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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	11/4/51		
2	Attn: Mr. Seeger	S	
3	2603 Quarters 2		
4	[] 03	n/w	
5	JUN 14 / P-5 - JB-B		
6			
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	
Remarks:			
<p>cc: Mr. Seeger, []</p> <p>Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum from our liaison office concerning an interview with the committee for 1200 on 28 March 1951.</p>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.		DATE	
S. Seeger, 22/21, 6th Street, X226		6/15/51	
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FORM NO. 237
1 APR 55

Replaces Form 30-4
which may be used.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953-O 542531

Chief, Contact Division
Attn: Support Branch (Crowley)

24 March 1961

Chief, Washington Office

CC: 4-100-3271

Interview with AKEC Committee

1. At the request of Mr. Ashcraft for Leichter, WH Division, Frank Sheridan interviewed the committee for AKEC at the Washington Field Office on 24 March 1961. They consisted of Abel Mestre, Victor Pedrosa, Silvio Sanabria, Lealie Partin, Carlos Garcia del Tron, and Paul Neiman. Mestre stated that the organization was founded about June 1960 in Miami as a clandestine apolitical group with the objective to overthrow Castro, to unite the various Cuban exile groups and to create laws for the effective reconstruction of Cuba. Membership is comprised of individual businessmen rather than representatives of large organizations.

2. The committee had been meeting with various United States officials in Washington, D. C., to express its views. Its members are worried over Castro propaganda, which, although untrue, has been accepted as fact, i.e., twenty thousand killings by Batista and the claim that Castro's was a social revolution rather than a political one. They pointed out that the Cuban economy was formerly prospering with an enlarging middle class, so that the term social revolution has been used by Castro primarily to promote leftist measures. In addition, labor legislation was in effect which actually put employers at a disadvantage with employees, compared to the other countries of Latin America. The problem facing Cuban labor was primarily the seasonal one crop economy. Now the people have less pay, less commodities available, no claims against anyone and merely work for a Castro-Communist government. The farmer has not been helped by agrarian reform, but has been obliged to enter cooperatives or to sell his crops at controlled prices, which are paid when and how the government pleases. This is merely an imitation of what Castro promised.

3. The committee feels that supporters of the revolution actually were seeking honesty in government and the liberty outlined in the 1940 constitution. In this regard, the members feel that the Communists may try for a second round in any government replacing Castro. Such an interim regime must develop careful measures to promote true democratic elections. This government may include covert Communists who would be a constant threat. For this reason, it was emphasized and re-emphasized that the exile leaders be most carefully screened by the United States before their return to Cuba.

4. A major concern has been unification of the various exiled factions. This has not started, but the committee feels that businessmen such as they represent should be proportionately represented in any new government during the interim period of reconstruction. They believe that no leftists of any shade should be included in the provisional government. Business representatives of the economic classes should participate for the first time in Cuban politics and should be consulted at all stages.

5. They emphasized that the problem is not merely a Cuban one, but is a Communist springboard against the United States. They urged that the United States do what they, the businessmen, failed to do in Cuba - to take the offensive. Developments in Cuba have followed the classic Communist techniques, so that it should not be difficult to anticipate future moves. United States propaganda must be overruled. It should be less passive and more effectively aggressive. To date, propaganda has been the Communists' most effective weapon and the United States has lost to the point that it is threatened by a serious loss of respect in Latin America. Although it has long been the basic ideal model, some Latins are beginning to wonder whether they are right about the United States and whether they should switch sides. Fidel Castro won his revolution by propaganda and not by arms.

6. The primary worry of the committee seems to be the leftist orientation of leaders who have taken over the government in exile during recent days. They emphasized that Cuba needs a democratic government and they fear a tyranny of the right or the left. The United States must realize that some of the exile leaders participated as ministers in the Castro government and might try to continue some of the bad aspects of the Castro program.

7. Silvio Fernanria commented that, although CIA appeared to be in touch with all of the other Cuban groups, no one had approached his organization to assist or to learn what it was doing. The whole committee offered to be of any possible assistance to CIA at any time. No effort was made to solicit information or funds from CIA during this session.

F. J. Sheridan

Enclosures: 3 ARCC documents

W-14279

NET ASSETS

Association for the Reconstruction of the Cuban Economy (AREC)

1947 - 1950

ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN ECONOMY (AREC) IS A VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF CUBAN EXPATRIATES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WHICH HAS AS ITS GOAL THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN ECONOMY.

AREC IS AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION WHICH IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTIES OR GROUPS.

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ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN ECONOMY

AREC

AGUSTIN MESTRE

Coordinating Medical Building, Miami, Florida

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON JANUARY 5, 1948 - 3 -

1465000
1465000

Dear Sirs,
I am enclosing a copy of the
Circular Letter which I have
written to the Directors of the
Institution for the Encouragement
of Manufactures, and would be
very anxious to have your
opinion upon it.

Please excuse this long letter,
but I wish to give you all the
information I have at my disposal.

We are still in the process
of getting up our new
factory, and have not yet
arrived at a final decision
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new building.

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new building.

Very truly yours,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 10 1945

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