

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 21, 1962

FROM : *abc* Legat, Mexico City (105-2842) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

7-
4-
Referral/Consult

Remycabs 5-30-62 and 4-3-62 concerning plans of captioned subject to visit the United States and participate in a TV debate with RICHARD GOODWIN, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for American Republics Affairs, and FUENTES' failure to secure a visa for that purpose.

Very little publicity was given to the FUENTES matter in Mexico, and on April 25, 1962, the Embassy reported that although no visa had been given to FUENTES, no communication had been received by the Embassy up to that time sympathetic to FUENTES or criticizing the Embassy's action.

On April 18, 1962, the communist oriented magazine, SIEMPRE, for which FUENTES writes, carried an open letter by him to Mr. GOODWIN and an editorial concerning the matter. The State Department was cognizant of both.

As the matter quickly became a dead issue, a fact for which the Ambassador has expressed himself as grateful, there appears to be no purpose served in keeping this matter pending. Accordingly, this matter is considered RUC'd.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
CBP:esc
(4)

105-HQ-11037-1 FDPS 3

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5 MAY 23 1962

JUN 7 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

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☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to _____ S. _____ Room Ext.

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Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Carlos Fuentes Miras

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date

6/4

Searcher

Initials

cmk

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	105-111037	Mail attached
yes	64-200-221-A	Shawaker 4-17-62 ✓
	109-12-221-816	7 ✓
	817	✓
yes	64-200-221-3454	
✓	115-7-221-A	Ny. 11/11/62 ✓
	Carlos	
	610-2542-3-110-210	
	62-62736-2-15985	
	64-29833-221-495	
	496	
	62-75147-110-25	en. 08/10/61
	27 en. 01/29/86	
	105-1-221-3413	
	414	
	66-2542-1-110-14	
	64-1204-D-7	
	64-2701-788	
	105-16424-221-5442	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Carlos Fuentes Macias ^{b6}Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 6211 ^{b7C}R# Date 6/4 Searcher Initial cmkProd. FILE NUMBERSERIAL

<u>Macias, Carlos</u>	
<u>64-200-213-304</u>	
	<u>326841</u>
<u>109-12-213-232 pgs 5, 8</u>	
<u>Fuentes Carlos M</u>	
<u>64-1200-62</u>	
<u>105-94801-15</u>	
<u>Carlos</u>	
<u>100-335740</u>	
<u>42-19714</u>	
<u>25-333340</u>	
<u>LT -145-111037</u>	
<u>25-1643-sub-16-12</u>	
<u>26-57663-8</u>	
<u>108-249-12</u>	
<u>LT 64-200-221-3454</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>LT 109-12-221-817</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>105-7-221-A Wash Post & Times</u>	
<u>Herald 4-8-62</u>	
<u>64-47255-110841</u>	
<u>LT 64-200-221-A</u>	<u>Woke 4-17-62</u>
<u>109-12-210-3692 pg 2</u>	
<u>105-81363-1</u>	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Carlos Fuente Macias

Supervisor

Room 6213

R#

Date

Searcher
Initial cmk

Prod.

FILE NUMBERSERIALFuentes Carlos100-359378-60264-200-221-33112996 pg 133418313064-211-221-1924 pg 1864-200-207-672 en pg 264-200-221-A Wash Capital News
Service 4-7-62105-78205-7012497-3368-A Marine Daily News100-359378-603 pg 2627 pg 15105-94231-129 pg 282 pg 1103 pg 5164-200-221-3252 pg 1830543081 pg 23236 pg 1105-65997-223 pg 203940

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Carlos Fuentes Macias b6 -
 Supervisor b7C
 R# _____ Date 6/4 Room 623013
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FILE NUMBERSERIALFuentes, Carlos64-200-221-3178 pgs 7, 32109-12-221-574 pg 1379 pg 2717 pg 2802105-103154-11 pgs 3, 5, 6, 12, 2450 pg 222 pg 22 pg 164-20393-62065-37193 sub 237-8565-37193 sub 232-21 pgsf. 3664-20583-1065-46006-142100-206443-11 X; 7100-82663-2C,61-7341 sub 31-27 pgs 43100-170294-18100-3-4-3258

World-Honored Mexican Artist Barred from U.S. by McCarran Act

THE UNCULTURAL CHANGES that could wreck the cultural exchange program were evidenced last week when the State Department refused a visa to world famous Mexican writer, Carlos Fuentes, because of "the provisions of the McCarran Act."

Fuentes, whose works have been acclaimed in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world, was summarily denied admission to the country.

It was just last year that the Mexican writer was the honored guest of literary circles here on the occasion of the publication of his novel "The Good Conscience." He had previously been received with honor in the capitals of Europe and Asia where he was the guest of government officials and leading intellectuals.

The literary critics of the State Department, who granted Fuentes a visa last year, before the Supreme Court decisions of June were implemented, now use the McCarran Act to bar him.

If these visa provisions of the McCarran Act are to be strictly enforced the United States may find itself in cultural isolation; for barred from our shores will be such writers and artists and musicians as: Sean O'Casey, Pablo Picasso, Louis Aragon, Jean Paul Sartre, Yves Montand, Pablo Neruda, John Osborne, Nobel Prize winner Salvatore Quasimodo, Pablo Casals, Lord Bertrand Russell, or even Brigitte Bardot...

Not to mention the Bolshoi Ballet, the Ukrainian Folk Dancers, the Moiseyev Dancers, the scheduled Moscow Art Theatre,

or just about every group from a socialist country.

The visa provisions of the McCarran Act, like the other provisions of "unwise, unworkable, and indefensible" law, as former Senator Herbert Lehman called it, are so vaguely worded and all encompassing in their generalizations, that if the State Department is seriously considering their enforcement the cultural exchange program will be destroyed. Barring of intellectuals will become commonplace. And a new McCarthyite "Visa Curtain" will be erected around the Statue of Liberty.

★

THE VISA PROVISIONS of the McCarran Act provide: "That any alien who is a member of any one of the following classes shall be excluded from admission into the United States:"

- 1) Those who are "anarchists";
- 2) Those who advocate "opposition to all organized government";
- 3) Those who are "members of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States";
- 4) Those "who advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the economic and governmental doctrines of any other form of totalitarianism";
- 5) Those who "write or publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print or display" literature which furthers any of the above.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Sullivan _____
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REC-42

os Fuentes Macias

Carlos Fuentes Macias

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105-111237-A

105-111237-A
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 25 1962
The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker P. 4 (Midweek) _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 4-17-62

57 APR 26 1962
JUN 7 1962

L.H.
G.M.

6) Those "with respect to whom there is reason to believe" will "engage in any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control of, overthrow of, the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means".

The list goes on for three and a half pages, of small type, and it is too lengthy to list here in its entirety.

It is significant that beside the expected prohibitions of thought the McCarran Act specifically bars those whose activity or beliefs may be judged in "opposition to" the policies of the government. Citizens of other countries, according to the McCarran Act, are therefore not permitted to oppose the policy of the State Department. Their loyalty must not be to their own country, but to the State Department; and presumably they will have to read up on the latest State Department line before being allowed to land at Idlewild.

Not "Communists" alone, as can be seen, are barred by the McCarran Act. Rather, a wide swath of philosophical and political ideas, and those who may adhere to them, are outlawed.

THAT THIS IS NO FANTASY is evident in the "charges" made against Carlos Fuentes in denying him a visa.

It is well known, and has been for years, that the Mexican writer who is one of his country's foremost authors and a scion of one of its most respected families, is an advocate of social

change, of peace, and of national independence. Fuentes is a leader of Mexico's "Movement For National Liberation."

Before the McCarran Act was reactivated, from the dusty files of the Justice Department where it had been consigned, Fuentes was not denied a visa.

However, now, it is reported, that the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City has suddenly discovered that Fuentes is a "Communist," and "consulted" with "Communists"; and the McCarran Act has been invoked to bar him from our borders.

Supposedly the visa provisions of the McCarran Act equally bar advocates of "other . . . totalitarianism," though exiled dictators of Latin America, such as Jimenez of Venezuela, bask beneath the palms in the luxurious Florida sunshine; but that's another matter . . .

In the case of Carlos Fuentes there seems to be a more immediate reason for his banning—as usually happens. The Mexican writer had been invited to appear on a TV debate with Richard H. Goodwin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. The subject of the now one-sided debate was the prospects of the President's "Alliance For Progress." Of course Fuentes was expected to take a negative view of these prospects, which was why he was invited.

The "Alliance For Progress," thanks to the McCarran Act, has been saved from rebuttal.

And the American people have

not only lost the cultural blessings and joys of hearing a creative mind, one of Mexico's finest, but have had their own liberties curtailed in the bargain.

Well, that's one way to win a debate!

It does appear strange though, and will certainly appear so to the rest of the world, that the "free society" and the "open society" which President Kennedy keeps assuring us we are, fears to grant a visa to a Mexican writer because he may be in "opposition to" an "Alliance for . . . for what? . . . Progress?"

—M. W.

U.S. Denies Author Visa For Debate⁷

United Press International

The State Department said yesterday it had barred Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes from coming here to participate in a televised debate on President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program.

A spokesman said Fuentes was denied a visa because he was "found to be unqualified" to receive it. No other official explanation was given.

Fuentes was to arrive this weekend to record a debate, to be televised nationally today, with Richard Goodwin, one of President Kennedy's top advisers on Latin American affairs. The program was NBC's "The Nation's Future."

Spokesmen for the television network here and in New York said Fuentes and Goodwin had agreed to debate on "How can progress best be achieved in Latin America?"

They said the State Department had cleared Goodwin's participation last month but informed them this week that Fuentes had been denied a visa.

Other officials here said the decision was based on information furnished by the U.S. Embassy in Mexico reporting contacts between Fuentes and Communist leaders in Mexico.

Fuentes was denied a visa under the Immigration Act, which bars entry of undesirable aliens.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒

Mohr ☐Callahan ☐Conrad ☒DeLoach ☒Evans ☒Malone ☐Rosen ☒Sullivan ☒Tavel ☐Trotter ☐Tele Room ☐Holmes ☐Gandy ☐

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~~U.S. APPROVED~~

105-111037-A

REC-34

EX-105

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 12 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Evening Star ☐
New York Herald Tribune ☐
New York Journal-American ☐
New York Mirror ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
Date: APR 8 1962

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APR 10 1962

JUN 7 1962

VISA DENIAL BARS LEFTIST'S DEBATE

Mexican Writer Was Slated
to Score 'Alliance' on TV

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Carlos Fuentes, a leading Mexican novelist with leftist leanings, has been refused a visa to enter the United States although a high State Department official previously had agreed to a television debate with him on the prospects for the Alliance for Progress in Latin America.

State Department officials said today that the visa had been refused after the discovery that Señor Fuentes might be a member of the Communist party. However, he had no trouble being admitted to the United States last October in connection with the publication of his latest novel by a New York publisher.

The Nation-wide debate between Señor Fuentes and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Richard N. Goodwin, was to be recorded here tomorrow for presentation Sunday afternoon on "The Nation's Future," a program of the National Broadcasting Company.

It was understood that Mr. Goodwin accepted on March 21 the network's invitation to discuss with Señor Fuentes whether Latin America could develop successfully under President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

Carlos Fuentes Macias

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATED 4-7-62

PAGE 2

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

Editor:

John B. Oakes

~~VISA APPLICANTS~~ re: *Carlos FUENTES*

INFO. Conc.
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NOT RECORDED
199 APR 12 1962

EX-105

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APR 11 1962
JUN 7 1962

Entry Is Refused

Subsequent information from the United States Embassy in Mexico was reported to have indicated, however, that Señor Fuentes was believed to be a member of the Communist party. Therefore, the visa was refused, under the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The department had the option of seeking a special waiver for Señor Fuentes from the Department of Justice, but it was not judged in the national interest to do so.

Officials declined to comment today on the reasons for this decision, despite the expectation that the refusal of the visa to Señor Fuentes, after the program had been announced publicly, might cause unfavorable repercussions in Mexico. The writer is widely known there. Without going into all the details of the question, the network issued an announcement in New York last night that the program was being canceled.

It said that "Mr. Goodwin previously had agreed to debate with Mr. Fuentes on the subject of 'How Can Progress Best Be Achieved in Latin America?'"

The officials would not explain why Señor Fuentes' alleged Communist connections were not known last October when he came to New York for the publication of his novel, "The Good Conscience."

His latest book, as well as a novel he published in 1960, "Where the Air is Clear," received widely favorable reviews in United States newspapers and magazines. His first novel was a best seller in Latin America.

Officials here said that the Embassy had cabled that Señor Fuentes was a Communist and had been in consultation with "Communist leaders in Mexico" in preparation for the debate. The department, therefore, upheld the Embassy's decision not to grant the visa.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

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for
82
☐ **Airgram**

XXX Cablegram

URGENT

4-3-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 81

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS, IS - MEXICO.

REMYCAB MARCH 30 LAST.

VISA SECTION, THIS EMBASSY, ADVISED APRIL 3 INSTANT
SUBJECT HAS NOT YET APPLIED FOR VISA, BUT THEY HAVE
INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON TO DELAY IF APPLICATION IS
MADE AND AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 8:44 PM VLH

EX-116

REC-3

105-111037-X1

109-12-221-817

11 APR 4 1962

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

53-APR 10 1962
JUN 7 1962

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

4/2, 1962

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☐ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward to File Review☒ Attention ☐☒ Return to ☐

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Supervisor

Room

Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☒ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☒ Restricted to Locality of Mex.☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup ☐ VariationsCarlos Fuentes Macias

Subject _____

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date

4/2/62

Searcher

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	<u>ml</u>	
	<u>Carlos F. Macias</u>	
	<u>ml</u>	
	<u>Carlos Macias</u>	
NP.	105-1-221-3413, 414	N1
N1	62-75147-16-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	
N1	64-29532-221-145, 146	
N1	62-62736-2-15985	
N1	66-2572-3-16-210	
	<u>Carlos Fuentes</u>	
NP	64-47255-16-3#1	
	109-12-20-2042 p#2	
	105-81363-1	
NP	100-359378-602	
NP	64-200-221-3-31, 2996 p#13;	
	3418, 3130,	
	64-211-221-1524 p#18	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Carlos Fuentes Macias

Supervisor _____

Room 623

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FILE NUMBERSERIALCarlos Fuentes (con's)

NP

105-78205-70, 24

NL

97-3368-A (Miami Daily News)100-359378-663 p#2; 627 p#15;

NP

105-94231-129 p#2; 82 p#1; 103 p#5;64-200-221-3252 p#18

ST

3004

NP

3081 p#23236 p#1

ST

9178 p#7, 32;

NP

107-12-221-574 p#1

NP

377 p#2717 p#2802105-103154-11 p#3, 5, 12, 24;50 p#2

NP

22 p#22 p#1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 20, 1963

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-0)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES
IS - MEXICO

On March 15, 1963 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, received from [redacted] of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, a copy of An Open Letter to the People of the United States by CARLOS FUENTES.

Enclosed are two autostat copies of the above letter for information of the Bureau.

The original, as furnished by [redacted] is being maintained in Cleveland file [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Cleveland
- WWP/jp
(3)

Copy to Legat Mexico
by routing slip for 1cc det
☒ info ☐ action 1cc encl.
date 4-2-63
by GCM/jc

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105-111037-3

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

by Carlos Fuentes

The author of the following letter is a Mexican novelist and political commentator, presently on the staff of Politica, a semi-monthly Mexican newsmagazine. Mr. Fuentes was invited by the National Broadcasting Corporation to take part in a TV debate with Richard N. Goodwin, U. S. Under-secretary of State for Latin American affairs. The debate was supposed to take place on April 8, 1962. In order to visit the United States for the debate, Fuentes required the permission of the U. S. embassy in Mexico. Permission was refused by U. S. Ambassador Thomas C. Mann and the debate could not take place.

TO THE SOUTH OF YOUR BORDER, MY UNITED STATES FRIENDS, stretches a continent which is in revolutionary ferment. A continent that commands tremendous riches and, in spite of this, lives in such misery, such neglect, as you have never known and can hardly imagine. Two hundred million people live in Latin America, 140 million of whom live in conditions of servitude, 70 million live outside the money economy; 100 million are illiterate, 100 million suffer from endemic diseases, 140 million are undernourished.

Today these poverty stricken masses have decided to put an end to this situation. Latin America, for centuries the mere object of historical exploitation, has decided to take historical action into its own hands. You will ask yourselves: What is the reason for this backwardness in Latin America? Why? We obtained political independence almost at the same time and now the people of the U. S. are prosperous, free, democratic, and Latin Americans are poor, subjugated, incapable of governing themselves. You sigh with relief: Now everything will change, thanks to United States generosity. The Alliance for Progress will solve the problems which grieve Latin America. Thanks to those 20 thousand million dollars, Latin Americans will forget their illusions of Revolution, which means bloodshed, which would destroy democracy and human rights, and instead will be able to change peacefully. In a short time they will set up democratic societies patterned after that of the U. S.

You are much given to wishing for good things, to what is called "wishful thinking." You have always believed that what is good for you is good for everybody, in all countries and at all times. You don't know of the existence of specific historical factors. You refuse to understand that in reality there are two worlds: the world of the rich countries and the world of the poor countries. You refuse to admit that, necessarily, the solutions that the poor countries demand have to be different from yours. You have had four centuries of uninterrupted development within the capitalist structure. We have had four centuries of continuous underdevelopment within a feudal structure.

Please understand the key word: **STRUCTURE**. Your origin is in the capitalist, liberal, protestant revolution. You were not chained to the past at your birth. You founded a society which, from the beginning, identified itself with the historical

ENCLOSURE

order of its time. You created an economy destined to create riches in the social vacuum of Anglo-Saxon America. You did not have to conquer and assimilate the resistance of aboriginal cultures. You could start from scratch in a new, virgin society, without feudal ballast. Our societies, on the other hand, were built as an extension of the moribund feudal order of the Middle Ages; we inherited its out-of-date structure, we embodied its evils and institutionalized them, outside the revolution of the modern world.

If you are descendants of the Reformation, we are descendants of the Counter-reformation -- servitude of labor, religious dogma, big landholders, denial of political, economic and cultural rights of the masses, a closed border against the circulation of modern ideas. Instead of creating wealth for ourselves, we exported it to Spain and Portugal. When we obtained political independence we did not get economic independence: the Structure remained the same.

Please understand that the Latin American drama is the persistence of this feudal structure through four centuries of misery and stagnation, while you had your industrial revolution and developed a liberal democracy. You must understand that the only solution for Latin America is to destroy this structure once and for all.

But is a revolution necessary, you ask yourselves? Why not destroy this structure by evolution? For a simple reason: because liberal capitalism has had its historical opportunity in Latin America and has shown itself incapable of making an end of feudalism.

During the 19th century, economic liberalism -- laissez faire -- was superimposed on the feudal structure of Latin America. Beside the landholding class of the colony rose a new class of oligarchs who dedicated themselves to the export trade. These capitalists converted us into countries which are single-crop producers, exporters of raw materials for the markets of the western world. The utopia of these oligarchs was the following: given the international division of labor, certain regions would have the task of producing raw materials, and others that of manufacturing goods made from them. This complementary interchange would assure the well-being of all. We know now that this does not follow necessarily. We know now that in the long run the prices of manufactured goods are always higher than those of raw materials. We know now that when there is a depression in the principal economy those who suffer most are the satellite economies, the producers of the raw materials.

Between 1929 and 1938 Latin American exports went down by 70 per cent. Then there was hunger in Cuba? Fifty per cent of its working force was unemployed, the national banks were bankrupt, sugar land was bought at a discount by U. S. citizens. The myth was smashed. If we really were "complementary economies," our standard of living should be identical with yours.

In order to overcome the effects of economic liberalism, many Latin American countries after 1930 entered a new phase -- that of protectionist capitalism, the purpose of which was to stimulate the industrialization of Latin America and make her less dependent upon the export of raw materials. But this native, liberal capitalism was also superimposed upon the feudal structure without destroying it. It left the great masses of workers and peasants to themselves and reserved progress for an urban minority. This process ended with the crystallization of a dual society in Latin America: the modern capitalist society of the cities and the feudal society in the country, that is to say, the society of the minority more and more prosperous and, in contrast, the society of the majority more and more miserable.

In the last years the abyss between the two has grown wider and wider. Capitalism, then, has not succeeded in solving Latin America's problems. It has not been able to destroy the feudal heritage. It has not been capable of promoting a genuine collective development of Latin America. This is Latin America. A broken-down feudal castle with a cardboard capitalist facade.

This is the picture of the historical failure of capitalism in Latin America: continued dependence because of monoculture -- in Brazil coffee constitutes 74 % of the exports; in Bolivia tin constitutes 60 %; in Chile, copper 63 %; in Costa Rica, bananas 60 %; in Colombia, coffee 82 %; in Honduras, bananas 75 %; in Haiti, coffee 63 %; in Venezuela, oil 95 %; in Nicaragua, coffee 51 %; in the Dominican Republic, sugar 60 %.

In Chile and Brazil, 2 % of the population own 50 % of the land. In Venezuela, 3 % of the population own nine-tenths of the land. In general in Latin America, with the exception of Mexico and Cuba, 5 % of the population own half the land. More than half of all Latin Americans are farmers who work in conditions close to slavery. Moreover, only 24 % of the land of Latin America can be cultivated. Of this percentage, vast areas are not being cultivated either so the landholders can maintain their profits, or for purely irrational reasons. The majority of the Latin American countries have to import a good part of their food; only Uruguay and Argentina are relatively self-sufficient. Agricultural output is very low compared with the amount of labor involved. And the international prices of agricultural products constantly fluctuate and go down.

The present systems are incapable of increasing production and utilizing national resources at the rate necessary for a growing population.

As a result, the average annual growth of production per capita in Latin America, which in 1955 was 2.2 %, went down in 1959 to 1 %, and in 1960 to nothing. That means that today, under the dual feudal-capitalist system, Latin America DOES NOT PROGRESS.

The persistence of the feudal structure keeps the masses from access to education and insures the concentration of political power in the hands of a handful of landowners and the capitalists of the cities. The Latin American armies, equipped and financed by the United States, ensure that this order is maintained, as we have just seen in Argentina, Ecuador and Guatemala.

At present, 4 % of the population of Latin America receive 50 % of all the national income. The upper classes have hoarded 14 thousand million dollars in foreign banks. A great percentage of their local investments are unproductive: securities with fixed interest, real estate, luxury consumption.

At present, a good part of the Latin American economy does not serve its own development but constitutes only a prolongation of foreign economic domination and exploitation. The oil of Venezuela, the tin of Bolivia, the copper of Chile, the minerals of Peru don't remain in these countries nor do they promote the development of these countries: the mines and oil fields of Latin America are enclaves of the United States economy and only benefit that economy. But since this is a topic which concerns you very closely, we will deal with it further later on.

The key question is: how can we overcome the factors of underdevelopment in Latin America? The answer is clear: for the short run, stabilization of the prices of raw materials; for the long run, economic diversification and industrialization. But you want this to happen via a peaceful evolution and through the Alliance for Progress. And we think via Revolution. Let's examine both solutions.

The only structural reform that the Alliance for Progress provides for has to do with an agrarian reform. Now please remember that the basis of political power lies in the big land holdings. Do you seriously believe that a class which is founded upon domination of the land will give up its reason to exist?

Agrarian feudalism is the necessary condition for the wealth and the political domination of the ruling classes of Central America, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador. Do you believe these classes will commit voluntary suicide? A Peruvian oligarch told me recently, "If the gringos force us to distribute the land, we retaliate by appropriating their mining companies."

No, my United States friends, an agrarian reform in Latin America, as Mexico and Cuba have shown, can be made only by revolution, with arms in hand. That is what the members of the Peruvian communities, the comuneros, are starting to do, and peasants of northeast Brazil, and outcasts of Chile, Ecuador, Colombia. Don't let yourselves be deceived by the false agrarian reforms: the distribution of sterile land, without credits, without machinery, without schools or hospitals. They might deceive you but they cannot deceive the peasant masses, nor stifle their revolutionary zeal.

The Alliance is going to be applied by governments who are not truly representative of their peoples, by governments who are representing the old feudal order, whose only interest is in safeguarding their privileges. See where your dollars go -- as in South Vietnam, as in South Korea, as in Iran and Spain: into the bank accounts of a handful of people, into the importation of luxury automobiles, into construction of high-rent apartment houses.

The Alliance does not even mention one of the basic factors of Latin American backwardness, that of economic deformation imposed by the foreign domination of our economy. Ah! Now you jump! You refuse to admit this. You have assisted Latin American development. Which development? You have, you think, disinterestedly given up your dollars and your technical efficiency.

We have talked already of the domination of national resources: iron, copper, tin, coal, lead, zinc, petroleum. These resources, in your hands, become a part of your own economy, they are not being used for the internal development of our countries. The Alliance does not even speak of this. It does not plan that the iron and petroleum of Venezuela should serve to create heavy industry in that country, that the copper of Chile or the lead of Peru should be the motor for national industrialization. Our industrialization has to be light, temporary, but nothing more.

You are also the masters of Latin American export trade. Sixty per cent of our export trade is with you, at prices which you set. U. S. companies manipulate 75 % of our business transactions. You impose the conditions and the prices. Last year the Alliance gave 150 million dollars to Colombia; but in that same year Colombia lost 450 million dollars because of the decline in coffee prices. You will say that this cannot be controlled, it depends upon supply and demand.

And I ask you, the New York office worker who drinks his or her cup of coffee at 11 o'clock in the morning and you the housewife who serves coffee for breakfast: Are you paying more, or less, for the coffee you consume? You are paying more, right? But the Brazilian and Colombian peasant and coffee grower get paid less and less. Where is the difference? Who keeps the profit after charging you more and paying us less? Ask the gentlemen at the coffee exchange in New York who are fattening their bank accounts at yours and our expense. Ask the great cotton syndicates how much they pay for a bale of Mexican cotton and how much they resell it for to the

English monopoly in Hong Kong and how much it sells for to the government of Communist China that you detest so much.

The Anderson Clayton Company profits five times more from this operation than the Mexican grower. And ask the State Department why it prevented Mexico from selling its surplus oranges to Czechoslovakia in exchange for machinery which we need and which you don't sell us or sell us too expensively. Ask the State Department why this crop rotted on the wharves of Tampico while you traded gaily with the Communist countries and permitted Adenauer's Germany to be the main Western market for that sort of investment. Yes, you have invested 10 thousand million dollars in Latin America. Strange, we have always been open for your investments, and we remain poor. You talk of your properties in Latin America and call us thieves when we expropriate them. But ask your investors. Ask them how much they invest and how much they send back to the United States. You want to know? Between 1950 and 1955 they invested 2 thousand million dollars, earned 3,500 million and returned to the United States 1,500 million. In a single year, 1959, you earned 775 million dollars; you reinvested only 200 million, sent to the United States 575 million.

In the last seven years Latin America lost, through these remittances, 2,679 million dollars. You take out a lot, leave a little, and this little is distributed unjustly — where is the true benefit for our economy? Is it just, that these profits in no way serve to remedy the terrible poverty, ignorance and sickness of the great majority of Latin Americans, who with their slave labor made these profits possible? You, people of the United States, tell me whether this is just. And we say, haven't you got your investments back with a profit, and isn't it just for these riches to be used for the benefit of all because they have been created by all, although today they benefit only a dozen corporations.

And lastly, in the short year of its existence, the Alliance for Progress has been accompanied by acts of political aggression which strip it of all its value. These acts are the invasion of Cuba in April, 1961, and the violation of inter-American law at Punta del Este in January, 1962. The U. S. responsibility for the invasion of Playa Giron is indisputable. President Kennedy assumed complete responsibility with full knowledge that he violated not only the inter-American treaties but the United States' own laws: The Neutrality Act and the U. S. Legal Code.

You boast that your form of government is based on law. Why did you permit your government to violate the law? Don't you have public representatives to defend it? Don't you have a procedure to "impeach" the President if he violates the law? Why do you permit such irrational action by your government, its CIA, and a gang of mercenaries recruited among the assassins and sadists of the Batista tyranny? Or do you agree with your government in considering legal rights a dead letter in view of political necessities? If this is the case, you yourselves are giving the go-ahead to Goldwater, the John Birch Society and all those fascist forces which, since the time of McCarthy, have risen up in the United States.

You have murdered the women and children of Playa Giron. You have bombed the first liveable homes, the first schools, the first hospitals of those Cubans who never before, during the long U. S. protectorate over Cuba, had a roof over their heads, or could read, or had health.

And you have done this in the name of liberty, democracy and free enterprise. What do you want us to think of these resonant words when they are used to assassinate people and to destroy the first samples of a really better life? We think as Simon Bolivar did 150 years ago: "The United States seem destined by Providence to plague us with evils in the name of Liberty!"

At Punta del Este the second act of aggression was committed under the pretext of the Alliance for Progress. Maybe for you the rules of inter-American law are not very important. But for us they are the result of a long struggle. We have won them in the course of an entire century. We won them with the invasion of Mexico and the annexation of half our territory, with the mutilation of Colombia, with the Platt Amendment, with the murder of Madero, with the occupation of Vera Cruz and Pershing's punitive expedition, with the intervention in Haiti, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, with the death of Sardinia, with the campaign and the pressure against the Mexican Revolution, with the violation of Guatemala. It cost us much blood to set up these standards: self-determination, non-intervention, respect for territorial integrity, equal rights for nationals and foreigners, peaceful solution of disputes, the right of each American state to organize itself as it best sees fit. At Punta del Este all these rules were violated by your government. A century of legal construction was trampled in the dirt. It doesn't matter, said Secretary Bark: "It is not up to the Foreign Ministers to discuss legal matters, but to make political decisions."

The OAS ceased to be a legal organization to become a quite undisguised political weapon of the United States. And the Alliance for Progress presented itself like a friendly loincloth to cover the naked intervention of the United States, an intervention to serve the political and economic interests of the United States.

For many years, many Latin Americans believed in an eventual change of U. S. policy towards Latin America; they believed also in the ability of the inter-American organization to uphold at least the minimum rudiments of our sovereignty. We have to thank President Kennedy that in only one year he destroyed these illusions. The New Frontier turned out to be the same as the Republican Old Guard. Today Latin Americans know that they must not believe in any change in the United States government nor in the OAS. They can only believe in themselves, in their ability by themselves to destroy the old feudal structure and replace it with a radically new society, through which a new nation can be built.

Revolution? Yes, because as Mexico and Cuba have demonstrated, only armed revolution can destroy forever the "pretorian guards," guardians of the old order. Or do you believe that this Army, which in Argentina has just nullified the popular will and disposed of the constitutional President, is going to disappear voluntarily from the political scene? Do you think that this Argentine Army, with more officers than the U. S. Army, should devour 50% of the national budget? And do you believe it just, you U. S. taxpayers, that your money is used to equip these "pretorian guards"? With your money, these armies imprison and assassinate workers, torture students, cancel out elections.

Revolution? Yes, because as Mexico and Cuba have demonstrated, only revolution can bring about the structural changes which are capable of modernizing our countries, bringing our resources out of stagnation, winning back our alienated and badly used resources, carrying out agrarian reform, creating a domestic market, diversifying production, promoting popular education and starting industrialization.

Revolution! You cry to high heaven, throw up your hands and weep about violence and bloodshed. Yes. Unfortunately, the ruling classes of a feudal country could never be persuaded that their hour has come. The Count of Aranda, in the 18th century, could not convince them, and President Kennedy, in the 20th century, cannot either. Porfirio Diaz and Fulgencio Batista were convinced only at the point of a gun.

Blood? Yes, historical backwardness has to be paid for in blood. Injustice is paid for in blood. Remember Jefferson. From Spartacus to Fidel Castro, through the protestant revolutions, the English, the French, the U. S. Revolutions, the

Mexican and the Russian Revolutions, all revolutions are made with violence. Revolutions are not made by Mickey Mouse; they are made by men who are hungry, brave, angry and desperate.

But democracy and liberty? You whimper. Why, instead of installing representative democracy, human rights, free elections and a free press, why do the Latin American revolutions impose a dictatorship of the left in place of the deposed dictatorship of the right? Why do they impose a one-party system, cause waves of exiles, suppress freedom of the press and elections? Why do they rely on protection from extracontinental powers?

Ah! That's what's worrying you, that's what you don't understand. You should try to remember. You have a very bad memory. You would do well to remember your own revolution, in the 18th century. You too had your traitors, your defectors and your executions. Like every revolution, yours bred counterrevolution. At that time you had a population of 3,500,000 people, and 70,000 of them fled from the United States to Canada. You expropriated the belongings and the land of the exiles without paying them any indemnity. You suppressed the pro-British press. You won the revolution with the help of an extracontinental power, France. Without the presence of the French troops of Rochambeau and of the fleet of De Grasse, you would not have beaten the English. You endured a slanderous press campaign; you were called bandits and savages by the monarchical press of Europe. You employed "exotic doctrines," those of the French Encyclopedists, to work out a republican regime, a heresy incompatible with the status quo defended by the Holy Alliance. You were the devils, the heretics, it was you who were incompatible. You had to resist the counterrevolutionary invasion of 1812, your own Playa Giron, with the improvised militia of Andrew Jackson. But you, while you were still a colony, had already effectively practiced representative democracy. You did not know feudalism. You were already protestants and capitalists; you did not maintain yourself at the expenses of the exploited, illiterate and hungry masses.

Nowadays, a true revolution in Latin America is the same as a war of independence. It will have to start from the very foundation and create conditions which in the end will permit the practice of democracy. There cannot be democracy as you understand it on empty stomachs, empty minds, and in empty hovels. Democracy is not a cause, it is a result.

Sacrificing democracy for the revolution? But there never was any democracy in Latin America. There was democracy on paper and in words. Sacrificing elections? But in Latin America elections have been only a ceremony and a fraud! Sacrificing human rights? Which? Those of the people who do not eat, do not read, or write, who live in humiliation and terror? Sacrificing freedom of the press? But in Latin America there is no such freedom. There is only a press which is anti-national, corrupt, at the service of the interests of feudalism and of the predominant foreign power.

No, the problem is different. With the revolution the majority of the people will come into power, those who for centuries have had neither voice nor vote. In the eyes of these people the corrupt press, the fraudulent elections, the submission to foreigners, free enterprise, and the human rights of the minority which suppressed them are synonymous with these centuries of exploitation, of negation, of non-existence. This is not what interests the people. They are interested in real democracy, in seeing their true aspirations made reality. They are interested in destroying the old structure of exploitation. They are interested in creating a new structure of their own which must be national, popular, of collective benefit, conscious that there will be many errors and failures but with the conviction that this

time they are working for themselves and for their future and not for a handful of feudal landholders and foreign companies. This transformation will certainly demand great sacrifices and will not be easy to bring about; the weight of four centuries of alienation is against it. But there is no other way. The only alternative is to support the old injustice indefinitely.

Can't you understand that? Why are you so hysterical, so suspicious, so indignant when a revolution starts the liberated energies of a nation on its new way -- and so indifferent, so tranquil, so appreciative, when this nation is exploited, tyrannized, debased by a feudal oligarchy. Why didn't you start any press campaigns against Somoza, why didn't you invade the Venezuela of Pérez Jiménez, why did you help Trujillo for 30 years, why didn't you declare Stroessner incompatible?

What do you want us to think when you have supported and are still supporting regimes of corruption and crime, while at the same time you launch crusades against honest regimes of working people -- against Cuba?

But it doesn't matter any more what you do or do not do. We know the way already. Open your eyes wide. Today it is Cuba. Tomorrow Open your eyes. The armed forces of the privileged classes will be defeated. The old structure will be torn down. The land, the mines, the companies will be retrieved. They will be put to work for all. There will be difficulties of conversion and of organization. But in the long run the economy will be diversified, illiteracy will be wiped out, the idle land will be cultivated, the liberated peasant will increase his consumption, our own resources will be used for national industrialization, culture will reach out to the workers and peasants, we will build decent houses, hospitals, roads, schools.

A dream? We will show you. This is our challenge. Feudalism and capitalism have not achieved any of this in four centuries. You said the nationalization of petroleum in Mexico was a dream; that within a year the foreign companies would come back because we Mexicans were incapable of running such a complex industry. You were right: we were incapable. We went through very difficult times, just as difficult as those Cuba is going through now. But in time, as happens now in Cuba, we formed our technical cadres, our specialists, and we marched forward and became more efficient than the old companies and we are using the petroleum for our own benefit, in a sensible way. Let's not forget this experience: where the Latin American becomes master of his land, his industry, his work, the centuries-old incompetence leaves him and he shows what he is capable of. This is going to happen, don't think if isn't, in all of Latin America in the coming years. Nobody learns how to swim if he doesn't go into the water.

Revolution, yes! Don't deceive yourselves, people of the United States! Open your eyes. Ask the Peruvian Indian who lives in the primitive Indian communes, who chews coca and eats rats, whether he wants fraudulent elections or Revolution. Ask the Chilean miner who drags himself through the mines of Lota if he believes in free enterprise or in Revolution. Ask the peasant of northeast Brazil if he wants capitalism or Revolution. Ask the student who was castrated by the dictator of Paraguay if he wants Stroessner's free press or Revolution. Ask the Guatemalan peasant who was liberated by Castillo Armas if he wants the Alliance for Progress or Revolution. Ask the Latin American who it is that corrupts the press and the trade unions, who supports the armies and the oligarchies, who pays the miserable wages, who is the master of the mines and of the oil wells. Ask him in whose hands the dollars of the Alliance will end up and whom they will serve. Ask him if we believe in the free world of Franco, Salazar, Chiang Kai-shek and Ngo Dinh Diem. Ask and you will know why Nixon was spat upon. Ask the man who lives in the towns of Misery, the slums of Buenos Aires, in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, in the callampas of Santiago, whether

he is afraid of Communism. This beggar, this outcast will answer you that he is only afraid of his present oppressors who exploit him in the name of capitalism and representative democracy, and that he prefers anything so long as it is something different.

Ask these men if they are against Cuba, if they believe the lies of the "free press" of our countries, if they don't know that the former U. S. colony of the Caribbean is our hope because there the military caste, the big landholdings, the foreign domination, the plunder, all this has ceased there and all are working together, with their guns at their shoulder. Yes, U. S. friend, with their guns to defend their revolution, and they move forward together in spite of aggression and boycott.

Ask these men if they are afraid of the help from the Soviet Union. Ask them if there is a Soviet company in Cuba which exploits the Cuban economy for its own profit. You see, U. S. friend? The world has changed. Latin America is no longer your preserve. The world advances. And you are staying outside this advance. Are you going to help these inevitable revolutions or are you going to harass them with invasions, press campaigns and economic aggression? It doesn't matter. The revolutions are going to go forward. The world has changed. You cannot put out all the bonfires in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

But try to understand. Try to understand that a revolution in Latin America can affect a handful of U. S. corporations, but never the actual well-being you are enjoying. Try to understand that our true development which can only be achieved by revolution, far from endangering you, will benefit you. Don't let yourselves be deceived by this handful of companies and investors. Understand that the more rapidly our basic development takes place, which can only be achieved by revolution, the sooner you will have more buyers and the closer we will be to a planned world economy which will be rational and interdependent.

Understand: Latin America is not going to be your backyard any more. We are going to join the rest of the world. Which world? Apparently, a world marked by the political polarization of two centers of power. The United States and the Soviet Union, confronting each other from irreversible positions but each held back by the knowledge that in a "hot war" there will be neither winners nor losers, but only the total destruction of the human race.

But behind this apparent fact there is today another one -- the rising of the underdeveloped nations and the possibility that they will dissolve this polarization, diversify and rationalize the international political positions and confront them with the foremost task of peace: to help the economic and social development of these nations. The USSR, as far as it can, is doing this already. And what about you? Because the first measure of cooperation is to know how to respect the revolutionary change which is taking place in these countries.

And there is a third fact, that has a truly universal aspect: beyond the quarrels which are so much in the spotlight of our world, modern science is opening new ways for the advance of all mankind, regardless of their political ideology, their religion, sex, or race, and is making it possible to achieve a truly human life, free from sickness, ignorance or hunger and full of promise for personal as well as collective creative achievements.

Please look beyond the intellectual provincialism of the "cold war." Try to see what it is we want, we people of the hungry, revolutionary, underdeveloped part of the world.

We do not wish for the destruction of the people of the United States because we love them for their great peoples, their great statesmen -- Lincoln,

Franklin, Roosevelt, their great artists and writers like Poe, Melville, Faulkner, Marian Anderson, O'Neill, Mills. We do not want hatred and atomic war, not the continuance of the cold war, but instead a world of peace in which we can grow without out-dated deformations, without senseless exploitation. We want a world in which we all co-exist, not with mutual tolerance but with mutual respect and friendship.

We are different from you. Our problems are not the same as yours. Our decisions and our ways have to be different from those you think are universally valid. Don't be provincial. Understand the many sidedness of the world. Understand that we want real progress, not the unfair lies of today. We want to be. We want to live with you as loyal friends, not as sick, undernourished and ignorant slaves. We want human development to be organized rationally so that science, at last, can distribute its benefits everywhere. We want to achieve a peaceful synthesis of opposed positions which are not and cannot be eternal.

They were not eternal between the Greeks and Romans and the barbarians, between Guelphs and Ghibellines, Catholics and Protestants, monarchists and republicans. We want to free ourselves from slavery. And we want to free you from a worse alienation than that of the slave: that of the overlord master.

Latin America knows its way. Nobody, my United States friends, is going to hold back these 200 million people.

Prepared by Indiana University chapter of FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, P. O. Box 912, Bloomington, Indiana.

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CARLOS FUENTES ANALYZES KHRUSHCHEV'S IDEAS

Soviet theory of art challenged

By Carlos Fuentes

C. WRIGHT MILLS once told me about a worker he saw in the airport at Omsk, who finished washing the floors and sat down to rest with a copy of *The Red and the Black* in his hands. Perhaps no people on earth read the great writers of the past more than the Soviet people: Dickens and Balzac, Goethe and Heine, Stendhal, Jack London and even that sacred cow of both camps, Ernest Hemingway, run into enormous editions. The example offered by Mills is valid, for it illustrates a central fact of Soviet life and one of the revolution's greatest triumphs: a country that was 90% illiterate in 1917 is almost 100% literate today.

The example goes beyond statistics. Russia, traditionally a pyramid of rigidly separate parts, divided into a summit of absolute power and a mass of anonymous subjects, has converted itself into a society. An educational effort without historical parallel, the need to count on qualified workers and technicians, 3 million graduates a year from 40 universities more than existed at the downfall of tsarism, free compulsory primary and secondary education—all this speaks to us of radical transformation of socio-economic structures. The transformation has opened up culture and productive work to millions who, hardly two generations ago, were destined to vegetate in their fits and

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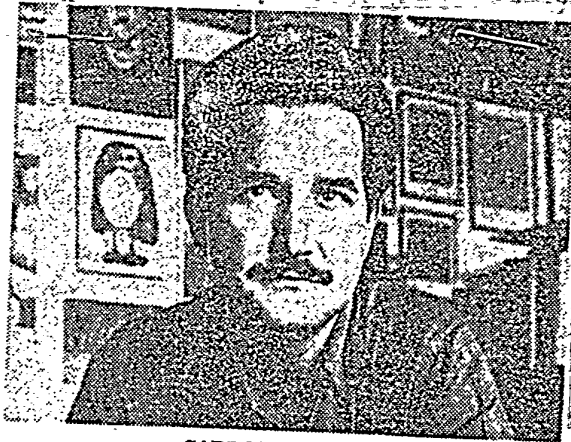
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CARLOS FUENTES

perpetuate their ancestors' servitude. In turn, it has produced a transformation of mental structures.

Between the triumph of the revolution and the death of Stalin came 30 years of toll, and armed struggle, with that capacity for resistance which, in Tolstoy's and Dostoevsky's novels, seems like an almost supernatural quality of the Russian people. Today the generation that was sacrificed for the creation of Soviet power is demanding the fruits of its sacrifice. In officially opening the doors to de-stalinization, Khrushchev merely admitted from the top a social fact that was imposing itself from below.

The Russian people wanted their reward in terms of more consumer goods, less centralization, cultural freedom and an end to police terror. The Stalin era was submitted to a critical process from which, objectively, that regime's irrational defects as well as its constructive aspects had to emerge. Isaac Deutscher writes of Stalin having taken over what was essentially "a nation of savages"—today the world's second industrial power after "the work of 20 generations was done in 20 years." As Deutscher adds: "The whole nation was sent to school. Its mind has been awakened in such a way that nothing can put it back to sleep."

SUCH IS THE GREAT PARADOX: a nation rises into culture, but the ultimate fruit of culture—literary and artistic creation—is an object of suspicion if not of repression. Khrushchev's March 8 speech to Soviet writers and artists dramatizes the paradox once again. It is an old, negative, useless speech. Old because it reflects fear, as does everything old: a fear which, if it could have been politically justified in the period of Soviet weakness and imperialist harassment, becomes grotesque in 1963 when the U.S.S.R. is one of the two great world powers. Useless because Khrushchev, as a good Marxist, must know that social life develops with irreversible and dialectic characteristics; the birth of a new generation of Soviet artists and writers is not spontaneous but the result of social development within the U.S.S.R. And negative not only because it obstructs the aspiration for creative—that is, peaceful—communication of Soviet intellectual youth; but also because it strains the sympathy of radical literary and artistic movements around the world, and serves to harden the tragic separation of the Cold War.

Let us say it quite simply: we (I know I speak for many Latin American writers and intellectuals) want a socialism of our own, an economic and social organization that can resolve the problems of hunger, disease and ignorance of 200 million Latin Americans. Socialism, for us, means a radical agrarian reform which

not only gives back the land to those who work it but ~~develops~~ the country technically, educates the ~~peasants~~ and promotes greater agricultural productivity. It means creating an internal market of consumers with growing opportunities for work, education and material well-being. It means industrialization based on the maximum, rational, planned utilization of our own resources. It means political and economic independence from foreign capitalism. It means peace and cooperation among all nations.

Yes—but socialism also means mastering the alienations typical of bourgeois society. It means critical freedom to build socialism and prevent its deformation. It means respect without qualifications for the right to tell the truth—not only to expose the enemy but, above all, the duty of looking honestly at one's own reality. It means the opportunity for all men, in all orders of life, to achieve their fullest and truest expression. It means humanism—a radical approach to the human condition, to its contradictions and conflicts even within socialism. It means disalienation. And it means reason against unreason, not the replacement of an old irrationality by a new one.

To regard literature and art as no more than weapons of economic and social transformation—as does Khrushchev in his speech—is in fact idealism, explicitly rejected by Marxist thought. Even if one reduces art and literature to their partial character of historical testimony, they must still in any type of society reflect social conditions faithfully. But their function is of course more than documentary: in any society, they perform a critical task. We will not discuss what a critical attitude means in bourgeois society. Criticism of the bourgeoisie is a negation of the bourgeoisie. In a socialist society it should reassume its positive content—criticism as dialogue, as a system of understanding, as a theoretical and empirical elaboration of the special problems of socialism. In this sense criticism is the antithesis of dogma. In this sense all socialist thought is—or should be—critical. I am aware that on the economic, political and social levels criticism in this correct sense has been restored in the U.S.S.R. Unfortunately this is not the case in art and literature.

HOWEVER JUST AND NOBLE a philosophical theory may be, life is always broader than any theory, including the Marxist. The artist and writer are confronted with the totality of life, not just Marxism-Leninism. The socialist world is obliged to fight against any form of alienation on pain of negating itself; and the artist's and writer's freedom is a condition for the very building of socialism, provided that criticism fulfills a positive and disalienation function. How can this be expected to happen if the State imposes one sole literary and artistic theory, "socialist realism"—an official theory which excludes any possibility of critical communication?

An artistic theory—which is not the same as a theory of government—lives from a plurality of tendencies, from discussion and polemics around the theory. But "socialist realism," the literary and artistic expression of Stalin's personal irrationality, is a total distortion of realism and of socialism. This is so primarily because it excludes criticism of Soviet society itself. In this way it led to a servitor, sycophantic literature and art: Stalin's was the best of all possible worlds, amen. By negating criticism in art and literature it sanctified a series of rigid dogmas which have nothing to do with the very essence of Marxism—to observe and, understand dialectically the real course of history.

The sanctification of a servitor and dogmatic art made it impossible to face up to Soviet reality and to enlist the Soviet intelligentsia in the building of socialism. Such is the extreme paradox of "socialist realism." Khrushchev complains that novels about the Stalin-era concentration camps are now being written. But would not the realist, the socialist, the humanist thing have been to write these novels during the ter-



Trog in the New Statesman, London
"Dirty pictures, comrade?"

About these articles:

On these pages, the GUARDIAN this week presents excerpts of an address, "The Great Strength of Soviet Literature and Arts," given by Premier Khrushchev on March 8 at a meeting of Communist Party and government leaders with Soviet writers and artists in the Kremlin; and a commentary on this speech and on the question of "socialist realism" in the arts by Carlos Fuentes, Mexican critic and socialist political activist and one of Latin America's most distinguished novelists (Where the Air Is Clear). The exchange is of particular interest in the light of a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet CP scheduled for May 28 to discuss the role of the artist and writer under socialism. The GUARDIAN invites readers' comments on these divergent views.

ror itself, to point out that the camps and secret police and the power of Beria were deforming socialism? The least that can be expected of realism is that it should speak about reality. Unhappily, Khrushchev's new directives tend to plunge writers into the same anti-realist and anti-critical prostration. It was depressing that Soviet writers could not refer to the events while they were happening; it is even sadder that the critical and realist function should not be fulfilled after they have happened. Yet only by the exercise of this function can a return to the old errors be avoided.

THE IMPOSITION OF DOGMA over criticism, and of optimism over realism closed out all possibility of individual expression by the artist, and in consequence the possibility of all art. The tree of literature and art is known by its fruits. The Soviet revolution, like any authentic revolution, signified the liberation of all the people's vital forces. Lenin frankly disliked modern art but his humanism made him understand that only a sensitive and intelligent art, respectful of each artist's personal search, awake to moral problems, could contribute to socialist development.

Between 1918 and 1930 the U.S.S.R. lived through a decade of impressive artistic and literary achievement. Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Donskoi and Dovshenko in the cinema, Meyerhold in the theater, Prokofiev in music, Blok, Mayakovsky, Yessenin, Khlebnikov and Pasternak in poetry, Pilniak, Ivanov, Babel, Fedin, Zoshchenko, Furmanov and Sholokhov in the novel. What did all these great artists prove? That a revolutionary vision of society can only express itself through revolutionary forms of art. That against the rigid conventions of bourgeois expressive art at the turn of the century, the revolutionary vision of the world should oppose a new form which would contain a total realism more expressive of human life, a true break with the limiting forms of bourgeois art. And that the literary, cinematographic and musical revolution within Soviet society, with its original character of free affirmation, coincided with a parallel revolution of free criticism within bourgeois society.

In describing the artistic movement of the West as "decadent," "imperialist" and under suspicion of counter-revolutionary taint, "socialist realism" perhaps committed its major crime. It shut the door to revolutionary communication between the first socialist state's writers and artists and those who, in Western countries, saw no distinction between the critical renovation of the arts and their radical criticism of bourgeois society. The coincidence of the artistic and literary revolutions in the U.S.S.R. and the Western world could have been a revolutionary weapon of incalculable effectiveness. Many European and North American writers and artists of the 1920s and 1930s thought, perhaps naively, that through their vanguard art—radically critical of the forms, mental categories, esthetic vision and "good conscience" of bourgeois society—they would contribute to undermining it and preparing the way for a better world under the sign of revolution. Stalin and Zhdanov uselessly sacrificed the revolutionary collaboration of the Western intelligentsia. The sad burden of the Cold War and anti-communism is in large part due to this Stalinist alienation. It ended by convincing many Western artists that they really were "decadent" and "reactionary;" that their work was socially useless—exactly what bourgeois society said of it—and that the only road they could take was the adventurist (Malraux) or the absurd (Camus).

Yet those who neither let themselves be seduced by the bourgeoisie nor depressed by Stalinism gave the clearest proof that a great critical art, revolutionary both in form and content, was not only possible but identical with socialism. Bertolt Brecht, Pablo Picasso, Paul Eluard, Pablo Neruda, the renewers of plastic, dramatic and poetic vision in our time, are the best answer to a "socialist realism" which takes comfort in calendar art, Victorian wedding-cake palaces, optimistic films that would shame the most dedicated Hollywood happy-ending producer, and symphonies and novels potboiled to Stalin's petty bourgeois taste.

ENIN SAID IN 1919: "A culture cannot be built; one can only reconstruct a culture resulting from the evolution of all humanity . . . We must collect all the culture bequeathed by capitalism: with it we will build socialism. We have to accept all of science,

(Continued on Page 7)

The Fuentes critique

(Continued from Page 6)

all of technology, all of knowledge, all of art, without which it will be impossible for us to build a communist society." If these words are true, one must admit that 40 years of culture are missing from the U.S.S.R. today—years illuminated by the names of Miro and Pollock, Joyce and Faulkner and Mann and Kafka, Hindemith and Alban Berg and Stravinsky, Le Corbusier and Niemeyer and Lloyd Wright, Welles and Bunuel and Antonioni, Brancusi and Henry Moore.

Universal artistic achievement lives from intercommunication of concepts, forms, discoveries. Mayakovsky would not have existed without Whitman and Rimbaud; Orson Welles would not have been possible without Eisenstein. The destruction of this bridge between East and West, and Khrushchev's anathema against its restoration, cannot benefit peace and understanding among men.

Why did Khrushchev take this backward step? The renovation of socialist democracy, dead for so many decades, signified a magnificent encounter of the leaders with the people. The popularity of the regime in general, and of Khrushchev in particular, is due to the government's identification with the democratic needs risen from below. Supported by the people, Khrushchev has defeated the Stalinist old guard, destroyed the secret police and embarked on decentralization and de-bureaucratization of the Soviet apparatus. Why the step backward in the realm of culture when, with the people's support, he could also win this battle against the Stalinist cavemen who remain in influential posts in cultural organizations? Is it a concession to rigidity in a field he thinks of minor importance?

Khrushchev is a great statesman, but his artistic taste is deplorably revealed in the sentence of his speech about the beautiful snow-covered fir trees which "the modernists . . . want to paint . . . upside down, and claim it as the new and progressive in art." Is it worth while to comment seriously on this remark,

which seems to suggest that Nikita Sergeevitch's artistic vocation is to be the Walt Disney of the Eastern camp? What is lamentable is that the U.S.S.R. has no critical school to explain to the public, and of course to Khrushchev, the development and significance of modern painting. The submission, or non-existence, of Soviet criticism is in great measure responsible for this vacuum between creation and comprehension.

But we are speaking from Latin America—and we are with Yevtuschenko, Nekrassov, Tvardovsky and the youngsters of Novy Mir, with Voznesensky and Solzhenitzin and the anonymous painters, sculptors and musicians. They will open the doors of communication. They, and not the servitors of "socialist realism," will speak for a great, sad, happy people, for human beings capable of anger and love, passion and hatred, strength and weakness, light and shadow. For they are the real men of the revolution, a revolution won with suffering, effort, contradiction, terror, toil and faith. An irreversible revolution—and a revolution because these men are part of it and speak for it to all mankind.

Excerpts from Khrushchev's speech on art

The following are excerpts from the speech of Premier Khrushchev at a meeting of party and government leaders with men of letters and art, March 8, 1963.

I—The building of communism and the tasks of creative art

The activities of the writers, painters, composers, sculptors, film and theatrical workers, and all of intellectuals, constantly have the attention of the party and the people. And this is perfectly understandable. We are living at a time when literature and art, as Lenin predicted, have become an integral part of the cause of the whole people.

Of great importance in the battle for communism we are waging is the education of the people in a spirit of communist ideals. And this is the main task of the ideological work of our party at present. We must bring all the party's ideological weapons, including such a powerful means of communist education as literature and art, into combat order. . . . The party and its central committee are of the opinion that Soviet literature and art are developing successfully. . . .

It would be harmful, however, to overestimate the successes in literature and art and not to see the serious shortcomings in the work of writers, painters, composers, film and theatrical workers. There have been important shortcomings, and in a number of cases also errors, which cannot be tolerated.

Our people need a militant revolutionary art. . . . The artist must be able to see the positive things and to rejoice at them, since they comprise the essence of our reality; he must support these things but, meanwhile of course, he must not overlook the negative aspects and all that interferes with the rise of what is new in life. . . .

All those who look at our reality from the sidelines, however, will fail to see and to reproduce a truthful picture of life. It unfortunately happens that some representatives of the world of art judge reality only by the smells coming from



Krokodil, Moscow

the latrines, portray people in a deliberately ugly way, and lay gloomy colors on thick in their paintings, colors which can only plunge people into a state of despondency, hopelessness and ennui. They depict reality according to their own biased and distorted and subjective impression through anemic stereotypes of their own invention.

In their creative work in recent years,



Revolution, Havana

"I don't care for it—too realistic."

writers and artists have been paying great attention to that chapter in Soviet society which is bound up with the Stalin personality cult . . . Works in which Soviet reality during those years is truthfully reflected from party positions have appeared. One could give as illustrations among other works Alexander Tvardovsky's *Distant Horizons*, Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, some of Yevgeny Yevtushenko's poems and Grigory Chukral's picture *Clear Skies* . . .

At the same time, we consider it necessary to draw the attention of all creative workers to certain mistaken motives and tendencies in the works of individual authors. These wrong tendencies consist mainly in concentrating attention one-sidedly on instances of lawlessness, arbitrary reprisals and abuse of power.

We live in a period of acute ideological struggle, in the period of the struggle for the minds and the re-education of people . . . Figuratively speaking, you writers and artists are the smiths who reforge human psychology. You have strong tools in your possession, tools which should always be used in the interests of the people.

"We are against peaceful coexistence in the sphere of ideology"

It is the task of the artist actively to contribute by his works to the assertion of communist ideals . . . A vivid example of patriotic, party understanding of the artist's mission are the works of our outstanding writer Mikhail Sholokov. Take his novels *And Quiet Flows the Don* and *Virgil Soil Upturned*, his story *The Fate of a Man*, and the chapters from his novel *They Fought for Their Country*. These are real works of art of great force and revolutionary spirit, works imbued with the spirit of communist partisan-

ship and the spirit of the class struggle . . .

Those who think that both socialist realism and formalist and abstractionist trends can peacefully live together in Soviet art inevitably backslide into positions of peaceful coexistence in the sphere of ideology which are alien to us . . .

Abstractionism and formalism, whose right to a place in socialist art is advocated by some of their champions, are forms of capitalist ideology . . .

Comrade Ehrenburg's memoirs include the following paragraph which I shall quote: "There was a multiplicity of literary schools: comfutists (communist-futurists), imaginists, proletcultists, expressionists, fuists, non subjectists, presentists, accidentists, and even nothingists. Of course, some of the theoreticians talked a lot of nonsense . . . But I feel like defending those remote times."

It appears that the author of the memoirs has great sympathy for the representatives of the so-called "left" art, and assumes the task of defending this art. The question arises: defending it against whom? Apparently against our Marxist-Leninist criticism . . . Comrade Ehrenburg is making a gross ideological mistake, and it is our duty to help him realize this.

At our last meeting Comrade Yevtushenko came out in defense of abstractionism. He attempted to justify his position by alleging that there are good people both among realists and formalists, and he referred to the example of two Cuban artists who had sharply differed in their views on art and then died in the same trench fighting for the revolution . . . I should like to advise Comrade Yevtushenko and other young writers to prize the confidence of the masses, not to seek cheap sensations and not to play up to the sentiments and tastes of the philistines . . .

* * *

On New Year's Day I was returning to Moscow from the suburbs. It was a poetic day, a most beautiful Russian winter's day . . . That day the forest was especially beautiful . . . I said to my companions: "Just look at these firs, at their apparel, at the snowflakes which are glistening and sparkling in the rays of the sun, how wonderfully beautiful all this is. And now the modernists, the abstractionists, want to paint these fir trees upside down, and claim it as the new and progressive in art."

It is impossible that such art will ever be recognized by normal people . . .

III—The guidance of the Leninist party —the guarantee of all our success

The press, radio, literature, painting, music, the cinema and the theater are a sharp ideological weapon of our party. And it seems to it that this weapon is always in fighting trim and hits the enemy without fail. The party will not allow anyone to blunt this weapon or weaken its effect . . .

The party's criticism of formalist perversions is in the interests of the development of literature and art, which

play an important role in the spiritual life of our society . . . On questions of creative art the central committee of the party will demand of everyone—from the most distinguished and famous worker in literature and art to the budding young artist—that he abide unswervingly by the party line.

I should like to touch upon another question, which is connected with the glucidation of the period of cult of the individual in literature. Magazines and publishing houses are said to be flooded with manuscripts about the life of the people in exile, prisons and camps.

I repeat once again that this is a very dangerous theme and difficult to deal with. The less responsibility is felt for the present and future of our country and the party, the more lightheartedly do those who like sensations and "spicy" stuff pounce upon this material.

A sensation, "spicy" stuff, is produced and who falls upon it? This "spicy" stuff will, like carrion, attract flies, huge fat flies, and all kinds of bourgeois scum will crawl from abroad.

* * *

What was this poem [Yevtushenko's Babi Yar] criticized for? It was criticized because the author was unable truthfully to show and condemn the fascists and precisely the fascist criminals for the mass slaughter perpetrated by them at Babi Yar. The poem presents things as if only Jews were the victims of the fascist atrocities whereas, of course, many Russians, Ukrainians and Soviet people of other nationalities were murdered by the Hitlerite butchers. The poem reveals that its author did not show po-



Lancaster in the London Daily Express
"If it hadn't been for the fact that the bar's in here I should never have got your father past the 'Blue Period.'"

litical maturity and was ignorant of historical facts.

Comrades, we have discussed here a wide range of questions which are of importance to our state and to the ideological work of the party. The fact that we are meeting together in a comradesly atmosphere, that we are discussing together problems which are of concern to all of us, is an expression of the new situation that has developed in our country in recent years.

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☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☒ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☐ Main Breakdowns References Only

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☒ Restricted to Locality of Panama, Panama☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup☐ VariationsSubject MACIAS, Carlos Fuentes

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-19-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 638

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS, IS - MEXICO.

REMYCABS MARCH 30 AND APRIL 3 AND MYLET MAY 21, ALL 1962.

VISA SECTION ADVISES SINGLE-ENTRY VISA ISSUED TO SUBJECT WHO PLANNED TO ARRIVE NYC YESTERDAY ON EASTERN AIRLINES TO CONFER WITH ROGER STRAUSS OF FARRAR, STRAUSS AND COMPANY RE PUBLICATION OF BOOK WRITTEN BY SUBJECT. PLANS TO RETURN MEXICO CITY MAY 22 NEXT.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND NEW YORK CITY.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:09 PM HL

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 5-20-64
by HUNT/DC

REC-38

EX-108

105-111037-7
8 MAY 22 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

MAY 20 1964

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD-10
URGENT 3-2-65
TO DIRECTOR (105-111037)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 140

CARLOS FUENTES MAGIAS, IS-MEXICO.

REMYCAB MAY 19, 1964.

VISA SECTION TODAY ADVISED SUBJECT ENTERING U. S. BY
TRAIN AT LAREDO, TEXAS TODAY. U. S. ADDRESS GIVEN AS CARE OF
BRAND AND BRAND, 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. DEPARTING
U. S. BY TRAIN AT LAREDO MARCH 22 NEXT.

SUBJECT HAS OFFICIAL VISA AND TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL
PASSPORT AS OFFICER OF MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.
FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NEW YORK.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:12 PM EGH

Copy to NV
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 3-3-65
by ACM/jay

REC 61

16 MAR 3 1965

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN 3 2 28 VH. 63

114
64 MAR 10 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Harrell

9/27/65

Airtel

To: SAC, New York
From: Director, FBI (105-111037) — 9

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

Enclosed for your office, Detroit, and Legat, Paris, are single copies of Legat, Mexico, cablegram 9/21/65 which is self-explanatory.

New York Office is acquainted with subject's background as a leading Mexican communist writer who has frequently visited this country for short business stays.

Department of State through liaison channels has advised that subject has not been granted a visitor's visa in the past to visit the United States due to his current membership in the Communist Party of Mexico. The normal procedure for him to enter this country after refusal of requests for such visas has been to obtain an official Mexican passport and thereafter obtain a diplomatic visa from the United States Embassy in Mexico.

Department of State furnished a copy of a letter from the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which had been directed to various prominent people throughout the country and abroad, soliciting aid or attendance at a session of the committee to be held at Ann Arbor on 9/17/65 and later at an International Teach-In scheduled at the University of Toronto 10/8-10/65. An attachment to this letter furnished biographic

Enclosure

2 - Detroit (Enclosure)

1 - Mexico City (Enclosure)

1 - Paris (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

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MAILED 11

SEP 24 1965

COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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WZL/GRH

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
105-111037

data of so called "Non-American Participants." Carlos Fuentes of Mexico was listed as a participant and described as an internationally known Mexican author. It was stated he was educated at the University of Mexico and at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva. He was head of the Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1957-1959. This data concluded by setting out the titles of various literary works authored or coauthored by the subject.

The Detroit Office has previously furnished information indicating that the subject was scheduled to attend and/or speak before a session of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy scheduled for 9/14-18/65 at the University of Michigan.

Department of State has advised it would be extremely interested in determining if subject actually attended the aforementioned teach-in at the University of Michigan. Department of State noted that subject's attendance would have been in violation of the subject's visa.

New York and Detroit should immediately contact available sources to determine if the subject attended the teach-in as mentioned and if his activities to date in this country justify investigation by the Bureau. Results of this inquiry should be furnished expeditiously in a form suitable for dissemination. Detroit should submit its communication in this matter immediately.

In view of the subject's quasi-diplomatic status in this country, no actual investigation of his activities should be conducted without prior Bureau authority. Current inquiry should be limited to established sources as mentioned above.

NOTE:

Subject has managed to circumvent State Department entry restrictions in the past for short business stays. It appears State is attempting to establish a basis for refusing official visas to him in the future if his participation in the teach-in can be verified. Subject is scheduled to remain in the U.S. until 10/8/65 departing that date for France. The stated purpose of his visit according to Legat, Mexico, was to contact his publishers and business manager in New York City. His official visa listed subject as officer of the Mexican Institute of Fine Arts. State Dept. information and request received 9/22/65 by O. H. Bartlett from Robert McCarthy, Office of Security, Dept. of State.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD 08

URGENT 9-21-65

TO DIRECTOR (105-111037)

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 538

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS, IS-MEXICO.

REMYCAB MARCH 2 LAST.

VISA SECTION THIS EMBASSY ADVISED THAT SUBJECT TO ENTER UNITED STATES BY TRAIN AT LAREDO, TEXAS SEPTEMBER 23 NEXT. HIS ADDRESS WILL BE CARE OF BRANDT AND BRANDT, 101 PARK AVENUE, OR FARRAR, STRAUS AND GIROUS, 19 UNION SQUARE WEST, BOTH NEW YORK CITY. SUBJECT DEPARTING UNITED STATES ABOUT OCTOBER 8 NEXT BY SHIP WITH DESTINATION OF LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

SUBJECT HAS OFFICIAL VISA AND TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL PASSPORT AS OFFICER OF MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.

FOR INFO BUREAU, NEW YORK AND LEGAT PARIS.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, ACTING

RECEIVED: 10:23 PM MLT

b6
b7C

REC-13

105-111037

3 SEP 27 1965

INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE FOR DEBATE
ON FOREIGN POLICY

BOX 1385 • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

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PETER WERNER
W. A. WILLIAMS
MARSHALL WINDMILLER
MARY WRIGHT

Dear Colleague,

The Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy is the continuing organization which emerged out of the National Teach-In on Vietnam in May and a subsequent meeting at Ann Arbor, Michigan in June. It is the purpose of this committee not only to raise certain questions and criticisms of the present policy of the United States government, but to open up discussion on alternative paths which might be considered.

The international conference described in the enclosed booklet is one of three activities being sponsored by the Inter-University Committee. The other two activities are a series of trips to Vietnam by members of the academic community and the International Teach-In in Toronto. Two separate trips were made during the summer, and a third trip, planned to coincide with the Afro-Asian conference, will include Algiers and Saigon. The purpose of these trips is to provide the academic community and the country at large with much needed information and perspective on the complexities of Vietnam today. The International Teach-In in Toronto will provide a platform, now found not even in the United Nations, for the major interested parties in the current crisis in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. The general theme of the Teach-In is Revolution and Response. Academics and government spokesmen from communist, non-communist, and third world nations will present their views to an audience that will span, via closed circuit radio at least, both Canada and the United States. To these two activities should be added the international conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which, as the enclosure details, aims at the formulation of new perspectives on and alternatives to our policy in Vietnam.

What you can do. Your support is needed for these activities. This may take any or all of the following forms.

- 1) Sponsorship of the international conference in Ann Arbor, which implies only endorsement of the statement of assumption and the call for new perspectives on Vietnam. It does not imply a priori endorsement of any document produced by the members of the study groups.
- 2) Sponsorship of the International Teach-In in Toronto, which implies only endorsement of the plan to hold this event at which the major contesting parties may present their case.
- 3) Financial contribution to the Ann Arbor conference, the Toronto Teach-In, and the trips to Algiers and Saigon. The costs of travel, arrangements, and widespread dissemination of the proceedings will be heavy. Your support is needed.
- 4) Attendance at the open sessions of the Ann Arbor conference on Friday afternoon and evening, September 17, and at the International Teach-In on Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday, October 8-10, at the University of Toronto.

Your response to this appeal may be made on the enclosed envelope.

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 28 1965

Stanley Diamond
Secretary

ENCLOSURE

69 SEP 30 1965

NON-AMERICAN PARTICIPANTSParticipantBiographical Data

1. Jules Roy: France

Distinguished Algerian-French writer. Career Officer in the French Air Force (1927-1953). Winner of the Grand Prix de Literature de l'Academie Francaise (1958) for his collected works. Author of several novels including: Le Metier des Armes, Retour de l'Enfer, and an essay on the Algerian war.

2. ^{Doudou}~~Amadou-Lamine~~-Gueye: (Mali)
Senegal

^{medicine}
Doctor of Juridical Science and Director of Political Science and Economics. Former Vice-President of Mali; leading figure in French West African Affairs since 1946.

3. ^OCarlos Fuentes: Mexico

Internationally known Mexican author. Educated at the University of Mexico and at the Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva. Head of the Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1957-1959. Editor of Revista Mexicana de Literatura, 1954-1958. Co-editor of El Espectador, 1959-1961 and currently editor of Siempre and Politica (since 1960). Author of La Region Mas Transparente (1958), Las Buenas Consciencias (1959), Aura (1962) and other works.

4. Jean Lacouture: France

Licence de Droit. French writer, author of Egypt in Transition, Le Maroc a l'Epreuve, Cinq Hommes et la France, and a recent book on Vietnam. Contributor to Le Monde.

5. Gerard Esperet: France

not certain as of 8/31

Syndicaliste. Director and Founder of the Institute de Culture Ouvrieres de Marly-le-Roy. Secretarial general, responsible for overseas territories, of the Confederation francaise des travailleurs chretiens (CFTC), 1950; Vice-President of the CFTC, 1961. Economic advisor (1951-1959) and member of the economic and social council (1959) representing the syndicated organizations of the CFTC.

6. ^{Eybal}~~Ekbal~~ Ahmet: Pakistan

Cornell-School of Ind. & Labor Relations; Article in The Nation on general warfare. Work in Tunisia, and in peasant life.

ENCLOSURE

105-111037-

NON-AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS

Participant

Biographical Data

1. Jules Roy: France

Distinguished Algerian-French writer. Career Officer in the French Air Force (1927-1953). Winner of the Grand Prix de Literature de l'Academie Francaise (1958) for his collected works. Author of several novels including: Le Metier des Armes, Retour de l'Enfer, and an essay on the Algerian war.

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Senegal

^{Medicine}
~~Doctor of Juridical Science and Director of Political Science and Economics. Former Vice-President of Mali; leading figure in French West African Affairs since 1946.~~

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6. ^{Egbal}~~Edoat~~ Ahmet: Pakistan

Cornell-School of Ind. & Labor Relations; Article in The Nation on general warfare. Work in Tunesia, study of peasant life.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

TRANSMITTAL OF DOCUMENT FOR RETENTION OR DESTRUCTION

TO:

FE/VN--Mr. Warner

DATE

9/10/65

The attached information is for confidential utilization. It is NOT to be disseminated outside the Department.

The communication may be RETAINED or DESTROYED; it should NOT be returned to INR. If DESTROYED, security procedures as outlined in Section 1985, Vol. 5, Foreign Affairs Manual must be followed.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENCLOSED DOCUMENT

IF SECRET, THE DOCUMENT:

consists of _____ pages; Number _____ of _____ copies, Series _____.

FE/P--Mr. Sneider (by memo)

cc: P--Mr. Jorden

P/OPS--Mr. Seamans

INR/DDC: E. P. [Signature]

105-111037
This Transmittal Form Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon Removal of Any Classified Enclosures.

FORM

4-63 DS-1514a

ENCLOSURE

GPO 888-733



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 3, 1965

Re: Inter-university Committee for
Debate on Foreign Policy

Reference memorandum at Detroit, Michigan, dated
September 3, 1965.

The "Ann Arbor News", Ann Arbor, Michigan, under date
of September 2, 1965, Page 25, -carried an article entitled,
"International Parley Due at U-M on Vietnam". The article
states that speakers from throughout the United States and
several foreign nations will address an international conference
on Alternative Perspectives on Vietnam September 14 through 18,
1965, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The article states that sessions from September 14 to
September 17, 1965, will be closed to the public and that during
that period participants will discuss United States policies
and attempt to develop a public statement.

Press interviews will be held on the latter day
followed by open public sessions at which several representatives
from nine foreign nations will speak.

The article notes that "teach-in" type seminars
will then be held September 17 - 18, 1965, on the Michigan
campus.

The article continues that the 37 member national
board of the subject organization will assemble at Ann Arbor,
September 18, 1965, to take part in sessions devoted to reviews
of past and present action projects on Vietnam and to plan new
projects. Representatives from colleges and universities
throughout the country have been invited to attend these sessions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 3 1965

INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING SECT.

Copies to
FEIN
FEIP
P/OFS

105-111037

ENCLOSURE

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

87

Action

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 3220

Rec'd: September 3, 1965

3:38 p.m.

VO
Info

ARA

FROM: Mexico City

FE

TO: Secretary of State

P

CU

NO: 563, September 3

USIA

INR

CIA

PRIORITY

NSA

SCA

VISAS

FBI

Department telegram 473 September 20

No, new application received Carlos Macias Fuentes. Will inform if applies.

BOONSTRA

RMA-9

105-111037
NOT RECORDED

3 SEP 7 1965

105-111037
LATIN AMERICAN

NAT INT SEC

56 AUG 3 1967

UNCLASSIFIED

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50 SEP 10 1965

124

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

01318

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☒ CHARGE TO

Department

UNCLASSIFIED

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

83

Origin

ACTION: Amembassy, MEXICO CITY

PRIORITY 473

SEP 2 6 15 PM '65

VO

Info

ARA

FE

P

CU

USIA

INR

CIA

NSA

SCA

FBI

Has Carlos FUENTES applied for new visa? Dept.

understands FUENTES invited by Michigan University professor
to attend conference in Ann Arbor September 14 to 18 on
quote Alternative Prospectives on Viet Nam unquote.

VISAS THIRTEEN.

END

RUSK

V - FUENTES Macias, Carlos

NOT RECORDED

4 SEP 3 1965

Drafted by:

SCA:VO:GHowen:eh

9/2/65

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

SCA - Mr. Washburn

Clearances:

LATE AMERICAN

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

UNCLASSIFIED

FORM 8-63 DS-322

50 SEP 10 1965
56 AUG 3 1967
124

Legat, Mexico City

1 - A. C. Meier
4/5/65

Director, FBI

pl
"UNA ALMA PURA," ANTI-AMERICAN
FILM REPORTEDLY BEING MADE IN
MEXICO CITY
IS - MEXICO

Enclosed for Mexico City, and San Antonio are
single copies of Department letter 3/24/65 and its
enclosure, letter from U.S. Attorney, San Antonio, 3/18/65.

Legat, through established sources, discreetly
attempt to secure additional data concerning captioned
film. Determine, if possible, whether film is sponsored
by Mexican Communist Party or other subversive organizations.
Furnish results of inquiries in letterhead memorandum (LHM)
form including pertinent data contained in U.S. Attorney's
letter as basis. Include pertinent data from files concerning
principal individuals involved in producing film. Carlos Fuentes,
author, may be identical with subject of your file 105-2842.
[redacted] may be identical
with subject of your file [redacted]

Legat also attempt to further identify [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]. Check to determine
whether they have been associated with American Communist
Group in Mexico or other subversive organizations. No
information identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted] has been
located in Bufiles.

San Antonio secure any additional details
U.S. Attorney may possess. Arrange to be advised should
he receive pertinent information in future.

Enclosures - 2

2 - San Antonio (Enclosures - 2)

- 1 - [redacted]
① - 105-111037 (Carlos Fuentes Macias)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unite (Route through for review)

ACM:kab/mab

(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-111037-
NOT RECORDED
102 APR 6 1965

5-139726-1
ORIGINAL FILED IN
b6
b7C

Letter to Legat, Mexico City
RE: "UNA ALMA PURA," ANTI-AMERICAN FILM
REPORTEDLY BEING MADE IN MEXICO CITY

NOTE:

U. S. Attorney's letter advises that [] and [] preparing to take minor parts in anti-American film being made in Mexico. They sought advice from U. S. Attorney as to whether [] might lose her U. S. citizenship and [] her right to reside in U. S. as result of taking part in this picture. [] reportedly is national of Ireland but resident of U. S. under immigrant visa. Both furnished Mexican addresses. They had impression all persons connected with production of film were communists. They also claimed they were widely acquainted in the "artistic" colony in Mexico City and estimated 75 per cent of this colony were procommunist.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG

F B I

Date: October 20, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (105-11627)
RE: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

WANN
W

Re BuAirtel to New York, 9/27/65, and captioned as above.

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of LHM is designated for New York which has leads in this matter.

The source used in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
[redacted] University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
who furnished this information to SA J. RAYMOND COGHLAN, and
whose identity is protected at his request.

LHM is stamped "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to protect a Source of continuing value.

b6
b7C
b7D

JRC:BJM
ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) REGISTERED
1 - New York (Encl 1) REGISTERED
1 - Detroit

Copy to Legat Mexico
by routing slip for airtel and Xerox
☒ Info ☐ Action
date 10-22-65
by ERH/mg

OCT 25 1965

LHM
Copy to: CIA/State/FAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI
by routing slip for info.
Date 10-22-65 by ERH/mg

b6
b7C

C. C. Wick

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

55 OCT 29 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

0-17 TO DETROIT, CC to NY 10-22-65
Encl. # 9 copies
Advise Station
ERH/mg



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
October 20, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Carlos Fuentes Macias

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised October 2, 1965, that an international conference entitled "Alternative Perspectives on Vietnam" was held at the University of Michigan (UM), Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 14 - 18, 1965. This conference, he said, was sponsored and arranged by the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, which organization he described as a national, academically oriented, organization aimed at influencing United States foreign policy through campus protest directed at same.

Source advised that one Carlos Fuentes of Mexico, described as a writer, had been announced as one of the speakers and/or participants in above described conference, in materials circulated concerning the conference, prior to September 14, 1965.

Source advised he was certain subject did not make a public speech at this conference. He said he was equally certain that he was not mentioned in any publicity releases by the sponsoring organization as a participant in the conference.

Source said he could not with certainty say that Macias was not a participant, inasmuch as the sessions of this conference were entirely closed until September 17, 1965, when public sessions were held September 17-18, 1965, composed of formal speeches and seminars. He said Macias was not identified with any of these public sessions, September 17-18, 1965.

Source speculated that it was highly unlikely that any prominent participant from outside the United States would have been a quiet participant in this conference, without any publicity of his attendance. In this connection he noted, the sponsoring organization was seeking all the publicity which could be obtained from this conference and made extensive releases regarding any distinguished attendees.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 105-111037-10
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Carlos Fuentes Macias

Source additionally noted that several of the distinguished foreign persons, previously announced as expected participants in this event, did not attend. He observed that the sponsoring group appeared to have invited many national and international dignataries in the hope of securing a good number of newsworthy participants. He said that several Nobel prize winners were invited, but did not attend.

Source advised October 15, 1965, that he had reviewed all materials available to him concerning above conference and could locate no confirmation that Macias was a participant in this conference.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

526

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE Sept. 25, 1965

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle) FUENTES-MACIAS CARLOS		NATIONALITY (Citizenship) Mexico
UNITED STATES ADDRESS Brandt & Brandt, 101 Park Ave., New York, NY		
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL Railroad		
PERMANENT ADDRESS 2 Cerrado de Galeana 16, Mexico, DF, Mexico		
BIRTH DATE Nov. 11, 1928	BIRTH PLACE Panama, RP, CA	
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION Sept. 25, 1965 Laredo, Texas		
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION Returning to duties at National Institute of Cultural Exchange, New York. A-2 Admission Duration of Status		
DESTINATION New York, NY		

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

File 105-111037
#5-924
DEC 12 1965
Copy to New York
by routing slip for info action
date 10-18-65
by ERH/mgl
cc: C.I.A.
6-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.
I-57
7-15-63

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 7 1965

18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-12-2013 BY ADG



b6
621 b7C

Subj: Fuentes - Marcos Carlos

R# 432 Date 1/1/2 Searcher Number 521

Prod: _____

OCT 13 1965

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

7/1/64 105-111037 SS 4/15/64

105-111037 1

ND 64-200-221-4064

ND 65-46564-20

ND 100-390629-4883

ND 100-432675-13

ND 115-109342-2

Marcos Carlos Fuentes

SI (CA)

889 OCT 10 1965

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Fuentes - M. A. Carlos

R#

432

Date

10/12

Searcher
Number

526

Prod:

86

FILE NUMBER

OCT 13 SERIAL

Fuentes, Carlos (AKA)

ND 64-30411-13906

ND 65-63987-210-891EP148

ND 100-353404-374

ND 100-359012-18p9

ND 100-386086-12

ND 100-442684-37-11EP6

ND 100-442684-37-17

ND 105-12519554-300A3

AKA

SEARCH SLIP

3

Subj:

Fuentes - *W. Ocas*

R#

432

Date

10/12

Searcher

Number

105

Prod:

OCT 13 1965

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Fuentes Carlos

ND 105-139726-1.3P

Fuentes Carlos (AKA)

ST

OCT 13 1965

10/12/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

DATE: 10/25/65

FROM : *DM* SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

gm
Re Bureau airtel to NY, 9/27/65.

Numerous logical available sources thus far contacted have been unable to furnish information concerning recent activities of subject or advise if he was in attendance at teach-in at University of Michigan scheduled for 9/14 - 18/65.

Canvas of informants familiar with CP matters is continuing, and Bureau will be promptly advised if information requested in reference airtel is developed.

10
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Detroit (INFO) (RM)
1-New York

DFG:mm
(4)

REC-51

105-111037-11

ST-108

18 OCT 27 1965

DECLASSIFIED
SEC.

LATIN AMERICAN

OCT 52 11 27 AM '65



432
6 NOV 1 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

DATE: 11/10/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079) (P)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO
(OO: BUREAU)

ReButel to New York, dated 9/27/65, and Detroit
airtel to Director, dated 10/20/65, both captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an
LHM, dated and captioned as above. One copy is being desig-
nated for Detroit, which office has had an interest in this
matter.

The indices and files of the NYO were reviewed
with negative results for any information pertinent to
subject's whereabouts or recent activities.

Reviews of records at the morgues of the "New
York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune" were con-
ducted on October 4, 5, and 28, 1965, respectfully, by
SA DANIEL F. GARDE.

Examination of various likely material available
in the New York Public Library was made by SA GARDE on
October 5 and 29, 1965, and at the Municipal Library on
October 5, 1965, all with negative results. This review
included examination of the most recent publications
having to do with educational matters as well as those
likely to contain information concerning teach-ins on
opposition to US policy in Viet Nam.

On 10/17/65, [redacted] Assistant Chief,
Records, Administrations, and Information Section, INS,
NYC, advised SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN that he could locate
nothing in the files of his agency identifiable with

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (105-21627) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York

DFG:jaw
(5)

NOV 22 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

b6
b7C

NY 105-76079

captioned subject or his supposed departure for France on 10/8/65.

[redacted] formerly associated with Columbia University, who, in the past, had been furnishing the NYO with a considerable amount of information concerning the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, is no longer available for contact by the NYO. Since the beginning of the [redacted] he has been located at the [redacted]

b6
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b7D

Among those individuals in the New York area, who are knowledgeable on matters pertaining to education, who were contacted in this matter are the following:

[redacted]
a monthly publication which analyzes current publications having to do with the field of education, as well as a wide variety of the pocket books used in the schools, 141 East 44th Street, NYC, was contacted by SA GARDE on 10/6/65.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted on 10/4/65, by SA ALBERT E. FALLER.

b7D

[redacted] was contacted 10/5/65, by SA HENRY C. RUDA but was unable to provide any literature or information relating to the pertinent session at the University of Detroit.

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted on 10/5/65 by SA [redacted]

b7D
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b7C

[redacted] of Security Operations at New York University, was contacted on 10/4 and 5/65, by SA GARDE. [redacted] made a number of discreet inquiries of persons he felt might be in a position to furnish the desired information but was unsuccessful in his attempts.

b6
b7C

NY 105-76079

The following are the sources familiar with CP matters who were contacted with negative results in this matter:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
	10/5/65	SA PETER J. LEIGHTON
	Oct., 1965	SA [REDACTED]
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	Oct., 1965	SA [REDACTED]
	"	"
	"	"
	10/10/65	SA JOHN F. LANGTRY
	Oct., 1965	SA KENNETH J. HUNNEMEDER
	"	"
	10/8/65	SA MARK NISWANDER
	10/7/65	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	10/5/65	"
	10/6/65	"
10/6/65	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON	
10/7/65	"	
10/11/65	"	
"	"	
10/5/65	SA [REDACTED]	
"	"	

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b7C

NY 105-76079

Additional inquiries are being made by the NYO in an effort to obtain the desired information requested in referenced Butel.

Detroit Office, which covers the area where the teach-in was held (at which subject was scheduled to attend), is requested to promptly advise the NYO upon learning whether or not subject was in attendance at the 9/14 - 18/65 session, inasmuch as inquiries in the NYO area are necessarily limited to contact with sources who are not near as likely to have the information desired as sources who were closer to the scene of activity.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 10, 1965

Carlos Fuentes Macias
Internal Security - Mexico

Numerous logical sources in the New York City area, contacted during September and October, 1965, have been unable to furnish any information concerning current activities of the subject or to advise if he was in attendance at a session of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, which was scheduled for September 14 - 18, 1965, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

During this period a thorough examination, under likely topics, of information available in the morgues of the "New York Times," located on 43rd Street, New York City, and of the "New York Herald Tribune," located at 230 West 41st Street; as well as the indices and other appropriate reference material, including periodicals likely to include such information, maintained at the New York Public Library on East 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, and the New York Public Library located in the Municipal Building on Chambers Street in New York City, failed to disclose any information concerning the subject or the above mentioned session.

Confidential informants familiar with matters pertaining to Communist Party activities in the New York area, and sources who are knowledgeable concerning matters pertaining to the field of higher education, who were contacted during October, 1965, were all unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning the recent whereabouts or activities of Carlos Fuentes Macias.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE 105-111087-15

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-111037)
Attention:

DATE: 12-27-65

FROM : *WHP/rep* Legat, Paris (105-3637) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *ST* *EP* *EP* **CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS**
IS - MEXICO

Re Bureau airtel 9-27-65.

☒ On 10-7-65 dissemination was made of **pertinent information**
from referenced airtel

to:

☐ On _____ the enclosed information was received from:

☐ Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST),
French domestic counterespionage service.

☒ Renseignements Généraux (General Investigative Section),
Sûreté Nationale (RGSN), France.

☒ Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionnage
(SDECE), French foreign intelligence and counterespionage service.

☒ Préfecture de Police (PP), Paris, France.

☐ Belgian Sûreté de l'Etat (Security Service) (BSS).

☐ Alto Estado Mayor (Spanish High General Staff) (HGS).

☐ Dirección General de Seguridad (Directorate General of Security)
(DGS), Spanish National Police.

☐ Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (Portuguese International
and State Security Police) (PIDE).

☐

Remarks: Our French sources were requested to advise in the event subject comes to attention. No information has as yet been received from these sources. In the event they receive pertinent information, we will be advised.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section
1 - Legat, Mexico City, for info.)

1 - Paris

NWP:HD

Copy to *Legat, Mexico*
by routing slip for

(4)
50 JAN 5 1966
229
Info ☐ action ☐
date 1-3-66
by EPH/mgc

40 DEC 30 1965

EXP. PROC.

EX-100
REC-18

105-111037-14

DEC 30 1965

LATIN-AMERICAN

F B I

Date: 1/7/66

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AM RM
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (105-11627) (P) *RUC*

PH

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO
(OO: Bureau)

W. J. Small

Re Bureau airtel to New York, 9/26/65; Detroit airtel together with LHM to Bureau, 10/20/65; and New York letter to Bureau, 11/10/65.

Available information concerning captioned individual's possible connection with the alternative perspectives on the Viet Nam conference held at the University of Mich. (U of M), Ann Arbor, Mich., 9/65, submitted in LHM enclosed with referenced Detroit airtel.

A copy of referenced Detroit airtel and LHM were designated for New York.

No additional information has come to the attention of established sources who have knowledge concerning above referred-to conference. Detroit will, in contact with these sources concerning activities of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy (IUCDFP), remain alert to any information placing captioned individual in attendance at the conference sponsored by that organization.

C. C. Wick

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (105-76079) (Info)
1 - Detroit
JRC/slw
(5)

REC-24

105-111037-15

12 JAN 10 1966

b6
b7C

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

89 JAN 11 1966

DE 105-11627

For the information of the Bureau, a separate file was not opened at Detroit for captioned individual. Inquiry concerning him was handled under the Detroit file, "IUCDFP; INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS" (Detroit file 105-11627; Bureau file 62-110039). The status of this letter is, therefore, pending inasmuch as that case is pending at Detroit; however, no additional investigation is being conducted at Detroit concerning MACIAS UACB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079) (RUC)

SUBJECT : CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS-MEXICO
(OO:BUREAU)

DATE: 1/28/66

Re Bureau airtel to NY dated 9/27/65,
NYlet to the Bureau dated 11/10/65, and Detroit
airtel dated 1/7/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies
of a LHM dated and captioned as above, one copy
being designated for the information of Detroit.

In addition to those set forth previously
in referenced NYlet to the Bureau dated 11/10/65, the
following sources have been contacted with negative
results in an effort to determine if captioned subject
was in attendance at a teach-in scheduled for 9/14 -
18/65, at the University of Detroit:

[redacted] of monthly publications
having to do with current educational matters, has
advised SA DANIEL F. GARDE on several recent occasions,
most recently on 1/18/66, that his perusal of voluminous
material pertaining to matters of current events in
the field of education, as well as his inquiries of
several persons well informed in this field, failed to
disclose any information concerning the activities of
the subject.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (105-111037) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York

DFG/man
(4)

LHM
Copy to: CIA/State/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date 2-9-66

let LHM
Copy to [redacted] Mexico
by routing slip for
Info ☐ action ☐
date 2-9-66
by ERH/mgc

REC-4

1 FEB 1 1966



5010-108

FEB 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LATIN-AMERICAN
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

NY 105-76079

On 12/20/65, Professor [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Park Row, NYC, advised SA GARDE that he knew of no material available at this college that might provide information as to those in attendance at the above mentioned teach-in and that he was not acquainted with the subject.

b6
b7C

[redacted] at NY University, recontacted SA GARDE on several occasions during October and November, 1965, to advise that the discreet inquiries that he had made among people in the educational field had failed to produce any information concerning the subject or his attendance at the teach-in.

An examination of the Education Index published by E. W. Wilson Company, Ironi, NY, maintained at the NY Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, NYC, was made by SA GARDE on 1/18/66, with negative results.

A re-examination of likely material in the morgue of the New York Herald Tribune conducted on 1/18/66, by SA GARDE also failed to produce any information concerning the subject.

The following sources familiar with CP matters were contacted with negative results:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Contact</u>	<u>Identity of Agent</u>
[redacted]	November, 1965	SA JOHN F. MALLEY b7D
	November, 1965	SA JOHN F. MALLEY
	November, 1965	SA JOHN F. MALLEY

The NYO Indices were checked with negative results for information identifiable with the National Institute of Cultural Exchange.

Referenced Detroit letter points out that no additional inquiry is to be conducted at Detroit concerning MACIAS.

NY 105-76079

The NYO has remained alert since the receipt of referenced Bureau communication and has contacted logical established sources but has been unable to determine if subject was in attendance at the teach-in at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Accordingly, no further inquiry is being made in connection with captioned matter by the NYO, UACB, and this case is being placed in an RUC status by the NYO.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

New York, New York
January 28, 1966

Carlos Fuentes Macias
Internal Security - Mexico

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at Washington, D.C., advised ... during October, 1965, that Carlos Fuentes Macias, a Mexican citizen, born November 11, 1928, at Panama, R.P., Central America, was admitted to the United States as an A-2 visitor on September 25, 1965, at Laredo, Texas, having arrived by railroad.

Macias indicated that he was destined for New York City, New York, and furnished his address in that city as care of Brandt and Brandt, 101 Park Avenue. He indicated the purpose of his visit as "returning to duties at National Institute of Cultural Exchange, New York". He furnished his permanent address as 2 Cerrado de Galeana 16, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Logical sources in the field of education and sources familiar with matters relating to the Communist Party in the New York area contacted during November and December, 1965, and January, 1966, were unable to furnish any information concerning the activities of the subject or to advise if he visited the University of Michigan during the period September 14 to 18, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105- 111037-16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
VISA ACTION REQUEST

APR 25 1966

FROM
Embassy Mexico City

☐ Office of Security (SY) - Department of State
☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service at
☒ Visa Office (VO) - Department of State

APR 1 1966

ACTION REQUESTED (check only one)

☐ Security advisory opinion
☒ 212(d)(3)(A) waiver

☐ Name check only
☐ China background check
☐ "Parakeet" name check

IF 212(d)(3)(A) WAIVER, INDICATE WHETHER

☒ Security - 212(a)(28)
☐ Other - 212(a)
☒ Recommended by consular officer
☐ Submitted at request of alien

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (include aliases, maiden name; previous married name, etc.)

Carlos FUENTES Ibarra

2. DATE OF BIRTH (mo., day, yr.)

November 11, 1927

3. PLACE OF BIRTH (city, province, country)

Merida, Yucatan

4. PRESENT ADDRESS

Carretera Cuernavaca de Colima,
San Angel Inn, Mexico 36, D.F.

5. DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION

None

6. SEX

Male

7. MARITAL STATUS

Married

8. ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (if any)

812 725 926

9. OCCUPATION (present and former, if pertinent; include name and address of present employer)

Writer

REFER TO DATA RE

CARLOS FUENTES

10. NATIONALITY (including former, if any)

Mexican

11. PASSPORT NO.

Unknown

ISSUED BY

Unknown

12. FATHER'S NAME

Unknown

13. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME

Unknown

14. SPOUSE'S NAME (include maiden name)

Unknown

15. RESIDENCES OF 6 MONTHS OR MORE SINCE REACHING THE AGE OF 16 (years, street addresses, cities, countries)

Unknown

16. RELATIVES IN U. S. (names, street addresses, cities, states)

You may desire to consult the files
of CIA & INS
for information concerning
Subject

REFER TO DATA RE

CARLOS FUENTES

WHICH WAS SENT YOUR

AGENCY ON 10/22/57

Cuba; Wash, D.C. memo dated 1/10/61 + 4/27/61 "Foreign Political Mollers Cuba"

17. PURPOSE OF ENTRY (give details in narrative statement if pertinent)

See attached
1 COPY RETD STATE
4/20/66

18. ANTICIPATED DATE AND PORT OF ARRIVAL, LENGTH OF STAY AND DESTINATION OR ITINERARY IN U. S.

See attached

19. TYPE OF VISA CONTEMPLATED (visa symbol, no. of entries and validity period)

See attached

20. REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE

16. 1963 and previous

21. APPLICANT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY (give name, date and place of birth, nationality and relationship)

Unknown

22. REMARKS

This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. (Finger-prints are necessary for positive check.)

(For Use of Office of Security)

☐ No record
☒ No derogatory information
☐ Security info attached
☐ Other (see remarks)

For China background check, forward original and 1 copy to SY. Attach photo with name in Chinese characters. (Complete items 1 through 18 only)

For "Parakeet" name check, security advisory opinion, or 212(d)(3)(A) waiver action forward original and 1 copy to SY. Attach photo with name in Chinese characters. (Complete items 1 through 18 only)

For 212(d)(3)(A) waiver actions directed to INS abroad, forward original and 1 copy. (See Instructions on reverse page for preparation of accompanying narrative statement)

Use additional sheet for any information which insufficient space is provided.

FORM

FS-493

Copy to new gen

by routing slip for

Info

date 4-25-66

by ERH/mgr

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

- 2 -

Carlos FUENTES Macias

1. Carlos FUENTES Macias has been found ineligible to receive a visa because of his membership in the Communist Party of Mexico. He is a well-known writer whose publisher in the United States, Roger W. Straus Jr., of Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Inc., has invited him to come to New York in the summer of 1966 in connection with the publication of Fuentes' new novel, NIGHT SUN. In addition, Fuentes has received invitations to visit Washington, Long Island, Cornell, Chicago, and Connecticut Universities in the fall and winter of this year.

2. Travel plans have not yet been made available. Fuentes has indicated, however, that he will probably be traveling with a regular, rather than an official, Mexican passport.

3. In view of the number of trips Mr. Fuentes is considering, the Embassy recommends that the Attorney General be requested to grant a waiver of the grounds of excludability under Section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act, valid for six months and for multiple entries to the United States. Such a waiver would permit the Embassy to issue non-immigrant visas of the appropriate classification valid for single entries upon the receipt of the individual visa applications, provided the applicant had made known his travel itinerary and the purpose of each trip. The Embassy would forward the latter information to the Department as soon as it became available.

cc: Theohardy, Director of Office
of Mexican Affairs, ARA

Mylicalo, Director of Visa Office

SEARCHDATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

Subj:

Propane, Cannon, Sumter

R#

303

Date

4/5/67

Searcher

Number

507

Prod:

75FILE NUMBERSERIALUTL 95 105-111037-4/15/67Quantum, Cannon105-111037-144-388-81-406464-20410-129 p. 465-20410-12965-63977-210110-3534-1014111-37112-1029111-376076-12

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Macias, Carlos Fuentes

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# 363Date 4/5Searcher 507

Initial _____

Prod. 807FILE NUMBERSERIALFuentes, Carlos100-390629-4883100-432675-13105-103154-300 p. 3335 p. 2 i105-109342-264-200-307-376 p. 3100-442684-37-11 ep. 619105-139726-3, 1 (var)Macias, Carlos Fuentes51

APR - 8 1966

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-111037)

FROM : *WUS*
Legat, Paris (105-3637) (P.)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

DATE: 11-10-66

Re Paris letter 12-27-65.

Mrs. MARGARET BARNI, Visa Section, American Embassy, Paris, furnished the following information on 11-9-66:

Her office received a copy of a telegram from Mexico City to the State Department dated 11-2-66 recommending that the subject in view of his "influence and potential" be given a visa waiver so that he could enter the United States. The subject is being offered a visiting professorship at the University of Colorado, starting February, 1967. Visa files indicate he was born 11-11-28 at Panama City, Panama, and his present address is 71 rue du Cherche Midi, Paris 6.

As indicated in referenced letter, our French sources have been alerted to our interest in subject. The Prefecture of Police on 2-18-66 advised that their records contained no reference to subject.

Referral/Consult

The Visa Section has been alerted to our interest in this matter, and any additional pertinent information received will be furnished.

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 2 - Denver
 1 - Legat, Mexico City, for info.)
1 - Paris
JFF:HD
(7)

105-111037-18 FDPS 102



NOV 23 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Copy to Legat, Mexico City
by routing slip for
Info
date 11/13/66
by EAB/11

Info from CIA attached
letter copy not to be disseminated
action without prior permission
from CIA.

Some
overseen class
it is 13.

REC-42 105-111037-18

105-111037-18

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

85

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Action
VO

00048

Info

ARA
INR
CIA
NSA
SCA
FBI

ESA666 . MOA596
RR RUEHC RUFNCR
DE RUESMO 2485 3052355
ZNY CCCCC
R 012340Z NOV 66
FM AMEMBASSY MEXICO
TO RUEHC/SENSTATE WASHDC
INFO RUFNCR/AMEMBASSY PARIS
STATE GRNC
BT

1966 NOV 1 PM 7 10

Jan 4-1
7-1
(Signature)

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE MEXICO, 2485

REF STATE 72707

VISAS: CARLOS FUENTES (MACIAS)

COUNTRY TEAM CONSIDERS ISSUANCE VISA IN BEST INTERESTS US
IN VIEW FUENTES' INFLUENCE AND POTENTIAL, AND SINCE CONTACT
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COULD ADVANCE WHAT APPEARS IN RECENT
WRITINGS TO BE MORE CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD US. EMBASSY
RECOMMENDS (D3) WAIVER.
FREEMAN
BT

105-111037-

NOT RECORDED
12 NOV 12 1966

61 NOV 10 1966

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

105-111037
(Signature)
LATIN AMERICAN

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

45.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Action

VO

Info

L

ARA

EUR

CU

USIA

INR

CIA

NSA

SCA

FBI

NNNNVV FHE188VV HPA109

PP RUEHC

DE RUFNCR 1215 1440530

ZNY CCCCC

P 240426Z

FM AMEMBASSY PARIS

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8117 PRIORITY

STATE GRNC

BT

21 654

1966 MAY 24 'PM 12 51

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE MAY 24

VISAS

CARLOS FUENTES-MACIAS MEXICAN NATIONAL BORN NOVEMBER 11,
1928 PANAMA CITY, PANAMA APPLYING PARIS VISA ATTEND PEN
CONGRESS. NAME APPEARS VLOB REFERENCE ELB. PLEASE ADVISE
GROUNDS INELIGIBILITY. IF INELIGIBLE UNDER (28) ONLY ENTITLED
TO GROUP WAIVER RE CA-11138 MAY 11. BOHLEN
BT

File 105-111037

105-111037

NOT RECORDED

18 MAY 25 1966

John J. [unclear]
NAT. INT. SEC.
[Signature]

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

60 MAY 27 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, PARIS (105-3637) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

DATE: 11/29/66

Remylet to Bureau 11/10/66.

On 11/25/66, Mrs. MARGARET V. BARNI, Visa Section, American Embassy, Paris, furnished the following information:

Subject, on 11/23/66, stopped at the reception desk in the lobby of the building housing the Visa Section and, without speaking to anyone except the receptionist, stated that he wished to cancel his visa application.

A telegram from the State Department at Washington, D. C., to the Visa Section, Paris, indicated that the subject, in a telephone conversation to the American Foundation for the Arts, New York City, had advised that he was declining the invitation to go to Colorado State University, giving as his reason personal matters which will keep him in Paris for several months.

The Visa Section is alerted to our interest in this matter and in the event additional information is received from them, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Denver)
(1 - Legat, Mexico City, Info.)
1 - Paris
JFF:eim
(7)

REC 30

105-111037-19

DEC 5 1966

Copy to Legat, Mexico, Denver
by routing slip for
☒ Info ☐ action
date 12/6/66
by EAR/MD

DEC 2 1966
LATIN AMERICAN



DEC 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Intelligence Report
RCS: GPIS-1

Week Ending: March 1, 1969

William B. Gibson
Reporting Officer

San Juan, Puerto Rico
Reporting Office

10.0
Activity

5. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Carlos FUENTES-MAGIAS, A 12 724 926, a citizen of Mexico, whose name appears in the Service Lookout Book as U 16B, arrived at this port on February 22, 1969, as a transit passenger on the motor vessel "Virginia de Churruarín". Another passenger, a United States citizen who had boarded at Barcelona, advised that Mr. FUENTES is a notoriously Anti-American Communist author and has written a book entitled "Cambio de Piel" (Change of Skin), which was banned in Spain. The passenger further advised that a certain group of passengers had stayed very close to Mr. FUENTES during the entire voyage. They include [redacted]

[redacted] All of the foregoing were in transit to Veracruz. The Subject was informed that he was not eligible for the T-20V privilege and Form I-259 was served on the agents, ordering them to detain and remove Mr. FUENTES from the United States.

REC-34

105-111037-20
NOT RECORDED

2 MAR 10 1969

53 MAR 13 1969

105-111037

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____**LEFTIST NOVELIST
IS BARRED BY U.S.****Fuentes Halted at San Juan
as 'an Undesirable Alien'**

By HENRY RAYMONT

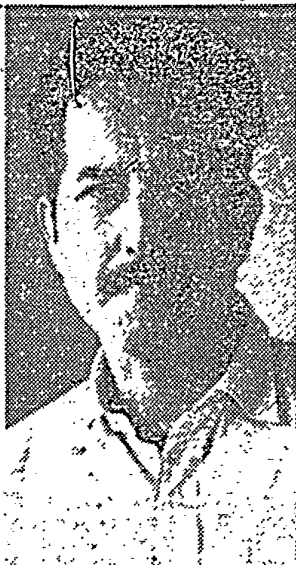
Carlos Fuentes, a leading Mexican novelist with leftist leanings, was denied permission by United States immigration officials to land in San Juan, Puerto Rico, last Saturday on the ground that he was "an undesirable alien."

In a letter made public here yesterday by Mr. Fuentes's literary agent, Carl Brandt, the 39-year-old author said immigration officials had torn up his transit card and treated him "like a common criminal."

A Justice Department spokesman in Washington confirmed that Mr. Fuentes had been prevented from leaving the tourist vessel Virginia de Churrua, on the way from Barcelona to Veracruz, Mexico. The spokesman, Jack Landau, said the author's name was listed as "a person considered undesirable" by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, but he declined to give any reason.

Mr. Fuentes, whose father is the Mexican Ambassador to Portugal, has long been identified with leftist causes, and has been known for his sympathy to Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. Last August, however, he joined a number of French and Latin-American intellectuals in denouncing the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, which Mr. Castro endorsed.

The young author's problems with the United States immigration authorities go back to April 1963, when he was refused an invitation to participate in a television debate on the Alliance for Progress with Richard N. Goodwin, at that time Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. State Department officials said then that the visa had been refused in the belief that Mr. Fuentes might be a



Gisela Freund

DENIED ENTRY: Carlos Fuentes, a Mexican novelist, was refused permission to visit San Juan, P. R., last week as he was considered an "undesirable alien."

member of the Communist party. A year later, a visa was

granted, but the publicity did not brighten the United States image in cultural circles in Latin America, where Mr. Fuentes's works have been steady best-sellers. His latest novel, "A Change of Skin," received widely favorable reviews in the United States and Europe.

The new ban against Mr. Fuentes drew immediate protests from the publishing and academic communities, which have long been sensitive to the exclusion of foreign artists, writers and scientists who are suspected of belonging to the Communist party or to Communist fronts.

Roger W. Straus Jr., president of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Mr. Fuentes's publisher here, called the ban against the author "absolutely outrageous" and said he would demand an explanation from the Departments of State and Justice.

Two Columbia University officials, who have invited Mr. Fuentes to lecture at the university next year, sent a letter of protest to Attorney General John N. Mitchell. They are Frank MacShane, chairman of the writing division of the School of the Arts, and Charles Wagley, Franz Boas Professor of Anthropology and director

of the Institute of Latin American Studies.

Mr. Fuentes, who has been living in Paris for the last two years, is returning to Mexico despite warnings of friends who fear he may be arrested as a result of his denunciations of the Mexican troops' attack on a student demonstration just before the Olympic Games last August. Scores of persons were killed in the attack.

In an essay in the forthcoming March 18 issue of The New York Review of Books, Mr. Fuentes criticizes the Mexican government as an "autocracy" and warns against "the sinister world order that is taking shape with the formidable trapings of nuclear terror, peace by blackmail, spheres of influence, and the promise of a planetary fascism that denies both individual rights and socialist experience."

The Washington Post
Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 39
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date 2-28-69

4 files SPA

105-111037

37-3
6 APR 2-1969

EX-103

REC-15

(Land)

105-111037-A

NOT RECORDED
105-111037-59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

In re: Carlos Fuentes

Mr. Cuneo, Central Office, called today and requested that we obtained any information available from San Juan regarding the subject who was probably DOB'd there upon arrival sometime this week.

I called Mr. Longo at San Juan who telephonically furnished the following information:

Subject arrived at San Juan on 2/22/69 aboard the M/V Virginia de Churrucá as a passenger. He boarded the vessel at Barcelona destined to Vera Cruz. Subject was born 11/11/28 in Panama and is a Mexican citizen, holding Mexican passport No. 13-55. He resides at Segunda Otrada de Galeana No. 16, Mexico D.F. His name appears in the SLOB under code U16h, file A12 724 926 ELP.

SII Britt handled subject on arrival and informed him that he was not eligible for the TRWOV privilege and could not be allowed to go ashore in San Juan. Form I-259 was served on the steamship agents for the removal of the subject as an inadmissible TRWOV.

Another passenger, a USC, who boarded the vessel at Barcelona mentioned to SII Britt that subject is a notorious anti-American Communist author. He has allegedly written a book entitled "Cambio de Piel" (Change of Skin) which has been banned in Spain for being so bitterly anti-US. This same USC stated that a certain group of other passengers stayed very close to the subject during the entire voyage. They were:

(All of the above were in transit to Vera Cruz)

SII Britt stated that when he arrived at the airport for work Leslie Franco, Port Receptionist, told him that a woman had called 7 or 8 times trying to get in touch with Fuentes. The woman said that it was extremely urgent.

3-12-69
51 APR 1 - 1969
ERH:dyh
may for info.

File 5-
105-111037

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Branch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

MAR 0 1969

, 19

☒ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☒ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward☒ Attention☒ Return to606-D 254
Room Ext.

b6

b7C

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive),
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main ~~file~~ References Only and

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Building _____ Variations _____

b6

b7C

Birthdate & Place _____

Address Puerto Rico

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 3/2

Searcher

Initials J.H.

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR.

Approx 200 Ref.
 Not Searched

b6

b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Branch **OR 1 0 1969**

, 19__

☒ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☒ ~~Service Unit - Room 6524~~☐ Forward to File Review☒ Attention ☒ Return to

Supervisor

Room **606**Ext. **254**

b6

b7C

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive),
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main Files References Only and
subversive references

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

b6

b7C

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 5/10

Searcher

Initials J.H.

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR.

b6

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG



Department of State

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 342

PAGE 01 MEXICO 01105 042254Z

84

ACTION VOE 00

INFO ARA 08, SCA 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSAE 00, FBI 01, INS 03, 1020 W
-----105337

R 042130Z MAR 69
FM AMEMBASSY MEXICO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9316

UNCLAS MEXICO 1105

REF: STATE 88992 NOVEMBER 23, 1966

1. VISAS CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS. RECENT "INCIDENT" IN WHICH INS REFUSED PERMIT ALIEN DISEMBARK FROM SHIP AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, RECEIVING CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY IN LOCAL PRESS, MOSTLY UNFAVORABLE TO U.S.G. ENGLISH LANGUAGE THE NEWS EDITORIALIZES "IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS KEEPING OUT MEN LIKE FUENTES ARE BOTH SAD AND SILLY. THEY PUT THE US IN A BAD LIGHT. DAVID ALFONSO SIQUEIROS, MEXICO'S TOP MURALIST, SAYS WRITERS, ARTISTS AND INTELLECTUALS OF MEXICO WILL REGISTER THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE PROTEST AGAINST THIS INANITY.

2. IN INTERVIEW WITH EXCELSIOR REPORTER, FUENTES SAID INS CLASSIFIED HIM AS "UNDESIRABLE" AND A SERVICE OFFICER AFTER CONSULTING "BLACK BOOK" TORE UP A LANDING PASS WHICH FUENTES HAD BEEN GIVEN ON HIS SHIP. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS TREATED LIKE A CRIMINAL.

3. EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED NO VISA APPLICATION FROM FUENTES SINCE HIS RETURN TO MEXICO. ANY APPLICATION OR INQUIRY CONCERNING VISA FOR HIM WILL BE REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT.
DEARBORN

105-111037-

NOT RECORDED

12 MAR 5 1969

57 MAR 12 1969

UNCLASSIFIED

49

LATIN AMERICAN

105-111037

Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Bishop ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Refusal to Let Fuentes Enter Puerto Rico

By HENRY RAIMONT

The old controversy over whether aliens could be prevented from visiting the United States because of their political beliefs has been revived by the refusal of immigration officials to admit Carlos Fuentes, a prominent Mexican novelist with leftist leanings, into San Juan, P.R.

The issue was raised by two former officials of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations amid a mounting storm of protest over the Fuentes case.

Mr. Fuentes said last week that he was stopped by immigration officials and "treated like a common criminal" when he attempted to land in San Juan on Feb. 22. He had been on his way from Spain to Mexico aboard the tourist vessel Virginia de Churrua.

Abba P. Schwartz, former head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs and an advocate of liberal immigration and travel policies, said here yesterday he hoped the action represented "an isolated instance" and not a reversion to the more restrictive policies of the 1950's.

In a telegram to Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Schwartz said that the Fuentes case illustrated the need for change in the immigration law "to prevent further senseless and embarrassing situations" in the United States' foreign relations.

He specifically urged the revival of legislation to strike from the law the exclusion of persons who are past or present members of the Communist party or other proscribed organizations.

Another former high State Department official, William D. Rogers, who was head of the Alliance for Progress program and is now a Washington lawyer and president of the Center for Inter-American Relations, in New York, called on the Nixon Administration to make clear that the Fuentes incident "was an aberration" and not general policy.

"The notion that Fuentes's presence among us could in any sense damage our national interest is unworthy of serious discussion," he said in a letter to Secretary of State William

Rico Revives Controversy Over Immigration Policy

P. Rogers, who is no relation.

"To the contrary," he continued, "it is his rejection which will cause us immense harm. It will be interpreted by the youth and intellectual community in Latin America as meaning that our commitment to free expression is superficial and will confirm the impression to some that we are timid and fearful of criticism of Latin-American writers."

Observing that in recent years there has been a growing effort by United States universities and private foundations to expand contacts with Latin-American authors, Mr. Rogers urged the Nixon Administration to announce "in clear and convincing terms that it would welcome Fuentes and other leading Latin-American writers to our shores, regardless of their political opinions."

Meanwhile, protests to Secretary Rogers and Attorney General John N. Mitchell were made public over the weekend by several literary societies.

The Authors League of America, Inc., disclosed that a telegram had been sent to the officials by its president, Rex Stout. The telegram said:

"The refusal to permit Carlos Fuentes to land in Puerto Rico is shocking and reprehensible and on behalf of the 5,000 writers who are members of this organization we deplore and condemn it and urge that it be revoked forthwith."

Robert Halsband, president of the American Center of the International Pen Club, sent a similar message noting that as "one of Latin America's outstanding writers" Mr. Fuentes had participated in the organization's international congress in New York in June, 1966. He called the recent action against

Mr. Fuentes "a disgraceful, unbelievable muddle."

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Fuentes's presence at the Pen Club meeting in 1966 and an earlier visit in 1964 had been made possible through a temporary waiver, which the Attorney General can extend to persons otherwise excluded from the United States by the immigration law.

He said that there was no record that the author had asked for such a waiver for his planned temporary stop in Puerto Rico.

File

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times 11 _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Examiner (Washington) _____

Date MAR 3 1969

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 12 1969

58 MAR 13 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

DATE: 11/25/69

(U) FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-2842) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

Classified by *9145011*
Declassify on: OADR
219-86 264,518

(S) [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted] (S)

Referral/Consult

In view of subject's status as a renown Mexican writer, the question of whether any inquiries should be made in the U. S. concerning subject's current visit and/or future visits to the U. S. is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

Referral/Consult

39 DEC 3 1969

105-111037-22 FDPS 119

(S) [Redacted]
cc to [Redacted] State 11/15/69
12/10/69 [Redacted]
[Redacted] (S)
[Redacted] (S) *Info. Action*

12/10/69. [Redacted]
Re: [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]
Part. actually by subj. Sub-positive
results in form for dissem. No active
invest. desired at this time

4-Bureau (Enc. 11)
(1-Liaison)
(1-New York) (105-76079)
(U) 1-Mexico City
WCD:kvw
(5)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

~~SECRET~~

Para 1, and brackets
in [Redacted] remains
[Redacted] Classified
[Redacted] Per [Redacted] [Redacted]
Agency memorandum
[Redacted] [Redacted]
[Redacted] [Redacted]
105-111037 7-29-86





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
November 25, 1969

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ Referral/Consult
05/11/03

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 9145
Declassify on: OADR
2-26-86
264,512

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (C)

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[Redacted] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 105-111037-22

ENCLOSURE

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fuentes

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(C) *[Handwritten]*

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(C)

[Redacted]

(C)

105-111037-22 FDPS 121

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-26-86 BY 9145 SP/af/af
2643/2

34

THE NEWS

Visa Restriction Blamed

Carlos Fuentes Cancels US Trip

Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes turned down an invitation to attend the forum of Latin American writers in New York next December because of restrictions resulting from a U.S. State Department investigation into his political background, it was reported Saturday.

Fuentes is author of "The Death of Artemio Cruz" and the recently published "Change of Skin" among other novels.

His refusal of the invitation was contained in a letter to Professor Robert G. Mead of the Modern Language Association of America, which was published by the Mexican weekly magazine.

"Although I don't belong, nor have I ever belonged, to the Communist Party, as the State Department alleged in invoking the McCarran-Walter Act," Fuentes wrote, "I do form a part of a militancy much more widespread, independent and, day by day, more effective."

Fuentes, who lives in London, said he was referring to the "almost universal opposition" of intellectuals to "the imperialist policy of the United States government."

"If I were to visit the United States at this time," he continued, "I could not help but voice my opposition and my support of those American intellectuals who share it."

Fuentes, Mexico's outstanding contemporary author, said he would be exercising the inalienable right of free expression in speaking out. But that the U.S. government would have just as much right to invoke its own laws against undesirable foreigners.

Fuentes added that as long as "such intolerable manifestations" of the policy he opposes continue—such as the Cuban quarantine and the U.S. presence in Vietnam—it would be better not to visit the United States "silently under the watchfulness of the U.S. authorities."

It would be better, he said, to encourage dissenting American intellectuals from abroad and to refuse to accept in the first place, "The conditions, as ridiculous as they are offensive, which the U.S. Visa office imposes." (Special)

ENCLOSURE

encl # 1

105-111037-22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Mexico, D. F., Mexico

File: A12 724 926

Date: October 6, 1969

In re: Carlos FUENTES-Macias

APPLICATION: Temporary admission to the United States pursuant to
section 212(d) (3) (A), Immigration and Nationality Act

The applicant(s) has (have) been found by the Department of State to be ineligible to receive a nonimmigrant
visa under the following paragraph(s) of the Act: Section(s) 212(a)(28)

Nationality: Mexican, formerly Panamanian	Date and Country of Birth: November 11, 1918 Panama	Country of Residence: Mexico
Occupation: Writer	Employer: Self-employed	
Purpose in seeking entry into United States: To visit his publisher and later for business and tourism.		
Plans regarding travel to United States and period of temporary stay: Enter at Laredo, Texas, October 7, 1969, and on to New York City. Depart at Laredo, Texas, October 30, 1969. All travel by train.		
Basis for favorable recommendation of Department of State: To promote travel to the United States. Consul believes his trips to the United States will be in the best interest of the United States. Multiple entries are recommended by issuance of Form I-186.		

ORDER: It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation
at any time, valid as set forth below.

Entry: **Laredo, Texas, on October 7, 1969, and
subsequent multiple entries until privilege
is revoked.**

Period of temporary stay: **Fifteen days on first entry and no
subsequent entry to exceed thirty days.**

COPIES FOR:

CONSULATE AT MEXICO CITY REFERENCE

FBI: 58 NOV 3 1969 SECRET SERVICE: K

INS PORT OF ARRIVAL AT: _____

I - 194
(10 - 30 - 68)

(A member of the "Movimiento Nacional de
Liberacion" and the Communist Party of Mexico)

105-141031
NOT RECORDED

14 OCT 28 1969
CHARLES J. BEECHIE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

TO : *[initials]* DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

FROM : *[initials]* SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS-MEXICO

DATE: JAN 20 1970

Re Bureau routing slip with attached Legat, Mexico City letter dated 11/25/69.

[initials] Additional copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Mexico in view of their investigative interest in this matter.

For information of the Bureau and Legat, Mexico, appropriate sources have been alerted concerning captioned subject.

Any positive information furnished by these sources will be submitted to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

[vertical stamp: EX-103]

[handwritten: BY]

1cc-Legat, Mexico - INFO

1cc-retained by *[redacted]*

1/27/70

JEG/lmb.

618-D
REC-30

105-111037-23

b6
b7C

15 JAN 23 1970

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- (1 - Legat, Mexico) (105-2842)
- 1 - New York

RGS:kbm
(4)

NAC. INT. SEC.



391

8 JAN 29 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 -

9/7/70

b6
b7C

SAC, New York (105-76079)

Director, FBI (105-111037) — 24

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

Reference is made to Legat, Paris, letter 8/24/70 captioned in subject's name, and its enclosure, Department of State Visa Action Request dated 8/19/70 at American Embassy, Paris, both forwarded to you by 0-7 9/1/70.

Bufiles indicate New York Office is in possession of full background information regarding subject, an internationally known Mexican author who has been found ineligible previously to receive U. S. visa. According to referenced communications, subject, on 8/18/70, was granted visa to enter U. S. to teach literature at New York University and Columbia University, both in New York City, for the 1970 - 1971 academic year.

New York should verify subject's arrival in the U. S. and, through established sources only, conduct appropriate inquiry to establish his relationships with New York University and Columbia University. Alert logical informants and established sources to assure that any information of pertinence regarding subject's activities is promptly brought to your attention. Because of Fuentes' prominence as an author, the publicity which has attended his prior visa refusals, and his indicated connection with two New York City universities, no active investigation regarding him is desired at this time. Results of your inquiries are to be submitted in form suitable for dissemination.

AHS:dgo
(4)

NOTE:

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Subject is well-known Mexican novelist with long history of subversive connections and has traveled to the Iron Curtain and Cuba. He was deemed excludable by INS in 1962. Described as strongly anti-U.S., his prior visa refusals in 1962 and 1969 were followed by substantial coverage in "New York Times" and other periodicals. In recent years, he has been granted permission for short business visits to U. S.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

66 SEP 17 1970 MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
105-111037

NOTE CONTINUED:

He claims to have divorced himself from Marxism in recent years. We should verify his presence in U. S. and be in position to obtain and report information regarding his activities while here.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-24-70

FROM : *mup* LEGAT, PARIS (105-5882)(P)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES-MACIAS
IS - PANAMA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and New York are copies of a Visa Action Request dated 8-19-70. It is noted therein that a waiver of subject's ineligibility was approved 8-14-70 and that a visa was issued to him on 8-18-70. If we should receive any further information concerning subject, we will make it available to the Bureau.

- 4 - Bureau (Enclosures - 2)
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
 - (1 - New York)

1 - Paris

REP:jmw

(5)

ICE LET

Copy to EX-103 TO NLY

by routing slip for

☒ info ☐ action

date 9/1/70

by ASIS/1010

REC-6 EX 103

105-111521-24



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VISA ACTION REQUEST		DATE August 19, 1970
TO: <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Security (SY) - Department of State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Immigration and Naturalization Service at <u>Frankfurt, Germany</u>		FROM <u>Ambassy PARIS</u>
ACTION REQUESTED (check only one) <input type="checkbox"/> Security advisory opinion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 212(d)(3)(A) waiver <input type="checkbox"/> Name check only <input type="checkbox"/> China background check <input type="checkbox"/> "Parakeet" name check		IF 212(d)(3)(A) WAIVER, INDICATE WHETHER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security - 212(a)(28) <input type="checkbox"/> Other - 212(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommended by consular officer <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted at request of alien
1. NAME OF APPLICANT (include aliases, maiden name; previous married name, etc.) <u>FUENTES-Macias, Carlos</u>		2. DATE OF BIRTH (mo., day, yr.) <u>November 11, 1928</u>
3. PLACE OF BIRTH (city, province, country) <u>Panama City, Panama</u>		4. PRESENT ADDRESS <u>5, rue Sebastien Bottin, Paris 7, France</u>
5. DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION <u>None</u>	6. SEX <u>Male</u>	7. MARITAL STATUS <u>Married</u>
8. ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (if any) <u>A12 724 926</u>		
9. OCCUPATION (present and former, if pertinent; include name and address of present employer) <u>Writer</u>		
10. NATIONALITY (including former, if any) <u>Mexican</u> <u>PANAMA</u>		11. PASSPORT NO. <u>13-66</u> TYPE <u>Regular</u> ISSUED BY <u>Ambassy Mexico, Reno</u> DATE <u>March 9, 1966</u>
12. FATHER'S NAME <u>Rafael FUENTES</u>	13. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Berta MACIAS Fuentes</u>	14. SPOUSE'S NAME (include maiden name) <u>Concepcion MACIAS Fuentes</u>
15. RESIDENCES OF 6 MONTHS OR MORE SINCE REACHING THE AGE OF 16 (years, street addresses, cities, countries) <u>See remarks.</u> <u>PANAMA</u> <u>5, rue Sebastien Bottin</u> <u>PARIS, 7, FRANCE</u> <u>NY.</u>		
16. RELATIVES IN U. S. (names, street addresses, cities, states) <u>None</u>		
17. PURPOSE OF ENTRY (give details in narrative statement if pertinent) <u>Teach at New York University. See remarks.</u>		18. ANTICIPATED DATE AND PORT OF ARRIVAL, LENGTH OF STAY AND DESTINATION OR ITINERARY IN U. S. <u>At New York on or about September 1970, for nine months.</u>
19. TYPE OF VISA CONTEMPLATED (visa symbol, no. of entries and validity period) <u>H-1. See remarks.</u>		20. REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE
21. APPLICANT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY (give name, date and place of birth, nationality and relationship) <u>See attached remarks.</u>		
22. REMARKS <u>See attached sheet.</u> <u>0/0</u> <u>VIS:EJC:CAErgant:lt</u>		(For Use of Office of Security) <input type="checkbox"/> No record <input type="checkbox"/> Security info attached <input type="checkbox"/> No derogatory information <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see remarks) <u>7-5-882</u>
For Name check only, forward original and 6 copies to SY. (Complete Items 1 through 18 only) For China background check, forward original and 1 copy to SY. Attach photo with alien's name in Chinese character. (Complete Items 1 through 18 only) For "Parakeet" name check, security advisory opinion, or 212(d)(3)(A) waiver action forward original and 6 copies to VO. (See instructions on reverse of last page for preparation of narrative statement to accompany security advisory opinion and 212(d)(3)(A) waiver action) For 212(d)(3)(A) waiver actions directed to INS abroad, forward original and 1 copy. (See instructions on reverse of last page for preparation of accompanying narrative statement) Use additional sheet for any item for which insufficient space is provided.		

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

ENCLOSURE

105-111037-24

ITEM 15

November 1944-March 1950: Tiber 10, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
March 1950-March 1951: 33 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland
April 1951-February 1957: Tiber 10, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
February 1957-December 1959: Fundicion 44-4, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
December 1959-January 1963: Cda. de Frutera, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
January 1963-September 1964: Cerrada de Calcaná 16, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
October 1965-March 1966: Via Lazaro Spallanzani 16, Rome, Italy
March 1966-September 1966: 71, rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris, France
September 1966-May 1967: 1, rue Segulier, Paris, France
May 1967-September 1967: Venice, Italy
September 1967-February 1969: London, England
February 1969-present: Guaymas 33, Mexico City, Mexico

REMARKS

Mr. Fuentes is a prominent Mexican author and has been found by Amembassy Mexico to be ineligible for a visa under Section 212(a)(28).

The Subject is the beneficiary of two approved petitions to enable him to teach literature at New York University, New York, New York, from September 1, 1970, to February 1, 1971 (petition number NYC-N-30321) and at Columbia University, New York, New York, from February 1, 1971, until May 31, 1971 (petition number NYC-N-30473). He will be accompanied by his wife and minor daughter and plans to arrive in New York during the early part of September or the latter part of August by ship and would remain in the United States until May 31, 1971.

Mr. Fuentes has been the beneficiary of waivers in the past and in view of the public relations factors involved, the Embassy recommends that another waiver be granted, valid for one entry prior to September 15, 1970, and for admission until May 31, 1971.

cc: Log/Att

Approved by Mr. Peterson by telephone on August 14, 1970.

Visa issued August 18, 1970

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention
☒ Return to

b6

b7C

Supervisor Room Ext. -

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive),
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject CARLOS FUENTES-MACIASBirthdate & Place 11-11-28 PAN.

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9-1Searcher
Initials AM

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

1	105-111037 ^F <u>Main</u>
	Approx 25 sees 91N not listed
	Approx 200 sees under FUENTES not
	searched.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
6 Frankfurt, Germany

FILE: A 12 724 926

DATE: August 14, 1970

IN RE: Carlos FUENTES-MACIAS

APPLICATION: Temporary admission to the United States pursuant to
section 212(d) (3) (A), Immigration and Nationality Act

The applicant(s) has (have) been found by a ☒ consular officer

☐ immigration officer to be ineligible to receive a nonimmigrant

visa under the following paragraph(s) of the Act: Section(s) 212(a) (23)

Nationality: Mexican	Date and Country of Birth: November 11, 1923, Panama	Country of Residence: Mexico
Occupation: Writer	Employer: Self-employed	
Purpose in seeking entry into United States and destination: To teach literature at New York University, New York, New York, and at Columbia University, New York, New York.		
Plans regarding travel to United States and period of temporary stay: Enter at New York, New York, prior to September 15, 1970, and remain until May 31, 1971, making side-trips to Canada and/or Mexico during that period.		
Basis for favorable action: Public relations reasons.		

705-111037-
NOT RECORDED
22 AUG 3 1971

NAT. INT. SEC.

ORDER: It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

CGP:sd

ENTRY: Initial entry prior to September 15, 1970; multiple additional entries prior to May 31, 1971.

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY:

No admission to extend beyond May 31, 1971.

1cc - New York
Mexico

Cecil Peterson
Officer in Charge

Form I-194
(Rev. 5-1-69)

53 AUG 2 1971

FBI Liaison Officer with INS
(For use in Section 212(a) (28) cases only.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

AUG 11 1979
8/5

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention ☐
☒ Return to ☐ **606D 246**
Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7c

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject **Carlos FUENTES-MACIAS**
 Birthdate & Place **11/11/28 Panama**
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date **8-5** Searcher Initials **ABZ**

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I **105-111037**

*A correlation Summary is
being prepared on this
subject.
Search Stopped*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

DATE: 10/20/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079) (C)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS-MEXICO

ReBulet to NY, 9/7/70.

Transmitted herewith are 5 copies of an LHM dated and titled as above.

The confidential source mentioned in the above LHM is Personnel Office, kColumbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, NY, NY, (by request).

b6
b7C
b7D

The NYO is placing an F-1 Stop Notice with INS and will reopen its investigation, in accordance with referenced Bureau letter, upon confirmation of the subject's arrival in the US.

STATE, CIA, INS, RAO
Copy to _____
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 10/2/70
by AAS/MAC

Copy to LEGATS PARIS, MEXICO
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 11/2/70
by AMS/MAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY 9145 JF/ag/af
264,518

2-Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York

REC-48

105-111037-25

AC:slf

OCT 23 1970

ENCLOSURE

60 NOV 4 1970



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NAT. SEC.
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
October 20, 1970

Carlos Fuentes Macias
Internal Security-Mexico

This investigation is predicated upon information furnished by the United States Department of State (USDS), American Embassy Paris, on August 19, 1970, to the effect that Carlos Fuentes Macias would be granted a visa to be effective from September 15, 1970 until May 31, 1971. The USDS further advised that Fuentes' address was 5 rue Sebastien Bottin, Paris 7, France. His Alien Registration Number is A 12 724 926. His occupation is that of a writer and his purpose of entry is to teach at New York University, New York, New York.

Inquiry at New York University (NYU), Washington Square, New York, New York, on September 15, 1970, revealed that the subject was not on the faculty and no information was presently available concerning him.

On October 19, 1970, [redacted] Faculty Employment, NYU, advised that the subject was originally scheduled to lecture for the Fall, 1970, semester but for personal reasons he has not as yet come to the United States. He is due to arrive in February, 1971, and will teach one course in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences entitled "Latin America: Cultural Roots". She stated that there is no further information concerning him.

b6
b7c

On September 24, 1970, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject is scheduled to teach at Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, during the Spring, 1971 semester. His appointment runs from January 1, 1971 to June 30, 1971, and will lecture in the Schools of the Arts, Division of Writing. His address is listed as 2A Cerrada de Galeana 10, D. F. She could furnish no further information concerning him.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-26-86 BY 9145

264,518

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ENCLOSURE

105-111431-25

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10-21-70

FROM : LEGAT, PARIS (105-5882)(RUC)

SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES-MACHIAS
IS - PANAMA

RePARlet 8-24-70.

No further information received this office.
No further action at this time.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
1 - Paris
NWP:jmw
(4)

EX-111

REC 37

105-5882-26

105-5882

1 OCT 26 1970

NAT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

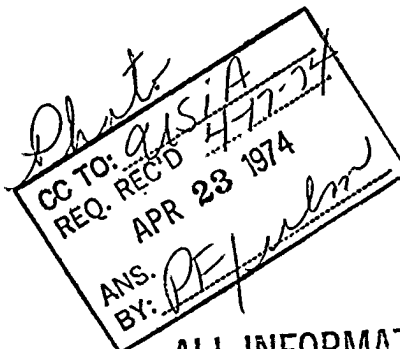
A
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)
FROM : *J.F.M.* SAC, NEW YORK (105-76079) (C)
SUBJECT: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS-MEXICO

DATE: 1/27/71

ReNYlet and LHM, 10/20/70.

Transmitted herewith are 5 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

No further action is being taken by the NYO and this case is being placed in a closed status.



ma
ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
1-New York

REC-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *2-26-80* BY *9145 JFJ/gjf*

264518
105-111037-27

AC:EG
(3)

ST 101

18 JAN 28 1971

NAT. INT. SEC.



70 FEB 22 1971

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1cc. CIA
State
145
RAO, ISD - 06-D
2-16-71
JEG/lmb
1cc. Legat, Paris
1cc. Legat, Mexico
info



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 27, 1971

Carlos Fuentes Macias
Internal Security - Mexico

The Columbia University Newsletter, January 6, 1971, Volume 12, #13, published by the Office of Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, New York, reflects on page 4 that Carlos Fuentes, who was to have become an adjunct professor of writing at the School of the Arts next term, reportedly sent a telegram of resignation to Columbia and to New York University, stating, "As protest against renewed air attack on North Vietnam, I am resigning position on your staff your upcoming semester stop Impossible to talk serenely about literature while American imperialists murder women and children stop".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY 9145 JF/ag/af
264,518

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-117037-27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 02-13-2013

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AAG

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-111037)

DATE: 2-26-71

FROM : LEGAT, PARIS (105-5882) *RUC*

SUBJECT: *adit* CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
IS - MEXICO

ReNYlet 1-27-71.

(S)

b1
b3

(S) Copies of NY LHMs dated 10-20-70 and 1-27-71 have
been furnished

b1
b3

In the event further information is received, the
Bureau will be advised.

- 5 - Bureau
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
 - (1 - New York, 105-76079)
 - (1 - Legat, Mexico City)
 - 1 - Paris
- NWP:jmw
(6)

EXP. PROC.

c 17- Legat, Paris
10-6 - Failure to show status)

1cc-NY
1cc-Legat, Mexico *Y, nfr*

REC-17

105-111037-28

7 MAR 9 1971

~~INT. SEC.~~

62 MAR 23 1971

~~SECRET~~
CORRELATION SUMMARY

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Main File No: 105-111037

Date: 7/21/71

Subject: Carlos Fuentes Macias

Date Searched: 3/19/71

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

~~1~~ Macias, Carlos Fuentes ✓
~~2~~ Batista, Carlos Fuentes ✓
~~3~~ Battala, Carlos Fuentes ✓
~~4~~ Fuentas, Carlos ✓

~~1~~ Fuentes, Carlos ✓
~~2~~ Machias, Carlos Fuentes ✓
~~3~~ Macias, Carlos Fuentes ✓

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY. References indicated in the block as SI contain the same information as the foregoing serial although the information may have been received from a different source.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

VIW:pah

ENCLOSURE
Encl. behind file -
Search slips only.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by 9145 J...
Declassify on: OADR

REC-105-111037-29

JUL 26 1971

~~SECRET~~

CONSOLIDATION

54 AUG 25 1971

OCT 12 1980

outcons (4)
10-13-81

INCONS JUL 26 1971

Only
25-71

(S)



FOI/PA #	264518
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12556
DATE	2/26/86
INITIALS	08

Referral/Consult

~~SECRET~~

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Carlos Fuentes Macias can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary. This information may have been received from a different source.

MLN.....Movimiento Liberacion Nacional
(National Liberation Movement)

PCM.....Partido Comunista Mexicano
(Communist Party of Mexico)

PSP.....Partido Socialista Popular
(Popular Socialist Party)

Referral/Consult

(S)

Add. info.

100-121116-3 p.1, ep.1,5
(9)

On 9/22/59

[redacted] furnished copies of a handbill distributed in Mexico City to publicize an anti-American and pro-Castro meeting at which one of the principal objectives was to gain support in ousting the US Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba. This handbill listed Carlos Fuentes as a guest who was to attend the Act of Solidarity with the Cuban Revolution to be held 9/20/59 at the Iris Theater (locality not given).

b7D

Handbill enclosed
105-80318-16 ep.1
(7)

~~SECRET~~

-2-

105-111037-29 FDPS 143

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

(S)

64-47255-16 p.1
(3)

The 1/21/61 issue of the "Saturday Review", contained an article entitled "Aftermath of Revolution", which was a eulogy of C. Wright Mills, author of the book "Listen, Yankee", which praised the Cuban Revolution and condemned Jules DuBois, who wrote an article criticizing the Revolution. Several prominent Mexican intellectuals signed the article, including novelist Carlos Fuentes, and publisher Arnaldo Orfila-Reynal (105-113739).

105-113739-1 p.1
(9)

Referral/Consult

(C)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-94231-82 p.1
-103 p.51

(7)
(7)

105-174907-1 p.3

(9)

In connection with a name check request dated 3/21/61 regarding Carlos Fuentes, INS was advised there was no additional data pertinent to Fuentes, alleged member of the CP of Mexico. Fuentes was mentioned in FBI Reports dated 4/22/60 and 1/24/61 at WDC captioned "CP of Mexico".

39-0-61179 p.1,2
(1)

-3-

~~SECRET~~

105-111037-29 FDPS 144

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

[S]

(U) [105-78205-24 p.1] (S)
(7)

b7D

On 10/6/61

[redacted] advised that [redacted] who was attending the UN General Assembly in NYC, was contacted by two Mexicans, apparently diplomats, one of whom was Carlos Fuentes and the other a man by the name of [redacted] (not further identified). [redacted] was elated over news given to him by Fuentes to the effect that Fuentes had seen [redacted] in Czechoslovakia, July, 1961. According to Fuentes, the Czechoslovaks were very pleased with young [redacted] who had learned the Czech language and gave a very good address. This was believed to be on the anniversary celebration of the "26th of July Movement". (S)

b6
b7C

(U) On 10/8/61 source advised that Fuentes and [redacted] resided at the Beverly Hotel, NYC. (S)

b6
b7C

[105-78205-70 ep.1,3] (S)
(7)

[redacted] advised that on 12/12/62 the second session of a series of study classes sponsored by the CP of Illinois, pertaining to Latin American Countries of South America including Mexico and dealing with uprisings and revolutions from 1810-1826, was held at 5345 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago. The instructor, [redacted] described Carlos Fuentes as a Mexican historian and a truly Marxist author on the struggles of the Mexican people. [redacted] gave an account of Fuentes' views on the revolutions facing Mexico and according to his interpretations of Fuentes' ideas, a Marxist revolution would triumph as it did in Cuba despite deliberate sabotage by imperialistic interests of the US. (A detailed explanation of Fuentes' teachings on revolution was set out.)

b7D

b6
b7C

100-55202-74 p.17
(4)

Referral/Consult

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

(Continued)

[Redacted]

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-25283-13 p.3
-14 p.1

(6)
(6,15)

The following references indicated that [Redacted]

[Redacted] "National Guardian", and [Redacted] went to Mexico from Cuba in December, 1962, and associated intimately with the American Communist Group in Mexico (100-422116). During the summer of 1963, the [Redacted] reportedly leased the home of Carlos Fuentes, 2a Cda, de Frontera 14, but planned to move behind the Iron Curtain in the fall of 1963. [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-34463-138 p.1,2

(4)

100-359012-18 p.9

(5)

100-422116-114 ep.13

(6)

[Redacted] advised that Carlos Fuentes attended a luncheon held at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, 3/19/64 for the Board of Directors and prominent members of the Institute De Intercambio Cultural Mexicano-Ruso (Mexican-Russian Institute of Cultural Exchange- IICMR) (64-30410) in celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the IICMR. [Redacted]

b7D

64-30410-139 p.6
(3)

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

(Continued)

(S)

100-353404-374 p.2

(5)

SI 100-432675-13 p.1

(6,15)

The following references pertain to the activities of Carlos Fuentes, Mexican leftist journalist reportedly an enemy of the US. and [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] from July, 1961 to 5/17/65 in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Mexico, NYC, and Poland, in connection with film productions. Fuentes wrote the screen story for an anti-American film "Una Alma Pura" (105-139726) which was produced in Mexico City by [redacted] Back-ground information concerning Fuentes' membership in the MLN and his connection with left-wing and Communist publications set out.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-386086-12 p.1,2

(6)

105-109342-2 p.2-4
-5 p.2

(8,15)
(9,15)

105-139726-1 p.1
-3 p.2,3

(9)
(9) Referral/Consult

(S)

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

-6-

105-111037-29 FDPS 147

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-103154-2 p.1	(7)
-22 p.2	(7)
-50 p.2,16	(7)
-95 p.2	(8,15)
-99 p.7	(8,15)
-101 p.2	(8,15)
-107 p.3	(8)
-137 p.2	(8,15)
-152 p.2	(8)
-168 p.2	(8)
-214 ep.4	(8)
-230 p.2	(8,15)
-241 p.4	(8)
-300 p.3	(8)
-335 p.2	(8)

The following references in the file captioned "PSP" pertain to the activities of Carlos Fuentes in connection with the PSP, formerly the Partido Popular (PP), from May, 1959 to 4/14/66 in Mexico and Cuba. Fuentes visited Cuba at the invitation and expense of [] to attend the May Day Festivities 5/1/60. He participated in a PP sponsored forum held at the Workers University of Mexico (UOM) where Mexican intellectuals gave testimonies to Cuba. He was an instructor at the UOM which was directed and controlled by the PSP. He attended the Third National Assembly of the PP held 10/14-16/60, Mexico City at which the PP's name was changed to the PSP. Fuentes was an adviser to the Editorial Siglo XXI, a newly founded publishing house of the PSP. (U) (S)

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-359378-597 p.1	(5)
-602 p.1,2	(5)
-627 p.15	(5)
-663 p.2	(5)
-824 p.1	(5,14)
-846 p.1	(5,14)
-913 p.1	(5,14)
-1192 p.2	(5,15)
-1194 p.2	(5,15)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] Havana, on 4/21/66 released a statement which indicated that more than 400 Latin American writers, artists, and intellectuals signed the declaration of the House of the Americas, in which US aggression against the Dominican Republic was condemned and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Dominican soil was demanded. Carlos Fuentes of Mexico was among those who signed the aforementioned declaration. (S)U

105-80145-821 p.2
(7)

b6
b7C

The following references in the file captioned [redacted] indicated that [redacted] attended the PEN Conference (International Organization of Poets, Playwrights, Essayists and Novelists) held in NYC, 6/10-15/66. At the World Congress of the PEN club where round-table discussions on the problems of Latin America were held, he met with other well known writers including Carlos Fuentes of Mexico.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-163706-46 p.2
-51 ep.6

(4)
(4)

Carlos Fuentes was one of the signers of an article which was addressed "To the North American People" and which appeared in the 9/16/66 issue of "Marcha" (March), a weekly newspaper published at Montivideo, Uruguay. The article protested the war in Vietnam.

b7D

(U) [redacted] advised that "Marcha" was a Marxist publication which followed a pro-communist line.

Article and translation enclosed
105-160192-1 ep.1,2
(9)
SI 109-12-307-150 p.1 Referral/Consult
(10)

(S)

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

Biographical handbook enclosed
 64-35693-221-15 ep.1,52 (Photograph)
 (1)

b7D

(U) [REDACTED] advised that Carlos Fuentes was among the Mexican delegates or members to attend the Cultural Congress, Havana, Cuba, 1/4-11/68 (105-172124). The over-all purpose of the Cultural Congress of Havana was to obtain a unity of action against the "imperialists" (US) and to spread this hatred towards the US through "independent revolutions" (S)

105-172124-46 ep.32
 (9)

The following references set forth articles authored by Carlos Fuentes and published from July 1963 to October, 1968 in the US.

PUBLICATION	CARTION of ARTICLE REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Black America" Volume 1 #3	"A Latin American Speaks to North Americans" 100-442684-37-11 ep,6 -19 ep.8	(6) (6)
Southern Student Organizing Committee (literature)	"The Argument of Latin America" 100-442367-335 p.3	(6)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

Letter enclosed
 100-450463-12 ep.1
 (6)

Referral/Consult

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The following references on Carlos Fuentes Macias appear in the files captioned "CP Activities of Latin America", "CP of Chile", "CP of Mexico", "CP of Mexico-State of Jalisco", "CP of Venezuela", "Political Matters-Cuba" and "Political Matters-Mexico". Information regarding the activities of Fuentes is briefly described as follows:

INFORMATION, DATE and SOURCE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

[REDACTED] 109-12-221-379 p.2

(10)

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED] 64-200-221-3236 p.1

(2)

[REDACTED] 109-12-210-1670

(10)

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED] 64-200-221-3081 p.2

(1)

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

INFORMATION, DATE and SOURCE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

Fuentes attended a celebration held in Havana 1/2/61, to celebrate the second anniversary of the overthrow of Batista by the July 26th Revolutionary Movement of Fidel Castro Ruíz. Representatives from the Soviet Union, Communist China, and several other communist and socialist nations attended this affair which was also attended by delegations from several Latin American nations including a sizeable group from Mexico.

109-12-210-2657 p.2

(10)

b7D

(U) On 2/9/61, Mexico, sponsors of the "La Voz de Mexico" which included Fuentes met and ratified the designation of [REDACTED]

64-200-221-3252 p.18

(2)

b6
b7C

(U) [REDACTED] of the PCM's newspapers [REDACTED]

b7D

(U) On 4/28/61, Fuentes and thirty-two other Latin Americans were to leave Mexico City to attend the 5/1/61 celebration in Havana. They had been invited by the Cuban Government and their air line tickets were issued gratis on an order of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with the People through the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City.

109-12-210-2963 p.2

(10)

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

INFORMATION, DATE AND SOURCE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

b7D

(U)

[REDACTED]
Cubana de Aviacion, Mexico, D.F.)

A handbill dated June, 1961, and signed by the Executive Committee for the Liberation of Latin America, which announced a scheduled meeting on 6/6/61 at the Theater of the Electrical Workers Union, Calle Antonio Caso 45, Mexico City, to voice support for the revolutionary government of Cuba, indicated that Carlos Fuentes, newspaperman, was among the individuals who were to make up the presidium of this meeting.

109-12-210-3092 p.2

(10)

(U)

(U)

b7D

64-200-221-3418 p.1

(2)

Referral/Consult

(S)

09-12-221-802 p.1

(10)

Referral/Consult

(S)

64-200-207-672 ep.2

(1)

Referral/Consult

~~SECRET~~ (Continued)

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

INFORMATION, DATE and SOURCE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

Referral/Consult

b7D

Fuentes and other nationally known Marxists from Mexico City reportedly attended a secret meeting of the MLN held 4/22-23/62 at Morelia, Michoacan, at the place of Braulio Maldonado (not further identified) (C) [redacted] handled by [redacted] (C)

64-200-221-12-65 p.13

(3)

(U)

(U)

Referral/Consult

64-200-221-3641 p.2

(2)

b7D

On 1/19/63 Fuentes was among the anti-government journalists who met at Avenida Morelos No. 45, Interior 47, Mexico City, concerning future contributions to "La Voz de Mexico" in the forthcoming campaign. (C) [redacted] (C)

64-200-221-3728 p.13

(2)

(U)

(U)

Fuentes, a representative of the MLN, was among the Mexican writers and artists who were part of the Mexican-Cuban Institute for Cultural Relations (IMCRC), a cultural communist front organization, Calle Tokio 63, Mexico D.F. The IMCRC founded the Committee of Aid for the Suffering in Socialist Cuba (CADCS). The CADCS had collected \$3,460.40 from 10/9/63 when it was founded, up to 10/24/68 (C) [redacted] (C)

64-200-221-3876 p.3

(2)

(U)

(U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

(Continued)

INFORMATION, DATE and SOURCE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

The files of the Political and Social
Police, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
contained a report dated 1/28/64
which set forth a list of active
communists in Latin America. In-
cluded among them was Carlos
Buenos an intellectual from Mexico.

64-200-307-404 ep.3

(1)

(U)

(U)

b7D

64-200-228-1068 p.1

(3)

Referral/Consult

(S)

(S)

Referral/Consult

The above appeared in the file captioned "Mexican-
American Militancy".

Add. info.

105-180564-55 p.2
(9/16)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Carlos Fuentes were not available during the time this summary was being prepared.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
(U) [65-63987-210-891 ep.148] (C)	(4)
109-12-221-574 p.1	(10)

The following references on Carlos Fuentes located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division were not reviewed and it is not known whether they are identical with the subject of this summary.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
64-330-210-665	(3)
105-34074-36-112	(7)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Although the information is the same it may have been received from different sources.

~~SECRET~~

PAGE 01 PARIS 26593

10731Z

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 1 11973

50

TELETYPE

ACTION VO-03

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

INFO OCT-01 ARA-10 EUR-06 ISO-00 SCA-01 CIAE-00 FBIE-00

INSE-00 NSAE-00 IO-03 /024 W

076659

P R 111723Z OCT 73

FM AMEMBASSY PARIS

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3927

INFO AMEMBASSY MEXICO

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE PARIS 26593

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: CVIS FR (FUENTES, MACIAS CARLOS)

SUBJECT: VISAS: TIGER

REF: STATE 200846

Copy to N4by REC-56 for

10/11/73

by DKS/TFM

ST-103

MCT-34

105-111037-30

1. VISAS TIGER. CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS, B-1 (D) (3) (A) (28) NEW
YORK OCTOBER 17, 1973 ABOARD SS FRANCE. ALIEN INVITED
TO LECTURE AT UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY; PLANS REMAIN NEW
YORK CITY FOR TWENTY DAYS.

1 OCT 16 1973

2. WAIVER OBTAINED FROM INS/FRANKFURT (A12 724 926), FOR ONE
ENTRY IN OCTOBER FOR TWENTY DAYS.

51 OCT 31 1973

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

OCT 11 1964

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☒ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward to File Review☐ Attention ☒ Return to Rm. 742 9&D, Ext. 2455

Supervisor

Room

Ext.

b6

b7c

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup ☐ VariationsSubject MACIAS CARLOS FUENTES

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 10-11Searcher
Initials San

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

m. Carlos

109-12-221-1834P2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

OCT 23 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
6 Frankfurt, Germany

FILE: A 12 724 926

DATE: October 9, 1973

IN RE: Carlos FUENTES-MACIAS

APPLICATION: Temporary admission to the United States pursuant to
section 212(d) (3) (A), Immigration and Nationality Act

☒ consular officer

The applicant(s) has (have) been found by a

☐ immigration officer

to be ineligible to receive a nonimmigrant

visa under Section(s) 212(a) (28) of the Act.

Nationality: Mexican	Date and Country of Birth: November 11, 1928 in Panama	Country of Residence: France
Occupation: Writer	Employer:	
Purpose in seeking entry into United States and destination: To lecture at the United Nations.		
Plans regarding travel to United States and period of temporary stay: Enter by ship at New York, N.Y. on or about October 17, 1973 for twenty days.		
Basis for favorable action: The Department of State recommends his admission to promote international cultural exchange.		

ORDER: It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

ENTRY: One, during October 1973.

JHK:so

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY: Twenty days.

Joseph H. Kadlec
Officer in Charge

105-111037-
NOT RECORDED
22 NOV 6 1973

56 NOV 8 1973

Director, FBI

105-111037
6-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

657

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE 01 STATE 226029

NOV 15 1973

TELETYPE

62

ORIGIN VO-03

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CU-04 ARA-10 CIAE-00 FBIE-00 INSE-00

NSAE-00 /018 R

DRAFTED BY SCA/VO:SADOBRENUK:GMC

APPROVED BY SCA/VO:JJAR IAS

CU/OPP:P.LYDON (SUBS)

ARA/MEX:J.HAMILTON (SUBS)

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 11/19/73
by DRD/TFM

REC-81

105-111037-31

007219 8 NOV 20 1973

P 152252Z NOV 73

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY MEXICO PRIORITY

b6
b7C

5-
105-111037

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 226029

VISAS

51 NOV 27 1973

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: CVIS (FUENTES MACIAS, CARLOS)

SUBJ: NIV APPLICANT

1. WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS WISHES OFFER FUENTES FELLOWSHIP AS GUEST PROFESSOR FOR PERIOD JAN 15 TO AUG 15, 1974. CENTER CONSIDERS FUENTES OUTSTANDING SCHOLAR WHO ABLE CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO LATIN AMERICAN HISTORICAL PROJECT.
2. FUENTES INELIGIBLE 212(A)(28) GRANTED SEVERAL 212(D)(3) (A) WAIVERS FOR PREVIOUS VISITS AND DEPT CONSIDERING REQUESTING MULTIPLE ENTRY WAIVER FOR PERIOD OF FELLOWSHIP.
3. EMB COMMENTS REQUESTED. RUSH

2

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

Records Section

NOV 18 1973

, 19

- ① ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☒ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
 ② ☒ Return to Room 742 500
Super 455 Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☒ Restricted to Locality of Mex
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

on CARLOS MACIAS FUENTES
 Subject CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities MEXICO

R# _____ Date 11-16 Searcher Initials SHM
 Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓	Fuentes Carlos	
✓	105-111037	
	105-111037-29	
	sum 7-21-71	
	64-35693-221-15-4052	
	numerous accs	
	not listed.	
	gracias	
	109-12-213-287, 285,	
	305 p4 335 p7	
	64-208-213-204,	
	326 p1	
	109-12-213-232 p5;	
	232 p8	

RR 202359Z JAN 78

FM MEXICO CITY (203-7) (RUC) 3P

TO DIRECTOR (105-111037) ROUTINE NR 051-24

BT

CLEAR

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS, FPC^M - MEXICO.

ON JANUARY 20, 1978, RECORDS, VISA SECTION, U. S.

EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY, REVEALED THAT ON JANUARY 17, 1978,

A WAIVER HAD BEEN GRANTED TO ISSUE SUBJECT AN H-2 MULTIPLE

ENTRY VISA, GOOD FOR SIX MONTHS. SUBJECT PLANNED TO TRAVEL

BY PLANE WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN ON JANUARY 19, 1978

TO NEW YORK AND RETURN TO MEXICO IN SIX MONTHS. SUBJECT

HAD BEEN INVITED TO SERVE AS A TEMPORAL PROFESSOR AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

HE WOULD BE TRAVELLING WITH MEXICAN ORDINARY PASSPORT NUMBER

148-77. HIS [] NAME IS SET FORTH AS []

EX-140

SUBJECT IS A VERY PROMINENT MEXICAN MZRXIST

INTELLECTUAL AND WRITER. VISA SECTION RECORDS REVEAL THAT

IN PAST YEARS, HE HAS BEEN GRANTED VISAS, BUT ALWAYS ON

WAIVER BECAUSE OF PAST AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

OF MEXICO (PCM).

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____



FRANC



TA

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b7C

105-111037-32

2 JAN 30 1978

320 Act
FEB 1 1978
pp 2

5-BPM
JAN 30 1978

PAGE TWO MEX 203-7 C L E A R

ON ONE OCCASION IN 1968, HE DENIED AN INVITATION TO ATTEND A WRITERS' FORUM IN NEW YORK BECAUSE OF RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON HIS VISA BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BASED ON MEMBERSHIP IN THE PCM. AT THE TIME, SUBJECT WAS QUOTED IN THE LOCAL PRESS DENYING PRESENT OR FORMER MEMBERSHIP IN THE PCM AND SEVERLY CRITICIZED THE "IMPERIALISTIC POLICY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT".

ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN JANUARY , 1971, HE WAS SCHEDULED TO BECOME A PROFESSOR OF WRITING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK, BUT SENT A TELEGRAM OF RESIGNATION, STATING "AS PROTEST AGAINST RENEWED AIR ATTACK ON NORTH VIETNAM, I AM RESIGNING MY POSITION ON YOUR STAFF THIS UP-COMING SEMESTER. STOP. IMPOSSIBLE TO TALK SERENELY ^{About} ~~ABGTV~~ LITERATURE WHILE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS MURDER WOMEN AND CHILDREN. STOP."

UNTIL RECENTLY, AND FOR A PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS, SUBJECT SERVED AS THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.
ADMINISTRATIVE:

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF PHILADELPHIA. BUREAU AND NEW YORK (105-76079) ALREADY AWARE OF SUBJECT'S BACKGROUND. BUREAU RELAY TO SAC, PHILADELPHIA AND ADIC, NEW

105-111037 -32 FDPS 165

PAGE THREE MEX 203-7 C L E A R

YORK, SO THAT THEY WILL BE AWARE OF SUBJECT'S PRESENCE IN
THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS.

BT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Frankfurt, Germany

FILE: A 12 724 926

DATE: October 6, 1977

IN RE: Carlos FUENTES-LACIAS

APPLICATION: Temporary admission to the United States pursuant to
section 212(d) (3) (A), Immigration and Nationality Act

☒ consular officer

The applicant(s) has (have) been found by a

☐ immigration officer

visa under Section(s) 212(a) (28) of the Act.

Nationality: Mexican	Date and Country of Birth: November 11, 1928 in Panama	Country of Residence: France
Occupation: Writer and former Mexican Ambassador to France	Employer:	
Purpose in seeking entry into United States and destination: Engaged by the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Languages.		
Plans regarding travel to United States and period of temporary stay: H-1 to enter during October - November 1977 with multiple additional entries thereafter before October 31, 1978.		
Basis for favorable action: The Department of State recommends his admissions to promote international educational exchange.		

105-111037-

ORDER: It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

ENTRY: Initial entry during October - November 1977 with multiple additional entries thereafter.

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY: Not to exceed October 31, 1978. NOT RECORDED

50

11 NOV 3 1977
E. Bollmann
Acting Officer in Charge

201
54 NOV 10 1977

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REQUEST FOR BIOGRAPHIC DATA

TO: <i>W</i> CIA <i>FBI</i>		FROM: FEB 28 1975		DATE	
FULL NAME (Married woman include maiden name) FUENTES, Macias Carlos		ALIASES, NICKNAMES		DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH 11/11/1928 Panama City, Panama	
HOME ADDRESS		SEX	CITIZENSHIP	MARITAL STATUS	SPOUSE'S NAME
OCCUPATION		NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER			

PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS AND FORMER ADDRESSES (Approximately last ten years)

UPDATE NAME CHECKS

FOR USE OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONLY

OFFICE SCA/VO	TYPE OF DEPARTMENT PROGRAM
DATE 2/26/75	
NAME OF SUBMITTING OFFICER MJParker:gmp	

FOR USE OF OTHER OFFICE(S) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REFER TO DATA RE
Carlos Fuentes Macias
WHICH WAS SENT YOUR
AGENCY *last memo dtd 1-27-71*
105-111037-

NOT RECORDED

3 MAR 12 1975

1 COPY RECD STATE

*3-11-75
6-PZ*

file 105-111037
vtg

58 MAR 17 1975

DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

b6
b7c

☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543 JEH-FBI Bldg.
☐ Service Unit, 4654 JEH-FBI Bldg.
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☐ Return to Rm. 5218 JEH
Inter 4889 ✓ Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☒ Restricted to Locality of Vietnam

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Fuentes Macias Carlos
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

R# 1027 Date 3/3 Searcher Initials 319
Prod. 50

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I	UTD 105-111037 From SS 4/5/66
	105-111037 I
	M. Carlos
NP	109-12-221-1884 P#2
	Carlos
NP	104-35693-221-15-Bud P#5 (Photo 1/2/66)
	105-111037-29 (Same 7/21/21/7)
	109-12-221-2352, 2415, 2364
	109-12-213-1971, 226
	109-17-207-1204 P#2
	109-12-223-5921, 5932
	109-12-228-2283
	109-12-307-438
	109-12-204-2003, NR
	105-161921-14, 18, 19
	105-284074-36-112
	100-336358-112 105 P16
	105-0-17320
	105-75820-680 P#1 P16

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Fuentes Macenas Carlos

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 607 Date 3/3 Searcher Initial 319

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBERSERIALCarlos105-123878-15105-117332-15109-587-225-Encl P#1100-448170-50100-460001-1164-200-227-802105-152605-32 Encl P#87Macenas Carlos FuentesSTMacenas Carlos FuentesSTMacenas Carlos105-176736-3Macenas Fuentes100-359378-1194

MAR 10 1975

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

Date

1/27/78

PRECEDENCE:

☐ IMMEDIATE
☒ PRIORITY
☐ ROUTINE

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☒ UNCLASSIFIED

FIELD AND LEGAT MESSAGES

ONLY ☐ CLEAR ☒ EFTO

FM: DIRECTOR

 TO: SAC PH
 SAC NY

☐ Attorney General
☐ Deputy Attorney General
☐ Attn: Emergency Programs Center
☐ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Div.
☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Div.
☐ Attn: Internal Security Section
☐ Attn: General Crimes Section
☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service
☐ U. S. Marshal's Service
☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
☐ Director, CIA
☐ Secretary of State
☐ Department of Treasury
☐ Attn: U. S. Customs
☐ Department of Treasury
☐ Attn: Bureau of Alcohol
 Tobacco & Firearms

☐ Drug Enforcement Administration
☐ Energy Research and Development
 Administration
☐ U. S. Postal Service
☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.
☐ Department of Transportation
 Attn: Director of Security
☐ Federal Aviation Administration
☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
☐ Department of the Army
☐ Naval Investigative Service
☐ National Security Agency
 (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))
☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

☐ The President
☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Attn:
☐ The Vice President
☐ Attn:

EX-140

REC-38

105-111037-33

2 JAN 30 1978

(SUBJECT (TEXT BEGINS NEXT PAGE: ①

 CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS;
 FPM - MEXICO

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically
 with _____

 Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Fin. & Pers. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

ORIGINATOR

RM

4133

EXT

4609

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1978

TELETYPE

b6
b7cMAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FBI/DOJ

NNNNVV . FBAS38

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

RR RUEHFB

SSR DE RUEHLD #4282 1881017

CLASS ~~30~~ ~~20~~ ~~FR~~ ZZH

SER ~~EGL~~ 071016Z JUL 87

REC ~~988~~

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

7 JUL 87 11 53

FM AMEMBASSY LONDON

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC

RUEHFB/DIRFBI WASHDC

BT

UNCLAS LONDON 14082

VISAS EAGLE, ARA

DEPT PASS TO ARA/MEX

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: CVIS, MX (FUENTES-MARCIAS, CARLOS)

SUBJ: NAME CHECK: POST CHECK

1. VISAS EAGLE.

CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS

2. FUENTES-MARCIAS, CARLOS, MEXICAN

11 NOVEMBER 1928, PANAMA

WRITER AND TEACHER

H-1 VISA

7/25

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

JUL 09 1987

NAME SEARCH
NAME CHECK
ROOM 4147.

CI-2
ROOM 4122
TEL 232

b6
b7C

105-111037-34

15 SEP 30 1987

File 105-111037

NO ADDITIONAL DATA FBI FILES
PERTINENT TO YOUR INQUIRY.

Last request dated 2/26/75
also see information info. from
State Dept. files.

1 Copy held State 9/16/87

PRIOR VISAS: B1/B2 LONDON, 11 MARCH 1987; NUMEROUS PRIOR H-1 VISAS.

3. FUENTES-MARCIAS IS A WELL-KNOWN WRITER WHO IS INELIGIBLE UNDER 212(A)(28) INA. HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN A LECTURER AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND. FUENTES HAS PREVIOUSLY TAUGHT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON AN H-1 VISA AND IS AGAIN THE BENEFICIARY OF AN APPROVED H-1 PETITION TO TEACH FOR ONE YEAR AT HARVARD. FUENTES WAS IN THE U.S. IN APRIL TO LECTURE FOR A DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY AND TO PARTICIPATE IN A SYMPOSIUM AT MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY.

4. FUENTES HAS HELD NUMEROUS U.S. VISAS IN THE PAST, INCLUDING SEVEN H-1 VISAS ISSUED AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN MEXICO CITY AND PARIS; AND C-1 AND B1/B2 ISSUED IN LONDON. HE PLANS AN AUGUST 30, 1987, ARRIVAL IN THE U.S.

5. APPLICATION RECEIVED 2 JULY 1987. IN AVLOS 45 (28).

6. WE WILL PROCESS A 212(D)(3)(A) WAIVER AT POST AND ISSUE FUENTES-MARCIAS AN H-1 VISA DURING THE WEEK OF JULY

6.

PRICE

BT

#4280

NNNNVV FEAS38

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-13-2013 BY ADG

DE RUEHFB

DE RUEHFD #4280 1881017

ZNR 000000 ZZH

7 JUL 87 16Z JUL 87

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

7 JUL 87 15 53

FM AMEMBASSY LONDON

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 3423

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

RUEHFB/DIRFBI WASHDC

BT

UNCLAS LONDON 14280

VISAS EAGLE, ARA

DEPT PASS TO ARA/MEX

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: CVIS, MX (FUENTES-MARCIAS, CARLOS)

SUBJ: NAME CHECK; POST CHECK

1. VISAS EAGLE.

2. FUENTES-MARCIAS, CARLOS, MEXICAN

11 NOVEMBER 1908, PANAMA

WRITER AND TEACHER

H-1 VISA

NO ADDITIONAL DATA FBI FILES
PERTINENT TO YOUR INQUIRY.

*last request dated 2/26/75
also, see your Agency's info.*

34

PRIOR VISAS: B1/B2, LONDON, 11 MARCH 1987, NUMEROUS PRIOR
H-1 VISAS.

3. FUENTES-MARCIAS IS A WELL-KNOWN WRITER WHO IS
INELIGIBLE UNDER 212(A)(28) INA. HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN A
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PREVIOUSLY TAUGHT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON AN H-1 VISA
AND IS AGAIN THE BENEFICIARY OF AN APPROVED H-1 PETITION
TO TEACH FOR ONE YEAR AT HARVARD. FUENTES WAS IN THE
U.S. IN APRIL TO LECTURE FOR A DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE
UNIVERSITY AND TO PARTICIPATE IN A SYMPOSIUM AT
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY.

4. FUENTES HAS HELD NUMEROUS U.S. VISAS IN THE PAST,
INCLUDING SEVEN H-1 VISAS ISSUED AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN
MEXICO CITY AND PARIS; AND C-1 AND B1/B2 ISSUED IN
LONDON. HE PLANS AN AUGUST 30, 1987, ARRIVAL IN THE U.S. 34

5. APPLICATION RECEIVED 2 JULY 1987. IN AVLOS AS (22).

6. WE WILL PROCESS A 212(D)(3)(A) WAIVER AT POST AND
ISSUE FUENTES-MARCIAS AN H-1 VISA DURING THE WEEK OF JULY

PRICE

BT

04080

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records/Operations Sections

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4989, TL# 121
☐ Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

Scope of Search: (Check One)

- ☐ Automated Data Base (ADB)(Individual Born 1962 and After)
☒ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Security & Criminal)
☐ Security Search
☐ Criminal Search
☐ Main

AUG 13 1987

References Only

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject MARCAS, CARLOS FUENTES

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# 75 Date 8-12 Searcher Initials 506
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

		ADB	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	DATE ON CARD	MY
	FUENTES, CARLOS					
	UTD 105-111037 SS 3-3-75 (sub-refly)					
1	105-111037 I					
N/A	199-931-15X					
N/A	105-0-17320					
N/A	207-2023-2					
N/A	109-12-221-4064					
N/A	109-12-240-2108X					
N/A	109-12-221-3212					
N/A	190-51187					
	FUENTES, MARCAS CARLOS					(VAN)
	SI					
	FUENTES, CARLOS					
	SI					
	MARCAS, CARLOS FUENTES					(VAN)
	SI					
	CARLOS FUENTES					(VAN)
	SI					

EP 8 1987

NUMEROUS REFERENCE SEARCH SLIP

Subject MÁCIAS, Carlos Fuentes
 Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 8-12 Searcher Initials SL
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER NR SERIAL

A
D
B

ACTIVE

INACTIVE

DATE ON

CARD M/Y

NR	MÁCIAS, CARLOS				
	44-76228				
	Fuentes, Carlos Manuel (aka)				
	SI				
	Batala, Carlos Fuentes				
	NR				
	CARLOS, MACIAS				
	SI				
	MACEDO, RITA (aka)				
	NR				
	Fuentes, Rita Macedo (aka)				
	NR				
	Batista, Carlos Fuentes				
	SI				
	Machias, Carlos Fuentes				
	SI				
	Battala, Carlos Fuentes				
	SI				

SEP 8 1988

[Signature]

UNCLASSIFIED

TWO-WAY VISA ACTION REQUEST & RESPONSE

Post/Dept.
AmEmbassy (Mexico)

Date
May 3, 1985

Alien Registration Number

A12 724 926NYC

Last Previous Communication

8-9-84

JUN 18 1985

Visa Office (VO)
Department of State

Immigration &
Naturalization Service at:

ACTION REQUESTED (Check one only)

If 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver, SHOW WHETHER:

Basis for Recommendation:

☐ Security Advisory Opinion

☒ Security—212(a)(28)

☐ Humanitarian

☒ 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver

☐ Other—212(a)

☐ Educational

☐ Name Check Only

☐ NOT Recommended by

☒ Facilitative of International Exchange

☐

Consular Officer

☐ Other

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (Incl. aliases, maiden name, previous married name, etc.)

FUENTES Macias, Carlos

2. Date of Birth

XI-11-28

3. Place of Birth (Incl. city)

Panama, Panama

4. Present Address

Apostol Santiago 15, Mexico 20

5. Sex 6. Marital Status, Date and Place of Marriage, Spouses Name

M M

7. Occupation

Professor

8. Name and Address of Employer

9. Nationality (Incl. former)

Mexican

10. Passport Type

ordinary

11. Passport No.

NUY 0018

12. Issued By

SRE

13. Dated

XII-21-82

14. Father's Full Name

15. Mother's Full Maiden Name

16. Residences of 6 Months or More for Past Five Years (Years, cities, countries)

17. Relatives in U.S. (Names, relationships, street addresses, cities, states) or Primary Destination in U.S.

18. Visa Classification Contemplated:

B-2

19. No. of Entries

Multiple

20. Valid Until

One years

21. Planned time of arrival, port of entry and length of stay in U.S.

May 12, 1985 15 days in N.Y.

22. Purpose of entry

Tourism

23. Facts occasioning ineligibility, name check, or SAO request
Subject ineligible under Sec. 212(a)(28) because: of
Membership in Communist-Party

24. Date of any prior U.S. visit.

25. In VLOS?

☐ YES ☐ NO

26. Remarks/Continuation of above items

Consular Officer recommends waiver because: applicant has had previous waivers in the past, none of which have been abused to the best of our knowledge.

Applicant is a prominent Mexican Intellectual.

Consular Officer's Signature

FROM: Department of State (VO)

TO: ☐ Above-named Post ☐ INS

Washington Agency name checks on the above person(s):

☐ Reveal no derogatory information

☐ Reveal no derogatory information since the communication referenced at top right

☐ Reveal the attached information dated:

☐ Have been initiated. Your office will be notified if there is any derogatory information

Signed:

Date:

105-111037-

NOT RECORDED

12 JUL 20 1985

FROM: Immigration and Naturalization Service at: Mexico City

TO: Post/Dept. Date:

May 3, 1985

It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

ENTRY: Multiple, one year validity.

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY: Eighteen days on his 5-12-85 entry At NYC; subsequent periods of stay to be determined by Examining Officer at POE on occasion of each application for admission.

G. Fred Carter, Jr., Officer in Charge

PART 2—FBI

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE OF LAST PAGE

221-104

CVIS:PHVillegoureux-Ritaud:PIH

UNCLASSIFIED

OPTIONAL FORM 221 (Rev. 7-76)
(Formerly FS-493)
Dept. of State

C. 522 hnd Pam
5-15-85

53 AUG 20 1985

UNCLASSIFIED

TWO-WAY VISA ACTION REQUEST & RESPONSE

Post/Dept.
AmEmbassy (Mexico)

Date
June 19, 1985

Alien Registration Number
A12 724 926 NYC

Last Previous Communication
5-3-85-2

☐ Visa Office (VO)
Department of State

☐ Immigration &
Naturalization Service at:

ACTION REQUESTED (Check one only)

If 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver, SHOW WHETHER:

Basis for Recommendation:

☐ Security Advisory Opinion

☒ Security—212(a)(28)

☐ Humanitarian

☒ 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver

☐ Other—212(a)

☐ Educational

☐ Name Check Only

☐ NOT Recommended by

☒ Facilitative of International Exchange

☐

Consular Officer

☐ Other

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (Incl. aliases, maiden name, previous married name, etc.)

2. Date of Birth

3. Place of Birth (Incl. city)

FUENTES MACIAS, CARLOS

XI-11-28

Panama, R.P.

4. Present Address

5. Sex

6. Marital Status, Date and Place of Marriage, Spouses Name

Apostol Santiago 15, San Jeronimo, Mexico D.F.

M

M

7. Occupation

8. Name and Address of Employer

Writer Teacher

Harvard University

9. Nationality (Incl. former)

10. Passport Type

11. Passport No.

12. Issued By

13. Dated

Mexican

ordinary

ANUY 0018

XI-21-82

14. Father's Full Name

15. Mother's Full Maiden Name

16. Residences of 6 Months or More for Past Five Years (Years, cities, countries)

17. Relatives in U.S. (Names, relationships, street addresses, cities, states) or Primary Destination in U.S.

18. Visa Classification
Contemplated:

H-1

19. No. of Entries

multiple

20. Valid Until

6 months

21. Planned time of arrival, port of entry and length of stay in U.S.

July 19, 1985

22. Purpose of entry
To work

23. Facts occasioning ineligibility, name check, or SAO request

Subject ineligible under Sec. 212(a)(28) because:
He was a member of a proscribed organization during the early 1960s. Mr. Fuentes is one of the most prominent Mexican authors of the 20th century, and has received numerous waivers over the past two decades. The waiver is recommended by the visa section and

24. Date of any prior U.S. visit.

26. Remarks/Continuation of above items Ambassador Gavin in order to allow Mr. Fuentes to work as a visiting professor at Harvard University.

The waiver is recommended to further international intellectual exchange.

Consular Officer's Signature

FROM: Department of State (VO)

TO: ☐ Above-named Post ☐ INS

Date:

June 19, 1985

Washington Agency name checks on the above person(s):

☐ Reveal no derogatory information

☐ Reveal no derogatory information since the communication referenced at top left

☐ Reveal the attached information dated:

☐ Have been initiated. Your office will be notified if there is any derogatory information

Signed:

FROM: Immigration and Naturalization Service at:

Mexico City

TO: Post/Dept.

Date: June 19, 1985

It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

ENTRY: Multiple entries. six-month
H-1 visa.

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY: At discretion of

Examiner Officer at POE on
occasion of each application for
admission.

P. W. STEELE, JR., DISTRICT DI.

Signature and Title

PART 2—FBI

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE OF LAST PAGE

OPTIONAL FORM 221 (Rev. 7-76)
(Formerly FS-493)
Dept. of State

221-104 CVS:JFSammis:PIH

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

"C" FILE

TWO-WAY VISA ACTION REQUEST & RESPONSE

Post/Dept.

AmEmbassy Mexico

Date

Nov. 20, 1983

Alien Registration Number

A12 724 926 (NYC)

Last Previous Communication

Jan. 1983

TO

☐ Visa Office (VO)
Department of State

☒ Immigration &
Naturalization Service at:

Mexico City

ACTION REQUESTED (Check one only)

☐ Security Advisory Opinion

☒ 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver

☐ Name Check Only

☐

If 212(d)(3)(A) Waiver, SHOW WHETHER:

☒ Security—212(a)(28)

☐ Other—212(a)

☐ NOT Recommended by

Consular Officer

Basis for Recommendation:

☐ Humanitarian

☒ Educational

☐ Facilitative of International Exchange

☐ Other

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (Incl. aliases, maiden name, previous married name, etc.)

FUENTES Macias, Carlos

2. Date of Birth

11-11-28

3. Place of Birth (Incl. city)

Panama, Panama

4. Present Address

Veeda de Sta. Fe 49-D Mexico D.F.

5. Sex 6. Mar

M M

7. Occupation

Writer

8. Name and Address of Employer

9. Nationality (Incl. former)

Mexican(Panamenian)

10. Passport Type

Ord.

11. Passport No.

ANUY-0018

12. Issued By

Mex. Con General NYC

13. Dated

12-21-82

14. Father's Full Name

15. Mother's Full Maiden Name

16. Residences of 6 Months or More for Past Five Years (Years, cities, countries)

17. Relatives in U.S. (Names, relationships, street addresses, cities, states) or Primary Destination in U.S.

18. Visa Classification
Contemplated:

H-1

19. No. of Entries

Mult.

20. Valid Until

6 mos.

21. Planned time of arrival, port of entry and length of stay in U.S.

Arr. Dec. 20 By Louis, Mo. by plane

22. Purpose of entry

Work.

STL-N-3134

Wash. University

23. Facts occasioning ineligibility, name check, or SAO request

Subject ineligible under Section 212(a)(28)

because of membership in a Communist Party

Consular Officer recommends waiver because

24. Date of any prior U.S. visit.

25. In VLOS?

☒ YES ☐ NO

26. Remarks/Continuation of above items applicant has had previous waivers in the past.

See attached copy of I-129B.

Consular Officer's Signature

FROM: Department of State (VO)

TO: ☐ Above-named Post ☐ INS

Date: 105-111837-

Washington Agency name checks on the above person(s):

☐ Reveal no derogatory information

☐ Reveal no derogatory information since the communication referenced at top right

☐ Reveal the attached information dated:

☐ Have been initiated. Your office will be notified if there is any derogatory information

Signed:

FROM: Immigration and Naturalization Service at:

Mexico City

TO: Post/Dept. Date:

November 30, 1983

It is ordered that the application be granted for the above indicated purpose, subject to revocation at any time, valid as set forth below.

ENTRY: Multiple entries during the validity of H-1 visa

PERIOD OF TEMPORARY STAY:

As needed in order to accomplish the purpose of his entry.

GUILDFORD BAKER, Acting District Director

PART 2—FBI

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE OF LAST PAGE

221-104 CVIS:RPopadiuk:vcc

UNCLASSIFIED

OPTIONAL FORM 221 (Rev. 7-76)
(Formerly FS-493)
Dept. of State

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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3-19-71

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DATE 2-26-86 BY 9145 JPL/agf/af
264, 518

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105-111037-29

D O

Analytical Summary

Searched by:

b6
b7c

Date Searched: 3/19/71

Carlos Fuentes Macias

105-111037

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-26-86 BY 9145 Jff/og/af
264,518

ANALYTICAL

REFS. 124

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OTHERWISE~~

Fuentes, Carlos ✓

105-111037

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I 64-35693-221-15 Encl. p. 52 PHOTOGRAPH

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I 39-0-61179

Classified by 9145

Declassify on: OADR

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I 64-200-207-672 Encl. p. 2

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SI 64-200-221-A WASH. CAPITAL News Service 4/7/62
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✓ 64-330-210-665 Report on Special Intelligence,
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✓ MI 64-20393-620 p.46

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✓ NR 65-37193-237-85

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SI 65-46564-206 MF 105-11107-13 Sep 12

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[65-63987-210-891 Encl p. 148] (C) (C)

MR 97-3368-A Miami Daily News 4/1/58 ^{202 11037-13}

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SI 97-4196-813 to MF 105-111037-A- "The Worker" 4-17-62

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✓ 105-34074-36-112 kept in Special File
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Fuentes, Carlos ✓

Analys
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MF 105-111037

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MACIAS, CARLOS

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NI 496

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105-113974-4

105-176736-3

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#REFS. 24

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MACIAS, CARLOS FUENTES ✓

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✓ SI

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✓ moved file behind serial 22 p2

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I 105-180564-55

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all Ref
Ref. 1

Macias, Carlos Fuentes

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105-111037

all Ref.
Ref. 1

Macias, Carlos Fuentes ✓

105-111037

~~SECRET~~

Batista, Carlos

~~SECRET~~

Analys.
#Ref. 5

NR 64-2501-556

NR 105-76165-5

NR 109-480-1619

NR -1786

NR 109-584-379

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#Ref. 1

Batista, Carlos Fuentes ✓

NR 105-111037

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all Ref.
#Ref: 1

Battala, Carlos Fuentes ✓

105-111037

~~SECRET~~

ALL LOGICAL BUILDUPS, BREAKDOWNS, AND VARIATIONS OF
NAME AND ALIAS WERE SEARCHED AND NO RECORD WAS
FOUND EXCEPT THOSE LISTED.

AKA: CARLOS FUENTES MACIAS
BIRTHDATE: 11/11/28 (not verified)
BIRTHPLACE: PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
SPOUSE: CONCEPCION MACEDO DE FUENTES
LOCALITY: aka RITA MACEDO

SUMMARY
(Correlation)

105-111037

SEARCHED ON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY 91452 JH/af

264518