THE CUBAN REVOLUTION OF FIDEL CASTRO
VIEWED FROM ABROAD
An Annotated Bibliography
by
GILBERTO V. FORT
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Compiled By
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1969
CONTENTS

FOREWORD, by Charles L. Stansifer ........................................ vii
PREFACE ......................................................................................... ix
INTRODUCTION ............................................................................... xii

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Pre-revolutionary Cuba ................................................................. 1
2. Revolution .................................................................................. 13
3. The Bay of Pigs invasion ................................................................. 36
4. The October 1962 crisis and the aftermath ...................................... 41
5. Fidel Castro ................................................................................ 45
6. Exporting the revolution ................................................................. 53
7. Opposition in exile ....................................................................... 71
8. Diplomatic relations ..................................................................... 82
9. International organizations and the Cuban problem ......................... 90
10. Economic and social conditions .................................................. 96
11. Law and justice .......................................................................... 111
12. Religious persecution .................................................................. 117
13. Education .................................................................................. 120
14. Fiction and poetry ...................................................................... 125

INDEX .......................................................................................... 133
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.
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., Bibliografía Brasileira, Bibliografía 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’etat 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 Torriente, but even he was unsuccessful in effecting an agreement on a return to constitutional rule.

Then, on April 28, 1956, the Goicuria 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
INTRODUCTION

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."
INTRODUCTION

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 closening 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

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

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

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

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

A collection of articles and radio talks by Dr. Conte Agüero dealing with political
and economic conditions in the Americas. One chapter is devoted to the outstanding events of pre-Castro Cuba.

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

9 Giménez, Armando
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
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
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


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


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


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


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


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


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.
19 San Martín, Rafael


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


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


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


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


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


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

30 Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio  
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.
Section 1

31 Defensa Institucional Cubana


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.


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


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


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


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."
Rumbaut, Rubén Darío


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.

Smith, Earl T.


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.

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."

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.

Unión Deportiva Cuba Libre


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

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.

Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio


This is another in a series of books written by former Cuban President Fulgencio...
Batista. He answers his detractors with statistics regarding Cuban development under his leadership.

43 Manrara, Luis V.

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

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

45 Suárez Núñez, José

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

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

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 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

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

A former Cuban Senator and Minister of Education, the Interior and National Defense, Léon 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

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

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

An account of the political events in Cuba from 1923 to 1959 which includes a list of
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.  
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  
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  
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  
“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”  
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.  
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 Aramís 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
An economic appraisal of pre-Castro Cuba.

62 Núñez García, Ricardo
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
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
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
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.
Section 1

66 Senior, Clarence Ollson  

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


"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  

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  

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  

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  

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.
PRE-REVOLUTIONARY CUBA

72 Rojas Rodríguez, Marta


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.]


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


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

78 Chao Hermida, Francisco


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


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


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


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


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 Artíme Buesa, Manuel Francisco


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


"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


86  Frondizi, Silvio


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.


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.


89  Huberman, Leo


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

Section 2

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

91 Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich  
Portuguese translation of the preceding item.

92 Mills, Charles Wright  
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  
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.

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

96 Tabares del Real, José A.  
Another printing of the preceding item.

97 Varela, Alfredo  
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


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


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 Baciu, Stefan


Portuguese translation of following item.

101 Baciu, Stefan


In this general work, Baciu 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.


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


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


105 Casuso, Teresa

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

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

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

110 Draper, Theodore


111 Fleitas, Aurora

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

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.

A pamphlet on communism in Cuba.

114 Guevara, Ernesto "Che"

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

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

"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

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


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

119 Matthews, Herbert Lionel


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


122 North, Joseph


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


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


"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


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


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


129 Vargas Echeverría, José María


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


Another edition of No. 82.


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.


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


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


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

135 Díaz Rivera, Tulio


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

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

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

Portuguese translation of preceding item.

140 Espinet Borges, H.

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

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

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


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


Translation of No. 116.

145 Ladrón de Guevara, Matilde


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


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 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.


“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


Rasco is a Cuban lawyer in exile, and was the leader of the Movimiento Democrática 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


“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


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


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.


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 bloc._ 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


"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


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

157 Aubry, Michel


Originally written in French.

158 Bayard, James, pseud.


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


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

160 Bosch Avila, Orlando


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 Claure, Luis Eduardo


Later edition of No. 133.
162 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba


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


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 revolución 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)


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


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,
Section 2

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


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


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


"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

Portuguese translation of No. 151.

174 Rycroft, William Stanley


“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

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

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.

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


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.


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


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


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

196 Fagg, John Edwin


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

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.


Spanish translation of No. 188.

199 Ruiz, Leovigildo


A chronological narrative of the events which occurred in Cuba in 1959.

200 Wilkerson, Loree Austine Randleman


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.


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, Stanislav


“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.

Section 2

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

204 Guevara, Ernesto “Ché”  
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.  
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  
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  
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  
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.  
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”  
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


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


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


“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
An account of the Bay of Pigs invasion told by a former Cuban newspaper corre­
spondent 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
This account of the Bay of Pigs invasion places emphasis on relations between the
United States and Cuba.

218 Allen, James S.
Allen, a former editor of the _Daily Worker_, analyzes the Bay of Pigs “fiasco,” plac­
ing 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
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
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


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

222 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald


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


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


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.


“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


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.
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


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

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

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

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

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


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


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


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


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


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
Section 3

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

244 González Lalondry, Luis
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
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


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


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


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


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

(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

(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.


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


"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

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


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


"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


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


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


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  
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  
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  
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  
“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


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


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

271 Castro, Fidel


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


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


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
Section 5

(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


A biographical account of Castro and his revolution in Cuba.

276 Martínez, Ricardo


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


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.


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


280 Frente Revolucionario Democrático Cubano


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


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

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

287 Conte Agüero, Luis
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
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.

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


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


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


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


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


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

296 Castro, Fidel

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


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


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


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

300 Castro, Fidel


Castro explains why he is a communist in this oration.

301 Castro, Fidel


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


English translation of following item.
303 Castro, Fidel


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


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.


"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


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


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

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

310 Castro, Fidel


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

311 Castro, Fidel


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


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.


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


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.


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


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


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


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


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


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.

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


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

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

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

328 Gibney, Frank


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


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


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


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


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.


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

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

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.

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. Agüero’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.”

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.

“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

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


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.


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.

Lacerda, Carlos


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.

Madariaga, Salvador de


This pamphlet also includes articles by Rodrigo Garcia Treviño ("Latin America and the mistakes of Washington") and Américo Vélez ("Relations between the two Americas") published originally in the Mexican periodicals Examen and Excel- sior. "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."

Monge, Luis Alberto


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.

Movimiento Continental Pro-Democracia Cristiana


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

Ravines, Eudocio


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.

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.

Sobrinho, Barbosa Lima


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.

Todd, Carlos

*Cuban communism on the map; speech addressed at the Rotary Club of Miami.* Miami, Florida, 1961. 7p.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs


Report submitted in the hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs during the Eighty-seventh Congress, to accompany House Resolution 226.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations

This is a report presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator Hick- enlooper 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
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
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.
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
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


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


“An attempt to link Rómulo Betancourt’s fight against Communism in Venezuela with Castro’s infiltration in that country.”

363 Cordovín, Juan José


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


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


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


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.

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.


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.


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


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


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
EXPORTING THE REVOLUTION

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


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


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.


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.


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


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

381 Belfrage, Cedric


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


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


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


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


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

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.


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.


"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


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

391 Naudón de la Sotta, Carlos


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


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


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


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


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


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


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.


(Reprinted by the OAS. OAS/Ser. L/X/II 3)
399 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs


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


“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


“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


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


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 insurrectional and revolu-
tionary processes?" He concludes with an explanation of the Marxist-Leninist char-
acter of the Cuban revolution.

405 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el exilio)
This is a report on the communist subversion in Latin America which is encour-
aged by Fidel Castro and his government.

406 Braña Chansuelme, Manuel
El aparato. Con prólogo del Dr. Luis J. Botifoll. Coral Gables, Miami,
A documented narrative on the Castro-communist infiltration in the Americas
which shows how Castro uses his embassies for subversive and propagandistic pur-
poses. The author includes the names of the Cuban diplomats who have been
expelled by several Latin American countries. Cf. No. 407.

407 Braña Chansuelme, Manuel
La diplomacia de Fidel Castro en la América Latina. Miami?, Distribui-

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,
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 commu-
nist 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.


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

412 Martínez Arizala, Aurelio


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

413 Martínez Suárez, Félix


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

414 Medrano, Humberto


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

415 Medrano, Humberto


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.


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.
Section 6

417 Padilla, Mario A.

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.

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

A former Cuban diplomat tells of the "intelligence 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.

424 Borrego E., Salvador
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 Bremautz, Alberto

426 Castro, Juana
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

428 Castro, Juana
In this speech, she warns of the organizing of Castroite guerrillas throughout Latin America.

429 Gilmore, Kenneth O.
"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
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
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
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
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
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.
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
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"
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.

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.

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

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

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]
Section 7

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


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


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


The Castro betrayal of the Cuban revolution.

448 Blanck y Menocal, Guillermo de


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


“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


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.


“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


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, Fia.

*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, Fia.


The objectives and program of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The Council is composed of several underground organizations.

455 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.


A plea for support to combat Castro’s communist propaganda by sponsoring radio programs.

456 Elizalde, Leopoldo Pío


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)

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


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


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)


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.
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.

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.
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.

A directory of the Cuban exile community in Miami. Some emphasis is placed upon Cuban businessmen.

468 Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.
Revised edition of No. 455.

469 González, Edelmira
Describes the environment of the Cuban exile community.

470 Manrara, Luis V.
Manrara criticizes the “wait and see” policy regarding Cuba and proposes an international organization to fight communism.

471 Medrano, Humberto
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


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.


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. facsims.

A catalog of publications of this Cuban underground organization in exile.

478 Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla.


Program and objectives.
OPPOSITION IN EXILE

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


Artine, 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


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


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.
Section 7

485 Castro, Juana


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 referéndum. 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.


Another revised edition of No. 452 (cf. No. 468).

488 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba

*Cuba: historia de un desastre. [Miami?] 1964. 102p.*


Brief illustrated sketches of Raúl Castro, Armando Hart and other members of Castro's regime, written by Cuban exiles.

490 Manrarra, Luis V.


This lecture, delivered by Manrarra, 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


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)

OPPOSITION IN EXILE

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


496 Rivero, José Ignacio


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.


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


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.
Section 7

501 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba


502 García Dulzaides, Aurelio


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


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.


The autobiographical account of a Cuban refugee in the United States who decided to return to Cuba after two years.

505 Machado, Humberto L.


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


A television interview with Sr. Mujal, exiled Secretary General of the Cuban Workers Confederation.

507 Portuondo de Castro, Juan Miguel


A pamphlet written for Cuban exiles to remind them of the significance of these three dates in Cuban history.
OPPOSITION IN EXILE

508 Prío Socarrás, Carlos


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


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.


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


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


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


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


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, Avraham G., ed.


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

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

This pamphlet covers the legal right of the United States to maintain a naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Descriptive material on the base is also given.

523 Castro Farías, Enrique

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.

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


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


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


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


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.


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


534 López Mateos, Adolfo


Speeches by Mexican President López Mateos and by Osvaldo Dorticós, President of Cuba, before the United Nations.

535 López Silveira, Juan José


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


“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


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 short chapter (pp. 732-8) is included on relations between the United States and Castro’s Cuba.

540 Franco, Cid


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


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.


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, Avraham G., ed.


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


He believes that the United States should lift the embargo against Cuba, and offer
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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


"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 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


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.


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


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.


552 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs


"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


554 United States. Treasury Department


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 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

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


In discussing the period since World War II, Lieuwen places emphasis on the importance of the Cuban revolution.

558 Mesa Lago, Carmelo

*Moscul-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


"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


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.


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


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
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
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
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.


569 Roa, Raúl
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
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
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
During this meeting the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States was approved.

574 Blanco, Enrique José
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.

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

A speech delivered by the President of Cuba, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós, at Punta del Este, Uruguay, January 26, 1962.

577 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

Another issue of the preceding item.

578 Dorticós Torrado, Osvaldo

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 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

This volume contains the speech delivered by Canciller 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.
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

581 Guevara, Ernesto “Ché”


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


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 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


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


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


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.


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


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

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


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.


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”


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


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


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


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


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


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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Miranda describes the social life and customs of Cuba, as well as giving a description of several places.
610 Ramírez Novoa, Ezequiel


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


San Martín discusses the methods, techniques, and purposes of Castro's agrarian reform legislation.

612 Baran, Paul A.


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.


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


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 Caldería, Francisco


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

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.

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.)

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
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
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

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

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

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

This work is a Portuguese translation of No. 627.

627 Sartre, Jean Paul

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.

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


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


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


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.


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


Intended to explain how Castro destroyed the Cuban economy. It is also translated into English (No. 634).

634 González Puente, José


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.

637 Miró Cardona, José
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
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 Urna nova agresión 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
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.
Spanish translation of No. 628.
Tannenbaum, Frank

"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.


A short illustrated pamphlet describing living and working conditions under the Castro regime.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture

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."

Chao Hermida, Francisco

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.


A description of the lives and working conditions of the workers after four years of the Castro regime.

Dimitrev, P. N.

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.


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.

Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas
*Cuba's foreign trade before and after 1958.* Coral Gables, Miami, University of Miami, 1963. 59 leaves.
Section 10

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


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


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


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


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


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


Three lectures on the American republics, with emphasis on the Alliance for Progress, Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba.
656 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón


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.

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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 Taquigráfos 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.

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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.

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659 Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fla.

*El niño dormido.* Miami, 1964. 8p. illus.

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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.

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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.

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662 García Montes y Angulo, José


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.

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663 Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas

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.


665 Powelson, John P.

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.

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.

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


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


A detailed analysis of Castro’s destruction of the Cuban livestock industry, based on statistics.

672 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón


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


Includes two reports written by Cuban economists in exile on the sugar industry under Castro.

674 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón


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


Translation of No. 656.

677 Alvarez Díaz, José Ramón


678 Arredondo, Alberto


679 Arredondo, Alberto


An account of the unsuccessful attempts by the Russians to reform the Cuban agrarian sector.

680 Cabús, José Domingo


Cabús attempts to answer Jean-Paul Sartre, and others with the same views, who supported the Castro régime in Cuba.

681 Delgado, Oscar, *ed.*


Delgado has compiled descriptions of agrarian reform projects throughout Latin America. Cuba is represented by two articles, one written by Jacques Chonchol, a
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chilean economist, and the other by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, a former Director of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform under Castro.

682 Echeverry Espinóla, Julio

_Duplicitan diariamente comunistas y castristas sus esfuerzos para contra-rrestar 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.


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


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


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.


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.


690 Joven Cuba, Miami, Fla.


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


693 Smith, Thomas Lynn, ed.


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.
SECTION 11.
Law and Justice

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


"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


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


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


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.


705 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el Exilio), Miami, Fla.


706 Asociación de Funcionarios del Poder Judicial de Cuba (en el Exilio), Miami, Fla.


“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


“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.


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


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


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


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."

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 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


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 Monte­
cristi. [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 demo­
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
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
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
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.
An abridged English version of No. 733.

725 Bufill, José Angel
Manuel Guillot Castellano, presente! [Miami?] Secretaría de Informa­
ción, 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.
726 Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fla.
Short illustrated accounts of the use of informers in Cuba under Castro.

727 Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba
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.

A short illustrated pamphlet which describes the murder of political prisoners by the Castro government.

730 Martell Valdés, Alberto R.
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.
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
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.
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. facsims.

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.


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


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-
Section 12

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

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

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  

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  

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  

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.  

A chronology of events, from January 1, 1959 to September 19, 1961, of the religious persecution in communist Cuba.

749 Considine, John Joseph, ed.  

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.
Section 12

751 Díaz de Arce, Luis

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

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

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-Seven 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 infusión comunista en la educación cubana*. Miami, 1962. 1 leaf.

756 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

757 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

758 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.

759 Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fla.
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.

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.
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.
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.
An explanation of the work of this exile organization.

768 Hart Dávalos, Armando
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.

770 *Por qué han huido 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-
An organization of exiled Cuban teachers which publishes occasional pamphlets on educational conditions in Cuba before and after Fidel Castro.


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.


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.


A message to Cuban exiles to commemorate the 20th of May.


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. biblog.

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


The deeds of these two Cuban women are described here for exiled Cuban youth.

781 Murillo, José


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


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. lv.

Several reports compiled between 1960 and 1965 are published in this one volume. Each report has its own pagination.

787 Hardin, Henry N.


“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


A novel based on the early years of the Cuban revolution.

789 Fernández Retamar, Roberto


Poems favoring the Cuban revolution, written by two Cuban poets of the new generation.

790 Guillén, Nicolás


Poems in praise of the new Cuban revolution.
Section 14

791 Hawkins, Ward
A novel based upon the fight against Fulgencio Batista.

792 Quagliotti de Bellis, Bernardo

793 Núñez Pérez, Orlando
A novel of the revolution.

794 Aguilera Malta, Demetrio
169p.
A novel based on Castro’s fight in the mountains, written by an Ecuadorean.

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
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
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.
An Argentine poet on the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro.
800 Tully, Andrew

A novel inspired by the fight of the 26th of July movement against Fulgencio Batista.

801 Aparicio Nogales, Raúl

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


803 Cepeño Sotolongo, Alfredo


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

Díaz-Versón, an exiled Cuban, is an expert on communism. His novel deals with life in Cuba under Castro.

806 González Poggi, Uruguay

Poems dedicated to the new Cuba of Fidel Castro.

807 Guillén, Nicolás

A collection of poems written by a well-known Cuban poet, including several laudatory of Fidel Castro.

808 Herr, Paul

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.
809 Neruda, Pablo
These poems deal with pre-Castro Cuba and were written by a well-known communist poet.

810 Suárez de Fox, Ofelia
"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
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

813 Hernández Toraño, José
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
Four poems, including one entitled "Cuba te amo." (Cuba I Love You.)

816 Miller, Warren
The author has written a psychological novel based on two "ugly Americans of the Havana colony" during the Batista and Castro regimes.

817 Viciedo Arteche, Ignacio
Poems in praise of a free Cuba, and condemning Castro.
818 Artime Buesa, Manuel Francisco


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_.


This collection of prose and verse on the Cuban revolution was written by Cebrián over a period of years.

820 Parrini Ortiz, Vicente, ed.


821 Díaz, Pedro Ernesto


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.

_Reuerdo 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


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


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
This fictional work on the Cuban revolution was written by a Chilean writer who lived in Cuba for 20 years.

828 Cobo Sausa, Manuel
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
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
These short stories treat many subjects, but one deals with the life of Cuban exiles in the United States.

831 Hernández, Luisa Josefina
A political novel which interweaves accounts of conditions with the course of the plot.

832 Vidal, Cuca
These poems are dedicated to “Cuba enslaved.” The title Para Cuba que sufre is taken from a speech by José Martí.

833 Castellanos, Francisco
A historical novel based upon the struggle by the Cuban people against Batista, and the same struggle against Castro.

834 Díaz Molina, Jorge
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


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.


“A novel about the Cuban tragedy,” written by a Cuban exile, now a teacher of Spanish in the United States.

837 Landa, René G.


A novel about underground activities in Castro's Cuba, written by a Cuban lawyer now in exile at Carlinville, Illinois.

838 Núñez, Ana Rosa


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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abel, Elie</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abella, Rosa</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acasuso, Rubén</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acción Anticomunista Ecuatoriana</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acuña, Juan Antonio</td>
<td>82, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Mildred</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas</td>
<td>192, 201, 423, 480, 669, 826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrupación Montecristi</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguilera Malta, Demetrio</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabau Trelles, Francisco</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alba, Víctor</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Robert Jackson</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfaro, Hugo R.</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfaya, Carmen</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alianza Nacional Revolucionaria</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, James S.</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almanza, Alejandro, <em>pseud.</em></td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almeida, Dirck de</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alonso Avila, Antonio</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Álvarez Díaz, José Ramón</td>
<td>46, 656, 670-677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amenábar Linares, Vicente, <em>pseud.</em></td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Academy of Political and Social Sciences</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Assembly</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Newspaper Editors</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Universities Field Staff</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American University, Washington, D.C. Special Operations Research Office</td>
<td>32, 47, 118, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrade, Ramiro</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreiski, Stanislav</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano</em></td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aparicio Laurenicio, Angel</td>
<td>589, 741-742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aparicio Nogales, Raúl</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arana-Soto, Salvador</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aragón, Leopoldo</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenal, Humberto</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arguedas, Sol</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arias, Roberto, <em>pseud.</em></td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona. University, Student Union Activities Board. International forum, 4th, 1962</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arredondo, Alberto</td>
<td>55, 677-679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artíme Buesa, Manuel Francisco</td>
<td>83, 240, 481, 818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvelo, Perina</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asociación para la Reconstrucción Económica de Cuba</td>
<td>55, 431, 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubry, Michel</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Avance (Miami)</em></td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacía, Stefan</td>
<td>100-101, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badano, Ariel H.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baeza Flores, Alberto</td>
<td>13, 827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, George W.</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandeira, Luiz Alberto Moniz</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baquero, Gastón</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baran, Paul A.</td>
<td>612-613, 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett, Clifford R.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barreda y Laos, Felipe</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrera, Mario</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basaldúa, Pedro de</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batista y Zaldívar, Fulgencio</td>
<td>14, 30, 35, 42, 48, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayard, James, <em>pseud.</em></td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayo Giroud, Alberto</td>
<td>3, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beals, Carleton</td>
<td>84, 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begunov, P. L.</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfrage, Cedric</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benítez, Conrado</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benítez, Fernando</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benítez, Jaime</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernhard Indarte, Guillermo</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Marvin D., ed.</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betancourt, Rómulo</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel, Paul D.</td>
<td>132, 193, 482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanck y Menocal, Guillermo de</td>
<td>283, 448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanco, Enrique José</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanco Moheno, Roberto</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanksten, George I.</td>
<td>368, 439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bohemia (Havana)</em></td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavita, Luis Pedro</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonilla Aragón, Carlos</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrego E., Salvador</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosch Avila, Orlando</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boti, Regino</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botifoll, Luis J.</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulding, Kenneth Ewart</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowles, Chester</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boza Domínguez, Luis</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boza Masvidal, Eduardo</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brady, Jack</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braga, Rubem</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braña Chansuolme, Manuel</td>
<td>406-407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremanutz, Alberto</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennan, Ray</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigada de Asalto, defendant</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

Brizola, Leonel 141, 589
Buñuel, José Angel 725
Bulnes, José María 655
Burkhart, Ford, ed. 532
Burks, David D. 178, 654
Burnett, Ben G. 18
Burr, Robert N., ed. 334
Burza, J. B. 156
Byran, Luisa 412
Byrne, John F. 166

Caballero, Lucas 359
Caballero Calderón, Eduardo 359
Caballero Escobar, Enrique 359
Cabús, José Domingo 308, 680
Calderón, Francisco 103-104, 615
Canelas O., Amado 179
Capiro, Antonio 215
Cárdenas, Lázaro 228
Carmichael, Joel 213
Carrillo, Enrique 616
Cassir, J. E. 523
Casteleiro, Jorge 709
Chestellanos, Francisco 833
Castellanos, Jorge 194
Castro, Juana 426-428, 483-485, 498, 657
Castro, Raúl 489
Castro Delgado, Enrique 336
Castro Fariñas, Enrique 445, 523

Combate (San José, C. R.) 347
Comité Coordinador Sindical de Trabajadores de América Latina 382
Comité de amigos de Cuba Libre 447
Comité de Intelectuales y Artistas de Apoyo a Cuba 286, 327, 535, 605
Comité Democrático Nacional, Colombia 360
Comité Organización Cubanos en el exilio 491
Comité Pro-Libertad de los Presos Políticos en Cuba, Miami, Fla. 709
Comité Pro-Referendum, Miami, Fla. 466, 486
Comité Sindical Mundial de Consulta y Unidad de Acción Antimonopolista 264
Comités Bolivianos de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana 590-591
Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina 361
Congreso Internacional de Estudiantes de Arquitectura. 7o. México, 1961 710
Consejo Revolucionario de Cuba, Miami, Fla. 454, 459, 472
Considine, John Joseph 749
Conte Agüero, Luís 1, 6, 287, 338, 362, 598, 631, 711
Cony, Carlos Heitor 207
Cordova Claire, Luis Eduardo 133, 161
Cordovín, Juan José 363
Corominas, Enrique Ventura 592, 599
Cosío Villegas, Daniel 524
Council on Foreign Relations 518
Cromos 85
Cruose, Romeu 139
Cruz Cobos, Armando 265
Cruz Ramírez, Luis 180
Cruzada Femenina Cubana, Miami, Fl. 484, 658-659, 726
Cuadernos (París) 138
Cuadernos Americanos (México) 170, 622
Cuba. Comisión Nacional de Alfabetización. Ejército de Alfabetización de Cuba 753
Cuba. Constitución 700
Cuba (Havana) 137
Cuba antes y hoy 632
Cuba democrática: directorio de la colonia cubana. Miami 467
Cuba: ejemplo revolucionario de Latinoamérica 339
Cuba, paraíso de los trabajadores 646
Cuba, una nueva aurora para América Latina 325
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Entry</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuban Freedom Committee, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>383, 455, 468, 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuenca, Humberto</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La &quot;culpa&quot; la tiene Cuba</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culto a la personalidad</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cúneo, Dardo</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlman, Nicholas</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel, James Manly</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Conde, Alexander</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defensa Institucional Cubana</td>
<td>16-17, 31, 446, 449, 617, 633-634, 701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delgado, Oscar, ed.</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dellinger, Dave</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deming, Richard</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desnoes, Edmund</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewart, Leslie</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Diario de la Marina (Havana)</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz, Emilio</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz, Pedro Ernesto</td>
<td>500, 821, 830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz de Arce, Luis</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz Lanz, Pedro</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz Molina, Jorge</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz Rivera, Tulio</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Díaz Versón, Salvador</td>
<td>136, 230, 288, 340, 384, 805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimitrev, P. N.</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, Miami, Fl.</td>
<td>755-761, 764-767, 770-777, 780, 782-783, 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil de Cuba</td>
<td>162, 181, 312, 442, 488, 501, 602-603, 707, 719, 727, 734, 744, 784-785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentos escogidos de la revolución cubana</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodd, Thomas J.</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donnelly, Charles H.</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donovan, John</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dортicós Torrado, Osvaldo</td>
<td>137, 231, 534, 576-578, 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper, Theodore</td>
<td>108-110, 138-139, 195, 221, 526, 537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreier, John C.</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubois, Jules</td>
<td>275, 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eccles, H. E.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeverría, José Antonio</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeverry Espiñoza, Julio</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenhower, Milton Stover</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizalde, Leopoldo Pío</td>
<td>7, 21, 31, 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escarpenter y Fargas, Claudio</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espinet Borges, H.</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espinoza Barrientos, Walter</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estas son las pruebas!</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esténger, Rafael</td>
<td>514, 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esto es autodeterminación?</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estréla, J. E.</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etchepare, Alberto</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabela, Isidro</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabila H., Sadot</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facts on File, inc., New York</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagen, Richard R., ed. &amp; tr.</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagg, John Edwin</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Play for Cuba Committee</td>
<td>137, 231, 246, 270, 284, 310, 356, 369, 379, 564, 577, 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcón-Briceño, Marcos</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faleróni, Alberto Daniel</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayad, Jamís</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fé, Ernesto de la</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fehrenback, T. R.</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feo Calcaño, Guillermo</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández B., Luis Efrén</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández Núñez, Guillermo</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández Retamar, Roberto</td>
<td>210, 789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrara, Orestes</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferras, Agustín</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidel Castro and the Americas</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidel Castro dijo!</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figueroa, C. R. de</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finamour, Jurema Yary</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgibbon, Russell H.</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleener, Charles J.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleitas, Aurora</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonseca, Gondín da</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Policy Association</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowler, Raoul A.</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco, Cid</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco, Luis Leopoldo</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco, Víctor</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, Waldo David</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franqui, Carlos</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free, Lloyd A.</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeburger, Adela R.</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom House, New York</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Thomas, pseud.</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democrático Cubano, Miami, Fl.</td>
<td>444, 660, 683-684, 728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frente Revolucionario Democrático</td>
<td>136, 280, 341-342, 456, 566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frente Unido Revolucionario (Cuba)</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freyre, Jorge</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frondizi, Silvio</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, Helen</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusilamientos</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galbán Carlo, Jorge</td>
<td>366, 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galería de sinvergüenzas</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallardo, Carlos M.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>García Dulzaides, Aurelio</td>
<td>57, 464, 502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

García Montes y Angulo, José 662
García Serra, Mario 467
García Treviño, Rodrigo 346
Gaviria, Rafael Humberto 8
*Una generación sintética* 779
Gibney, Frank 328
Gibson, Richard 124
Gill, Mario, *pseud.* 87
Gilly, Adolfo 183, 685
Gilmore, Kenneth O. 171, 429
Giménez, Armando 9
Gironella, José María 166
Godoy, Gastón 732
Goebel, Dorothy (Burne), *ed.* 525
Goldenberg, Boris 430
Gómez Rivero, Pablo 431
González, Edelmira 469, 503
González, Justo 745
González, Marta A. 504, 512
González, Miguel 797
González Aguayo, Leopoldo Augusto 686
González de la Fe, Pedro 321
González del Valle, Antolín 780
González Fernández, Angel 322
González Lalongdy, Luis 244
González Pedrero, Enrique 15, 79, 252
González Peraza, Carlos 273
González Poggi, Uruguay 806
González Puente, José 533, 633-634
González Saavedra, Carlos 328
Green, Juanita 702
Grossberg, Elmer 105
Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas 649-651, 663, 687
Guas Inclán, Rafael 234
Guadíño Kramer, Luis 799
Guevara, Ernesto “Ché” 58, 94, 114, 148, 204, 207, 210, 432, 437, 571, 581, 595, 696
Guilbert, Ives 738
Guillén, Nicolás 790, 807
Guillot Castellano, Manuel 725
Gutiérrez, Félix 183
Gutiérrez Menoyo, Eloy 132
Habel, Janette 320
Haddad, Jamil Almansur 343
Haiken, Jean 34
Hall, Joe 786
Halperin, Ernst 213
Hammarskjöld Forums, New York 267
Hansen, Joseph 75, 142-143, 526
Hardin, Henry N. 787
Hart Dávalos, Armando 112, 489, 768, 771
Hartmann, Frederick H., *ed.* 367
Hauch, Charles C. 769
Hawkins, Ward 791
Hennessy, C. A. M. 416
Henríquez, Noel 22
Hernández, Heriberto 721
Hernández, Luisa Josefina 831
Hernández García, Pedro René 358
Hernández Morales, Roberto 185, 663
Hernández Toraño, José 813-814
Herr, Paul 808
Herring, Helen Baldwin 214
Herring, Hubert Clinton 115, 214
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. 355
Hilty, Hiram H. 88
Holloway, Robert J. 618
Horelick, A. L. 253
*Hoy* (Havana) 143
Huasi, Julio 815
Hubbell, John G. 250
Huberman, Leo 89, 142, 630
Humphrey, Hubert H. 678
Ibáñez, Carmen 408
Iglesias, Abelardo 167
Ilán González, José M. 673, 678, 688-689
Illas Cuza, Arturo L. 704
*Información* (Havana) 149
Institute for International Social Research 281
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights 582, 593, 723
Inter-American Peace Committee 583
Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU 608, 619, 652
International Commission of Jurists 712, 732
*Intervención comunista en América Latina* 344
James, Daniel 116, 144
Jamís, Fayad 789
*Los jefes de Estado de América tienen la palabra* 563
Johnson, Cecil E. 106
Johnson, Haynes Bonner 240
Johnson, Leland L. 551
Joven Cuba, Miami, Fla. 690
Julien, Claude 117
Jureidini, Paul A. 32
Kaplan, Morton A., *ed.* 368
Kats, Iván 164
Kennedy, John Fitzgerald 222-223, 247
Kidd, Paul 168
Krumwiede, Grace I. 769
Khruuschev, Nikita 223, 311
Lacerda, Carlos 345
INDEX

LaCharité, Norman A. 47
LaDrón de Guevara, Matilde 145
Lagas, Jacques 241
Lamont, Corliss 224
Landa, René G. 837
Larson, David L., ed. 254
Laschever, Barnett D. 635
Latorre Cabal, Hugo 571
Lazo, Mario 242
Lechuga, Carlos 584
Lee, V. T. 369
León, Rubén de 50
Leonard, René J. 664
Leonard, Rolando 506
Lequerica Vélez, Fulgencio 527
Lerdau, Enrique 56
Lerdau, Federico 56
Le Riverend Bruzone, Pablo 823
Lieuwen, Edwin 33, 131, 409, 532, 557
Light, Robert E. 225
Lo que los pueblos deben conocer 370
Lockwood, Lee 211
Lombardi, Ricardo 746
López-Fresquet, Rufo 697
López Mateos, Adolfo 534
López y de la Cerra, Miguel F. 153
Martín, José 491
Martín, Edwin M. 389, 542
Martínez, John R. 411
Martínez, Luis Manuel 60, 69
Martínez, Ricardo 276
Martínez Arboleya, Joaquín 390
Martínez Arizala, Aurelio 373, 412
Martínez Estrada, Ezequiel 170, 197
Martínez Márquez, Guillermo 735
Martínez Suárez, Félix 413
Martín, John 722
Marzani, Carl 225
Masetti, Jorge Ricardo 2
Massó, José Luis 184, 235
Matos, Almir 621
Munoz, Hubert 82, 132
Matthews, Herbert Lionel 51, 119, 186, 317, 538
Mears, León G. 636
Medrano, Humberto 414-415, 471, 596, 803
Mella, Julio Antonio 55
Mendoza Diez, Alvaro 374
Merino, Adolfo G. 205
Mesa Lago, Carmelo 185, 558, 600, 663, 684, 692
Message of the Cuban political prisoners to the free men and countries of the world 735
Meyer, Karl Ernest 236, 537
Mezerik, Avrahm G., ed. 520, 543
Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich 90, 91
Miller, Warren 120, 816
The Militant (New York) 76
Mills, Charles Wright 76, 92, 142
Miranda, Anisia 609
Miró Cardona, José 472, 523, 637, 644
Monahan, James 171
Monge, Luis Alberto 347
Moore, Robin 27
Morgan, William 132
Morgan, Joseph P. 147
Morton, Ward M. 323
Movimiento Continental Pro-Democracia 348
Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre 723
Mujal Barniol, Eusebio 506
El Mundo (Miami) 449
Murillo, José 781
Muse, Abraham John 544
Narrina, Gustavo 638
Naudón de la Sotta, Carlos 391
Nazario Sargén, Andrés 492
Nazoa, Aquiles 121
Nearing, Scott 392
Needler, Martin Cyril, ed. 416
Neruda, Pablo 809
The New York Times 123
Newman, Philip Charles 61
North, Joseph 81, 122

137
INDEX

Uma nova agresión do comunismo ao povo cubano, racionamento! 639
Novaparte, Pablo 318
Núñez, Ana Rosa 838
Núñez García, Ricardo 62
Núñez Pérez, Orlando 793
Ochoa Rocca, Osvaldo 445
Ojeda, Fabricio 80
Olba Benito, Miguel A. 731
Oliva, Erneido 240
Oliver, Covey 267
Olmedo, José 393
Organization of American States 567, 568, 572, 584, 585, 597
Ortega Sierra, Luis 443
Osanka, Franklin Mark, ed. 148
Otero Echeverría, Rafael 10
Pachter, Henry Maximilian 255
Padilla, Mario A. 417
El País (Montevideo) 123
Palacios, Alfredo Lorenzo 622-623
Parrini Ortiz, Vicente, ed. 820
Partido Comunista de Colombia 349
Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) 308, 493
Pasión de Cristo en Cuba (testimonio de un sacerdote) 740
Patria (Miami) 449
Pawley, William D. 523
Pedroni, José B. 799
Peinado, Fermín 76
Pellecer, Carlos Manuel 835
Peña, Lázaro 444
Penabaz, Manuel 237
Pendered, Philip 164
Peraza Sarauza, Fermín 77
Pérez Espinós, Luis 775
Pérez San Román, José 240
El Periódico del Aire (Programa de radio) 460
Perkins, Dexter 528, 562
Pflaum, Irving Peter 23, 186, 604
Phillips, Ruby Hart 11, 123, 172
Pietri, Norman 438
Pfiz, Hernán 575
Pizzi de Porras, Enrique 35
Poblete Troncoso, Moisés 18
Ponsdomenech, Héctor 433
El Popular (Montevideo) 307
Por qué han huido de Cuba más de 5,000 profesores 770
Por qué los padres se llevan con tantos riesgos a sus hijos de Cuba 762
Porter, Charles Orlando 24
Portnoy, Marcos 187
Portocarrero, Jesús Antonio 70, 305
Portuondo, José Antonio 624
Portuondo de Castro, Juan Miguel 507, 763
Powelson, John P. 665
Prío Socarrás, Carlos 52-53, 508
Quagliotti de Bellis, Bernardo 792
Quijada G., Francisco 713
Quijano, Carlos 307
Quimbaya, A. 647
Ramírez Gómez, Ramón 625, 638
Ramírez Neecochea, Hernán 434
Ramírez Novoa, Ezequiel 586, 610
Rasco, José Ignacio 149
Rauf, Mohammed A., Jr. 188, 198
Ravines, Eudocio 350
Ray, Philip Alexander 375
Raymir, Fabio 458
The Reader’s Digest (New York) 242, 410, 429
Real, Aramís del 60
Reason, Barbara 150
Régio, José 394
Reid Cabral, Donald J. 418
Rey, Santiago 810
Reyes Xiqués, Manuel 494-495, 515, 782
Riase en sus barbas [de Fidel Castro] 289
Riera, Pepita 737
Riera Hernández, Mario 52, 63, 71
Ring, Henry 124
Rivero, José Ignacio 496
Rivero Collado, Andrés 64, 824
Rivero Hernández, Nicolás 151, 173, 537
Roa, Raúl 526, 569, 589
Roberts, Edwin A. 419
Roca, Blas, pseud. 103-104, 297, 615
Rocafort, Blas M. 48
Rocha Torres 157
Rodríguez, Carlos Rafael 681
Rodríguez, Marcos 320, 734, 835
Roig Ortega, Pedro Lucas 420
Rojas Rodríguez, Marta 72
Roldán, Rubén Darío 290
Ronning, C. Neale 587
Root, Robert 256
Rosado Tuero, Aldo 73
Rosenblat, Noemí 641
Rostow, Walter W. 616
Rowan, Richard Wilmar 395
Rude, Roderick 618
Ruiz, Leovigildo 199
Ruiz Williams, Enrique 240
Rumbaut, Rubén Darío 36

138
INDEX

Rycroft, William Stanley 174
Sabino, Fernando 626
Sac Recancoj, Augusto 601
Salazar Bondy, Sebastián 152
Salvador, David 723
San Martín, Rafael 19, 611
Sánchez Arango, Aureliano 245, 457, 617
Sánchez Torrentó, Eugenio 509
Santaella Blanco, Antonio 739
Santicanen, pseud. 390
Santovenia y Echaide, Emeterio Santiago 65
Sardiña y Sánchez, Ricardo Rafael 459-460
Sartre, Jean Paul 94, 125, 626-627
Scheer, Robert 177
Scheyven, Raymond 376
Schmitt, Karl Michael 654
Secades, Eladio 510
Seckinger, Ron L. 203
Seers, Dudley, ed. 666
Segundo Frente Nacional del Escambray-Alpha 66, Miami, Fla. 160, 492, 497
Selden, Armistead I., Jr. 400
Selser, Gregorio 277, 622, 640
Semán, Elías 126
Senior, Clarence Ollson 66
Shapiro, Samuel 76, 189
Shetron, Raúl M. 65
Si todo el pueblo está con ellos ... 714
Sierra, Dante 351
Sigmund, Paul E., Jr. 313
Silio Gutiérrez, Antonio F. 153
Silvero Sainz, Nicasio 212
Silvert, Kalman H. 628, 641
Smith, Earl T. 37
Smith, Robert Freeman 74, 521, 545, 561
Smith, Thomas Lynn, ed. 693
Sobrinho, Barbosa Lima 352
Solar, Antonio (Tony) 238-239
Sosa de Quesada, Arístides 839
Souchy, Agustín 93
Spanier, John W. 377, 435
Stagni, Pablo 175
Stein, Edwin C. 306
Stevenson, Adlai Ewing 248, 257-258
Stone, Isidore F. 176
Studies on the left 94
Suárez, Andrés 213
Suárez de Fox, Ofelia 810
Suárez Núñez, José 45
Suárez Rivas, Eduardo 53
Subasta de hombres! 715
Sweezy, Paul 89, 630
Szulc, Tad 206, 236, 396, 537
Tabarest del Real, José A. 95-96
Taber, Robert 25, 356
Taboada Terán, Néstor 268
Tang, Peter S. H. 378
Tannenbaum, Frank 51, 642
Tanner, Hans 226
Távora, Araken 207
Tetlow, Edwin 208
Tiseyra, Oscar 750
To protect the peace 258
Todd, Carlos 353, 401
Todo (México) 445, 449
Tomasek, Robert D., ed. 439
Torre y de la Rosa, Carlos de la 732
Torres Fernández, Raúl 227
Toynbee, Arnold Joseph 655
Traba, Marta 127
La traición 643
Trajtenberg, Mario 117
Tremols, José 747
Trías, Vivian 329
The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc. 38-39, 43, 54, 59, 438, 451, 473, 490, 712, 716, 748
Trutié, José A. 69
Tully, Andrew 800
Ultima Hora (Santiago de Chile) 133
Unidad Revolucionaria, Miami, Fla. 154, 421-422, 474-478, 494, 511, 667-668, 694-695, 724, 733
Unión Deportiva Cuba Libre 40, 397
Unión Republicana Democrática y la revolución cubana 228
United Nations. Security Council 398
U.S. News & World Report 673
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture 644
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services 546
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs 330, 354, 399-400, 552, 559, 754
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 629
United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services 259
United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations 155, 355
United States. Congress. Senate. Commit-
INDEX

tee on the Judiciary 326, 331, 356, 401, 436, 452, 533
United States. Department of State 128, 526, 547
United States. Department of State. Office of Media Services 249, 260
United States. Department of State. Office of Public Services 357
United States. Department of the Army 190, 261, 717
United States. Treasury Department 553-554
The United States in World Affairs 518
United States Information Agency 258, 380, 522, 548
United States Information Service, Lima 529
El Universal (México) 445, 702
Urrutia Lleó, Manuel 191
Valcárcel, Gustavo 811
Valdés Vivó, Raúl 295
Vann, Carl R. 530
Varela, Alfredo 97
Vargas Echeverría, José María 129
Varney, Harold Lord 262
Varona Loredo, Manuel Antonio de 20, 399
Veinte y siete de Noviembre, 1871-1963 ... 699
Velasco Gil, Carlos M. 87
Vélez, Américo 346
Venezuela. Presidencia. Secretaría General 531
Venezuela. Universidad Central, Caracas. Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas 630
Ventura Novo, Esteban 26
Vera Vera, Alfredo 402
Viciedo Arteche, Ignacio 817
Vidal, Cuca 832
Viera, Eduardo 307
Viera, Manuel 751
Viera Trejo, Bernardo 201, 319, 324, 512, 825
Vila, José Jorge 517
Villalba, Jovito 228
Volman, Sacha 403
La Voz de Cuba (Programa de radio) 461
Vreeland, Mildred 34
Walzer, Michael 229
Warburg, James Paul 536
Weyl, Nathaniel 282, 722
Wilgus, A. Curtis, ed. 209
Wilkerson, Loree Austine Randleman 200
Williams, Roger 420
Williams, William Appleman 537
Winocur, Marcos 404
Wise, Marshall 479
Wolf, Eric Robert 12
Yo acuso, un documento para la historia 513
Yo acuso a Fidel Castro 314
Youngblood, Jack 27
Zalamea, Jorge 28
Zalamea Arenas, Guillermo 517
Zayas, Jorge 516
Zeitlin, Maurice 177, 698
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Kansas: List of Publications</td>
<td>Mary Maud Smelser</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>available on request</td>
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