

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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1. Of the official organizations which are most active in distributing propaganda outside Spain for support of the present regime, an organization subordinate to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Institute of Hispanic Culture, is the most effective. It is extremely active in extending invitations to foreign politicians, journalists and professional persons, especially those connected with Pax Romana and Accion Catolica, to visit Spain. Every step taken by these persons from the time of their arrival in Spain is supervised by some member of the Institute, who is careful to appear at every public demonstration as if "by chance," and ostensibly because of his cultural duties.
2. The relations of the Institute of Hispanic Culture with Latin America are carried on primarily through the Pax Romana-sponsored Asociacion de Cultura Ibero-Americana (ACIA - Ibero-American Cultural Association), which was created at the Congress held in El Escorial in 1940, and whose Spanish delegation has offices at the Pax Romana headquarters. Although stress is laid on the apolitical nature of the Spanish delegation of Pax Romana, its most important personalities are also the leaders of the Institute, which is openly a part of the Government.
3. The Institute of Hispanic Culture is the successor of the now defunct Consejo de la Hispanidad, which was created by a law promulgated on 2 November 1940. The Falange, which was then at the height of its power, entertained grandiose ideas of Empire. The entire Falangist press took up the campaign for Hispanicism, and Franco frequently addressed the people of Latin America on the subject. However, the Latin Americans made it clear that their feeling of kinship with Spain did not extend to an enthusiasm for what was interpreted by most South Americans to mean the expansion of the Fascist-Falangist Spanish regime. It became necessary to redirect the propaganda to indicate that the "Empire" that the Falangists were trying to establish was merely one of a spiritual nature. The Consejo de la Hispanidad was not very active until 1942, when Juan Carlos Goyeneche Silvela, leader of a group of

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Argentine youths of a nationalist-Falangist tendency, arrived in Spain. With the help of various favors from the Spanish government, Goyeneche attained academic honors, meanwhile taking a prominent part in the activities of several organizations, including the Instituto de Estudios Políticos and the Consejo de la Hispanidad. The latter organization, into which Goyeneche breathed some life, existed on the somewhat meager bounty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs until the appointment of Martin Artajo to that ministry. With his aid, the Consejo de la Hispanidad came out of the oblivion into which it had sunk after the fall of Germany and Italy, to a powerful rebirth in the Institute of Hispanic Culture, created by a law promulgated on 31 December 1945. The flourishing condition of the Institute as an adjunct of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reflected in the budget of that ministry for 1947, which allots 7,801,302 pesetas to the Institute. Even that generous amount is not expected to be sufficient to finance the Institute, since the expenses of the Americans who come to Spain at its invitation are paid out of these funds. However, Martin Artajo, whose Foreign Ministry budget includes over nineteen million pesetas for "other remuneration" (i.e., other than salaries of the Ministry), can be counted on to allot sufficient funds to the Institute for it to carry on its work.

4. The rebirth of the Consejo de la Hispanidad in the Institute of Hispanic Culture was largely due to the activities of Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, who was appointed director of the Institute in August 1946. Ruiz Jimenez had been President of Pax Romana since 1939 and had made frequent trips to America in that capacity. Pax Romana was supposed to be an international federation of Catholic university students' organizations united in the common interest of fostering the influence of Roman Catholic doctrine on the leaders of society through the intellectual classes. There was nothing in its constitution concerning political questions. Ruiz Jimenez, however, had his own understanding of his role as representative of the Spanish students, and used his post as president for purposes far removed from his duties. His propaganda activities in favor of the Franco regime have been reported in the press of the countries which he visited.
5. Ruiz Jimenez has been aided in his propaganda activities by his lieutenant, Alfredo Sanchez Bella, who was Secretary to the Presidency of Pax Romana. One of their enterprises is ESPESA (Ediciones y Publicaciones Espanolas S.A. - Spanish Editing and Publishing Corporation), of which Ruiz Jimenez is President and Sanchez Bella a member of the Board of Directors. Sanchez Bella comes from a middle-class family in Valencia, and is the son of the owner of a small print shop. He studied in Valencia for his bachelor's degree and for his Licentiate of Philosophy and Letters in the field of History. Jose Ibanez Martin, now Minister of Education, was a professor there and became Sanchez Bella's sponsor, obtaining posts and honors for him which were greatly beyond his deserts by reason of age or talents. Sanchez Bella, who had belonged to the propaganda machine which travelled along the fronts during the Civil war making radio broadcasts against the "Reds," arrived in Madrid at the end of the war and succeeded in obtaining a place in the Students' Residence. With the help of Ibanez Martin, who meanwhile had become a minister, he was able to obtain the post of Secretary of the Residence. Its Director, Pedro Lain Entralgo, who was one of the principal theorists of the Falange, had little to do with the Residence and Sanchez Bella was free to do as he pleased and to cultivate assiduously every type of contact which would be helpful to him. When he was only twenty-five or twenty-six years old, he became Assistant Secretary of the newly created Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas. At that time he was a member of the then Consejo de la Hispanidad and had an additional source of income from the Secretaryship

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of the Students' Residence, which in 1942 was converted into the Colegio Mayor "Jimenez de Cisneros" of the Universidad Central. Sanchez Bella saw in the manipulation of Hispanicism a way to achieve prominence. At gatherings of Jovenes Inquietos, and also through his contacts with South Americans like Goyeneche, he assiduously spread the doctrine of Hispanicism.

6. Another lieutenant of Ruiz Jimenez who is active in promoting visits by foreigners to Spain is Francisco Sintés Obrador, in charge of the Department of Cultural Exchange of the Institute. Sintés, who is Secretary of the Consejo Superior de Hombres of Accion Catolica and Spain's representative in the new branch of Pax Romana for graduates which has recently been organized in Rome, headed the committee on arrangements for the Pax Romana Congress at Salamanca and El Escorial. He is an engineer by profession.
7. On 30 March 1947 the Official State Bulletin published an order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 25 March, announcing the names of the administrative personnel, in technical and auxiliary capacities, of the Institute of Hispanic Culture. On the Register of Administrative Personnel on the Technical Level, a well-known writer, Wenceslao Fernandez-Florez, appears as Chief of Administration. Almost his only appearances at the Institute are for the purpose of signing the payroll. He has little or nothing to do with Pax Romana but he has a so-called assistant who really is in charge of the Department of Publications. The latter is Manuel Jimenez Quilez, Editor-in-Chief of the bulletin of Pax Romana, Oficina de Informacion Espanola, correspondent of the Agencia Logos, Editor of Signo, Director of Meridiano, Editor of Ya, and connected with other publications. Subordinate to Jimenez Quilez are listed other members of Pax Romana such as Manuel Benitez y Sanchez Cortes, who was chief of the Press Section of the committee on arrangements for the Pax Romana Congress and is the editor of Estrella del Mar, editor of the Bulletin of Information of the Institute of Hispanic Culture, and Editor-in-Chief of Cuadernos del Mundo Hispanico, a new publication to be issued by the Institute. Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz is one of the most influential personalities in the Institute of Hispanic Culture, from which he receives compensation although he at present heads the Instituto de Estudios Politicos. Alfredo Sanchez Bella is listed in the Official Bulletin as chief of the Seminario de Problemas Actuales. Subordinate to Sintés in the Department of Cultural Exchange are listed two members of Pax Romana, Luis Iergueta Garcia de Guadiana, a lawyer, treasurer of Pax Romana and brother-in-law of Minister Martin Artajo, and Bernardino Pelayo, an employee of the General Commissariat of Supply who is a protege of Ruiz Jimenez and who during the past Congress was in charge of providing the food for those attending the Congress in Salamanca and in El Escorial. In late May the Institute was being re-organized and Pelayo was to be in a new department to be called "Distribution." Pelayo, formerly a follower of Gil Robles, to whom he continues to be united in spirit, plans the setting up a complete file of personalities and groups connected with the Institute, and he will be responsible for sending them all of its publications and notices.
8. The department of religious affairs has been entrusted to the man who was Secretary General of the Pax Romana Congress, Jose Maria Rianza Ballesteros, the holder of several posts in various divisions of Accion Catolica. He is a lawyer and is employed in the Rules and Regulations Section of the Ministry of Labor.
9. The recently founded Colegio Mayor Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe serves as a base in Madrid for Latin American students and graduates. Angel Alvarez Miranda, Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, and Assistant Professor of Greek on the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters was appointed

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director. He is an intimate friend of Sanchez Bella, who had him appointed librarian in the Colegio Mayor Jimenez Cisneros. Under thirty, his chief claim to distinction is his friendship with Sanchez Bella and Ruiz Jimenez. He has been selected to manage a "colegio mayor" which is to be the model and standard for others. In addition, the directing forces of the Institute have appointed a Secretary or Assistant Director of the college whose position is on a par with that of Alvarez Miranda. The post is held by another Pax Romana member, Antonio Cano Santayana y Batros, a lawyer belonging to the Luisan Congregation of Madrid. He was a special envoy with Sanchez Bella to Latin America to urge attendance at the Pax Romana Congress.

10. In late May, Francisco de Luis, the director of Editorial Catolica, told source that the trip to the Americas undertaken at the behest of the Institute of Hispanic Culture by Fernando Maria Castiella, Alfredo Sanchez Bella and Daniel Jimenez Cuilez, was of a "purely informative" nature. According to de Luis, they were to gather information in various Latin American republics as to trade possibilities and receptivity to propaganda intended to draw those countries closer to Spain. Their findings were to be made the basis of a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
11. One of the principal supporters of the Institute of Hispanic Culture is the Jesuit priest Angel Carrillo de Albornoz, director of the Luisan Congregation of Madrid, a chaplain of the Legion during the Civil War and at one time the chaplain of the concentration camp of Santona. He is an intimate friend of Ruiz Jimenez, who makes use of his great influence among university students and especially among the Marian brotherhoods of Spain and abroad. Ruiz Jimenez also can call on another very influential Jesuit, Ignacio Errandonea, Director of Razon y Fe, a former confessor of Franco. Carrillo has great influence over the Jesuit priest Estanislao Ilundain Arregui, who is National Director of the Marian brotherhoods. These two, together with Errandonea and the Italian Jesuit priest Arpa, were the principal defenders of the Congress held in Spain in the report which was sent to the Pope in explanation of the Spanish attitude. The influence of the publications controlled by these men, as well as their control over the members of their groups, is an important bolster to Ruiz Jimenez.

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