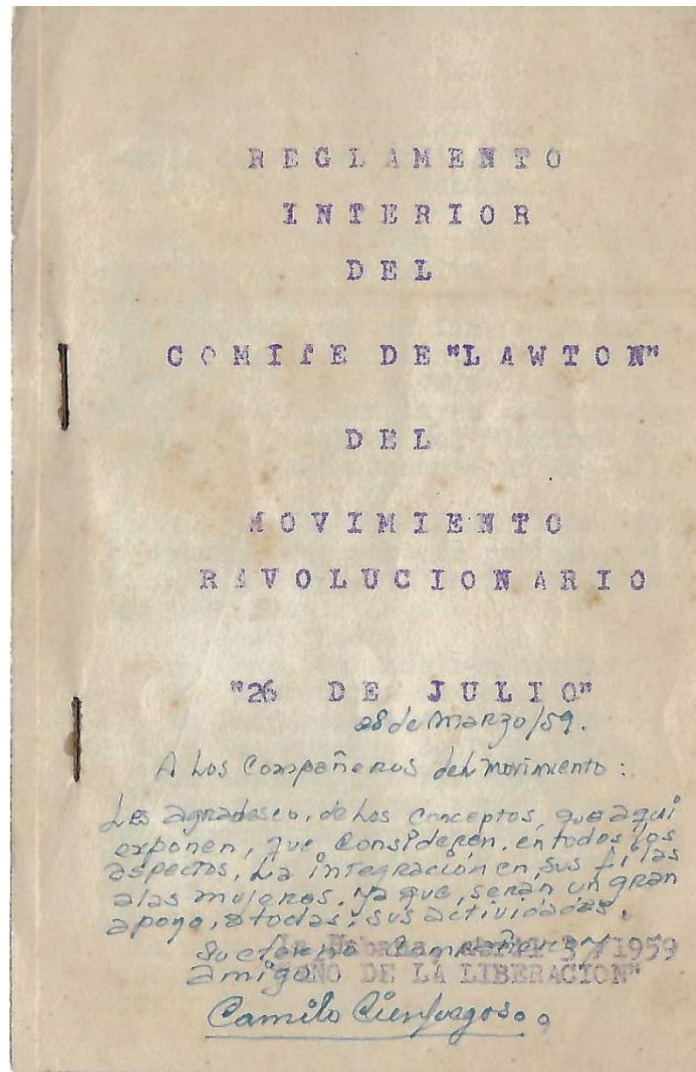




(Cuban Revolution) **Reglamento Interior Del Comité De "Lawton" Del Movimiento Revolucionario**  
**"26 De Julio" – Presentation copy from Camilo Cienfuegos**

In Habana Abril 3/1959 "AÑO DE LA LIBERACION" 12mo, six leaves, 12 pages, last leaf blank, mimeographed with purple ink. Pages are cut and hand-stapled, some pages bearing a faint irregular remnant of a perimeter line (presumably designating the line to cut on to make the pages uniform in size) from the mimeograph sheet on which they were originally printed on as a unit. In very good, clean condition. There are no copies of this pamphlet listed in OCLC. This appears to be the only surviving copy. Such working documents from the earliest days of the revolution are rare survivals, especially given the number of expected copies that could have been produced in this manner.

A presentation inscription from Camilo Cienfuegos (1932-1959) Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Armed forces to his comrades in the movement. The inscription is on the title page or front wrapper. It reads:

"28 de Marzo /59

A los Compañeros del movimiento:

Les agradezco de los conceptos, que aqui exponen, que consideren en todos los aspectos, La integracion en sus filas alas mujeres. Ya que, senán un gran apoyo, a todas, sus actividades. Su Eterno Compañero y amigo Camilo Cienfuegos”

Roughly translated, in English it reads: “...I appreciate the ideas you have put forward here regarding the integration of women into your ranks, as they will be a great support in all your activities. Your eternal comrade and friend, Camilo Cienfuegos.”

This pamphlet dates from the heady earliest days of the takeover; power not yet consolidated. It sets out to establish the operating principles of a revolutionary council of governance in the Lawton District of Havana (a district where Cienfuegos attended school). Among the usual departments of finance, propaganda, administrative (a total of six separate entities are noted) there was one dedicated to women. The responsibilities were, at best, amorphous: “... sera la encargada de establecer contactos entre la simpatizantes del movimiento Revolucionario, para atraer las almas de Nuestro Comité y compartir como dignas ciudadanas...” It is of considerable interest that Cienfuegos would choose this to highlight in his presentation inscription.

Camilo Cienfuegos Goriaran (February 6, 1932 – October 28, 1959) was a Cuban revolutionary. One of the major figures of the Cuban Revolution, he was considered second only to Fidel Castro among the revolutionary leadership.

The son of Spanish anarchists who had emigrated to Cuba, Cienfuegos engaged with left-wing politics from an early age, going on to join the opposition movement against the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. He joined Castro's 26<sup>th</sup> of July Movement on its expedition to Cuba and was one of the few survivors of the Landing of the Granma. He quickly distinguished himself as one of the top commanders of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and a popular leading figure of the revolution, becoming close friends with Che Guevara during the guerilla campaign in Las Villas. After winning the Battle of Yaguajay in December 1958, Cienfuegos led the capture of Matanzas and Havana, where he was appointed commander-in-chief of the armed forces by the new revolutionary government. He oversaw the reorganization of the armed forces, in order to purge leading figures of the Cuban National Army and replace them with guerilla commanders more loyal to Fidel Castro.

When Huber Matos objected to Castro's consolidation of power, he was arrested by Cienfuegos. While flying back from Matos' former headquarters at Camaguey, Cienfuegos' plane disappeared over the Straits of Florida. After a few days of an attempted search and rescue operation, he was presumed dead by the Cuban government.

\$ 5,500.00