

Draft for Foreign Affairs Committee hearing:

Mr. Chairman and the distinguished Committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere:

I am honored to be here today with my Attorney, Mauricio Tamargo, representing my Grandfather, William A. Powe's Cuban Claim: CU-0502. This Claim represents \$40 million dollars and my Grandfather's many business' in Cuba that he began in 1920.

The United States of America has a fiduciary duty to resolve the more than 6,000 outstanding Cuban Property Claims of US Citizens and Corporations against Cuba because of the Helms-Burton Act; otherwise, the United States is sending a message to foreign nations that if American property is seized and uncompensated, the U.S. Properties and lost income in foreign nations will just be frozen in time.

History shows that Cuba has always been a rogue government and the Castros are not the first Communists to politically govern Cuba. President Menocal was President of Cuba when my Grandfather arrived in 1920 and President Menocal attempted a revolution in 1931. My Grandfather was a close friend of President Batista and he knew that the Communists spent millions in their campaign to ruin Batista's reputation. What is astonishing, is that the United States of America actually put Fidel Castro in power, who in turned seized Americans property and 55 years later, the American Claims in Cuba are still unresolved.

My Grandparents are William A. (Bill) and Gladys Powe. To me they are just Granddaddy Bill and Mama, who are now in Heaven watching over all of this. Granddaddy Bill began his career in Cuba in 1920 as a sugar chemist for the Guantanamo Sugar Company and the Punta Alegre Sugar Company after graduating from Mississippi A & M (now Mississippi State University) with a chemical engineering degree.

After many years in the sugar machinery business in Latin America and worldwide, he acquired the licensing, franchises, and concessions to many businesses in Cuba:

- Caterpillar Tractor Company
- Caterpillar Americas
- Deere & Company
- John Deere International
- Aluminum Co. of America
- Esso Standard Cuba (dba Exxon)
- Westinghouse
- Willy's Jeep of Toledo, Ohio.

In Claim CU-0502 there is a Promissory Note in the amount of \$389,591.12 regarding John Deere agricultural equipment delivered to Powe Equipment signed personally by Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz dated May 1, 1960 due May 1, 1961 and guaranteed by the Banco Nacional de Cuba. This promissory note was delivered by Fidel Castro personally to Powe Equipment. In fact, Fidel waited to speak to my Grandfather and Fidel got "hot under the collar" when my Grandfather did not appear. The President of Powe Equipment Company took the promissory note to Ambassador E.T. Smith of the U.S. Embassy in Havana, which in turn sent the signed promissory note via diplomatic pouch to my Grandfather in Mississippi.

Granddaddy Bill had nine stores in Cuba under the names of Powe Machinery, Powe Equipment, and Willy's Jeep. He also owned a manganese mine, two commercial buildings in Havana at the corner of O & 23 (1/2 block from Hotel Nacional), warehouses throughout Cuba, development land near Havana, and a Yacht bought in America, which Raul Castro took possession of in Cuba.

Granddaddy Bill sold millions of dollars worth of bonds in New York City for Batista's government and the people of Cuba to build roads throughout Cuba. Powe Machinery and Powe Equipment were used to build the roads in Cuba.

The manner in which Powe Machinery was confiscated was simply orchestrated by Fidel Castro sending his commanding Colonel to the Biltmore Country Club In Havana where Glen Watters, the President of Powe Machinery, was playing golf, handing him papers and demanding all the keys to my Grandfather's business', then requesting that Glen stay on at the business locations for a few days to teach the Castro regime how to operate the business'. When my Grandfather was told that Bill Setzler of International Harvester in Cuba was jailed, Dr. Lazo was jailed, (he wrote "Dagger in the Heart") and Howard F. Anderson was executed, my Grandfather knew it was too dangerous to return to Havana. Week after week, he canceled his return to Havana.

The execution of the Vice President of my grandfather's Jeep dealership is a brutal story that I have wept about for days. Howard F. (Andy) Anderson, who was the Vice President and partner of my Grandfather's Jeep dealership, was a innocent American civilian, falsely accused by Fidel Castro of being with the CIA, his blood was drained by the Castro

regime, and he was executed.

Fidel Castro made a initial offer after he seized my Grandfather's assets, of 20-30 cents on the dollar in American dollars. Ambassador E.T. Smith's office called my Grandfather to gather some American businessmen to meet at the American Embassy in Havana [at 3pm](#) with a Major from the State Department. At that meeting, the State Department stated "the U.S. government is not going to let Russia take over a Country right in our backyard. I want you to know that this is going to be fixed and you will be back in business." Years and years of waiting for the confiscated property claims to be paid, Granddaddy Bill felt betrayed by his own American government.

In fact, Granddaddy Bill was very good friends with Roy Rubottom, Asst. Secretary of State of Inter-American Affairs, who conveyed to my Grandfather that the State Department felt that "Batista had his heel on the Cuban necks." My Grandfather knew distinctly that we were under the "Rubottom Cuban Policy" for years and that the United States actually wanted Fidel Castro in power of Cuba and shortly after the takeover of the government of Cuba the State Department realized Fidel was a Communist. The way the Castro takeover went down was atrocious in that Batista ordered and paid for Hawker Sea Fury planes from England, arms, ammunition, and tanks, to combat Castro in the Cuban hills and America caused those orders to be canceled and then Castro received them and used them in the Bay of Pigs.

There are more than 21 American Veterans human remains in Cuba due to the revolution, some in mass graves, that need to be returned to America. Some of you remember your colleague and my Cousin, congressman G.V.

(Sonny) Montgomery, who served in Congress for 30 years and brought back the remains of American Veterans from Vietnam. I was a staff intern on the VA committee. We need to bring the American Veterans remains in Cuba home to America with dignity.

Let's resolve these Cuban Claims by adding a Cuban Claim Relief Tax to all Exports to Cuba, lifting the Embargo, building a Port of our own at Guantanamo Bay, and fuel the Cuban people with free enterprise and democracy. Communism in Cuba can be expunged. Look what Ronald Reagan accomplished with Russia. We currently trade with Communist China. The Rubottom Cuban Policy is 55 years old and has not worked to bring about democracy in Cuba. Please respond by using your insight with fairness to the United States FCSC Claimants in order to resolve the 7 billion dollars of outstanding Cuban Claims by weakening Communism through free enterprise and further the road to democracy in Cuba.

Thank you very much and
God Bless America

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Frances Rogers

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Background

Frances Evans Rogers
(born 1960)

- Granddaughter of
William A. and Gladys Powe
- Graduate of Southern Methodist University
- Cousin of the late
Congressman G. V.
(Sonny) Montgomery
- 1981 Staff Intern on the House Veterans Affairs Committee

William A. Powe (1898-1982)

- Graduate of Mississippi A & M
(Mississippi State University)
- Twice Elected President of the American Club in Havana
- Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba
- Director of the Cuban American Cultural Institute
- Commander of the American Legion
- Vice President of the Cuban Sugar Technologists Association
- Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church in Havana
- Editor of The Sugar Journal, international magazine

Frances Rogers

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He Left a Fortune in Cuba

Sugar machinery magnate Bill Powe spent forty years in Cuba, where he enjoyed the sweet thrill of success. Then Fidel Castro took over, and everything went sour.

By Emily Walls Ray

Bending slightly, the bellhop murmured, "Mr. Powe, you have a long distance call from Havana. The gentleman says it's urgent."

The brown-eyed, mustachioed executive excused himself from the 1959 convention of Caribbean Caterpillar sugar machinery dealers and answered the call in the lobby of the New Orleans hotel.

"Yes?"

"Mr. Powe, Waters here. Castro's just arrested our biggest competitor, Bill Setzler of International Harvester Company. His men have already come looking for you. Maybe you'd better stay in the States until this thing blows over."

The trouble never blew over. Week after week William A. "Bill" Powe postponed his return to Havana, where he had more than \$20 million invested in sugar machinery companies and other industry. Business had flourished in Cuba for Powe and the handful of other American businessmen who had considerable business interests there while Fulgencio Batista was president. Batista had considered Powe his friend, and the two had worked well together on a number of projects.

Not so with Castro, who wanted to rid Cuba of wealthy American investors.

Powe, who now lives in a French-style mansion in Hattiesburg with his wife Gladys and a few servants, said, "Cuba was a wonderful place to live before Castro took over."

Powe ought to know. He lived in Cuba for more than 40 years. At the peak of his career, he was the principal stockholder in a sugar mill and plantation that spanned 20,000 acres. Luckily, he sold his interest in that company before Castro confiscated it. Powe formed a real estate corporation called *La Loma*, which included property in Havana and warehouses all over Cuba's five provinces. In these he stored Caterpillar, John Deere, Jeep,



The Powes in their sitting room.

Westinghouse, and other equipment and commodities, for which he had the exclusive distributorship in Cuba.

"I sold, for Westinghouse, about 44 percent of all the light globes in Cuba," Powe said. "It used to amaze me when I'd fly into Cuba at night and look down, seeing all those lights, just in Havana alone," he said. "General Electric sold 50 percent of the electric light bulbs in Cuba, and smaller companies sold the remaining six percent."

But Powe lost nearly everything he had invested in Cuba when Castro took over in 1959.

"Castro and his men convinced the people of Cuba that they couldn't overthrow Batista out of the president's office that they had to use guns to do it," Powe said. The communists had invested about \$8 million in their campaign to ruin Batista's reputation.

"Sure, Batista was a dictator, but was peanuts compared to Franklin

Roosevelt. When I'd go to see Batista about something, I'd hear him say many times, "That's a good idea, Mr. Powe. I wish we could do that, but the Congress would never go along with it. Not those guys we've got in Congress now," he'd say. Cuba was a republic under Batista, but in a few instances he demonstrated more power than the Congress."

With his shrewdness and ingenuity in business, Powe won the confidence of the Cuban president and the Cuban people.

"Batista's dream was to be the greatest president in Cuban history. He did more to improve the lot of the average Cuban working man, than any president during my 40 years in Cuba," Powe said.

"He wanted to build a system of farm-to-market roads, costing \$12 million, by floating bonds. But the bankers in Cuba said he couldn't sell the bonds."

Batista sent for Powe one morning at 4 o'clock.

"You're the Caterpillar dealer, Mr. Powe," Batista said. "If you'll sell these bonds for me, anywhere you want, I'll give you a contract to build \$12 million worth of roads, provided you don't bring in any foreign contractors. I'll give you 10 percent of whatever it costs to build the roads as long as you comply to the agreement," Batista continued.

Powe saw this as a way to earn a lot of money, a chance to help Cuba by building the roads, and a chance to provide Cuban contractors with jobs. Against the advice of his banker in Havana, who said, "Don't touch it. You'll get into trouble and everyone will say you're gypping the government," Powe took the bonds and after several trips to New York, sold \$8 million worth to a company there.

When he brought this news back to Batista, the president promptly set up the machinery to implement the agreement and Powe sold a lot of road building machinery and "made a nice profit." From that moment, Batista and Powe were friends.

"He was always very nice to me," Powe said. "When my wife and I had some young girls visiting from Hattiesburg, Batista kindly issued an invitation for all of them to attend his

daughter's private wedding in the cathedral in Havana."

One night Powe and his first wife Margaret, now deceased, were having a quiet dinner in the country club in which they had an apartment. Batista was dining there too, surrounded by underlings clamoring for his attention. At one point, Batista looked up and saw Powe and his wife in a corner of the room. Batista left his own crowd and went over to speak to the Powes.

When Batista asked Powe for a favor, he always reminded him that, "It's not for me, Mr. Po-we (he pronounced two syllables as if "Powe" (Poe) were Spanish), it's for the Republic of Cuba."

Among Powe's other acquaintances have been Chiang Kai Shek, Dwight Eisenhower, and Winston Churchill. Powe never knew Castro personally. But he did "feel the effects" of the communist dictatorship, which replaced Batista's administration.

"Of course, I didn't know I was leaving for good when I came to New Orleans for that convention in 1959, but it was fortunate that I was not in Havana in 1960 when Howard Anderson was executed. Howard was vice president of one of my companies. He left Cuba soon after I did."

Anderson was living in Miami in 1960. Since it was still possible to catch a plane to Havana then, Anderson daringly decided to return briefly to retrieve some important papers he had left in the attic of his home there. Cas-

tro had rented the home to some people Anderson knew. So his plan was to fly to Havana, and take a taxi straight to his home. While the taxi driver waited, he would gather the papers he needed, and rush back to the Miami-bound plane. However, Castro's men boarded the incoming plane as soon as it touched down on Cuban soil, looking for Anderson. They arrested him and shot him four days later. He was executed because he admitted he was "against the Revolution."

"The rumor in Havana was that Castro had Anderson murdered to show Americans what he could do to the commander of the American Legion," Powe said.

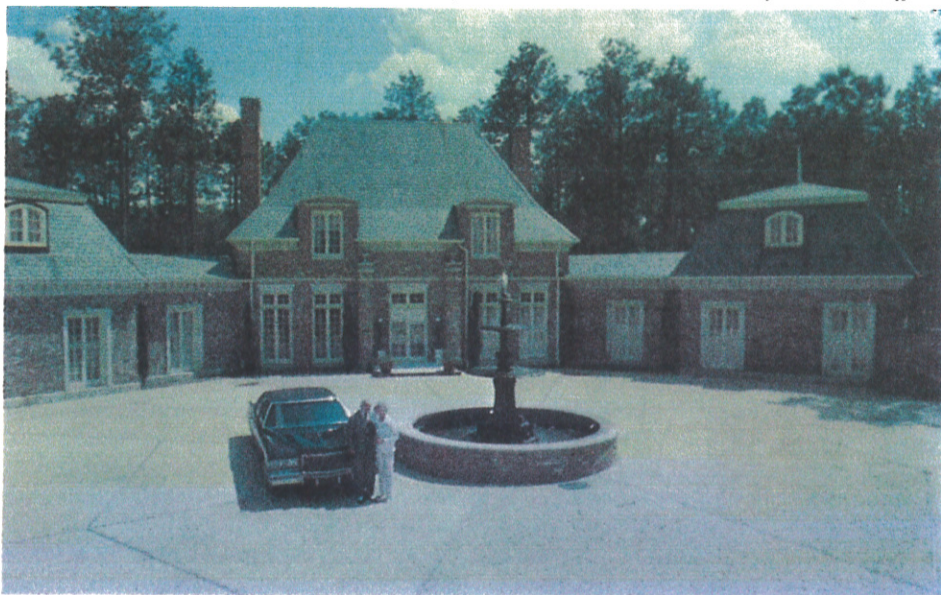
Powe, who had been a commander of the American Legion in Cuba, said Castro apparently thought the American Legion was something like the French Foreign Legion and was part of the United States government.

So Powe took the advice of all his top men in Havana, and remained in the United States, where he has been since. He has settled where his life began, in Hattiesburg.

The only brother to four sisters, Powe described himself as "a dumb little kid. I didn't have much ambition as a boy. But I did want to be a chemistry professor, so I could influence other young boys," he said, eyes twinkling.

Called "Son," or "Sonny," when he was a boy, and "the infant," in his high school yearbook, Powe graduated from

Casa Loma, the elegant Powe mansion, is situated on the outskirts of Hattiesburg.



high school at age 15 in "short pants." His cousin, John R. Jackson, whom he went to school and studied with, made better grades than he did. His cousin also had more money and fewer sisters—making college finances an easier matter than for Powe.

"I wanted to go to college, so I had to earn the money to attend Mississippi A&M," Powe said.

He began driving a laundry wagon for Phenix Laundry in Hattiesburg. When he got to Mississippi A & M, he sold clothes. "I actually made money at A & M, ordering suits for the boys there," Powe said. He also (for pay) led a dance instruction class with two classmates.

"We got some boys from the band hall together for an orchestra, and we taught the foxtrot and the waltz—but those country boys weren't good students," he said. "Dr. William Hall Smith was then president of the university. He found out about our dance classes and encouraged them. So I had more money when I left A & M in the summer than I had when I went there," Powe added.

Of course Powe was involved in more things than making money at A & M. He was a "good student" during his first year there. "Dr. (William Flowers) Hand, who was head of the chemistry department, was my idol," Powe said. He continued with his boyhood dream of studying chemistry. During his second and third years at A & M, Powe became a "fair" student.

Powe joined the Lee Guard in his junior year, and was captain of that group in his senior year. He began partying and falling in love. "By that time, I was a poor student but I was determined to get my diploma. I thought the world owed me a living," Powe said and chuckled.

Powe did get his diploma in 1920, after which he went to work for the Mississippi State Plant Board in search of the pink bollworm. "We were afraid the pink bollworm would cross the Mississippi River from Louisiana," Powe said. "From June to December we inspected cotton fields looking for the pink bollworm. We didn't find any," he said.

Hand had lined up a job with Armour and Company for Powe. He was to be a bench chemist in a fertilizer plant in West Virginia and was to make \$100 a

month. But Powe was offered a job in Cuba with Guantanamo Sugar Company as a bench (beginning) chemist for \$350 a month with travel expenses paid. Not wanting to hurt his idol's feelings, Powe asked for his advice.

"Take the one that pays the most," Hand replied.

So Powe prepared to leave for Cuba in December. When the day came, his father took him to New Orleans to board the *S.S. Chalmette*.

"It was bitterly cold in December, and there Daddy stood on the dock. I can still see him clearly as we were pushing away. He was wearing a brown derby, a heavy overcoat, and had a handlebar mustache. He was wiping his eyes and waving his handkerchief," Powe said.

As the ship moved out to sea, an elderly gentleman who had witnessed the parting scene asked, "Are you William Powe?"

"Yes," young Powe replied. "I understand that you have just graduated from Mississippi A & M," the elderly man said. "Why I was in the first graduating class at A & M," he added. The man was Dr. W. A. Evans, whom Powe later learned was a cousin of his present wife of seven years, Gladys Evans Powe.

This pleasant encounter marked the beginning of many more in Powe's association with Cuba. He stayed with his new job with Guantanamo Sugar Company for a year. After returning to the States to do the coursework for a master's in sugar chemistry at LSU in 1921, Powe returned to Cuba. He became chief chemist with Punta Alegre (Glad Point) Sugar Company and became superintendent of their largest factory. The company sent him to Universidad Central in Madrid, Spain, to study colloidal chemistry under a German chemist.

Then he went into business for himself, selling sugar machinery. He traveled all over the world where sugar was produced. As Cuba's sugar crop was planted in December and harvested by June, Powe would leave Cuba in the summer and work in the beet sugar industry in the western United States. His investments in the United States and Cuba grew, and so did his knowledge of the sugar industry.

When it became apparent in 1959 that he couldn't return to Cuba, Powe

returned to Forrest County and operated a large cattle and tree farm until he sold it in 1961. Since then, his membership in the Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts, soil and water conservation and banking groups have made Powe continually busy man. The Hattiesburg Rotary Club recently made Powe a Paul Harris Fellow—the greatest honor the club can bestow.

Another investment that demanded much of Powe's attention, and that of his wife Gladys, is their stunning home, *Casa Loma*. Built with more than 200,000 bricks, the "house on the hill" is situated on 13 acres. Many of the antiques, books, and pictures in the mansion have been sent to Powe through the years from friends he made in Cuba.

In his private office, adjacent to the house, Powe attends to most of his business, which includes editing a technical sugar journal published in New Orleans. *Sugar Journal* is mailed monthly to subscribers in every sugar producing country in the world.

In this magnificent house, anywhere the 81-year-old Powe goes, he is still influenced, in some way, by his years at Mississippi A & M and by the country in which he spent some 4 years, and left a fortune.



A lone conquistador keeps watch over Casa Loma.

Alumnus

Mississippi State University



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 and Bo Carter

The Cover: Cheryl Prewitt of Ackerman is MSU's first Miss America. By virtue of Miss Prewitt's victory, Sherye Simmons of Jackson is Miss Mississippi. Myrrah McCully of Louisville is Miss Louisiana, and, to top it all off, Amy Howell of Starkville is Mississippi's Junior Miss. The story of MSU's crowning year begins on page 4. (Cover photo by Fred Faulk.)

Matters of STATE

A Fine Painting For a Great Lady

It's hard to imagine a more appropriate gift than the one Mrs. Lois Dowdle Cobb received on her 90th birthday. At a low-key dinner party at the president's home Aug. 1, Dr. and Mrs. James D. McComas gave Cully Cobb's ('08) widow a lithograph of what many feel is Will Hinds' most beautiful oil, *Mississippi Autumn*.

The Waveland artist's original sold for \$6,700. Its focal point is a long, winding country road flanked by trees in their first blush of autumn. The painting is a contemporary masterpiece of the traditional landscape genre—a simple, moving, and reassuring expression that the earth is good.

In a way, the painting is symbolic of Mrs. Cobb's life. For if anybody in Mississippi State's history has traveled a long and winding road, it is she—from Rome, Ga., farm girl to teacher, to wartime administrator, to lobbyist, to editor, to administrator and trustee, to cosmopolite. She is the only woman to have served as president of the Southern Association of Agricultural Workers, and she was elected to that office in 1932 when she was single and when women had been voting for only 12 years.

Educated at the University of Georgia and Cornell, she began her career as a county home agent. During World War I, she was director of Food Production and Food Preservation for the State of Georgia, an appointment made by the head of the Federal Food Administration—a man named Herbert Hoover. She and millions of other women precursors of equal rights performed so admirably during the war that their right to vote was no longer denied.

From 1932 to 1934, Lois Dowdle directed the American Institute of Home Grown Fats and Oils, and in that position she helped persuade Congress to remove restrictions on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, that condiment that has come to figure so prominently in diets of modern Americans obsessed with trim waistlines.

Her journey through life took an unforeseen turn in 1934. In August of that year, three weeks after her 35th birthday, she married Cully Cobb. She was his second wife (his first died in young womanhood) and she helped him amass a fortune by writing, editing, and proofreading in one of the largest printing and publishing establishments in the South. She shared his love of travel and his interest in archaeology, especially archaeology of the Holy Land, and she has said on more than one occasion that looking back into the past enables us to

(continued on page 19)

In reply refer to
L/C 237.1141 Powe
Machinery Co./5-1961

May 31, 1961

Dear Mr. Powe:

The memoranda which you requested in your letter of May 19,
1961, are enclosed.

There is no charge for the memoranda.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Edward G. Missey
Deputy Assistant Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum regarding
exchange controls,
March 1, 1961.
2. Memorandum regarding
debts, March 1, 1961.
3. Memorandum regarding
nationalization, dated
March 1, 1961, with
attached memorandum.

PM/R
Am: 1
Rev: 02
Est: 02

Mr. William A. Powe,
Tranquillity Farms,
Purvis, Mississippi.

S/S CR
MAY 29 1961 PM

zak

L/L/C:FAKwiatek:bar 5-29-61

AIR POUCH

UNCLASSIFIED
(Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Ambassador, HABANA

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

1244

December 1, 1960

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
237 1141 Powe Machinery Co.
Equipment Co/12-160

REF

DEC 5 1960

55	ACTION	DEPT
For Dept.	605-2	IN RMA 2 ARRA 6-2
Use Only	REC'D	OTHER
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SUBJECT: John Deere Intercontinental, S.A., 400 19th St., Moline, Illinois,
Promissory Note from INRA for \$389,591.12; Powe Equipment Company

Mr. Axel Gunnar Sundstrom, President of the Powe Equipment Company of Camaguey, recently left with the Embassy the attached promissory note (Enclosure No. 1), signed by Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz as President of INRA, and guaranteed by the National Bank of Cuba, dated May 1, 1960, promising to pay the sum of \$389,591.12 in United States currency on May 1, 1961, or before, at the office of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 27 Avenue des Arts, Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. Sundstrom said the note was given for agricultural equipment imported into Cuba by the Powe Equipment Company from the John Deere firm.

For the Chargé d'Affaires .a.i.

George O. Gray
George O. Gray

Special Assistant to the Ambassador

Enclosure: *adg*
As stated.

James L. Smith
James L. Smith
12-22-60
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Promissory note signed by Fidel Castro Ruz

Back CU-0502 Claim File.pdf



252 of 270

Tranquillity Farms,
Purvis, Miss.

1961
E
D

Avenida d
Rancho Boyeros y General Suárez
Havana, Cuba

U. S. \$389,591.12 May 1, 1960

Avenida d

U. S. \$389,5

ENCLOSURE to U.S. Cons. NO. 12/1/60
of 12/1/60
Ambassador, Havana

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria, Ave. de Rancho Boyeros y Gral. Suárez Habana, by this promissory note hereby promises to pay to the order of John Deere Intercontinental, S. A., 400 - 19th. Street, Moline, Illinois, U. S. A., the principal sum of THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED NINETY ONE and 12/100 Dollars (\$389,591.12), United States currency on the first day of May, 1961.

The principal of this amount is payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 27 Avenue desArts, Brussels, Belgium, without deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or other charges imposed or levied against this note or holder hereof by or within the Republic of Cuba or any political sub-division or taxing authority thereof.

The right is reserved to prepay all or any part of the principal of this promissory note.

The nonexercise by the holder hereof of any of its rights hereunder in any particular instance shall not constitute a waiver thereof in that or any subsequent instance.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REFORMA AGRARIA

By Fidel Castro Ruz
Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
Title - President

GUARANTEE

The Banco Nacional de Cuba hereby unconditionally guarantees the payment in full of the principal and interest due on this promissory note.

FOR EL VALOR REC
Reforma Agraria, Ave. de Rancho Boyeros y Gral. Suárez, Habana, por mediación de este Pagaré se compromete a pagar a la orden de la John Deere Intercontinental, S. A., 400 - 19th. Street, Moline, Illinois, U.S.A., la cantidad de TRESCIENTOS OCHENTA Y NUEVE MIL QUINIENTOS NOVENTA Y UN 12/100 dólares (\$389,591.12), en moneda de los Estados Unidos, el primero de Mayo de 1961.

Esta cantidad será pagadera en moneda oficial de los Estados Unidos en la oficina del Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 27 Avenue desArts, Brussels, Belgium, sin deducción alguna por o en virtud de cualquier impuesto, contribución u otros tributos, presentes o futuros, establecidos o exigidos sobre este Pagaré o el Tenedor del mismo, por o en la República de Cuba o cualquier sub-division política o autoridad fiscal de la misma.

Se reserva el derecho de pagar por adelantado cualquier parte o la totalidad de este pagaré.

De no ser ejecutados por la John Deere Intercontinental, S. A., todos los derechos que comprenden este pagaré en la fecha de su vencimiento no significa que estos derechos cesen de ser efectivos en este momento o en cualquier otro.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REFORMA AGRARIA

Por Fidel Castro Ruz
Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
Cargo - Presidente

GUARANTEE

El Banco Nacional de Cuba por este medio avala incondicionalmente el pago total del principal y los intereses debidos sobre este pagaré.

CU-0502 Commercial buildings currently occupied in Havana, Cuba.
Pictures taken in March, 2015 on a people to people trip to Cuba.









Frances Rogers

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