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Josephine Baker Trenton 6

STAGE STAR SAYS SHE WILL SEE N.J. GOVERNOR

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON.—A dramatic visit by the stage star, Josephine Baker, highlighted the proceedings in the Mercer County court Friday, where six Negroes are fighting for their lives against a frameup charge murder. Miss Baker witnessed a portion of the second day's cross-examination of detective lieutenant Andrew F. Delape, the officer who had the "questioning" which resulted in five signed "statements of guilt" from the defendants.

Miss Baker told reporters she would do everything she could to gain freedom for the Trenton Six. She dictated the following statement, as she was leaving:

"At this moment the eyes of the world are on America. It (the Trenton Six frameup) must be stopped.

I plan on going to see the Governor.

"I communicated with the President on Martinsville. You know how that came out. I have also written the President about McGee. It is a wonderful experience to see you working together like this."

She made the last comment as she looked at the Negro reporter for the Daily Worker and white reporter from the Daily Compass, who have been covering the frameup trial of the Trenton Six. Then she shook each one's hand and rushed away.

WATCHES PROCEEDINGS

Miss Baker watched the proceedings and spoke to the defendants themselves in the lock-up room. She came up from Philadelphia, where she is fulfilling a professional engagement.

The six defendants—Collis English, John McKelzie, James Thorpe, McKinley Burnett, Horace Wilson and Ralph Cooper—were convicted and sentenced to death in 1948, charged with the robbery-killing of a white man. The conviction was later reversed by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Defense attorney Raymond Alexander, Arthur Garfield

Hays and Frank Katzenbach III fought vainly to prove that the so-called "confessions" were obtained in an atmosphere of terror against the Negro community. Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe objected to every question put to establish the special treatment given Negro prisoners by the Trenton police department.

Each of his objections was sustained by Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The defense attorneys protested that they could not show the state of mind of their clients at the time of their arrests under the limitations imposed by the court.

When Volpe said that defense questions did not come within the scope of the trial, and accused the defense of running in the Negro question, Hays answered sharply:

"We can't keep color out of this case. . . . These boys wouldn't be here if colored people were not oppressed."

Attorney J. Mercer Burrell took up the defense fight and declared: "You cannot become unmindful of the racial identity of these six men . . . the state since the arrest of these men has seen fit to set up a civil rights investigation."

Burrell went on to cite from that investigation a paragraph describing acts of police brutality against Negroes. The judge, however, would not reconsider the ruling against the defense question.

Defense attorneys were blocked when they tried to establish that lieutenant Delape, who was then the acting captain of the 1st precinct where the questioning of the defendants was conducted, had issued orders in February, 1948, establishing a "policy" of

INDEXED - 13

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44 OCT 5 1951

Handwritten signatures:
Huntford
Parsons
Reagan

This is a clipping from Page 7 of the Daily Worker

Date APR 2 1951
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Vertical handwritten note: See in dex

17 OCT 22 1951

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 24 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/21, 24, 25, 9-12/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
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TITLE [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]
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SUMMARY REPORT
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1-DR 4/6/59 104
1 cc to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Classified by *SP2/als (C) 3/2/83 4225194*
 Declassify on: OADR

AGENCY *2 cc's to SE*
 REG. REC'D *2/12/71*
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF
FILE	RECORDED INDEXED

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1953

SF 100-31153

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[REDACTED] stated that he was aware that JOSEPHINE BAKER had, after her return to France where she took up citizenship, condemned the United States and its form of government. *N.Y. Cit*

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Map Fight on Eviction of Whites Who Fought Levittown Jimcrow

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

A ten-day plan of action to prevent eviction from Levittown of a white family who two years ago entertained Negro children was launched by over 400 persons Saturday night in Farmingdale, Long Island. The meeting at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute was sponsored by

The Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown. The white family who face eviction on Feb. 19 are Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ross and their two children. They live at 52 honeysuckle Lane in the big Nassau county development.

The huge sign before the rostrum in the auditorium urged, "Halt the Ross Eviction"; "Rent to Negro People Now"; "Call Levitt, Manhasset 7-1100."

Noting the victory of the anti-levitt fight at Stuyvesant Town in New York City, Mrs. Ross told the cheering audience, "I'm a little afraid of being lonely on Feb. 19. But our home has always been open to all regardless of race, creed or color. And so I ask you all, especially the mothers and their children to come and keep me company that day."

The threatened eviction of the Ross family by Levitt and Sons has been denounced as a reprisal for their ignoring the management's anti-Negro policies. Levitt at first had "Caucasians only" leases but under the public pressure and a Federal Housing Authority ruling had to abandon this, but still refuse to rent or sell to Negroes.

Mrs. Betsy Walker of the committee told the rally that with the error against the Ross family Levitt and Sons is creating the atmosphere that makes possible what happened in Florida.

Guy Brewer, leader of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned the white tenants of Levittown and Nassau County, "in the world of tomorrow it is going to be important that people not have a distorted perspective of other people. It will perhaps be more important to white children than to Negroes," he told them, noting the advance of the colored peoples of the world to freedom and dignity.

"In order for your children to get along," Brewer told them, "they must not grow up thinking that all Negroes are cooks, and butlers, and shoe shine boys. But they must know that we plant flowers, cook, and eat, have our joys and tragedies, read the same comic books (heaven help us), and squabble about the same TV programs as other people do."

An indication of the growing opposition against Levitt's policies was seen in the messages read at the rally, by William Cotter, the committee's chairman.

Josephine Baker, internationally famous entertainer and fighter against bias, wired: "I am deeply concerned over this question of segregation and discrimination. America will never achieve its destiny until the American people themselves are able to live together and work together to achieve American ideals."



MURRAY

tion and to the owners of Levittown in their attitude of discrimination against colored people. Murray had the committee to get the support of Louis Brandeis, president of the New York State CIO organization, and of Michael Mall, president of the New York City CIO.

The national implications of Levitt's anti-Negro policies and attack on the Ross family were spotlighted by a message from Clark Ford, director of District Seven United Steelworkers, which is jurisdiction in Bucks County where Levitt proposes to build another Jimcrow project.

"As a leader in the trade union movement," Ford declared, "I tell you that the American worker is definitely opposed to racial discrimination." (Continued)

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This is a clipping from Page 3 of the Daily Worker

Date 2/12/52
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

John Hudson Jones
Feb 16 1952
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ENCLOSURE

1 700-389069-1
FILE

ing men and women coming to settle in the greater Philadelphia area will expect that any man regardless of race, creed, or color will be able to buy or rent a home within the development now being built or contemplated. We in the labor movement don't like lily white Long Island towns for Buck County steel workers. There will be thousands of colored steel workers working side by side with all other races. These people will be housed!"

Jackie Robinson, Dodgers star, wired, "Before I go South for Spring training I'll be glad to do whatever I can. Please get in touch with me and let me know what I can do to help."

Political backing came from Republican Assemblyman Joseph Carlini, who told a delegation Saturday morning, according to Cotter, "I am opposed to discrimination in Levittown or anywhere else." Carlini promised that he would take the matter up with Sen. John Bennett. The committee will also see Congressman Ernest Greenwood this week, it was announced.

Also present were Mrs. William Berg and Mrs. Clara Egan, of the Stuyvesant Town fight, who urged the Levittown and Nassau anti-bias fighters to stand together. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cannon, only Negro residents of Levittown, were present. Rev. W. Hampshire of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Farmingdale, delivered the invocation, while the Rev. Underwood of Hempstead delivered the benediction.

Other messages came from New York City Councilman Stanley Isaac, Franklin Koch, executive secretary of the Board of Social Missions, United Lutheran Church, and Arthur Corfield Hart.

This is a clipping from
Page _____ of the
Daily Worker

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Government.

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SECURITY INFORMATION - C
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

153

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/25/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/2,3,10-13/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION IN LEVITTOWN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



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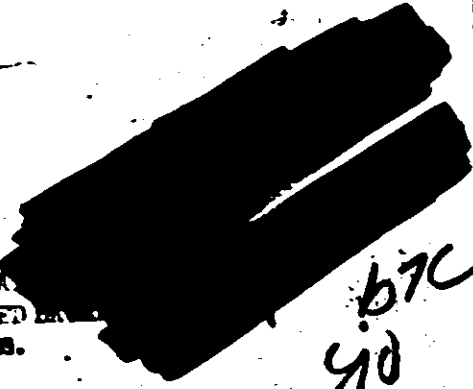
3/8/53

Classified by *SP2/pk*
 Declassify on: OADR
 #225,694

cc O'Leary, [unclear] 3-27-53-ghk
cc [unclear] 3-27-53-ghk
cc [unclear] 3-27-53-ghk

-PR-
OK to [unclear] to [unclear] [unclear]
cc [unclear] 3-27-53-ghk
Not will be in 8-14-53-ghk

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COPY IN FILE		MAR 2 1953	INDEXED-14
Bureau (100-389069) (RM) 1-0-2, 1st Army (RII) 1-DIO, 3ND (RM) 1-2d OSI District, USAF (RM) 3-New York (100-105551)		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	

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62 APR 10 1953

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 [Redacted]

NY 100-105551

[REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

The "Daily Worker" dated May 22, 1951, stated that Councilman STANLEY ISAACS headed the growing list of leading citizens sponsoring a nonpartisan, nonpolitical conference to fight discrimination against Negroes in the sale and rental of Levitt Homes at Levittown, Long Island. N.Y.

The "Daily Worker" continued with a letter addressed to the Committee to End Discrimination at Levittown from ISAACS which stated: "It seems shocking to me, after the decisions of the United States Supreme Court denouncing restricted covenants, and after passage by the State of New York of the bill prohibiting segregation and discrimination in all publicly-aided housing, and after the action of the City Council, which I was proud to sponsor, finally penalizing discrimination in Stuyvesant Town that Levitt & Sons should still think it proper to refuse to sell or lease their houses to Negroes.

"I realize, of course, that the development is a private enterprise and that there is no law controlling such action. I hope that the State Legislature will, at the session of 1952, appoint a legislative commission to study the entire problem of discrimination and segregation in private housing developments and suggest remedies for the un-American attitude pursued in far too many private developments."

b1 [REDACTED]

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily publication.

NY 100-105551

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

N.Y.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 7, 1952, stated that JOSEPHINE BAKER, internationally famous entertainer and fighter for Negro rights, was scheduled to visit the Feb. 9 Saturday night rally protesting Levittown anti-Negro discrimination." The article contined that this rally was to be held at Farmingdale, Nassau County, Long Island, and was called by the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown as a part of a campaign to prevent the threatened conviction on February 19, 1952, of the ADOLPH ROSS family of Honeysuckle Lane, because they entertained Negro children on their lawn two summers ago.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-392496)

DATE: 10/30/52

FROM : SAC, New York (105-5104)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/8/81 BY SP-1 CSK/pt

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10/30/52, at NY, concerning the above-captioned individual.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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cc-200 up
11-12-52
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Encs. (5) 89 JUN 28 1969

1 - NY [REDACTED] (Encs. [REDACTED])

27 to Paris
11-27-52

RECORDED - 152
INDEXED - 142

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NOV 5 1952
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Letter to Director, FBI
NY 105-5104



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It is noted that the files of the New York Office contain many references to JOSEPHINE BAKER.

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WFO 105-3988

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OK to release
per State Dept.
1/9/88

The files of the Passport Office also contained a letter dated February 21, 1952, from a JOSEPHINE BAKER certifying that she has engaged HARRY EDISON, American trumpet player to accompany her in her performances in Mexico City, Havana, Cuba, as well as other Central and South American countries. This letter bore the following return address:

JOSEPHINE BAKER
Edificio Latino Americana
Mexico D. F.

07C



NOT CONTAINED

8 APR 7 1953

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #225694
DATE 9/9/83 BY [signature]

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INDEXED-145

100-392496
NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 27 1953

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62-30395-157



USIS FEATURE

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JOSEPHINE BAKER (Background)

Josephine Baker, noted in Europe for her semirude exhibitions before tired tourists, is now presenting a new type of dramatic performance for Latin Americans which she hopes will attract a world audience.

Calling herself a champion of human rights, and with open support of Communist elements, Baker has organized the World Cultural Association Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and she is raising money for this organization by appeals to the public and by giving benefit performances featuring Baker.

She attracted wide attention in Buenos Aires and other countries when the controlled Peron organ "La Critica" published a series of interviews in which Baker made sensational charges alleging anti-Negro discrimination in the United States. These charges were echoed on Argentine radio and Argentine publications like the magazine "Verdad," especially the November supplement, which publishes many Baker photos and a long interview in which she recites prejudices against us with examples of alleged discrimination by white Americans.

Even in Argentina there is apparently difference of opinion about Baker. The morning Buenos Aires daily "La Epoca" has attacked the independent daily "La Nacion" for ignoring Baker and her conferences. This, said "La Epoca," constitutes another proof of "La Nacion's" domination by foreign interests.

Also, only the English language paper "The Herald" carried Reu-
ter's dispatch quoting U.S. Negro Congressman A. C. Powell as saying that
if Baker admits to making statements attributed to her in the Buenos Aires
press, he will recommend that she be barred from reentering the U.S.

There are facts about Baker's last visit to us when she claims to
have observed anti-Negro prejudice.

First, Baker played to capacity audiences in New York at the
Strand Theater and other theaters across country. Everywhere she was re-
ceived with the cordiality which Americans customarily accord visiting the-
atrical personalities. Critics praised her as an entertainer and welcomed
her as an expatriate who had spent the best part of the past twenty-five
years in Europe. Her personal appearances in the U.S. paid Baker handsome
profits.

Born in St. Louis, Baker renounced U.S. citizenship when she mar-
ried a Frenchman. Her long absence from the American scene and her prefer-
ence for European life disqualifies her, in the opinion of most Americans,
to discuss conditions in the U.S.

Baker charged discrimination against management of the Stork Club,
a fashionable New York restaurant, where, she says, she and friends had to
wait more than an hour before they received service. The management main-
tained that in this busy popular restaurant it is not unusual for customers
to wait for service since they ordinarily spend the evening there; manage-
ment also denied discrimination saying Baker was treated equally well as
other customers.

(more)

New York Police Commissioner George F. Hopoghan directed investigation and subsequently announced that "the facts do not substantiate Baker's charges." Meanwhile Baker was granted full opportunity to express her views in press interviews and over radio. But in her public statements at that time she never made the scurrilous attacks she is now making against the U.S. When press reports from Argentina conveyed Baker's charge that the U.S. is "a barbarous land, giving a false Nazi-style democracy," it shocked and surprised us, Negroes and whites alike.

In face of this and other vituperative quotations from Baker, two prominent Negroes, Hazel Scott, musician, and her husband, U.S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City, called on Baker to affirm or deny statements attributed to her in the press. In addition to representing Harlem's Negro population in Washington, Powell is also pastor of the N.Y. Baptist Abyssinian Church. He said Baker had rebuffed attempts to have her affirm or deny her quoted statements in Argentine press. Powell added, "I must state unequivocally that Miss Baker is guilty of deliberate distortion and misrepresentation of the situation in the U.S."

Powell added, "All the things Miss Baker enjoyed while in the U.S. were due to an unrelenting fight waged by Negro and white leaders during the twenty years in which Baker was absent. This fight was waged without help from Baker. She never helped by word or deed, directly or indirectly."

Powell also pointed out that while residing in her adopted country Baker never protested "the sorry plight of the African colonials nor aided the fight for freedom of the people of Tunis or Morocco."

At Congressman Powell's request, an official of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires attempted in vain to call on Baker in person but she was

(more)

denied an audience. On October 31, 1952, this official conversed with Miss Carruthers, Baker's private secretary. "Are statements attributed to Miss Baker in the newspaper 'La Critica' true?" Carruthers was asked. "La Critica" said Miss Baker did not say them. They are 'La Critica's' opinion, not hers. What 'La Critica' said is true."

Another question: "Do I say the statements attributed to Baker were erroneously quoted?"

Miss Carruthers answered "Yes."

Since Baker makes "flagrant charges in Latin American press and refuses to make a direct answer to the people she attacks, and is widely condemned by the U.S. press, to wit:

"One Baker screaming for a foreign press can undo a decade of sober progress, as demonstrated by Jackie Robinson, Joe Louis, Lena Horne - Americans all," writes columnist Robert Ruark in Washington Daily News.

The Washington Post declares: "When you read her fulminations carefully, it begins to sound more and more like the stuff poured out by Moscow propaganda mills."

The New York Post declares: "If Baker took note of gains recorded in combating discrimination and intolerance in recent years, such comments were not recorded by heronist papers which have overnight made her the coin of the air. Her words will evoke similar delight in Moscow where all men are equally enslaved, without regard to race, color, sex or creed."

The Spanish language "El Diario de Nueva York," comments: "Para que quiere tambien preocuparse de politica Josefina Baker? Este periodico

(more)

le parece tan absurdo como si el presidente de los E.E.U.U. quisiera ahora bailar despertando pasiones insensatas desde el escenario. Es que Josefina Baker no ha oido nunca aquellos admirables versos del chileno Vicente Huidobro que decian: "Era tan hermosa que no sabia hablar?"

It is noteworthy that Baker has not been received in Santiago, Chile, with the enthusiasm noted in Buenos Aires press, in December 1952. Baker appeared in a Santiago night club and theater but, outside the Communist press, her reception received little more than normal theatrical publicity.

On Sunday, December 28, the newspaper 'La Nacion' published an interview in which Baker was quoted as saying that President Ibanez has accepted the honorary presidency for Chile of Baker's World Cultural Association Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. On the following day the press reported that President Ibanez denied he had accepted such a position.

A scheduled appearance of Baker in Lima, Peru, was cancelled by Senor Segundo Boy, representing a theatrical enterprise called Empresa. He addressed a letter to all Lima newspapers, saying in part:

The contract with the colored artist Josephine Baker has been cancelled because the aforesaid Baker refuses to appear only as an artist but abusively tries to disseminate political and racial propaganda openly directed against a country which traditionally maintains good relations with our country. Any person contracted for a specific purpose cannot and should not make use of this contract for other purposes, such as Miss Baker is now trying to do.

In Lima the only favorable notice received by Miss Baker came from the magazine newsweekly titled "Nineteen Fifty-Two" which devoted two full

Pages referring to Baker's views on racial equality and oppression of U.S. Negroes. Mr. Roy undoubtedly cancelled Baker's contract not only because she wished to avoid political and racial polemics but also because, in view of her reported financial flop in Santiago, he seriously doubted the financial success of Baker's appearance before an audience in Lima.

In Rio de Janeiro Miss Baker told reporters that the organization which she had founded, the World Association Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, was also against persecution of the Jews. She denied accusations that her activities were in any way linked with the Communists.

Miss Baker arrived in Cuba on February 2, 1953, with a secretary, Miss Carolyn Carruthers, a suitcase full of literature, three cats and three monkeys.

It was also reported that Cuban impresarios had cancelled her \$14,000 two-week contract for appearances in Habana. Their contention was that they were unable to cope with Miss Baker's several postponements as to the exact time of her arrival.

In Habana, Miss Baker was said to be living in a private home. Generally speaking the Habana press ignored her arrival, but articles in her defense were carried by the newspaper "Hoy" while the English language "Havana Herald" blasted her in a series of editorials.

She has been married three times. Her first husband was colored and she last two white. When Baker married Jean Lyon, a broker, in 1937, she gave up American citizenship. They were divorced in 1940. In 1947 Baker married her present spouse, Jo Bouillon white. Her age is given as forty-six.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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SECURITY INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/24/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/8, 13, 6/3, 9/4, 8/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	------------------------------

TITLE [REDACTED]	AGENCY ICC State	CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]
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1
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

10-5-53 95710 (8)
[REDACTED]

DETAILS: 10/14/53-82m
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED BY SP6 bja/ks
ON 8-3-83
225,694

RECORDING OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF [REDACTED] PAGE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 80 JUN 28 1963	COPIES OF THIS REPORT 345	100 + 392476-21
5-Bureau (100-392496) (RM)	2-Washington Field (105-3988) (RM)	2-New York (105-5100)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RECORDED-88
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	INDEXED-88
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	EX-124
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24 SEPT 16 1953
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SECURITY INFORMATION

COPY IN FILE
62 OCT 7 1953

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NY 105-104

Josephine

[REDACTED] Miss BAKER at the time was attempting to establish the World Wide Association Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, an association to help equalize all people. Miss BAKER was attempting to establish these in different countries in South America. Miss BAKER was held in Cuba for awhile, [REDACTED] BAKER had trouble in Chile and her talks in Peru were cancelled. [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-921E/SH
Ser 016687P92

26 MAR 1957

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj:

- Encl: (1) DIO-3ND inv rpt of 24 Sep 1956, same subj
- (2) DIO-12ND inv rpt of 22 Jun 1953, same subj
- (3) DIO-6ND inv rpt of 30 Jan 1953, same subj
- (4) DIO-3ND inv rpt of 22 Jan 1953, same subj
- (5) DIO-1ND inv rpt of 24 Dec 1952, same subj
- (6) IO-PRNC inv rpt of 19 Dec 1952, same subj
- (7) IO-SANC inv rpt of 19 Dec 1952, same subj
- (8) DIO-6ND inv rpt of 23 Sep 1952, same subj
- (9) DIO-3NL inv rpt of 28 Oct 1952, same subj w/encl

1. The Chief of Naval Personnel has advised that _____ received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Naval Reserve on 9 January 1957.
2. _____ is currently listed as residing at _____
3. Enclosures (1) through (9) are forwarded for your information.

delivered

acc.

3
9 ENCLOSURE

William Abbott
WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
Attn: Liaison Section

N 100-125772-1

5 MAR 28 1957

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____
APR 1 1957
FBI - WASH DC

RECORDED - 53

EX-108

APR 1 1957
SUBV. CONTROL

3-29-57

64 APR 5 1957

Exemptions (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) applied to information excised per Department of the Navy.

100-425772-1

INVESTIGATION REPORT
U.S. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
OPNAV FORM 104-118 (REV. 3-56)

0
DATE: 24 September 54

8/1 New York, N.Y.

22 April 1954 - 28 Aug 1956, Intermittently "CLOSED"

"INT-TM dtd 15 November 1952, req Category III inv., same subject."

REFERENCES:
See attached sheet

ENCLOSURES:

INT (3) (3) INT (3)

CHARACTER OF INFORMATION:
SUBVERSIVE
Subject born

INT-51-3

INT-51D files contain no information pertinent to this investigation other than that set forth herein. CON-3 (ACOSP) cognizant.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

APPROVED
CAPT. F. WOLSIEFFER, U S N DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
APPROVED
BY DIRECTION

100-325772-1 ENCLOSURE

①

CARD

SUBJECT:

DEVELOPED REFERENCES:

10. Further related that on one occasion, Subject telephoned and suggested that

and she thought that went to Cuba or South America with Josephine BAKER, the singer, in about 1953.

11.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 2/3/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8428)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-2924)

SUBJECT: WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT (WSP)
RM

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 1/7/68, this caption.

Enclosed for the Bureau 13 copies of an LHM re the above, with copies as noted for offices indicated below, for information.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/3/68

Handwritten: FBI NY 30-10387-108
Handwritten: 10/10/68
Handwritten: for sec

[Redacted block]

- 5 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 13)
 - (1 - 100- (JOSEPHINE BAKER)
 - (1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL-SCLC)
- 3 - Atlanta (RM) (Enc. 2)
 - (1 - 157- (WSP)
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (1 - [Redacted])

REC 17
100-448854
RECORDED
180 FEB 13 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EX 108 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY LARSON
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11-18-10

366 FEB 23 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-0)

DATE: April 10, 1952

SUBJECT: LEAFLET "NEGROES ARE VICTIMS OF THE JEWS" Pamphlet Purporting to Quote Memoirs of Josephine Baker

SECURITY MATTER - ~~Internal~~

[redacted] visited the F.B.I. Resident Agency Office, 425 Federal Building, Lexington, Kentucky, and presented this writer with a pamphlet entitled "Josephine Baker Says, 'The Negroes Are The Victims of the Jews' ". The paper contained quotations concerning the treatment of Negroes by the Jews and such quotations were listed as excerpts from the book "Les Memoirs de Josephine Baker" published in 1949.

[redacted] does not know the source of the pamphlet [redacted] desired to bring the matter to the attention of the F.B.I. [redacted] considers such propaganda to be subversive.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/8/82 BY 2910/SPK

RECORDED - 143

INDEXED - 143

APR 15 1952

191
59 APR 23 1952

RECEIVED

EXHIBIT

1 33 PM '52

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Brown
[Signature]

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-16535-7

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
OP-921E/egd
Ser: 018264P/2

6 AUG 1958

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj:

Encl: (1) DIO-LPD ltr ser U/59 of 23 Jul 1958, same subj, (w/copies of reference (a) through (g))

- 1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith for information.

William Abbott
WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
Attn: Liaison Section

Exemptions (b)(7)(c) and (b)(7)(d) applied to INFORMATION EXCISED PER Department of the Navy

10 ENCLOSURE

REC-10

EX-135

EX-135

105-71741-2
8-13
24 AUG 4 1958

EXP. PROC.

SUBV. CONTROL
Walt M. Lee
FBI b7C
105-71741-2

4/15
50 AUG 21 1958

105-71741

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT
U. S. NAVAL BASE
PHILADELPHIA 12, PA.

NO REPLY EXPECTED TO

NDL/9ZE/arp

1 0759

25 JUL 1958

From: District Intelligence Officer, Fourth Naval District
To: Director of Naval Intelligence

Subj:

Ref: (a) 4ND-119 of 18 Nov 53, same subj
(b) FRNC-119 of 27 Sep 54, same subj
(c) 9ND-119 of 1 Jun 54, same subj
(d) 6ND-119 of 1 Jun 54, same subj
(e) 6ND-119 of 13 May 54, same subj
(f) ONI-119 of 31 Mar 54, same subj
(g) ONI-119 of 9 Oct 53, same subj

1. References (a) through (g) reported the results of

2.

3. The above is furnished for information. The Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being apprised of the above.

105-71741-2
ENCLOSURE
1

ENCLOSURE (7)

INVESTIGATION REPORT
U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
OPNAV FORM 5570-110 (REV. 2-55)

DATE 18 NOV 1955

SUBJECT

REPORT MADE BY

SA/alm

REPORT MADE AT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PERIOD COVERED

24 Sep 53 to 16 Nov 55, intermittently

STATUS OF CASE

CLOSED

ORIGIN OF CASE

memo dtd 17 Aug 53 from OinC NRAO, PhilaPa to DIO-LND, same subj

REFERENCES

(a) through (f) - see page 2

ENCLOSURES

(1) and (2) - see page 2

COPY (3)

NO. 11

FILES (2) FBI Phila(1)

CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION

SUBVERSIVE

NAVY FILE NO.

4ND-122-3

SYNOPSIS

This investigation was conducted by SA
by SA in the Harrisburg, Pa., area.

in the Philadelphia, Pa., area

Not
Retained
to
Request

Except as noted herein, files of DIO-LND contain no information regarding subject.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NONE

105-71741-2

THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF SEVEN PAGES.

APPROVED

M. M. BIKER, CAPTAIN, US

H. W. Sadler
By direction

ENCLOSURE 2

AND-123-3

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon a memorandum dated 17 August 1953 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the District Intelligence Officer, Fourth Naval District, requesting an investigation of the alleged radical tendencies of subject.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On 24 September 1953,

was interviewed and stated that

On 24 September 1953,

Informant con-

tinued that subject had spoken of one ZANG-DARI,

and ZANG-DARI are cooperating in forming a new religion that would cooperate with the state in the control of private lives; that ZANG-DARI had made a speech in England launching this new religion and that one Josephine BAKER (well-known entertainer) had been converted to this new religion; that Josephine Baker is a negro, former American citizen who is now a French citizen and is a well-known COMMUNIST. Further averred that ZANG-DARI is trying to enter this country and that at the time of STALIN's death subject had stated that it was a shame that STALIN had died because he had a great mind, as also did MALENKOV.

8

8

4FD-122-3

5

HHHH 1

C U B A

30 December 1965

REC-5

REPORTAGE ON TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

Comment on Preparation

Havana in English to North America 0100 GMT 30 December 1965--E

(Comment on today's news: "Preparing for a Conference")

(Summary) There is not much being talked about in Havana these days except the Tricontinental Conference, a conference of African, Asian, and Latin American solidarity. A big international conference such as this, at which representatives of organizations from almost 100 countries will be present, calls for a lot of preparation. There is the problem of communications, of making it possible for all delegates to understand what other delegates are talking about.

This involves translators so that simultaneous translations can be made. If you consider the variety of languages in Asia and Africa, you can see the problems involved and why Cuba has been scoured for translators. Not only do speeches and documents have to be translated, but there is also the problem of keeping the delegates informed on world news. "GRANMA, one of the two morning papers in Havana, has been printing in three languages since last Sunday. In addition to the usual run in Spanish, two other complete editions are run off for conference delegates, one in English and one in French, translations of the originals. The news programs of this station, normally heard only on shortwave, are being heard over local radio stations in English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, and Spanish."

Conference headquarters is the Habana Libre, the largest hotel in Havana, once owned by Hilton. Entertainment has not been ignored. In addition to the local theaters, shows, and cabarets, there has been an inflow of talent from abroad. On New Year's Eve a gigantic supper is scheduled at Revolution Square. Up to 60,000 Cubans will be there. On 2 January comes the big parade and the Fidel Castro's traditional speech. On the following day the conference opens.

Why so much excitement and so much importance attached to a conference? The answer can be found by looking at a map of the world, particularly the developing nations. We, by the way, are accustomed to looking at Latin America as a continent. Geographically it is not, but politically it is. Look at Asia where the U.S. ultraright attempts to maintain strategic footholds on the mainland of Asia to be used as a starting point for extended war in Asia. "All the other colonial powers have been forced to yield to the inevitable, to withdraw from India, Indonesia, and China, but the United States, the ultraright, that is, is determined to maintain a puppet government in South Vietnam, regardless of the people's will.

"Look at Africa, look at the way big finance capital groups are digging in to maintain colonialism and white supremacy in the southern half of Africa so rich in minerals and other resources.

DAILY REPORT.....LATIN AMERICA

No. 251, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1965

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOT RECORDED

10 JAN 11 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/83 BY [signature]

01 JAN 11 1966 #25,694

105-146802

[Redacted area with handwritten 'b7c' and initials]

Handwritten notes on the left margin: 15, 2, 3, 4, 1

Handwritten mark on the right margin: a large loop or '9'

30 December 1965

hhhh 7

CUBA

"The Bolivian miners," he said, "express their solidarity with the patriots fighting in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and other regions of the world, and also their solidarity with the Cuban working people who are building a free life and defending their revolution."

Bolivian Women's Union Statement

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1011 GMT 30 December 1965--L

(Text) La Paz, 30 December--~~Delia~~ Quesada, chairman of the Bolivian Women's Union, said to a TASS correspondent: Our organization, which binds together Bolivian women of different creeds and political views, will be represented at the Havana conference by Hilda de Alvarado. On behalf of Bolivian women she will voice solidarity with the peoples fighting for national liberation from the fetters of colonialism and imperialism.

Bolivian women who have to live in dire poverty and conditions of starvation and unlawfulness, are pinning great hopes on the forthcoming solidarity conference in Havana, Delia Quesada said. People from three continents will assemble on that island of freedom to say loudly: "Long live freedom, long live international peace."

Josephine Baker Comment

Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1850 GMT 29 December 1965--E (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(By Paquita Cao)

(Excerpts) Havana, 29 December--Famous American star Josephine Baker, who arrived here for the Tricontinental Conference, stated that "this even symbolizes what I have always desired for humanity: the understanding between all continents, without prejudices of any sort." She said that she is ready to "dance and sing anything for the delegates to the conference of solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and for the Cuban people."

Josephine Baker expressed her admiration for the Cuban people "because of their enthusiasm in doing whatever they want and for many other reasons which I will mention during my stay in Cuba." She added: "I intend to remain in Cuba as long as possible."

Josephine Baker expressed a desire to perform in Cuba and stressed that she would dance if necessary. She said: "I have hundreds of songs on the tip of my tongue and I will sing anything requested, especially by the Cubans. The most important thing is that I am in Cuba." In conclusion Josephine Baker sent greetings and "a strong embrace to the delegates to Tricontinental Conference and my best wishes for the success of their work."

PRAVDA Prints Delegates' Comments

Moscow TASS International in English 0728 GMT 30 December 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 30 December--PRAVDA prints statements by delegates to the forthcoming Tricontinental Conference in Havana.

~~Amad~~ (all names as received) of Saudi Arabia: "Imperialists establish themselves in Saudi Arabia for freedom will be more successful if all the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America pool their efforts."

Director _____ FILE # _____
 Att.: **Central Research**
 SAC Section Title _____
 ASAC _____
 Supv. _____
 Agent _____
 SE TRICONTINENTAL
 IC Continental
 CC _____
 Steno _____
 Clerk _____

REC-501
indicated

[Redacted]

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ACTION DESIRED

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RESEARCH ~~SECTION~~ ~~UNIT~~

REC-58

Attached are 8 issues of Cuban newspaper "Granma"; [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

ENCLOSURE ON [Redacted] IAN D. MACLENNAN

ENCLOSURE [Redacted] Fisburgh

67 MAR 7 1966

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/13/83 BY SP5A/Ck

51 APR 7 1966

JAN 22 1974

leaders of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, landed at the Rancho Boyeros Airport yesterday morning. A few hours was enough for them to be amazed by the impeccable organization of the activities.

CORRIDOR CONVERSATION

Two old acquaintances, one assistant director of Prensa Latina; the other, deputy-chief of the delegation from South Africa. Greetings... embraces... common reminiscences...

"What can you tell me about this conference in Cuba?" asks Bruguera. "Excellent," answers Alfred Kgokong. "Cuba's position favors unity in the revolutionary struggle of the three continents. Therefore, we support it."



Timar Geldar, former Pravda correspondent in Havana, is part of the delegation from the Soviet Union to the Tricontinental. But he cannot leave his old journalist's conscience behind. And asks, asks... Direct line from the Prensa Latina central office to the PL office in the Habana Libre. In addition to the teletype to give

information to whoever may want it, the PL boys are supplying photos of Cuba and the Tricontinental to delegates... In Cuba, the brilliant theoretician, Rodney Arismendi, General Secretary of the Communist Party and author of the book, "The Problems of a Continental Revolution." Thanks for your kind attention.

THE FOUR

Action Front of Chile: Luis Gálvez, chairman and Euclides Guzmán, F. Luis and Carlos Amador Martínez, delegates of the Dominican Republic.

Several observers to the Tricontinental Conference also arrived. They are Miguel Ángel Rubínich, of Argentina; Luis Labarca, Roddard, of Chile; Mario de Andrade, of Angola; León Peña and Yves Fernand Moreau, of France; Mario Vargas Llosa, of Peru; Samuel Díaz Bandaranaike, Theja Gunawardena, Jackey Stone, M. Karunasena Jayalath and Abihal Mahipala Ratnapala, of Ceylon.

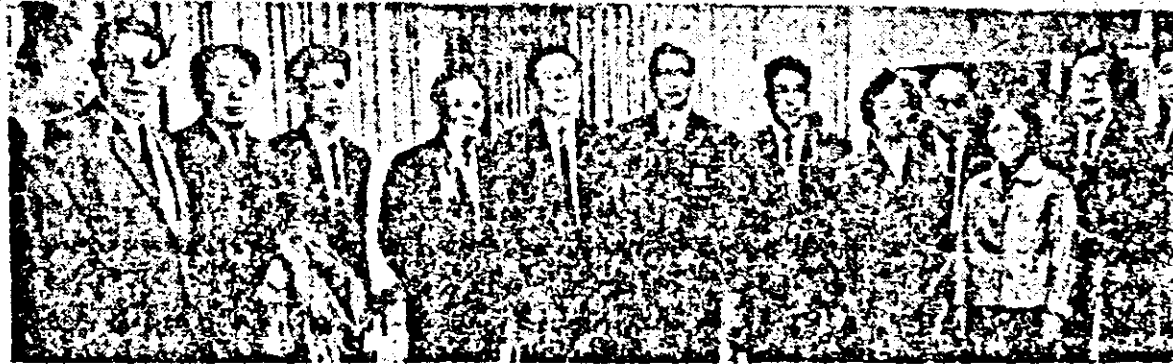
Several guests of the Cuban Revolutionary Government also arrived in Havana. They included Jiri Meisner, of Czechoslovakia; Marco Tulio Rodríguez, of Colombia; Juliana de Rojas, of Chile; Auguste Mahoungou and Alice Mahoungou, of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B); Régis Jules Debay, Albert Paul Antin and Aurora Yon, of France; and Patricia José, of Peru.



Juan Mier Fabias from the Cuban delegation and another individual from Niger.



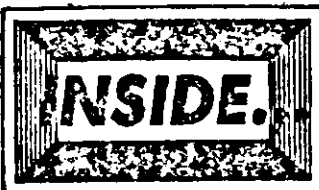
Members of the Syrian delegation with the Cuban delegate Antonio Carrillo.



The representatives from the People's Republic of China together with the Chinese Ambassador in Havana, Won Tsing, and the president of the delegation from Neo Lao Haksat, Phoumi Vongvichit.

CUBA
Pg 21

MO TRICONT



HABANA LIBRE

Josephine Baker is in Cuba. The elegant figure of the immortal actress draws all eyes in the Habana Libre Hotel.

La Baker, whom the years respect in a spectacular way comes as an invited guest of the Revolutionary Government. Admirers, Cuban and foreign, are besieging the visitor. Josephine, smiling, says, "I want to dance and perform in Cuba." . . . Also an invited guest

from Europe, comes the young French intellectual, Regis Debray. For the Cuban people, Debray is an old friend of yesterday. The recent publication of his article, "Some Problems of Revolutionary Strategy in Latin America," in the magazine Casa de las Americas and Bohemia renews that friendship. Debray will also be a member of the jury for the Literary Competitions of the Casa de las Americas . . . Optimism among the delegates of the Liberation Front of Mozambique. They speak in the corridors of demoralization among the colonial troops . . .

By midnight Tuesday there were 228 visitors, delegates and observers staying at the Habana Libre . . . In Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), people are singing ditties which reflect their yearning for liberation . . . Edward Ndlovu, head of the Zimbabwe delegation, gave a sample of one of the most popular ones. It goes like this:

"We want freedom and we ask for a solution to the problem in a peaceful way, but they give us tear gas. Therefore, we must take power like Castro's way."

Members of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, landed at the Rancho Boyeros Airport yesterday morning. A few hours was enough for them to be amazed by the impeccable organization of the activities.

CORRIDOR CONVERSATION

Two old acquaintances, one assistant director of Prensa Latina; the other, deputy-chief of the delegation from South Africa. Greetings—embraces—common reminiscences.

"What can you tell me about this conference in Cuba?" asks Bruguera. "Excellent," answers Alfred Kgokong. "Cuba's position favors unity in the revolutionary struggle of the three continents. Therefore, we support it."

Timur Gaidar

● Numerous delegates and observers to the Tricontinental Conference and special guests of the Revolutionary Government arrived in Havana on Wednesday morning. Among them were the famous singer, Josephine Baker, Wilfredo Lam, the noted painter and the widow of professor Abelardo Estovilla.

The delegates to the Tricontinental Conference include Gerard Ramorehli and Ramagela Tala, one of the Basutoland Congress Party; Bobby Mack, of the Bechuanaland Peoples' Party; Dingana Dominio Nxumalo, of the Swaziland Progressive Party; Aruna Asaf Ali, of the Indian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who heads the delegation of his country, composed of Njoye Mohammed and Chandra Shekhar, Khalamat Amir Dibiadi and Rahman Zhetar Tabrizi, of the Iranian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; John Williams Cooke, Carlos Alberto Lafont, Jorge Kubel, and Juan Antonio Sander, of Argentina; Diego Montiel and Luis Pineda, of Colombia.

Other arrivals include Luis Alvarez, Jorge Alonzo Moraga and Manuel Sepulveda, of Chile; Pedro Martinez, of El Salvador; Cheddi Jagan, of British Guiana; Jean Marie Robo, of French Guiana; Edouard de Lapine, of Martinique; Pedro Ruiz, of Nicaragua; Jose Antonio Lerner Morales, of Panama; Carlos Ramirez, Juan Carlos Arza, Jacinto Cortes, Angel Gomez and Hector Gutierrez, of Paraguay; Diego Diaz, Alberto Ramirez and Jaime Venegas, of Peru; Blanca Silvia Colazo Ochoa, Luis Chave and Edmundo Soares, of Uruguay.

More delegates to the Tricontinental Conference who arrived in Havana are: Luis de Almeida, of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola; Marcelino Dos Santos, of the Mozambique Liberation Front; Anjoulaye Mamani, of Niger; Thierno Amath Danoko, of the Senegal African Independence Party; Grunda Kivejinja and Raiti Omogin, of the Uganda Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Wu Hsueh Tsien, Yi Chen Jung, Chang Chieh Hsun, Tien Hui Chen, Yuan Hui Yao, Tsien Lien, Yang Po King, Chuan Jung, Chu Tzu Chi and Chen Yu, of the People's Republic of China; Lader Hien-draningrat, of Surinam; Slamet Kadjat, Sudomo, Suigir Suroto, Mohammed Naha Ma Roef and Harsomo Djokroaminoto, of the Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

More delegates: Ahmad Zaidi Adruce, delegation head, and Dusan Chong, Muhammad Idris Abbas, Mohammad Kasim and Ahmad Mohiye, delegates of North Kalimantan; Mouaffaq Hattar, of the Syrian Peace Committee; Morris Salibi, of the Syrian Communist Party; Ibrahim Abu Sitta, Idris Al-Najim, Ali Karim, Al-Saidi, Adabagh and Zakariya, of the Palestine Liberation Front; Chulanoon, Suehart, Bhurong, and Chai Sun, of Laos; and the delegation of Chile: Julio Yri Diaz, chairman, and Euclydes Gutierrez, Felix and Carlos Amador Martinez, delegates of the Dominican Republic.

Several observers to the Tricontinental Conference also arrived. They are Miguel Angel Rubinch, of Argentina; Luis Labarca, Edward, of Chile; Mario Andrade, of Angola; Leon Yvon, Fernando Foresta, of Ecuador; Mario Vargas Llosa, of Peru; Samuel Dias Bandaranaike, Theja Gunawardena, N. K. S. N. Karunaratne, Jayalath and Anura Kumaranatunga, of Ceylon.

Several guests of the Cuban Revolutionary Government also arrived in Havana. They included Jiri Meisner, of Czechoslovakia; Marco Tulio Rodriguez, of Colombia; Julian de Rojas, of Chile; Auguste Mahoungou and Alice Mahoungou, of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B); Regis Jules Debray, Albert Paul Lentin and Aurora Perin, of France; and Patricia Jose, of Peru.

continental commissions in final stage

AND CULTURAL PROPOSALS APPROVED

The morning session of the subcommission on Pending Questions approved the resolutions on the Dominican Republic and occupied South America. It also heard the reports presented by Guatemala, Cambodia, Korea and the Dominican Republic on the situation in those countries.

The resolution on the Dominican Republic condemns the government of the United States for its "aggression and violations" of the sovereignty of the Dominican people.

The resolution also said that the resolution describes the military intervention of the U.S. and other countries as a form of domination natural to the imperialist system in its final stage.

The resolution also said that the resolution brands the organization of American States as a political tool of the United States which uses it to further its colonial domination of Latin America. The resolution also demands the immediate withdrawal from Dominican territory of all foreign troops and calls on all peoples and organizations to strengthen their solidarity and increase their material help to the cause of the Dominican people.

After the morning session ended, it was

learned that the resolution on occupied South Yemen, approved this morning, points to armed struggle in that territory as the only way to liquidate the colonialists and their military bases and to put an end to the Sultan's rule. It is believed that the Political Commission will meet tonight to discuss its final draft resolution, but this could not be confirmed.

The document was drafted by the Commission's steering committee (UAR, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Uruguay) plus Algeria, Korea and Cuba.

The resolution encompasses the proposals introduced during the debates on these three questions: the Organization of American States, the military invasion of the Dominican Republic and the U. S. military bases in various countries.

The Commission on Social and Cultural Affairs approved this morning the proposals on social security, public health and physical education, sports and recreation.

The Commission's steering committee is made up of Cambodia, Angola and Colombia to which Cuba was added to form the group entrusted with the task of drafting the final resolution.

An African delegate said that this afternoon's session will discuss the proposals related to the

cultural revolution, the use by all mankind of the scientific heritage, cultural cooperation among the countries of the three continents, the formation of national cadres, and others.

The subcommission on Viet Nam also approved its final report which encompasses the suggestions resulting from the different debates on the best way to channel solidarity with the Vietnamese people, which includes the setting-up of a Tricontinental committee of aid to Viet Nam. The proposed committee, it was learned, would be made up of a president, one representative from each continent, and two members representing the Vietnamese people.

The report which is equivalent to a draft resolution, will be sent to the Political Commission which, according to the Conference procedures, will receive the reports from its three sub-commissions.

Meanwhile, the sub-commission on Neo-Colonialism and Colonialism continued debating this afternoon the documents presented by several delegations.

The remaining commissions and sub-commissions continued working on through the night while private meetings between delegations to try to arrive at common points of view were being held.

Conference delegates visit Women's Federation

The cordial presentation of gifts made by members of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) climaxed the visit of a large group of women delegates to the Tricontinental Conference to the FMC central office. The delegates were extensively informed about the political and educational mass work carried out by the FMC.

Vilma Espin de Castro, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, commenced the meeting by greeting the delegates, many of whom had shown lively interest in knowing details of the organization of women in Cuba.

Vilma emphasized the strong ties of friendship that are established at international events. She spoke about the joy of future meetings of friends: "as will happen," she said, "when each one of us meets again." The General Secretary of the FMC, Asela de los Santos, then gave an extensive and interesting report on the organization, structure, membership and activities of the women's federation. It was listened to with great interest by those present, particularly the delegates to the special plans being carried out by the organization—which have been entrusted to it by our Prime Minister—such as the movement to incorporate women in agriculture, in horticultural plans and others, the training

of women in schools of floriculture, rabbit-raising, etc.

Elena Gil and Clementina Serra, members of the CC of the CPC, told the Tricontinental delegates about the work they direct: Women's Education and child care centers. The plans for the schools for rural girls, which have been attended by 44,000 girls from the countryside, were of great interest to the delegates, who asked a number of questions.

Present at the reception at the national headquarters of the FMC were delegates from the International Democratic Federation of Women, represented by Helga Dickel of Federal Germany and Florence Mophosho of South Africa, and representatives of the United Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, South Viet-Nam, Hungary, Guinea, Costa Rica, Bulgaria, Chile, Mozambique, Uruguay, Mexico, Sudan and Puerto Rico. Josephine Baker was also present.

In addition to Vilma Espin—who heads the delegation of the International Democratic Federation of Women to the Tricontinental Conference—the delegates were received by members of the FMC national secretariat Lupe Velis, Marta Depres, Dora Carcaño, Iraida Rosado, Carmen del Busto, Asela de los Santos, Clementina Serra, Elena Gil, and others.



REUNION WITH JOSEPH NORTH

Absorbed, as ever, in the transcendent events of his times, it was natural to find Joseph North here, reporting the Tricontinental Conference to his U.S. readers.

States is a nation at war, but a large number of the people aren't sure why." Joe North added that the article asks the

In disagreement with U.S. foreign policy

X - All names 1957 ✓

**SPECIAL
EDITION
IN
ENGLISH**

**OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CUBA**

December 30, 1965

Year 1 / Number 87 / Price: 5 Cts.

**La
2!**

the delegations of the revolutionary
from Asia, Africa and Latin Amer-
sit us to take part in the First
al Conference.

the communiqué of the CDR says
January 2nd the CDR will show
by their militant presence in the
people. Revolution and Fidel are
same.

unique ends with the Call of the
me this Revolution has remained
of will remain steadfast, because
so desire, the unanimous shout next
d will be: Carry on, Fidel!

Carlos Rafael meets with Brezhnev in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 29. (PL). —
nid Brezhnev, First Secretary
he Central Committee of the
unist Party of the Soviet
on, met with Carlos Rafael
ríguez, member of the Secre-
at of the Central Committee
he Communist Party of Cuba,
Moscow today.
as announced the two

TRICONTINENTAL PREPARATORY GROUP APPROVES UNANIMOUSLY REPORT ON PARTICIPATION OF LATIN AMERICANS

● The International Preparatory Committee of the Tricontinental Conference approved unanimously at its session last night the report presented by Cuba, in the name of the six Latin American members of the IPC, regarding invitations of Conference participants to Latin America.
Osmany Cienfuegos and Yusef Elsebaï, president and secretary-general of the Committee presided at the meeting. Sessions will continue today.

Cuba was represented at the meeting by Osmany Cienfuegos, Joaquín Més, Eduardo Delgado, Giraldo Masola and Roberto Valdés. In the morning session yesterday, organizational problems of the Conference were discussed, and the report on delegations from Africa and Asia who will participate was approved.

The Committee also ratified the list of observers and invited guests of the Afro-Asian organization.

Josephine Baker wants to act on Cuban stages

● Josephine Baker is more spontaneous and charming than one could imagine. Semi-retired from the theater, her spirit is as buoyant as ever. This was the impression she gave from the first moment.

"Chat? Certainly. Right now. Let's eat together, that's the best time to talk."

Miss Baker had arrived barely three hours before. And she spoke constantly of Havana's sunny winter, although this was not the first time she had seen it. She was first in Cuba's capital four decades ago.

In the Hotel Habana Libre, where she is staying as a guest for the Tricontinental Conference, she waxed enthusiastic about the decorative value of Cuban plants.

"There were no hotels as large and beautiful as this before," she said. "When I came to Havana I had quite a few problems in finding a place to stay. It was absurd that in Cuba people could find it difficult due to the color of their skin. Havana has certainly changed in every sense."

"And how did your invitation to Cuba come about?"



Josephine Baker... "to fight for understanding among men"

deal. I wanted to see the Cuban Revolution with my own eyes. Please excuse me, but generally I don't believe what newspapermen say. I haven't formed an opinion, but I think that her people are working on behalf of the program

them.

Miss Baker surprised us with her arrival. "I wanted to come to Cuba. I want to perform for the Cuban people. Cuba interests me a great

deal. I have dedicated most of my efforts to the cause of the Negro without being understood. And Miss Baker asks: "Do you know my ideas? If you don't, you know me."



PAINTER WIFREDO LAM GREETED AT AIRPORT

Wifredo Lam, the internationally-known Cuban painter, arrived in Havana yesterday morning. Lam, who has been living in France for many years, visits his homeland on occasion of the inauguration of an exposition of his paintings at the Palace of Fine Arts. In the photo, Lam on his arrival. Carlos Franqui, Luis Alberdi, officials from the National Culture Council and others met him at his arrival at the airport.



PROFESSOR VOISIN'S WIDOW ARRIVES IN HAVANA

Martha Rosine, widow of the French scholar André Voisin who died a year ago in his country, arrived in Cuba yesterday by air. Madame Voisin was accompanied by her former secretary of the eminent scientist, Madame Marcelle Breton de Pierre Leich. Captain Antonio Núñez Jiménez, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and Ambassador in France, Doctor Antonio Carrillo met these distinguished guests at airport. Madame Voisin will attend the commemorative ceremonies on the anniversary of her late husband's birth.

New delegations arrive in Havana

Delegations from various countries continued arriving for the Tricontinental Conference which will take place in Havana during the first days of January at the Hotel Habana Libre. The delegates who are from Argentina, Santo Domingo, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, British Guiana, Martinique, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay, Angola, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Uganda, China, Indonesia, North Kalimantan, Syria, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, India and Iran.

"Actually, I have no political affiliation. I have always thought that one should not go into something he doesn't understand. And to fight for understanding among men, I don't believe it is necessary to have affiliations. Josephine Baker has sung recently in Africa—in Ghana and in Guinea. In Cuba, she wishes to compare the reaction of the youth with the thundering applause she received from their parents and grandparents. She will sing songs of yesterday and today in French, English, and also in Spanish. Miss Baker makes her selection from the masses. With great naturalness, she tries to make people feel at ease at her side (and she succeeds admirably). Her shining eyes try to take in everything. "The atmosphere of the Conference is marvelous," she says. "I am delighted to see so many persons of different countries and types—all belonging to the great human race, the only true race—trying to understand one another. And it seems that this is being achieved." We spoke of her children, her thirteen children of different nationalities to whose upbringing she is devoted. "You know that they are a symbol a symbol that human beings can understand one another and live together as brothers despite difficulties. At times one is momentarily disheartened, but the ideal always springs to life again. It is a difficult ideal, but attainable. One of my plans in this regard is to build a kind of city where children from all parts of the world can be brought up together. "My thirteen children are a proof of all this and a part of this dream. They well understand this ideal of mine of freedom and progress, and what they represent as symbols. At times, when they learn of some event or contradiction in the world or when they have disagreements among themselves, they come and tell me. It is something moving, comforting." Miss Baker then took her leave, assuring us that we would meet once again.

© Gabriel Molina

WELCOME, JOSEPHINE!

© The discriminatory treatment Josephine Baker suffered before in Cuba will be made up for in Socialist Cuba, Tania Castellanos told us. This afternoon the Director of the Cuban Radio Institute told us, "We will give Josephine Baker a demonstration of today's Cuba! Not a trace will remain of the sad memory of the CMQ radio station of bygone days. WELCOME!" Yet another revolutionary leader expresses his happiness: Rivas, Director of INIT. "The National Hotel is awaiting Josephine Baker!" Pedro Alvarez is the last person interviewed in this brief survey. "The presence of this great artist makes the members of the Actors and Musicians Union feel as if the whole great family is celebrating a festive occasion, as is all of Cuba these days."

Fig 17

JOSEPHINE BAKER

an unforgettable evening



JOSEPHINE BAKER

By José Manuel Otero

ONLY that no adjectives are necessary. We don't need them. There are things which are in themselves the epitome. In this case art has said a great deal and in only two words. Therefore all the adjectives we would like to use are superfluous. JOSEPHINE BAKER! Only that. She alone on the stage. Singing... always singing. With a fresh voice, full of nuances. Resisting time. An artist who goes beyond her epoch... Her epoch! No. She has none. It transcends time. Her performance soars above frontiers. It is not pinned to a particular place. She is herself and nothing but herself. Her appearance on stage first brings thoughts of fantasy. Afterwards, of her art. The audience bursts into wild applause with shouts of BRAVO! There is a delirious demonstration of optimism, the optimism healthily arises in the presence of an artist who speaks a language that everyone understands. Song rises spontaneously from her throat, with the emphasis and clarity of one who has perfect command

of her music. On her entrance, attention divided in two directions: her colorful and her singing presence. In the course of her numbers, the audience is captivated by her art. Her reappearance in Havana occurs in different circumstances. And she knows it. And over she understands it perfectly. One said everything: The Village. When all is in peace... mankind will be happy... A message of brotherhood flows over the scene when she sings it. It is a call which on answer without delay. Her voice becomes a call, takes on unsuspected nuances. For each spectator, there is complete silence. The song ends, but its echoes will remain an inspired melody which says much... very well said. Thunderous applause fills the hall. The audience can't stop applauding. Each number one different from the other. Much imagination, much art. JOSEPHINE BAKER! Only that. No adjectives are necessary.



BAKER:

le evening



JOSEPHINE BAKER

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JOSEPHINE'S WAY

By Nati Gonzalez Freyre

If we looked for words which would define Josephine's way, these would no doubt be enchantment and wisdom: the same attributes which have made "chansonner" a word to describe only the best international singers. A "chansonner's" presentation is not a mere musical exercise but rather the expression of a style, showing, from Maurice Chevalier to Edith Piaf or from Jacqueline Franco to Yves Montand, the delightfully exquisite way of being popular. Miss Baker, the American who arrived in Paris during the '20's with her original banana dance, has one of those styles which makes a song an artistic experience. The Cuban Artists Agency (ECA) has now brought her to Havana in honor of the Tricontinental, and the Havana public is enjoying her truly spectacular performance.

Her whole presentation (lasting one hour) reflects rich stage experience. She has a knowing way of making each gesture, each movement, each word felt by the audience. All is measured, carefully distributed, deliberate, but nevertheless nothing is forced. On the contrary, it is marvelously natural: herein lies her mastery. Her spontaneity is not at all that of improvisation, it is that of an artist rigorously trained in the art of speaking, smiling, singing, walking, of pleasing those who are now hers.

The impressive sumptuousness of her costumes is forgotten before the careless elegance of her walk which becomes, on occasion, for

contrast, majestic as that of a semi-nude model, with a touch of jewelry or a villager's kerchief on her head, it's always the same Josephine, the dreamy gaze, the delicate manner, the soft expression, the suggestive word and the rhythmically plastic way of moving. There is nothing that is off-key in the performance or throws it off kilter, in spite of the saucy insinuations in the frequent conversations with the audience. This part of the performance is as important as the singing, and Miss Baker pays as much attention to the one as to the other.

She always maintains the noble grace of her femininity, daring but ingenuous, never vulgar. A true artist holding her audience, her performance is a play of magic and tenderness.

Plumes and brilliant, splendid materials on her are not excessive, nor heavy; she wears them easily, complementing her free movements.

Sometimes distant, regal; other times seated on the stage close to the public as in the intimacy of a living room, or on her heels as someone talking to a child, Josephine steals the heart of the audience, not only for her brilliant and polished performance but for the generous humility with which she shares her triumph with her anonymous friends behind the scenes, with the musicians and with Enrique Santesteban. Without them, she confesses, "My show would not be anything." The public appreciates this delicacy as one more proof of her artistic maturity and talent.



CHANGES. CHANGES, CHANGES!

By Omar Vázquez

THE "García Lorca" Theatre is the scene of a marvelous event: the reappearance of Josephine Baker. The long lines that have formed since the announcement of her opening are indubitable proof of the enthusiasm which her presence has awakened in our people. Before an affectionate, impressed audience, Josephine tossed off, one after the other, twelve or thirteen numbers. Some gay, some sentimental.

Miss Baker's unbelievably expressive voice, the orchestra directed by Tony Taño, and a show that was the epitome of the art of entertainment, received resounding applause from "April in Paris" to the very-much-of-the-present "Ways, When, When."

It was an unforgettable night for Miss Baker. The audience acclaimed her from her first appearance on stage; a wild ovation climaxed her interpretation of "My Village," a number telling about the life of her thirteen adopted children—one of whom has the color of day, another of the sun, another of night, all coming from different latitudes, which does not mean that

to this number, deeply moving to all present. At the end of the show, the audience gave full sway to its enthusiasm. The standing ovation with flowers and cries of "Bravo," brought unmistakable emotion to Miss Baker's face, wet with tears.

Enjoying Josephine Baker's performance, one realizes why she has been preferred for so many years by such a demanding public as that of Paris, where the greatest of her triumphs have taken place since her first performance in 1925, as well in other world capitals.

Her interpretations reflect quality, artistic dignity, and the great love she feels for mankind, which exalts her as an artist and as a person. Hence her presence in Cuba.

Bola de Nieve, Memo Solís and his Quartet and Enrique Santesteban, who accompany her in the show, contribute to its great success.

Josephine Baker's presence in Havana has attracted the interest of all. Her performance is in every sense spectacular, as our public has



Bola de Nieve opened the show.



The Meme Solis Quartet also performed in Josepina's show.

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Her reappearance in Havana occurs in different circumstances. And she knows it. And more-over she understands it perfectly. One song wald everything: The Village. When all men live in peace, mankind will be happy... A clear message of brotherhood flows over the stage when she sings it. It is a call which one must answer without delay. Her voice becomes tender, takes on unsuspected nuances, reaching each spectator; there is complete silence. The song ends, but its echoes will remain. It is an inspired melody which says much... and is very well said. Thunderous applause fills the hall. The audience can't stop applauding. Each number comes in different from the other. Much imagination and much art. JOSEPHINE BAKER! Only that. No adjectives are necessary.



CHANGES, CHANGES!

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Miss Baker's unbelievably expressive voice, the orchestra directed by Tony Taño, and a show that was the epitome of the art of entertainment, received resounding applause from "April in Paris" to the very-much-of-the-present "When, When, When."

It was an unforgettable night for Miss Baker. The audience acclaimed her from her first appearance on stage; a wild ovation climaxed her interpretation of "My Village," a number telling about the life of her thirteen adopted children—one of whom has the color of day, another of the sun, another of night, all coming from different latitudes, which does not prevent them from living together in peace as can the rest of mankind. Miss Baker gave herself completely

to this number, deeply moving to all present. At the end of the show, the audience gave full sway to its enthusiasm. The standing ovation with flowers and cries of "Bravo," brought unmistakable emotion to Miss Baker's face, wet with tears.

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Josephine Baker's presence in Havana has attracted the interest of all. Her performance in every sense spectacular, as our public has recognized by causing the SOLD-OUT sign to go up for two nights in a row at the "García Lorca" Theatre.

Cultural Notes

- of a deep analysis of the literary creation of the Cuban poet.
- Roberto Blanco back from Ghana
- After working for a year in the organization and leadership of the first professional theatre group in Ghana, Roberto Blanco, young Cuban actor and director, has returned to his capital.

Republic of Cuba Exhibitions

In Ashland, capital of Turkmenia, an exhibition entitled "The Republic of Cuba," dedicated to the seventh anniversary of the victory of the revolution, has been opened in the Karl Marx square.

• of Lenin's articles on the "National

A MUSEMENTS GUIDE

- THEATERS
- INFANTA, RIVERA, Museum. Daily (except Mondays), 8 to 10 p.m.
- MA'RA ARENAL, "The Man from Rio"
- NATIONAL GUILLOTIN, (French-Italian): AMER. Vedaado, Assenach Rodri-guez, in "Women's Assembly," with the Nat-
- TRE, M and 17 Streets, guez, in "Women's As-

Directed by Josepina Con-dall. (Thursday through Tuesdays).

Forma, Enrique Santisteban, Armando Bianchi, Meme Solis Quartet, Ciria and The Rhythmica, Luibita and Gutierrez. Tel: 7-5988. Show: "The

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Microfilm in file 101

Harlem, Sunday, January 2, 1966

Gravens 7



JAGAN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF TRINIDAD-TOBAGO DENOUNCE IMPERIALIST EXPLOITATION OF THEIR COUNTRIES

● HAVANA, Jan. 2 (P.L.)—In a joint press interview, Cheddi Jagan, British Guiana leader, and George Wekesa, prime minister of Trinidad-Tobago, joined in pointing out the importance of the Tricontinental Conference and denouncing imperialist exploitation in their countries.

"What we expect from the Tricontinental Conference," said Jagan, "is an organization that could concretely support the national liberation movements and establish a system of exchange of information and experiences."

The head of the People's Progressive Party pointed out that concrete assistance to the national liberation movements is necessary, as could be confirmed in his own country through the action of imperialism in the 1961 elections and the last balloting in 1961, a Christian Federation spent the sum of forty thousand dollars in a campaign against my party. And in the



last elections they conducted a heated press campaign, putting full-page ads against me in the newspapers."

When questioned about the coming granting of "independence" to British Guiana, Jagan answered, "I welcome Independence. But I view it with great reservations. We are telling our supporters that Independence Day will be a very new stage in our struggle."

He then explained that this new stage is characterized by "the struggle for the broadest possible unity."

"Whatever the future path may be," he added, "unity is what is basic."

In this respect, Jagan felt that the union of the Guianas (British, Dutch, and French) on the basis of a common ideology would be ideal "for creating a solid nation" which could even have ties with certain regions of the Caribbean.

He then charged that the so-called "racial conflict" between the Indians and Negroes of British Guiana was an imperialist maneuver designed to divide the people. He explained how at the time of these incidents, during the time his government was in office, police nominally under his government's command stood by without making any effort to intervene.

"The Indians of Guiana," he pointed out, "contrary to those of other countries, come there as slaves. They constitute

almost 95 per cent of the poor workers and are engaged mainly in the cultivation of sugar cane. He stated that the People's Progressive Party knows and supports Cuba's struggle, but that the political organization headed by Burnham, which has the backing of the United States, is attempting to spread distrust of the Cuban Revolution.

Bourning and Wekesa, the Trinidad-Tobago representative, which denounced the establishment of oppressive laws against the workers prohibit strikes, but they are being fought by the oil workers' union.

Wekesa, President of the oil workers' union, stated that the fight to throw out the law that restricted the right to strike "is continuing to grow," because it has developed the workers' consciousness and raised their level of struggle.

Bourning gave an extensive analysis of the economic situation of Trinidad-Tobago and stressed the fact that foreign companies do not pay customs tariffs duties and taxes.

He charged that the government, having exhausted the national wealth, requested loans from the oil companies, in the past year jeopardizing all income resulting from taxes.

simultaneous press among the foreign press for the first New Year's dinner in the Plaza of the Revolution. It was a happy occasion for the food "party" as a result of the hotel lobby was completely packed on Saturday morning. The dinner was for a good sleep. The national entrance on the crowd at the "party" the correspondent of the Agreement, looking at least 75,000 people there. Minister Fidel Castro met the delegates during the dinner in a friendly atmosphere. On day all the delegates will attend ceremony where a "Tricontinental" will be pleased by delegates from three continents. Cuban Institute will host to their foreign delegates Government. Among the will be post Nicolas Guillen, at Jimenez, Fernandez Retamar moved writer Carpentier.

Carrier talk

THE TRICONTINENTAL

in the foreign press



● César Reyes Daglio, delegate of the Uruguayan Left Front of Liberation (FIDEL), to the Preparatory Committee, and his wife made a hurried stop at an office of the national press for some quick comments on the Committee's meetings. About Cuba he said: "I have the highest opinion of the Cuban position during the meetings... it was a unifying one."

● Francisco Teyra, of the Cuban Foreign Ministry gave a cocktail party to the foreign correspondents. It was a high-spirited party where very little Spanish was spoken... From Algeria SINJUA has sent a special correspondent to cover the Tricontinental... Nacional Radio Reloj has installed a teletype at the hotel linking it to the station... Edel Suárez, director of Reloj Nacional has been invited to a special premiere of the Vietnamese documentary filmed by the patriots themselves... It lasts 45 minutes... There is also a French film on Colombia which will be exhibited together with 200 photographs of that country... The African delegates from the Portuguese colonies also have brought films... Joe North will work together with Beatrice Johnson in covering the conference for The Worker, the U.S. Communist paper... We saw Mario de Andrade, from Angola and Henri Hervé, of the Ghanaian weekly The Spark walking along the Rampa just like two native habaneros...

● Solidarity

● The commander-in-chief of the Venezuelan FALN, Pedro Medina Silva held a press conference with the Cuban and foreign correspondents. In answer to a question about Venezuelan-Cuban solidarity, Medina Silva said:

"If we had to halt our struggle for some time to come to the defense of Cuba there can't be any doubt about what we would do; we would come here."

● The members of the Uruguayan delegation are still talking about their meeting with Afajó Fide, Castro during yesterday's giant dinner. They were all amazed by the profound knowledge of the Cuban Prime Minister regarding Uruguay's political evolution.

● The Four



Leaving the Habana Libre, Josephine Baker smiles for the photographer.

● Comments in Uruguay

● MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 31. (PL).—The Marcha weekly and the El Popular daily have devoted substantial space to reports received from their respective special envoys to the Tricontinental Conference, opening in Havana on January 3.

Carlos Núñez, editorial secretary of Marcha, comments in his article that "the absence of elaborate international protocol is not the only outstanding characteristic of this Conference." "Never before did I find in a continental or world conference, as I have found here, spontaneous groups of people applauding delegates on the streets, at the airport, in front of hotels, with a feeling of participation which reflects the spirit of revolutionary Cuba."

After recalling the enthusiastic welcome he received while passing through Prague, he points out "upon arriving in Havana, resplendent with sun and red flags, one could see the same enthusiasm multiplied in the applause, the billboards and the confident gaze of the Cuban people, showing once more that their burning vitality continues to count as the major Latin American revolutionary force." He follows by referring to the high political level of the Cubans, pointing out how it shows in their press, the animated chatting that goes on in buses and in the vivid curiosity with which they ask for live testimony from any part of the world.

"I don't exaggerate in the least by saying that I have found here, in less than 24 hours, more people preoccupied by the situation in Uruguay than there are among Uruguayans interested in the Continent."

"As I write in a spacious salon of the Habana Libre Hotel, I see these halls, which less than ten years ago were the feudal possession of shorts-garbed American tourists, filled with the feverish activity of an heterogeneous multitude", he concludes.

Ricardo Saxlund, of El Popular, centers his report on the "Cuba, Free Territory of America" exhibition inaugurated last night in the Cuba Pavillion in this city. He comments that the importance of this display is the fact that it is part of a summing-up of the achievements of the Revolution, "because the Revolution advances toward socialist construction under the guidance of an increasingly organized Communist Party."

"Cuba," he adds finally, "teaches us a great deal through her history. Nothing could be better than the fact that this is the site of the Tricontinental Conference, and that this meeting begins under the shield of the history of this country, its struggles, its liberation, its example. Cuba's is essentially the history of all the peoples here represented." In the CDR.

● In the G.D.R.

● BERLIN, Dec. (ADN). — "The complicated process of the formation of a movement of anti-imperialist solidarity will receive a new impetus in Havana," says Neues Deutschland, the most important daily in the GDR, in an extensive article published Dec. 7 on the forthcoming Conference of Solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The four-column article contains a summary of the development of the solidarity movement and says: "In the struggle against imperialism, in the majority of the united forces in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, recognition that the interests and ends of all the contemporary anti-imperialist movements are objectively in harmony with each other and that the success of any one of them advances the whole front. Referring to the final declaration of the Fourth Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, held in May of this year in the city of Winneba, Ghana, the daily says that there all divisionist attempts and tendencies met with failure and that the need for the union of all the revolutionary forces was stressed.

Neues Deutschland continues: "Youself and members of the secretariat repeatedly that the GDR is among the who have had the greatest success in making their relations with the Solidarity of Afro-Asian Peoples."

"To a greater and greater extent, Deutschland continues to support the policy in Europe and its... Africa, Asia, and recognized as two... anti-peace policies of... in the Winneba documents, mentioned several times. The close community of struggle of the Democratic Republic with the member solidarity movement and all the anti-imperialist forces is clearly seen. Without doubt, the conference to be in Havana also offers the opportunity to this desire."

After explaining the order-of-the-day Tricontinental Conference, the GDR concludes: "No less important than the debates will be the discussion of the structure of the solidarity movement. The structure of the solidarity movement (Solidarity Organization of the Afro-Asia) will progressively develop into a more organization which, according to the many of its members, will have to be all anti-imperialist forces independent of skin color or geographic origin. The correspondent—as was said in Winneba historic law, the application of which applied at the Havana conference.

The Havana Conference

New demonstration of solidarity, says Castillo

● MEXICO CITY, Jan. 1. (PL). — President of the Mexican Prepa Committee of the Tricontinental, Castillo, said that the progress forces attach great importance to Conference which will unify the people of African, Asia and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism. Castillo stressed that the Havana Conference will be a new demonstration of solidarity of all peace forces and serve the noble ideals of liberate all countries which struggle for national independence and progress. He finally added that all Mexicans consider that the calling of the Tricontinental is a success of all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against U.S. neocolonialism and for national sovereignty.

● The Argentine press

● MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 31. (PL). — Uruguayan and Argentine press are giving coverage to the Tricontinental Conference will open this coming January 3 in Havana.

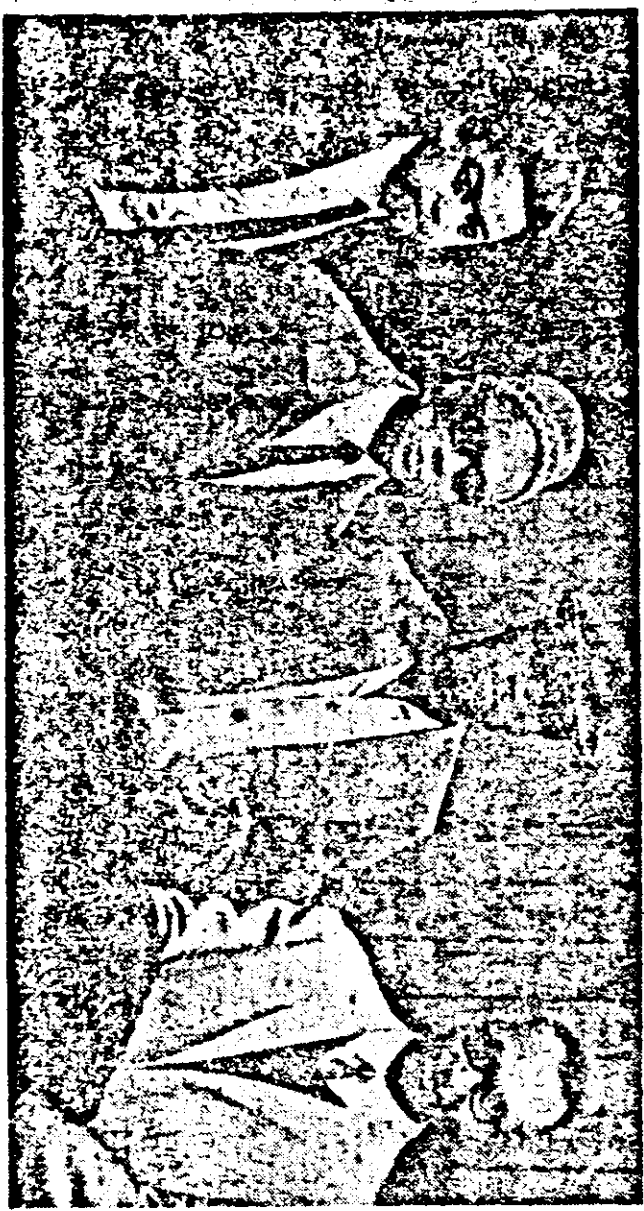
Two Uruguayan dailies and a weekly have had correspondents to Cuba to cover the event. Today the Montevideo daily is running an article headed:

"The Conference begins Monday. Have of Attention for the Peoples of the World. Anti-Imperialism at Historic Meeting."

The recently-founded Uruguayan dailies head its reports on the Tricontinental: "Solidarity of Latin America is Cuba". The daily El Plata reads: "Havana 'El Bion Publico runs an article headed Conference'."

The Argentine press is also reporting on the Conference. The Buenos Aires Mundo runs a banner headline saying:

Ag 31



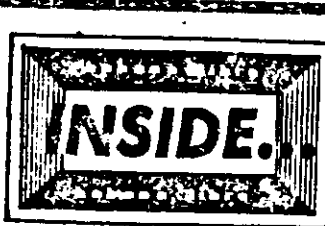
● Delegates from Portuguese Guinea. Hooded by the guerrilla leader Alimada Cabral (second from left) are Pedro Pires, Domingo Ramos, and Jose Cabral, members of the delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands.

MORE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR THE TRICONTINENTAL

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Amartin Diaz Car
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with the arrange
lobby of the the
book Elvira Blazquez
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the talks about a
and Angel Asturias
delegate of the
Cuban delegation
the International



● General Enrique Lister, who will participate in the Tricontinental Conference as observer.



The "Tricontinental March", written by Cuban composer Agustin Diaz Cartya is about ready. It will be recorded by the chorus of the Cuban Radio Institute . . . Talking with the Paraguayan delegates in the lobby of the Habana Libre we saw poet Silvio Romero . . . Also in Cuba the well-known Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa . . . No one would confirm it, but no one would deny either the talks about a possible visit by Miguel Angel Asturias . . . Walterio Fierro, delegate of the Chilean FRAP was loudly praising the unifying role of the Cuban delegation in the meetings of the International Preparatory Committee . . . Cheddi Jagan, former premier of British Guiana, was the smash sensation of the day. On his appearance at the Habana Libre he drew the biggest crowd . . . There is talk of a meeting for an exchange of opinions between the delegations of Portuguese African colonies and the one from Brazil . . . Looking like a typical Cuban we saw the correspondent of the Polish News Agency PAF, Miroslav Konowicz, working at superhuman speed . . . Also in Cuba these days, the well known Argentine Peronist leader John William Cooke . . .

• Corridor talk

Silvio Rivera, member of the Cuban delegation, introduces one of "The Four" to the head of the delegation of the SWANU party of South West Africa, Jariretundu Kozongutzi. The talk was about Africa, his arrival, the first impressions.

"What can you tell us about the conferences?", asks the reporter from GRANMA.

"I have never seen anything like it," Kozongutzi shoots back. "I have taken part in several international conferences, but I can't recall any as well organized as this one. I really mean it."

Josephine Baker recorded an English lullaby especially for Radio Havana Cuba. "For all the children of the world," said our guest. In the afternoon after a stroll and a guarapo (sugar cane juice), which she said is her favorite drink, she met Celeste Mendoza, the Cuban singer. Celeste invited her to a meeting with the leaders of the 23 national trade unions. In return, Josephine gave her a bouquet of flowers . . . Daily Juventud Rebelde and CMQ radio will follow GRANMA'S example and begin a section similar to INSIDE . . . The Reuters correspondent spent most of the day looking at the ceiling.

• Child heroes



• Delegates from Portuguese Guinea
Headed by the guerrilla leader Amílcar Cabral (second from
of the African Independence)

MORE DELEGAT TRICON

(Photos Venancio-PL)



• Head of delegation from Guinea

Abdoulouye Diallo, of the Democratic Party of Guinea, who heads his country's delegation is seen here with the Guinean charge d'affaires in Cuba, Mariou Souyate (left) who welcomed him at the airport.



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 21, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: THE TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE
OF AFRICAN, ASIAN, AND LATIN
AMERICAN PEOPLES
SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

For record purposes, there is attached one copy of a report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on captioned matter. This report will be released June 26, 1966.

The Introduction indicates that an event of outstanding importance to the Free World took place in Havana on January 3 of this year. The Cuban capital was the site of what was probably the most powerful gathering of pro-Communist, anti-American forces in the history of the Western Hemisphere. The first Tricontinental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American Peoples, as it was called, was convened in the Hall of the Ambassadors at the once-swank Habana Libre Hotel (formerly the Havana Hilton Hotel) in Havana, Cuba. In all, there were 83 groups from countries on three continents -- reportedly represented by approximately 513 delegates, 64 observers and 77 invited guests.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Short *
- 1 - Mrs. Whalen - 722 9th & E *
- 1 - Mr. Jones *

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JUN 24 1966

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

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~~SECRET~~

Cuba
THE TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

Salvador Vilaseca Forne, Rector of the University of Havana
Jaime Crombet, President of the FEU
Justo Guerra, secretary general of Havana CTC-R
Agapito Figueroa Barrero, secretary general of the Cuban Union

8. Czechoslovakia

Jiri Meisner, secretary general of International Organization of

9. Chile

Juliana de Rojas
Luis Eduardo Labarca Goddard, Communist Youth Leader
Gonzalo Rojas Pizarro

10. Dahomey

Codjo Aradogbehov, deputy chairman for foreign affairs of the North African Students Federation in France

11. U.S.A.

Robert Williams
Rick Rhoads

12. France

León Félix, President of FCP political commission
Josephine Baker (American entertainer)
Ives Fernand Moteau, editor of French daily, *L'Humanité*
Regis Jules Debray
Madame Volain

13. Guatemala

Aurora Benites

14. United Kingdom

Robin Osmond Blackburn, Bertrand Russell's private secretary, representing the BR Foundation for Peace
Jack Woodis, author

15. Italy

Alberto Moravia, writer (novelist)
Mariani Dacia Moravia, writer and poetess, wife of Alberto Moravia
Joyce Giocónada Lusaú, member of Italian Socialist Party and with Italian Newspaper *Il Nuovo Mondo*

16. Mexico

Rafael Estrada Villa, MP, PPS deputy but not a member of any official group
Ester Blanca Muñoz Cota de Tenorio, MLN
Adalberto Pliego Galicia, PPS
Alberto Orduña Curbelo, MP
Luis T. Córdova Alvarez
Gilberto Rincon Gallardo Mellis, MLN
Manuel Stephens García, member of the Popular Socialist Party (PPS)
Manuel Marqué Pardiñas, Director of *Politica*, a Mexican Marxist monthly magazine
Arturo Ornela James
Manuel Terrazas Guerrero, member of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM)

17. Paraguay

José Asunción Flores, writer
Elvio Romero, poet

18. Peru

Hilda Gades Acosta (Ernesto "Che" Guevara's first wife)
Mario Vargas Llosa
Patricia Yosa (or Llosa) Urquidí de Vargas

Cuba
pp. 65

2/28/68

EXCISE
FBI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/COC/HR

REVIEWED BY *DSH*

DATE *4/3/85*

CLASS. EXT. DATE

TS AUTH. REASON(S)

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS

DECLASSIFIED RELEASABLE

RELEASE DENIED IN PART

FOI EXEMPTIONS *552(a)(7)(c)*

Rec. Sec. State Dept
12/1/66
Union

- 25-30*
- 31-54*
- 64, 92, 73,*
- 81, 81,*
- 19, 79,*
- 107*
- 61*
- 65*
- 169*
- 70*

Enclosed is volume # 1 of the OAS' Lavalie
Committee Report on the Tri-Continental
Conference in Havana. Volume # 2 will be
forwarded to you in approximately two weeks.

(5) a

See serial 184 for 12/1/66

REC-111

105-146802-185

NOT RECORDED

DEC 20 1966

105-146802

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

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Colander - Jan 1967
Unit advised 12/5/66
105-146802-185
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105-146802-185

EXCISE

Tr.G/IV
59 (English) Rev. Volume
Number 1966
Original: Spanish

DEPARTMENT OF STATE - A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY DSW DATE 9/3/85

RDS or XDC EXT. DATE _____
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ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS _____
DECLASSIFIED RELEASABLE _____
RELEASE DENIED in part.
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS 552 (1)(7)(C)

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as indicated*

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REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY RESOLUTION II.1 AND VIII
OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ON THE
FIRST AFRO-ASIAN-LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE
AND ITS PROJECTIONS
("Tricontinental Conference of Havana")
New Instrument of Communist Intervention and Aggression.

VOLUME I

105-146802

*File 5- [redacted]
[redacted] b7c*

(The resolution adopted by the Council of the meeting held on November 28, 1966, is included)

SECRET

105-146802-185

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ENTITLED "THE FIRST AFRO-ASIAN-LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE AND ITS PROJECTIONS (TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE OF HAVANA)"

(Adopted at the special meeting of the Council held on November 28, 1966)

WHEREAS:

By the resolution adopted on February 2, 1966, this Council called upon the Special Committee to study Resolutions II.1 and VIII of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to submit a report to it on the deliberations, conclusions, and projections of the so-called Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference, along with such recommendations as it deemed pertinent;

The same resolution set forth the Council's concern over the policy of intervention and aggression proclaimed at that conference, as a violation of the principles of nonintervention and of the self-determination of peoples, which were incorporated in the Charter of the Organization and which were also the object of Resolution 2131 (XX) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 21, 1965; and

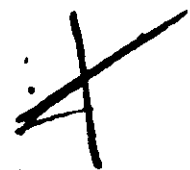
By submitting the report entitled "The First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference and its Projections (Tricontinental Conference of Havana)," dated October 24, 1966, prepared by the Special Committee has fully carried out the task entrusted to it by the aforementioned resolution of the Council,

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Special Committee to study Resolutions II.1 and VIII of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the report it has submitted and to transmit that report to the governments of the member states, along with its conclusions, recommendations, and appendices.
2. To submit to the member states, for consideration, the recommendations of the Special Committee contained in the aforementioned report, and to urge them, on the basis of those recommendations and in accordance with their respective national constitutions and laws, to adopt the measures they deem necessary to counteract the policy of intervention and aggression that has emanated from the so-called Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference, as well as from the permanent organizations established by that conference.

105-146802-185



COUNTRY	GUESTS
<u>CUBA (Cont.)</u>	<p>Enrique Valasco López, President of technology faculty, FEU, University of Havana Félix Sautier Pederos, member of UJC Roberto Ogando Paz, member of UJC Glória Aguilera, Secretary of Foreign Relations of CDR Calixto Morales, member of National Secretariat of CDR Alejo Carpentier Belmont, Vice President of the National Union of Cuban Artists and Writers Antonio Muñoz Jiménez, President of the Cuban Academy of Science Rolando Cuba Secades, physician, major in the Cuban Armed Forces Nicolás Guillén Batista, President of the National Union of Cuban Artists and Writers Salvador Vilaseca Forné, Rector of the University of Havana Jaime Fombet, President of the FEU Justo Guerra, Secretary General of Revolutionary Cuban Workers Central (CTC-R) of Havana Agapito Figueroa Barrero, Secretary General of the Cuban Steel Workers Union</p>
8 <u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>	<p>Jirí Weissner, Secretary General of International Organization of Journalists</p>
9 <u>CHILE</u>	<p>Juliana de Rojas Luis Eduardo Labarca Godard, Communist Youth Leader Gonzalo Rojas Pizarro</p>
10 <u>DAHOMY</u>	<p>Codjo Azodogbehov, Deputy Chairman for Foreign Affairs of the North African Students Federation in France</p>
11 <u>USA</u>	<p>Robert Williams Rick Rhoads</p>
12 <u>FRANCE</u>	<p>León Félix, President of political commission of French Communist Party Josephine Baker (American born entertainer) <u>U.S.</u> Ives Fernand Moreau, editor of French daily, <u>L'Humanité</u> Regis Jalel Tebray Madame Poisin</p>

Handwritten scribbles and marks at the bottom left of the page.

All CUBA

XXXXXX
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 3/8/66

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: MAR 8 1966

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, MIAMI *b2*

~~SECRET~~
01- dk 5/19/66 (S) [Signature]
15- 5/6/66 [Signature]
10-1

SUBJECT: AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 3-15-66

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-20AC/PSK
ON 2/11/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM, suitable for dissemination, captioned as above. Extra copy of LHM has been designated for INS, Newark, as subject resides there. Extra copies have been furnished New York inasmuch as they probably have files on individuals named in the LHM.

(S) (u) b2 (u)
(S) (u) b2 (u)
(S) (u) b2 (u)

(S) (u) b2 (u)

- ③ - Bureau (Encs-10) (RV)
- (1 - *[Redacted]*)
- 2 - Newark (Encs-3) (RV)
- 3 - New York (Encs-5) (RV)
- (1 - *[Redacted]*)
- (1 - *[Redacted]*)
- (1 - JOSEPHINE BAKER)
- 3 - Miami (1 - 105-10898)

(S) (u) b2 (u)

MAR 23 1966

Routing slip for info.
Date 3/22/66 by *[Signature]*

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

Classified by *[Signature]* 7/18/83
Declassify on: OADR
#226,691

14 MAR 10 1966

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[REDACTED]

(S)

~~NY~~

NEGRO

Singer JOSEPHINE BAKER, an American Negress with a Communist philosophy, had a French woman companion and dressmaker

b1
b6

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

POL 3-1 MEX

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FOR RM USE ONLY

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY: DSU... DATE: 8/29/85

TO : Department of State

EDGE or XDS EXT. DATE

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HUCKMAN

FROM : An Embassy MEXICO CITY

DATE: 9 Dec 1967

SUBJECT : WEEKA NO. 49

REF 62

Political M... Mexico

REF 8

POLITICAL

1. President's Press Conference: First Half of Administration Reviewed
2. PRI Sweep in Elections in Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco and Zacatecas
3. Chamber of Deputies Appoints Commission to Investigate Electoral Violence
4. Crackdown on Smuggling
5. CONCAMIN Seminar on Latin American Integration

PSYCHOLOGICAL

6. Josephine Baker Entertains
7. Don Also Suppressed
8. Press Roundup

MILITARY

9. Army Conducts Maneuvers
10. Troops Occupy Another Section of Ac...

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CONFIDENTIAL

*cc. SA EP SD
cc. Retained
ERH/ps 12-15-67*

EX 109

NOT RECORDED
8 DEC 14 1967

Lat. Am. Sect.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12-year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

In Out

FORM DS-323

Drafted by: See last page for contributors: st

Classifications and Dispositions Approved by: PGL:WStuart

Clearances:

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CONFIDENTIAL

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POLITICAL1. President's Press Conference: First Half of Administration Reviewed

President Díaz Ordaz held the traditional December 1 Presidential news conference this year in Puebla, his native state, where he was in the midst of one of his periodic tours of the provinces. The tour, in which the President inaugurated public works throughout the State of Puebla, was capped by a luncheon at which the President made an extemporaneous speech reviewing the accomplishments of the first half of his term, and by the press conference, which was televised. (UKCL)

In the press conference, which went very smoothly, the President expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Mexican people which had enabled the country to make rapid progress during his incumbency. He made the following additional points:

a. although hydraulic resource development, school construction, and other public works are important accomplishments, the maintenance of social peace and political stability has been of even more importance because it has permitted economic development;

b. the recent British devaluation has not affected the peso, since Mexico is in the U.S. dollar orbit and international reserves are at a peak;

c. fiscal reform is necessary to distribute the tax burden more equitably, but implementation of changes must not be so rapid as to create confusion;

d. although the Government's ability to fix or control prices is limited, since the economic forces of supply and demand govern, CONASUPO is an important government instrument in insuring the farmer a better income;

e. the "brain drain" from Mexico will not be met by restriction of movement but by providing more and better opportunities in the country;

f. U.S.-Mexican relations are at their best and still improving, based as they are on "an absolute reciprocal respect;

not

g. the Olympic Games will bring direct economic benefit to Mexico, as they involve huge investments in preparation, but the nation will gain from the worldwide publicity and the Olympics will serve the cause of peace; and,

h. Mexico City's airport and hotel facilities are adequate to handle expected Olympic air traffic. (UKCL)

Comment: The President's remarks are notable for their unusually pointed reference to good relations with the United States, its President and Congress, undoubtedly a reflection of his very successful visit to

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington in October. On the economic side, it is significant that he again underlined, as in his last Informe, the Administration's aim of a more equitable income distribution, yet also explained the need to go slow on fiscal reform. (LOU)

2. PRI Sweep in Elections in Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Tabasco and Zacatecas

All reports indicate that the PRI made practically a clean sweep of the mayoralty elections held on Sunday, December 3 in the States of Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Tabasco and Zacatecas. At stake were 124 municipal presidencies in Jalisco, 53 in Zacatecas, 54 in San Luis Potosí and 17 in Tabasco. The races in San Luis Potosí and Tabasco went uncontested and only in some communities in Jalisco and Zacatecas did the PAN present candidates. Neither Errain ~~ORZUA~~ Macías who was elected mayor of Guadalajara nor Guillermo ~~PONSECA~~ Alvarez who was elected mayor of San Luis Potosí faced any opposition. (UNCL) *map.*

Comment: As a result of their recent triumph in Mérida, the PAN was rather optimistic about their chances of capturing a number of municipal presidencies in Jalisco and Zacatecas. It appears, however, that they were unable to transfer their success in the Yucatán (which after all had its base in purely local issues) to other parts of the country. Though when the final results are in and all the claims and counterclaims have been evaluated, the PAN may yet win one or two mayoralties in these areas, the overall strength of the PRI has again been demonstrated. (UNCL)

3. Chamber of Deputies Appoints Commission to Investigate Electoral Violence

After a long week of polemics, accusations and counteraccusations in the wake of the rather overwhelming PAN victory in Mérida, the Chamber of Deputies voted to appoint a commission of legislators composed of representatives of all "national" political parties to investigate the recent electoral violence. The PPS and the PRI charge the PAN with inciting violence in Yucatán and the PAN is complaining about an incident in Zacatecas which culminated in a scuffle between a PRIista and PAN federal deputy, Abel ~~MARTINEZ~~, in which the latter reportedly lost a couple of teeth. (UNCL) *map.*

Comment: Not much can be expected to come out of the investigations of such a multi-party commission; it is probably little more than a face-saving device and a means of getting the Chamber back to work. It should be noted that it was the PPS, rather than the PRI, which carried the burden of the attack on the PAN for instigating violence in Yucatán. (LOU)

4. Crackdown on Smuggling

Regular customs officials along the Mexican border with the U. S. have been supplemented by inspectors from Mexico City in a crackdown on smuggling. Reportedly, some 190 special inspectors have been stationed at border crossing points and at highway check points further inland. According to the press and other sources, the result has been detrimental to tourist travel as well as to business on both sides of the border, as unusually long lines of automobiles are backed up awaiting inspection. (UNCL)

Comment: No instances have been reported to the Embassy of inconveniences caused American tourists who were complying with Mexican regulation, except for some unusual delays. The press has indicated, in fact, that care is being taken not to discourage incoming tourism through the intensified anti-smuggling effort. According to some private sector estimates, smuggling causes Mexico to lose some \$400 million annually in foreign exchange, with the major loss occurring during the Christmas season when employees receive bonuses. (UNCL)

The probable principal causes of the apparent determination of Mexico to enforce its own import controls are: (1) intensive publicity and agitation by Mexican chambers of commerce and industry protesting "unfair competition" from imports, especially contraband, and (2) statements by Mexican officials, from President Diaz Ordaz down, that Mexicans should cut back on their tourism expenditures abroad, which are largely for goods. An effective and continuous implementation of Mexico's customs regulations could, among other benefits to the country, also bring pressure for more realistic import duty and licensing requirements. (LOU)

5. CONCAMIN Seminar on Latin American Integration

The Mexican Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN) sponsored an informative conference on Latin American Integration from November 27 through December 1, with major addresses by the Secretaries of Foreign Relations, of Finance and of Industry and Commerce. Additional presentations, concerning many aspects of LAFTA and the CACM, were given by top officials of various Secretariats and Mexican banks. (UNCL)

Although most of the presentations covered the history of LAFTA and such matters as the common external tariff, sectorial meetings, subregional arrangements, and industrial complementation, the observations of the Secretaries of Industry and Commerce and of Foreign Affairs concerning the role of foreign investment in Latin America were particularly interesting. Lic. Campos Salas stated that for any Latin American investment, first preference should be given to capital of the nation where the enterprise is located, second to capital from other Latin American countries, and third to other foreign capital. Further, he stated that direct foreign investment should not have a majority position and that any additional financing required should be obtained

from international or inter-governmental organizations. Carrillo Flores stressed that Mexico's primary need was for modern technology which should not necessarily be tied to foreign investment. Eastern and Western nations, he maintained, should cooperate in making technology available to less developed countries. (UNCL)

Comment: There are undoubtedly Mexico's long range objectives in the area of foreign investment. However, the country continues to take a pragmatic approach to such matters, pushing for the optimum, but accepting considerably less when such is deemed to be in Mexico's interest. (See Embassy A-533) (LOU)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

6. Josephine Baker Entertains

On Sunday morning December 3 the famous expatriate Josephine Baker made a tremendous "hit" at the Alameda Central where she sang and danced for a crowd composed largely of children. Miss Baker encouraged more than a hundred children to come up onto the platform with her and ended her program by getting the entire audience to join her in song. (UNCL)

U.S.
May

Her appearance was one of more than thirty cultural activities which the Mexican Government provides regularly on Sundays for the townspeople and tourists. (UNCL)

Comment: According to reports, the performance got a little wild. But nothing derogatory appeared in the press. (UNCL)

7. Don Also Suppressed

"Postscript" to recent reports on the suppression of the "men's" magazine Caballero; it was reliably reported on Thursday that the GOM has now sternly suppressed the proposed successor to Caballero, a magazine called Don. (UNCL)

8. Press Roundup

Repatriation of U.S. Citizens

Since little advance information was given out by the three governments concerned with the airlift of U.S. citizens from Cuba to the U.S., press reports were very skimpy. One daily, El Sol, scraped up enough fact and speculation to produce a banner headline and lead story one day. Commenting editorially, Novedades said Mexico is proud to have cooperated in this humanitarian undertaking. (UNCL)

Comment: AP was the first agency to disclose the itinerary--reporting from Habana on the afternoon of the flight.. (UNCL)

Anti-smuggling Campaign

(See item 5)

The GOM's current anti-smuggling campaign has been (unprecedentedly) publicized in the press. The general reaction is one of approval mixed with a certain degree of apprehension. El Herald, for example, said the action is right, but long-term solutions depend on higher caliber customs officials and more reasonable domestic prices. (UNCL)

Diana

The "Diana the Huntress" controversy--reported last week--has ended with a widely publicized victory for art. The loincloth is gone. (UNCL)

MILITARY

9. Army Conducts Maneuvers.

Nearly 10,000 troops of the Mexican Army commenced maneuvers on December 4 in the area immediately north and west of Mexico City bounded by San Juan del Rio in the State of Querétaro and Atlacomulco, Ixtlahuaca and Toluca in the State of México. Exercise headquarters has been set up at Acambay, México. Mechanized equipment is to be utilized and involved in the maneuver is the taking of a difficult position defended by Army elements. The exercises were scheduled to end December 8. (UNCL)

Comment: Apparently, again this year the Mexican military does not plan any combined exercises as were held in 1965 on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. (CONF)

10. Troops Occupy Another Section of Acapulco.

On December 4 police and troops of the 27th Military Zone occupied the "Juan Alvarez" section of Acapulco, Guerrero. Officials stated that the action was taken at the request of residents and was to liberate them from underworld leaders who had been taking advantage of them. A large number of arms were reported discovered in the area. (UNCL)

Comment: This apparently is another of a series of actions aimed at cracking down on lawless elements in the resort city. In previous actions, troops were moved into and still remain in the "La Laja" and "Jardin" sections of the city and on grounds owned by the Secretariat of National Patrimony. (UNCL)

Contributors: WChambers, editor
MButler
MKaufman
GStanford
EFrierson
CThorp, Lt Colonel, USA

FREEMAN



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCE

19334

May 15, 1949

*MS
encl
H*

Director, FBI

RE: MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS - PARIS
FOREIGN POLITICAL

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith copies of the Military Attache's Report No. R-634-49, dated May 5, 1949, setting forth a description of the Communist and De Gaulle (R.P.F.) celebrations held in Paris May first, which is believed to be of interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Horton R. Telford

HORTON R. TELFORD
Legal Attache

J

Political Warfare - France

EX-126
Enclosure
JRT:AM

INDEXED - 65

RECORDED - 65

1109-12-231-637
F B I

31 MAY 25 1949

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24
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INFORMATION released in its
entirety per Defense
Intelligence Agency.

Report No. E-634-49 Subject: MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS From: MA, Paris

Evaluation: B-2 Date of Information: 1 May 49 Date of Report: 5 May 49

Prepared by: MAJOR LANIER R. BUFORD Source: Press and Pers. Observation

SUMMARY: May Day passed calmly in Paris with Gaullist and Communist demonstrations in opposite parts of the city. The themes of the Communist parade and meetings were the current "peace offensive" line, and "unity of all workers". The RPF demonstration drew some 100,000 participants in the Bois de Boulogne. Highlight of this meeting was a major speech by De Gaulle. Although containing no new policy, the speech was particularly noteworthy for its exceptional sarcasm and bitterness. De Gaulle apparently has no intention of letting up in his campaign against the present government which he branded as the "team of mediocrity and chloroform". He reaffirmed his usual call for a rally against Communism on the one hand and against the wastages of the Third Force on the other, and promised security and prosperity should he come to power. Judgment of the Atlantic Pact, he said, must wait until it is known just how much concrete aid will come to France in the form of armaments and equipment.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS

1. May Day passed calmly in Paris with usual manifestations and parade of members of workers and Communist organizations, representing a cross-section of French Communist labor, political and cultural groups. The theme, however, differed from those of previous years, following the kings of the "peace offensive" developed by the French Communist Party in conferences and committees since November 1948. Among demands were "Peace in Indo-China", "Peace for the World", "We want peace, we will fight for peace", "French blood is not for sale for dollars", "We will never yield ourselves or bow to American laws". For the first time since the liberation of France a special section of intellectuals marched in the parade in support of this demonstration for peace, led by JOLIO-CURIE, the writer RAGON, the painter PICASSO. Benoit FRACHON, Secretary General of the C.G.T. welcomed especially anticipation of P.C. and other labor groups, emphasize necessity for workers' unity, restated historic significance of May first and the principal points of organized labor's present program, repeated the Communist line against the Marshall Plan and reaffirmed people's stand in defense of peace. COMMENT: F.O. did not officially join this manifestation although quite probably some members were present FRACHON would, of course, exaggerate the number as much as possible.

2. The RPF sponsored a "Celebration (Fete) of Labor, Youth and Sport" in the Bois de Boulogne, highlighted by an address by General DE GAULLE. The celebration was conducted in the atmosphere of a country fair rather than a political rally. There were side shows where one could, for 20 francs, take pot shots at THOREZ, STALIN, or PICASSO. Several well-known entertainers, including JOSEPHINE BAKER, performed and sandwiches and drinks were available. Crowds were estimated from 50,000 to 250,000. More accurate

ENCLOSURE

109-12-231-637

estimate believed to be between 100,000 to 150,000. In any case, in view of the transportation difficulties on May Day, the turnout was sufficiently large to warrant the opinion that the General still is exceedingly popular in the Paris region.

3. DE GAULLE's speech, although containing little if any new opinions, was one of the sharpest and most sarcastic that he has yet delivered. The audience was enthusiastic and DE GAULLE capitalized on this enthusiasm with repeated direct appeals to his listeners such as "Am I not right?"; "Isn't it your opinion too?"; "Do you want to laugh with me?" His speech was replete with masterly turned phrases which were profusely quoted in the newspaper headlines. Some of these already have found their way in current speech, such as his reference to the Communists as "separatists". New ones were "the team of mediocrity" for the Third Force government who were accused of "chloroforming" the country.

4. DE GAULLE started with a discussion of domestic affairs. He criticized both the "team of mediocrity" and the "separatists". First of all, he said, we must liquidate this separatism. One of the ways to combat this separatism, he said, was to enforce the existing laws which would prevent the Communists from controlling the labor unions. (He was referring to the law of 1884 which stipulates that trade unions must be non-political, professional organizations). DE GAULLE then reiterated his claim that labor and management should be organized within the framework of the now-familiar associations.

5. Turning to international affairs, DE GAULLE first commented on the German problem. He accused the "team of mediocrity and of chloroform" of being accomplices in the crime of creating a Fourth Reich. He reaffirmed his belief that Germany's Ruhr should be integrated into a true European Union.

6. France, he said, is menaced internally by the Communists and externally by the USSR. Yet the government is neglecting the defense of the country. He recognized that the ability of France to help herself is limited, but more could be done. Once France has built up her defense, the chances of Europe's defending herself would be bettered by 100%. He said it was an abuse of the confidence of the people to say that the Atlantic Pact could defend France alone. Judgment of the Pact and an estimate of how it will help the defense of France can only be made after it is known how much concrete military aid will come of it, how much more France will be armed, what France's role in the defense of the continent will be.

7. General DE GAULLE ridicules the accusation that he wanted to become dictator. Had he wanted power, he could have had it between 1940 and 1946. He reiterated his claim that once in power, he would lead France to security and to prosperity.

(This report prepared by E. K. Carber and C. T. Taloumis)

ation by Originator: E'B: NA: EUCOM: USAFF

: F. J. TATE
Brigadier General, GSC
Military Attache

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF SECURITY
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-28-54	INVESTIGATIVE DAYS September 9, 10, 24 & 27, 1954	REPORT MADE BY E. Neill Raymond
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION EMPLOYEE - Personnel Security Matter	

SYNOPSIS:

Employee in a signed statement, denies allegations of [REDACTED] relative to having [REDACTED] and having assisted Josephine Baker during her visit to Havana in February 1953; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] With reference to Josephine Baker, employee states he did every-thing possible to prevent Josephine Baker from appearing in a professional capacity in Havana. [REDACTED]

- P - Exemptions (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) applied to INFORMATION deleted per U.S. INFORMATION Agency.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent Bartley A. Fugler dated August 2, 1954.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] was interviewed on September 9, 10, 24 and 27, 1954 by the writer and Charles M. Noone, Chief, Office of Security, U. S. Information Agency, executing the following signed statement:

*September 9, 1954

"I, [REDACTED] make the following statement voluntarily to Charles M. Noone, who has identified himself to me as Chief, Office of Security, U.S. Information Agency. I realize that I do not have to make any statement and the

APPROVED *[Signature]*

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U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY	
1954	
Office of Security	

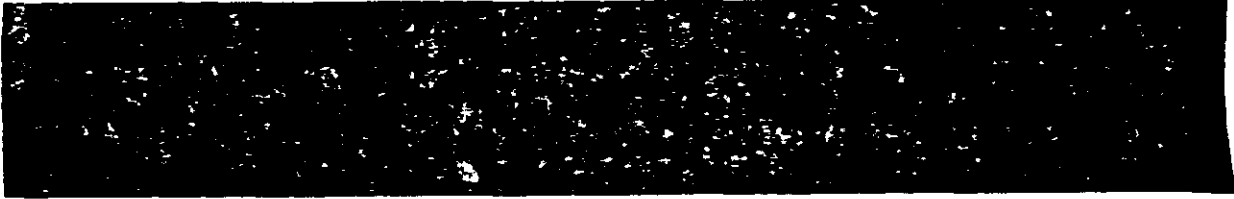
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JAMES R. MATTHEWS, CHIEF PERSONNEL SECURITY DIVISION

anything I say may be used against me in connection with my placement in the Agency.

"I have been asked to comment on the following allegations:



"3. (a) That I arranged for hotel reservations for Josephine Baker during her visit to Havana in February 1953.

"(b) That I used pressure on contractors to engage Josephine Baker's services in Havana.

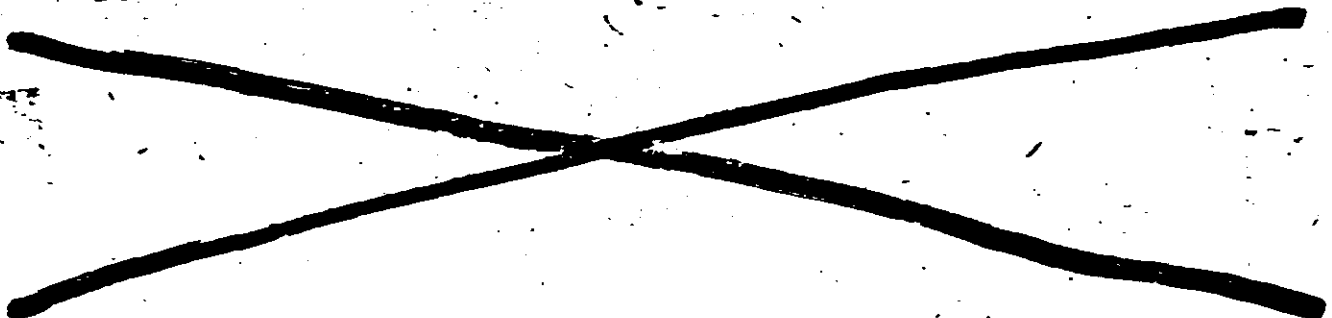
"(c) That I sided with Miss Baker's case, stating 'it is not democratic to not allow Miss Baker to stay at the Hotel Nacional'.

"(d) That I said Miss Baker should be accepted as a great artist and the fact that she was a Negro should not bar her admittance to any hotel.

"4. That when I learned of Roy Cohn's inquiry into the Josephine Baker affair I promptly went through my desk and tore up papers.



"My comments on the foregoing allegations will be numbered to correspond to the allegations.



(b)(6)
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

~~_____~~

"3. (a) I never arranged hotel accommodations for Josephine Baker in Havana nor made any attempt to do so.

"(b) I never brought pressure on contractors to engage Josephine Baker's services in Havana. On the contrary, I did everything possible to prevent Josephine Baker from appearing in a professional capacity in Havana.

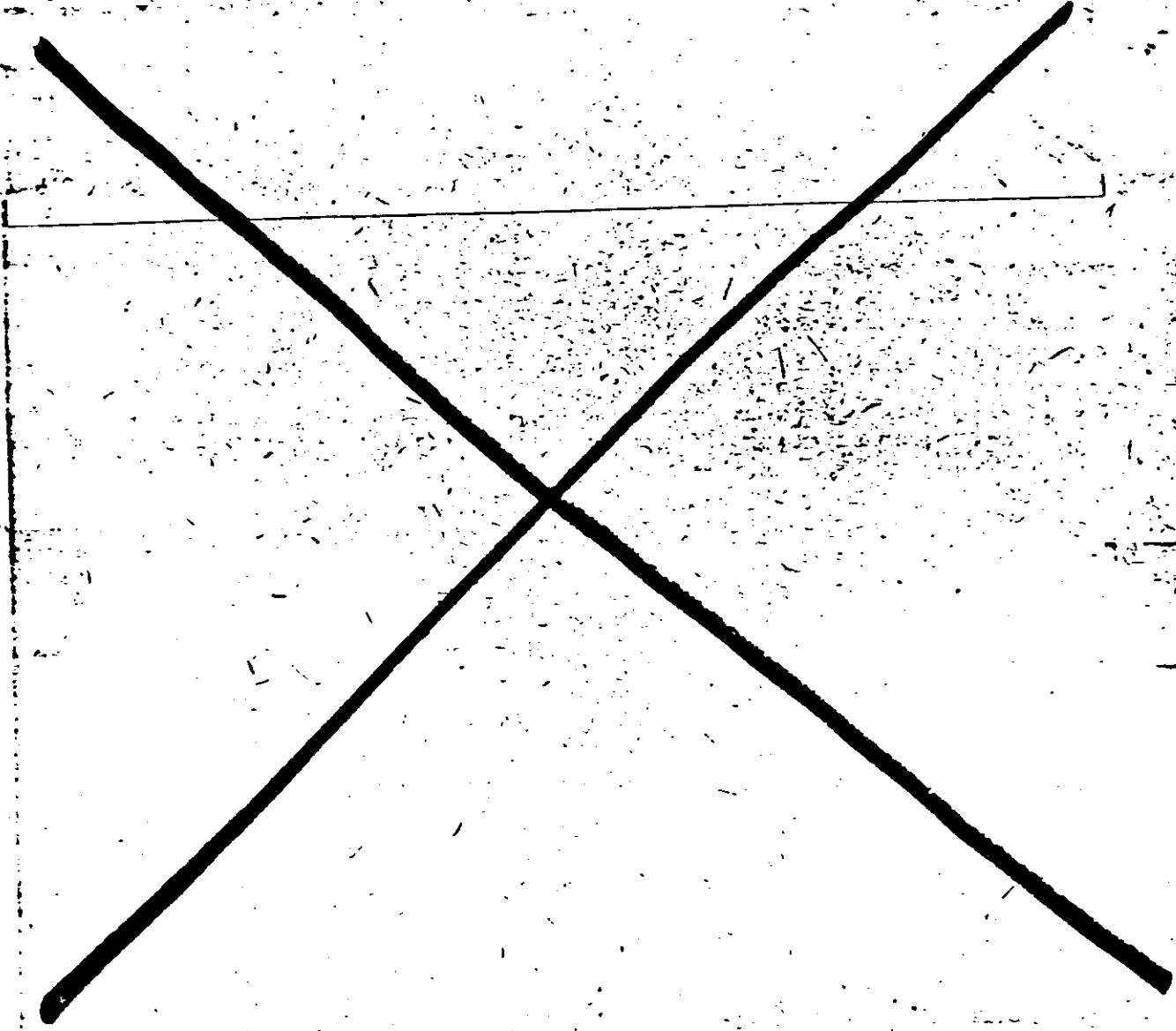
"(c) I never sided with Miss Baker's case and never, to my knowledge, stated that it was not democratic not to allow Miss Baker to stay at the Hotel Nacional. Any statement attributed to me to this effect might have arisen due to the fact that I felt that refusal to allow Miss Baker to stay in a Havana Hotel because of her color would only give ammunition to the Communists which they would use against us. I might have said it was too bad she could not get a reservation in a hotel because of this consideration. It should be remembered that Cuban Negroes constitute approximately 20 percent of the population and that the Communists in Cuba are constantly using evidences of racial discrimination in the United States in order to damage the prestige of the United States in Cuba among the Negro population.

"(d) I never made the statement that Miss Baker was a great artist. With respect to my attitude to her being admitted to hotels in Havana see my answers to (a) and (c) above.

"4. I was never aware that Mr. Cohn was making inquiry into the Josephine Baker affair. I never tore up any papers in connection with this reported inquiry, nor did I have any papers to tear up. In this connection I may say that I was aware that Mr. Cohn was in Havana with Senator McCarthy in May of 1953. He called at the USIS offices during a brief absence of mine from the Offices. _____ at that time, informed me that Mr. Cohn asked him several questions concerning the USIS operation in Cuba. Mr. Cohn also told _____ that he would get in touch with me later. I never heard further from Mr. Cohn. Mr. Cohn's stay in the USIS offices was of only a few minutes duration.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

~~_____~~



"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this and two other pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make this statement. I have initialled each page and all corrections and changes and I subscribe my name hereto".

/s/ [REDACTED]

(b) Charles M. Noone (Witness)

(b)(7)(c) E. Neill Raymond (Witness)

(b)(7)(D) The employee made the following additional comments orally and these comments will be numbered to correspond to the numbered sections of the foregoing signed statement:

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(7)

FORM NO. 430
2-8-53

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Security

670
70

CASE CLASSIFICATION Investigation of Foreign Service Employee		TITLE [REDACTED]
CONTROL SYMBOL	REPORTING AGENT James F. Gorman, RSO	FIELD OFFICE Reg. Sec. Hdqs. Embassy, Mexico
WHERE INVESTIGATED Habana, Cuba	DATE OF REPORT October 22, 1953	PERIOD COVERED October 6, 7, 1953

SYNOPSIS: PRELIMINARY REPORT

[REDACTED]

Some indication subject may have made reservation at Hotel Presidente for JOSEPHINE BAKER although investigation fails to establish definitely this fact.

[REDACTED]

PREDICATION

Memorandum from SI to Regional Security Headquarters, Mexico, dated September 11, 1953, requesting the appropriate investigation be conducted in Cuba and Nicaragua with respect to the subject's associations and activities.

Report of Special Agent H. W. Ramsey, New York, dated June 30, 1953.

DETAILS

Exemptions (b)(1) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) applied to information deleted per U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

a. Developed Informants

Mrs. [REDACTED] Habana, Cuba, was interviewed on October 6, 1953. Mrs. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Havana Post, an English language newspaper published in Habana.

According to Mrs. [REDACTED] she became very much interested in the scheduled visit of JOSEPHINE BAKER, who was to come to Cuba in February, 1953, as on a prior visit Miss Baker had caused considerable unrest and misunderstanding in the minds of the Cubans about conditions in the United States. Mrs. [REDACTED] took it upon herself

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herself to wage a campaign so that Miss Baker would not be allowed to visit Cuba.

In the latter part of January 1953, Mrs. [redacted] received information to the effect that Miss Baker would not be visiting Cuba, as she refused to ride on a Pan American plane which was to bring her from Panama.

Cuba

Several days later Mrs. [redacted] had occasion to be present at a cocktail party given by Joseph MORAN, Press Attache of the American Embassy. Mr. [redacted] was also present at the party. During the course of the evening, Mrs. [redacted] continued, Mr. [redacted] approached her, and in a rather sneering attitude asked her how her friend Miss Baker was making out. Mrs. [redacted] replied to him she did not know but was glad Miss Baker was not coming to Cuba. Mr. [redacted] replied to her that Miss Baker was coming to Cuba and would arrive in several days. Mrs. [redacted] claims she told [redacted] she had information to the contrary, but if Miss Baker did come to Cuba she hoped she would not cause any incidents such as those which precipitated her previous visits. By this, Mrs. [redacted] related, she meant the inability of Miss Baker to obtain a hotel room at some of the first class hotels and thereby caused unnecessary adverse publicity. To this [redacted] replied that would be no problem as Miss Baker already had reservations to stay at the Hotel Presidente. Mrs. [redacted] asked [redacted] if he were responsible for her getting into the Hotel Presidente, and [redacted] just shrugged his shoulders and in a grinning way replied, "maybe". From this reply Mrs. [redacted] was left with the impression [redacted] had arranged for Miss Baker to stay at the Hotel Presidente.

A somewhat heated argument ensued between Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted] when [redacted] took the position of siding with Miss Baker's cause and remarking it is all wrong for the Hotel Nacional to refuse Miss Baker a room, which they did on her previous visit. He claimed it was not democratic, and she should be allowed to stay there. [redacted] continued on that Miss Baker should be accepted as a great artist, and the fact she is a Negro should not bar her from admittance to any hotel.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In continuance of her campaign against Miss Baker coming to Cuba, Mrs. [REDACTED] related that on the basis of the information furnished to her by [REDACTED] at Mr. MORAN's party, she [REDACTED] the information in the Havana Post that Josephine Baker was coming to Cuba and would reside at the Hotel Presidente. In addition, she also disclosed that Miss Baker had contracts to appear at the Montmartre Night Club and on Radio Station CMQ, both in Havana.

Mrs. [REDACTED] in company with [REDACTED] who writes a feature column for the Havana Post, personally visited the owners of the Montmartre Club and Radio Station CMQ and was primarily responsible for Miss Baker's contract being cancelled at both places. In addition Mrs. [REDACTED] claims she went to the Hotel Presidente and saw some friends, and Miss Baker's reservations at that hotel were also cancelled. It is Mrs. [REDACTED] understanding Miss Baker did not stay at the Hotel Presidente but leased an apartment in the immediate neighborhood of the Hotel.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated definitely she did not visit the American Embassy and request assistance nor did Mr. [REDACTED] ever visit her office and "raise hell" in connection with the Josephine Baker issue. (These allegations were set out in the report of Special Agent Ramsey, New York, dated June 30, 1953, and are attributable to [REDACTED])

As far

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As far as Mrs. [redacted] could recall, Miss Baker remained in Habana for approximately three weeks but was unsuccessful in having her contracts renewed.

In conclusion, Mrs. [redacted] stated she is going to fight people like Josephine Baker and [redacted] and everything they stand for until she dies.

Mr. [redacted] Post Security Officer, American Embassy, Habana, Cuba, was interviewed on October 6, 1953.

[redacted] He did recall that when U. S. Senator Joseph McCARTHY visited Habana in April or May of 1953, one of the investigators who accompanied Senator McCarthy, namely, Roy COHN, made the statement to an Embassy employee he intended to interview [redacted] about his association with Josephine Baker. However, the interview never took place as [redacted] could not be located.

With reference to the official position taken by [redacted] in connection with the visit of Josephine Baker to Cuba, Mr. [redacted]

said

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said [redacted] instructed no publicity be given the visit by USIA unless Miss Baker should start criticizing the United States. Should this occur, [redacted] instructed USIA should be prepared to refute all charges leveled by Miss Baker.

Mr. [redacted] recalled that prior to Miss Baker's scheduled arrival in Cuba in February of 1953, Mr. [redacted] was visited at the Embassy by two women, one a Negro representing a Leftist group, who tried to get [redacted] to intercede in Miss Baker's behalf. According to Mr. [redacted] the women wanted [redacted] to use his influence to insure that Miss Baker would be allowed to visit Cuba as well as be accepted at a first class hotel. It is [redacted] opinion that [redacted] refused to be drawn into such a controversial issue. Just why the women visited [redacted] instead of other Embassy officials to present their request, [redacted] was unable to say.

INVESTIGATION AT HOTEL PRESIDENTE, HABANA, CUBA

In an effort to either prove or disprove that reservations were made at the Hotel Presidente for Josephine Baker by Mr. [redacted] the reporting officer visited the hotel on October 7, 1953, and interviewed Sr. [redacted] manager of the hotel.

Sr. [redacted] could not recall the exact details concerning Miss Baker's visit to Habana in February, 1953, but agreed to make available the complete records of the hotel to determine if reservations were made at the hotel and the name of the individual requesting the reservations, if any, for Miss Baker. In the presence of Sr. [redacted] the reporting officer examined the reservation book for the months of January, February, and March 1953, but the name Josephine Baker did not appear. (It had been determined from [redacted] American Embassy, Habana, that Miss Baker arrived in Habana on February 4, 1953, and departed February 25, 1953. She was accompanied by her maid Carolyn CARRUTHERS.) The name Carolyn Carruthers was also checked through the reservation book with negative results. R

It was Sr. [redacted] recollection that Miss Baker did not stay at the hotel, although he did recall reading in the Havana Post she had reservations at the Hotel Presidente. He specifically remembered that Miss Baker visited the hotel almost daily to pick up her mail and presumes she gave the hotel's address as her forwarding address, on the basis she intended to reside there, but

believes

believes she leased an apartment not far from the hotel and did not bother to change her forwarding address.

Sr. [redacted] suggested that the Assistant Manager of the hotel, [redacted] be brought in on the interview, as he is more familiar with the actual operations of the hotel and may recall some additional details concerning Miss Baker's visit.

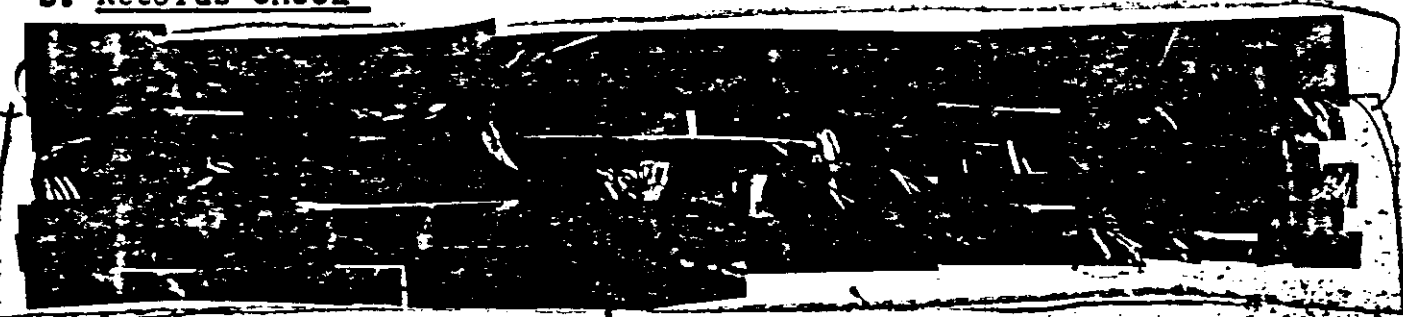
Sr. [redacted] confirmed that Miss Baker did not actually stay at the hotel, although a reservation was made for her and was made by someone well known to the hotel. He could not recall the name of the individual requesting the reservation but did say if the request came from anyone at the American Embassy they would be considered as well known to the hotel, and the request would be honored. However, he placed in this same category practically all Embassies and Legations accredited to Cuba. Sr. [redacted] made a search of all pertinent documents to determine if the name of the individual requesting the reservation could be located but was unsuccessful. The only explanation Sr. [redacted] could advance as to why the reservation was not entered into the book would be that he held the reservation in a pending status awaiting confirmation from the hotel owners they would accept Miss Baker and then when he was told to cancel the reservation he made no entry. No other information of note could be obtained from Sr. [redacted] or Sr. [redacted].

INVESTIGATION AT THE NACIONAL HOTEL, HABANA, CUBA

Mr. [redacted] General Manager, Nacional Hotel, Habana, Cuba, was interviewed on October 7, 1953.

Mr. [redacted] advised that no effort was made by anyone to obtain reservations at the Hotel Nacional for Miss Baker during her visit of February, 1953, nor did anyone contact him and request Miss Baker be denied admittance in the event such a request should be made.

b. Records Check



It has been determined that the above information pertains

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to Miss

to Miss Baker's visit of February, 1953. It could not be ascertained whether Mr. [REDACTED] name was in the address book prior to Miss Baker's arrival in Cuba or was placed there after her arrival.

c. Miscellaneous

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]

JFG
James F. Gorman
Regional Security Officer

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