

(a) The Mexican Government on instructions from the White House made arrangements for Sandino to go thru Honduras, Salvadore and Guatemala providing all sorts of facilities.

(b) At the same time the Mexican Government placed thru the Legation at Honduras, \$ 5000 so that he could discharge part of his army and pay his travelling expenses.

(c) The Mexican Government received Sandino with false promises of help, inducing him to abandon Nicaragua, come into Mexico and confining him afterwards in Merida where he found himself practically a prisoner at the Mercy of the Mexican Government.

(d) In August 1929 when Sandino intended to escape from Merida and return to Nicaragua thru Quintana Roo, the Government maneuvered to frustrate his trip and offered Sandino plantation in the state of Yucatan. For all these maneuvers the Government used Dr. Zepeda.

It was Zepeda who when Sandino arrived in Veracruz in June 1929 brought word from Portes Gil "advising" him not to come to Mexico but instead to go to Merida; it was Zepeda who in August brought to Sandino in Yucatan convincing him that he should not leave the country. All this explains Sandino's letter to Pavletich forbidding him the publication of his book.

As to the question of Marti and Sandino it is obvious that this was a pretext to break with the Party and hand himself to the Government.

11. On the 14th of May, in Mexico city, there took place commemoration of the death of Jose Madriz, ex-resident of Nicaragua, refugee in Mexico, who died in the year of 1911. This ceremony was organized by Zepeda and numerous Nicaraguans were present, including a who up to then had been partisans of Moncada, and consequently, enemy of Sandino. On the 15th, they all met in Zepeda's house and they agreed to a Nicaraguan United Front in Mexico to support Sandino. This only can explained by the fact that the Sandinist movement had already a different character from the one it had in the beginning, and all these adventurers (aspirants to public offices in the Nicaraguan administration) see the possibilities of a Sandinist "triumph", which naturally is only possible on the basis of an understanding with imperialism. At the same time the CC considers the Nicaraguan in Mexico as the best expression of Sandinism, petty-bourgeoisie liberal tendency which began as a Nationalist, apparently anti-imperialist movement and that had to degenerate as it has degenerated into a "caudillista" struggle for power, in a struggle which puts in the first place the conquest of power and sacrifices everything to it, divorcing itself from the workers and peasant masses, ma-