerrillas, and the October, 1962 crisis.

318 Novaparte, Pablo

La mano roja. Santiago de Chile? Ediciones Girasol, 1964. 295p. illus. bibliog.

A compilation of several essays written by this specialist on communism, in which he attempts to explain the strategy and tactics of the communist movement in America. Most of the book deals with Fidel Castro's activities before 1959.

319 Viera Trejo, Bernardo

El último pirata de las Antillas; éxodo de un pueblo traicionado. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1964. 44p. illus.; maps.

This is a "dramatic account of some of the many crimes of Fidel Castro against a nation fighting for its freedom." The emphasis is upon the Cuban exodus to the United States.

320 Castro, Fidel

Proceso al sectarismo, por Fidel Castro y Janette Habel. Buenos Aires, Jorge Alvarez, 1965. 220p.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first is an analysis of the Marcos Rodríguez trial, by J. Habel. The second is the testimony of Fidel Castro given in the same trial.

321 González de la Fé, Pedro

Fidel Castro, gangster que conmovió la América. Miami, Organización Martiana, 1965. 19p.

González, a Cuban journalist who covered the University of Havana before 1959, accuses Castro of cowardice, and charges him with all of the criminal events with which he was involved before he became the Cuban Prime Minister.

322 González Fernández, Angel

Derrotismo y contradicciones de Fidel Castro Ruz. México, Ediciones Ataque, 1965. 156p. illus.

This criticism of the Castro regime by a Cuban exile is based on a speech by Castro (delivered on January 2, 1965) which is analyzed in matching paragraphs.

323 Morton, Ward M.

Castro as charismatic hero. Lawrence, The University of Kansas, Center of Latin American Studies, 1965. 30p. bibliog.

Professor Morton believes that "Castro felt himself called to fulfill a mission." Using Max Weber's definition of charisma as the basis of his discussion, he analyzes Castro's behavior on the evidence of persons who knew Castro in the successive stages of his career.

324 Viera Trejo, Bernardo

Lo que no dijo la foto: un libro en broma sobre un asunto muy serio. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 62p. illus.

This volume is chiefly composed of photographs of Fidel Castro, to which the author has added comments denoting Castro's lies to the Cuban people.

SECTION 6.

Exporting the Revolution

325 *Cuba, una nueva aurora para América Latina.* Buenos Aires, Ediciones Voz Juvenil, 1959. 30p.

326 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary
Communist threat to the United States through the Caribbean. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1959. 140p.

A hearing before the Sub-committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, dealing with the Cuban situation.

327 Comité de Intelectuales y Artistas de apoyo a Cuba
Manifiesto. Montevideo, Asociación de la Prensa, 1960. [12]p.

A declaration and program of a group of Uruguayan intellectuals and artists, calling for unity to help the Cuban revolution.

328 Gibney, Frank
Media vuelta a la izquierda (Traducido al Español por Carlos González Saavedra). Miami, 1960. 345p.

Gibney describes the communist infiltration in fifty countries around the world, and uses Cuba as an example of how democracy is destroyed. He also narrates how Castro intends Cuba to be the beachhead for that purpose.

329 Trías, Vivian
En Cuba se juega nuestro destino. Montevideo, Ediciones de la Secretaría de Cultura del Partido Socialista, 1960. 42p.

A speech delivered by the author, a Socialist deputy in the Uruguayan House of Representatives, on July 11, 1960. He supports Castro's programs and urges the

United States to follow a "hands off Cuba" policy. He also asks Uruguay not to support the United States in its aggressive actions against Cuba.

- 330 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs
The communist threat in Latin America. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1960. 81p.

Hearing before the Sub-Committee on Inter-American Affairs, June 17, 1960, "called to examine the Communist threat in the Western Hemisphere, with particular reference to the situation in Cuba."

- 331 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary
Communist threat to the United States through the Caribbean. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1960. 710p. illus.

Another hearing before the Sub-committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, which includes testimony from Cuban exiles.

- 332 Acción Anticomunista Ecuatoriana
Cubanizar al Ecuador?, luchando contra las infiltraciones comunistas. Quito, Editorial Don Bosco, 1961. 136p.

A collection of several leaflets published by this organization regarding the imminent danger posed by the Ecuadorian communists in their attempts to seize the government through a Castroite revolution.

- 333 Benítez, Jaime
The United States, Cuba, and Latin America. Santa Barbara, California, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1961. 10p.

Dr. Benítez, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico since 1943, uses Castro's revolution to ask for a different approach in United States policy toward Latin America. He believes that there were two different revolutions in Cuba. The first was the Cuban Revolution, with wide support among the people, and the second was the Castro-led communist revolution.

- 334 Burr, Robert N., ed.
Latin America's nationalistic revolutions. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 1961. (*Its Annals*, March, 1961, v. 334) 206p.

One chapter is devoted to Castro's Cuba: "The revolution next door," written by Russell H. Fitzgibbon, a political scientist at the University of California, Los Angeles (pp. 113-22). He analyzes the impact the Cuban revolution has had on Latin America and United States.

- 335 Cardozo, Efraím
América en una encrucijada; parthenon sí; paredón, no. Buenos Aires, 1961. 16p.

An address delivered upon the occasion when Cardozo received the "Premio de la Amistad Americana Alberdi y Sarmiento," in 1961. The author states that communism intends to destroy America, and that Cuba is the beachhead for that purpose.

336 Castro Delgado, Enrique

S. O. S. al mundo libre. México, Editorial Letras, 1961. 164p.

A warning to the free world, by a former Spanish Communist, regarding the aims of Communism. Half of the book is devoted to Cuba and the Soviet Union's intention of using that country to take over the Americas.

337 Collazo, Ariel B.

Regreso de Cuba. La crisis en el Uruguay. Reforma constitucional revolucionaria; bases. Montevideo, 1961. 59p.

A comparison of the Cuban Revolution with the political crisis in Uruguay, which was written following a trip to Cuba, probably in 1961.

338 Conte Agüero, Luis

América contra el comunismo. Miami, Ta-Cuba, Frente Anticomunista Cristiano, 1961. 197p. illus.

This account of Dr. Aguero's trip through Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in 1961, attempts to communicate to the people the truth about Cuba and "that Cuba fights not only for itself but for America too."

339 *Cuba: ejemplo revolucionario de Latinoamérica.* Lima, Editorial Libertad, 1961. 126p. illus.

After giving an account of Cuba since Castro took power, this work points to Cuba as the example for all Latin American nations to follow in emerging from their status as underdeveloped countries.

340 Díaz Versón, Salvador

Historia de un archivo. Miami, 1961. 16p. illus.

The author is the former chief of the counter-espionage section of the Cuban army's military intelligence service and a specialist in Latin American communism. He tells how he gathered information on leading communists and their activities in Latin America. His files are now in the hands of the Castro government.

341 *Estas son las pruebas!* Lima, 1961. 17 leaves. facsim.

"Documents obtained by the Frente Revolucionario Democrático de Cuba's delegation in Perú [an underground organization] after an assault on the Cuban Embassy in Lima, November 16, 1960."

342 Frente Revolucionario Democrático Cubano

A los pueblos de América Latina. Miami, 1961. 12p.

An explanation of the effects of communism in Cuba, with examples. There is also a warning to the Latin American republics about Castro-communism.

- 343 Haddad, Jamil Almansur

Revolução cubana e revolução brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Editôra Civilização Brasileira, 1961. 325p.

After a trip to Cuba in 1961, Haddad wrote this sympathetic view of the progress of Castro's revolution. Among the subjects discussed is the agrarian reform, in which he makes a comparison with the situation in Brazil. He concludes with a warning that Brazil must become socialized or it will collapse. The same warning is given to the United States.

- 344 *Intervención Comunista en América.* Miami, 1961. [unpaged]

Published by representatives of the Cuban entrepreneurial class in exile, this volume points out the violation of the Latin American law system by Castro's regime when he broke such agreements as the 1947 reciprocal assistance treaty of Rio de Janeiro, the Bogotá Charter of 1947, and the 1960 Declaration of San José.

- 345 Lacerda, Carlos

Las 4 mentiras sobre Cuba. New York?, 1961. 26p. illus.

A speech delivered in New York, October 15, 1961 by Dr. Lacerda, Governor of the state of Guanabara, Brazil, denouncing Castro's execution of political prisoners and the Castro-sponsored infiltration of communism in Latin America.

- 346 Madariaga, Salvador de

Castro, Latin America and the United States of America. Mexico City, Examen Magazine, 1961. 31p.

This pamphlet also includes articles by Rodrigo Garcia Treviño ("Latin America and the mistakes of Washington") and Américo Vélaz ("Relations between the two Americas") published originally in the Mexican periodicals *Examen* and *Excelsior*. "The only objective of this pamphlet is to contribute to the democratic unity of our Hemisphere and to avoid the continuation of circumstances which encourage a climate propitious to communist infiltration in Latin America."

- 347 Monge, Luis Alberto

No hay revolución sin libertad. San José, Costa Rica, Imprenta Tormo, 1961. 31p.

Sr. Monge is a member of the Costa Rican parliament. On April 22, 1961 he delivered an address accusing Castro of betraying the Cuban revolution, of murdering good revolutionaries, and of establishing a communist regime. This pamphlet was published as a Supplement to the magazine *Combate*, v. 3, No. 18, September-October, 1961.

- 348 Movimiento Continental Pro-Democracia Cristiana

Alerta católicos! México, D. F., 1961. 16p.

This pamphlet points to Castro's Cuba as an example to warn Catholics against communism.

- 349 Partido Comunista de Colombia
Unidad popular contra la reacción y el golpe de estado; resolución política y plataforma de lucha inmediata. Bogotá, 1961. 40p.
This small pamphlet on the Colombian situation has one chapter dedicated to Cuba which explains the "success of the first Latin American revolution."
- 350 Ravines, Eudocio
Páginas escogidas de "La gran estafa" por E. Ravines, con anotaciones sobre el caso Cuba, por C. R. de Figueroa. Miami, Editorial Producciones de América, 1961. 144p. illus.
Establishing a comparison with his earlier work, *La gran estafa*, the author attempts to demonstrate that Cuba is the first victim of communist plans for Latin America.
- 351 Sierra, Dante
Algo rojo cayó en el Caribe; notas sobre la revolución de Cuba. Buenos Aires, Editorial Freeland, 1961. 80p.
This Argentine writer philosophically discusses the events in Cuba and the relationships between the revolution there and Latin America in general and Argentina in particular.
- 352 Sobrinho, Barbosa Lima
Cuba e o dever do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, 1961. 17p.
A speech delivered before the Brazilian House of Representatives on May 5, 1960. He demands that Brazil oppose any intervention in Cuba because it would be an infringement of Cuban sovereignty.
- 353 Todd, Carlos
Cuban communism on the map; speech addressed at the Rotary Club of Miami. Miami, Florida, 1961. 7p.
- 354 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs
Expressing the sense of the Congress relative to the reevaluation of the role of the government of Cuba in Inter-American affairs. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 2p.
Report submitted in the hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs during the Eighty-seventh Congress, to accompany House Resolution 226.
- 355 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations
Latin America; report by Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 19p.

Section 6

This is a report presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator Hickel after a trip through Latin America. The emphasis is on the influence of Castro's revolution on the other American republics.

- 356 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary
Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 320p. illus. (Issued in three parts)

This is a Senate investigation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It includes testimony of Robert Taber, Carleton Beals, and others.

- 357 United States. Department of State. Office of Public Services
Cuba. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 36p. (Department of State. Publication, 7171. Inter-American Series, 66)

Section titles in this volume include: "the betrayal of the Cuban revolution; the establishment of the Communist beachhead; the delivery of the Revolution to the Sino-Soviet bloc; and the assault on the Hemisphere." The conclusion is that "the Castro regime has become the spearhead of attack on the Inter-American system."

- 358 Almanza, Alejandro, *pseud.*
Las nuevas generaciones ante los actuales problemas latinoamericanos. Miami, Florida, 1962. 36p.

An anonymous essay on democratic ideas, this pamphlet received an award in a contest sponsored by the magazine *Cuadernos*, and the Congress for Freedom and Culture. It was dedicated to Pedro René Hernández García, known in the underground movement in Cuba as Roberto Arias, "who was murdered by the communist dictatorship in Cuba."

- 359 Caballero Calderón, Eduardo
Por el liberalismo y contra Castro, rabo de paja, por E. Caballero Calderón, Enrique Caballero Escovar [y] Lucas Caballero (Klim). 2a. ed. Bogotá, Editorial Iqueima, 1962. 54p.

Published before the elections for representatives, senators, and councilmen in Colombia, this essay is intended to convince the voters that the question is whether to vote for Fidel Castro or for Colombia. The author accuses Sr. López Michelsen of favoring Castro and Communism.

- 360 Comité Democrático Nacional, Colombia
Fíjese bien. Esta es la Cuba actual, este es el "paraíso" comunista. Medellín, Colombia, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.

Photographs of communist Cuba, with a warning to the Colombian people that a similar fate could befall them.

- 361 Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina
Circular urgente a todas las organizaciones obreras de América Latina. México, D.F., 1962. 2 leaves. illus.
 This pamphlet is "announcing the convocation of a meeting of Brazilian workers to defend Cuba against the economic blockade imposed by the United States and the Organization of American States."
- 362 Conte Agüero, Luis
Betancourt y el comunismo. Miami, Editorial Ta-Cuba, 1962. 226p.
 "An attempt to link Rómulo Betancourt's fight against Communism in Venezuela with Castro's infiltration in that country."
- 363 Cordovín, Juan José
Lo que yo ví en Cuba. Buenos Aires, Editorial San Isidro, 1962. 112p.
 An account is presented of the "communist trend" of Castro's regime, and its influence in Latin America. The author visited Cuba in 1961.
- 364 Donovan, John
Red machete; communist infiltration in the Americas. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1962. 310p. bibliog.
 The author "explains how Latin Americans make a firm though not always logical distinction between 'Fidelistas' and Communists, shows the Alliance for Progress in action, and gives an analysis of United States efforts to stop, or reverse, communist infiltration."
- 365 Fernández Núñez, Guillermo
Comunismo jamás! Miami, Ta-Cuba Printing, 1962. 104p. illus.
 A selection of broadcasts made by the author on radio station WIME, Miami, Florida, part of a series devoted to the fight against communism in Cuba and Latin America.
- 366 Galbán Carlo, Jorge
Supervivencia-hora cero (filosofía de una posición), por Vicente Amenábar Linares [seud.] Santiago de Chile, Editorial la Portada, 1962. 24p. illus.
 The volume deals with Communism in general, but it uses Cuba as an example of what that doctrine can do to a country. It also tells how to fight communism before it becomes entrenched.
- 367 Hartmann, Frederick H., ed.
World in crisis: readings in international relations. 2nd ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1962. 398p.

Section 6

A short section is devoted to the one hundred million dollar loan to Cuba from the Soviet Union for the purpose of gaining influence in Latin America.

- 368 Kaplan, Morton A., ed.

The revolution in world politics. New York, and London, J. Wiley and Sons, 1962. 477p. bibliog.

An article by George I. Blanksten, "Fidel Castro and Latin America" (pp. 113-36), explains his rise and success, and concludes that "most, but not all, of the principles of Castroism are exportable to Latin America."

- 369 Lee, V. T.

Cuban counter-revolutionaries in the United States. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1962. 11p.

Lee, former chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba committee, delivered this address at a forum of the New York chapter on March 12, 1962. He seeks to identify the Cuban counter-revolutionaries in the United States and those who subsidize them and to explain "how they menace freedom in the United States as well as in Cuba."

- 370 *Lo que los pueblos deben conocer*. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.

"Message from the Cuban people living under the suppression of all their rights because of communism, disguised as 'a savior.'"

- 371 Lora, Guillermo

Lección cubana. La Paz, Ediciones Masas, 1962. 19p.

Lora describes the Cuban revolution as part of the world-wide movement of national liberation. He also points out the mistakes and failures of Russian diplomacy.

- 372 Madariaga, Salvador de

Latin America between the eagle and the bear. New York, Praeger, 1962. 192p. (Books that matter)

Madariaga discusses the problems of communist infiltration of Latin America. He also analyzes the influence of the Cuban revolution on those countries.

- 373 Martínez Arizala, Aurelio

Un infierno rojo en el Caribe, los crímenes monstruosos en Cuba comunista; vibrante denuncia de alerta al hemisferio americano y al mundo libre occidental. Prólogo de Gastón Baquero. [n. p., 1962] 214p.

An exposition of "communist crimes in Cuba and a warning to the Americas and the free world" against the Castro regime. For English translation, see No. 412.

- 374 Mendoza Diez, Alvaro

La revolución de los profesionales e intelectuales en Latinoamérica. México, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional

Autónoma de México, 1962. 178p. bibliog. (Cuadernos de Sociología. Biblioteca de ensayos sociológicos.)

One chapter devoted to Cuba explaining that this is the first underdeveloped country where scholars have joined with the radical elements to improve social conditions.

375 Ray, Philip Alexander

South wind red. Our hemisphere crisis. Chicago, H. Regnery, 1962. 242p. bibliog.

Ray "discusses the spread of Communism in Latin America and the measures the United States can take to withstand it." Special emphasis is placed upon Cuba throughout the book.

376 Scheyven, Raymond

De Punta del Este a La Habana; América Latina y el mundo. Santiago de Chile, Editorial Pacífico, 1962. 223p.

Scheyven, an authority on social conditions in Latin America, issues a warning on the Latin American social problems. He uses the Cuban revolution as his frame of reference.

377 Spanier, John W.

American foreign policy since World War II. Revised edition. New York, Praeger, 1962. 275p. bibliog. (Books that matter)

Spanier includes a brief section (pp. 233-40) on Cuba asserting that "Castro has become a symbol of the popular aspirations for social betterment and national sovereignty" throughout the world.

378 Tang, Peter S. H.

The Chinese Communist impact on Cuba, by Peter S. H. Tang and Joan Maloney. Chestnut Hill, Mass., Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1962. 125p. tables; bibliog.

379 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Un-American Activities

Communist and Trotskyist activity within the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1962. vi, 1515-1585, viip. illus.

This report was made by the Committee to the Eighty-seventh Congress, Second Session, on April 26-27, 1962, on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, an organization favoring Castro's regime.

380 United States Information Agency

Communist propaganda activities in Latin America in 1961. Washington, D.C., 1962. 42 leaves.

381 Belfrage, Cedric

Explosion over Latin America: The man at the door with the gun. New York, Monthly Review, 1963. 253p. illus.

Belfrage, a "socialist resident in Cuba" who traveled throughout Latin America in 1962, uses Cuba as an example of the social, political, and economic revolution that Latin America should "start at once."

382 Comité Coordinador Sindical de Trabajadores de América Latina

Terror armado contra los sindicatos en America Latina. Santiago de Chile, 1963. 39p. illus.

One section (pp. 38-9) on Cuba is included which praises her fight against the "international gangsterism of the United States."

383 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.

Alerta pueblos de América! Washington, D.C., 1963. 1 leaf.

Warning on Castro's attempts to influence Latin America.

384 Díaz Versón, Salvador

El quinto jinete del Apocalipsis. Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1963. 313p.

The author considers communism the "fifth horseman of the Apocalypse" and explains how it came to Cuba. He also attempts to show how communism is infiltrating Latin America and the United States.

385 Dubois, Jules

Operation America: the communist conspiracy in Latin America. New York, Walker and Company, 1963. 361p. bibliog.

Beginning with the story of the crisis of October, 1962, and going through a general description of the problems of the American nations caused by communism and Cuba's involvement, he concludes by urging the United States to allow Cuban exile groups to fight Castro.

386 Faleroni, Alberto Daniel

Penetración comunista en el continente a través del "Castrismo;" conferencia pronunciada en la Escuela Nacional de Guerra de la República Argentina, el 20 de Septiembre de 1962. Buenos Aires, Ediciones del Frente Americano de La Libertad, 1963. 1v. [unpaged] bibliog.

A narrative of how the Cuban revolution has been exported by international communism to Latin America. Also appeals for the "violent expulsion" of communism from Cuba.

387 Feo Calcaño, Guillermo

Democracia vs. dictadura. Caracas, 1963. 518p.

A compilation of articles by the author, including two on Cuba. One is entitled "El Caso Cuba-Venezuela" (pp. 139-44) and the other "Un destino honroso para Cuba" (pp. 231-3).

- 388 McClellan, Grant Samuel, ed.

United States policy in Latin America. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1963. 263p. map; bibliog. (The Reference Shelf, v. 35, no. 1)

Chapter III, "Cuba and communism" (pp. 138-80), deals with "Cuba's stormy history." It is followed by the official statement of the United States condemning the communist seizure of power there, the history of communist infiltration in the hemisphere, and the October, 1962 crisis and its aftermath."

- 389 Martin, Edwin M.

Communist subversion in the Western Hemisphere. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 18p.

"Communism has been developed in America prior to Castro and I expect it will be doing so after Cuba is free again." On the basis of this statement, the author discusses Castro's strategy and tactics, Soviet bloc efforts in Latin America since 1959 with the increased trend toward violence, and the steps the United States and the Organization of American States are taking to counter communist subversion.

- 390 Martínez Arboleya, Joaquín

Trilogía histórica, por Santicaten, [seud.] 2a. ed. Montevideo, Editorial Internacional de Grandes Autores Latino-Americanos, 1963. 166p. illus.

An Uruguayan writer explains the danger Fidel Castro represents for Latin America.

- 391 Naudón de la Sotta, Carlos

América impaciente. Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacífico, 1963. 225p. bibliog.

The author is trying to determine whether Latin America is heading for a Castroite revolution or toward liberal democracy. He also tells the history of Pan-Americanism and of the beginnings of the Inter-American system. The book frequently mentions the "Cuban case."

- 392 Nearing, Scott

Cuba and Latin America. Eyewitness report on the Continental Congress for Solidarity with Cuba. New York, New Century Publishers, 1963. 36p.

Written by a delegate to the Congress, this study is based on personal notes, observations, discussions, and interviews with leading political figures in several Latin American countries. Nearing is a significant figure in American socialism. The Congress was held at Niteroi, Brazil, March 28-29, 1963 and "was a symbol and conspicuous example of solidarity with Cuba."

393 Olmedo, José

Cuba: la revolución de América. 1a. ed. Bogotá, Ediciones Suramérica, 1963. 135p.

Olmedo deals with the impact of the Cuban revolution on Latin America and the impact of Marxism-Leninism on Cuba. "Yankee imperialism" is made responsible for the underdeveloped state of Latin America and the Cuban revolution is set forth as the example for all American nations to follow.

394 Rêgo, José

Ianques contra Cuba (David enfrenta Golias) por José Rêgo e J. E. Estrêla. São Paulo, Editôra Fulgor, 1963. 110p. illus.

Written to clarify "the basic problems of the Brazilian economy and their political implications," this study criticizes the policy of the United States towards Cuba and praises Castro and his revolution. The authors include Castro's interview with the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, in October, 1962 at Havana.

395 Rowan, Richard Wilmer

Cuba: the big red lie. Kingston, New York, Quinn Publishing Co., 1963. 95p.

Explains how Castro converted Cuba into a base for a vast network of spies and saboteurs to undermine the Western Hemisphere. Among his examples are the cases of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. He includes a description of the Bay of Pigs invasion and the "Cuban underground duel with Castro's G-2."

396 Szulc, Tad

The winds of revolution; Latin America today and tomorrow. New York, Praeger, 1963. 308p.

Szulc discusses the influence Castro's revolution has on the other nations of Latin America and contends that "Cuba is not an isolated case."

397 Unión Deportiva Cuba Libre

El deporte sin libertad no es deporte, el deporte comunista es un instrumento político. Miami, 1963. 37p. illus.

The purpose of this essay is "to alert the democratic athletes of the free world to the constant political propaganda barrage of International Communism and to denounce subversion exported from communist Cuba through athletics." Cuban athletes who defected while attending the Ninth Central American and Caribbean games in Kingston, Jamaica are mentioned.

398 United Nations. Security Council

Cuba as a base for subversion in America. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 23p.

(Reprinted by the OAS. OAS/Ser. L/X/II 3)

- 399 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs
Castro-communist subversion in the Western Hemisphere. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 295p.
Statement of several Latin American Ambassadors, United States government officers and the former president of the Senate of Cuba, Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona, in a hearing before the Sub-Committee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during the Eighty-Eighth Congress, First session.
- 400 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs
Castro communist subversion in the Western Hemisphere, report by Armistead I. Selden Jr. [and others]. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 13p. (Eighty-Eighth Congress. Report No. 195)
"Important testimony by high United States government officials as to the scope and significance of guerrilla, terrorist, and mass violence activity in contemporary Latin America."
- 401 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary
Attempts of pro-Castro forces to pervert the American press. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 116p.
"This is a hearing before a sub-committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other International Security Laws on July 19, 1962. It includes the testimony of Oltmans, Willen L. and Carlos Todd."
- 402 Vera Vera, Alfredo
Cuba un mundo nuevo. Guayaquil, Ecuador, Fondo Universitario de Cultura, 1963. 92p. illus.
Professor Vera sees the Castro revolution "as a realistic application of Marxism and the first step toward realizing Bolivar's dream for Central and South America."
- 403 Volman, Sacha
Quién impondrá la democracia? México, Centro de Estudios y Documentación Sociales, 1963. 51p. illus. (Estudios y documentos, no. 17)
Calling for establishment of true democracy, Mr. Volman, Secretary of the International Institute for Labor Studies, includes one chapter on Cuba: "Castro y Kennedy." He praises Kennedy for beginning social revolution in Latin America and blames military coups within the countries of Latin America for encouraging Castroite movements.
- 404 Winocur, Marcos
Cuba a la hora de América. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Procyon, 1963. 261p.
Winocur claims that his book gives answers to questions such as "Why was it that

the first socialist revolution in Latin America succeeded in Cuba?" and "What were the objective and subjective factors that conditioned the insurreccional and revolutionary processes?" He concludes with an explanation of the Marxist-Leninist character of the Cuban revolution.

- 405 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el exilio)
América en peligro. Miami, 1964. 24p.

This is a report on the communist subversion in Latin America which is encouraged by Fidel Castro and his government.

- 406 Braña Chansuolme, Manuel
El aparato. Con prólogo del Dr. Luis J. Botifoll. Coral Gables, Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 22p.

A documented narrative on the Castro-communist infiltration in the Americas which shows how Castro uses his embassies for subversive and propagandistic purposes. The author includes the names of the Cuban diplomats who have been expelled by several Latin American countries. Cf. No. 407.

- 407 Braña Chansuolme, Manuel
La diplomacia de Fidel Castro en la América Latina. Miami?, Distribuidor Fermín Peraza, 1964. 577p.
Cf. No. 406.

- 408 Ibáñez, Carmen
This could be you! Coral Gables, Florida, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 105p.

"Facts for this book were corollated from interviews with people who believed in freedom so much that they left everything for their ideals and virtues. I want these words to reach those people in the free world, explaining to them that this could be you."

- 409 Lieuwen, Edwin
Generals vs. presidents; neomilitarism in Latin America. New York, Praeger, 1964. 160p. bibliog.

The "Cuban question is briefly discussed," and the Alliance for Progress regarded as a "kind of joint venture to interest the Latin America military to bring the communist threat in Cuba to an end."

- 410 Marín, Juan de Dios
Inside a Castro "Terror School." Pleasantville, New York, The Reader's Digest, 1964. 6p. illus.

The author, a young Venezuelan, joined the "first terror school" established by Castro and directed by General Alberto Bayo, "the one armed veteran of the Spanish

Civil War." Marín describes the methods of these schools, which are designed "to train young revolutionaries from the 20 American republics in sabotage, subversion and guerrilla warfare." This is a separatum from the Reader's Digest, December, 1964.

411 Martínez, John R.

Three cases of communism: Cuba, Brazil and Mexico. Dubuque, Iowa, W. C. Brown Book Co., 1964. 154p. bibliog.

Martínez describes communist activities in these three countries. He emphasizes the last decade in the section on Cuba.

412 Martínez Arizala, Aurelio

A red inferno in the Caribbean. Translated by Luisa Byran. Completed and enlarged edition. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Gente Publications, 1964. 310p.

First published in Spanish in 1962 (No. 373).

413 Martínez Suárez, Félix

Tres años de Castro comunismo; Venezuela ante la agresión totalitaria. Caracas?, 1964. 135p.

Martínez outlines Castro-communist influence in Venezuela, and describes the work of the Venezuelan government in countering this threat.

414 Medrano, Humberto

La intervención castrista en Venezuela. [n.p.] 1964. 15p. illus.

The author gives Venezuelan petroleum as the reason behind Castro's desire to overthrow the government of that country.

415 Medrano, Humberto

No sólo en Venezuela, agresión Castro-Comunista en América. Miami, 1964. 23p. illus.

This pamphlet was written after the discovery of weapons sent to Venezuela by the Castro government. He tries to demonstrate that this was not an isolated incident brought about by an increase of hostilities between Cuba and Venezuela, but rather as part of Castro's policy of continental subversion.

416 Needler, Martin Cyril, ed.

Political systems of Latin America. Princeton, New Jersey, Van Nostrand, 1964. 545p. maps; bibliog.

One section of this volume, written by C. A. M. Hennessy, gives an account of pre-Castro Cuba and an analysis of the country since Castro, emphasizing the significance of the Cuban revolution for all of Latin America.

- 417 Padilla, Mario A.
Oráculo marxista en los Andes. Bogotá, Retina, 1964. 222p.
One chapter entitled "Eje comunista La Habana-La Paz" (Communist axis Havana-La Paz) is devoted to Castro's Cuba.
- 418 Reid Cabral, Donald J.
The Dominican Republic in its fight against Castro-Communism. Miami, Diario Las Américas, 1964. 11p. illus.
A speech by the provisional President of the Dominican Republic on the fight of his government against Castro-communist influence.
- 419 Roberts, Edwin A.
Latin America. Silver Spring, Md., The International Observer, 1964. 202p. illus.
Roberts includes one chapter, "Cuba as it is," which describes present-day Cuba. He concludes that a "communist Cuba enhances the chances for a serious communist advance in Latin America."
- 420 Roig Ortega, Pedro Lucas
Como trabajan los espías de Castro. Miami, Duplex Paper Prod., 1964. 95p.
A former Cuban diplomat tells of the "espionage net" that Castro and international communism are establishing in Latin America. Includes a narrative of the escape of Negro communist Roger Williams from the United States to Cuba via Canada.
- 421 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
Mientras América duerme; un estudio de la subversión Castro-comunista en el Hemisferio Occidental. Miami, 1964. 72p. illus.
Published by a Cuban underground organization in exile, this volume explains the methods and techniques used by the communists, with Castro's help, to accomplish Russia's subversive goals in Latin America.
- 422 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
Unidad Revolucionaria acusa! Miami, 1964. 34p. illus.
This exile publication accuses Castro of instigating incidents in Argentina, Bolivia and other Latin American countries. The primary purpose of the pamphlet is to warn Latin America of Russia's aims.
- 423 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.
Trasfondo de la subversión Castro-comunista en América Latina. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 11 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 96)
- 424 Borrego E., Salvador
América peligra. 2a. ed. México, 1965. 647p. illus.; maps; bibliog.

One chapter (pp. 573-99) is devoted to Cuba, alleging that the country was abandoned to communism when the United States stopped supporting Batista. The author also charges that international communism is using Cuba as a testing ground for violent revolutionary techniques.

- 425 Bremauntz, Alberto
México y la revolución socialista cubana. México, 1965. 1v.
- 426 Castro, Juana
Objetivos del comunismo: Fidel Castro proyecta convertir a Puerto Rico en estado socialista, esclavo del imperio ruso. Miami?, 1965. 9p.
An address delivered in San Juan, Puerto Rico, charging that agents of Castro are active in the city. She also explains their techniques and the ways by which they can be identified.
- 427 Castro, Juana
Speech delivered in the Dominican Republic on April 6, 1965. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 9p.
- 428 Castro, Juana
Speech . . . on Monday, February 8, 1965, in California, before members of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 7p.
In this speech, she warns of the organizing of Castroite guerrillas throughout Latin America.
- 429 Gilmore, Kenneth O.
Cuba's brazen blueprint for subversion. Pleasantville, New York, The Reader's Digest, 1965. 9p.
"Here is the inside story of Castro's most audacious attempt to establish communism on the mainland of Latin America." This is a separatum from the *Reader's Digest* (August, 1965) referring to the communist infiltration of Venezuela.
- 430 Goldenberg, Boris
The Cuban revolution and Latin America. New York, Praeger, 1965. 376p. bibliog.
This volume was first published as *Lateinamerika und die kubanische Revolution* (Köln, 1963). Goldenberg analyzes the background of the Cuban revolution, the development of the revolution to 1963, and emphasizes the influence of Castro's movement on Latin America.
- 431 Gómez Rivero, Pablo
Conjura comunista sobre las juventudes de América. Miami, Asociación para la Reconstrucción Económica de Cuba, 1965. 20p.

This is a stenographic version of a speech delivered before the Asociación para la Reconstrucción Económica de Cuba (AREC) in Miami, Florida, September 15, 1965. It appeals to the members of that organization to orient Cuban youth, both those in exile and those still in Cuba, towards a democratic program to be established after the overthrow of Castro.

432 Mallin, Jay

Fortress Cuba; Russia's American base. Chicago, Regnery, 1965. 192p.

Mallin, a U.S. journalist, was arrested and released seven times by Castro's police. In this work he asserts that "Castro's plan for subversion and revolution throughout our hemisphere are now in effect." He believes "Che" Guevara to be the true author of the plan.

433 Ponsdomenech, Héctor

América acusa. Miami, Rema Press, 1965. 204p. bibliog.

The author tries to prove that Cuba instigates communist infiltration into Latin America. He bases his charges on the events occurring from July 21, 1964 to the civil war in the Dominican Republic, April 24, 1965. There is a chronology of the period, with explanatory notes.

434 Ramírez Necochea, Hernán

Los Estados Unidos y América Latina, 1930-1965. Santiago de Chile, Editora Austral, 1965. 298p. (Colección Realidad americana)

This study describes the general relations between the United States and Latin America. One chapter on "the successful Cuban revolution" deals with its causes and consequences for Latin America.

435 Spanier, John W.

American foreign policy since World War II. 2nd revised edition. New York, Praeger [1965]. 289p. bibliog.

A brief section entitled "Castro, 'Castroism,' and Social Politics" (pp. 222-34) devoted to Cuba. For further annotation see No. 377.

436 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary

Documentation of communist penetration in Latin America, October 2, 1963. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1965. 3v.

A hearing before the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, during the Eighty-eighth Congress, first session.

437 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

Ideología revolucionaria latinoamericana. Montevideo, Editorial San-dino, 1966. 70p.

Several articles written by "el Ché" which have been compiled to outline the Cuban revolutionary process and its influence in the "Latin American revolution."

- 438 Manrara, Luis V.

The Tricontinental Conference: a declaration of war. Miami, The Truth About Cuba Committee, 1966. 22p.

This pamphlet contains criticism of the Tricontinental Conference held at Havana January 16, 1966. Includes an appendix with a speech by Norman Pietri, chief of the Puerto Rican delegation to the Conference, and the transcript of a broadcast from Radio Moscow which is very similar to Pietri's speech. The Tricontinental Conference was convened by Castro to fight imperialism in all its forms and locations.

- 439 Tomasek, Robert D., ed.

Latin American politics. Studies of the contemporary scene. Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Co., 1966. 585p.

Includes "Fidelismo and its origins," by George I. Blanksten (pp. 347-81), which tries to point out conditions elsewhere in Latin America that can cause "fidelismo."

- 440 Barrera, Mario

Infiltración comunista en la prensa. México, Publicaciones de la ORIT, 1967. 38p.

This pamphlet deals with the activities which communism and related movements carry on through the press, radio and television in Latin America.

SECTION 7.

Opposition in Exile

- 441 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el exilio)

Un mensaje para Cuba que sufre. Miami, n. d. 4p. illus.

A message to Cuban exiles encouraging them to form a unified front against Castro.

- 442 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

La fuerza de nuestra razón es la razón de nuestra fuerza. Miami? [n. d.] [6p.]

The purposes and objectives of this student underground movement in exile are presented in this leaflet.

- 443 Ortega Sierra, Luis

El drama de Cuba: sobre qué bases se ha de fundar la Tercera República? Miami, n. d. [unpaged]

Two articles written by this exiled Cuban journalist, and edited by his friends, are in this pamphlet. He calls for unity among the Cuban exiles and for foreign military aid in order to accomplish the goal of a free Cuba.

- 444 Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fla.

La unidad es la victoria. Informe de Lázaro Peña, Secretario General de la CTC. Habana, 1942. 43p.

Reproduces the report supporting Batista's regime that Lázaro Peña, General Secretary of the Cuban Workers Confederation and well-known member of the Communist Party, presented in 1942. The present publication was prepared for distribution among Cuban workers in exile who are fighting Castro.

- 445 Castro Farías, Enrique

Revolución innecesaria [y] *Develación de una intriga* [por] Osvaldo Ochoa Rocca. México, Publicaciones de Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1960. 22p.

These two articles published in the Mexican press (*El Universal* and *Todo*) have the same conclusions: Castro's revolution was unnecessary for the Cuban people and it was only a manoeuvre of international communism.

- 446 Cobas Reyes, Mario

Cartas. México, Publicaciones de Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1960. 24p.

These letters are addressed to newspapermen in Cuba making a comparison between the press in that country before and after Castro.

- 447 Comité de Amigos de Cuba Libre

Un traidor llamado Fidel. [México?], 1960. 63p.

The Castro betrayal of the Cuban revolution.

- 448 Blanck y Menocal, Guillermo de

Pro patria; sugeriones. Por Willy de Blanck y Orestes Ferrara. Miami, Editor**, 1961. 93p.

A program for a free Cuba is proposed in this short treatise. His discussion of law, economics, and other topics is predicated on the overthrow of Castro.

- 449 Defensa Institucional Cubana

Cuba and Batista. México, 1961. 16p.

"Defensa Institucional Cubana has chosen for publication the editorials of three organs of public opinion, one Mexican—the magazine *Todo*; the other two Cuban, *Patria* and *El Mundo*." The articles praise Batista and attack United States policy toward Castro.

450 Galbán Carlo, Jorge

Carta abierta a Fidel Castro. Miami, Julio 1961. Miami, 1961. 3 leaves.

A letter addressed to Fidel Castro and signed by "Juan Pueblo." "Pueblo" notes that the support of the people has been withdrawn, and reminds Castro of all the promises he made and failed to honor.

451 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

Objectives. Plans. Miami Beach, Florida, 1961. 1 leaf.

"The Truth About Cuba Committee was organized primarily to carry to the people of the United States, as well as to all countries of Latin America, the message of Cuba's destruction." A group of Cubans and North-Americans organized this committee in order to combine and coordinate their efforts to present the true status of Cuba.

452 United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary

Cuban refugee problem. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 339, 316, 304p. diags.; tables.

This is a hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems connected with Refugees and Escapees during the 87th, 88th and 89th Congresses.

453 Colegio Nacional de Taquígrafos de Cuba (en el exilio), Miami, Fla.

Servicio de "Monitoring." January, 1962-

"A daily monitoring service of the communist radio broadcasting in Cuba, which results in real, living documentary data."

454 Consejo Revolucionario de Cuba, Miami, Fla.

Programa mínimo para el gobierno provisional. Miami, 1962. 4p.

The objectives and program of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The Council is composed of several underground organizations.

455 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.

Cuba today. Washington, D.C., 1962. 8p.

A plea for support to combat Castro's communist propaganda by sponsoring radio programs.

456 Elizalde, Leopoldo Pío

Examining [sic] a program. Mexico City, Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1962. 14p.

Elizalde blames the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front for losing an historic opportunity to free Cuba. He also states that the objectives and purposes of that organization bear much similarity to the programs of Castro.

457 Frente Unido Revolucionario (Cuba)

Teoría general de la unidad. Miami, 1962. 17p.

Section 7

This organization urges the unity of the world, disregarding political beliefs, in order to save civilization. It also asks for unity among Cubans, under the Constitution of 1940, to fight Castro. Signed by Aureliano Sánchez Arango, former Cuban Minister of Education.

458 Raymir, Fabio

Vive Camilo. Miami, Album de América, 1962. 40p.

Raymir affirms that Camilo Cienfuegos is alive, that he is not a communist, and that he is working "at some place in the Caribbean" for Castro's destruction.

459 Sardiña y Sánchez, Ricardo Rafael

En defensa de la constitución. Miami, Ta-Cuba, 1962. 96p.

An analysis of the Cuban Revolutionary Council's program for the reconstruction of Cuba after Castro. The author criticizes the program because it is not in accordance with the 1940 Constitution in some aspects.

460 Sardiña y Sánchez, Ricardo Rafael

Seis minutos de tragedia cubana. Miami, Ta-Cuba, 1962. 345p. illus.

This volume is a collection of 160 radio editorials which were broadcast to Cubans from station WMIE in Miami on the program "El Periódico del Aire," from May 1961 to March 1962.

461 *La Voz de Cuba* (Programa de radio)

El itinerario de la comunización de Cuba. Miami, 1962. 26 leaves.—Proceso de comunización de Cuba. Miami, 1962. 27 leaves.—Breve reseña histórica del sindicalismo cubano. Miami, 1963. 8, 3, 3 leaves.—Explotación en el puerto. Miami, 1963. 1 leaf. illus.—Persecución a la religión. Miami, 1963. 8p. illus.—Continúa el régimen de La Habana su labor de subversión en América. Algunos hechos concretos en 1964. Miami, 1964. 4p.—Los jefes de Estado de América tienen la palabra. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf.—Milagros en el mar. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf. illus.

These editorials were broadcast by Radio Americas in Miami and are devoted to the fight against Castro and to warn America of communism. The period covered is from 1962 to 1964, and the subject matter ranges from labor to religion.

462 Alianza Nacional Revolucionaria

Un pueblo antes de ser llamado a guerra tiene que saber tras de que vá, adonde vá y que ha de venir después. Octubre 9, 1885, José Martí. 4a. ed. Miami, 1963. 52p.

Using as its appeal the example of José Martí, this underground organization encourages Cubans to fight for their freedom. A statement of its objectives and plans.

463 Colegio Nacional de Profesionales Publicitarios de Cuba en el Exilio, Miami, Fla.

Cuba nos une en extranjero suelo. Miami, Marzo 19, 1963. 1 leaf.

This broadside is "calling to unity all Cubans to free Cuba from the Russian invasion."

- 464 Colegio Nacional de Profesionales Publicitarios de Cuba en el Exilio, Miami, Fla.

Cubanos: el 24 de febrero . . . Aurelio García Dulzaides, decano. Miami, 1963. 1 leaf. illus.

- 465 Colegio Nacional de Profesionales Publicitarios de Cuba en el Exilio, Miami, Fla.

Dos fechas que hablan de libertad. Miami, Fla., 1963. 1 leaf. illus.

- 466 Comité Pro-Referendum, Miami, Fla.

Cubano . . . exposición. Miami, 1963. 1 leaf.

The objectives of the committee, an appeal for unity among the Cuban exiles and for a government in exile are the subject of this broadside.

- 467 *Cuba democrática; directorio de la colonia cubana.* Miami, Mario García-Serra, director-editor. Coral Gables, Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1963. 232p. illus.

A directory of the Cuban exile community in Miami. Some emphasis is placed upon Cuban businessmen.

- 468 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.

Cuba today. Washington, D.C., 1963. 9p.

Revised edition of No. 455.

- 469 González, Edelmira

Estampas del exilio. Coral Gables, Florida, Service Offset Printers, 1963. 310p.

Describes the environment of the Cuban exile community.

- 470 Manrara, Luis V.

Cuba in communist world strategy. The "show case" theory. New York, 1963. 4p. (Reprint of: Vital speeches of the day, Vol. XXIX, no. 8, February 1, 1963)

Manrara criticizes the "wait and see" policy regarding Cuba and proposes an international organization to fight communism.

- 471 Medrano, Humberto

Sin patria, pero sin amo. Miami, Coral Gables, Service Offset Printers, 1963. 462p.

Section 7

A collection of articles written by Sr. Medrano, a Cuban journalist now in exile. He expresses his distaste for Castro and his government.

- 472 Miró Cardona, José

Renuncia de José Miró Cardona ante el Consejo Revolucionario de Cuba, presentada, 9 de Abril, 1963. Ratificada, 17 de Abril, 1963. 18p.

The full text of Dr. Miró's resignation of the presidency of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in 1963, attributed to the lack of support by the United States government to the fight against Castro.

- 473 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

Beware of Russian "peaceful coexistence." Beware of Russian "peaceful negotiations." Miami, 1963. 2p.

- 474 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Can this happen to the Americas? Yes! Miami, 1963. 46p. illus.

"A brief report of what has sent millions of careless people to the depths of pain, tears, sorrow . . . and death! Inform yourself of the facts and how it is getting nearer to you."

- 475 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Carta a los estudiantes norteamericanos huéspedes de Cuba comunista, de los estudiantes de la clandestinidad heroica. Miami, 1963. 30p.

The text of a document given secretly to several North-American students visiting Cuba in August, 1963, is reproduced in this pamphlet. They are told how to look at the Cuban situation and how to recognize the lies of Castro's officers. It also includes an analysis of the constitutional rights that Castro denies to the Cubans.

- 476 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Conozca lo que le ocurrirá a usted y a su país si el comunismo logra adueñarse del poder. Coral Gables, Florida, Service Offset Printers, 1963. 46p. illus.

Illustrations and text are used to describe what can happen in a country if communism rules.

- 477 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Principal publications of Unidad Revolucionaria. Miami, 1963. 8p. facsimis.

A catalog of publications of this Cuban underground organization in exile.

- 478 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Programa. Miami, 1963. 15p.

Program and objectives.

- 479 Wise, Marshall

The Cuban refugee situation in Dade County. Miami, 1963. 1v.

This speech was delivered before the Downtown Rotary Club of Miami by the Director of the Cuban Refugee Center. He spoke about the exodus of Cuban refugees fleeing from Communism in Cuba to democracy in the Miami area, and the programs of the United States government to help them.

- 480 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.

Cuaderno. No. 1- 1964?- Miami, Editorial AIP.

Each number of this series is a report on a specific area or subject, pertaining to the Cuban revolution and its influence in Latin America. The A. I. P. is a news agency composed primarily of Cuban journalists in exile. A number of issues are entered separately within this bibliography.

- 481 Artime Buesa, Manuel Francisco

Comparecencia del Dr. Manuel Artime Buesa en la Asociación para la Reconstrucción Económica de Cuba en Miami, 1964. Miami, Secretaría de Información del Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria, 1964. 18p. illus.

Artime, the civil leader of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and now chairman of the Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria, an underground organization, explains why are they fighting against Castro.

- 482 Bethel, Paul D.

Terror and resistance in communist Cuba. Washington, Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, 1964. 53p. (Cuba policy research series, 1).

"The story of Cuban resistance to communism: how and why it arose in Cuba, its nature, and its intensity." Statistical material is included.

- 483 Castro, Juana

Discurso ante miles de cubanos en el Teatro "Palm Garden" de Nueva York, el 21 de Noviembre de 1964. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1964. 5p.

Juana Castro, the exiled sister of the leader of the Cuban revolution, encourages Cubans to oppose the Castro regime. She states "there is no way to deal with Castro-communism."

- 484 Castro, Juana

Juana Castro acusa. Miami, Cruzada Femenina Cubana, 1964. 20p. map.

An account of Juana Castro's escape from Cuba on June 20, 1964 is presented in this pamphlet. She also reveals that her brother is sending weapons and ammunition to Venezuelan guerrillas.

- 485 Castro, Juana
Palabras dirigidas a los miembros de la Sociedad Internacional de Radio y Televisión en el Waldorf Astoria. New York, November 20, 1964. Miami, 1964. 5 leaves.
In a speech before the members of the International Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Juana Castro accuses her brother of giving Cuba to the communists.
- 486 Comité Pro-Referendum, Miami, Fla.
Bohemia roja ataca al referendum. Miami, 1964. 4 leaves. illus.
This pamphlet explains how Castro's semi-official publication, *Bohemia*, attacked the proposal for a Cuban government in exile.
- 487 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.
Cuba today. Washington, D.C., 1964. 12p.
Another revised edition of No. 452 (*cf.* No. 468).
- 488 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba
Cuba: historia de un desastre. [Miami?] 1964. 102p.
- 489 *Galería de sinvergüenzas.* [n. p., 1964]. 5 leaves. illus.
Brief illustrated sketches of Raúl Castro, Armando Hart and other members of Castro's regime, written by Cuban exiles.
- 490 Manrara, Luis V.
Conferencia. Miami, The Truth About Cuba Committee, 1964. 7p.
This lecture, delivered by Manrara, is "about communism and how it took over our country."
- 491 Martí, José
Martí y el comunismo. Miami, Comité de Organización Cubanos en el Exilio, 1964. 1 leaf.
Published in exile by an underground organization, this leaflet draws together the statements of José Martí which show his opposition to communist theory.
- 492 Nazario Sargén, Andrés
Mensaje a los ausentes. Miami, Alianza Revolucionaria, II Frente-Alpha 66, M. R. P., F. A. M., F. E. U., 1964. 9p. illus.
The leader of the Second Front, an underground organization, addresses himself to all Cubans reminding them of the record of Castro-communism and encouraging them to fight against Castro.
- 493 Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico)
Alocución y programa. Miami, Florida, 1964. 20p.

The Partido Auténtico was founded by José Martí on November 28, 1891 with the goal of freeing Cuba from Spain. This pamphlet describes its rebirth among the Cuban exiles, and its objectives and reconstruction plans.

- 494 Reyes Xiqués, Manuel

La actitud a seguir por la juventud cubana en la lucha del futuro. Miami, Movimiento Unidad Revolucionaria, 1964. 8p.

The author is a former Cuban radio personality. He is presenting his views on the attitudes and determination which the Cuban youth must develop for their long fight with Castro.

- 495 Reyes Xiqués, Manuel

A mi Cuba amada. Miami, 1964. 24p.

- 496 Rivero, José Ignacio

Impresiones; el pensamiento de un gran orientador. Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1964. 458p.

The scattered writings of Rivero, former Editor of *El Diario de la Marina*, the best Cuban newspaper prior to 1959, are gathered in this volume. Although most of this material was written over twenty years ago, its relevance to the present situation is great because he "predicted the Cuban tragedy at a time when no-one would believe him."

- 497 Segundo Frente Nacional del Escambray-Alpha 66, Miami, Fla.

Programa revolucionario. Miami, 1964. [8p.]

This pamphlet presents the objectives and policies of this underground organization in its work against the Castro revolution.

- 498 Castro, Juana

Mensaje . . . a los cubanos con motivo del aniversario del nacimiento de José Martí. [n. p.], 1965. 4p.

While commemorating the birthday of José Martí, she pleads with the Cuban people in order to encourage them to fight Castro-communism.

- 499 Cobas Reyes, Mario

Mentiras fabulosas sobre Cuba. México, Ediciones Botas, 1965. 65p. illus.

The former Minister of Transportation in the government of Batista wrote this book in answer to newspaper coverage around the world which supported Castro and attacked Batista.

- 500 Díaz, Pedro Ernesto

Ruego al apóstol. Miami, 1965. [unpaged.]

A prayer to José Martí, hero of the War of Independence in 1895, invoking his spiritual help to achieve the unity of Cuban exiles.

- 501 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba
Mensaje. El estudiantado cubano: baluarte en la lucha contra el Castro-comunismo. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 12 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 83.)
- 502 García Dulzaides, Aurelio
Discurso pronunciado en el acto de toma de posesión de la nueva Junta de Gobierno. Miami, Marzo de 1965. Miami, Colegio Nacional de Profesionales Publicitarios de Cuba en el Exilio, 1965. 6 leaves.
A lecture delivered before the Profesionales Publicitarios at Miami, which suggests the creation of a new underground organization to unify all Cubans in a new War of Independence.
- 503 González, Edelmira
El exilio a pluma y lápiz. Miami, Rema Press, 1965. 253p. illus.
This work is similar to No. 469, but provides further information on other aspects of the environment in which the Cuban exiles live.
- 504 González, Marta A.
Bajo palabra (Parolee). Montevideo, Ediciones América Nueva, 1965. 242p. illus.
The autobiographical account of a Cuban refugee in the United States who decided to return to Cuba after two years.
- 505 Machado, Humberto L.
Mi credo político. Miami, 1965. 32p. illus.
Sr. Machado has been on the Cuban political scene since 1946, during much of that time as a top officer of Batista's regime. Here he explains his behavior while in the Cuban government and his work against Castro since his exile. He also calls for unity of all the Cubans to fight Castro.
- 506 Mujal Barniol, Eusebio
Comparecencia de los Srs. Eusebio Mujal Barniol y Rolando Leonard en el programa "Panamericana." Miami, 1965. 7p.
A television interview with Sr. Mujal, exiled Secretary General of the Cuban Workers Confederation.
- 507 Portuondo de Castro, Juan Miguel
Efemérides nacionales cubanas en el exilio: 10 de Octubre de 1868, 24 de febrero de 1895 y 20 de mayo de 1902. Miami, 1965. 22p.
A pamphlet written for Cuban exiles to remind them of the significance of these three dates in Cuban history.

- 508 Prío Socarrás, Carlos

Comparecencia en el programa "Panamericana," por el canal 10 de Televisión de Miami, el domingo 2 de Mayo de 1965. Miami, Servicio de Monitoring del Colegio Nacional de Taquígrafos de Cuba en el Exilio, 1965. 11p.

The text of a television interview on May 2, 1965 with Dr. Prío Socarrás, former President of Cuba from 1948-1952.

- 509 Sánchez Torrentó, Eugenio

Francisco Manduley; la historia de un pescador de ranas. Coral Gables, Florida, Service Offset Printers, 1965. 70p.

The author claims his book is not a novel but a report. The subject is the odyssey of those who leave Cuba risking death to avoid living in slavery.

- 510 Secades, Eladio

Facetas cubanas: frente a la política del terror, un plan de reconstrucción moral, por Eladio Secades [et al.]. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 8p. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 71.)

- 511 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

Cubano. Miami, 1965. 8p. illus.

- 512 Viera Trejo, Bernardo

Respuesta a "Parolee." Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 5 leaves. illus.

A reply to the book written by Marta González (*Bajo palabra*, or, *Parolee*, No. 504), a Cuban refugee who returned to Cuba after 2 years in exile. Viera Trejo, a Cuban newspaperman in exile, denies the validity of Sra. González' arguments.

- 513 *Yo acuso, un documento para la historia.* Miami, 1965. 12p.

This statement was written by Cuban negro refugees who attack Castro for trying to create divisions and tensions among Cubans by emphasizing racial differences.

- 514 Esténger, Rafael

Martí frente al comunismo. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1966. 133p. bibliog.

Since Cuban communists have been trying to present José Martí as a Communist, Martí's own words are used to deny this. The author is a well-known Cuban writer and historian now in exile.

- 515 Reyes Xiqués, Manuel

Un concepto viviente de la libertad. Miami, 1966. 5p.

A speech delivered on June 24, 1966, before 1800 delegates from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, at the Annual International Convention of the Sertoma Club. The author describes how Cubans leave the island by any modes of

transportation available to them, small boats, aircraft, fishing smacks, and other less likely vehicles.

516 Zayas, Jorge

Martí y nosotros. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1966. 20p.

A lecture given by the editor of a Cuban newspaper in Miami (*Avance*) to commemorate the birth of José Martí. He encourages Cuban exiles to fight Castro, for only in this way can they return to Cuba in safety and freedom.

517 Vila, José Jorge

Exilio, por José Jorge Vila y Guillermo Zalamea Arenas. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1967. 416p.

This is the story of the Cuban exiles: their lives, their ambitions, their hopes, and their progress. Although it covers Cuban exiles in all parts of the world, the emphasis is on Cubans in Miami, Florida.

SECTION 8.

Diplomatic Relations

518 *The United States in World Affairs*. New York, Harper, 1932-

Published annually by the Council on Foreign Relations. Since 1958, occasional "studies of the international aspects of American political, economic, and strategic problems" regarding Castro's Cuba have been presented in this series.

519 Fabela, Isidro

El caso de Cuba. México, Cuadernos Americanos, 1960. 87p.

This former Mexican diplomat disagrees strongly with United States policy toward Cuba. The volume includes an answer to him from the United States Ambassador to Mexico during the Eisenhower administration, plus a rebuttal by Fabela.

520 Mezerik, Avrahm G., ed.

Cuba and the United States. New York, International Review Service, 1960. 50p. map.

Mezerik discusses the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro, and analyzes the "impact of action in Cuba and reactions in the United States at the Organization of American States and the United Nations." The appendix contains a chronology of events, the text of the United States embargo on exports to Cuba, the Monroe doctrine, and The Declaration of San José. For second volume, see No. 543.

521 Smith, Robert Freeman

The United States and Cuba; business and diplomacy, 1917-1960. New York, Bookman Associates, 1960. 256p. bibliog.

An appraisal of Cuban-American relations over the past forty years. The study is intended to provide "a case study in a field of United States diplomacy which has been characterized by error and shortsighted policies."

- 522 United States Information Agency, Bogotá

Base naval de Guantánamo. Bogotá, Servicio de Información de los Estados Unidos, 1960. 12p.

This pamphlet covers the legal right of the United States to maintain a naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Descriptive material on the base is also given.

- 523 Castro Farías, Enrique

I. *Reply*, by Enrique Castro Farías. II. *Cuban government in exile*, by J. E. Casariego. [Mexico?] Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1961. 15p.

Two short papers on Cuba. The first, by Castro Farías, a Chilean journalist, supports the position of the former United States Ambassador to Cuba, William D. Pawley. Ambassador Pawley felt that the United States Department of State policy toward Cuba contributed heavily to the victory of Fidel Castro. The second paper, by Casariego, a Spanish journalist, criticizes the appointment of Dr. Miró Cardona to the chairmanship of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. He supports his view by pointing out that the Chairman should be a magistrate of the former Cuban Supreme Court of Justice, as stated in the 1940 Constitution.

- 524 Cosío Villegas, Daniel

Change in Latin America: the Mexican and Cuban revolutions. Lincoln, Nebraska, University of Nebraska Press, 1961. 54p.

After analyzing relations between Cuba and the United States Cosío Villegas concludes that there is no other solution than that the United States and Latin America become reconciled with Cuba at the first possible opportunity.

- 525 Goebel, Dorothy (Burne), ed.

American foreign policy; a documentary survey, 1776-1960. New York, Rinehart and Winston, 1961. 458p. bibliog.

One chapter of this book discusses Castro's anti-American policy and the Monroe doctrine in its application to Cuba. He also deals with the United States embargo on exports to Cuba.

- 526 Hansen, Joseph

In defense of the Cuban revolution; an answer to the State Department and Theodore Draper. New York, Pioneer Publishers, 1961. 30p.

Hansen questions the wisdom of the break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, and the pressure exerted on the Latin American nations by the United States government which caused most of them to take the same action. He also answers an article by Theodore Draper, "Castro's Cuba: a revolution betrayed." A speech by Raúl

Roa, Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations, delivered before the United Nations General Assembly in April, 1961 is also reprinted.

527 Lequerica Vélez, Fulgencio

600 días con Fidel; tres misiones en la Habana. Bogotá, Ediciones Mito, 1961. 157p. illus.

Lequerica met Fidel Castro when he was Colombian Ambassador to Cuba from 1946 to 1948. He again represented his government from 1959 to 1961. This is a narrative of his official relations with the Castro regime, at the same time that he was giving assistance to dissenting Cubans in leaving the country. He concludes that the Cuban Revolution has surpassed the limits foreseen by its leaders, and may become one of the outstanding events in the history of the Western world.

528 Perkins, Dexter

The United States and Latin America. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press [1961]. 124p.

Three lectures delivered at Tulane University on Latin America and national security, Latin American political relations with the United States, and Latin American economic relations with the United States. In the last he expresses optimism regarding the lasting effects of the Cuban association with Russia.

529 United States Information Service, Lima

Cuba. Lima? Servicio de Información de los Estados Unidos, 1961? 20p.

530 Vann, Carl R.

American policy and the Cuban revolution. Syracuse, New York, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, 1961. 95p.

An analysis of relations between the United States and Cuba since the Castro revolution.

531 Venezuela. Presidencia. Secretaría General

Venezuela y Cuba, rompimiento de relaciones; respaldo nacional. Caracas, Imprenta Nacional, 1961. 124p.

A report published by the Venezuelan government explaining its break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, and noting the strong public support of this policy among Venezuelans.

532 Burkhart, Ford, ed.

A new look at Latin America. Tucson, Arizona, The University of Arizona Press, 1962. 56p.

Burkhart has gathered a collection of speeches on Latin America. He includes one by Edwin Lieuwen on "Castro's hemispheric diplomacy."

- 533 González Puente, José
Communist forgeries. Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Eighty-seventh Congress. Testimony of José González Puente . . . Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1962. 126p.
- 534 López Mateos, Adolfo
El Presidente López Mateos explicó el 3 de Octubre la posición de México ante Cuba. El presidente Osvaldo Dorticós defiende a su patria ante la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, el 8 de Octubre de 1962. México, D.F., Lux, 1962. xvip.
 Speeches by Mexican President López Mateos and by Osvaldo Dorticós, President of Cuba, before the United Nations.
- 535 López Silveira, Juan José
Imperialismo yanqui 1961 en América Latina. Montevideo, Comité de Intelectuales y Artistas de Apoyo a la Revolución Cubana, 1962. 32p.
 This pamphlet was written just prior to the eighth meeting of the Organization of American States in Punta del Este. To quote from the pamphlet itself, "it is an evaluation of the present policy of North American imperialism."
- 536 Warburg, James Paul
Cuba, time for restraint and fortitude. New York, Palma Ceia Methodist Church, Current Affairs Press, 1962. 6p.
 This small pamphlet generally supports the official policy of the Kennedy administration for handling the Cuban situation. The author notes that a miscalculation could endanger world peace.
- 537 Williams, William Appleman
The United States, Cuba and Castro. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1962. 179p.
 "It is impossible either to understand the present impasse in American-Cuban relations, or to evaluate the recent books on Castro's Cuba by Theodore Draper, by Karl E. Meyer and Tad Szulc, and by Nicolás Rivero, unless one begins with the central truth that Cuba was ours to lose." After analyzing United States-Cuban relations since 1898, this is the conclusion of the author.
- 538 American Assembly
The United States and Latin America. Edited by Herbert L. Matthews. 2nd ed. Englewood, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1963. 179p. illus.
 A collection of articles about contemporary Latin America, including one chapter

on Cuba entitled "From Nixon to Castro." This covers diplomatic relations between the United States and pre- and post-Castro Cuba.

539 De Conde, Alexander

A history of American foreign policy. New York, Scribner, 1963. 914p. illus.; maps.

A short chapter (pp. 732-8) is included on relations between the United States and Castro's Cuba.

540 Franco, Cid

Bloqueio de Cuba e guerra nuclear. São Paulo, Editôra Fulgor, 1963. 68p.

The position of this author is clear, as he warns of the use of atomic weapons to counter United States intervention in Cuban internal affairs. At the same time, he praises disarmament, but, in advance, blames imperialism for any confrontations.

541 Freedom House, New York

What can we do about Cuba? New York, 1963? 15p.

Freedom House invited a group of prominent North-Americans to discuss the Cuban situation, and to consider possible approaches to the problem. Conclusions and recommendations are presented, together with an opinion survey of United States' Cuban policy.

542 Martin, Edwin M.

Cuba, Latin America and communism. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 20p. (United States. Department of State. Publication, 7621. Inter-American series, 86)

The author, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, defends the isolation imposed on Cuba and discusses its results. He also explains "Castro's shift to Peiping," his influence in Latin America, and finally, the objectives of the Alliance for Progress.

543 Mezerik, Avrahm G., ed.

Cuba and the United States. Bay of Pigs, October crisis, Khrushchev-Kennedy, United Nations and Organization of American States action. Vol. II. New York, International Review Service, 1963. 163p.

This volume provides a "complete chronology of events from 1960 through mid-1963." It is the second volume by Mezerik, and it begins where the first (No. 520) concludes.

544 Muste, Abraham John

Cuba; an analysis of American and Soviet policy. New York, War Resisters League, 1963. 8p.

He believes that the United States should lift the embargo against Cuba, and offer

economic and technical aid. Muste feels that the United States should stop supporting or encouraging the exiles to fight Castro, and he concludes that neither the United States nor Russia will let Cuba make her own decisions.

545 Smith, Robert Freeman

What happened in Cuba? A documentary history. New York, Twayne Publishers, 1963. 360p.

"The object of this book is to illuminate the broad spectrum of United States-Cuban relations," from 1783 to 1962, using documentation on economics, and ideological, military, and political relations.

546 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services

A compilation of material relating to United States defense policies in 1962. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 174p.

A review of United States defense policies in 1962, prepared by Charles H. Donnelly for the House Committee on Armed Services during the Eighty-Eighth Congress, First Session. The Cuban situation is discussed as it related to national defense.

547 United States. Department of State

Events in the United States-Cuban relations; a chronology, 1957-1963. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963. 28p.

A report presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate at the Eighty-Eighth Congress, First Session, regarding the Cuban situation during the period covered.

548 United States Information Agency

Responsabilidad del gobierno cubano por el aumento de las tensiones internacionales en el hemisferio. [n.p., 1963?-] 80p. (Cover title: El caso de Cuba ante el Comité de Paz de la O.E.A.)

The United States case against Cuba, as it was presented to the Organization of American States, is outlined in this short volume. A denial of the Cuban accusation that the United States violated the principles of the United Nations charter is also included.

549 Ball, George W.

United States policy toward Cuba. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1964. 22p. (Department of State. Publication, 7690. Inter-American series, 88)

The Under-Secretary of State explains why the United States attempts to limit the supply of critical goods to the Cuban economy. He also speaks of "the magnitude of the Cuban economic failure."

550 Cúneo, Dardo

La batalla de América Latina. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Siglo Veinte, 1964. 239p.

From December, 1959 to March, 1962 the author was an Argentine diplomat in Washington. This book is a compilation of the reports he sent to the President of the Argentine Republic, Arturo Frondizi. His reports on Cuba for this period are included, and deal chiefly with the policy of the Kennedy Administration toward Cuba.

551 Johnson, Leland L.

United States business interests in Cuba and the rise of Castro. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1964. 26p. bibliog.

552 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs

Claims of United States nationals against the government of Cuba. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1964. 176p.

"Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, at the Eighty-Eighth Congress, Second Sessions, to provide for payment of such claims."

553 United States. Treasury Department

Cuban assets control: regulations and related documents, July 8, 1963. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1964. 15p.

554 United States. Treasury Department

Foreign assets control: Cuban census regulations and forms under the Cuban assets control regulations, January 31, 1964. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1964. 6, 18p.

Procedures "applicable to all financial and commercial transactions by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with Cuba or nationals thereof."

555 Ferraris, Agustín

Cuba en la problemática internacional. Buenos Aires, Editorial 30 días, 1965. 93p.

Cuba is only one of the major problems in the international situation, according to this author. His major thesis is that, as a military power, the United States was the undisputed leader until 1958. Since that time, this mantle has fallen to the Soviet Union, thus the Castro revolution in Cuba marks a significant turning point in the Cold War.

556 Franco, Luis Leopoldo

Espartaco en Cuba [por] Luis Franco. Buenos Aires, C. Dávalos/D. C. Hernández, 1965. 313p.

Although the title refers to Cuba, fully half of the book is devoted to world politics from the communist point of view. An account of Cuba's fight against United States imperialism is related in the other half.

- 557 Lieuwen, Edwin

United States policy in Latin America. A short history. New York, Praeger, 1965. 149p. bibliog.

In discussing the period since World War II, Lieuwen places emphasis on the importance of the Cuban revolution.

- 558 Mesa Lago, Carmelo

Moscú-Pekín-Habana: Cuba se alinea con la U. R. S. S. en la pugna entre incentivos materiales y morales. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 7 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, no. 82)

- 559 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs

Amending title V of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (Cuban claims). Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1965. 42p.

"Hearing before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, during the Eighty-Ninth Congress, First Session, June 8, 1965."

- 560 Aragón, Leopoldo

Washington por dentro, la era de Kennedy. Lima, F. Moncada, Editores, 1966. 270p.

The author, a former representative of Prensa Latina (Castro's Press Agency) in Washington, describes the Kennedy administration with emphasis on United States-Cuban relations.

- 561 Bernstein, Marvin D., ed.

Foreign investments in Latin America. Cases and attitudes. New York, Knopf, 1966. 305p. bibliog.

Includes a chapter (pp. 145-55) taken from Robert F. Smith's book *The United States and Cuba: business and diplomacy* (No. 521), which discusses United States investment policy in Cuba before and after Castro.

- 562 Perkins, Dexter

The United States and the Caribbean. Revised edition. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1966. 197p. bibliog.

Perkins discusses the national problems, the political life, and the economy of the Caribbean countries. This second edition was published because "the Cuban revolution alone, establishing as it did a Communist state within ninety miles of our borders, would have made a revision of this book necessary."

SECTION 9.

International Organizations and the Cuban Problem

- 563 *Los jefes de Estado de América tienen la palabra.* Miami? n. d. 6p.

This pamphlet includes the report of the Organization of American States on the Venezuelan accusation that Cuba was the base of operations for the infiltration of communist guerrillas into that country.

- 564 Castro, Fidel

Speech at the United Nations General Assembly Session, September 26, 1960. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1960? 30p.

This speech was delivered by Castro before the United Nations, and it outlines Cuba's position on colonialism, monopolies, and other Western evils.

- 565 Chelén Rojas, Alejandro

San José, la farsa frustrada contra Cuba. Santiago de Chile, 1960. 44p. (Publicaciones izquierda, 1)

Included in this volume are two speeches delivered before the Chilean Senate attacking the Conference held at San José, Costa Rica, in 1960. The author accuses the Central Intelligence Agency of plotting against the Cuban revolution.

- 566 Frente Revolucionario Democrático Cubano

The people of Cuba demand collective action, petition to the O. A. S. presented by Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, Nov. 14, 1960. Washington? 1960? 15p.

This pamphlet attempts to prove the influence of communism in Cuba, and calls for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics to deal with the Cuban situation. It also demands that the Organization of American States apply the sanctions provided in Article 8 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to the Cuban government of Castro.

- 567 Organization of American States. Council

Acta . . . , Jul. 16-Dic. 28, 1960. Washington, Unión Panamericana, Secretaría General, 1960. 8v.

Frequent reference to the Cuban situation is made in the published proceedings of the Council of the O. A. S. from July 16 to December 28, 1960.

- 568 Organization of American States. Seventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American States. San José, Costa Rica, 1960

Final act. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union, 1960. 36p. (OEA/Ser. C/II. 7. English)

569 Roa, Raúl

Cuba tiene la razón. San José, Costa Rica, Sociedad de Amigos de la Revolución Cubana de Costa Rica, 1960. 38p.

The speech of the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations Security Council in 1960, in which he protested the economic restrictions the United States placed on Cuban sugar, and the protection which the United States provided to Cuban exiles.

570 Castro, Fidel

4 horas anti-imperialistas en la O. N. U. Lima, Editorial Libertad, 1961. 127p.

This volume reprints Castro's speech before the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1960, when he explained the position of the Cuban revolution.

571 Latorre Cabal, Hugo

Punta del Este, el cónclave de los mendicantes. Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1961. 149p. (Ediciones del Comité Colombiano de la Defensa de la Revolución Cubana)

This is a narrative of events during the Conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council held at Punta del Este, Uruguay in August, 1961. It includes the speeches of Major Ernesto "Ché" Guevara to that body.

572 Organization of American States. Council

The General Secretariat presents its compliments and has the honor to transmit herewith, at the request of the Ambassador, Representative of Cuba in the Council of the Organization, a copy of the note addressed by the Ambassador to the Secretary General of the Organization dated October 19, 1961, together with a note from the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, dated October 9, 1961. Washington, 1961. 9 leaves. (OEA/Ser. G/VI. C/INF-947 (English) 19 Oct. 1961. Original: Spanish)

573 Barreda y Laos, Felipe

Punta del Este, Conferencia de la O.E.A.; VIII Reunión de Consulta de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores: expulsión de Cuba. Lima, 1962. 32p.

During this meeting the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States was approved.

574 Blanco, Enrique José

De Playa Girón a Punta del Este. Buenos Aires, El Autor, 1962. 94p.

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Although primarily engaged in narrating the events which took place at Punta del Este in 1962, Blanco also attempts to analyze the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro.

- 575 *La "Culpa" la tiene Cuba: seis periodistas latinoamericanos desnudan (sin protocolo) la farsa de la O. E. A. y sus Cancilleres en Punta del Este [por] Hernán Píriz [et al.].* Montevideo, Ediciones Estrella, 1962. 75p. illus.

Published to obtain funds for the Comité Nacional Coordinador de Apoyo a la Revolución Cubana, this is a compilation of articles written by six Latin American journalists criticizing the Punta del Este meeting, and calling it an "imperialistic plot against the Cuban revolution."

- 576 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

Cuba will not capitulate. New York, Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations, 1962. 39 leaves.

A speech delivered by the President of Cuba, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós, at Punta del Este, Uruguay, January 26, 1962.

- 577 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

Cuba will not capitulate! Punta del Este, Uruguay, January 26, 1962. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1962. 24p.

Another issue of the preceding item.

- 578 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

Frente a las agresiones imperialistas un sólo grito en América venceremos! Cuba es la que acusa. Montevideo, Embajada de Cuba, 1962. 30p.

Text of the speech delivered by President Dorticós at Punta del Este in 1962, in which he confirms that Cuba will fight against any invasion. (Cf. 576, 577.)

- 579 Dreier, John C.

The Organization of American States and the hemisphere crisis. New York, Harper & Row, 1962. 145p.

"The purpose of this volume is to paint in broad outlines the main features of the Inter-American System and the Organization of American States." One chapter is devoted to Castro's Cuba and the problems which this has created.

- 580 Falcón-Briceño, Marcos

VIII Reunión de Consulta en Punta del Este: posición de Venezuela. Caracas, Imprenta Nacional, 1962. 48p. illus.

This volume contains the speech delivered by Cancellor Falcón-Briceño, the proceedings of the first session of the General Commission, and the Final Act of the Punta del Este meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Falcón-Briceño explains that the government of Castro does not respect human rights and that the Cuban leader is trying to export his revolution to all Latin America.

581 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

Ché Guevara at Punta del Este. New York, World View Publishers, 1962? 32p.

This is the first English translation of the speech given by Major Ernesto "Ché" Guevara at the August, 1961 Conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council held at Punta del Este, Uruguay. The meeting was sponsored by the Organization of American States for the purpose of ratifying the Alliance for Progress.

582 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

Informe sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en la República de Cuba. Washington, D.C., Unión Panamericana, Secretaría General de la O. E. A., 1962. 9p. (OEA/Ser. L/V/II.4/Doc. 30/1, mayo 1962/Original: Español)

These messages were sent by the Commission to the Cuban government in 1962, but Castro did not answer them. The petition from this Commission regarding the Bay of Pigs prisoners is also included.

583 Inter-American Peace Committee

Report of the Inter-American Peace Committee to the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, 1962. Washington, D.C., General Secretariat, Organization of American States, 1962. 50, 56, 6, 18p. illus. (OEA/Ser.L/III CIP/1/62, English)

Report of a meeting requested by Peru "for the purpose of appointing a committee that shall meet in Cuba without delay to investigate a series of intrinsically illegal acts of violence [that] have taken place [there]."

584 Organization of American States. Council

Acta de la sesión extraordinaria celebrada el 4 de Diciembre de 1961. Washington, D.C., Unión Panamericana, 1962? 67p. (OEA/Ser. G/II)

This petition of the Colombian government is for the purpose of calling a meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics under the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio de Janeiro, 1947). The statement of Carlos Lechuga, the Cuban delegate, opposing the meeting is also included.

585 Organization of American States. Eighth Meeting of Consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1962

Antecedentes relacionados con la convocatoria de la reunión. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union, 1962. 42p. (OEA/Ser. F/II.8c Doc. 2 corr.)

"The Department of Legal Affairs of the Pan American Union prepared a memorandum presenting the legal background and instruments relating to the meeting called to deal with the threat presented by Fidel Castro."

- 586 Ramírez Novoa, Ezequiel

Escándalo en Punta del Este. Alianza para el retroceso. Lima, Empresa Gráfica T. Scheuch, 1962. 274p. (Ediciones "28 de Julio")

Written by a former President of the Students Federation of Peru, this study deals with the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States in 1962. He also discusses "the failure of the Alliance for Progress."

- 587 Ronning, C. Neale

Punta del Este: the limits of collective security in a troubled hemisphere. New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1962. 31p. bibliog.

Professor Ronning attended the conference of Foreign Ministers in Punta del Este in January, 1962 when the Cuban case was discussed. He wrote this analysis "as a result of his observations." The appendix includes the Final Act and the Resolution excluding Cuba from the Inter-American Defense Board.

- 588 Adams, Mildred, ed.

Latin America: evolution or explosion? New York, Dodd Mead, 1963. 277p.

Proceedings of the Conference on Tensions in Development in the Western Hemisphere, held at Salvador, Brazil, 1962. There is material included on the Cuban situation.

- 589 Aparicio Laurencio, Angel

El congreso de las focas amaestradas y los lacayos parlantes de Moscú en Rio de Janeiro. Prólogo de: Raúl Roa, Fidel Castro, Osvaldo Dorticós, y Leonel Brizola. Santiago de Chile, 1963. 31p.

- 590 Comités Bolivianos de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana

Los Comités de Solidaridad denuncian! La Paz, 1963. 23p.

Text of the letter addressed by the Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations to the Secretary General of the United Nations, accusing the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies of the United States government of planning aggression against Cuba.

- 591 Comités Bolivianos de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana

Se prepara una nueva agresión a Cuba. La Paz, 1963. [unpaged]

This leaflet denounces the United States and claims that with the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, other aggressive plans are being developed.

- 592 Corominas, Enrique Ventura

Cuba en Punta del Este. 2a. ed. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Finanzas, 1963. 236p.

An account of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held in Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1962. The writer was the President of the Organization of American States in 1948, and is a supporter of the principle of non-intervention.

593 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

Report on the situation of political prisoners and their relatives in Cuba. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union, 1963. 64p.

This report was approved by the Commission in the Thirteenth Meeting of its Sixth Session, and is concerned with the deplorable condition of political prisoners under Castro's regime.

594 Claude, Inis L., Jr.

The OAS, the UN, and the United States. New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1964. 67p. bibliog. (International Conciliation, No. 547)

Together with other less serious failures, Claude uses the case of Cuba to demonstrate the uselessness of the Organization of American States.

595 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"

La profecía del Ché. Buenos Aires, Escorpión, 1964. 97p.

This is an analysis of the prediction Guevara made at the 1961 Punta del Este Conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, on the ultimate failure of the Alliance for Progress. It also includes the secret documents read by Guevara and an interview with him in Argelia.

596 Medrano, Humberto

Jalisco nunca pierde; análisis de la posición del gobierno de México ante las resoluciones de la IX Conferencia de Cancilleres. Washington, julio 21-26, 1964. Miami, 1964. 13p.

Sr. Medrano is the former Associate Director of the newspaper *Prensa Libre* in pre-Castro Cuba. In this pamphlet he discusses the Mexican government's position that the Organization of American States does not have the authority to apply sanctions without the consent of the United Nations Security Council.

597 Organization of American States. Council

Acta de la sesión celebrada el 25 de Junio de 1964; aprobada en la sesión del 8 de Julio de 1964. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union, 1964. 39p. (OEA/Ser. G1/II G-a-547)

598 Conte Agüero, Luis

Cuba, la OEA y la fuerza interamericana de paz. Coral Gables, Miami, Service Offset Printers, 1965. 139p. illus.

The first section explains the creation of the Inter-American Peace Force and its military, ideological, and juridical antecedents. The second section is an account of relations between Castro's Cuba and the Organization of American States.

599 Corominas, Enrique Ventura

México, Cuba y la OEA. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Política, Economía y Finanzas, 1965. 236p.

The purposes of this book are to describe the political scene in the Americas, and to list the achievements of the Eighth and Ninth meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American States, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1962; and Washington, D.C., 1964.

600 Mesa Lago, Carmelo

Cuba socialista intenta subvertir a la Organización Internacional del Trabajo. Miami, 1965. 7 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 59)

601 Sac Recancoj, Augusto

La autodeterminación de los pueblos y la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Guatemala, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, 1965. 143p.

This is an academic dissertation written by a candidate for the doctorate in the social and juridical sciences at the Universidad de San Carlos. A part of his study is devoted to the attitude of the United States toward Cuba under Castro. He considers the attitude, and resulting actions "illegal."

SECTION 10.

Economic and Social Conditions

602 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Cuba, hambre y miseria. Chacao, Venezuela, n. d. 24p. illus.

Published by the Venezuelan branch of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (Cuban Student Directorate in exile), this volume is intended to explain to the people of the Americas that Castro's agrarian reform and industrialization program do not exist. It also gives an explanation of what Cuba really needed in the 1950's and 1960's.

603 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Justicia social traicionada. México, 196-? 31p. illus.

A descriptive pamphlet on labor conditions in communist Cuba, published by the Mexican branch of the underground student movement.

604 American Universities Field Staff

Mexico and Caribbean Area Series: v. 5, Nos. 1-13. New York, 1960. 1v. (various pagings) illus.; bibliog.

Several articles in the collection deal with economic conditions, provincial life, and agrarian reform in Cuba. The articles were written by Irving P. Pflaum, foreign editor, lawyer and professor of journalism.

605 Bonavita, Luis Pedro

Cuba y la leyenda negra. Montevideo, Comité de Intelectuales y Artistas de Apoyo a Cuba, 1960. [20]p.

Professor Bonavita's address, delivered at the University of Montevideo, explains that the Cuban revolution is not communistic, because its agrarian reform measures are not based upon communistic theory.

606 Boti, Regino

United States investment policy in Latin America. New York? Cuban Mission to the United Nations, 1960. 17p.

This is a speech delivered by the Minister of Economy under Castro, at the Third Plenary Session of the Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-One of the Inter-American Social and Economic Council held at Bogotá in September 7, 1962. Cuba's position regarding the problem of foreign investments is outlined.

607 Boulding, Kenneth Ewart

Violence and revolution: some reflections on Cuba. Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, Instituto de Estudios del Caribe, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1960. 7p.

Boulding was invited by the Cuban Minister of Finance "to give lectures and discussions on economics" in February 1960 in Havana. After this visit, he wrote the present study of land reform, the communist threat, and violence in the Cuban revolution.

608 Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU

The Cuban trade union movement under the regime of Dr. Castro. Mexico City, ORIT Press and Publications Department, 1960. 51p.

This volume describes the Cuban trade union movement under the Castro government, and implicitly states the threat to the freely organized labor unions in other Latin American nations. It warns of Castro's attempts to export the Cuban revolution to other areas.

609 Miranda, Anisia

Esta es Cuba, hermano. Buenos Aires, Editorial Follas Novas, 1960. 27p.

Miranda describes the social life and customs of Cuba, as well as giving a description of several places.

- 610 Ramírez Novoa, Ezequiel

El proceso de una gran epopeya: la Revolución Cubana y el imperialismo Yanqui. Lima, Ediciones "28 de Julio," 1960. 142p.

Ramírez asserts that Cuba had been under the political and economic direction of the United States before 1958. He also thinks that the doctrine of Pan-Americanism has never been practiced realistically. His description of the new Cuba includes statistics on sugar production since 1959.

- 611 San Martín, Rafael

Reforma Agraria, ó, La revolución cubana y su temática más apasionante. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Agroamérica, 1960. 139p.

San Martín discusses the methods, techniques, and purposes of Castro's agrarian reform legislation.

- 612 Baran, Paul A.

Reflections on the Cuban revolution. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1961. 28p. (Monthly Review Pamphlet Series, no. 18)

Professor Baran spent three weeks in Cuba in September and October, 1960. He says that the revolution in Cuba is at the same time both political and social, and goes on to discuss briefly the Island's economy before and after Castro.

- 613 Baran, Paul A.

Reflections on the Cuban revolution. 2nd ed. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1961. 45p.

In this second edition, Baran enlarges upon his comments and conclusions from the earlier edition. He notes that "our century is the century of the liberation of the oppressed peoples," therefore "Cuba should be left alone to develop its own economy." A Spanish translation has been published in Buenos Aires under the title: *Reflexiones sobre la revolución cubana.*

- 614 Bernhard Indarte, Guillermo

Reportaje a Cuba, por Guillermo Bernhard Indarte [y] Alberto Etchepare. Montevideo, Editorial América Nueva, 1961. 190p.

A sympathetic account of communist Cuba, written by Etchepare, a humorist and poet, and by Bernhard, an economist. They visited Cuba in 1961 at the invitation of Fidel Castro.

- 615 Calderío, Francisco

El socialismo cubano y la revolución de Fidel Castro, por Blas Roca, [seud.]. Lima, Editorial Libertad, 1961. 126p.

Praising Fidel Castro's official statement regarding the communistic nature of the Cuban revolution, Blas Roca also makes an appraisal of the work of Castro's revolu-

tion and the Communist Party in the fields of agriculture, industry and economic development.

616 Carrillo, Enrique

La economía política y la sensatez. [n. p.] 1961. 167p.

Using principles enunciated by Walter W. Rostow (*The Stages of Economic Growth*, Cambridge, 1960), Carrillo analyzes Cuban economic conditions up to 1961.

617 Defensa Institucional Cubana

Cuba was not an under-developed country (reply to Mr. Chester Bowles). México, 1961. 14p.

This pamphlet is based upon comments made by Aureliano Sánchez Arango, and other Cuban economists, to counter the view that Cuba was under-developed prior to 1959.

618 Holloway, Robert J.

Minnesota business and the Cuban revolution, by Robert J. Holloway and Roderick H. Rude. Minneapolis, 1961. 15 leaves.

619 Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU

Trade unions and the people of Cuba against despotism. Mexico City, 1961. 64p.

This was first published under the title *The Cuban Trade union Movement under the regime of Dr. Castro*, in 1960. (For annotation see No. 608.)

620 *Mainstream.* New York, Masser & Mainstream, 1961. Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1961. 96p. illus.

Mainstream, a monthly publication, devotes this issue to the Cuban revolution. Various aspects of Cuban intellectual, social, and economic life are discussed. There are also reviews of several books on the Cuban revolution.

621 Matos, Almir

Cuba a revolução na América. 2a. ed. Rio de Janeiro, Vitória, 1961. 213p.

Matos attempts to prove the economic success of the Cuban Revolution: he holds a "strongly sympathetic view of the Castro regime."

622 Palacios, Alfredo Lorenzo

Nuestra América y el imperialismo. Compilación, prólogo y notas por Gregorio Selser. Buenos Aires, Editorial Palestra, 1961. 441p. (Colección "Vertientes de la Libertad")

This volume is devoted to relations between the Latin American countries and North American imperialism. "Cuba 1960: una revolución auténtica en nuestra América" (pp. 365-436), is based on an article previously published in *Cuadernos*

Americanos (México), no. 5, September-October, 1960 (pp. 7-52) entitled "Una revolución auténtica en nuestra América." This study is the result of a trip that Professor Palacios, a leader of the Socialist Party in Argentina, made to Cuba in May, 1960. The emphasis is upon the agrarian and urban reform.

623 Palacios, Alfredo Lorenzo

Una revolución auténtica. La reforma agraria en Cuba. Buenos Aires, Editorial Palestra, 1961. 161p. (Colección "Vertientes de la Libertad")

The book is divided in two parts. The first one, "Una revolución auténtica en nuestra América" (pp. 7-88), is identical with the text of No. 622. The second part contains a speech delivered by the author in April 1961, after he was elected to the Argentine Senate. An appendix includes the official text of the Cuban agrarian and urban reform laws.

624 Portuondo, José Antonio

Cuba, nación "para sí." México, D. F., 1961. 30p.

Portuondo condemns the Declaration of Havana, and affirms that the Cuba socialist revolution is founded on the agrarian reform measures of the new government.

625 Ramírez Gómez, Ramón

Cuba, despertar de América; ensayo económico-social. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Escuela de Economía, 1961. 267p. bibliog.

Ramírez Gómez is a Professor of Economics at the Universidad Nacional de México. During an eight day visit to Cuba he gathered data for this book, which praises the Castro regime's economic policy and expresses the hope that the Cuban Revolution will mark the advent of Socialism in the western world.

626 Sartre, Jean Paul

Furacão sobre Cuba. Em apêndice: Trata-se de uma revolução [por] Rubem Braga; A revolução dos jovens iluminados [por] Fernando Sabino. 4a. ed. Rio de Janeiro, Editôra do Autor, 1961. 223p.

This work is a Portuguese translation of No. 627.

627 Sartre, Jean Paul

Huracán sobre el azúcar. Caracas, Pensamiento Vivo, 1961. 199p.

Sartre makes a comparison between Havana in 1949, and the city during a visit in 1960. It is a general description of the conditions in Cuba under the Castro regime.

628 Silvert, Kalman H.

The conflict society: reaction and revolution in Latin America. New Orleans, Hauser Press, 1961. 280p. bibliog.

One chapter of this study (pp. 242-59) is a social analysis of Fidel Castro's challenge to Latin American economic and social development.

- 629 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Trade with Cuba. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1961. 78p. tables.
 Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives which resulted in legislation prohibiting "the shipment in Interstate or Foreign commerce of articles imported into the United States from Cuba, and providing penalties for such shipment."
- 630 Venezuela. Universidad Central, Caracas. Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas
La economía cubana. Caracas, Imprenta Universitaria, 1961. 139p. (*Its Boletín bibliográfico*, no. 14. Edición especial)
 Abridgement of Huberman and Sweezy's book (*Cuba, anatomy of a revolution*) and Paul Baran's *Reflexions on the Cuban revolution*, together with one of the first lectures on foreign trade and economic development televised in Cuba in 1960. Also included are comments by Huberman and Sweezy after their second visit to Cuba in October, 1960. They insisted that great economic and social changes had already been achieved by the Castro revolution.
- 631 Conte Agüero, Luis
Doctrina de la contra intervención; soviétización de la economía cubana. Montevideo, Ediciones Cruz del Sur, 1962. 141p.
 A collection of speeches and other writings of the author which describe Soviet involvement in Cuba since Castro. He speaks of the destruction of the Cuban economy since the revolutionary government took power.
- 632 *Cuba antes y hoy.* Miami, Florida, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.
 This is a broadside of drawings and cartoons which compares Cuba before and after Castro in such fields as industry, agriculture, commerce, justice, and labor.
- 633 González Puente, José
Cómo el socialismo destruyó la economía cubana. México, Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1962. 40p.
 Intended to explain how Castro destroyed the Cuban economy. It is also translated into English (No. 634).
- 634 González Puente, José
How socialism destroyed the Cuban economy. México, Defensa Institucional Cubana, 1962. 45p.
 For annotation see No. 633.

- 635 Laschever, Barnett D.
Getting to know Cuba. New York, Coward, 1962. 64p. illus. (part col.)
A descriptive volume aimed at juvenile readers.
- 636 Mears, León G.
Agricultural and food situation in Cuba. Washington, Department of Agriculture, 1962. 22p. (ERS-Foreign, 28).
- 637 Miró Cardona, José
En defensa de la posición de Cuba como abastecedora de azúcar del mercado de los Estados Unidos. Miami, 1962. 34p.
Miró Cardona urges Cuba's future claims as the primary supplier of sugar for the United States market. At the time that this pamphlet was published, the Congress was considering a redistribution of the sugar import quota.
- 638 Narrina, Gustavo
Comentarios sobre el libro "Cuba, despertar de América," de Ramón Ramírez Gómez. México, 1962. 47p.
In this lengthy review of No. 625, Narrina accuses Gómez of producing only propaganda favoring the communist regime of Castro in Cuba, at the expense of the Universidad Nacional de México.
- 639 *Uma nova agressão do comunismo ao povo cubano, racionamento!* Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.
This broadside describes the system of food rationing in Cuba imposed by the communist regime of Castro, which gives the government complete control over food supplies and distribution channels.
- 640 Selser, Gregorio
Diplomacia, garrote y dólares en América Latina. Buenos Aires, Editorial Palestra, 1962. 367p. (Colección "Vertientes de la Libertad")
A compilation of a number of essays on historical, political, and social matters in Latin America. Two of these deal specifically with the economy of Cuba under Castro: "Para una historia económica de Cuba" (pp. 111-134), and "Comprando acciones cubanas" (pp. 135-139).
- 641 Silvert, Kalman H.
La sociedad problema: reacción y revolución en América Latina. Versión castellana: Noemí Rosenblat. Buenos Aires, Editorial Paidós, 1962. 260p. bibliog. (Biblioteca de psicología social y sociología, 18)
Spanish translation of No. 628.

- 642 Tannenbaum, Frank
Ten keys to Latin America. New York, Knopf, 1962. 237p.
"Castro and social change" is the title of the chapter devoted to Cuba (pp. 201-237). The author discusses the Cuban revolution from the economic and social point of view.
- 643 *La traición*. Bogotá? Historieta Dos Mundos, 1962. 16p. illus.
A short illustrated pamphlet describing living and working conditions under the Castro regime.
- 644 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture
Sugar. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1962. 552p.
Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives dealing with the sugar quotas, and including the statement of Dr. Miró Cardona written "in defense of the position of Cuba as supplier of the United States market."
- 645 Chao Hermida, Francisco
Un carpintero en la construcción del socialismo. Miami, 1963. 25p.
The author makes the comparison of a carpenter living under democratic conditions, and another living under communism. He explains that socialism will be forever in construction, since the builders have no reason to finish the structure.
- 646 *Cuba: paraíso de los trabajadores*. Miami?, 1963. 11p.
A description of the lives and working conditions of the workers after four years of the Castro regime.
- 647 Dimitrev, P. N.
América Latina hoy [por] P. N. Dimitrev [y] P. L. Begunov. Bogotá, Ediciones Suramérica, 1963. 153p. 1 map; tables; bibliog. (Colección: América de hoy, 2)
First published in Russian, by the Latin American Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1962. Translated by A. Quimbaya. A brief section (pp. 30-40) discusses Cuban economic and social issues since the 1959 revolution. The rest of the book is devoted to other Latin American republics.
- 648 *Documentos escogidos de la revolución cubana*. Bogotá, Ediciones Paz y Socialismo, 1963. 100p. (Colección Cuba Nueva)
The complete texts of the laws of agrarian and urban reform in Cuba, and the 1st and 2nd Declarations of Havana, are included in this compilation.
- 649 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas
Cuba's foreign trade before and after 1958. Coral Gables, Miami, University of Miami, 1963. 59 leaves.

A comparison of the condition of foreign trade in Cuba before and after the Castro revolution, forming part of the Cuban Economic Research Project of the University of Miami.

650 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas

Un estudio sobre Cuba: colonia, república, experimento socialista. Miami, University of Miami Press, 1963. 1703p. bibliog.

A history of the economic development of the Republic of Cuba from colonial times to the present, with an extensive bibliography and much statistical data.

651 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas

Labor conditions in communist Cuba. Miami, University of Miami, 1963. 158p.

A systematic account of the communist impact on the working classes of Cuba, and an evaluation of the present situation in comparison with that which existed prior to 1959. The most important sources are the laws and regulations of the Castro regime.

652 Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU

La situación laboral en la Cuba castrista. México, 1963. 31p. illus.

A description of the conditions of Cuban labor under Castro, with emphasis upon lower pay, longer hours, blacklists, and the loss of contracts and the right to negotiate.

653 Machado, Nery

Cuba, vanguarda e farol da América. Prefácio de Gondin da Fonseca. São Paulo, Editora Fulgor, 1963. 127p. illus.

After a trip he made to Cuba, probably in 1962, this Brazilian writer gives an account of the achievements of the revolution in the fields of economics, agrarian reform, commerce, and education. He blames the United States for trying to limit the success of the Cuban revolution.

654 Schmitt, Karl Michael

Evolution or chaos: dynamics of Latin American government and politics, by K. M. Schmitt and David Burks. New York, F. A. Praeger, 1963. 308p. bibliog.

Although this book deals with Latin America in general, it also includes many specific references regarding economic and social reforms and developments in Cuba, and discussion of Cuban political movements.

655 Toynbee, Arnold Joseph

La economía del Hemisferio Occidental. Traducción de José María Bulnes. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, Ediciones La Torre, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1963. 88p. bibliog.

Three lectures on the American republics, with emphasis on the Alliance for Progress, Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba.

- 656 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón
Trayectoria de Castro: encumbramiento y derrumbe. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1964. 38p. bibliog.
 Written by a Cuban economist, former professor of the University of Havana and also former Cuban secretary of Finance, now in exile, this volume shows how "Cuba's material and spiritual wealth was ravaged by the communist regime which has enslaved the island." For English translation of this work see No. 676.
- 657 Castro, Juana
Declaraciones y conferencia de prensa con motivo de su visita a Miami, el día 9 de Octubre de 1964. Miami, Colegio Nacional de Taquígrafos de Cuba en el exilio, 1964. 6p.
 Juana Castro describes the terrible economic conditions of contemporary Cuba, and encourages Cuban exiles in the United States to unify, as exiles outside the United States are already doing.
- 658 Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fla.
El derecho de una madre. Miami, 1964. 8p. illus.
 Cruzada Femenina Cubana is a women's Cuban organization in exile which publishes occasional illustrative reports on living conditions in Castro's Cuba.
- 659 Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fla.
El niño dormido. Miami, 1964. 8p. illus.
- 660 Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fla.
Cuba, como se construye la esclavitud proletaria. Miami, 1964. 40p. (*Its Ediciones*, 1)
 A comparison between the economic conditions in Cuba before and after Castro.
- 661 Freyre, Jorge
La supeditación del comercio exterior de Cuba al bloque soviético. San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1964. 20p. tables.
 Freyre writes of the subjection of Cuban foreign trade to the needs of the Soviet economic system and foreign policy.
- 662 García Montes y Angulo, José
Cuba y su futuro: crecimiento económico, problema social, aspecto político. Miami, Colegio de Economistas de Cuba en el Exilio, 1964. 331p. bibliog.
 This Cuban economist, killed during the Bay of Pigs Invasion, presents a Cuban economic policy designed to be placed into operation after the fall of the Castro regime.

- 663 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas
Social security in Cuba. Coral Gables, Florida, Cuban Economic Research Project, University of Miami, 1964. 290p. illus.; bibliog.
A study covering the social security laws, prepared by Carmelo Mesa and Roberto Hernández, former officials of the Social Security Bank created by Castro in 1959.
- 664 Leonard, René J.
Una economía hacia el abismo. Miami Beach, Florida, Informe sobre Cuba, 1964. 79p. diagsr.
- 665 Powelson, John P.
Latin America: today's economic and social revolution. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1964. 303p.
Throughout this book, the author makes reference to the Cuban agrarian reforms, the economic changes in the island republic since 1959, and the problem of United States investments in the Cuban economy.
- 666 Seers, Dudley, ed.
Cuba, the economic and social revolution by Dudley Seers [and others]. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press, 1964. 423p. bibliog.
This book presents a general account of the economic and social background to the revolution, and later chapters deal with agriculture, education, and industry. In each chapter there is emphasis upon the situation just prior to the Castro takeover, with an enumeration of the major problems faced by the new government. The volume analyzes the activities of the regime since 1959, and makes an assessment of the future prospects for Cuba.
- 667 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
Las pruebas de la perfidia inglesa. Miami, 1964? 8p.
Great Britain is criticized for trading with Cuba in spite of the economic isolation decreed by the United States and the Organization of American States.
- 668 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
Unidad Revolucionaria (Cuban Revolutionary Unity Movement) denounces free world sea trade with communist Cuba; latest figures. Miami, 1964? 14p. illus.
- 669 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.
La ruina económica en Cuba comunista: falsas promesas y desastrosas realidades. Miami, 1965. 9 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 102)
Several essays written by Cuban economists in exile which cover the sugar harvest, coffee, and the population explosion in communist Cuba.

670 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

Castro y el azúcar: 1959-1965 (un análisis de la economía azucarera de Cuba). Miami, Movimiento Unidad Revolucionaria, 1965. 69 leaves. bibliog.

Alvarez Díaz analyzes the causes of the ruin that communism has brought to Cuba in only six years. He lists, by location, the present sugar mills, and those which existed before 1959, and he has compiled statistics of crude sugar production in Cuba from 1900 to 1958.

671 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

La destrucción de la ganadería cubana. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 46p. illus.

A detailed analysis of Castro's destruction of the Cuban livestock industry, based on statistics.

672 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

Dos aspectos importantes del fracaso económico del régimen Castro-comunista: I. Las ventas de ganado producen divisas que Castro utiliza para la subversión [por] J. R. Alvarez Díaz. II. *El proceso laboral en Cuba comunista* [por] Guillermo G. del Mármol. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 10 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 71).

The first section of this volume explains how Castro uses the money from livestock sales to subvert the Americas. The second section speaks about labor conditions in communist Cuba.

673 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

El frente económico: eje de la lucha anticomunista. El alto costo de la zafra convierte el azúcar en dogal de la economía cubana, por José R. Alvarez Díaz. *La zafra azucarera de Castro*, por José M. Illán. *Ayuda de U.S. mientras llueven las balas, la verdad sobre Santo Domingo*: U.S. News & World Report. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 9 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 80).

Includes two reports written by Cuban economists in exile on the sugar industry under Castro.

674 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

Peligros y riesgos de comerciar con Castro. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 42p. illus.; bibliog.

By using statistics, Sr. Alvarez attempts to prove that Cuban communism has used commerce to introduce the "fifth column" into many democratic nations.

- 675 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

El precio de comerciar con Cuba comunista. Miami, Unidad Revolucionaria, 1965. 39 leaves.

Alvarez Díaz writes of "the chaotic economic conditions of red Cuba, and the risks to any country when trading with Cuba."

- 676 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

The road to nowhere: Castro's rise and fall. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 34p. illus.; bibliog.

Translation of No. 656.

- 677 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón

Tres aspectos negativos del empeño comunizante castrista. La zafra de 1965; una victoria pírrica [por] José R. Alvarez Díaz. *Planificación democrática vs. centralización comunista, de un informe de la CEPAL. Los técnicos soviéticos impusieron en Cuba moldes económicos anticuados* [por] Alberto Arredondo. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 7 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 78).

- 678 Arredondo, Alberto

Conflictos económicos: Cuba comunista y el panorama económico latinoamericano [por] Alberto Arredondo, J. M. Illán y Hubert H. Humphrey. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 5 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 85).

- 679 Arredondo, Alberto

Estudio comparativo de las reformas agrarias en América: 3. La reforma agraria cubana: notorio fracaso soviético en América Latina. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 5 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 54).

An account of the unsuccessful attempts by the Russians to reform the Cuban agrarian sector.

- 680 Cabús, José Domingo

Sartre, Castro y el azúcar. México, Editores Mexicanos Unidos, 1965. 384p. bibliog.

Cabús attempts to answer Jean-Paul Sartre, and others with the same views, who supported the Castro régime in Cuba.

- 681 Delgado, Oscar, ed.

Reformas agrarias en América Latina. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1965. 756p. bibliog.

Delgado has compiled descriptions of agrarian reform projects throughout Latin America. Cuba is represented by two articles, one written by Jacques Chonchol, a

Chilean economist, and the other by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, a former Director of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform under Castro.

682 Echeverry Espínola, Julio

Duplican diariamente comunistas y castristas sus esfuerzos para contrarrestar el boycott. Miami, Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, 1965. 1 leaf.

A brief explanation of how the Cuban communists attempt to counteract the economic blockade imposed on them by the Organization of American States and the United States.

683 Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fla.

La seguridad social en Cuba. Miami, 1965. 79p. tables (*Its Ediciones*, 4)

A comparison of the social security system before and since Castro, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

684 Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fla.

El trabajo en Cuba socialista. Miami, 1965. 109p. (*Its Ediciones*, 5)

Based on two works by Carmelo Mesa Lago, a former official of the Social Security Bank of Cuba, founded in 1959, this volume describes and criticizes Castro's policies of volunteer work, "socialist emulation," norms and measures of production, and industrial labor law.

685 Gilly, Adolfo

Coexistencia ó revolución. Buenos Aires, Editorial Perspectivas, 1965. 140p.

Gilly believes that the Cuban revolution has earned the right to exist. At this point, measures must be decided upon to avoid the internal and external obstacles which restrict its development. Of greatest importance is an evaluation of the resources available, and the methods which can be used to achieve the goals of the revolution. He deals chiefly with the national economy, and specifically with industry and banking.

686 González Aguayo, Leopoldo Augusto

La nacionalización en América Latina. México, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1965. 553p.

The author discusses the international problems that nationalization has caused in Latin America. One long chapter is devoted to Cuba, and many of the important laws and decrees of expropriation enacted since 1959 are included.

687 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas

Cuba: agriculture and planning. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami, 1965. 325p. illus.; bibliog.

While this is an analysis, in depth, of the Cuban sugar industry, comments are included about general agricultural development and planning. The agrarian reform laws and the collectivization process are carefully studied.

- 688 Illán González, José M.

Cuba: datos sobre una economía en ruinas. 3a. ed. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 160p. illus.; bibliog.

Sr. Illán, Vice-Secretary of Finance in Cuba from January 1959 to March 1960, explains that Cuba was not an underdeveloped country as Castro claims, and asserts that Castro has introduced no improvements. At the same time, he denies exile assertions that Cuba needed no improvements in the socio-economic field.

- 689 Illán González, José M.

Los fracasos económicos del marxismo leninismo. Rusia y Cuba: dos ejemplos negativos. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 9 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 90)

- 690 Joven Cuba, Miami, Fla.

El mundo comunista continua criticando la política económica de Fidel Castro. Miami, 1965. 4p.

The text of the pamphlet is said to be based on the comments of a Czech economist who visited Cuba in 1964. He criticizes the economic policies and methods of the Castro government.

- 691 McClatchy, C. K.

Cuba 1965; a reporter's observations, as published in the Sacramento Bee, the Modesto Bee, and the Fresno Bee. Sacramento, California, McClatchy Newspapers, 1965. 27p. illus.

The author is favorable toward the Castro revolution, and each article deals with a different facet of economic and social life in Cuba. He visited Cuba for three and a half weeks, probably in 1965.

- 692 Mesa Lago, Carmelo

Tres aspectos del desastre económico en Cuba comunista. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 6 leaves; bibliog. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 56).

- 693 Smith, Thomas Lynn, ed.

Agrarian reform in Latin America. New York, Knopf, 1965. 206p. bibliog.

Smith includes one chapter devoted to the Cuban agrarian reform. The volume publishes the official English translation of the law of agrarian reform promulgated from the Sierra Maestra on May 17, 1959.

- 694 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
The maritime fifth column (26 months of free-world sea trade with communist Cuba). Miami, Florida, 1965. 32p.
- 695 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
This is one of several things that can happen to those who trade with communist Cuba. Miami, 1965. 6p.
 This Cuban underground organization notes that it is compiling "a list of the firms that are still trading with communist Cuba." This list will be published and distributed throughout the free world in order to "blacklist" these trading firms.
- 696 Guevara, Ernesto "Ché"
Condiciones para el desarrollo económico latinoamericano. Montevideo, El Siglo Ilustrado, 1966. 134p. bibliog. (Colección Figuras é ideas)
 A collection of articles and speeches of Guevara which present his ideas on economic policy and development in Latin America and Cuba. Guevara stresses the impossibility of separating economics from politics.
- 697 López-Fresquet, Rufo
My 14 months with Castro. Cleveland, World Publishing Co., 1966. 223p. illus.
 The former Minister of the Treasury of Cuba under Castro, from 1959 to March 1960, narrates his experiences and his disillusion. In the appendix he outlines economic policies which could be put into effect if Castro were defeated.
- 698 Zeitlin, Maurice
Revolutionary politics and the Cuban working class. New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1967. 306p. map.
 Based on trips to Cuba in 1961 and 1962, "this book is based on data drawn from interviews with industrial workers in revolutionary Cuba. [This has] been possible [because of] the cooperation received from the Revolutionary government." Attempts to show the favorable reaction of Cuban workers to the revolution.

SECTION 11.

Law and Justice

- 699 *Veinte y siete de Noviembre, 1871-1963, día de duelo estudiantil*. Miami?, n. d. 4p.
 This pamphlet makes a comparison between the student martyrs shot by the Spaniards in 1871, and the Cuban students executed by Castro since 1959.

700 Cuba. Constitution

Constitution of the Republic of Cuba (and Fundamental Law) Constituent Assembly of 1940. [n. p.], 1959. 86p.

"Selection of those parts of the Constitution of 1940, which affect human rights, property rights and juridical procedures, together with action by the Castro regime in contravention thereof."

701 Defensa Institucional Cubana

Cuba: hora O del continente. México, 1959. 24p.

This organization accuses the Castro regime of brainwashing, establishing a police state, and making an assault on private property. It also accuses Castro of establishing a "communist beachhead in America."

702 Fé, Ernesto de la

La voz de un prisionero habla desde el campo de concentración. [n. p., 1959]. 8p.

Sr. de la Fé, a Cuban newspaperman, is now in Isla de Pinos prison. This is a copy of the letter he sent to *El Universal*, a Mexican newspaper, denying he was interviewed there by Juanita Green, a North-American correspondent. He also denounces and condemns Castro's brutal methods with his prisoners.

703 Márquez Sterling, Carlos

Constitution of the Republic of Cuba versus the directives of the Castro regime. [n. p.] 1959. 20p.

A comparison of the Cuban Constitution in the 1940's with the new laws promulgated by the Castro regime. Márquez Sterling, an important political figure in pre-Castro Cuba, shows that many of these new laws contradict the spirit of the Constitution.

704 Illas Cuza, Arturo L.

Cuba ante el mundo; destrucción comunista del derecho y la justicia. México, 1960. 158p.

705 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el Exilio), Miami, Fla.

Informative answer to the professors of the universities of Harvard, Brandeis, Boston, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miami, 1961. [11]p.

706 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el Exilio), Miami, Fla.

Statement of the Cuban Judiciary. Miami, Florida, 1961? 4p.

"A historical document in which the true nature and objectives of the Communist

regime imposed on the Cuban people by dictator Fidel Castro are thoroughly analyzed."

707 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

El gobierno de Castro y derechos humanos. Presentado ante: La Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. Nueva York?, La Voz de Cuba, 1961? 92 leaves.

"Human rights violated by Castro's government will be the subject of this work, offering, at the same time, documented proof [of the violations]."

708 Alonso Avila, Antonio

Violación de los derechos humanos por la legislación comunista de Castro. Miami, La Voz de Cuba, 1962. 72p.

This essay discusses Castro's violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the legislation decreed by his communist regime.

709 Comité Pro-Libertad de los Presos Políticos en Cuba, Miami, Fla.

Libertad para todos los presos políticos en Cuba. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.

An appeal to world opinion on behalf of Castro's political prisoners. Signed by Dr. Jorge Casteleiro and others.

710 Congreso Internacional de Estudiantes de Arquitectura. 7o. México, 1961

Ponencia de la delegación cubana al VII Congreso Internacional de Estudiantes de Arquitectura en México, D. F. México? 1961. 7p. illus.

This is a resolution introduced by the Cuban delegation to the seventh International Congress of Architectural Students held in Mexico in 1961. The resolution explains the progress made by the revolution through the law of urban reform, despite United States economic isolation and the invasion of Bay of Pigs. Some discussion is also included.

711 Conte Agüero, Luis

Paredón! Miami, Florida, Ta-Cuba Printing, 1962? 196p.

This volume contains several articles about the Cubans Castro has taken to the Paredón (the Wall), where persons opposed to the revolution have been executed. He includes a list of those who are definitely known to have been executed by the Castro regime.

712 International Commission of Jurists

Cuba and the rule of law. Geneva, 1962. 267p.

A report divided into four parts. The first is "a survey of the relevant political, sociological and economic features of Cuba and deals in particular with various aspects of the country's geography, economy, ethnology and history;" the second

"deals with constitutional legislation in Cuba;" the third is "a study of the substantive and procedural provisions of the new Cuban penal legislation;" and the fourth with the practical consequences of the constitutional and legislative framework of the present Cuban revolutionary regime through reports and testimonies of victims and witnesses from all walks of Cuban life. The conclusion of this Commission is that "the Rule of Law has disappeared from the Cuban scene." At foot of title-page: "Distributed by The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc., 646 S. W. 12 Ave.—Miami, Fla.—33101." (rubber stamp).

713 Quijada G., Francisco

Cuba bajo el terror. Caracas, 1962. 80p.

A Venezuelan journalist narrates his observations on Cuba after visiting the island on a diplomatic mission, probably in 1962. He emphasizes the "police state" in Cuba.

714 *Si todo el pueblo está con ellos, por qué tienen que tener tantos milicianos y chivatos en cada cuadra?* Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.

Several cartoons on the behavior of "chivatos," a Cuban word for informers, are included on this sheet.

715 *Subasta de hombres!* Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.

This broadside cartoon compares the sale of slaves in eighteen-century Cuba for gold, and the 1962 sale of prisoners of war for dollars by Castro.

716 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

Cuba and the rule of law. Miami, 1962. 8p.

"A unique documented analysis of the communist take-over of Cuba."

717 United States. Department of the Army

The criminal law system of Cuba. Washington, D.C., Office of the Judge Advocate General, 1962. 12p. bibliog.

"The first portion of this survey was prepared shortly before the Cuban crisis in October, 1962." This study is concerned with the subversion of justice in Cuba by the Castro regime.

718 Alabau Trelles, Francisco

Tribunales populares en Cuba. Miami, Florida, Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba en el Exilio, 1963. 4p.

This is a report on the newly created Tribunales Populares of Cuba. The judges in these local courts are to be workers and peasants. The author is a former Supreme Court Justice of Cuba.

719 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Paredón, paredón. Secretaría de Acción y Sabotaje en Cuba del Directorio

Revolucionario Estudiantil y la Sección Juvenil de la Agrupación Montecristi. [Miami, 1963.] 1 leaf

A broadside about "the Wall" (El paredón) where executions are carried out by the Castro regime.

- 720 *Esto es autodeterminación? Estos son derechos humanos? Esto es democracia?* Miami?, 1963? 1 leaf. illus.

A broadside describing the killing of several young Cubans by the militia, when they were trying to reach the safety of the Ecuadorian Embassy in Havana.

- 721 Hernández, Heriberto

Cartas de un exilado. Tampa, Florida, 1963. 51p.

Written by a Cuban physician in exile, these letters narrate the incidents recounted by his patients after their arrival from Cuba. He emphasizes accounts of political prisoners at the Isla de Pinos prison.

- 722 Martino, John

I was Castro's prisoner, by John Martino, in collaboration with Nathaniel Weyl. New York, Devin-Adair, 1963. 280p.

Martino, a United States citizen, was imprisoned in Cuba for almost three and a half years (1959-1962). He describes the chaotic conditions in Cuba of that period, and concludes by noting that the atmosphere resembled that of a concentration camp.

- 723 Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre

A la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la O. E. A., a los trabajadores libres del mundo, a la opinión pública mundial. Miami, Delegación General del Exilio, 1963. 12p. illus.

As a report presented to the Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States by a Cuban underground organization, this document details the "inhuman way the communists treat their prisoners," using as an example the case of David Salvador, former General Secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Workers.

- 724 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.

A disgrace to the Americas: communist Cuba. Miami, 1963. 25p.

An abridged English version of No. 733.

- 725 Bufill, José Angel

Manuel Guillot Castellano, presente! [Miami?] Secretaría de Información, Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria, 1964. 55p. illus.

A biographical treatment of Guillot, a leader of the Movimiento Recuperación Revolucionaria in Cuba after the Bay of Pigs invasion. Because of his revolutionary activities, he was executed at the Cabaña Fortress on August 30, 1962.

Section 11

- 726 Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fla.
El delator. Miami, 1964. 8p. illus.
Short illustrated accounts of the use of informers in Cuba under Castro.
- 727 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba
La represión en Cuba. Santo Domingo, 1964? 64p. illus.
The murder and imprisonment of political opponents by the Castro regime, and the exodus of Cubans to Latin America, the United States, and Europe.
- 728 Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fla.
Servicio militar obligatorio en Cuba roja. Miami, 1964. 34p. illus. (Ediciones FORDC, no. 3)
A description of the system of compulsory military service used by Castro. Significantly displayed is his 1959 promise that Cubans would not be forced to serve in the military establishment under his revolution.
- 729 *Fusilamientos*. Miami, 1964. 7p. illus. (Informe sobre Cuba. Serie Grandes mentiras, 6)
A short illustrated pamphlet which describes the murder of political prisoners by the Castro government.
- 730 Martell Valdés, Alberto R.
El habeas corpus internacional en favor de los cubanos privados de libertad. México, 1964. 8p.
The author, a former member of the law faculty of the University of Havana, expresses the view that an international writ of habeas corpus for Castro's political prisoners should be presented before the United Nations.
- 731 Olba Benito, Miguel A.
Cuba: prison island. Our denouncement. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf. map.
Written by a Cuban lawyer and politician, now in exile, this item includes a map, and a "list of prison farms established in Cuba after Castro."
- 732 Torre y de la Rosa, Carlos de la
El imperio de la arbitrariedad como norma fundamental de gobierno. México, Ediciones Botas, 1964. 96p.
This is an answer to the report written by the International Commission of Jurists. It includes a prologue written by Dr. Gastón Godoy, well-known Cuban lawyer in exile.
- 733 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.
Cuba comunista: escarnio de un continente. Miami, 1964. 74p. illus.; map.

This publication describes how Castro violates human rights in Cuba, and illustrates the point with facts about executions, political exile, and the type of justice available in Cuban courts.

734 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Humboldt 7 y el comunismo cubano. Panamá, 1965? 46p. illus.

A short study intended to prove that the trial of Marcos Rodríguez by the Castro regime sharpened the division between "new" and "old" Cuban communists. Rodríguez, a communist student who was also an informer for Batista's police, was used as a scape-goat for crimes committed by Castro and his followers prior to 1959.

735 *Message of the Cuban political prisoners to the free men and countries of the world.* [n. p., 1965.] 20p. facsimis.

The introduction for this pamphlet was written by Guillermo Martínez Marquez. It is intended to explain the horrors in which Castro's prisoners live "behind the iron bars of the most terrible political prison that was ever known." This is based upon a document smuggled out of the Island of Pines prison. "The signatures have been omitted for the security of the prisoners who signed this historical document." A photocopy of the original document is included.

736 Alfaro, Hugo R.

Mi mundo tal cuál es. Montevideo, Ediciones Marcha, 1966. 157p.

Included is a chapter called "Los fusilamientos," dedicated to an analysis of the Operación Verdad (Operation Truth). This program attempted to justify the trial and execution of many Cubans during 1959, the first year of the revolution.

737 Riera, Pepita

Servicio de inteligencia de Cuba comunista. Miami, 1966. 255p. illus.

A Cuban radio announcer, now in Miami, Pepita Riera has a radio program devoted to "alerting the Cuban people about Castro informers." Her book is intended to explain the methods, techniques, structure and purpose of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior. She includes names and biographical sketches of the most important officials of the Ministry.

SECTION 12.

Religious Persecution

738 Guilbert, Ives

El "infidel Castro;" el polvorín cubano. México, Plaza & Janés, 1961. 226p.

An account of the Cuban revolution explaining how Castro lost the support of the Latin America people, with the exception of the leftists, chiefly because of his perse-

cution of the Catholic Church. This is a translation from the French of *La poudrière cubaine; Castro l'infidèle* (Paris, 1961), made by Domingo Pruna.

739 Santaella Blanco, Antonio

La masonería en la revolución cubana. México, Editorial Memphis, 1961. 173p.

740 *Pasión de Cristo en Cuba (testimonio de un sacerdote)*. Santiago de Chile, Departamento de Publicaciones del Secretariado de Difusión, 1962. 76p. bibliog.

This description of the persecution of the Catholic Church by the Castro regime is given by a Catholic priest. He describes the relationship of the Church to the revolutionaries prior to the fall of Batista. The turning point in what had hitherto been a good relationship came as a result of a pastoral letter read in all Cuban churches on August 7, 1960, which criticized the government for its close relations with the Soviet Union.

741 Aparicio Laurencio, Angel

Donde está el cadáver . . . se reúnen los buitres. Santiago de Chile, El autor, 1963. 206p. illus. bibliog.

A detailed account of Fidel Castro's persecution of religion is given in this study, but the emphasis is upon the problems faced by the Catholic Church. The author includes a chronology of events relating to religious persecution in Cuba since 1959.

742 Boza Masvidal, Eduardo

Revolución cristiana en Latinoamérica. Santiago de Chile, 1963. 92p.

Boza, a former Assistant Bishop of Havana exiled by the Castro regime, tells why he wants a profound, rapid and pacific change for Cuba. The work has a prologue by Angel Aparicio Laurencio, the former legal Counselor to the President of Cuba under the Castro government.

743 Dewart, Leslie

Christianity and revolution; the lesson of Cuba. New York, Herder & Herder, 1963. 320p. bibliog.

The author has written "an essay in political philosophy. Its subject, in particular, is the relation of the Cuban Church to Castro's communist state." He tries to explain the origin of communism in Cuba. The book was also published under the title: *Cuba, church and crisis; Christianity and politics in the Cuban revolution* (New York, 1964).

744 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

La persecución de la iglesia católica en Cuba. Quito, 1963. 32p. illus.

Published by the Ecuadorian branch of this organization, this pamphlet attempts to

explain the methods used by Castro to destroy the Church in Cuba. "Catholic activities were not formally suppressed, but various circumstances hampered the work of the church." It is implied that the Castro government keeps the churches open only for the purposes of propaganda.

745 González, Justo

Apocalipsis de Cuba. Alajuela, Costa Rica, Talleres Gráficos del Covac, 1963. 146p.

The first part of this book was published in Cuba under the title *El Apocalipsis ó Revelación del Ciudadano*. This volume details events in Cuba after Castro seized power; it is written in an almost Biblical style.

746 Lombardi, Ricardo

Por un mundo nuevo. Editado por la Biblioteca de Ediciones Cristianas. 1a. ed. popular cubana, dic. 1959. 2a. ed. popular cubana, nov. 1963. Miami, 1963. 57p. illus.

This small volume calls Fidel Castro the "Caribbean Führer." The author, a strong Catholic, thinks the only leader needed by the Cubans is Jesus Christ.

747 Tremols, José

Historia de la devoción de la Virgen de la Caridad. Miami, Album de América, 1963. 14p.

This short story of the worship of this saint describes how Cubans under Castro and communism continue their worship of her.

748 The Truth About Cuba Committee, Washington, D.C.

Sacrilege. Miami, 1963. 1v.

A chronology of events, from January 1, 1959 to September 19, 1961, of the religious persecution in communist Cuba.

749 Considine, John Joseph, ed.

The church in the new Latin America. Notre Dame, Indiana, Fides Publishers, 1964. 240p. maps, bibliog.

A brief chapter (pp. 183-84) devoted to Cuba provides a general description of the religious situation today.

750 Tiseyra, Oscar

Cuba marxista vista por un católico. Buenos Aires, Jorge Alvarez, 1964. 197p. (Colección Epoca, 1)

A general view of the progress of the Cuban revolution up to 1964, based upon a visit to Cuba made by Tiseyra and an unnamed Catholic priest, both of whom are from Argentina.

- 751 Díaz de Arce, Luis

Looking at Cuba, by Rev. Luis Díaz de Arce and Rev. Manuel Viera. Tampa, Florida, Movement for Christian Action of Cuba (in Exile), 1965. 11 leaves. illus.

An account of conditions in Cuba, with emphasis upon the status of religion.

SECTION 13.

Education

- 752 Boza Domínguez, Luis

La situación universitaria en Cuba. Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacífico, 1961. 200p. illus.

Boza explains how the Castro regime changed the whole university system in Cuba, by suppressing university self-government and establishing a system of ideological and economic discrimination.

- 753 Cuba. Comisión Nacional de Alfabetización. Ejército de Alfabetización de Cuba

Guerrilleros contra la ignorancia. Lima, Ediciones Futuro, 1961. 127p.

An explanation of the techniques and methods used by the Castro government in its campaign against illiteracy, with an army of 156,000 volunteer teachers. This was during the 1961 Cuban literacy campaign: "The Year of Education."

- 754 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs

Cuban refugee student assistance program (University Free Cuba). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session on H. Con. Res. 209, H. Con. Res. 120 requesting the President to exercise his authority to operate a program, to be known as "University Free Cuba," to provide assistance to certain Cuban refugee students, and for other purposes. March 24, 1961. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1961. 13p.

- 755 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

La escuela cubana en manos de Rusia; informe sobre la infiltración comunista en la educación cubana. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf.

- 756 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

Exposición a la Conferencia sobre Educación y Desarrollo Económico y Social en América Latina, Santiago de Chile. Miami, Florida, 1962. 12p.

- 757 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Exposición del Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario a la Organización de Estados Americanos, Noviembre 1, 1961. Miami, 1962. 11p.
- 758 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
La farsa de la educación en Cuba comunista. Miami, 1962. 32p.
- 759 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Muerte en Cuba. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.
 This broadside was prepared for distribution at the Mexican National Congress of Educators.
- 760 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Sólo los "tontos útiles" no se darán cuenta del peligro que para la Patria representan estas diez verdades. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf.
- 761 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
To the annual assembly of National Association of Educators, meeting at Denver, Colorado. Miami, Florida, 1962. 6p.
- 762 *Por qué los padres se llevan con tantos riesgos a sus hijos de Cuba.* Miami, 1962. 1 leaf. illus.
 Published in the "capital of the Cuban exile," this broadside explains that parents risked their children's lives, and their own lives, to leave Cuba to prevent their children from being exposed to communist propaganda.
- 763 Portuondo de Castro, Juan Miguel
Como los comunistas se apoderaron de la Universidad de la Habana. Miami, 1962. 54p.
 This is an account of how the communists took over the University of Havana, and how they changed both its structure and its aims. The author is a former Professor in the School of Medicine at the University of Havana.
- 764 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Denunciamos imperdonable crimen comunista en Cuba. Miami, 1963? 12p. illus.
 This short pamphlet explains that communism has harmed the spiritual values of Cubans, as well as causing them to lose their material possessions.
- 765 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
La destrucción de la escuela privada en Cuba. Miami, Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores, Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, 1963. 1 leaf.

- 766 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
La educación y la subversión marxista-leninista en Cuba; denuncia. Miami, 1963. 36, 42p. illus.
- 767 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Labor realizada. Miami, 1963. 2 leaves.
An explanation of the work of this exile organization.
- 768 Hart Dávalos, Armando
Education since the revolution. January 1963. New York, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1963. 9p.
Statistics on Cuban education from 1958 to 1962 are gathered in this pamphlet by Dr. Hart, a former Minister of Education under Castro. Coverage includes many aspects of education, elementary and secondary, for workers and women, and school budgets. Dr. Hart concludes that "the quality of teaching in Cuba has improved."
- 769 Krumwiede, Grace I.
Educational data: Cuba. Compiled by Grace I. Krumwiede and Adela R. Freeburger in collaboration with Charles C. Hauch. Washington, D.C., Office of Education, Division of International Studies and Services, 1963. 18p. (OE-14034-67, November 1962)
- 770 *Por qué han huído de Cuba más de 5,000 profesores.* Miami, Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, 1963. 3p. illus.
This leaflet explains why over 5,000 teachers left Cuba after the Castro regime came to power. Although they attempted to oppose the aims of the government, in the end they were forced to leave Cuba. Data is included on the number of teachers who were executed and those who still wish to leave the island.
- 771 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Ediciones. no. 1- 1964-
Sugerencias a los maestros para la reconstrucción nacional de Cuba. Miami, 1964. 1v. (Ediciones, 1).—La mentira en la Unesco; respuesta al farsante Armando Hart, Ministro de Educación. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1964. 16p. (Ediciones, 2).—La Constitución de 1940. Miami, 1964. 1v. (Ediciones, 3).—Las escuelas formadoras de maestros y su destrucción por los comunistas cubanos. Miami, 1965. 14p. (Ediciones, 4).—El comunismo y la destrucción de la enseñanza secundaria. Miami, 1965. 40p. (Ediciones, 5).—El mensaje cubano en 10 biografías; pensamiento y acción. Miami, 1965. 39p. (Ediciones, 6).—La destrucción de la enseñanza universitaria. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 32p. illus. (Ediciones, 7).—La enseñanza primaria en Cuba y su destrucción por el comunismo. Miami, Editorial AIP, 1965. 28p. (Ediciones, 8).—Los símbolos de la patria. Miami, 1965. 16p. col. illus. (Ediciones, 9).—Los mártires del magisterio. Miami, 1965. 24p. illus. (Ediciones, 10).

—La destrucción de la escuela privada cubana. Miami, 1965. 20p. illus. (Ediciones, 11).—Bajo mentira! (Respuesta al libro *Bajo palabra*, de Martha González. Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 12).—Inocentes! (Defensa de los estudiantes universitarios cubanos). Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 13).—José Martí: un mensaje y una doctrina. Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 14).—Síntesis geográfica de Cuba. Miami, 1965. 119p. illus., maps. (Ediciones, 15).—Cuba: anécdotas de la enseñanza comunista. Miami, 1965. 22p. illus. (Ediciones, 16).—Debe mantenerse la autonomía universitaria? Miami, 1965. 76p. (Ediciones, 17).—La destrucción de las Asociaciones de Maestros de Cuba. Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 18).—Síntesis de Historia de Cuba. Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 19).—Los problemas de la juventud cubana y sus posibles soluciones (Conclusiones de un Forum celebrado). Miami, 1965? 1v. (Ediciones, 20).—Como en 1871, inocentes!, en defensa de los estudiantes universitarios cubanos. Miami, 1965. 16p. (Ediciones, 21).

An organization of exiled Cuban teachers which publishes occasional pamphlets on educational conditions in Cuba before and after Fidel Castro.

- 772 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Martí, apóstol de Cuba. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf. illus.

- 773 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Mensaje martiano. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf.

- 774 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
No estamos solos. Miami, 1964. 4p. facsim.

Several letters written by Latin American educators, and addressed to the Directorio and to the Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States denying that the Cuban revolution is supported by all the teachers in Latin America.

- 775 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Nota de prensa. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf.

This is a statement relating to the creation of the Executive Committee of this organization, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Luis Pérez Espinós, a former Cuban Minister of Education in the government of Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín.

- 776 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Nuestro mensaje. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf.

A message to Cuban exiles to commemorate the 20th of May.

- 777 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Reconstrucción económica de Cuba, sugerencias a los maestros. Miami, 1964. 24p. diags.

- 778 Fagen, Richard R., ed. & tr.
Cuba: the political content of adult education. Stanford, California,

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, 1964. 77p. bibliog.

A report analyzing the results of Castro's Year of Education (1961). It includes a poem dedicated to Conrado Benítez, the manual for instructors who participated in the literacy campaign, and an arithmetic workbook used in schools for workers and peasants in 1962.

- 779 *Una generación sintética*. n. p., 1964. 1 leaf. illus.

The indoctrination of Cuban young people who are being educated in Russia is described in this leaflet.

- 780 González del Valle, Antolín

Mariana Grajales y Marta Abreu de Estévez: patriotismo y dignidad. Un mensaje a la juventud. Miami, Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, 1964. 7p. illus.

The deeds of these two Cuban women are described here for exiled Cuban youth.

- 781 Murillo, José

5 maestros argentinos alfabetizaron en Cuba. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Hoy en la Cultura, 1964. 62p. illus.

During a three-month period in 1961, five Argentine teachers visited Cuba to help in the campaign against illiteracy. This book narrates their experiences. In an appendix there are several examples of the teaching manual used in the literacy campaign.

- 782 Reyes Xiqués, Manuel

El drama de la niñez cubana. Miami, Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, 1964. 1 leaf.

In this leaflet, Reyes speaks of the circumstances of the Cuban children under Castro.

- 783 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

Guerra: nuestro mensaje a Estados Unidos de América, a la América Latina y a Cuba. Miami, 1965. 1 leaf. illus.

- 784 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Como cayó la Universidad. México, Delegación de México, 1965. 18p. illus.

The events that led to the take-over of the Havana University by Castro's communist supporters are related in this pamphlet published by the Mexican branch of the Cuban Student Directorate in exile.

- 785 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

Those who rebel and those who submit. Miami, Cuban Student Directorate, 1965. 27p. illus.

The background of the present Cuban resistance to Communism, and the meaning of its success to future generations of Cubans and Americans. Concludes with a "petition for the recognition of the right Cuban student exiles have to restore freedom to Cuba through resort to arms" which was presented before the Eleventh International Student Conference.

786 Hall, Joe

The Cuban refugee in the public schools of Dade County, Florida. Miami, Department of Administrative Research and Statistics, 1965. 1v.

Several reports compiled between 1960 and 1965 are published in this one volume. Each report has its own pagination.

787 Hardin, Henry N.

Evaluating Cuban education. Coral Gables, Fla., School of Education, University of Miami, 1965. 95p. bibliog.

"The major purpose of this study was to provide as accurately as possible the information presently available necessary to understand the Cuban educational system in order to solve the difficulties encountered by American universities to evaluate Cuban refugees degrees for admission" to North American universities and colleges. A list of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in pre-Castro Cuba are also listed.

SECTION 14.

Fiction and Poetry

788 Arenal, Humberto

The sun beats down. Translated from the Spanish, by Joseph M. Bernstein. New York, Hill and Wang, 1959. 93p.

A novel based on the early years of the Cuban revolution.

789 Fernández Retamar, Roberto

Poesía joven de Cuba, por Roberto Fernández y Fayad Jamís. Lima, Imprenta Torres Aguirre, 1959? 127p.

Poems favoring the Cuban revolution, written by two Cuban poets of the new generation.

790 Guillén, Nicolás

La paloma de vuelo popular [y] *Elegías*. Buenos Aires, Editorial Losada, 1959. 157p.

Poems in praise of the new Cuban revolution.

- 791 Hawkins, Ward
Kings will be tyrants. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1959. 226p.
A novel based upon the fight against Fulgencio Batista.
- 792 Quagliotti de Bellis, Bernardo
Oda a Fidel Castro. Montevideo, Edición impresa por el autor, 1959. 6 leaves.
- 793 Núñez Pérez, Orlando
El grito. San José, Costa Rica, Editorial Victoria, 196-? 132p.
A novel of the revolution.
- 794 Aguilera Malta, Demetrio
Una cruz en la Sierra Maestra. Buenos Aires, Editorial Sophos, 1960. 169p.
A novel based on Castro's fight in the mountains, written by an Ecuadorian.
- 795 Espinoza Barrientos, Walter
Canto a Cuba; poema. Oruro, Bolivia, Universidad Técnica de Oruro, 1960. 44 leaves. (Colección Amauta, 1)
Poems in praise of the revolution.
- 796 Esténger, Rafael
Cuba en la cruz. México, Cooperativa Modelo, 1960. 110p.
A collection of poems regarding the Cuban situation, from the exiles' point-of-view. It is prefaced by a brief historical and philosophical essay on the Cuban revolution.
- 797 González, Miguel
Sangre en Cuba. México, Ediciones Botas, 1960. 125p.
Poems highly critical of Fidel Castro and his "communist revolution."
- 798 Macías, Antonio
4 poetas por Cuba, retoño de la rosa de Martí, por Antonio Macías [et al.]. Montevideo, 1960. 12p. (Cuaderno de la poesía revolucionaria, no. 2)
Four poems by Uruguayan poets praising the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro.
- 799 Pedroni, José B.
Canto a Cuba. Introducción de Luis Gudiño Kramer. Santa Fé, Argentina, 1960. 32p. illus.
An Argentine poet on the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro.

- 800 Tully, Andrew
A race of rebels. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1960. 250p.
A novel inspired by the fight of the 26th of July movement against Fulgencio Batista.
- 801 Aparicio Nogales, Raúl
Frutos del azote. Buenos Aires, Editorial Palestra, 1961. 128p. (Colección novelas y cuentos en el mundo)
A novel written by a diplomatic representative of communist Cuba in the Argentine Republic, and dealing with political conditions in Cuba prior to 1959.
- 802 Bandeira, Luiz Alberto Moniz
Ode a Cuba. Rio de Janeiro, Germinal, 1961. 16p.
- 803 Cepero Sotolongo, Alfredo
Poemas del exilio. Prólogo del Dr. Humberto Medrano. Miami, Rex Press, 1961. 23p.
- 804 Deming, Richard
This is my night. Derby, Monarch Books, 1961. 139p.
A novel based on the Cuban revolution, telling the story of a soldier of the 26th of July movement.
- 805 Díaz-Versón, Salvador
Ya el mundo oscurece. Novela histórica de la revolución de Cuba. México, Ediciones Botas, 1961. 228p.
Díaz-Versón, an exiled Cuban, is an expert on communism. His novel deals with life in Cuba under Castro.
- 806 González Poggi, Uruguay
De Cuba viene el aire. Montevideo, Impresora Libertad, 1961. [4]p.
Poems dedicated to the new Cuba of Fidel Castro.
- 807 Guillén, Nicolás
Los mejores versos. Buenos Aires, Editorial Nuestra América, 1961. 38p. illus.
A collection of poems written by a well-known Cuban poet, including several laudatory of Fidel Castro.
- 808 Herr, Paul
Journey not to end. New York, Bernard Geis Associates, 1961. 250p.
The plot of this novel concerns a Hungarian who joins the Cuban revolution as a soldier of fortune. The high point of the story comes when he discovers that he does not want to obey an order to kill a man.

Section 14

- 809 Neruda, Pablo
Canción de gesta, poesía. 2a. ed. Santiago de Chile, Austral, 1961. 85p.
These poems deal with pre-Castro Cuba and were written by a well-known communist poet.
- 810 Suárez de Fox, Ofelia
Patria en lágrimas. México, D. F., Ediciones del Caribe, 1961. 162p.
"Poems of pain, fighting and hope." The prologue was written by Santiago Rey, a former Cuban politician who served in several posts under the Batista regime.
- 811 Valcárcel, Gustavo
Cuba sí; yanquis no! Lima, Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, 1961. 123p.
This volume gathers the most recent literary production of Valcárcel dealing with the Cuban revolution. The material is in several forms: drama, essays and poetry.
- 812 Blanco Moheno, Roberto
Un son que canta en el río; novela. México, Libros Mex, 1962. 237p. illus.
- 813 Hernández Toraño, José
El encuentro, por Cundo [seud.] Miami, 1962. 1 leaf.
A collection of humorous poems about the Cuban exiles in Miami.
- 814 Hernández Toraño, José
Volvió el "piche." Miami, 1962. 2 leaves.
This pamphlet collects more poems by Hernández about the experiences of the Cuban exiles in Miami.
- 815 Huasi, Julio
Las bodas universales. Buenos Aires, Nuevo Estuario, 1962. 32p. 1 col. illus.
Four poems, including one entitled "Cuba te amo." (Cuba I Love You.)
- 816 Miller, Warren
Flush times. Boston, Little Brown, 1962. 370p.
The author has written a psychological novel based on two "ugly Americans of the Havana colony" during the Batista and Castro regimes.
- 817 Viciado Arteche, Ignacio
Angustia; libro de versos patrióticos, cristianos y anti-comunistas. Miami, Florida, Ta-Cuba, 1962. 79p.
Poems in praise of a free Cuba, and condemning Castro.

- 818 Artime Buesa, Manuel Francisco
Marchas de guerra y cantos de presidio. Miami, Talleres La Noticia, 1963. 108p. illus.
 These poems were written by the civil leader of Bay of Pigs invasion while in prison in Cuba.
- 819 Cebrián de Quesada, Arnaldo
Clarinadas, recopilación de poemas patrióticos del autor y citas de libros. Miami, 1963. 20p.
 This collection of prose and verse on the Cuban revolution was written by Cebrián over a period of years.
- 820 Parrini Ortiz, Vicente, *ed.*
Cuba sí; poetas chilenos cantan a la revolución cubana. Santiago de Chile, Ediciones Anteo, 1963. 107p.
- 821 Díaz, Pedro Ernesto
Un interrumpido café. El son se fué de Cuba. El niño y la marsopa. El ordenanza y el caballo. Miami, 1964. 109p.
 A collection of short stories by Díaz, a Cuban author. One story is based upon the present situation in Cuba, and deals with the sadness of contemporary Cubans.
- 822 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
Recuerdo del homenaje a las madres cubanas en el Día de las Madres. Miami, 1964. 1 leaf.
 Contents: Madre mía.—Destierro; soneto. Poem and prose dedicated to Mother's Day.
- 823 Le Riverend Bruzone, Pablo
Glosas martianas. Cielo de piedra. Miami, Rex-Press, 1964. 50p.
 Poems written by a former Havana University professor who says in the prologue that "Cuba is in war, not in revolution."
- 824 Rivero Collado, Andrés
Rojo y negro, cuentos sobre la tragedia cubana. Orangeburg, South Carolina, Publicaciones Cruzada, 1964. 22p. illus.
 Short stories based on the Cuban revolution, written by a Cuban exile.
- 825 Viera Trejo, Bernardo
Militantes del odio, y otros relatos de la revolución cubana. Miami, Florida, Editorial AIP, 1964. 153p.
 Viera Trejo, a Cuban journalist now in exile, wrote these short stories based on the Cuban revolution.

- 826 Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Fla.
La poesía clandestina en Cuba. Miami, 1965. 4 leaves. (Cuaderno de la AIP, 53)
Counter-revolutionary underground poems, written in Cuba, are published in this leaflet.
- 827 Baeza Flores, Alberto
La muerte en el paraíso. México, B. Costa-Amic, 1965. 376p.
This fictional work on the Cuban revolution was written by a Chilean writer who lived in Cuba for 20 years.
- 828 Cobo Sausa, Manuel
El cielo será nuestro. Medellín, Colombia, Libros América, 1965. 298p.
A novel based on the real facts of the Cuban revolution, written by a leader of the Movimiento Social Demócrata, a Cuban exile underground organization.
- 829 Desnoes, Edmundo
Inconsolable memories. New York, New American Library, 1965. 155p.
This is one of the first novels of dissent to come out of communist Cuba. Its subject is "what it's all about to be in Cuba" under the present regime.
- 830 Díaz, Pedro Ernesto
Cuatro cuentos cristianos. Miami, 1965? 109p.
These short stories treat many subjects, but one deals with the life of Cuban exiles in the United States.
- 831 Hernández, Luisa Josefina
La primera batalla. México, Ediciones Era, 1965. 140p.
A political novel which interweaves accounts of conditions with the course of the plot.
- 832 Vidal, Cuca
Para Cuba que sufre. Miami, Florida, 1965. 4p.
These poems are dedicated to "Cuba enslaved." The title *Para Cuba que sufre* is taken from a speech by José Martí.
- 833 Castellanos, Francisco
Cuando la caña es amarga. México, Editorial Diana, 1966. 311p.
A historical novel based upon the struggle by the Cuban people against Batista, and the same struggle against Castro.
- 834 Díaz Molina, Jorge
En la ruta del deber; en honor y por la libertad de Cuba. Miami, Florida, Rex Press, 1966. 88 leaves.

Poems and articles on the present Cuban situation written by a Cuban exile. The prologue is a plea for unity among the Cubans in opposition to Castro.

835 Pellecer, Carlos Manuel

Útiles después de muertos; novela. México, Costa-Amic, 1966. 399p.

Pellecer, formerly a well-known communist, wrote this novel based on the trial of Marcos Rodríguez by the Cuban government. He "shows the methods of communism and its purpose."

836 Fowler, Raoul A.

En las garras de la paloma. Miami, 1967. 232p.

"A novel about the Cuban tragedy," written by a Cuban exile, now a teacher of Spanish in the United States.

837 Landa, René G.

De buena cepa. Miami, Florida, Rema Press, 1967. 225p.

A novel about underground activities in Castro's Cuba, written by a Cuban lawyer now in exile at Carlinville, Illinois.

838 Núñez, Ana Rosa

Las siete lunas de Enero. Miami, 1967. 39p. illus.

Poems describing the present situation in Cuba, written by a Cuban poetess in exile.

839 Sosa de Quesada, Arístides

Errante! Nebraska, 1967. 35p.

These poems were written and published by Sosa de Quesada, a former Cuban Minister of National Defense. He is now in exile, teaching Spanish in Nebraska.

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