FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: TRUMAN CAPOTE

ers must not use.) (ONLY FOR PAPERS DIRCHASING LEWIS COLUMN. q (CAUTION: ADVANCE LEWIS COLUMN FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28 Mr. A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.)

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR. Len

COPYRIGHT, 1963, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 27 -- Lee Haryey Oswald is dead.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not. Their headquarters are located in a dingy office at 799 Broadway, New York City. door is marked with a Cuban flag and the words, in Spanish, Free Territory of the Americas."

Chief occupant of the musty office is Vincent Theodore Lee, a onetime seaman who is the committee's third national director. The group was born in April 1960, and labeled a Communist front by a Senate subcommittee one year later.

In a recent appearance before that body, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Lee repeatedly Invoked the Fifth Amendment. He refused to answer questions about Communist membership or funds supplied him by the Castro government.

He was not always so reticent. Earlier he had told a reporter for the Tampa Times "he was not concerned about Communist influence in Cuba and did not care if there were any Communists among the (Fair Play for Cuba Committee) membership." NY -Cultura

Fair Play's creator is Robert Taber, an ex-convict who served time for armed robbery, auto theft and kidnapping. He toiled as a CBS newsman when he used Cuban dollars to organize Fair Play in 1960.

Taber left the States in 1961, one step ahead of Senate probers who sought him for testimony. He arrived in Cuba with \$19,000 in Fair Play funds and went to work for Castro's news agency. He returned to this country earlier this year but has not been active in Fair Play work.

Fair Play's second national director was Richard Gibson, a Negro and self-styled Black Nationalist. Senate records show that Gibson was a freshman at Kenyon College in Ohio 13 years ago. He vanished just before the end of his spring term, leaving behind a tuition bill of \$579 which has not yet been paid.

Gibson, too, refused to answer questions before the Internal. Security subcommittee, then left for Algeria where he now serves the people's revolution of Ahmed Ben Bella.

According to Senator Thomas Dodd, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had 7,000 student members before it was one year old. Chapters were set up at colleges from coast to coast.

The Internal Security subcommittee, which has conducted a searching investigation of the organization, reveals that Joanne Grant, one of the country's top young Communists, helped organize Fair Play in 1960.

In Chicago, the Fair Play show has been run by John Rossen, who has refused to deny under oath he is a Communist, on Canuary 2, 1948, The Daily Worker, official Communist organ, identified Rossen as Communist Party organizer for Southern Illinois.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, WOVEMBER 28, 1963

PAGE 2

DY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

xx Illinois.

Another Fair Play operative working out of Chicago has been Dick Criley, identified by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1959 as a Communist. Called that afternoon to the stand, and given an opportunity to deny the allegation, Criley took the Fifth.

In Los Angeles, Fair Play is a joint operation of the Communist and Socialist Workers parties, both of which are listed as subversive organizations by the Attorney General. Dorothy Healy, Communist Party organizer for Southern California, has been active in Fair Play.

One of the organization's most energetic workers was Robert Franklin Williams, a North Carolina integration leader who fled to Cuba when sought by the FBI for kidnapping in 1961. He now spews hatred over the facilities of Radio Hayana.

A number of prominent people lent their names in a newspaper advertisement to Fair Play in its explier days. These include play-wright Truman dapote, novelist James Baldwin, critic Kenneth Tynan, authors Norman Mailer, and Jean-Paul Sartre. They no longer support the group.

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Report Term FD-263 (Nev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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97-1809

The following article appeared in the December 10, 1959 edition of the "New York Times".

" Reporting on Cuba

News Channels Here Charged With Misinforming American Public

"To The Editor of The New York Times:

"Statements ridiculing Cuba's outcries regarding United States laxity in preventing Havana's bombing a few weeks ago are tarnished in light of recent news.

"Following Premier Castro's speech denouncing the raid, statements of incredulity were issued in this country.

Mr. Eisenhower expressed "surprise": N. B. C.'s Chet

Huntley, in a program belitting the Cuban revolution as a momentary phase of a power-seeking minority merry-go-round, professed that the raid was "obviously impossible and a trick." Angered editiorials sprouted elsewhere blasting Cuba's efforts on the grounds that Castro was raising the specter of anti
Yankeeism to quell internal strife.

"The State Department made matters worse by issuing a note to news agencies condoning the United States press treatment of Cuba's revolution and protesting that the Cuban Revolutionary Government intended to destroy United States - Cuban traditional ties. Cuba's emphatic answer was to deplore the former and deny the latter in an official note.

- 6/17/1C)

97-1809

"The people of the United States should know that material witnesses were produced in Cuban who saw the shooting from a plane. None stepped forth to claim the contrary. Postmortem examination of the Havana casualties revealed that the wounds were produced by explosives and projectiles.

"And the recent truth is that, following an anonymous tip, counter - revolutionaires based in Florida were caught loading bombs in a plane that by their own admission was destined to raid Cuba. These facts clearly suggest that Cuba's earlier claims were not unfounded.

"At this juncture it is fair to conclude that there is predetermined and malicious intent on the part of the United States press agencies to misinform the American public, covering the Cuban situation in a veil propitious to incite a counter - revolution and undermine United States - Cuban relationships.

"Charles A. Santos Buch, M. D. "New York, Dec. 2, 1959."



97-1809

On April 6, 1960, the "New York Times" a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba" which was sponsored by the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee, Box T249 Times, New York". This article reads as follows:

"WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING IN CUBA?"

"From Havana come charges of sabotage, economic aggression, counter-revolutionary intrigue, air raids on Cuban cane fields, sugar mills, homes. Against this background, the great news agencies and a powerful section of the U.S. press raise a barrage of equally grave accusations. What can we believe in the welter of conflicting reports?

"WE ONLY REPORT THE FACTS" U.S. NEVISMEN ARE ACCUSTOMED TO SAY. IS THIS TRUE? COMPARE THE FOLLOWING FACTS.

"COMMUNISM: 'A pro-Communist state has been established in Cuba with the clear objective of bargining with Soviet Russia for the munitions of war...'-SOKOLSKY in the New York Journal-America True or false?

"False. Not a shred of evidence has been produced to support such allegations as the one above, charges consistently used to create a smoke screen behind which the social objectives of the Cuban revolution can be attacked and sabotaged. Cuba's recent trade pact with the Soviet Union represents an effort to find new markets for Cuban sugar, and to obtain, not arms, but agricultural implements and industrial machinery for which credit has been denied in the United States. Many other American republics trade with the Soviets—as does the United States itself. Cuba's Communist Party is a tiny minority, with about 16,000 members. In the 1959 labor elections, Communist candidates won in only eight of the 243 locals of the 500,000-member Sugar Worker's Federation, and none was elected to the executive

-6/17/1C)

97-1809

"council of the national labor organization, the C.T.C. In international affairs, Cuba finds its natural affinity with the other small, under-developed nations of the world. It is true that a profound social and economic revolution is in progress in Cuba, and that the sweeping reforms that are being inaugurated undoubtedly must affect the one-billion-dollar U.S. investment in the island. But only those who equate Communism with all forces that threaten the status cuo of property interests will find the Cuban Revolution 'Communistic.' Efforts to drive a wedge between the Roman Catholic Church and the Revoluntionary Government, on the issue of Communism, have been forcefully repulsed by the Church itself. To quote the latest of several recent declarations on the subject, Monsignor MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ROZAS, Bishop of Pinar del Rio, says: 'There is perfect harmony between the Church and the State.' 'Our Revolution,' says FIDEL CASTRO, 'is not Communist but humanist.'

"Confiscation; 'In Cuba, Castro is stealing American property with impunity.'-U.S. News & World Report

"False. Although the word 'confiscation' has often been used by the press in a context which would suggest illegal seizure, nothing has been stolen from any American--or any Cuban. The Agrarian Reform Law, designed to diversify Cuban agriculture and to give 100,000 landless peasants a stake in their own rich agricultural country, conforms in all respects with international law and the practice



97-1809

"of all civilized countries. In some cases, it has been necessary to put property under the supervision of government representatives (a process known as intervention), pending a decision as to formal, legal expropriation. Owners whose property is to be expropriated (much as it would be acquired by condemnation in the United States, to meet any legitimate public need) have been promised compensation in 20-year government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4½%. This compares favorably with, for example, the U.S. land reform program imposed on Japan by General MAC ARTHUR after World War II, providing for compensation in 24-year bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. The Cuban bonds have been printed and await only the proper signatures.

"CHAOS: 'All that now remains is for CASTRO to give the word, and the Terror, the ruthless hunting down and shooting of FIDEL's opponents, will begin'.- Newsweek.

"False. Despite the above prediction, Nov. 3, 1959, and the incessant references to 'terror,' chaos,' and dictatorship! in the U.S. press, the great work of revolutionary reform and reconstruction now in progress in Cuba is going forward in an atmosphere of extraordinary optimism and energy, as any tourist can testify. The island is being governed by a provisional government under the Constitution of 1940, which is notable in the Hemisphere for its liberality. Cubans -- and visitors to the island -- remain freer in many respects that do U.S. citizens. For example, no police permit is required for a public meeting or demonstration, as in New York City. There is no censorship, not even a liber law. A foreign newsman needs no special visa, as he would in the United States (a tourist card will do), and no restriction is placed on his move-. ments. Even the air raids on

- 4/7/C)

97-1309

"Havana--the occasion of real terror, and in one instance of the death of two Cubans and the wounding of 45--have failed to force the government to take any but the most obviouslty urgent security measures. Despite an attempted invasion from Santo Domingo, a widespread counter-revolutionary conspiracy, and numerous small acts of sabotage and terrorism on the part of former BATISTA henchmen, the government has refrained from invoking the death sentence against convicted counter-revolutionaries. Newseek not-withstanding, not one of these has been shot.

'WHAT HAVE WE DONE...?' asks a new and hopeful generation of Cubans, viewed with hostility in Washington and Wall Street, accused of 'impudence' for seeking their independence, threatened with economic and diplomatic 'isolation' in the Hemisphere.

"Perhaps their crime is their youth. (The average age of the Cuban revolutionary leaders is 29). Perhaps they have aspired toward too much, too soon. (Three thousand low-cost housing units build in the first year of revolution, more than 7,000 classrooms, hundreds of miles of new roads, 500 flourishing agricultural cooperatives, thousands of jobs created in new industries established through the voluntary contributions of a million Cuban workers.) Perhaps the explanation is simply that there are, in the United States, powerful interests bent on frustrating the primary purpose of the Revolution: to give Cuba back to the Cubans.

"It is true that the young leaders of the Cuban Revolution have little patience with considerations of profit and loss, in the face of poverty and human need. Nor have they any saving experience with the amenities of public relations, or the intrigues of dollar diplomacy, or the sophistry of journalistic 'facts' which distrot truth. But if so, they

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97-1809

"are in the American tradition. Certainly they deserve a hearing. This much the American tradition owes them. This much we, as Americans, owe them.

Would you like to know more of the truth about revolutionary Cuba & it is today?

ADDRESS YOUR INQUIRIES TO:

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE BOX T249 TIMES, NEW YORK"

On the left hard column of the article is printed the following notice:

"This public appeal for Fair Play for Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals, holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern-for the over-riding principle of justice which is always at issue, wherever partisan interest clashes with simple truth. Among the sponsors of this advertisement are the following:

JAMES BALDWIN

SIMONE de BEAUVOIR

FRANK LONDON BRCWN

TRUMAN CAPOTE

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

Prof. ROBERT G. COLODNY

RICHARD GIBSON

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97-1809

Dr. MAURICE\GREEN EDMONDE HADDAD Rev. DONALD HARRINGTON JOHN\KILLENS SDIEYLENS NORMAN WALLER JULIAN MAYFIELD ELVA de PUE WATTHEWS Prof. EUGENE NOBLE Rev. JOHN PAPANDREW JAMES PURDY JOSEPH QUINTANA ALAN\SAGNER JEAN PAUL SARTRE JOHN SINGLETON ROBERT TABER G. A. THURSTON KENNETH TYNAN

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97-1809

DAN WAKEFIELD

SIDNEY WE INSTEIN

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

WALDO FRANK, Chairman

CARLETON EEALS, Co-Chairman

The Fair Play For Cuba Committee."





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A. H. Belmont

DATE: 1/9/61

FROM

S. E. Donance,

AU 6/17/(C)

SUBJECT:

RECISTRATION ACT - CUBA

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION

Mohr ___ Parsons

Be Imont

DeLoach I Malone ___ McGuire __ Rosen ___

Tele. Room

Reference my memorandum dated 12/29/60, recommending that Lr. NeLoach discuss with Jay Sourwine of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) information which could be made available concerning Cuban Government financing of Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

testified in Executive Session before SISS on

ACTION:

This is for information. Copy of transcript of testimony is being furnished to New York Office for its information.

97-4284

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1 - 97-4196 (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)

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1 - Parsons

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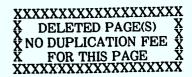




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PTICTIAL FORM NO. 10 Tolson UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Parsons Belmont emorandum Callahan MR. A. H. BELLIONT Tele. Roon G. H. SCATTERDA CHAIRMAN AND SPONSORS OF SUBJECT: O FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE The Washington Capital News Service in a release dated 4-6-60 mentioned that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee charged that a powerful section of the U.S. press is distorting news from Cuba to attack the regime of Premier Fidel Castro. advertisement in "The New York Times" the group, headed by author Waldo Frank, offered to send "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to anyone who wrote asking for information. In addition to Frank, sponsors of this advertisement include Truman Capote, Simone De Beauvoir, Norman Mailer, Kenneth Tynan, and Jean Paul The Director requested "Let me have summaries on each of above underlined. H. " No investigation has been conducted concerning any of these individuals with the exception of who was investigated during 1943-44, and who is currently. the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation. files contain the following information concerning these individuals: UMMARI **REC- 41** II APR 26 1960 Mr. Parsons Spetbach (Attention: Hanning) BeImont 4. Donahoe Name Check SectionPeleted Copy Sent

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: CHAIRMAN AND SPONSORS OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE



SUMMARY

TRUMAN CAPOTE: SUMMARY

Truman Capote, a close friend of publisher Bennett Cerf, is a nationally known author and writer for the "New Yorker" magazine. "Time" magazine on 11-3-58 reviewed a book by Capote, born in 1924, and described him as author of several books all published by Cerf's Random House. (100-369422-42)

SIDE

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHAIRMAN AND SPONSORS OF
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE





This matter has been previously the subject of a memorandum submitted by Mr. DeLoach. Brief summary attached.

Investigation is presently being conducted to determine whether present activities warrant his being placed on the Security Index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Mohr. Parsens Belmont DeLoach : Metone McGuire Rosen Tamm Tele. Room Ingram CUBA COMMITT mps: 10/29/84: \$250,741 0101-23 8:01 10 20-YORK -- A NEWLY-FORMED FAIR PLAN FOR CUBA COMMITTEE CHARGED HAT A POWERFUL SECTION OF THE U.S. PRESS IS DISTORTING NEWS FROM ATTACK THE REGIME OF PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO.

LARGE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE NEW CRK TIMES, THE GROUP TO SEND "THE TRUTH ABOUT REVOLUTIONARY CUBA" TO ANYONE UUBA) TO SEND THE INC.
TE ASKING INFORMATION.
TE ASKING INFORMATION.
COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY AUTHOR WALDOFFRANK. SPONSORS OF COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY AUTHOR WALDOFFRANK. SPONSORS OF COMMITTEE SAID.
INCLUDED TRUMAN CAPOTE. SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR. NORMAN MAILER.
INCLUDED TRUMAN CAPOTE. THE COMMITTEE SAID. REPORT AND NEWSWEEK) THAT CUBA'S GOVERNMENT IS PRO-COMMUNIST;

ASTRO IS "STEALING" AMERICAN PROPERTY, AND THAT A REIGN OF RULL BEGIN AGAINST CASTRO'S OPPONENTS AS SOON AS HE GIVES WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 1950

BELMONT pril 21, 1960 DATE: Trotter W.C. Sullivan _ MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY FROM THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE SUBJECT: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA Reference is made to my memorandum dated 4-8-60 captioned "Chairman and Sponsors of Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and Mr. Donahoe's memorandum to you dated 4-12-60 captioned as above. These memoranda set forth information in Bureau files concerning 30 individuals who were indicated as supporters of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In accordance with Mr. DeLoach's request. blind memoranda have been prepared and are attached hereto concerning 14 of these individuals. Bureau files contain no pertinent information identifiable with the following 13 of the original 30 names: Truman Capote **REC- 12** Enclosures 44 APR 26 1960 1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - Mr. Belmont T THE TOTAL - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Name Check Section 51 APR 29 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA



The Bureau has not investigated however, a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation preliminary inquiry was conducted concerning her

In view of this information being developed in the course of a loyalty investigation, no dissemination is being made.



RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and attachments be furnished to Assistant Director DeLoach.

A. S

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

4/25/60

File Number:

New York 97-1792

Title:

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA

COMMITTEE

Character:

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis:

"New York Times" on 4/6/60 carried advertisement

by "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee", which was

favorable to the present Cuban Government.

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Names and characterizations of sponsors of the

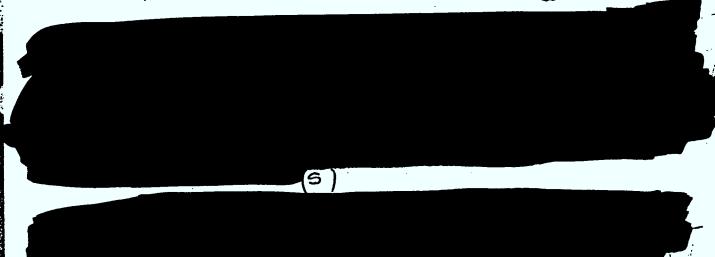
committee set forth.

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On April 6, 1960, the "New York Times" a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba" which was sponsored by the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee, Box T249 Times, New York". This article reads as follows:

"WHAT IS / HAPPENING IN CUBA?

"From Havana come charges of sabotage, economic aggression, counter-revolutionary intrigue, air raids on Cuban cane fields, sugar mills, homes. Against this background, the great news agencies and a powerful section of the U.S. press raise a barrage of equally grave accusations. What can we believe in the welter of conflicting reports?

WE ONLY REPORT THE FACTS' U.S. NEWSMEN ARE ACCUSTOMED TO SAY. IS THIS TRUE? COMPARE THE FOLLOWING 'FACTS.'

COMMUNISM: 'A pro-Communist state has been established in Cuba with the clear objective of bargining with Soviet Russia for the munitions of war...'-SOKOLSKY in the New York Journal-American.

True or false?



Not a shred of evidence has been produced to support such allegations as the one above, charges consistently used to create a smoke screen behind which the social objectives of the Cuban revolution can be attacked and sabotaged. Cuba's recent trade pact with the Soviet Union represents an effort to find new markets for Cuban sugar, and to obtain, not arms, but agricultural implements and industrial machinery for which credit has been denied in the United States. Many other American republics trade with the Soviets -- as does the United States itself. Cuba's Communist Party is a tiny minority, with about 16,000 members. In the 1959 labor elections, Communist candidates won in only eight of the 243 locals of the 500,000-member Sugar Workers Federation, and none was elected to the executive council of the national labor organization, the C.T.C. In international affairs, Cuba finds its natural affinity with the other small, under-developed nations of the world. It is true that a profound social and economic revolution is in progress in Cuba, and that the sweeping reforms that are being inaugurated undoubtedly must affect the one-billiondollar U.S. investment in the island. But only those who equate Communism with all forces that threaten the status quo of property interests will find the Cuban Revolution 'Communistic.' Efforts to drive a wedge between the Roman Catholic Church and the Revolutionary Government, on the issue of Communism, have been forcefully repulsed by the Church itself. To quote the latest of several recent declarations on the subject, Monsignor MANUEL MODRIGUEZ ROZAS, Bishop of Pinar del Rio, says: 'There is perfect harmony between the Church and the State. 'Our Revolution,' says FIDEL CASTRO, 'is not Communist but humanist.'

"CONFISCATION: 'In Cuba, CASTRO is stealing American property with impunity.'-U.S. News & World Report

False. Although the word 'confiscation' has often been used by the press in a context which would suggest illegal seizure, nothing has been stolen from any American-or any Cuban. The Agrarian Reform Law, designed to diversify Cuban agriculture and to give 100,000 landless peasants a stake in their own rich agricultural country, conforms in all respects with international law and the practice





of all civilized countries. In some cases, it has been necessary to put property under the supervision of government representatives (a process known as intervention), pending a decision as to formal, legal expropriation. Owners whose property is to be expropriated (much as it would be acquired by condemnation in the United States, to meet any legitimate public need) have been promised compensation in 20-year government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4½%. This compares favorably with, for example, the U.S. land reform program imposed on Japan by General MAC ARTHUR after World War II, providing for compensation in 24-year bonds at 3½%. The Cuban bonds have been printed and await only the proper signatures.

'CHAOS: 'All that now remains is for CASTRO to give the word, and the Terror, the ruthless hunting down and shooting of FIDEL's opponents, will begin.'Newsweek.

Despite the above prediction, Nov. 3, 1959, and 'False. the incessant references to 'terror, ' 'chaos, ' and dictatorship! in the U.S. press, the great work of revolutionary reform and reconstruction now in progress in Cuba is going forward in an atmosphere of extraordinary optimism and energy, as any tourist can testify. The island is being governed by a provisional government under the Constitution of 1940, which is notable in the Hemisphere for its liberality. Cubans -- and visitors to the island -- remain freer in many respects than do U.S. citizens. For example, no police permit is required for a public meeting or demonstration, as in New York City. is no censorship, not even a libel law. A foreign newsman needs no special visa, as he would in the United States (a tourist card will do) and no restrictions is placed on his movements. Even the air raids on Havana--the occasion of real terror, and in one instance of the death of two Cubans and the wounding of 45 -- have failed to force the government to take any but the most obviously urgent security measures. Despite an attempted invasion from Santo Domingo, a widespread counter-revolutionary conspiracy, and numerous small acts of sabotage





"and terrorism on the part of former BATISTA henchmen, the government has refrained from invoking the death sentence against convicted counter-revolutionaries. Newsweek notwithstanding, not one of these has been shot.

'WHAT HAVE WE DONE...?' asks a new and hopeful generation of Cubans, viewed with hostility in Washington and Wall Street, accused of 'impudence' for seeking their independence, threatened with economic and diplomatic 'isolation' in the Hemisphere.

- "Perhaps their crime is their youth. (The average age of the Cuban revolutionary leaders is 29.) Perhaps they have aspired toward too much, too soon. (Three thousand low-cost housing units built in the first year of revolution, more than 7,000 classrooms, hundreds of miles of new roads, 500 flourishing agricultural cooperatives, thousands of jobs created in new industries established through the voluntary contributions of a million Cuban workers.) Perhaps the explanation is simply that there are, in the United States, powerful interests bent on frustrating the primary purpose of the Revolution: to give Cuba back to the Cubans.
- "It is true that the young leaders of the Cuban Revolution have little patience with considerations of profit and loss, in the face of poverty and human need. Nor have they any saving experience with the amenities of public relations, or the intrigues of dollar diplomacy, or the sophistry of journalistic 'facts' which distort truth. But if so, they are in the American tradition. Certainly they deserve a hearing. This much the American tradition owes them. This much we, as Americans, owe them.

Would you like to know more of the truth about revolutionary Cuba as it is today?

ADDRESS YOUR INQUIRIES TO:

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE BOX T249 TIMES, NEW YORK"





On the left hand column of the article is printed the following notice:

"This public appeal for Fair Play for Cuba (public a has the support of a group of thinking individuals, holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked hereby a single common concern-for the over-riding principle of justice which is always at issue, wherever partisan interest clashes with simple truth. Among the sponsors of this advertisement are the following:

JAMES SALDWIN

SIMONE de BEAUVOIR

FRANK LONDON BROWN

TRUMAN CAPOTE

JOHN HENRIK, CLARKE

Prof. ROBERT G COLODNY

RICHARD GIBSON

Dr. MAURICE GREEN

EDMONDE HADDAD

Rev. DONALD HARRINGTON

JOHN KILLENS

SIDNEYLENS

NORMAN MAILER

JULIAN MAYFIELD

ELVA dePUE MATTHEWS



Prof. EUGENE NOBLE

Rev. JOHN PAPANDREW

JAMES PURDY

JOSEPH QUINTANA

ALAN SAGNER

JEAN PAUL SARTRE

JOHN SINGLETON

DAN WAKEFIELD

WILLIAMS

WALDO FRANK, Chairman

Carleton BEALS, Co-Chairman CONTRIBUTED TOCKING SEALS

The Fair Play For Cuba Committee

The following are characterizations of individuals whose names are the same as those mentioned above. However, it has not been definately determined that the persons characterized and those named above are one and the same individual,

ALL (6/11), (6/17/10)

C) refer

The July 4, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article datained Helsinki and captioned "World Peace Assembly Votes Appeal to World". The article reflected that delegates to the World Assembly for Peace from 68 lands unanimously appealed to the "Big Four" to reach an agreement. The assembly also proposed that August 6th be recognized as a day of action for peace in remembrance of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The Geneva agreement, end of war in Indo-China, the Bandung Conference, Austrian Neutrality and the Belgrade Declaration were cited as fronts of awakening of world opinion against force, military bloc, the armaments race and the "terrifying danger of atomic war". The article stated that achievements of the committee were summed up by Chinese Vice Premier KUO MO-jo, Chairman of China's Peace Committee as Lollows: Agreement for the need of

1. General reduction of armaments

2. Prohibition of nuclear weapons and more extensive use of atomic energy for the purposes of peaceful construction

. Peaceful co-existence of all countries of the

world

. National independence

5. Normal economic and cultural exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The "Daily Worker" was a Communist east coast newspaper.







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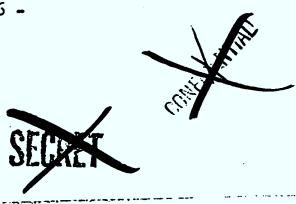
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It will be noted that on April 6, 1960, the FPCC ran an "ad'in the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, which was favorable to the present government of Cuba and condemned certain United States news writers and the United States press in general for not presenting a true picture of the Cuban revolution. The ad advised that the committee was formed by Americans who were interested in seeing fair play with respect to the Cuban revolution. Among those listed as subscribers were the following:

RICHARD GIBSON
WALDO FRANK
ROBERT TABER
KENNETH TYNAN
SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR
TRUMAN CAPOTE
ROBERT WILLIAMS
ALAN SAGNER



The April 18, 1960 issue of "Time" magazine, a weekly news magazine published in New York City, on page 37,



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carried an article captioned "Cuba" and subcaptioned "Winning Friends". The article deals with the FPCC and reads as follows:

"For the intellectual, politician or celebrity, a tempting proposition this year is a trip to Fidel Castro's Cuba, where a visitor can see real revolution in action, while enjoying the uncrowded comforts of a winter resort. The invitation usually comes from an overseas official of Castro's July 26 movement, who arrives bearing a free, first-class ticket on Cubana Airlines and free reservations at such luxury hotels as the Habana Hilton. At rum-punch receptions and over dinners of Morro crab, the friendly visitor soaks up heady talk of revolution, sometimes from the "maximum leader" himself.

"The Loud Praisers. Trips are arranged to schools, hospitals and agricultural co-ops, or to beaches, cockfights and nightclubs. All that the visitor need contribute is a little quotable praise of Cuba or criticism of the U.S. - and the kind of visitor selected is usually glad to oblige.

"Joe Louis says 'there is no place in the world except Cuba where the Negro can go in the wintertime with absolutely no discrimination.' Jack Paar (who paid his own way down) deplores the 'untruthful things I've read about what was happening in Cuba. This man Castro is beloved by these people.' Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre called the Cuban revolution 'the most original I have known' and dismissed the U.S. as a 'headless nation.'

"The Fair Players. All this sentiment sot a loud echo in Manhattan last week from something called 'the Fair Play for Cuba Committee,' a group of 28 including Sartre, his friend Simone de Beauvoir, Novelists Norman Mailer and



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"Truman Capote (who explained that 'my stepfather is Cuban'), and British-born 'New Yorker' Drama Critic Kenneth Tynan ('Americans tend to judge a regime on the extent to which it likes America'). In a seven-column, \$4,725 ad in the New York "Times", the Fair Players charged that the U.S. press is deliberately distorting the news from Cuba. Item: press reports of Communism in the Castro government are 'consistently used to create a smoke screen behind which the social objectives of the Cuban revolution can be attacked and sabotaged.

"The nominal head of the committee was Author
Waldo ("American Hispana") Frank, but the real organizer
was Robert Taber, a Columbia Broadcasting System newsman,
and one of a group of U.S. journalists who won gold medals
from Castro for getting through to interview him in his
Sierra Maestra days. Frank has been a guest of Castro, and
Taber of a Cuban publisher. Taber drew up the ad, and
Frank mailed it out to his many friends among the intellectual
set. They got enough names and money to pay the bill, but
a more impressive list could be made from those who ignored
the plea or pointedly turned it down. This group ranged
from Ernest Hemingway, Carl Sandburg and Jacques Maritain to
Eleanor Roosevelt and Luis Munoz Marin."

It will be noted that the article carries photographs of KENNETH TYNAN, SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR, ROBERT TABOR, TRUMAN CAPOTE and JACK PAAR who is not listed as a member of the FPCC, but the comments indicate that he is favorable to the present government of Cuba.

detailed memorandum concerning the meeting held by the FPCC at the Community Church, New York City, on April 24, 1960. WALDO FRANK, one of the sponsors of the committee;

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was the main speaker. The memorandum reads as follows:

"The meeting at the Community Church was well attended with only a sprinkling of unoccupied seats. I would estimate that at capacity the church could seat about 600 persons. The audience comprised a fair number of Spanish speaking people.

"Mr. Papandrew opened the meeting indicating that its purpose was 'to weigh the facts about Cuba and the revolution and balance it so that the truth may be known'. For any objective observer it was obvious from the outset that the 'facts' the 'truth' were not going to be weighed but weighted to favor the Castro regime.

"Papandrew announced that the program would include Charles Santos Buch, M.D. from Cuba and presently on the staff of the New York Hopsital and Mr. Waldo Frank, author. When Frank was introduced five young Latins seated up front on the left side of the auditorium facing the platform stood up and prolonged the applause.

"Frank, in his late 60's, white-haired, balding and mustachioed, spoke softly and pedantically about the history of Cuba and its relationship to the United States. He maintained that the pattern of the U.S. policy toward Cuba in the 19th century was that 'Cuba should not be independent because it might fall into the hands of England or France; that Cuba must be kept in the hands of Spain where it would be ripe to fall into the lap of the United States'. He cited Thomas Jefferson on the importance of Cuba to the U.S., with the implication that 'even at that time' the U.S. coveted the natural resources of Cuba. He said that Jefferson's position was that 'we must have the Floridas and Cuba'. He stated that John Quincy Adams called for the annexation of

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"of Cuba in 1823 and Henry Clay, Calhoun and Webster all felt too that 'Cuba was a fruit when ripe would fall to the United States'.

"In the implementation of this policy, Frank maintained, 'the United States insured for Spain that its rights in Cuba would be protected and refused to help Cuba in times of rebellion'. Frank indicated that many revolutions were wiped out in Cuba because the U.S. would not allow any arms to the rebels while Spain was bringing in arms.

"Frank stated that in 1868 a war for independence broke out in Cuba but the United States refused to recognize the insurgents. He characterized the period between 1868 and 1898 as the '30 years war'. In 1898, he insisted, Spain was eager to sell Cuba to the United States because this was 'the best way to protect her interests'. Spain, he indicated, wanted to 'get out of' Cuba but the United States wanted war!. Through the trickery of Theodore Roosevelt, then Secretary of State, Dewey was sent to the Phillipines to step in and conquer the Phillipines'. He maintained that the United States government 'did not want to support the Cuban revolutionary government in spite of Spain's readiness to capitulate and at the same time that we refused to do business with Spain we refused to recognize the Cuban government and instead set up a government in Cuba favorable to the United States interests:. He characterized U.S. policy toward Cuba as '100 years of deliberate, careful, dipolomatic action impeding the birth of Cuba and finally military action impeding the political birth of the country'.

"Thus, Frank maintained that the drama of the 19th century (vis-a-vis Cuba and the United States) was that 'the United States impeded the birth of Cuba (even though Bolivar was ready 'to midwife') for 100 years'.

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"Regarding the economic development of Cuba, Frank's thesis was that in the 1870's Britain captured Havana and introduced slavery while the United States introduced sugar factories. He quoted Sanchez and Carleton Beals to the effect that in 1927 'after the United States had impeded the political birth of Cuba for 100 years that it stole the victory of the thirty years war and set up a Republic which achieved the factorization of Cuba to an immense extent.'

"Frank described the economy of Cuba before Castro as follows: 50% of the sugar output controlled by the United States; 80% of public utilities in the hands of the United States; less than 10% of the landlords owned 80% of the land. 'All of this occured during the United States intervention under the theoretical Republic in Cuba'. 'You don't need actual suzerainty when you have this kind of control'. He maintained that the 'miracle of Cuba is that the Cubans have grown under this and proof of it is in the production of such a great man like Marti'. He stated that Marti is 'the leader of the present Cuban revolution'.

"Frank spoke for about two hours. At about 5 p.m. he was still going strong. He characterized the present revolution as 'a birth'. 'It is a misnomer to call this revolution a renaissance or a rebirth, it is just a birth'.

"He insisted that to anyone who knows Cuba 'the description that it is Communistic is absurd and degrading to answer'. It is true, he asserted, that the Communists are against 80% of ownership of Cuban land by a few and against U.S. interests but 'if we insist that everything that is being done and created in Cuba is Communistic the people will learn to love the Cmmunists'. Frank, at this point, stated his own opposistion to Communism. He maintained that he opposes Communism on philosophic terms, that the metamorphosis is bad and produces an unreal world and also produces oppression. He attacked Communist logic as bad producing power politics as witness Russia wherein



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exists a slave state.

"Frank maintained that the Judeo-Christian religious heritage of Cuba excludes the notion of Communism in Cuba. 'Cuba holds the same ideals we do'. He pointed to Spain to prove his assertion. 'It could not hold in Spain and cannot in Cuba because it does not have the Hispanic notion'. Frank insisted that because the U.S. refused to support the Spanish Loyalists they fell into the hands of Russia 'and now the United Staes points to Spain and hypocritically says, look! The same thing may happen in Cuba the way the State Department is handling things!.

"When he visited Cuba, Frank said he visited cooperative farms where he saw the maribou uprooted and turned into a profitable business of charcoal. 'The lands now are flourishing with rice and wheat. This a symbol'. As for the young people in Cuba, 'they have no beatnicks'.

"He said he spent a great deal of time with Castro. He maintained that the difference between Castro and Mussolini, Hitler and Franco is the way Castro visists small towns unprotected. On the spur of the moment, unnannounced Castro will make a visit and 'the faces of the people where he goes appears transfigured, like a revelation'. 'Fidel shouts,' Frank said, 'but they all shout there'. On the faces of the people he invariably observed (presumably in addition to transfiguration and revelation) 'love and gratitude, trying to get as close up to Fidel as possible'.

"He insisted that this feeling of exhaltation of the people is because it is 'a Cuban government, not Spanish, capitalist or gangster'. At a baseball game he attended the people when they saw Castro whispered in awe and love



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'Fidel. Fidel'. He described a sort of religious or holy silence and a 'communication between the people and Fidel occurs'. Frank maintained that Castro could be killed everyday the way he goes about Cuba, 'God preserve him. This isn't the way dictators work'. (Applause from the audience). He characterized the leaders of the Castro regime as youthful and 'it is wonderful'. 'Armando Hart looks like he should soon go to college. The president is 42. They are sure of a new world and are abolishing corruption. They have faith and will. Woe betide the ungenerous nations and groups and woe betide the United States if they cannot achieve their aims and if we cannot say if you need experts we will help you'.

"Concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Frank said they comprised people from different walks of life. He stated 'woe betide the liberals who would not join the committee because they felt they had been mistaken about the USSR. We betide them because what is happening in Cuba is a birth of Hispanic genius that is saying you cannot live by bread alone but that you also cannot live without bread'. (About five more young Latins joined the original five up front rising to applaud). At this point there was a plate collection for the Committee.

"Question and Answer Period

"The first questioner was summarily dismissed by Mr. Papandrew who refused to recognize him. Papandrew said that as the moderator he reserved the right and decided that the only questions that will be answere would be written ones sent from the floor.

"Question: 'If Castro's government is so good why have some of his original supporters turned against him? (Applause in the audience).



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"Frank: 'There are always individuals who are dispapointed and disgruntled who can't take the trial of such times. But this is a very small minority. Most realize it is not as rosy as they expected but carry on.'

"Question: 'Did the United States bomb Havana?'

"Frank: 'The probability is that certain disgruntled groups with possible collusion of very inferior authorities in the U.S. airfields knew somehting about it. But I don't believe the U.S. government had anything to with anymore than the U.S. engineered the blow up of the ship. The State Department just doesn't work this way'.

"Question: 'Why is freedom of expression not allowed at this meeting? Why no questions from the floor?'

"Papandrew: 'I am the chairman and have ruled that only written questions will be answered'. (The questioner indicated that this was a departure from the usual routine of the Church meetings).

"Question: 'What can the Fair Play for Cuba Committee do aside from ads and talking to community and school groups?'

"Frank: 'I am sure that Mr. Taber could answer this'. (Dr. Taber was called for but finally presumed by Frank not present). "Perhaps then Dr. Buch can answer?'

"Buch: (In essence Buch asked for 'mutual understand for (sic) Cuba', weekly or bi-weekly reports on the Cuban revolution, generous support of the Committee's work).







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"Question: 'What part does the Catholic Church play in the revolution?'

"Frank: 'I don't quite know. As far as the extent of the Church's remarks on the revolution have been concerned they have been loyal and favorable."

"Question: 'When will they have free elections in Cuba?'

"Frank: 'The revolutionary government has been in over a year. If they had an election they would get over 90% of the vote. But they're so busy, they honestly don't need this manifestation of support. All their energies and time necessary to implement an election is just not available They are just too busy.' (Some audible snikers in the audiense).

"Question: 'Why does Castro use military trials instead of courts of law?'

"Frank: 'I don't think that this is so. Violence begets violence but I do not see any evidence of anyone being killed without trials. I am not defending violence but violence breeds violence!. (Answer unclear).

"Question: 'What is happening to the counter reveolutionaries in Oriente Province?'

"Frank: 'I don't know. You can learn about this in the committees future newsletters'.

"At about 5:50 p.m. question and answer period was ended and Papandrew introduced Colonel (?) Chester Liquazo (?) of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary movement who serve in the Inter American Organization of American States (?).



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"He thanked Papandrew for having invited him and his people. He felt that every one should be interested inwhat is happening in South America and Central America. He chastized the United States for its silence on the killings of innocent people by dictators. (He received the loudest ovation of the day).

"Papandrew then introduced Dr. Engrique Sanchez from the Dominican Republic (?). He gave a very long, dreary, almost unintelligble sermon on Pan Americanism. Dr. Buch interpreted for him.

"Panandrew then (mercifully!) introduced someone named Rivera (?) from San Salvador a former lecturer at St. John's University who gave another monotoned talk but shorter on the 'ideals of the revolution'. 'In 1952 in was Bolivia and the latest is Cuba'.

"literature was at the desk at the entrance to the meeting and distributed by two Spanish speaking men outside of the Church.

The May 8, 1960 issue of the "Revolucion", a daily Spanish language newspaper published in Havana, Cuba, carried a full page picture story captioned "Conversation On The Lagoon". The story depicts a visit of SINONE DE BEAUVOIR and her husband JEAN-PAUL SARTRE visiting Cuba. The six photographs show BEAUVOIR and SARTRE in the company of Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO visiting various places in Cuba.

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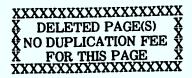






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III. AFFILIATION OF ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLAIMS WITH THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper carried a full page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba?" This article maintained that the United States Press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. Among those listed as members of the Committee was ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

An article appearing in "The Crusader", Issue Number 42, Volume I, dated April 16, 1960, stated that a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" had been formed in New York City and that the Committee hopes to shed some light of truth on the Cuban affair and to urge Americans to give the Cuban Revolution an impartial hearing. The article directed persons desiring information about Cuba or the Committee should write to The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Box T-249, Times, New York, New York. The article advised that the members of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee are:

WALDO FRANK, Chairman, CARLETON BEALS, Co-Chairman,
JAMES BALDWYN, SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR, FRANK LONDON BROWN, TRUMAN CAPOTE,
JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, PROF. ROBERT G. COLODNY, RICHARD SIBSON,
DR. MAURICE GREEN, EDMONDE HADDAD, REVEREND DONALD HARRINGTON,
JOHN KILLENS, SIDNEY LENS, NORMAN, AILER, JULLAN MAYFIELD, ELVA
DE PUE MATTHEWS, PROF. EUGENE NOBLE, REVEREND JOHN TAPANDREW,
JAMES PURDY, JOSEPH CUINTANA, ALAN SAGNER, JEAN PAUL SARTRE,
JOHN SINGLETON, ROBERT TABER, G. A. THURSTON, KENNETH TYNAN,
DAN WAKEFIELD, SIDNEK WEINSTEIN.

The June 11, 1960, issue of "The Crusader" contained an article stating that WILLIAMS was desirous of visiting Cuba and left Morroe, North Carolina, Thursday night, June 9, 1960, for New York City and contemplated a plane trip to Cuba.

The June 18, 1960, issue of "The Crusader" contained an article stating that WILLIAMS had called Monroe, North Carolina, from Havana, Cuba, on June 13, 1960, and stated, "I wish every American Negro could visit Cuba and see what it really means to be treated as a first-class citizen."







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FOR RELEASE IN A S OF MONDAY, JULY 8, 1963 FROM THE SENATE ...TERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.--A list of 97 United States citizens who traveled to Cuba by the way of Mexico during a six-month period in 1962 was furnished by Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.) to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in a transcript released today by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

Rep. Cramer did not say where he got the list of names, other than that they were copied from manifests of Cubana Airlines, which schedules regular flights between Mexico City and Havana.

(One of the persons on the list, Mrs. Helen Maxine Levi Travis, was indicted in Los Angeles June 26 for making two illegal trips last year to Communist Cuba. Rep. Cramer's list has Mrs. Travis traveling to Cuba on February 1 and August 31, 1962. William Worthy, a Negro reporter, previously was prosecuted for illegal travel to Cuba.)

(A group of about 59 American students arrived in Havana June 30, despite State Department warnings of possible prison sentences and \$5,000 fines. They traveled by the way of Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

In his appearance before the Subcommittee, Rep. Cramer said that persons traveling to Cuba without authority should be prosecuted. He furnished a copy of a bill he has introduced tightening restrictions on illegal travel and another bill "reaffirming and restating the Monroe Doctrine."

He produced another list for the same six-month period showing a total of 3,447 persons from a number of nations traveling to Cuba through Mexico. The list gives or traveling to Cuba through Mexico. The list gives or traveling to the number from each of the various countries, but no names.

INCLOSURE

I. - (more)

"Not only do these people travel to Cuba illegally,"
Rep. Cramer said, "but upon returning to this country openly
advertise the fact that they have been there." He inserted into
the record several notices from the Worker, official Communist
newspaper, telling of programs to be presented by persons
returned from Cuba.

Subject of one of the notices was V. T. Lee, national head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, who reportedly traveled to Cuba in December 1962 as a free-lance reporter for Radio Station WBAI, New York City. Passports valid for travel to Cuba are still issued to newsmen, businessmen with interests pre-dating the Castro regime, and persons with other legitimate interests.

Rep. Cramer said he has information from a reliable source that Cuban Communists have infiltrated into the United States through Puerto Rico. "The figure that has been quoted to me is that in excess of 1,000 people have come through this route into the United States as Puerto Rican citizens," he said.

He also warned of the danger of a Communist take-over in Haiti, and recommended that such a trend be countered by aid, particularly public works funds, conditioned on President Duvalier stepping down and holding free elections.

This column believes that the judgments, or at least the affiliations, of such speakers should be fully made known to the public before the university invites the people of Stockton to attend such meetings, or indeed before students are unwarily exposed to such doctrines.

[From the Congressional Record, Mar. 15, 1962, p. 8962]

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE STILL NOT PLACED ON SUBVERSIVE LIST: ANOTHER SIGN OF WEAKNESS AND INDECISION IN FIGHTING CASTRO'S COMMUNISM

(Mr. Cramer (at the request of Mr. Keith) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. Cramer. Mr. Speaker, beginning in April of 1960 and continuing for a period of some 14 months, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings to determine whether the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was a subversive organization and, thus, whether it should properly be placed on the Attorney General's subversive list.

Because large numbers of Cuban citizens have sought refuge in my district and in other areas of my State which, incidentally, lies less than 90 miles from the Castro prison State of Cuba, I have a more than academic interest in our Government's attitude toward the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and, accordingly, I checked recently with the Department of Justice in order to ascertain the status of the organization and the Department's present attitude toward it.

Imagine my continuing surprise and consternation to learn that the Attorney General has not yet seen fit to list the Fair Play for Cuba Committee as being subversive, in spite of overwhelming evidence to the contrary produced at the

several hearings by the Senate subcommittee.

Indeed, I ascertained a certain amount of misguided feeling that this group of rabble rousers had gone underground after Fidel Castro made his open announcement that he had formally embraced communism, and I seemed to gain the impression that the Department of Justice might feel that there no longer remained any need for being apprehensive about what the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has recently been up to.

Because I detect this feeling among those who should be chasing Communists instead of forgetting about them, I should like at this time to bring some vital facts to the attention of the distinguished Members of both branches of the Congress, and to sound an unmistakable warning that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is still organizing new chapters in order to hasten the fall of our way of

life and the spread of Cuba's communism.

To illustrate, I should like briefly to describe the activities of the chapter in Tampa, Fia., the largest city in my district and one which has the largest percentage of persons of Cuban nationality or blood in the United States. Practically all of these people are strongly opposed to Castro or any other dictator, but as in most situations of this type, there is a handful of sympathizers, many of whom probably came to Tampa since the rise of Castro.

of whom probably came to Tampa since the rise of Castro.

But first, I shall briefly review the background of the parent organization, with headquarters in New York City. It is the same organization that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Senator Eastland, and Senator Thomas Dodd, a member of the subcommittee, described as

being an obvious Communist operation.

The Senate subcommitte became interested in this outfit shortly after the Fair The Senate subcommittee was born in the spring of 1960, less than 2 years ago. Play for Cuba Committee was born in the spring of 1960, less than 2 years ago. At the opening hearing on April 29 of that year, a resident of Connecticut named Carleton Beals testified to having received a letter dated February 9 of that year Carleton Beals taken interest in this new committee, who objectives would be the ing that Beals take an interest in this new committee, who objectives would be the launching of a counterpropaganda campaign. Later, Beals was asked to become cochairman, but he declined, or so he said.

Speaking of CBS News, later in my remarks I expect to show how this division of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the parent company itself were so expertly duped by this man Taber and by others involved in this nefarious plot to picture Fidel Castro as a regular "salt of the earth."

There is small reason to believe that Beals remained active, or even very interested in this thing for long, but Taber has been the kingpin since its inception, and, so far as is known, is in Cuba right now.

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Taber can be described as a disgruntled American, a man who might have gone on to a distinguished career as a broadcasting official or in public information, but somewhere along the line he became caught up in the frenzy to protect the Castro name and image, and so with another man named Waldo Frank, he put together the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Waldo Frank, incidentally, as far back as 1932 wrote an article for New Masses magazine entitled "How I came to Communism: Symposium."

Soon after the nucleus of a committee had been formed, Taber placed a full-page ad in the New York Times headlined "What Is Really Happening on Cuba?" Cosponsors of the ad were listed in the margin, the left margin, quite appropriately, and include the name of Truman Capote, Norman Mailer. Jean Paul Sartre, all well-known leftwing authors, and a man named Richard Gibson. Of Gibson we

The ad listed Waldo Frank as chairman and Carleton Beals as cochairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee quizzed total Taber and a prominent New York City physician, Dr. Charles A Santos Buch, as to the cost of the ad and the source of the funds used to pay the bill for \$4,725. While Taber either refused to testify against himself or, at best, was exceedingly evasive in his answers, Dr. Santos-Buch, on the other hand, proved to be a remarkably candid witness and was most cooperative and revealing. It seems that their efforts to raise the money through private and voluntary subscriptions fell fint and, aside from a few hundred dollars they managed to raise, the funds came to Taber and Santos-Buch from the Cuban Government, specifically from Raulito Rao, the son of Castro's foreign minister and himself a member of the Cuban delegation to the U.N. The tale of how they made contact and rode around Manhattan in a cab, trying to cash the check obtained from Roa, is almost tragically funny, but the thought behind it was far from funny.

Santos-Buch, a graduate of Cornell University and now assistant pathologist at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, freely admitted that the money handed over by Roa was used to pay the New York Times for the ad and, of course, the Times was able to prove that Taber both ordered and paid

Santos-Buch, incidentally, is registered as a foreign agent, so I was informed the past week by the Justice Department.

Another interesting witness was a Miss Joanne Grant, at the time a 30-year-old graduate of Syracuse University, a native of apper New York State but with a checkered career that included a long history of hobnobling with persons of questionable motives, such as Red China's premier, Chou En-lai, with whom she was photographed. Miss Grant took the privilege granted American citizens to travel abroad, but overdid herself by traveling to places and at a time that were not covered by her visa. Her troubles with American passport officials are almost legendary, but her resorting to the first and fifth amendments while being questioned by the Senate subcommittee scarcely hide the

well-known fact that she is secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

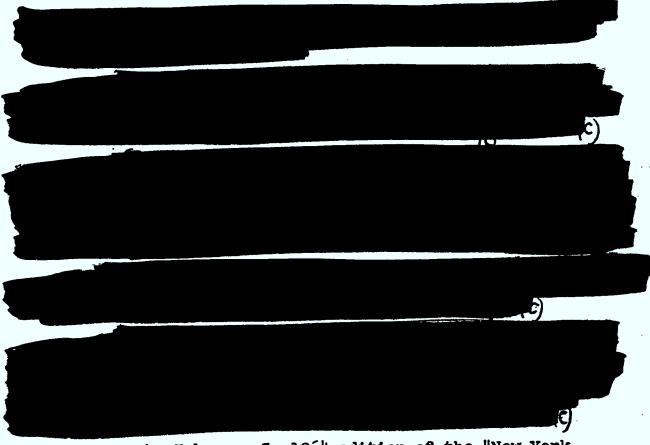
There are others involved in the organization, many of them too small shes to bother mentioning, but the final one I shall allude to is one Richard Gibson, who seems to be a very mixed-up man, who seemed to be obsessed with his Negro blood and what he felt was prejudice against his race. Gibson is longtime president of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. longtime president of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Along with Taber, the national secretary, Gibson seems clearly to be the power behind the throne.

Gibson, in fact, along with Taber, is no stranger to the Columbia Broadcasting System family. His interesting career began with 1 year at Kenyon College in Ohio, which he fled without paying his bill. That was in 1950. From there he went on to 1 year at the university in Rome, which was paid for by the John H. Whitney Scholarship Foundation. Four years later he was at the Sorbonne in Paris, and this leg of his schooling was paid for by the U.S. Government

In addition to kicking around, educationwise, for several years, Gibson spent S years in France working as a newsman. He has since testified that there was pressure upon CBS News to hire Negroes, and that since he was qualified, they offered him a job. The pressure incidentally, was being applied by the Urban Longue of New York, according to Gibson. Two months after beginning his applicament he become according to Taber, who were also an their newroll. employment, he became acquainted with Taber, who was also on their payroll.

Gibson testified that during his employment with CBS News he had occasion to prepare news broadcasts dealing with the Cuban situation.

ALL (6/11), (6/17/1/C) CONDITION NY 97-1792



The February 5, 1964 edition of the "New York Journal American" contained an article on page 11, captioned, "Cuba Fair Play Chiefs Face US Action," which stated that plans to prosecute some hard-core leaders of the defunct FPCC were before the United States Department of Justice. The article stated that after LEE HARVEY OSWALD was found to be a member, the committee disbanded and has made no effort to reconstitute itself under another name. Prosecution of FPCC ex-officials would center chiefly around three men, namely, ROBERT BRUCE TABER, RICHARD GIBSON, and VINCENT THEODORE LEE

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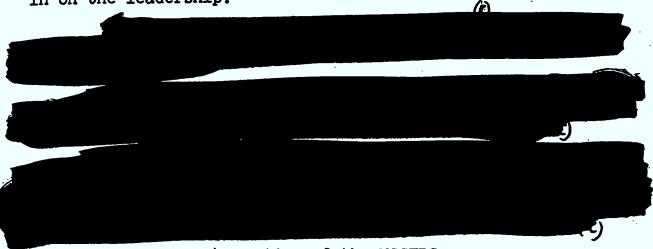
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NY 97-1792



The February 6, 1964 edition of the "New York Daily News" contained an article on page 5, captioned, "Cuban Fair Play Group Renamed and Back in Biz," which stated that the FPCC, which ostensibly fell to pieces, is again doing business under the name of Friends of Latin America, according to high intelligence sources of the According to the article, the new group is making grandiose plans to pour money and support into such trouble spots as the Canal Zone and Venezuela. The article stated that the leaders may find that they stubbed their toes over the Foreign Agents Registration Act, inasmuch as its top brass have not registered, and the Justice Department has been studying possible prosecution of the old FPCC leaders, namely ROBERT TABER, RICHARD GIBSON and VINCENT THEODORE LEE. The article added that LEE has been busily conferring with his old Fair Play associates, and that word had gone out to various chapters throughout the country, which had also closed down after the assassination, giving them the new name and new procedures. They are expected to "reconstitute themselves -- unless the government moves in on the leadership."



A characterization of the WSCFRC appears in the Appendix attached hereto.







The April 1, 1964 edition of the "New York Post" contained an article captioned "FAR RIGHT & FAR LEFT," which stated as follows:

"THE FAIR PIAY for Cuba Committee lived humbly and died ignobly. Which is to say that it was almost a perfect study of extreme left-wing politics in contemporary America.

"Barely three years after its founding, the committee's funds had been spent without too many traces, its leaders had abdicated and were living in self-imposed exile, and its membership, once in the thousands, had disappeared. In its death throes, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee left one final footnote for history: a member named Lee Harvey Oswald.

"It would be rational to assume that other groups would shun a direct link with a discredited movement. But only a few weeks ago Sidney Cluck, fashion designer and founder of the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, sent a beseeching letter to Vincent Theodore Lee, the rather invisible former leader of the Fair Play Committee. The letter reads in part:

mittee. The letter reads in part: Sid pay July 1. Colored Jacker Jacker



NY 97-1792



"Dear Ted,

"'We were sorry to learn of the decision of your committee to discontinue its operations as of the end of 1963.

"'May we take this opportunity to thank you for your wonderful cooperation in solicitating your organization to contribute funds aggregating well over \$5,000 in disaster relief.

"'As we plan to continue our work for as long as necessary to alleviate the effects of Hurricane Flora, we wonder if you could let us have your mailing list or a copy of it for further use in our humanitarian endeavor."

"Gluck organized Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba on Oct. 18, 1963, one week after Hurricance Flora struck the Carribean. Since then the group has sent more than \$30,000 worth of medicines and medical supplies to Cuba, and says it plans to send at least \$10,000 more.

"Gluck denies any association with Fair Play apart from the \$5,000 solicited by Lee in the winter of 1963. He describes his organization as 'humanitarian' and draws no conclusions from the presence of former Fair Play officials on the Emergency committee.

"Gluck, accused in Congressional testimony of being a Communist Party organizer in Brooklyn, says of his organization: 'There is a thin line between humanitarianism and politics that everyone is aware of. We're not afraid to question what is our government's policy vis-a-vis Cuba.'

"But on the left in the 1960s there is no life after death. Gluck never got an answer to his appeal for mailing lists.





NY 97-1792

"WHAT WAS THIS ORGANIZATION THAT GLUCK appealed to? Who created it? What killed it?

"Fair Play was born at the beginning of the 1960s. After a decade of debilitation, a new left wing was starting to emerge in America. It had as an adversary a militant right. But it also had going with it a new questioning spirit, a spirit that was responsible for a new wave of social criticism in the country.

"Fair Play was born on a cold January night in 1960 when three men met in an inconspicuous Cuban restaurant on Manhattan's West Side. They were:

"Alan Sagner, a Livingston, N.J., builder who had read an article in The Nation several days before which reinforced Sagner's belief that much of the U.S. press was deliberately vilifying Castro. He contacted the man who wrote the pro-Castro article.

"Robert Taber, the author of the article, was a CES reporter who became a staunch Castro supporter while covering the Cuban revolution in the late '50s. Taber had been convicted of armed robbery, kidnaping and auto larceny in 1939 and spent three years in an Ohio Prison before being paroled.

"Dr. Charles A. Santos Buch, then a Cuban supporter of Castro, was a pathologist at New York Hospital. He was asked to come to the meeting by Taber, who had first met him while covering the Cuban revolution. Dr. Santos-Buch was head of the Civic Resistance Movement, a wing of Castro's 26 of July movement.

