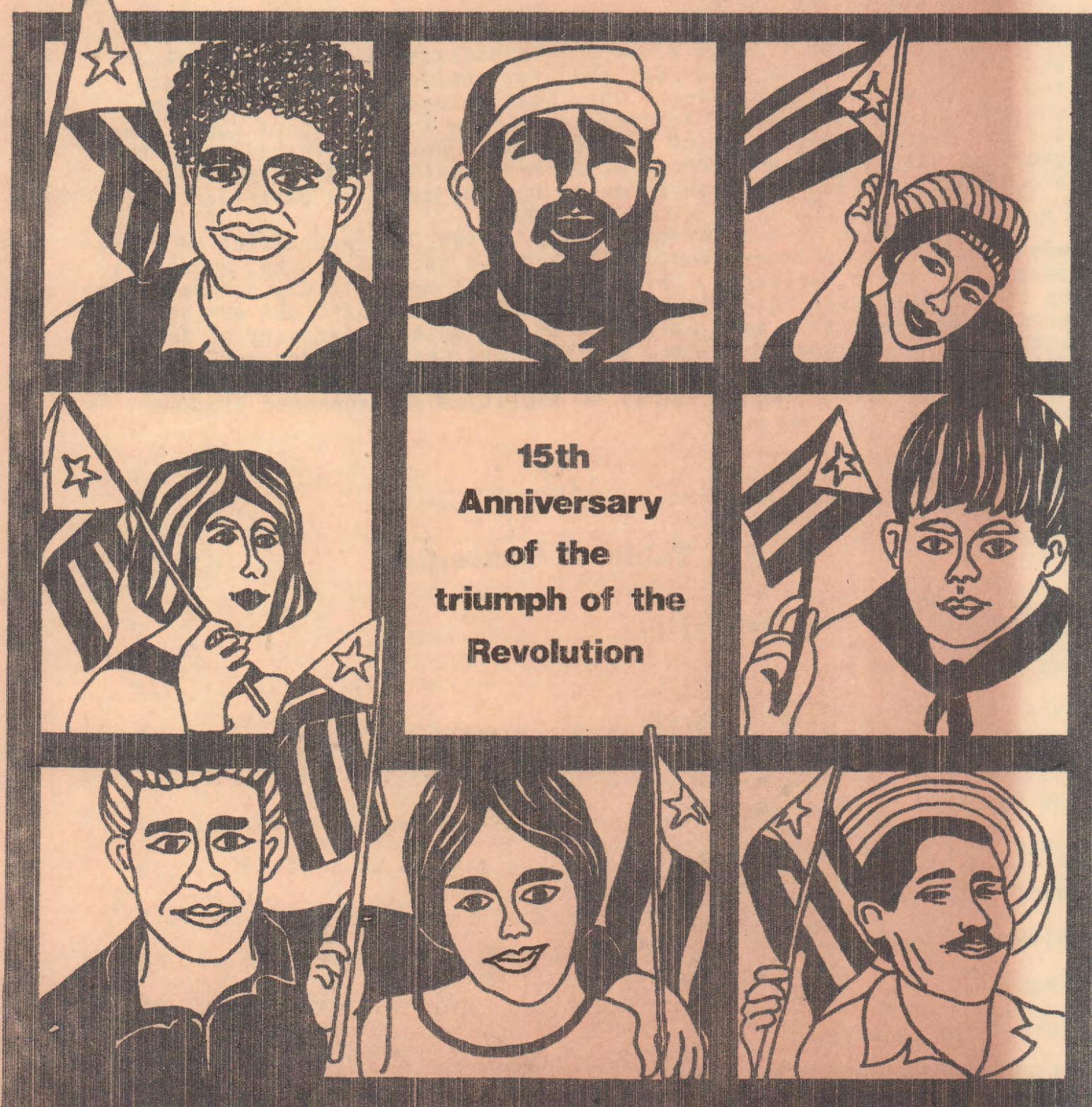




# VENCEREMOS!

A publication of the Venceremos Brigade

#1 JANUARY 1974



## Why the Newsletter?

### To Our Friends and Supporters:

The Venceremos Brigade is an educational project, whose main focus is developing a better understanding of and support for the Cuban Revolution in the United States.

The over 2,000 brigade members ("brigadistas") that have worked and lived in socialist Cuba have seen for themselves the new society the Cuban people are building. They have returned home to a country where millions more people are blockaded from knowing about Cuba, where the only press coverage is of hijackers and "bearded guerrillas." Brigadistas have launched a conscious assault against this information blockade by sharing their experiences in Cuba over the past four years.

Recently, we have seen more people in the U.S. expressing an openness and desire to learn about daily life in socialist Cuba, about its people and their heritage. This interest was most vividly demonstrated by the enthusiastic reception given to the various EXPOCUBA exhibitions which took place this past July 26th -- the 20th Anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison, led by Fidel Castro. Even more revealing, the latest Gallup polls show over half the U.S. people demand a change in our government's policy of isolation and economic blockade against Cuba. (See page 6)

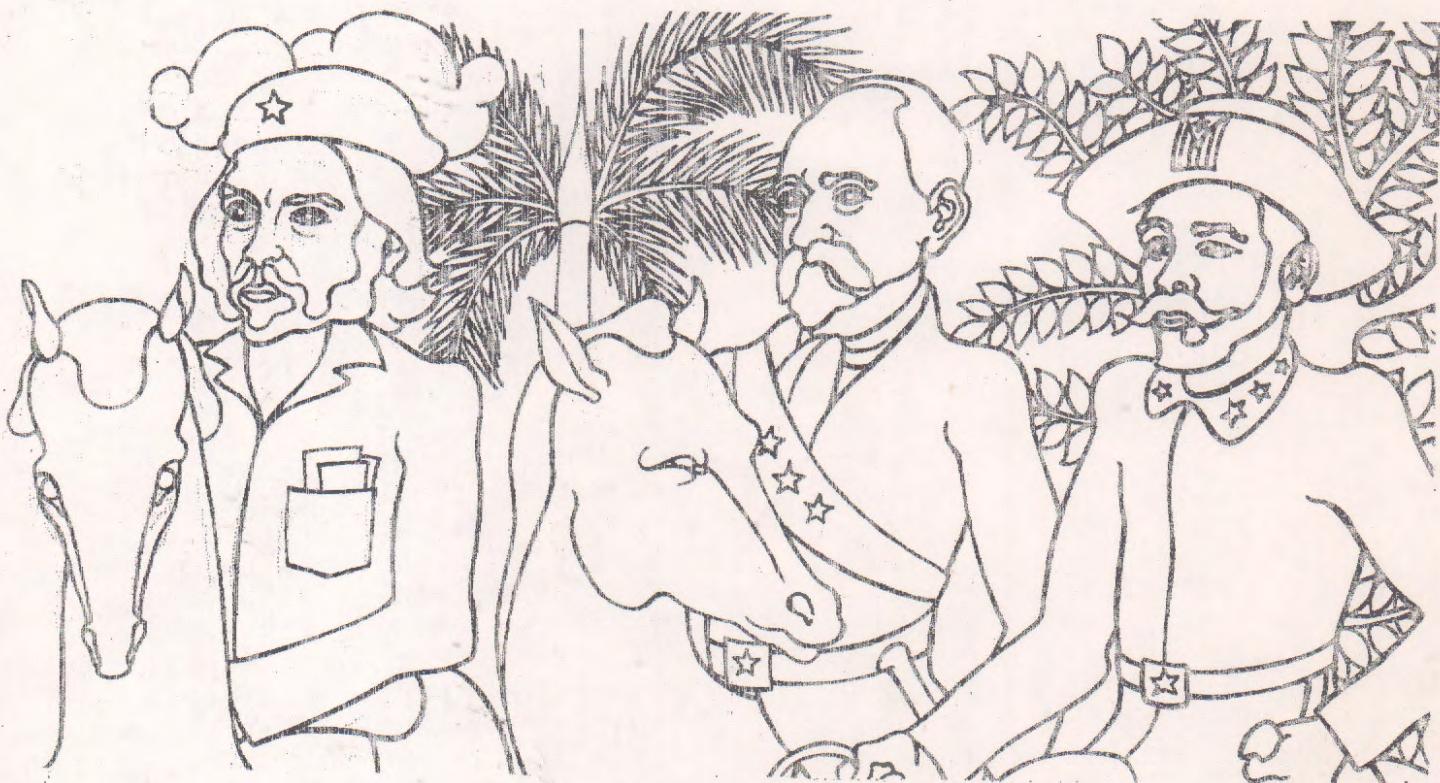
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Of, by, and for the people...

## 15 Years of the Cuban Revolution

On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution, the Venceremos Brigade sent the following message to the Cuban people.



January 1st, 1974 marks the 15th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution and holds a special place in the hearts and history of the peoples of the entire world.

On that day, after more than 100 years of struggle, full of setbacks and victories, Cuba became free -- of neocolonialism and imperialism -- free to choose the course of her development. Within the first year, the Cuban people with the courageous leadership of Fidel, re-claimed the nation's sugar plantations, nationalized basic industries and began redistributing housing to the urban poor.

For the Cuban people, solving the problems of imperialist-imposed underdevelopment has meant

a long and arduous struggle. Yet Cuba has, in 15 years, developed a society which has accomplished a great deal against overwhelming odds. She has developed a people who are revolutionaries, people who are becoming what Che Guevara called the "new man and woman", people who work proudly, offering their talents and abilities to the whole society. The Cuban people have upheld the banner of socialism--from the Bay of Pigs to the conference halls of the U.N. Yet, even as the Cuban people have sacrificed in order to build for the future of their homeland, they have also given for the future of others. The heroic Vietnamese -- who have attained an unforgettable victory over U.S. imperialism -- are a proud example

of Cuba's internationalist solidarity and support. The hundreds of medical cadres, doctors and nurses who risked their lives to serve the wounded Vietnamese; the courage of the "Imias" crew during the mining and bombing of Haiphong harbor; and the hundreds of Cubans who are going to participate in the reconstruction of war-torn cities, are but a few examples of the deep-rooted friendship which lies between the Cuban and Vietnamese people. Although still developing her own economy, Cuba has been a shining example to the world's underdeveloped nations of the selfless, internationalist spirit that socialism creates.

This internationalist spirit has shown itself to be a matter of principle -- a complete identification with the problems and struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, independent of the fact that they may live under different social systems. This was exemplified when Cuba sent a medical team to Nicaragua at the time of the disastrous earthquake. It was shown when Cuba decided to respect Venezuela's extended territorial waters, even though it would affect her own fishing industry.

When the peoples begin to move, when their governments take positions that resist imperialist domination and sabotage of their national sovereignty, Cuba has supported them in every moment.

In the United Nations, Cuba has spearheaded the move to denounce the role of U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico. She has called for U.S. imperialism's withdrawal from the Panama Canal and has supported the progressive measures of the revolutionary military government of Peru as it struggles to secure their national sovereignty.

There is no doubt of Cuba's support for Chile's revolutionary people and Latin America's heroic President, Salvador Allende. As

Fidel said after the fascist coup, "we will give our hearts for Chile."

As activists in the Venceremos Brigade, these are inspiring examples for those of us who are helping in the development of an anti-imperialist movement, which will be truly a people's movement, within the homeland of U.S. imperialism. Our visits to Cuba, and through them, our contacts with representatives of countries and national liberation struggles around the world -- such as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau -- have deepened our resolve to strengthen such a movement here in the U.S.

Therefore, it is with admiration and respect that we salute the Cuban people on the 15th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution -- a day which signifies another victory for socialism and the anti-imperialist forces.

On this 15th Anniversary, as we see that you have resoundingly defeated the imperialist blockade against Cuba, building an unshakeable base for the future, we rededicate our efforts to defeat a second blockade -- the blockade of silence and lies maintained by our government against the U.S. people, preventing them from learning the truth about the First Free Territory of America.



Viva el XV Aniversario!

Venceremos!

# Breaking the Conspiracy of Silence

## MRS. ALLENDE IN THE U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13--Mrs. Hortensia Bussi de Allende began her first tour of the U.S. here today, by speaking before a throng of 2,400 people at the LA Convention Center. The audience of enthusiastic supporters, many of them Chicanos, welcomed her with shouts of "Chile si, junta no!"

Describing the situation in her country, Mrs. Allende explained, "My country, once called a 'Silent Vietnam', is enduring a nightmare of death and blood. Government at all levels was dissolved..." She stressed the need for a campaign in solidarity with Chile similar to the outcry raised by the American people in support of the Vietnamese.

Specifically, Mrs. Allende appealed to people in the US to demand the Nixon Administration end all financial support for the military junta which has ruled Chile since the September coup d'etat.

The rally was interrupted by a gang of anti-Castro Cubans who shouted "Death to Allende!" and threw tear gas cannisters into the crowd. They were swiftly removed by other members of the audience.

Mrs. Allende's engagement was sponsored by the local Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy in Chile.

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CHICAGO, Dec. 16  
By Sarah Staggs

Mrs. Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of Chile's slain President, spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of 4,000 people at DePaul University Alumni Hall tonight, where she made a passionate plea for solidarity with her Chilean compatriots.

After giving a brief review



of the struggle for social justice waged by the Chilean people during the presidency of Salvador Allende, Mrs. Allende turned to the crimes committed since September by the military junta -- financed, she charged, by the U.S. These include: dissolution of Congress; outlawing of the opposition parties; abolition of the right to strike; disbanding of the trade union federation; replacement of university deans with military men; and the fostering of an inflationary spiral which has mushroomed from 200% to 1,800% in the first three months of the junta's rule. (All this, plus the outright murder of some 15,000 Chilean citizens, according to Sweden's former Ambassador, and the jailing without trial of thousands more.) "The day has come to say 'enough!', Mrs. Allende said, "enough to economic exploitation, enough to social inequality and enough to political oppression."

She called upon the North American people to multiply their solidarity committees with Chile, to counteract the "conspiracy of silence" surrounding events in her country, to boycott all products coming from or going to Chile, and to reject the junta's representa-

## Cuban Workers Hold 13th Congress

The Cuban labor movement took a historic step in its program of revitalization with the completion of the Thirteenth Trade Union Congress this November in Havana.

The four-day Congress marked the culmination of three years of efforts by a number of commissions working out the Draft Program whose basis theses were voted into law at the Congress itself.



Before it was presented at the November meeting, the Program made the rounds of every work center in the country, where it was discussed and debated by 1,504,150 workers--or almost 90% of the Cuban workforce. Here, in sessions sometimes lasting two days, votes were taken on different sections of the Program and amendments proposed.

In turn, the 2,230 delegates elected from union locals to attend the Congress represented the points of view of their respective organizations. It was precisely this dynamic and democratic process that insured the outstanding results of the Congress--and meant a higher level of responsibility for the trade unions in the economic management of the country.

The issues brought forward in the Program were complex. They were basic issues for every Cuban worker and for Cuba's future, calling for well-considered, firm decisions.

For example, the first thesis of the Program is called: "From each according to his capacity; to each according to his work". This is the classical formula for the socialist stage of development--referring to the contribution required and the benefits due an individual worker in a society where plans are made on the basis of limited resources, and the virtually unlimited needs of the people as a whole.

As in all socialist countries, many services are distributed free to everyone--such as medicine, education, and recreation. Others are inexpensive--such as transportation, electricity, and rent. But, such things as wages still must be distributed according to scarce resources--hence, the formula, "to each according to his work".

In Cuba, during the sixties, workers were called on to work overtime on the basis of conscience and political consciousness, that is, on a voluntary basis. Workers did not receive extra remuneration for production which went over the fixed norm. At the same time, workers who missed work were usually paid their regular wage. The socialist formula changes this situation. Under the new system approved at the Congress, those who work extra hours will be paid accordingly; those who produce more will receive more; those who miss work will have the hours or days discounted from their paycheck, depending on the circumstances of their absence.

At the same time, the period of the sixties, when spiritual incentive was primary and often exclusive, was a contributing fac-

(See page 5)

## Congress...

tor in the highly developed political consciousness and spirit of sacrifice of the Cuban workers. The new changes will not eliminate voluntary work or the incentive it depends on. Now, however, workers will not be asked to work volunteer overtime to make up for absence of fellow workers. They will be encouraged to work in the sugar harvests; to help in the microbrigades building extra housing; and to do voluntary work to make up production losses due to power failures, inclement weather, etc.

The Program of the Congress also calls for direct labor participation in the management of enterprises. Aside from the periodic production assemblies where workers can voice their sentiments about factors that affect production, trade union representatives will play an active role on management councils. The Program declares that these delegates "should not become representatives of the Management Councils before the union but, on the contrary, ought to be representatives of the workers before the Council".

The new program has an important plank on women. It declares that the Congress "recognizes the profound significance of the incorporation of women in social labor on the basis of equal rights and opportunities". It calls for the elimination of Resolutions by the Ministry of Labor which prohibit women from working in certain kinds of jobs.

The crucial problem of the independent character of the trade union movement is also defined in the Program. One part declares that the trade unions "are autonomous organizations, mass organizations... Members approve their own rules and statutes, discuss and make decisions democratically in their assemblies, periodically

elect...their leadership".

At the Congress, the delegates elected a new leadership for the national trade union federation. They voted overwhelmingly to elect Lazaro Pena as General Secretary.

Fidel Castro praised the decision of the Congress when he spoke at the closing session, "this election constitutes, in the first place, a tribute to a companero who has devoted his entire life to the cause of the workers". Other leadership bodies include the 11 member Secretariat; and the National Committee, where representatives from Cuba's 23 national were elected.

Invited delegations from over 50 countries attended the Congress. A high point of the four days came at the opening session when one of the delegates nominated Chile's slain President, Salvador Allende, as the Honorary President of the Congress. The motion was spontaneously and unanimously accepted. Later, Mrs. Allende addressed the Congress.

Other speakers included representatives from the World Federation of Trade Unions; the trade unions of North and South Vietnam; and the Central Trade Union of Chile, whose members have been outlawed by the military regime.

In his summation speech, Prime Minister Fidel Castro reflected on the progress the Congress had made. "In 1970, we were determined to build a vigorous, powerful labor movement, a deeply democratic one, and now we've built the foundation on solid and indestrutible grounds."

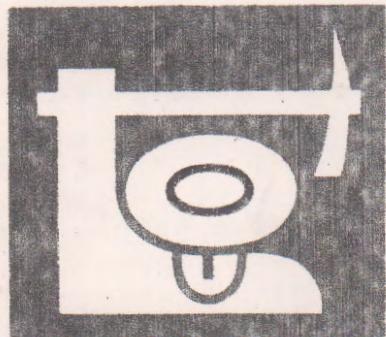


## WORKERS TO VIETNAM

During the 13th Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation (CTC) in mid-November, Fidel Castro announced that the Cuban people would have the honor of forming the first international brigade to send workers to aid in the development of Vietnam. Following the announcement, thousands of Cubans volunteered to go.

On December 4th, the first group of construction workers left Havana for Hanoi, via Moscow. The group was composed of highly skilled technicians from the various sectors of the Cuban construction industry. Their job will be to appraise the needs of the country, and draw up detailed plans to begin the reconstruction process. Shortly, a larger group of middle-level technicians will arrive to begin work on the projects. In all, 500 workers were selected to compose this first International Brigade to Vietnam.

The workers were seen off at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana by Nguyen Ngoc Son, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Vo Anh Tuan, Ambassador of the Provisional Government of South Vietnam.



### Newsletter...

This reflects a broader concern of people in this country, who in recent years, have clearly become more disturbed at the U.S. role in world affairs in general--from the war in Vietnam; to ITT's sub-

version in Chile; and Gulf Oil's aid to Portuguese colonialism in Angola. And now, with Watergate, this international chain of corruption has come home.

The more our eyes are opened to these facts, the more we realize that the U.S. government's hostility towards Cuba does not stand apart from U.S. politics as a whole. The distorted picture we have gotten about Cuba is no more distorted than the one about the "war to save democracy" in Vietnam; the innocence of ITT in Chile; or the remarkable range of excuses for the "mystery of the lost tapes".

The purpose of this newsletter is to more consistently inform people in the U.S. about the Cuban Revolution as seen through the eyes of the U.S. citizens who have visited and worked there on the Brigade, and other trips. VENCEREMOS will focus on important events and developments in Cuba, which we think will have special interest for readers here.

Included in the monthly newsletter will be features on the Venceremos Brigade's work in the 12 cities where it is active, and highlights from other visits by North Americans to Cuba. We will list new Cuba-related resource materials, and announce showings of the EXPOCUBA and other exhibits as they are held around the country. News from Latin America, Africa and Asia will also regularly appear in VENCEREMOS--much of it news that isn't covered in major U.S. papers or networks.

With VENCEREMOS, we hope to take another step towards breaking through the isolation that surrounds the American people--and separates us from the other peoples of the world. We look forward to your comments and contributions.

# Guinea-Bissau: ON THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC

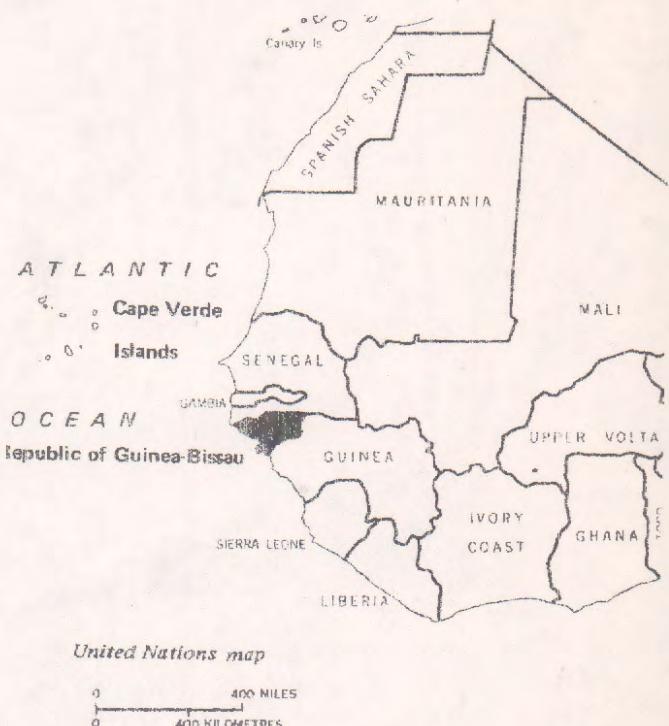
The following is a message to the people of Guinea-Bissau issued by the Venceremos Brigade on September 24th commemorating the founding of the Republic.

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On the occasion of the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Venceremos Brigade sends its warmest greetings and salutations. September 24, 1973 marks a new and decisive stage in the struggle to completely eradicate Portuguese colonialism in your homeland, and it also marks a new victory for all African freedom fighters and the world-wide anti-imperialist forces.

The victory which that date symbolizes, takes on even greater significance when we realize that it is the fruit of more than ten years of armed struggle against the backward and lying Portuguese regime. It is also a victory over the imperialist system, particularly U.S. imperialism, which supplies and organizes the Portuguese mercenaries through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The people of Guinea-Bissau have proven that even the traitorous assassination of the heroic founder and leader of their independence movement, Amilcar Cabral, could not stop them in their unalterable march into history: the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Our contact with Guinea-Bissau has been limited to visits to Revolutionary Cuba. Through those visits we have had the opportunity for direct and personal contact with outstanding representatives of the PAIGC. While we hope to continue these contacts, we realize that the struggle in Guinea-Bissau shall go on to fiercer and even more decisive levels until



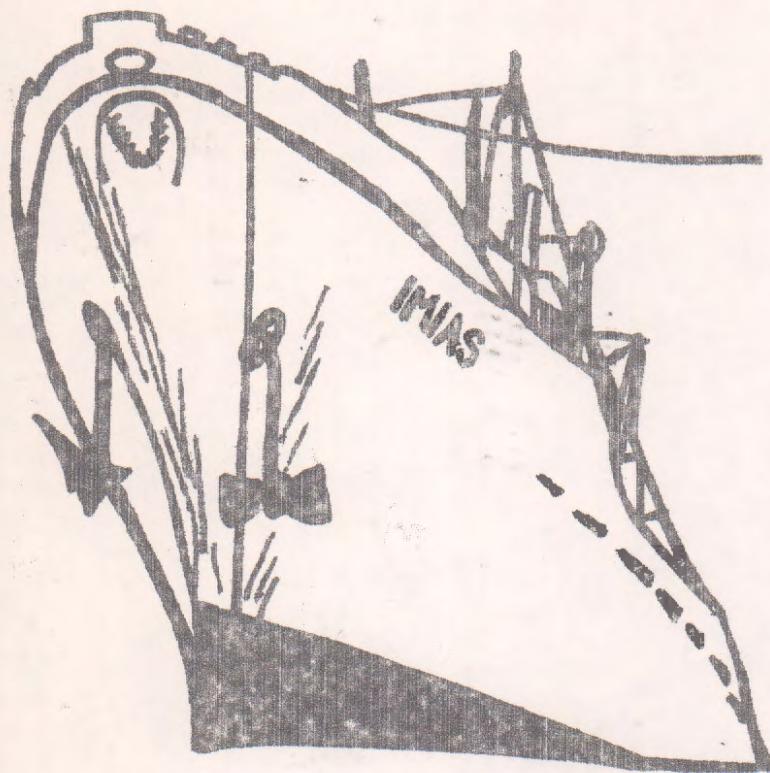
the Portuguese colonialists and their imperialist masters are completely routed and Cape Verde joins Guinea-Bissau in a free and independent republic. The joy we feel on this occasion has not blinded us to the tasks which still lie ahead for your struggle, nor to the responsibility of solidarity we share as part of the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle.

The Venceremos Brigade pledges itself to mobilize our resources to demand recognition of your newly-formed government, the only legitimate representative of the people of Guinea-Bissau. And we shall unite with others to condemn and isolate plunderers of the African peoples, Portuguese colonialism and U.S. imperialism.

Eternal Glory to Amilcar Cabral!  
Ever Onward Until Final Victory!

The Venceremos Brigade

# Cuban Ship Freed From Panama Canal



On the afternoon of November 16th thousands of Cubans stood on the Havana docks to welcome home the crew of the merchant ship "Imias". Two days earlier, U.S. authorities had been forced to release the ship after having illegally detained it for 43 days in the Panama Canal.

The "Imias" had been passing through the Canal on a return trip from Japan when, on October 2nd, the U.S. authorities closed the locks, arresting the ship in Gatun Lake. The U.S. was acting in complicity with the fascist Chilean junta who claimed that Cuba owed Chile \$5 million for non-delivery of sugar. Another Cuban ship had been carrying the \$5 million worth of sugar which was intended as a gift from the Cuban people to the Unidad Popular government. When news of the coup in Chile reached the ship, it turned around and headed back to Cuba. The Cuban people had donated this sugar free, each person giving part of his daily allotment, to demonstrate their commitment to the Chilean people in their efforts to build socialism.

The crew of the "Imias" as well as the Cuban government, maintained that the actions of the U.S. were illegal and arbitrary, opposed to the freedom of the seas and to the right to unrestricted passage through the Panama Canal. The ship's crew stated that even though the "Imias" is a "merchant ship devoted to the commercial activity of transporting merchandise and is unarmed and defenseless, it will resist any aggression aimed, by use of force, at confiscating the ship." The crew members also declared that "this ship is a part of the sovereign and free territory of our homeland" and will be defended as such.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry also lodged a protest stating that "For the Government of the Republic of Panama...the detention by U.S. authorities of foreign-owned vessels in transit through the Canal assumes an extremely serious character."

This was the second triumphant homecoming for the "Imias". The "Imias" and its crew had previously been "detained" by the U.S. government -- blockaded in the port of Haiphong for nine months as U.S. planes bombed the city.

## Mrs. Allende...

tives who are now touring the U.S. trying to mobilize support for the fascists.

Mrs. Allende's appearance was sponsored by the Chicago Delegates to the World Congress of Peace Forces (Moscow, October, 1973), and supported by the Chicago Citizens Committee to Save Lives in Chile; Trade Union Committee in Solidarity with Chilean Workers; Latin American Scholars Committee; and Artists for Solidarity with Chile.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING..

### Brigade Recruitment

(Beginning with the first issue, this column will be a regular in VENCEREMOS -- bringing you news about the Brigade across the country and in Cuba.)

Venceremos Brigade #7 will be leave for Cuba this spring -- made up of about 150 people -- Black, white, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian and Native American -- working in different areas of the U.S. movement for social change. The Brigade will spend six weeks living at a campsite in Havana province, building houses for a new 300-family town nearby begun by international brigades in 1972.

Brigade members will spend another two weeks visiting Cuba's cities, schools and child care centers, factories and farms; attending cultural and sports events and meeting the Cuban people in their homes, block committees, trade unions -- or virtually everywhere the Brigade members go.

Ample opportunity to meet with delegations from the other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America is also part of the regular program of the Brigade in Cuba.

Regional committees in 12 cities across the U.S. are now accepting applications for the 7th contingent. Applications will be accepted from student organizers, trade unionists, peace activists and radical researchers, journalists and professionals. In addition, members of organizations which promote socialist or anti-imperialist ideas, as well as people confronting the problems of education, health care, high prices, etc., are welcome to apply for the Brigade.

If you would like more information, write to the regional near-

est you (see address below), or write for the pamphlet, "Venceremos Brigade, 1974", listed on the order form at the end of the newsletter.

(Note: Applications for the Brigade will be accepted only until mid-January. Check with your local regional committees for more details.)

#### VENCEREMOS BRIGADE REGIONAL COMMITTEES

Venceremos Brigade  
Box 09133  
Chicago, Ill. 60609

Venceremos Brigade  
c/o Keith Wingate  
295 Illini Union  
Urbana, Ill. 61801

Venceremos Brigade  
P.O. Box 775  
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Walter Searcy  
2515 Jenkins St.  
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Sara Baker-Scott  
Box 437  
Spring Lake, North Carolina 28390

Venceremos Brigade  
Box 3169  
New York, N.Y. 10001

Michael Lima  
c/o Bette Broussard  
4802 Telegraph  
Oakland, Calif. 94609

Karen Bass  
2365 W. 20th St.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90018

Chileans in Cuba Form

# SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

The Chilean residents of Cuba, many of them recently forced into exile by Chile's military government, have joined together to establish The Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Anti-Fascist Resistance. The Committee, now two months old, was formed October 23 at a brief ceremony in Havana.

It is headed by Gonzalo Rojas, former representative to Cuba of Chile's Popular Unity Government. Also included in the 7-member Secretariat is Beatriz Allende, who came to Cuba a few days after witnessing the battle at the Presidential Palace in Chile where her father, President Salvador Allende, died defending the legally elected government.

A statement issued at the founding meeting outlined the Committee's responsibilities "to integrate and unite all the political currents of the Chilean people" in support of the anti-fascist resistance inside Chile. "The functions of this Committee of Solidarity...will consist of providing information, publicity and education; establishing relations and coordination with foreign countries; and helping and organizing the Chileans in Cuba".

In his brief speech October 23, Gonzalo Rojas stressed "since all true Chileans who struggle outside Chile are one, it is but natural that this Committee should establish ties with the network of other, similar Chilean organizations which are already functioning in Europe and the Americas".

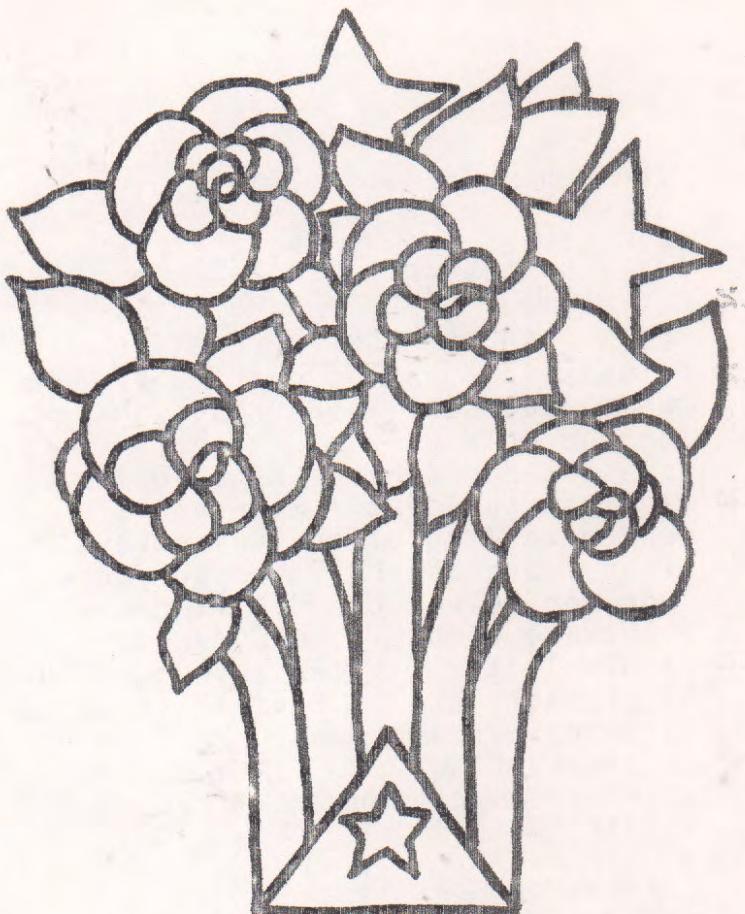
It was to the people facing the brunt of the fascist order that

Beatriz Allende addressed her words at the founding of the Committee in Cuba. "I would like to express the following which is directed, first of all, to patriotic Chileans, to our beloved people, to the workers of countryside and city; to the women; to the young people...to all who are persecuted, humiliated or repressed for having wanted a better society, a socialist society. We want you to know that all our activities and daily efforts, our very reason for being is directed toward helping, supporting and contributing to the hard struggle of resistance which our people have already begun."

She stressed the importance of international support, in exposing the brutal nature of the military rulers and building a broad movement in solidarity with the Chilean people.

"...we would like our message to reach every family, every home, every revolutionary and patriot who has personally felt the pain of those hours, letting them know that there exists and they can count on...the cooperation of all progressive people who have seen reborn the most barbarous forms of fascism and Nazism produced in Europe."

She concluded, thanking the Cuban people and government for their "constant readiness to give their all for Chile", and by saying: "the pledge we have made is a longrange, demanding one, but no force on earth, no matter how brutal, can defeat the resolute determination of our people to be the masters of their own destinies, once and for all."



# EXPOCUBA

On July 26 in New York City, the Venceremos Brigade in cooperation with other progressive organizations, sponsored a celebration to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Assault on Moncada Barracks, which began the armed phase of the Cuban Revolution. Over 1,000 people attended the celebration -- EXPOCUBA -- held at Local 1199's Martin Luther King Labor Center. EXPOCUBA is the largest exhibit about Cuba shown in the U.S. since 1959. It contains mounted photographs, original silkscreen

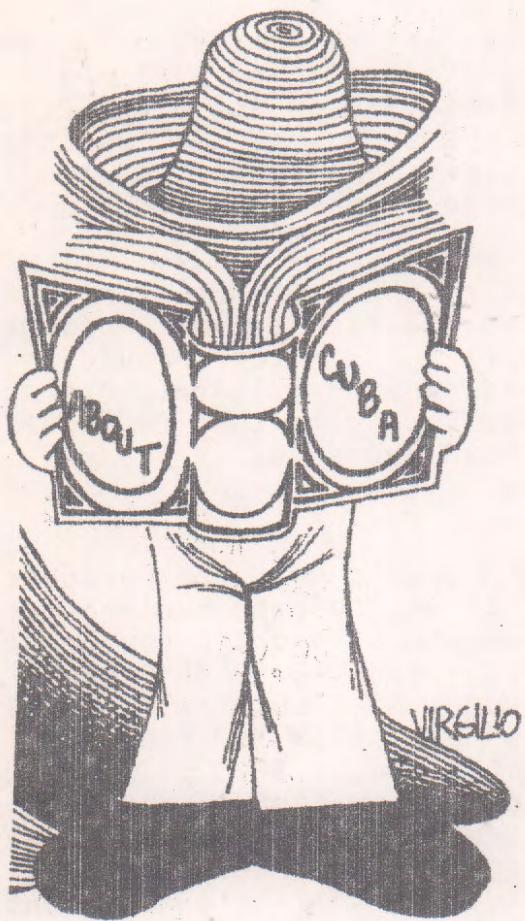
posters and selections of records and books depicting varied aspects of life in socialist Cuba. Displays of musical instruments and sports equipment are also featured in the exhibition.

After the New York premier, visitors called or sent messages inquiring if the EXPO could be viewed in other cities. And in the following months, EXPOCUBA has been presented in several areas.

EXPOCUBA's main photographic exhibit was seen by hundreds of people who attended a conference in Washington, D.C. in October sponsored by IFCO (the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization). IFCO is a church and community foundation whose mission is to "help forward the struggles of oppressed people for justice and self-determination."

In November EXPOCUBA was displayed at a conference entitled "The Caribbean -- Crisis, Conflict, Change" sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Program at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. The conference, attended by over 200 people, analyzed the different patterns of economic, social and political development of the Caribbean countries. Socialist Cuba, where there are obvious increases in the welfare of the masses of the people, was presented as an alternative to the exploitation which exists in the rest of the Caribbean.

Now, EXPOCUBA is available for rental. For more information about the content of the exhibit, its size, rental fee, shipping procedures, etc., please write to the Venceremos Brigade, GPO Box 3169, New York, N.Y. 10001.



## A DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES

**BOOKS FOR CUBA COMMITTEE** - The blockade against Cuba has not only stopped trade and hindered travel, but prevented the exchange of scientific and technological information. The Books for Cuba Committee is trying to overcome the information blockade by supplying books needed by the Cuban people in their struggle to develop their country. For more information contact: Books for Cuba Committee, P.O. Box 1891, FDR Station, New York, N.Y. 10022.

**CENTER FOR CUBAN STUDIES**, in operation since Spring, 1972, maintains a reading room of Cuban books and periodicals published since 1959, and has an extensive collection of resource materials on Cuba. The Center also sponsors forums, discussion, slide shows and films on Cuba and Latin America, as well as Spanish language classes. For

further information, call, write, or visit the Center at 186 West 4th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, (212) 255-7966.

**CUBA RESOURCE CENTER (CRC)** publishes information on life in Cuba which focuses, among other things, on the role of the church in present-day Cuba. CRC's goals include building a more positive understanding of the Cuban revolution among the U.S. people and working to end the U.S.-imposed blockade of Cuba. CRC publishes a newsletter 6 times a year. Subscriptions are \$5 for individuals, \$10 for institutions. Mailing address: CRC, P.O. Box 206, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025.

**TRICON IMPORTS**, the sole commercial distributor of Cuban publications in the U.S., currently offers subscriptions to Granma Weekly Review (English or Spanish), Bohemia (weekly feature magazine), and Cuba International (monthly pictorial). The goal of Tricon Imports is to spread reliable first-hand information about Cuba throughout the U.S. Tricon, which is licensed by the U.S. Treasury Department, firmly believes that the right of the individual to know is not only protected, but encouraged by the First Amendment. For more information write Tricon Imports, P.O. Box 524, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

**U.S.-CUBA HEALTH EXCHANGE (U.S.-CHE)** is trying to develop a free and open exchange between the U.S. and Cuba, particularly in the field of health. Along with sending books, medicines and medical instruments to Cuba, U.S.-CHE has arranged for medical doctors and health workers to visit Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban government. For further information contact: U.S.-Cuba Health Exchange, P.O. Box 342, Planetarium Station, New York, N.Y. 10024.



## BRIGADA VENCEREMOS

Offering for the first time, "The Venceremos Brigade 1974: Four Years Building Solidarity with Cuba".

This introductory pamphlet answers questions as to the purpose of the Brigade, its work while in socialist Cuba, as well as its work here in the U.S. For those interested in going on the Brigade, there are sections relating to criteria for participation and selection.

"Venceremos Brigade 1974..." is available at a cost of 25¢ per pamphlet (discounts for orders over 25). See form at the end of the newsletter.



Original poster commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution is available now, exclusively from the Venceremos Brigade. This dramatic orange and red poster shows Fidel and Camilo entering Havana in January, 1959.

Each poster is \$1.50, 10 or more more \$1.00. See form at end of newsletter.

## CUBA TAKES WORLD SERIES

Cuba emerged undefeated in the 21st World Series of Baseball, with Venezuela coming in second and Puerto Rico third. Two world records were also made by Cuba -- 119 innings with no runs coupled with a 0.14 pitching average.

The series opened in Havana's Latin American Stadium, renovated in 1971 by neighborhood block committees. Among the avid fans was Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Eight countries participated including the Dominican Republic, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Holland, Puerto Rico and the Antilles (Netherlands), despite the U.S. boycott of the games.

Thousands of enthusiastic Cubans were able to enjoy the World Series because, for the first time, the teams performed in all the provinces of Cuba, rather than playing only in Havana as in previous years.

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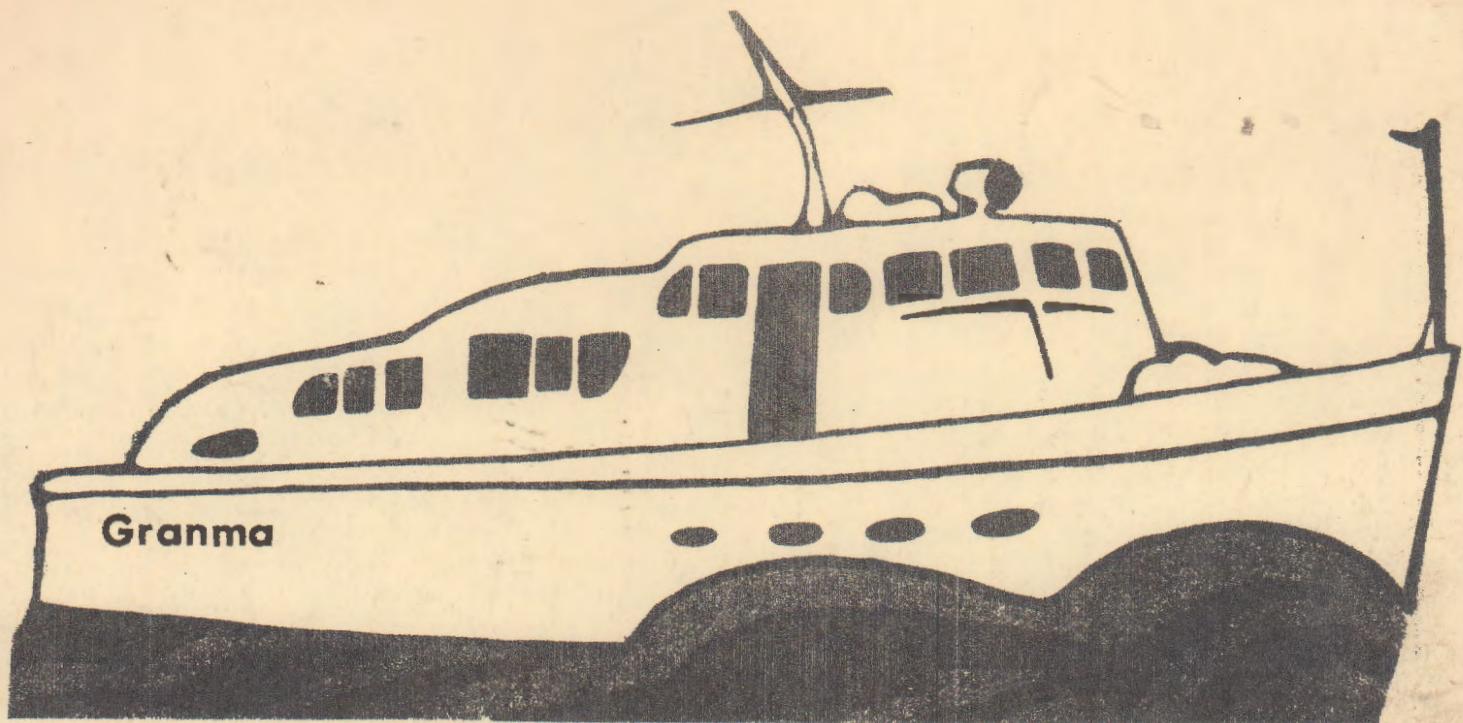
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