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Szef Oddz. Inf. Wyw. Szt. N.W. / przez Szefa Wydz. Wyw./

Przedstawiam w załączeniu kopję listu wysłanego do Szefa O.SS. na N.Y. p.Hughes'a.

Ponieważ OSS stara się o utrzymanie na zewnątrz wrażenia że nie pracuje na Amerykę Łac., informacje tego typu - w/g umowy z p. H., - przytaczam, jako wynik prywatnego studjum Am. Łacińskiej.

procolalem

Kierownik Placówki

Maracz

Zak. 1.

487

Mr. John C. Hughes Office of Strategic Services 630 Fifth Avenue New York City

Dear Mr. Hughes,

Reverting to our conversation of November 28th I am passing on to you a few facts, of little importance when each is considered separately, but full meaning when they are linked together.

I cannot of course maks an assertion that the sphere of the Panama Canal is already in danger. Having, however, some knowledge of the technique of this kind of activity, based upon many years of observation of the so-called underground movements, I have an impression that the Panama Canal enters into the danger Zone.

Let me review a few facts from not too distant past.

The activity of Soviet diplomacy in the U.S.A. and Canada is well known. It is untiring in strenghtening its position on the American Continent. The victories gained by the Red Armies are greatly helpful in the action. The sympathisers of the Soviet power, the followers of the communist ideology, various fellow- travelers etc. - form the second army, often working underground to achieve aims set up in Moscow and having the various tasks performed by many hands, wherever it is possible.

The first country to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. was Uruguay. That was on January 29, 1943.

The following one was Colombia. The agreement was signed in Washington on February 9, 1943.

As far as I know, Colombia nurses an old claim to Panama's territory.

Mexico followed Colombia on June 17th 1943. A numerous Soviet personnel arrived in Mexico City, headed by Mr. Oumansky, a man of abundant and outstanding energy. This Soviet Ambassador in Mexico, a confidential man of Stalin, a member of the political committee of the People's Commisariat of Foreign Affairs is an authority for all the Soviet diplomatic, consular and other representatives in both of the Americas. There are even suppositions that he holds the position of a central office for these territories, favored by Moscow with the right of order and control.

In a brief period of time he secured for himself an

488

excellent position, made many interesting contacts and many devoted friends. Among the latter there is Mr. V. Lombardo Toledano - not less known than Mr. Oumansky.

Diplomatic relations with Cuba - were taken over by Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Ambasador in Washington, on September 1, 1943.

The next step was the establishment of diplomatic relations between U.S.S.R. and Costa Rica. This was achieved during the presidential elections in which Mr. T. Picado-Michalski was victorious by combining Catholic and communist votes. It is interesting to note that in April, during the setting up of the presidential campaign Mr. V. Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederacion de Trabajadores Latino-Americano /CTAL/ and a friend of Ambassador Ourmansky, paid a visit to Costa Rica and held a number of conferences with the presidential candidate Mr. T. Picado-Michalski. The local rumours had it, that the conferences were aimed at determining the conditions, under which the worker's organizations being under the influence of CTAL would support the candidacy of Mr. Picado.

On Aprill 11th, that is a few days after the return of V. Lombardo Toledano to Mexico, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a request from the envoy of Costa Rica, for mediation in establishing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. A similar request was forwarded to the United States Embassy in Mexico, and the American Ambassador promised his support. In result of the brief negotiations in which Amb. Oumansky played the role of a benefactor, the agreement was reached with the provision, that Costa Rica will be represented in Moscow, by Mexico, while U.S.S.R. will be represented in Costa Rica through its ambasador in Mexico, in this case Mr. Oumansky. A Soviet Consulate General was opened in San Jose de Costa Rica. The personnel for this consulate has been supplied from the very numerous staff of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

The next step in the political activity of Mr. Oumansky was the establishing of relations with Panama. Not for instance, with Paraguay or Venezuela, but especially Panama. In this case advantage was taken of the kind intermediary of minister Padilla. The preliminary conversations between May 5th and 18th led to a basic understanding with the government of Panama. The agreement was to have been signed on June 10th by Mr. Octavio Fabrega, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Panama, who was to come to Mexico. But on May 30th, Mr. Fabrega handed in his resignation. The local rumours referred to this action as a consequence of the negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Not without piquancy is a fact that in the meantime or specifically in April 1944, Mr. V. Lombardo Toledano visited Panama, where he endeavored to organize a branch of the Workers Confederation /CTAL/ which is under his leadership, taking advantage of the great masses of workers employed in the Canal Zone. And there were not just ordinary workers - 100,00 of them or more came from outside of Panama, that is from Venezuela, the Carabbean region and the Antilles - an element unusally suitable for all

diversive activity, especially based on the supposed problem of race discrimination.

The activities of Lombardo Toledano are most interesting. He is the president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, who at a press conference in Montreal, on October 18th 1944 said, that many Latin American countries had been the victims of the imperialistic aggression of the U.S.A.

It's quite possible that all this is but only an interesting coincidence but I believe that there is behind it a certain will and a definite aim, for as the saying goes - where's smoke, there's fire.