

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF YOUTH IN THE WORLD FORUM

The 850 youths from 108 countries, among whom were Catholics, communists, democrats, Christians, Mussulmans and Mohammedans, meeting at the recent World Youth Forum, agreed on the manner in which we must act to overcome prejudices in the relations between countries and youth organizations.

"Congresses, assemblies, conferences, festivals, meetings, discussions, seminars held on an international, national and regional level; the interchange of delegations, tourists, athletes, students, exhibits, literature, films; these are the right ways to erase all kinds of bitterness from youth," affirmed the delegates.

The increase of modern culture and in scientific spheres was strongly defended by those attending the Forum inasmuch as this increase in culture and scientific technology has made the new generations more conscious of their inalienable rights.

We are all agreed that the participation of Cuba in this World Youth Forum was very fruitful, not only for our country but for the young people of all countries which are fighting today for their full independence.

The great majority of the delegates were enthusiastic about the great achievements we have made in only 2½ years of our Revolution. Especially the youths were enthusiastic.

"How could you achieve so much and in so short a time?" was the question most commonly heard on the lips of Mexicans, Chileans, Germans, Brazilians, Chinese, Paraguayans, Congolese, Haitians, etc. The answer of the Cubans was always the same:

"We achieved this through unity - the unity of our revolutionary forces, our workers, our farmers and all our people."

The Cuban delegation was wanted everywhere. There were fraternal meetings in which opinions were exchanged on the specific problems of the youth in each country, and the ties of friendship were strengthened by joint participation in sports events, exhibitions, talks and conferences.

It was on one of those beautiful days of friendship that all the youth organizations of Latin America raised their voices to declare "that imperialism and its allies and national oligarchies are the main enemies of the Latin American nations," and to proclaim "the right of the Latin American nations to enjoy full national sovereignty, to achieve economic independence and agrarian reforms which will end the landlord system and underdevelopment on the farms."

With respect to the Cuban Revolution, which is intimately connected with all Latin American nations, the youths denounced "new direct and indirect invasions prepared by the United States in complicity with other governments in order to carry out a mercenary invasion destined to do away with the rights won by the Cuban people."

They did not stop until they had called the Organization of American States "an instrument of intervention which goes against the interests of Latin America." They condemned colonialism and demanded the restitution of national rights in the Guianas, in Belize, in the French Antilles, in the Malvinas (Falkland Islands) and Puerto Rico. They consider the Alliance for Progress "a desperate effort on the part of North American imperialism to extinguish the echo of the Cuban Revolution in Latin American."

The Forum ended last August. This time, the youths from 108 countries and from the most different political backgrounds, decided to give a good lesson to the "mature" politicians of the imperialist camp, who are today stubbornly trying to send them to their death.

These youths declared: "The unsolved problem of Germany and East Berlin represents a grave danger to world peace. It is necessary that we unify our efforts to raise ourselves like an unbreakable wall in the way of those who are preparing a new shedding of blood in the world.

"We are against the imposing of the yoke of colonialism on nations under the pretext of aid.

"We salute the peoples and the youth of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America who, in their continuous and difficult struggle, have achieved liberty and national independence and are building a new life."

NUUESTRA HISTORIA DE FUEGO Y SANGRE

DE JOAQUIN ORDOQUI



ORDOQUI: El fracaso de la
Revolución del Sur y el
Sur Sur: Ley de la guerra

de la redacción

La liberación total de los pueblos no se alcanza sino a través de un proceso que suele escribirse en varias etapas. Cuba, no podía escapar a esta Ley histórica. Y es por eso, que a la Revolución victoriosa del Primero de Enero de 1959 no podemos deslindarla, en modo alguno, a las luchas independentistas, y menos aún, a la frustrada Revolución de 1933.

La juventud cubana que tan activa participación ha tenido en nuestras luchas independentistas, podrá apreciar a través de este recuento de Joaquín Ordoqui, participante de la lucha contra Machado, porque no triunfó en esta ocasión el esfuerzo del pueblo. Y podrá ver más, inclusive las raíces del actual movimiento juvenil cubano organizado que no son otras que aquellos Clubes Culturales y Deportivos, la "Liga Juvenil Comunista", y el Ala Izquierda Estudiantil.

Aquí están los precursores de nuestra ASOCIACION DE JOVENES REBELDES.

A nosotros, conscientes de esa tradición que nos honra y enorgullece, nos toca decir: cumpliremos el legado de nuestros predecesores, levataremos con honor la bandera de Mella, Martínez Villena, Guiteras, Pablo de la Torre, Brau...



La participación de la cubana en la Revolución nos ha sido narrada por bre que participó activamente en el proceso de nuestra historia: Ordoqui.

Ordoqui, viejo luchador Socialista Popular y cubano y...

"La cárcel es la Universidad de los trabajadores", dijo Julio Antonio Mella en los difíciles días de la tiranía machadista. Su sentencia se cumplió fielmente pues de la cárcel de La Habana, salieron los cuadros obreros y campesinos que habrían de realizar el proceso revolucionario hasta las grandes reivindicaciones de hoy.



RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA:
Gran orientador de la juventud
de su época, y de los
primeros en reconocer el papel
de la clase obrera en el
triunfo de la Revolución.
Su poesía y su acción
revolucionaria, ant imperialista y
socialista, llena de emoción
a esta generación...

—Casi finalizando el año 1926, se fundó la "Liga Juvenil Comunista". Para organizar la Liga se formaron cuadros de la Dirección del PSP (antes Partido Comunista) que se había fundado en 1925. A mí me dijeron: "Tu responsabilidad junto con otros compañeros es organizar la juventud".

—Pero antes de la Liga, se crearon en todo el país una serie de clubes denominados "Juventud Cultural Deportiva Obrera", cuyo carácter cultural y depor-

ANTONIO GUITERAS:
Junto al Partido Comunista,
se mantuvo intransigente
ante la ingerencia
norteamericana.
Precisamente esa honestidad
revolucionaria le costó la
vida, cuando por orden de
Batista fue asesinado el 8 de
Mayo de 1935, en el
Morillo.

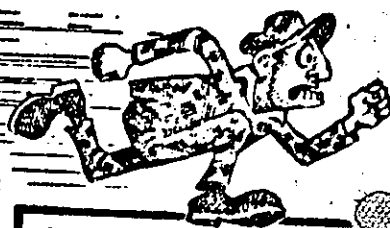


Los que no vayan a luchar contra
Castro, no son hombres, son
guayabitos. Yo indudablemente,
soy un guayabito.

Aureliano Sanchez Arango.

La Peste el Ultimo

PERIODICO DE LIBRE EMPRESA



Cuba no significa ningún peligro,
todo lo contrario, su gobierno
está decididamente a nuestro lado.

Eisenhower (Año de 1958).

Director: D. SODORANTE. - Año I, No. 1 - Organó periodístico de la Organización Contrarrevolucionaria No. 453, 652, 864, 708, 832, 763, 234, 765, 498

¡NO LEA MELLA!

HAY SOCIALISTAS EN CUBA

VEA COLUMNA 3

VEA COLUMNA 5

EDITORIAL

En este primer número de "La peste el último", queremos hacer resaltar los nobles propósitos que nos inspiran.

Este periódico defenderá, la libertad de prensa proclamada por la SIP, los bienes espirituales, la democracia representativa, la lucha contra Castro y el capital privado, (casi nada).

¡Es mentira que este periódico le pague la

MELLA ES UN ROBO

El MELLA, es realmente un robo, no vale los diez kilos.

No publican nada de lo que a nuestra juventud le hace falta, como son las aventuras de Tarzán, las sonrisas del caballo de Roy Rogers y las novelas de relajó, que tanto nos gustan.

El MELLA se la pasa hablando de moral, de revolución, de mili-

SENADOR SMATHERS

DECLARACIONES DE CLARK KENT RESPECTO AL BRASIL



ENTREVISTA EXCLUSIVA AL SENSACIONAL, PATRIOTICO, SALVAJOTE, MAGNIFICO, GENIAL, UNICO, CALVOTE E INDISCUTIBLE, SENADOR

que eso de formar una sola organización no está bien entre nosotros.

Además si nos unimos todos y llegamos a un acuerdo, seguro que los yanquis nos mandan de cabeza para Cuba y eso no nos gusta nada. Está bien mandar de vez en cuando unas gentes a ver si logran hacer algo. En último caso mandar a los marines. Pero no es lógico que nos manden a nosotros, en primero porque no hemos pensando en ningún momento hacer eso.

Y no hablemos más porquerías, que en esto el rey es Kennedy.

¡Viva el invasor! Siempre perdemos.

NUESTRO HEROE



Cachirulo Petardo, es indiscutiblemente nuestro héroe.

Entre sus valiosas acciones se encuentran: poner una bomba en la Escuela No. 3-I, poner una bomba en el Hospital de Maternidad, poner una bomba en el asilo de Santovenia, poner una bomba en el parque de diversiones, ponerle una bomba a su propia vieja, ponerle una bomba, etc. etc. etc.

Es por eso que Cachirulo se gana nuestro homenaje. Es, sinceramente, una lástima que sea un homenaje póstumo.

REDACCION

"Lo mejor que he leído en mi vida". Sra. del Tosté. (Tenía dinero guardado en la casa).

"¿Por qué no publican fotos de Marlon?" Joe Palooka.

"Deberían tener novelas policíacas". Dick Tracy.

"Ahí les va mi chequecito". Allen Dulles. (Jefe de la CIA).

"¡Que San Pancho de los Teletes, los proteja!" Reverendo Matraca.

"¡Pero hay que ver, que ustedes son unos picarotes". Miguel Angel Quevedo.

"En el servicio de mi vida, son ustedes la cadena de mi admiración". Juan de los Palotes. (Casi Poeta).

"Creo que debieran incrementar el asesinato en masa y los salchamientos de muertos patrafectos". Esteban Ventura.

ASI VA LA CIENCIA



Unos nuevos relojes han salido a la venta en Nueva York. Estos aparatos, además de marcar el mes, el año y el día, le dicen a uno cuando va a llover, que película debe ir a ver ese día; le echa un chorrillo de agua en la boca cuando tiene sed, y además de eso, se fuma los cigarros. Aunque no dá la hora, este aparato no deja de ser una gran cosa.

La revista "Life" está experimentando con una máquina, gracias a la cual toda noticia que se recibe allí, toma la forma que necesita el mundo libre. Pongamos

"Abajo U.S." (U.S. quiere decir Unión Soviética, ¿no?)

—Pero si los comunistas siguen agitando allí, enviaremos nuestras tropas de marina, la aviación, la policía de Miami, los paracaidistas, los tanques, los vendedores de churros y los exilados cubanos.

—Y debemos jurar aquí, solemnemente por los sacros restos de la abuela del Pato Donald. ¡Nosotros no sabemos nada de lo que pasa en el Brasil! ¡Nos ha cogido de sorpresa! ** ¡Dos y dos son cuatro! ¡Todo ha sido de pronto! ¡Nadie sabía nada! ¡Sí, efectivamente, dos y dos son cuatro! ¡Esto ha sido muy rápido!

• ¡A ver si salimos de ellos!

• Y si no preguntarle al Embajador allá, que la entrada a pedradas que le dieron fue de amparga.

LA CERDA SE BAÑA

BRASIL, Ago. 29 (O Prensa Do Rilajol).— Nuestro enviado especial, se trasladó hoy al rancho "La Grosse Calvva" para entrevistar a La Cerdá en su oficina. La oficina de La Cerdá, es bastante exótica, lo único que dijo a la prensa fue:

—Por favor no me molesten ahora no acostumbro a atender a nadie cuando me baño.

Debemos hacer constar que la oficina era bastante rara, y que La Cerdá se bañaba con fango, lo cual nos dió a entender de una forma bastante compleja, que aquello, jera un chiquero!

un ejemplo: "Todos los cubanos están esperando a los marines para comérselos vivos y Kennedy es un anormal". Entonces al echarse en esa máquina lo que sale es esto: "El pueblo cubano está esperando a los marines, para darles la bienvenida y todo lo que ellos quieran, pero a pesar de todo eso, Kennedy sigue siendo un anormal."

El ladrón electrónico, es el último éxito de la General Motors.



—Senador ¿qué opina usted de la Revolución de Castro?

—¡Eso es una barbaridad! ¡Deben intervenir rápidamente! No debe quedar nadie que hable cosas raras con la cabeza puesta sobre los hombros. Inclusive, el FBI ha abierto una investigación a George Washington.

—¿Usted cree que no debe existir un país comunista tan cerca de los EE. UU.?

—¡Claro que no! ¿Cómo cree que nosotros vamos a tirar un país comunista en la Mongolia?

—¡Pero Cuba no está en la Mongolia!

—¿Cómo que no está en la Mongolia?

—No senador, está en las Antillas.

—Ven acá, ¿y dónde queda eso?

—A noventa millas de aquí, Senador.

—¿A NOVENTA CUANTAS?

—Noventa millas senador.

—¡Auxiliooooooooooooo!

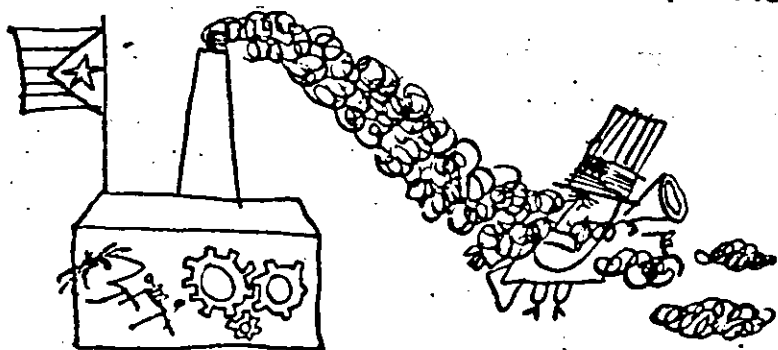
El Senador se retiró tan rápidamente que no pudimos continuar la entrevista. Otro día será.

• Con esta descripción solamente, creo que nos hemos ganado el chequecito de este mes.

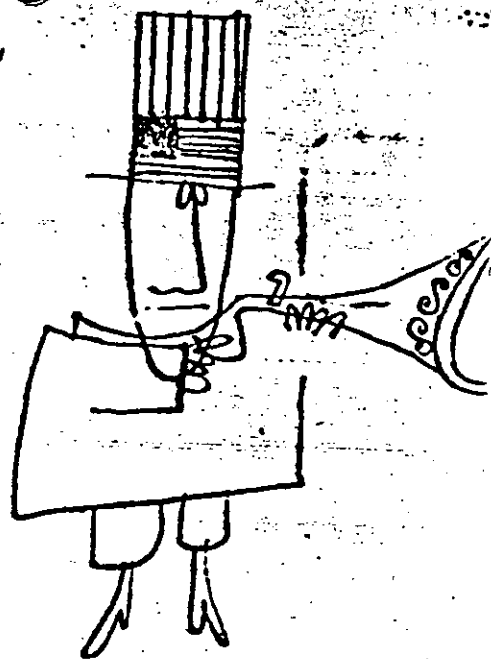
Este genial aparato, planea los robots, los elefantes, y además, el solito compra a la policía. La demanda ha sido grandiosa, pero ya ha traído serios problemas con los ladrones de carne y hueso, que se han visto de pronto sin trabajo. A este paso, las estadísticas están demostrando que el próximo año el Presidente podrá ser una máquina, aunque como es de suponer, el mecanismo será mucho más simple.

Este es un joven organizado

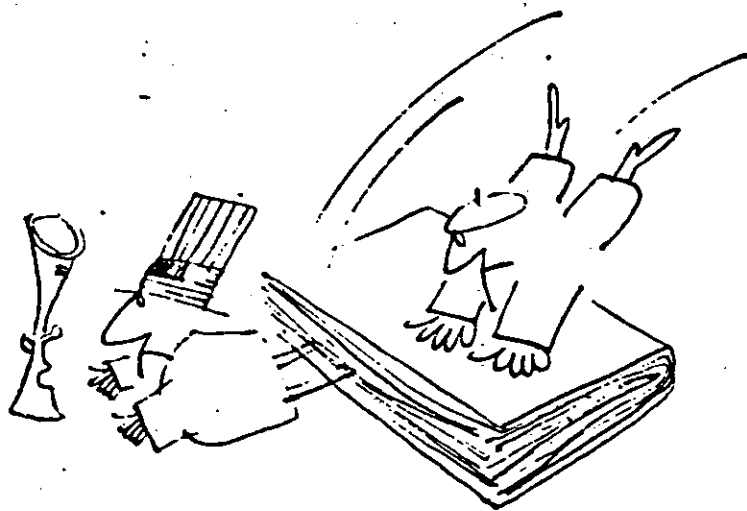
por Nuez



Eleva la producción en sus centros de trabajo.

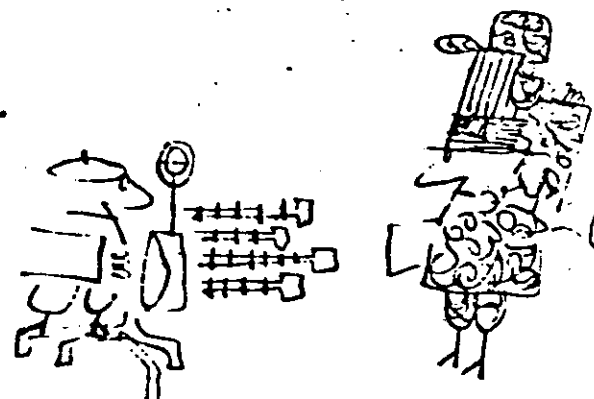


Ante los brutales ataques del imperialismo y...

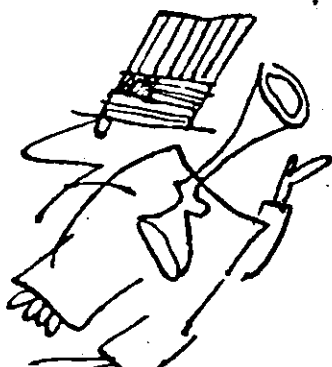


Pertenece a las Milicias.

Se organiza, estudiando.



Alfabetiza.





UNCA podemos plantear el conflicto de "eso no hay", porque todo se puede sustituir en caso de que esto sea imposible, nuestra comprensión debe llegar a prescindir de las cosas más simples con naturalidad.

La expresión es de Isabel Fernández, guardadora de la tienda "Fin yodo", nacionalizada.

En cuanto a la moda, la propia habla como gran conocedora de lo que es:

La moda es una mujer que no se encierra bajo llave en ningún país, ha dicho Elena Solovieva, responsable del Instituto de Cultura de la Unión Soviética. Y es que la moda es internacional, distinta de un país a otro por detalles de colorido, ligereza, pero la tela que son factores del

abastecimiento de telas —fi-

naliza— llega de países amigos como China, Checoslovaquia y Bulgaria hasta que podamos auto-abastecernos con nuestras industrias textiles. Mientras tanto, no se deben acaparar telas, ni comprar más de las necesarias, pues si ahora alcanzan para todos, a pesar del aumento considerable de la demanda, el abuso y el despilfarro nos llevaría pronto a la carestía.

LA BELLEZA DE LOS CABELLOS.

Tintes, cremas suavizantes, acondicionadores, champús, lacas y cremas para permanentes sin corriente y en general, productos para el embellecimiento del cabello también se fabrican en Cuba con las materias primas procedentes de España, Alemania, Inglaterra, etc. que aún quedan en los almacenes.

En el futuro, se proyecta adquirir

esas materias primas en Hungría y Checoslovaquia y otros países socialistas, con lo que se espera que nuestras jóvenes no carezcan de productos que dan nuevas tonalidades a los cabellos y ondas a las que suelen ser tan aficionadas.

TAMBIEN AUMENTA LA DEMANDA DE COSMETICOS

En la Empresa Consolidada de Perfumería y Jabonería, situada en el reparto Alta Habana, funcionan tres unidades: 6-10-11.

Allí desempeñan sus labores los obreros de "Avón", "Max Factor" y "Revlon" que utilizan materias primas de nuestro país.

Acido esteárico, talco, estearina, óxido de zinc, estearato de zinc, indispensable para la elaboración de cremas y talcos, llegan de la República Popular China mientras que la glicerina



que antes se utilizaban en cremas.
—Es una realidad de cosméticos ha mayor poder adquisitivo cubana —dice Ilia lírico-química— pero los estamos resolviendo primas cubanas, que superiores a las yankees.
Le sugiero a las señoras que se acostumbren a usar sus productos de belleza sólo lo que estén en el mercado inmediatamente, pues ahora que miles de ellas tienen mayor poder adquisitivo vamos de esos artículos.

MOSTACILLAS Y NATURALES

Lindos adornos femeninos en nuestras vidrieras están elaborando en Cuba. La joyería de fantasía demanda entre las muchachas con cuentas de vidrio, checos, hilos de nylon, mostacillas y semillas naturales en nuestro país. Las joyas llevan el sello y el carácter de los artesanos cubanos.

—Aquí estamos produciendo —expresan en la tienda femenina "Kaiser" la importación de medias que obstaculizaba el mercado de las fábricas cubanas por falta de tiempo para trabajar, altas cifras de desempleo.

La materia prima en esta llegando del Japón, además agujas y máquinas, procedentes de la Democrática.

—Podemos asegurar que no faltarán las muchachas siempre que moderación, y esto es favorable para nuestro clima caluroso por el uso de las medias en la mayoría de las ocasiones.



Nuestros zapatos ahora son de superior calidad.

ES MUY SUPERIOR LA DEMANDA DEL CALZADO

¿Y de zapatos, qué?: buena calidad en pieles criollas, aumento de la producción pero más demanda aún, debido al alto poder adquisitivo del pueblo es lo que podemos decir del calzado en la actualidad.

En la fábrica "Lerner", Unidad 3

del Consolidado Zapatero, por ejemplo se nota la fiebre contagiosa del aumento productivo.

—Se venden más zapatos que nunca —dice el administrador— Nuestras fábricas trabajan a todo tren con pieles de hoja, charol y beneditine, pero a pesar de que nuestra producción se ha elevado considerablemente no puede satisfacer abundantemente los

caprichos de nuestras mujeres que han elevado su poder de compra en cantidad incalculable.

Nuestro objetivo inmediato no se concreta sólo a satisfacer la enorme demanda de calzado, sino también a ofrecer a nuestras mujeres la calidad que no tenían en cuenta los capitalistas que dominaban nuestra industria.



PABLO DE LA TORRIENTE BRAU: Era de los principales dirigentes del "ala izquierda" del Directorio Estudiantil Revolucionario. Su pluma "siempre en ristre" asió a los titeres impuestos por los yanquis para frustrar nuestra Revolución de 1933. Pablo murió como vivió, luchando contra la traición, en la guerra civil española.

tacto con la juventud y vincular a n de 15 mil jóvenes en la lucha con Machado.

—El Club de "preguntas y respuestas" por medio de buzones conquistó la atención de la juventud. Las preguntas e sometidas a un tribunal que preside Rubén Martínez Villena.

—De Martínez Villena puedo decir que era un gran teórico, cuya modestia y capacidad le ganaron el respeto y admiración de todos. Con su claridad política extraordinaria fue de los primeros en orientar a la clase obrera cub por el camino correcto de lucha.

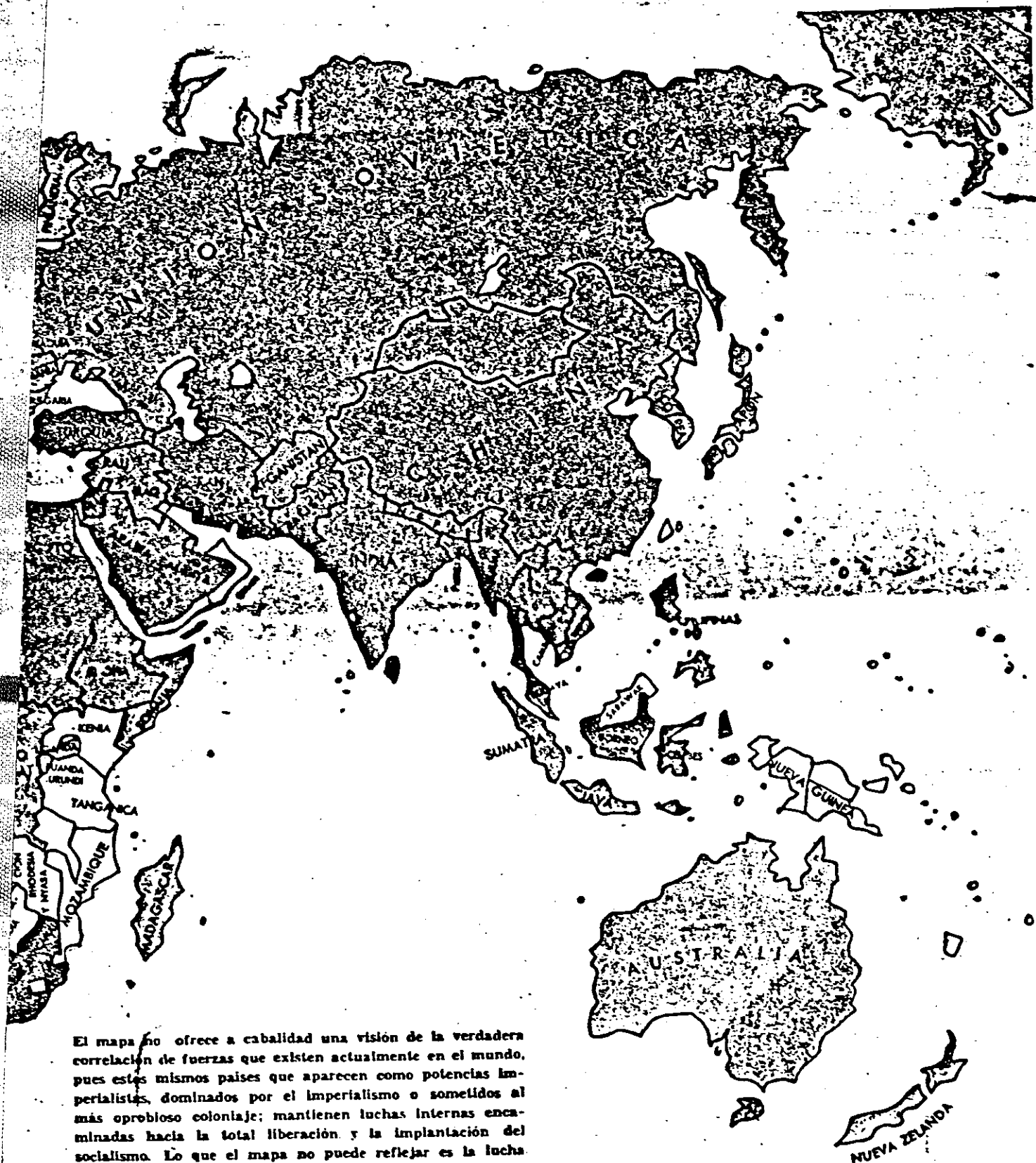
tivo era una forma de evadir la feroz persecución del tirano Machado.

—Tanto los jóvenes de la Liga, como los de los clubes comenzamos a trabajar estrechamente, y en 1927, cuando fueron cercenadas las garantías constitucionales, lográbamos evadir el cerco impuesto por la tiranía mediante actividades que iban, desde las veladas donde los jóvenes tenían oportunidad de hacer preguntas sobre temas nacionales, hasta la práctica de deportes como la pelota, bolibol, boxeo, etc.

Gracias a estas actividades que se ampliaron con la organización de bibliotecas en los barrios, veladas artísticas y competencias de guitarra entre los campesinos, logramos mantener, estrecho con-

Una mujer joven y muy valiosa, fundadora de la "Liga Juvenil Comunista" en la provincia oriental. Se llamaba AMERICA LABADI y fue vilmente asesinada durante una de las manifestaciones callejeras que solían realizar los jóvenes revolucionarios contra la tiranía de Machado.





El mapa no ofrece a cabalidad una visión de la verdadera correlación de fuerzas que existen actualmente en el mundo, pues estos mismos países que aparecen como potencias imperialistas, dominados por el imperialismo o sometidos al más oprobioso coloniaje; mantienen luchas internas encaminadas hacia la total liberación y la implantación del socialismo. Lo que el mapa no puede reflejar es la lucha pujante de los pueblos por la emancipación y en favor de la paz, lucha que alcanza cada día más éxitos y que está encabezada por los Partidos Comunistas y Obreros.



Potencias imperialistas y países capitalistas unidos a ellas por bloques y tratados

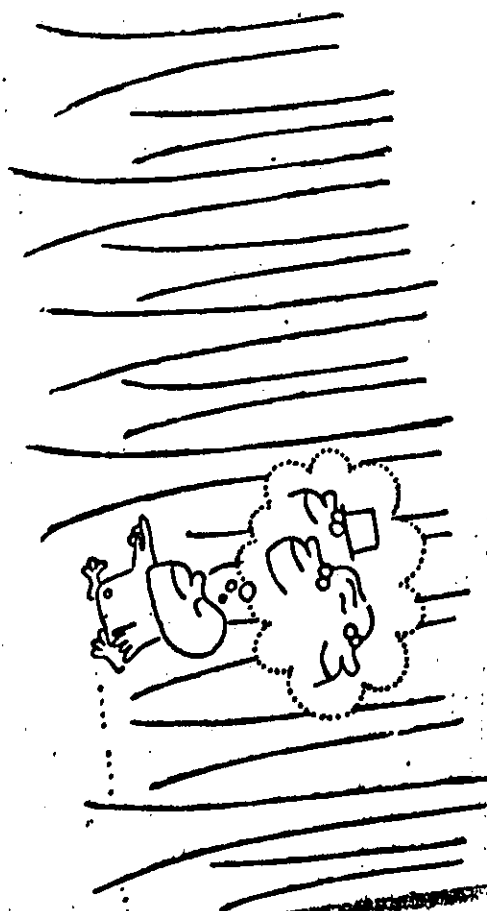
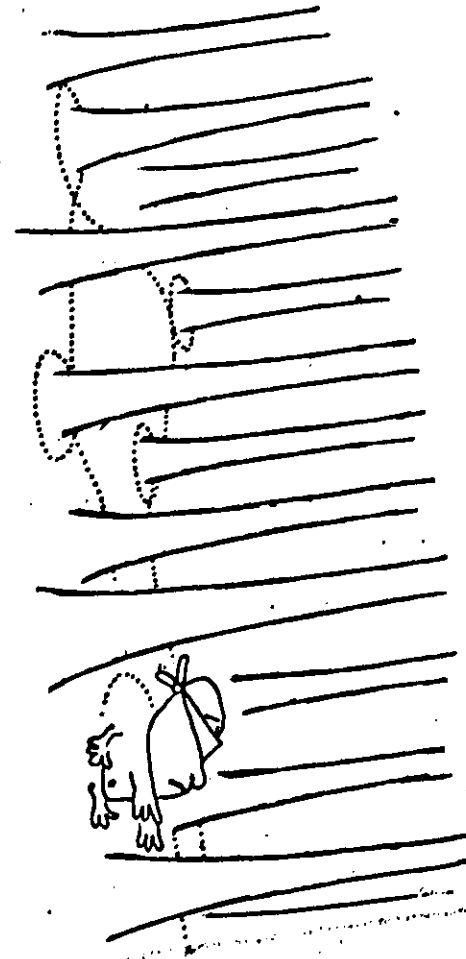
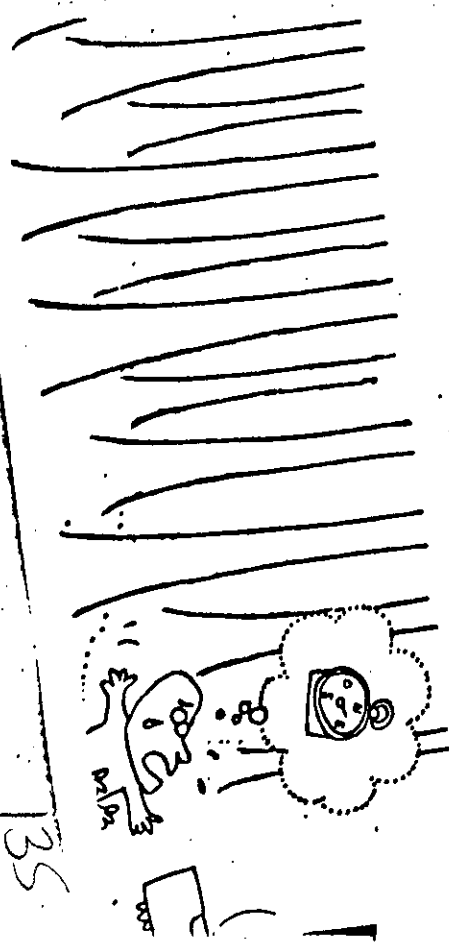


Colonias.

HISTORIA DE JUAN PERDIDO...

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Juan en el bosque, representa a los jóvenes que no comprenden la importancia de la teoría y subestiman al estudio del marxismo-leninismo creyendo que lo más importante es tener un propósito bueno y trabajar apresuradamente por él. Los que trabajan por un propósito bueno pero les falta el conocimiento indispensable sobre los medios para alcanzar ese propósito, muchas veces actúan de tal manera que trabajan contra su propio propósito, de su propio objetivo, que en este caso es el socialismo.



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PUNTA DEL ESTE

mí, a Luisito, ¡me han dado una rosada! Eso es una maniobra comunista ¡Me opongo, me opongo y me opongo! El presidente mandó a que (¡lo, la?) sacaran del salón. Luisito cayó desmayado y fue transportado afuera en brazos de un fornido y corpulento agente del F.B.I. Ya no molestaria. Al menos por un rato. Mr. Dillon se preparó para comenzar su discurso

—Queridos y resignados compañeros: Aquí estamos reunidos para destruir otro infundio de Moscú. Los rojos, malhumorados por la ventaja que les llevamos en los vuelos espaciales, tratan de destruir nuestro prestigio afirmando que nosotros tratamos de mantener en el atraso a la América Latina. Nada más falso ¡Y cómo prueba de éllo, aquí tenemos los quinien.... digo los veinte mil millones (¡estos comunistas!) que emplearemos en la Alianza para el Progreso y la Chancleta con Retroceso. ¡Ah! ¡Pero que quieren los rojos materialistas?... Quieren que esos millones que tan magnánimamente han donado los hombres de negocios norteamericanos, los empleemos en Reformas Agrarias que eliminen el hermoso marabú que crece en las bellas tierras de Latinoamérica y en sucias fábricas, que con su humo nublen el cielo azul de los maravillosos países que se hallan al sur del Río Grande. ¡Y creen acaso que nosotros toleramos ese atentado a la naturaleza? Jamás ¡Antes, prefiero montarme en un cohete de Cabo Cañaveral!

Para América Latina abrazamos el plan de ese gran economista que es Mr. Felipe Pazos: letrinas, letrinas y más letrinas ¡Nosotros nos sacrificaremos y pondremos a funcionar las odiosas fábricas, y naturalmente, les mandaremos para acá lo que nos sobre! A propósito, para el próximo año les aumentaremos en un millón de cajitas la cuota de chiclets, que es algo que no alimenta, pero no se puede negar que entretiene cantidad.



Y cuando Mr. Dillon se hallaba más entusiasmado, se formó tremendo alboroto. Afuera, y en la tribuna popular se escuchaban aplausos.

—¡Llegó Ché Guevara! —gritó alguien.

Entonces se formó el corre-corre. Espantoso era la viva estampa de su nombre. Figueres mordía la cachucha desesperadamente. El representante de Ydígoras repetía incesantemente: ¿Por qué, señor? ¿Por qué?

Mr. Dillon, al parecer algo disgustado exclamó.

—Bueno, pues si no les gusta la Alianza, pidan ayuda a la Cortina de Hierro. Se escuchó una aclamación unánime: ¡DE VERDAD!

—Bueno pero sin violar el Pacto de Caracas, el Pacto de Bogotá y el Pacto Donald, porque si lo hacen... ¡INTERVENIMOS!

Después de ésto se suspendió la asamblea en vista de que un pastor uruguayo estaba empeñado en lanzarle un toro cebú por el cogote a Mr. Dillon.

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LEY DE DE BILLETES DE EE. UU.

YO

GRANDIOSO, bárbaro, fenildimetilminodementan-sulfonato y genial John F. Kennedy, señor de villas y haciendas, fabricante exclusivo de las trampas para cucarachas "Escache-boy". Fuherer del mundo, con una mota más alta que el Popocatepetl y además de todo esto presidente de los EE. UU. con sus toletes de policías adyacentes.

HAGO SABER:

Que el Congreso ha sancionado, el Senado ha aprobado, yo he firmado y el pueblo nada le ha gustado, lo siguiente:

POR CUANTO:

Cada vez que su excelencia el Primer Ministro de Cuba, Dr. Fidel Castro, junto con su excelencia de pueblo, se les ocurre hacer algo, nos deja todo desexcelenciado.

POR CUANTO:

Esto está de bala.

POR CUANTO:

El Contra-almirante K. Cadepe Ro falleció el otro día, en la base de Caimanera, al atrárasele entre la dermis, la epidermis y las válvulas sanguíneas, un ave con plumas y todo, al parecer una guanajita echada.

POR CUANTO:

Este tio no lo entiende ni la sobrina tercera de Chiang Kai-Shek.

POR CUANTO:

Nosotros los americanos, nos le escapamos a la momia por debajo del esparadrapo.

POR CUANTO:

Nuestra política es llevarle la contraria a nistas es decir, si ellos mandan un hombre al e otros lanzamos de cabeza a Allan Shennard, inverecundas profundidades del Océano Atlántic, emplean la discusión, nosotros utilizamos la sil. Y si ellos son inteligentes, a nosotros nos encas fabetismo.

POR TANTO:

En pleno uso de mis dificultades mentales, y estomacales y ya que al Congreso, al Senado les ha gustado mucho y porque a mi me ha d lísima e inaudita gana de hacer la siguiente:

LEY

ARTICULO 1.— Si los cubanos sacan nuevos, nosotros no nos podemos quedar atrás que sacar unos billetes mejores que los de ello de muñequitos en colores y fotos de Marilyn o trando los bondades del mundo libre.

ARTICULO 2.— El papel de los nuev deberá ser bien suavecito, para que en caso d ción del dollar, sus poseedores puedan utilizarl toriamente.

ARTICULO 3.— Se habilitan como oficir je, los locales del KKK, la Maffia, los Casinos cinas del Partido Republicano y el Demócrata.

ARTICULO 4.— Las oficinas trabajarán tres y cinco, teniendo los empleados durante ese receso de siete minutos para merendarse sus batidos de Ham and Egg y helado de Hot Dog

ARTICULO 5.— Como aquí es rico el y no así los limpiabotas, los cocineros, los obrer sea esa gente que precisamente no es rica y com Papa Tarugo 76: "Los ricos son la esperar ricos". Es que decidimos en defensa de los cristianos, quitarles de diez mil pesos para al que no tengan diez mil pesos.

CAMIE LOS



ARTICULO 6.— Se exceptúan de esta Ley, a los negros y a los latinos y a todas las razas inferiores, con el propósito de hacerles la vida más fácil, y ya que al fin al cabo, a ellos no se les deja entrar en ningún lado. Y tal raza, ¿para qué van a traer dinero arriba?

ARTICULO 7.— Cualquier porquería más que se le da agregar a esta Ley, será admitida con verdadero alio.

ARTICULO 8.— Si al formarse alguna morcilla por pa de esto, sirvanse echarles las culpas a quienes tienen culpa de todo: los comunistas.

POR TANTO:

Mando que se cumpla y ejecuten todas estas cosas diatamente, porque sino me pongo bravo.

John F. Kennedy.



BRASIL es el quinto país más grande del mundo, con una extensión de 8 millones 400 mil kilómetros cuadrados. Se encuentra en la América del Sur, con una población de 68 millones de habitantes, de los cuales según el dato de 1950, el 62 por ciento eran descendientes de portugueses y otros europeos; el 11 por ciento mestizos; el 11 por ciento negros y el 2 por ciento indios.

El Brasil, según la historia, fue descubierto el 26 de enero de 1498 por el almirante portugués Pedro Álvares Cabral, quien llegó a las costas de la bahía de Guanabara, el 22 de abril de ese año, en nombre del Rey de Portugal.

Después de su descubrimiento por los portugueses el Brasil fue invadido por otros imperios, como Francia, Inglaterra, etc., en busca de riquezas y esclavos.

El 15 de noviembre de 1888, después de una larga lucha independiente del pueblo brasileño, se proclamó la república. El Brasil es una república de 20 estados, 5 territorios y el Distrito Federal. En principio, la capital fue Rio de Janeiro, y desde 1960 la sede del gobierno se encuentra en Brasilia.

Desde el nacimiento de la república hasta hoy día, el pueblo brasileño, como todos los pueblos de Latinoamérica, ha luchado y está luchando, escribiendo páginas gloriosas por el rescate de su independencia económica y política.

De una población actual de 17 millones 71 mil, en 1950 se ocupaba en agricultura 9 millones 867 mil; en industria y transporte 4 millones; en el comercio, finanzas y servicios, 2 millones 747 mil, y profesionales libres un millón de personas. Actualmente, más

ASI ES

BRASIL

llones de obreros y campesinos deambulan sin empleos bajo la más absoluta miseria.

El 25 por ciento de la población vive en las ciudades y en el campo, el 64 por ciento de los restantes viven en la periferia de las ciudades y en las "favelas" (casucha en la las laderas de las lomas).

Entre las ciudades más importantes se encuentran, por el número de habitantes: Río de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife, Salvador, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, etc.

CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES DE LA ECONOMIA BRASILEÑA

Brasil es, fundamentalmente un país agrario, monoproducción; el algodón y el café representan el 60 por ciento de su producción agrícola, y el 90 por ciento de su comercio exterior.

Otra de las características: abastecedor de materias primas; la gran concentración de tierras en manos latifundistas. Las 4/5 partes de las tierras cultivables están en poder de grandes latifundios y extranjeros. Las relaciones feudales y semif feudales son las que imperan en el campo, el 95 por ciento de los campesinos carecen de tierras propias.

El dominio de los monopolios extranjeros, especialmente norteamericanos también han deformado la economía del Brasil, desde un punto de vista industrial. El Brasil es un país cuya industria nacional se basa en la manufactura, principalmente textil, calzado, alimentación, etc.

Los monopolios norteamericanos han controlado el 82 por ciento de la producción de petróleo del Brasil, después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial se acentuó notablemente la expansión de los monopolios yanquis en Brasil; las inver-

siones directas pasaron de 194 millones de dólares en 1929, a mil 209 millones en 1956; es decir, aumentaron más de 6 veces.

Aparte del imperialismo yanqui, los monopolios de la Alemania Occidental, Japón y Francia desangran la economía del hermano pueblo brasileño. Anualmente los monopolios sustraen más de 200 millones de dólares.

Como consecuencia de esta dependencia, el Brasil es otro de los países de América Latina que no ha podido desarrollarse plenamente. Esta explotación ha traído el desempleo crónico, la rebaja de salarios, la carestía de la vida, la insalubridad. Se calcula que más del 70 por ciento de la población es analfabeta. Tomando como base el año 1948 y 100 como promedio el costo de la vida se ha elevado a más del 300.

EL PUEBLO DE BRASIL LUCHA

En los últimos tiempos la situación se ha caracterizado por un alza del movimiento popular en defensa de sus derechos, de la independencia nacional frente al apetito voraz del imperialismo que se ha manifestado en una creciente lucha de los campesinos por una ley de Reforma Agraria, en la cual se le garantiza el derecho a la tierra; en huelgas, manifestaciones de parte de los obreros portuarios, metalúrgicos, exigiendo la baja de la carestía de la vida, y el aumento en un 27 por ciento de sus salarios; y la participación activa de los estudiantes brasileños por la aplicación de la Reforma Universitaria.

Además, amplios sectores de la burguesía nacional, interesados en el desarrollo independiente del Brasil, chocan cada vez más con los intereses del imperialismo opresor; todas estas fuerzas en su conjunto se van sumando a la

lucha por un camino amplio y de progreso.

LA ACTUALIDAD EN BRASIL

El desarrollo de la Revolución Cubana ha contribuido y contribuye al crecimiento impetuoso del movimiento liberador en la América Latina. La defensa de la Revolución Cubana, el respeto a su soberanía, el rechazo a las amenazas intervencionistas del imperialismo yanqui en nuestro país, es parte también de esta lucha liberadora.

Este principio lo sostuvo hasta el último momento, el presidente del Brasil, Janio Quadros. El derecho al intercambio y a mantener relaciones con todos los países del mundo, también tuvo en Quadros un defensor; la firme posición del Brasil en defensa del principio de no intervención y de mantener el libre comercio con todos los países, posición que quedó demostrada en la Conferencia de Punta del Este son las causas fundamentales que motivaron el golpe traicionero instigado por la desesperación del imperialismo norteamericano y realizado por sus servidores reaccionarios, encabezados por el gobernador Lacerda y un grupo de militares castrenses.

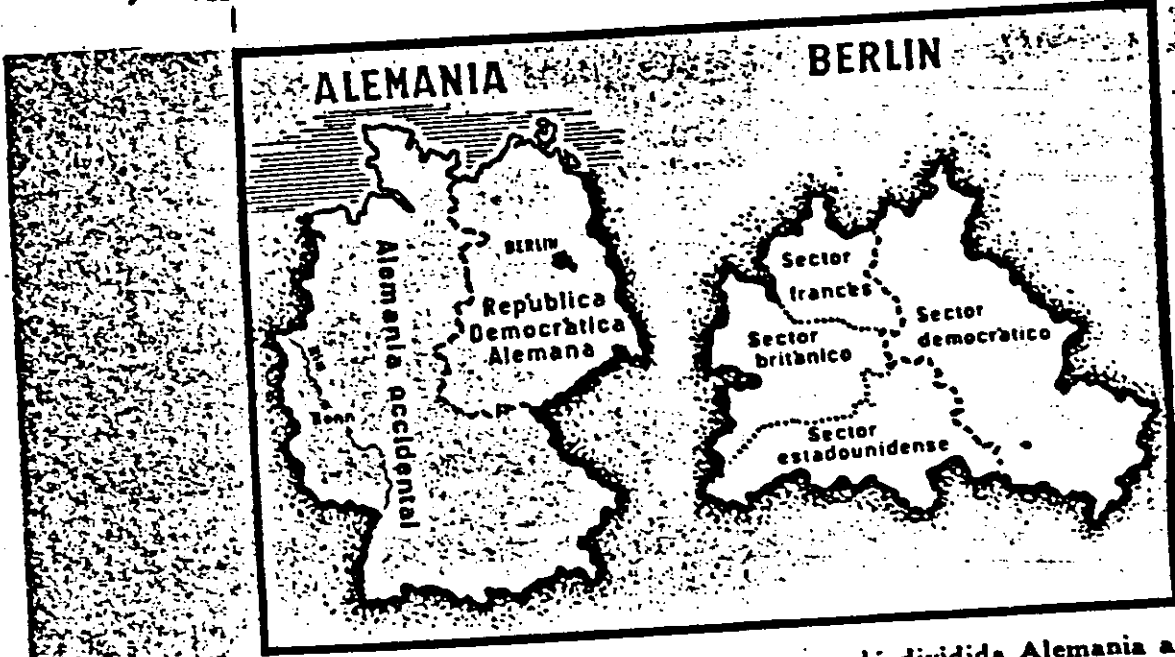
Pero no va sólo contra Brasil el artero golpe. También va dirigido contra Cuba y el movimiento de liberación Latinoamericana.

Es un nuevo intento encaminado a aislar nuestra Revolución y preparar las condiciones para llevar a cabo una nueva agresión armada contra nuestra Patria.

Solidarizarnos con la juventud y el pueblo brasileño en la lucha por el respeto a la constitución, y la toma de posesión del Vicepresidente Joao Goulart, y el rechazo al golpe fascista, es un deber revolucionario de nuestra juventud.



¿Cuál es la



En el mapa de la izquierda puede observarse como quedó dividida Alemania a raíz de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. En el mismo puede notarse la ubicación de Berlín, dentro del territorio de la República Democrática Alemana.

En el mapa de la derecha se señala la actual situación de Berlín dividido en dos partes. La parte de los países aliados (E.E.U.U., Inglaterra y Francia) como puede apreciarse está dividida también a su vez en tres sectores.

¿Cuál es la situación actual de Alemania?

—Finalizada la Segunda Guerra Mundial, los países aliados: Unión Soviética, Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos, suscribieron el 2 de agosto de 1945 el tratado de Potsdam, en el cual se estatuyó la división de Alemania en dos zonas con fines administrativos: Alemania Occidental (ocupada por Estados Unidos, Gran Bretaña y posteriormente Francia) y Alemania Oriental (ocupada por la Unión Soviética).

En el referido tratado los países aliados se comprometieron a la desnazificación y democratización de toda la vida pública de Alemania.

Alemania Occidental fue dividida en los siguientes sectores: Inglés, norteamericano y francés. El poderío económico yanqui pronto desplazó a los ingleses y franceses, produciéndose la fusión de los tres sectores integrantes de la Alemania Occidental.

En 1949 los Estados Unidos, unilateralmente propiciaron la conversión de Alemania Occidental en la República Federal de Alemania, entregando el país a los antiguos consorcios monopolistas y a los mismos elementos civiles

y militares que habían llevado a Alemania a la catástrofe de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Meses más tarde, se constituyó la República Democrática Alemana la que fue integrada con elementos libremente elegidos por el pueblo de la Alemania Oriental.

¿Cómo quedó organizado Berlín?

—La capital de Alemania, Berlín, a pesar de haber sido conquistada por el ejército soviético, fue dividida por los aliados antihitlerianos de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, antes de finalizar la guerra con el objeto de crear un mando conjunto encargado de resolver los asuntos relativos a la liquidación de la Segunda Guerra.

Berlín quedó ubicado a 176 kilómetros dentro del territorio de la República Democrática Alemana.

En ninguna de las negociaciones llevadas a efecto se constató que Estados Unidos tuviera participación en el destino futuro de Berlín.

Alemania Occidental (República Federal de Alemania) desde su fundación situó su capital en Bonn.

¿Cuál es el denominado problema de Berlín?

—La Alemania Occidental, de su transformación en República Democrática de Alemania se ha valido cuantos subterfugios le han sido posibles para tener participación en la vida de Berlín Occidental.

La República Federal de Alemania no tiene ningún derecho a participar en la vida de Berlín Occidental, el mismo, al igual que el Occidental, está enclavado en territorio de la República Democrática Alemana y por lo tanto pertenece a ésta nación.

A partir del año 1946, los occidentales de postguerra (Estados Unidos, Francia y Gran Bretaña) menzaron a dar a Berlín Occidental una vida ficticia de riqueza.

La mayor contribución económica ha debido a los Estados Unidos facilitado cifras fabulosas. El Plan Marshall fue destinado a Actualmente se desconoce la cifra con que los imperialistas americanos subsidian a Berlín Occidental, pero se sabe que alcanzan astronómicos.

Hagamos todo por la paz

Reitera Jruschov

"Ahora hay 400,000 Obreros más en la Producción"

Dijo Carlos Rafael
Rodriguez por la TV

Vigilarán los CDR ventas
que efectúen las bodegas

Han recibido instrucciones los Comités
de Defensa de evitar ventas al por mayor

Continúa llegando gran
cantidad de medicinas

También de insulinas, cajas de penicilina y
baldes vacíos de pulseras oculares

**Espera Fidel que Brasil
venza el brutal zarpazo**

Nuestro pueblo vive con orgullo la renuncia del Presidente
Quadros, dir. Acusa de traición al Imperio

**DECLARA JANIO QUADROS QUE RENUNCIO ANTE
LA PRESION DE FUERZAS ENEMIGAS**

**Más poder eléctrico en
Cuba con ayuda checa**

Pertenecer al Partido
Unido de la Revolución
Constituirá un Honor

BLAS ROCA

Prohíben la venta ambulante de
diversos productos esenciales

Trámites de cuchillas de afeitar, hilos de coser,
jabones, pasta dental, desodorante, etc.

**SERA ELEVADO AL MAXIMO EL
NIVEL DE SALUD EN EL PAIS**

Nombrarán a un responsable por cada C. de Defensa
Reunión con delegados de la América Latina

**Inician Brasil y Cuba
negociación comercial**

Afirma la delegación brasileña que se
propone un intercambio creciente

Contrario
EE.UU. a la
Coexistencia

**Tratan las ORI habaneras
sobre Circulos Culturales**

Los Círculos Culturales tienden a unir a todos los hombres.
Habrá sesiones de arte para encontrar semejanzas

**"En Cuba
se Dice
la Verdad"**

Dijo Guevara en una
Entrevista al Hablar
de la Prensa Cubana

**"¡A librar las tres batallas: la producción,
la defensa y la alfabetización!", dijo Fidel**

Lázaro Peña: 60 mil obreros
se harán alfabetisadores

Aconseja a Kennedy Eliminar Comercio

**Desagravio Popular a
Cubanos en Panamá**

Protocan incidentes en el
sepelio de Arbelio Ramirez

Es el profesor asesinado por desobediencia
después del acto en que habló Guevara

**Produjo Conmoción la
Denuncia de Guevaro**

Los Documentos Secretos de E. U. que Leyó en la Reunión
Económica Proban el Desprecio Hacia Paises Latinoamericanos

Crean una Ley para
la represión de la
solidaridad a Cuba

Nuestra opinión

La carta de Punta del Este
es un programa demagógico
del semi-colonialismo

**TRATAN LOS E. U. DE FRENAR LA
INFLUENCIA CUBANA EN AMERICA**

Cuba no firma la declaración de Punta del Este

Lo que no se ha publicado



¡PLAN DE
FELIPE PAZOS
SER FORMI-
DABLE!

CUANDO llegamos a Punta la Conferencia estaba a comenzar su primera Partimos como un rayo con excesividad hacia el salón de actos. Finalmente, para comenzar la Conferencia le cedió la palabra al Primer Ministro del Perú, Sr. Pedro Beltrán Espantoso (que se llama así). El espantoso, comenzó su perorata:

—Estimado, adorado, bienamado representante del extraordinario de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, sostén de la democracia representativa, la libre empresa y del "sundae" de la leche. Demás latinoamericanos:

Aquí estamos, y en realidad no sabemos por qué, aunque nos lo imaginamos a ver si por casualidad encontramos la forma de comenzar a estudiar la manera de ver si buscamos el modo de entrar a analizar el medio de ver si por alguna manera logramos descubrir el método para llegar a conocer los problemas económicos que afectan a nuestro Continente. que en realidad, yo no creo que exista. ¡Por ejemplo, yo no tengo ninguna idea! (14 guayabas compatriotas, cayendo desde la tribuna popular, cayendo improviso sobre la cabeza del Sr. Ministro del Perú).

—¡Está bien! ¡Está bien! Tal vez he sido un poco superficial en mi análisis. ¡Ojalá que hable nuestro amado Don Dillon.

Mr. Dillon se preparó para subir a la tribuna. Entonces tuvo lugar un pequeño incidente. Enfundado en unos vapores "slacks", y peinado a la forma que está de moda en Broadway, hizo su entrada en el salón de actos. Luisito Conte Aguirre, ya en medio del salón, exclamó con voz:

—¡Protesto, protesto y protesto! Los hombres delegados les han dado credenciales rojas y a las mujeres blancas.

Compañeros Escritores y Artistas:

Discurso pronunciado por el Presidente (p.s.r.) de la A.J.R., Capitán Fernando Ravelo en la inauguración de Primer Congreso de Escritores y Artistas.

A Dirección Nacional de la Asociación de Jóvenes Rebeldes, saluda solidariamente este Primer Congreso de Escritores y Artistas.

Para los jóvenes y todo nuestro pueblo, tiene una extraordinaria importancia este Congreso; la revolución económica-social que se está produciendo en nuestro país, ocasiona profundas transformaciones en el campo de la cultura, en el cual ustedes tienen que jugar un importante papel.

Como es lógico en todo proceso revolucionario, estas transformaciones están íntimamente ligadas a los intereses de todo nuestro pueblo.

Es una necesidad para los jóvenes, que ustedes contribuyan con su trabajo a que nuestra cultura se nutra de todos los valores culturales del pasado y se desprenda de todo lo superfluo, intoxicante y reaccionario que los servidores del imperialismo introdujeron en la misma con el propósito de acentuar, desarrollar y consolidar los prejuicios, discriminaciones y divisiones consustanciales a su sistema de opresión y robo.

Nuestros jóvenes que en su inmensa mayoría se encontraban ayer sin oportunidad de educación y de adquirir, en un sinnúmero de ocasiones, los más elementales medios de subsistencia, son hoy los que estudian distintas tecnologías, y adquiridos estos conocimientos los ponen al servicio del pueblo.

Son los que estudian distintas ciencias que permiten utilizar las nuevas fuerzas energéticas descubiertas por el hombre, para uso y común disfrute de todos.

Son los que en la actualidad adquieren una moral socialista, que permite rendir consciente y colectivamente su máximo esfuerzo por aumentar la producción en su centro de trabajo.

Son los que integran el ejército de la cultura, el cual lleva el glorioso nombre del maestro-mártir CONRADO BENITEZ, ejército que se propone junto con los obreros, campesinos y profesionales, erradicar el analfabetismo en nuestro país en el término de un año.

Son los que unidos firmemente a los obreros, campesinos y profesionales, integran las gloriosas Milicias Nacionales Revolucionarias y el inmortal Ejército Rebelde.

También a ustedes escritores y artistas, con-

tribuir con sus trabajos para que, de esa venil obrera, campesina y estudiantil, intelectuales, músicos, escultores, etc., recojan en sus obras la vida y los ideales de la nueva sociedad que estamos construyendo; dicen en el desarrollo objetivo de nuestra historia para desnudar toda mentira y mixtificar nuestra historia y situar los hechos en que ellos mismos hayan contribuido a de hoy.

Los niños de Cuba también esperan con esa sana e inocente alegría que sólo son capaces de sentir. Esperan que Uds. los eduquen y formen según los ideales de la sociedad.

Nuestro país carece de una Literatura, Teatro, etc. para niños que nos permitan llegar por medio de las mismas, a la cultura sin sobresaltos ni limitaciones.

Los niños de Cuba esperan los resultados de este Primer Congreso de Escritores y Artistas. Los niños de Uds. pondrán en sus obras que les permitan reafirmar su juramento de Jóvenes Rebeldes de poner "El interés colectivo encima del interés personal". Que avivar en ellos el amor por todos los niños, los campesinos, los intelectuales y los obreros.

¡Que los resultados de este Primer Congreso Nacional de Escritores y Artistas sea que ilumine el camino que tiene que recorrer nuestro pueblo, para la construcción del Socialismo!

¡Que los escritores y artistas reconozcan todas las luchas de nuestro pueblo y permitan que hoy podamos tener una Sociedad Socialista!

¡Con regocijo y alegría laten nuestros corazones convencidos de que Uds. escritores cubanos, pondrán su inteligencia al servicio de la gran tarea de convertir el salmón de todo nuestro pueblo.

¡Adelante compañeros escritores!
¡Adelante compañeros artistas!
¡Que vuestra obra contribuya a la Paz y coexistencia pacífica en el mundo!
¡Viva nuestra Revolución Socialista!
¡PATRIA O MUERTE! — ¡VENCEREMOS!

¿Situación Actual de Alemania?



Uno de los grupos de refugiados alemanes que abandonan la Alemania Occidental a su llegada a Blankenfelde, en la República Democrática de Alemania. Los refugiados explicaron las razones de su decisión, entre las que figura como motivo principal la intensificación del militarismo y la persecución política en la República Federal Alemana.

La Unión Soviética por su parte, dió la administración de Berlín oriental a sus habitantes, denominándose desde entonces Berlín Democrático en consonancia con la República Democrática Alemana.

¿Por qué el Imperialismo norteamericano se empeña en mantener esta situación artificial en Berlín Occidental?

—La salida de los norteamericanos de Berlín Occidental significará la pérdida para los Estados Unidos de una punta de lanza de ataque contra la República Democrática Alemana y otros países socialistas.

La finalidad es evidente: presentar a los habitantes de Berlín Democrático y a los de la República Democrática Alemana, un panorama falso, pero trayente, de lo que es la vida en los países occidentales.

Muchas de las "oficinas" norteamericanas que existen en Berlín Occidental o son más que centros de espionaje de propaganda antisoviética y anticomunista.

Desde estas "oficinas", verdaderos centros de subversión, se tramaban con-

tinuamente actos de sabotaje y provocación contra la República Democrática Alemana por agentes pagados por el imperialismo yanqui.

Ante tal estado de cosas, la Unión Soviética se ve obligada a pedir la evacuación de Berlín y la neutralización de éste.

¿Cómo actúan Alemania Occidental y la República Democrática Alemana?

—El Gobierno de Alemania Occidental (República Federal de Alemania) declara abiertamente su actitud negativa hacia cualquier acuerdo que tienda a solucionar la actual situación, cultiva el militarismo, el resurgimiento del nazismo y aboga por la revisión de las fronteras alemanas y de los resultados de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Mientras, el Gobierno de la República Democrática Alemana, reconoce y se atiene a todos los acuerdos, provenientes del final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

¿Cuál es la actitud de los Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética ante el problema de Alemania?

—Los Estados Unidos permanecen

reacios a cualquier tipo de negociación que tienda a solucionar el problema de Alemania, aduciendo para ello sofismas y sofismas.

Materialmente los Estados Unidos no quieren renunciar a su punta de lanza guerrista, antisoviética y anticomunista en Europa Occidental.

El Gobierno Soviético, por su parte, está dispuesto a examinar cualquier proposición constructiva del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, para que el tratado de paz alemán sea resuelto por acuerdo recíproco, entre los Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética.

¿Qué resolvería la firma del tratado de Paz alemán?

—La firma del tratado de paz alemán por todos los participantes de la coalición antihitleriana formada con motivo de la Segunda Guerra Mundial y el arreglo sobre esta base, de la cuestión del status neutral de Berlín crearía las mejores condiciones para la confianza entre los estados y la resolución de problemas internacionales tan importantes como el desarme y muchos otros.

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tus inicios por Martínez Villena.
—El clima por el año 30 era tan violento que se hacía insostenible. Periódicamente se organizaban actos de calle, organizábamos también brigadas para asaltar estaciones de radio y propalar los manifiestos que nos permitían ponernos en comunicación con el pueblo.

—El ABC, era una organización celular cuyo único medio de lucha contra la tiranía consistía en el terrorismo. La dirigía Martínez Sáenz y sus principios eran reaccionarios y pro-fascistas. Además, constituía el puente para la ingerencia norteamericana en nuestros asuntos internos.

—Por esa época la cárcel de La Habana estaba tan abarrotada de presos políticos que a iniciativa de Mella, se dijo que: "La cárcel es la Universidad de los trabajadores", organizábamos círculos de estudio sobre marxismo, dábamos conferencias sobre Martí y otras figuras de nuestra independencia, obreros y car-

También CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ: Director del periódico "Hoy", participó activamente en la lucha contra la tiranía de Machado. Perteneció al ala izquierda del "Directorio Estudiantil Revolucionario", junto con Martínez Villena y Pablo de la Torriente Brau.

—Como la persecución arreciaba por día tuvimos necesidad de dar nuestras reuniones clandestinamente. También realizábamos demostraciones callejeras, lo que costó la vida de la valiosa dirigente comunista, América Lebadé de Manduley y muchos otros jóvenes.

—Cuando Trejo fue asesinado en el mes de noviembre, la huelga estudiantil abarcó todo el país.

—Dentro del movimiento estudiantil se organizó el "Directorio Estudiantil Revolucionario" y el Ala Izquierda, a ésta pertenecieron Ladislao González Carvajal, Pablo de la Torriente Brau, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Raúl Roa, Edith García Ruchaca, Carlos Font y Sergio Aguirre; en esta ala se agrupaba lo mejor del estudiantado y fue orientada en

Nuestro Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, RAUL ROA, miembro del ala izquierda del "Directorio Estudiantil Revolucionario", organización que surgió al calor de la lucha contra la tiranía de Machado.



Journalist

fier hub caud ante tan pens

147



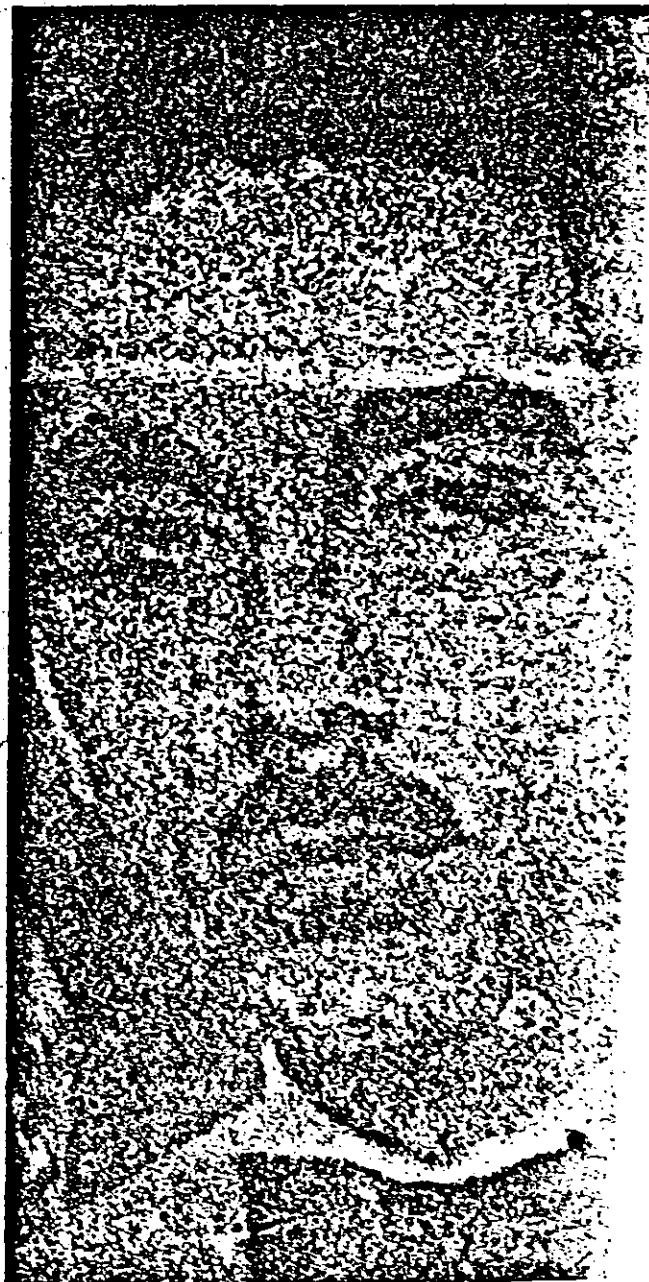
Cuando TREJO fue
asesinado el 30 de septiembre
de 1930, los estudiantes de
toda la República se fueron
a la huelga. Este nuevo
asesinato llenó de indignación
a la opinión pública de Cuba
y el extranjero.

Otra de las actividades de los clubes
fue sacar a la luz la publicación "Ju-
ventud", de la cual llegamos a vender
hasta 20 mil ejemplares de cada edición.
En "Juventud" colaboraban Martínez Vi-
llena y mi hermano Higinio Ordoqui.

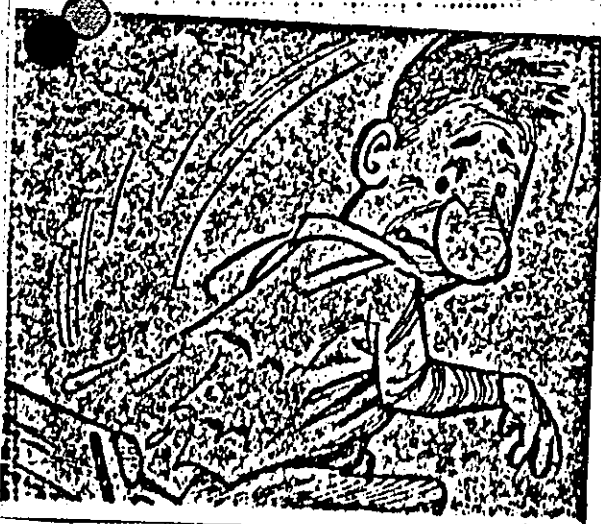
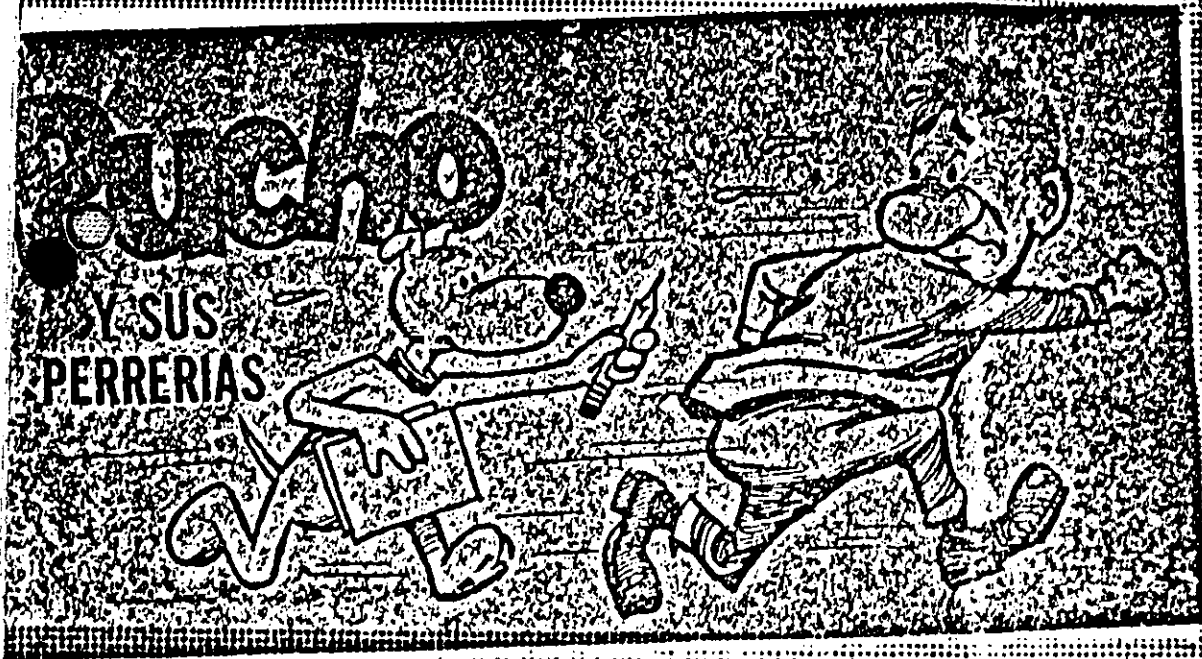
También tuvimos nuestro grupo teatral,
llegó a ser tan bueno que los empresa-
rios nos lo disputaban. La cosa terminó
con la clausura del grupo teatral pues
todas nuestras obras tenían profundo
contenido social.

—De estos clubes surgieron nuestros
cuadros del futuro: Severo Aguirre, Car-
los Fernández, Higinio Ordoqui y muchos
más. También de la Universidad Popular
que se creó antes y fue el primer inten-
to serio por estrechar las relaciones en-

JUAN MARINELLO:
Destacado intelectual,
orientador de la juventud
de los años treinta a través
de la Universidad Popular,
e incansable luchador del
Partido Comunista cubano.



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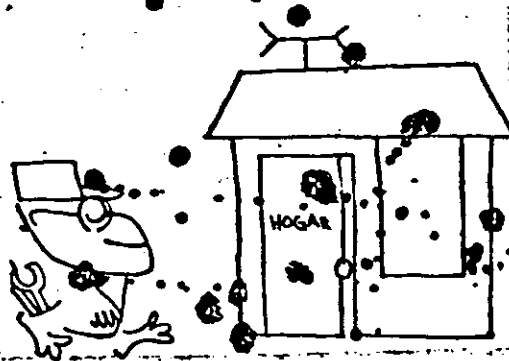
Y DE JUAN PRECAUCION

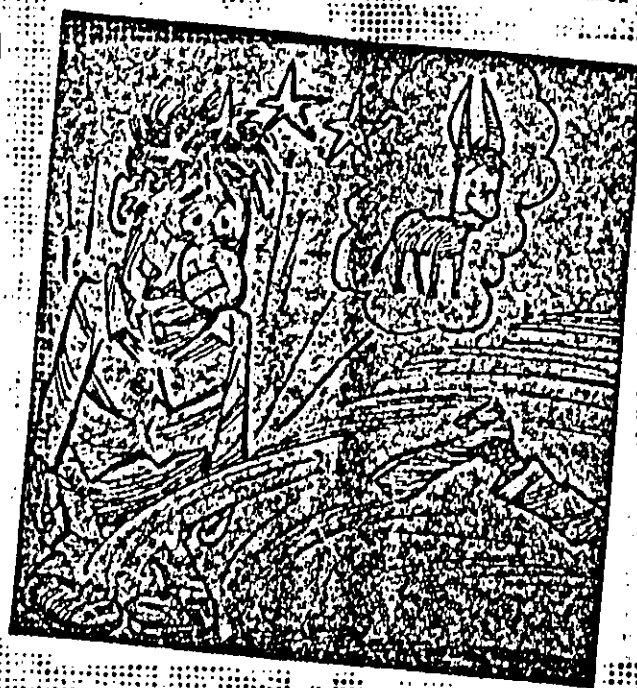
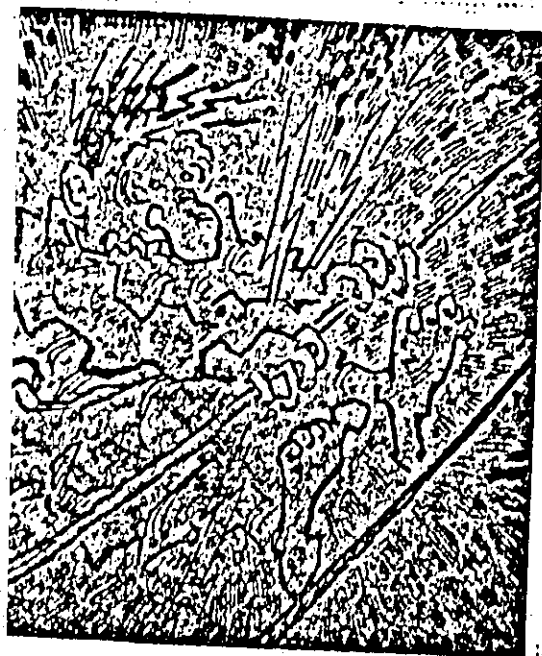
Habia una vez un muchacho muy bueno llamado Juan que estando en medio del bosque donde habitaba un fiero león, quiso llegar a donde sus amigos que luchaban titánicamente por destruir la fiera.

Juan, que era un caminador muy rápido, se dijo: "por aquí, por el oeste, seguro que llego sano y salvo a donde mis amigos para ayudarlos en su misión..."

Juan emprendió la caminata, seguro de que alcanzaria su propósito. Pero a pesar de dar vueltas por el bosque, no encontró a los amigos...

...Sino al temible, fiero, león. "¡Ay, si hubiera tenido la precaución de orientarme antes de emprender tan difícil camino!"





Cuba en la Conferencia de Punta del Este

1. Si el mundo acepta la coexistencia pacífica, ¿por qué no puede haber coexistencia pacífica en el hemisferio?
2. Excluir a Cuba delata que no hay real Alianza para el Progreso.
3. Se debe instituir en América Latina un sistema de becas, que contemple el problema de la carencia de recursos económicos de casi todos nuestros estudiantes.
4. Queremos técnicos de todo el mundo, y financiación de todo el mundo.
5. Cuba está dispuesta a negociar con la delegación norteamericana sobre una base de igualdad todo lo que quiera negociar.
6. ¿Por qué no se habla en esos documentos de industrialización?
7. Para hacer la Reforma Agraria, basta tomar la tierra del que tiene mucha, y dársela al que no tiene ninguna.
8. La Revolución Cubana está por la eliminación total de las compañías imperialistas.
9. Nosotros creemos que solamente un cambio de la estructura total en las relaciones de producción, es lo que puede determinar que existan de verdad, condiciones para el progreso de los pueblos.
10. Una vez más los Estados Unidos no contraponen a la interrogación cubana, de tal forma que el silencio debe interpretarse como una negativa y Cuba no participará en la Alianza para el Progreso.

11. Hay dos caminos nada más. Afrontar el descontento popular con toda su secuela, o iniciar el camino de una liberación del comercio exterior, fundamental para nuestras economías.



El Ministro de Industrias de Cuba y Presidente de la delegación que representó a nuestro país en la Conferencia de Punta del Este, Cndte. Ernesto Che Guevara, en una de sus intervenciones durante las sesiones de esa reunión económica.

Portada:

Nuestros héroes: este es un miembro de las brigadas "Patria o Muerte" de la A.J.R., dispuesto a enfrentar las más duras dificultades para construir el socialismo.

Contraportada:

El trabajo es alegría en la URSS.



Mella

Órgano de la Asociación de Jóvenes Rebeldes; Director: Fernando Ray; Consejo de Dirección: Carlos Quintela, Adolfo Rivero y Ricardo Alar; Jefe de Información: Esther Ayala; Director Artístico: Virgilio Martí; Administrador: Alcides Ordoñez. Acogida a la franquicia postal e inscrita como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Administración de Correo La Habana. Redacción y Administración: Cesagüe No. 108 y 110, Habana. Teléfonos: 70-8333, 70-8444 y 70-6940; Apto. 6806. Edición en la Imprenta Nacional, Unidad No. 1205, 150.000 ejemplares; por ejemplar: 10 cts. Año XVII - Septiembre 5, 1961, Año de la Liberación - No. 197; 80 EDICIONES CLANDESTINAS BAJO LA TIRAF

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872) (P)

DATE: 11/29/61

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: San Juan)

ReBulet 10/10/61.

The NYO has continued to pay careful attention to the activities of the Puerto Rican independence movement on a day to day basis, for the purpose of obtaining information upon which to base suitable counterintelligence disruptive efforts.

There have been some problems arising within the independence movement upon which counterintelligence activities could have been based. After careful consideration of each of these incidents as they arose, however, it was felt that no counterintelligence effort should be brought into play because the movement was doing a good job of disrupting itself, without outside help.

In particular, the recent fist fight between [redacted] and [redacted] although a most desirable act from a counterintelligence standpoint, was the type of thing which couldn't hope to be accomplished through counterintelligence efforts. The effect of this altercation has been felt throughout the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in NYC, as evidenced by a recent statement by [redacted] former NPPR leader in NYC, that there were disputes within the party and that the NPPR was in a crisis.

It is felt that in a case such as the one mentioned above, no counterintelligence action should be taken as long as

- 2 - Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-32872) (113)

REC-14

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SUBV. CONTROL

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FY 105-32872

disruption is being accomplished without outside influence. If, on the other hand, disruptive tactics were employed and suspicions arose, it could have the adverse effect of unifying the party against the "common enemy".

In other groups in the independence field it is noted that there has been some discord. A case in point is the 24 Julio movement, the latest group to appear on the scene.. Although this group is in its infancy it has already been noted that the treasurer reportedly "ran off" with \$85. of the \$150. in the treasury. Also there is some discord within the ranks because of the selection of the "commandants" of the organization. One member has already voiced his resentment because he was not selected to be a commander and he now harbors a grudge against the leaders.

Most noteworthy in the selection of the "commandants" is the fact that [redacted] is one of these leaders, but he is not the "top man" in the group. Past experience has shown that this does not fit in with [redacted] opinion of himself as a great man in the independence movement. At present it is not expected that all will be harmonious with [redacted] in a subordinate position.

It is not planned at this time to direct any counter-intelligence effort against [redacted] position as it is felt that these individuals will soon be maneuvering for individual positions of power and will cause their own destruction. It is noted, however, that [redacted] NYO Source of Information, is close to this group and he will be utilized for disruptive purposes if, and when, it is felt that counterintelligence efforts are necessary.

The NYO will continue to pay careful attention to the developments within the Puerto Rican independence movement and will submit suggestions to the Bureau regarding possible counterintelligence activities whenever feasible.

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
- FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

It is believed the most effective countermeasure in this instance is the timely publication of pertinent material, preferably in editorial form such as that prepared by "El Mundo," [REDACTED] in connection with this program in April, 1961.

San Juan should submit observations. Also submit suggestions concerning the type of material which should be confidentially furnished to [REDACTED]. Advise the Bureau if your office has close contacts who have the respect of the student element and who could write letters to the editors of various Puerto Rican newspapers expressing concern in the possibility of communist infiltration in the UPR.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED]

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

ANALYSIS ON "THE TRUTH ABOUT FUPI" PLEA

By: JOSE ANTONIO LIZARDI
Student, Social Sciences IV

Last week I accused the Federation of University Students for Independence, FUPI, of being a branch of the IUS (International Union of Students) which, as you already know, is a student organization which follows the Kremlin's international policies. This organization, IUS, is composed of groups such as FUPI all over the world, which are, in turn, composed of young Communists or followers of the Communists' doctrines.

Have you ever asked yourselves who finances these young persons' trips to attend IUS activities abroad? Who else but the Kremlin, through IUS. Who finances their "educational" trips to Prague and Moscow? I do not think it is necessary to answer.

Seeing that FUPI, in the handbill it published last Friday has reaffirmed its filiation to IUS, let us ask them, how they can boast they are defenders of student rights when during the Hungarian uprising of 1956, IUS remained silent regarding the massacre by Soviet tanks of Hungarian students who were demanding recognition of their rights. When the brutal oppression of the young Czech students by the Communist secret police, the young Communist leaders of IUS, headed by their vice-president ALEXANDER SHELEPIN, of the Soviet Komsomol, refused to protest. It is convenient to point out that SHELEPIN is today, the famous successor of BERIA, chief of the Russian secret police, ex-MVD, which is now the KGB political police.

Even recently, neither IUS nor FUPI has made any protest against the abuses committed by the FIDEL CASTRO regime against the students in Cuba. The most recent case is that of ALBERTO MULLER who has been sentenced to 30 years of prison because he proclaimed himself openly against the social, cultural and economic imperialism of the Soviet. Regarding the executions of Hungarian youths in 1959 and 1960, just after the Hungarian uprising of 1956, FUPI has kept completely silent. Neither has

Translated by [REDACTED]
9/22/61

ENCLOSURE

105-93124-74

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FUPI or IUS denounced the imposition by the Kremlin of the compulsory study of Russian on the students of its satellite countries; as well as the study of the Marxist-Leninist theory, its origin and development and dialectic and historic materialism. Furthermore, has IUS or FUPI ever protested against the flagrant violation of student rights that is the edict proclaimed on February 3, 1953 by the East Germany Communists which reads as follows: "Students may receive scholarships only in the event that they are supporters of the State of laborers and peasants of the Democratic German Republic." This, as we can see, is the liberty guaranteed by the Communists. Things being as they are, we must ask ourselves how FUPI dares to affirm that it is defending Academic Freedom and the Freedom of the Students to form a representative body which will freely expose their points of view on those matters which concern them.

According to FUPI, they censure imperialism. It should be noted that FUPI does not consider Russia an imperialist country, although by means of puppet regimes and unlimited violence, Russia has taken over the following countries, calling them "Popular Republics": Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Vietnam (1959), Tibet (1960), Corelia, Shakalin, Tannun-Tuva and the Kuriles Islands. This colonial Soviet empire is defended by FUPI which is the organization that represents IUS, student organization which defends the Kremlin's international policies in Puerto Rico.

THOUGHTS ON WHAT FUPI CLAIMS TO BE

By: EXOR M. RODRIGUEZ
Student, General Studies I

Last week the Federation of University Students for Independence, in one of the handbills it has been publishing since the beginning of the present academic year, attempts to inform the student body on what they call "the truth about FUPI".

FUPI states that they have always been at the vanguard of the student body as a fundamental sector of the University. This is false, as false as HITLER's great lie, which on the basis of constant repetition, he attempted to impress upon those who were the unlucky objects of his demagogism.

and not only the student body, but the Faculty of the Universities, as well, have been put at the service of the state, a state which is ruled by men who have sold themselves to an alien power which bases its system on the unheard of proposition that God does not exist and the State is all-powerful.

FUPI claims that its organization counts as active participants members and even leaders of the different civic, social and cultural organizations at the University. This is the same as saying that there are FUPI members who also belong to these organizations. And what does this mean? Simply that FUPI agents have infiltrated a large number of, if not all, the civic, social and cultural organizations of our University.

Therefore, be on the alert, fellow university students. We must awaken from the apathy which has been characteristic of the student body of our Institution, which is dedicated to serve a society such as ours, is engaged in battle to achieve the final triumph of our Democratic ideals. Be on the alert, fellow students.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

September 18, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION**

Articles which have appeared in August editions of "The San Juan Star" specifically the [redacted] edition, indicate that recent speeches of University of Puerto Rico (UPR) Professor [redacted] (Bureau file [redacted]) have caused some concern in Puerto Rico that communists have infiltrated the UPR.

The [redacted] edition shows that a motion was filed in the Commonwealth Senate calling for an investigation of the UPR and other Government agencies where "communist infiltration could exist." [redacted] who is generally known as a Soviet apologist was also strongly criticized in the Commonwealth House of Representatives for his "political views."

In the [redacted] edition on page 11 a long letter to the editor bears the name of [redacted] letter is filled with tongue-in-cheek sarcasm which indicates he defends [redacted] in [redacted] pro-Soviet talk before various groups in Puerto Rico.

Bureau file [redacted] contains the results of an investigation captioned [redacted], Special Inquiry-State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (Voice of America)" which was completed in 1951. The investigation shows that [redacted] was generally recommended as a loyal American of good character and reputation. The Bureau files show that the Dean of Students, Manhattan School of Music, advised that [redacted] requested that the school records be falsified so that he could collect additional funds from the Veterans Administration. It is not known whether [redacted] is identical with the [redacted] of the UPR.

1 - New York (105-32872) EX 113

TC:cad

19 SEP 19 1961
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE

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Letter to San Juan
Re: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

The above information is being considered in our over-all responsibilities with regard to the internal security of the United States. This concern increases because we know that there are others associated with the UPR who may pose a threat to the internal security.

[REDACTED] UPR, College of Law, during 1961. [REDACTED] as you are aware has in the past authored or co-authored two published articles severely criticizing the work of the Bureau. Professor [REDACTED] is a former paid CP of Puerto Rico (PCP) functionary and was a Smith Act subject of your office. His wife, [REDACTED] is also a professor at the UPR. Professor [REDACTED] is a former PCP member.

In addition to the above, there are at least five persons among the UPR faculty who have been or are presently affiliated with Puerto Rican independence groups some of which have expressed approval of Fidel Castro and his Cuban Government.

A letter of unknown origin dated April 21, 1961, was circulated at the UPR which expressed concern over the United States policies with regard to Cuba. The concern was with regard to alleged United States support of Cuban-anti-Castro elements and President Kennedy's statement concerning the possibility of unilateral intervention in Cuba. Fifty-nine of the seventy-eight signers were identified as professors at the UPR.

San Juan letter dated January 12, 1961, captioned "Relations with the Governor of Puerto Rico" shows that you were of the impression that Governor Munoz knows little about subversive matters in Puerto Rico. You noted at that time the Chancellor of the UPR is weak and could not be relied upon to properly evaluate or adequately inform the Governor of the threat international communism presents in Puerto Rico by the affiliation of the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI) with the International Union of Students in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Because the influence of persons such as shown herein undoubtedly encourages the activities of organizations such as FUPI in which the Bureau has a definite interest, it appears our counterintelligence program should be extended to include efforts to lessen their influence.

11-7-61

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3353 sub 1)

From: Director, FBI (105-93124)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

The Weekly Intelligence Summary - Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands prepared by your office dated November 1, 1961, on page two shows a summary of recent cabled instructions received by the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) from the International Union of Students (IUS). The number two instruction "that all IUS affiliates energetically protest the continuance of atomic tests by the United States" even though emanating from the IUS, a Soviet-controlled student front organization, is so ridiculous that it appears juvenile. In light of the series of high megaton explosions set off by the Soviet Union in the atmosphere, the absurdity of such an instruction could clearly show the Puerto Rican man in the street where the loyalty of the IUS lies and, therefore, FUPI loyalty because of its affiliation with the IUS.

It appears a proposed editorial could show the absurdity of such instruction by comparing the IUS instruction with the Soviet series of explosions and note that there was no complaint with regard to Soviet activities although the majority of the representatives of countries of the world in some way condemned the Soviet explosions.

San Juan should promptly prepare for the Bureau's approval the above information in the form of an editorial or other means of publication to be furnished confidentially to one of your contacts for publication in a local Puerto Rican newspaper. Your confidential sources should, of course, be fully protected.

1 - New York (105-32872)

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REC-75

SEE NOTEBOOK YELLOW PAGE TWO

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Airtel to San Juan
Re: Groups Seeking Independence
for Puerto Rico
Counterintelligence Program
105-93124

Specifically, you should consider furnishing the proposed editorial to [REDACTED] "El Mundo," because of his cooperation in the past and that "El Mundo" is a widely distributed Spanish-language newspaper in Puerto Rico.

This should be done promptly because the information would be of current interest.

Any additional comments or recommendations you may have are solicited.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED]

SAC, New York (105-32872)

Director, FBI (105-93124) - 41

October 10, 1961

REC-30

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

Reurlet 9-27-61.

The Bureau appreciates the careful consideration given to this particular phase of our counterintelligence program.

After reflection, the Bureau believes that because [redacted] and [redacted] have not received any publicity in the United Nations and very little newspaper publicity in connection with their appointments to the Cuban Delegation, we should not initiate any publicity which might tend to give them notoriety which would possibly benefit them.

You have indicated that the cohabitation of [redacted] and [redacted] for many years had no effect upon the average Puerto Rican nationalist. You should keep in mind, however, that [redacted] has solicited the sympathy of audiences not connected with Puerto Rican independence by hypocritically stating that United States imperialism has kept her separated from her beloved husband, [redacted].

New York should be alert to determine if and when [redacted] expects to appear before the United Nations to plead the cause of Puerto Rico's independence. If she should state that "United States imperialism" has kept her separated from her beloved husband, Bureau will consider furnishing information concerning her possible use by United States Department of State for the possible use by United States representatives at the United Nations. Any information concerning her possible appearance before the United Nations should be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

1 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2.
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Letter to New York
Re: Groups Seeking Independence
For Puerto Rico
(Counterintelligence Program)
Subversive Control
105-93124

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Relet contains New York suggestion that the information concerning [redacted] and [redacted] cohabitation be furnished to a national syndicated columnist to show such a relationship existing between two members of the Cuban Delegation to the United Nations. New York believes that if the information was made known through such wide publicity the hypocritical nature of these two individuals would serve to bring ridicule not only upon themselves but upon the government of Fidel Castro.

SAC, New York (105-32872)

August 14, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124)- 2-9
REC-29

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)**

Reurlet dated July 31, 1961.

The Bureau appreciates the efforts and successes realized in the counterintelligence moves against [redacted] and the Movimiento 21 de Marzo (M-21). The tactics you have employed, particularly [redacted] have brought about the desired results of disrupting the activities of [redacted] and the members of the M-21.

It appears, however, the time is not propitious to discontinue the counterintelligence efforts as they pertain to the Puerto Rican independence movement as a whole. The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico still exists in New York and Puerto Rico. The desire for Puerto Rico's separation from the United States, even though violence may be necessary to accomplish it, is still paramount with Puerto Rico's nationalists. The Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), one of the larger movements which originated in Puerto Rico has among its leaders both nationalists and communists. A prime effort of the MPIPR is to influence the United Nations to place Puerto Rico's status as a "colony of the United States" on the agenda of the General Assembly.

An MPIPR activity was reportedly held in New York City at 87 East 116 Street, on August 6, 1961.

Consideration of counterintelligence measures, to disrupt the activity of Puerto Rican groups, which seek Puerto Rico's independence by unlawful means, continues to be a very important part of the Bureau's responsibilities concerning the internal security of the United States.

The Bureau does not intend that this be merely a volume producing program. In this regard, the common-law relationship which has existed between [redacted] should not be eliminated from consideration

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

DATE: 9/27/61

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: San Juan)

ReNYlet 7/31/61, and Bulet 8/14/61.

Careful consideration has been given to the existing relationship of [redacted] and [redacted] and what possible action could be taken, based on this relationship, to further the counterintelligence program. It is believed that to achieve any degree of success in this respect, the existing relationship must be held up to ridicule in connection with their official positions with the United Nations. The relationship should be exposed to those circles which frown upon, and will not condone, such a relationship, as opposed to those areas which accept, or at the very least, apologize for such relationships. The counterintelligence move will have to be so directed as to reflect upon the illegal Puerto Rican independence movement and accomplish the ultimate and desired result, disruption of this movement. At the same time it may be possible to cause some embarrassment to the government of Cuba.

It is believed that a "leak" could be arranged to an appropriate local newspaper of the relationship of the two Cuban delegates to the United Nations. However, such would only have a local effect and it is felt that more than this is desired. If it could be brought to the attention of a nationally syndicated columnist that the wife of the titular head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) is cohabiting with a fellow Cuban delegate in NYC, it would have a much greater effect. If it could be

-P-

- 2 - Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
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1 - New York (105-32872) (413)

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SUB. OFFICE

NY 105-32872

brought out that while [REDACTED] has been writing about the imprisonment of her beloved husband and the great desire she has for his release, she has in fact been living with [REDACTED] it could be forcefully impressed upon thousands of the hypocritical nature of these individuals. This would serve to bring ridicule, not only upon these two individuals, but also upon the government of FIDEL CASTRO.

If this could be accomplished on a national scale, it could be followed up locally in a Spanish language newspaper in the form of a suitable letter to the editor, critical of the NPPR and its relationship with the government of Cuba.

There is another aspect which could fit in with this endeavor and, it is believed, should be considered. If mention of the relationship of the two Cuban delegates should be made on a national scale, consideration should be given to alerting the State Department to this relationship. They, in turn, could utilize this information within the United Nations as a matter of general conversation among friendly groups. In doing this it is hoped that an atmosphere of some ridicule would develop concerning the Cuban delegation.

The Bureau is requested to consider furnishing this information to a friendly columnist, advising the proper sources within the State Department, should the information be published, and advising the NYO concerning the sending of the letter to a Spanish language newspaper. A copy of the proposed letter would be furnished to the Bureau for approval prior to the submission of such a letter to a newspaper.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 7/31/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
(OO: San Juan)

ReBulet 7/6/61.

A review of the files of the NYO has disclosed that the most effective counterintelligence weapon employed to date to disrupt the nationalist movement has been the utilization of a live informant. There was a degree of success in the use of the flyers which were mailed out on 1/6/61, with the intent of leading [redacted] to believe that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) was the source of these flyers, which was accomplished. The flyers did cause friction and were the source of much discussion in the independence movement.

The 12/23/60 issue of the "Workers World", copies of which were mailed to leading NPPR members on 2/8/61, were apparently unsuccessful in causing disruption or discord as no response to this issue was received from the independence movement.

However, from the inception of the counterintelligence program in the Puerto Rican independence field particular emphasis has been placed on the use of [redacted] New York Source of Information, to further this program because of his close association with [redacted] and the high regard which members of the Movimiento 21 de Marzo (M-21) had for [redacted]. Through the months [redacted] has been coached continuously in his movements by SA [redacted] pointing out weaknesses and items that should be brought up for discussion, in order to undermine the M-21. [redacted] was instructed

- P -

REC-95

- (2) - Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) (RM) EX-107
- 1 - New York (105-32872) (#413)

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SUB-CONTROL

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NY 10532872

to attempt to plant thoughts with the rank and file members of M-21 which would cause them to question the leadership of [redacted] did this so successfully that he personally was never considered as the source of the discontentment which resulted within the ranks. As far as the M-21 members were concerned the discontentment developed as a natural thing because of the actions of [redacted]

As an example of this, the M-21 had associated with the Workers World Party (WWP), a Trotskyite organization in NYC. [redacted] began to plant the seeds of discontentment by talking individually with each M-21 member, pointing out that too much Marxist influence was being exercised over the M-21 leadership by this association, that the M-21 consisted of Puerto Rican revolutionists and not Marxists. In turn the M-21 members would discuss this among themselves and the discontentment grew. [redacted] of the M-21 and [redacted]

[redacted] to M-21 members and receiving their promise to repay the amount, knowing that they never would. He received IOU's for these "loans" so that at any time he was called upon to do so he could readily show why the M-21 didn't have the money to buy guns, etc., which they needed to proceed with the revolution. [redacted] also gave money to [redacted] to pay his rent on the pretense that a room in the apartment was available for M-21 headquarters. [redacted] let it be known that [redacted] was "into the treasury again."

Eventually these counterintelligence efforts through [redacted] were rewarded when the angry and discontented members of the M-21 called a special meeting in NYC, on July, 8, 1961, at which [redacted] was asked to explain his actions. This caused [redacted] to get angry, to tell the M-21 members to go their own separate ways if they cared to do so, which they did, and the M-21, as an organization, collapsed. The source, however, is still in the good graces of [redacted] and, in fact, was approached by [redacted] when the M-21 members had left him and he asked [redacted] for his advice. [redacted] told [redacted] to disassociate himself from all activity for at least 6 months in order to give himself time to think, straighten out his problems, and then if he cared to return he would be a much stronger person to start all over again.

NY 105-32872

The collapse of the M-21 could not have had better timing as far as the complete demoralization of [REDACTED] was concerned. He has been having serious financial difficulties, as well as family problems, and the collapse of the M-21 was a severe blow to his ego. [REDACTED] being an extreme egotist and one who envisioned himself as another FIDEL CASTRO, has been "hard hit" by his problems, particularly his failure as a leader of men. His leadership ability is of such great importance to him that it will probably take him months to recover from this defeat.

In light of the present situation in the independence field, the NYO suggests that the Bureau take no further direct action at this time in the counterintelligence program. It is suggested that the situation be allowed to solidify in order to obtain a definite picture at which time disruptive activities can be resumed.

In regard to the possibility of employing the relationship of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as a means of diminishing their influence among the Puerto Rican independentists, it is felt that very little could be accomplished. [REDACTED] have been "companions" for years, traveling extensively together through Mexico, South America, Cuba, and now the United States. This relationship is known to the Puerto Rican nationalists and due to their standards of morals and human relationship they see nothing unusual in this association. To the Puerto Rican nationalist, common-law relationship is an acceptable thing and even though [REDACTED] husband [REDACTED] is their hero and incarcerated while [REDACTED] enjoys herself, it is felt that we must look upon this association, for the purposes of counterintelligence, as the Puerto Rican nationalist looks upon it. It is believed that any attempt to take issue with the association of [REDACTED] would immediately indicate to the Puerto Rican nationalists that one, other than of Latin temperament, was the source of objection.

Letter to New York

Re: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

because some nationalists see nothing unusual in this association. Both of these individuals can be expected to use their position as Cuban representatives in the United Nations to attempt to embarrass the United States. New York and San Juan must continue to give careful consideration to this program and consider any tactic in accordance with previous instructions to disrupt the activities of such organizations which seek by unlawful means to separate Puerto Rico from the United States.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Relet showed results of counterintelligence against M-21 and recommended that Bureau take no further action in this program and suggested the situation be allowed to solidify in order to obtain a definite picture. Relet also showed that little could be accomplished by utilizing the common-law relationship between [REDACTED] under this program since the moral standards of Puerto Rican nationalists make such an association nothing unusual. Bureau letter 7-6-61 pointed out that [REDACTED] recently obtained a lease on an apartment in New York City for himself and [REDACTED] which would expire 9-30-63. It pointed out that in [REDACTED] propaganda efforts in Latin America her sympathetic appeal has been lamenting the restrictions which have been placed on her re-entry into Puerto Rico which keeps her from visiting her husband, head of the NPPR. New York was requested to consider this and submit observations as to how the information could be used to diminish the influence of [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan (105-3353-Sub 1)

August 31, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124)

a
GROUP SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBulet 6/12/61.

A review of the Bureau's files shows that only one of the six memoranda requested of San Juan in referenced Bureau letter has been received.

mz
The purpose of this program is to completely disrupt and compromise the effectiveness of those who seek Puerto Rican independence by unlawful means. The importance of the program is obvious. The Bureau expects that in the future more careful attention be given to this program. San Juan and New York should promptly submit the memoranda requested in Bureau letter.

2 - New York (105-32872)

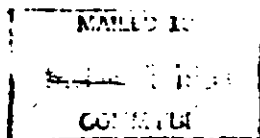
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NOTE ON YELLOW:

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Relet set out names of six most influential nationalists in each office. New York and San Juan were instructed to prepare memoranda on each to show personal weaknesses, morals, criminal records, family life, educational qualifications, personal activities, and other intimate details. Purpose also is to appraise caliber of leadership.

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



EX-116

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 6/20/61

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Re Bulet to San Juan, 6/1/61.

Methods of organizations advocating Puerto Rico's independence range from peaceful, legal separation, advocated by the PIP, to violent revolution, advocated by the NPPR.

The PIP polled only 25,000 votes during the 1960 elections and thus lost its status as a political party. This number is no measure of the independentists in Puerto Rico and the low figure can be largely attributed to the successful campaign of "electoral abstinence" conducted by the MPIPR, and joined by other pro-independence organizations, just prior to the elections. It can be assumed the 25,000 who voted for the PIP were those for the most part who refused to participate in the "electoral abstinence" campaign and actually desired peaceful and harmonious separation from the United States. Paradoxically, the defeat of the PIP has served to increase the threat of violence in Puerto Rico inasmuch as a great number of those who supported the PIP have become disillusioned and have switched to more violent "action organizations," such as the MPIPR and APU.

The NPPR, a small dedicated group, has distinguished itself in the past by erratic acts of violence which, although seemingly futile, have well served the NPPR's calculated purpose of calling world attention to Puerto Rico's "domination" by the United States.

Between these extremes, the most active organizations in Puerto Rico at the present are the APU, FUPI and MPIPR. Of these, the FUPI and MPIPR work in close harmony due to the fact the policy-making leaders of the FUPI are all members of the MPIPR Directive Board. The APU, however, is at odds with

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-32872) (RM)
- 1 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

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(4) Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

105-3353 Sub 1
5/29/67
105-3353 Sub 1
105-3353 Sub 1

CONFIDENTIAL

the MPIPR. During the past year, [REDACTED] aligned himself with the MPIPR and attempted to move into a leadership position in this group. When he failed, he became active in the APU and [REDACTED]. He has devoted a great deal of his efforts to winning adherents to the APU from the MPIPR and other independentist organizations and has been moderately successful in this regard. Sources have reported the APU is a rapidly expanding organization under [REDACTED] and that the MPIPR is becoming known more and more as an "intellectual organization" because of its direction by the professional class, doctors, lawyers and university professors. A source has reported the APU appears to have more to offer the common man and the speeches of [REDACTED] and other APU leaders call for more action and are more on the level of the independentist masses who have been disillusioned by failure of PIP's peaceful efforts toward independence.

The above information is being set out for the Bureau inasmuch as it is believed the jealousies and tensions between these two factions may be increased and effectively utilized to disrupt their efforts. At the present time the files of [REDACTED] of APU [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are being reviewed for information which could be used in this regard.

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

On 5/25/61, Mrs [REDACTED] voluntarily contacted the SJO and furnished full information concerning [REDACTED] connection with the FUPI and his recent travel behind the Iron Curtain. She has been married to [REDACTED] father for five years and has been constantly at odds with [REDACTED] concerning his independentist views. She contacted the FBI because of her loyalty to the United States and offered her services, provided such would be held in strict confidence.

Mrs [REDACTED] is in an excellent position to furnish correspondence maintained in possession of [REDACTED] and background investigation is being conducted with a view of developing her as a Confidential Source.

CONFIDENTIAL
175

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub. 1)

June 12, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

In order to appraise the caliber of leadership in the Puerto Rican independence movement, particularly as it pertains to our efforts to disrupt their activities and compromise their effectiveness, we should have an intimate detailed knowledge of the more influential leaders as individuals.

The names of each of the leaders listed below are maintained in the Security Index.

SAN JUAN

NEW YORK

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Your files will contain descriptive information appropriate to our investigative reporting. We should, however, for the purposes of this program, delve deeply into that part of their lives which do not show on the surface; for example, we must determine their capabilities of influencing others, capabilities of real leadership, why the intense desire for Puerto Rico's independence, what they expect to gain from independence, and the support they have from other leaders and rank-and-file members. We must have information concerning their weaknesses, morals, criminal records, spouses, children, family life, educational qualifications and personal activities other than independence activities.

2 - New York (105-32372)

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAREC-123

105-93124-25

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19 JUN 13 1961

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- Tolson
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- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

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57 JUN 13 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

Developing this intimate knowledge should not be difficult. Your live informants, through their present associations with these leaders, can answer questions or obtain the information desired. Informants can tell you if the individual is weak, strong, cowardly, dedicated, or an opportunist. These individuals have been interviewed by Bureau Agents. The Agents' observations could be pertinent to this matter.

San Juan and New York should compile the information on the above-listed Puerto Rican independence leaders in your respective offices. Submit the information in letter form, utilizing a dual caption consisting of the caption of this letter and the caption of the individual's case file. You should include your observations and recommendations as to how the information obtained may be utilized to disrupt the activities of the individual and/or the organization of which he is a part. Reference should be made to this communication and the original and two copies are sufficient for the Bureau.

The influence of domestic and international communism developing in these organizations make it imperative that we emphasize this phase of our responsibilities.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This program was initiated in August, 1960, for the purpose of disrupting the activities of Puerto Rican independence groups which seek Puerto Rico's independence by unlawful means.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) DATE: 7/19/61

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re San Juan letter to Bureau, 6/1/61.

Informants of the SJO who are familiar with activities and organization of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPIPR) have reported no reaction to mailings of "The Worker" to [REDACTED]

Also, review of Division of Investigation files of Puerto Rico, files on MPIPR, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] fail to reveal any information indicating any reaction to these mailings.

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1 - New York (105-32872) (RM)
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SAC, New York (105-32872)

7/6/61

Director, FBI (105-93124)

**GROUP SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM,
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)**

ReNYairtel dated 6/29/61, subject [REDACTED]
SM-N."

Reairtel shows that [REDACTED] and a woman whom [REDACTED] referred to as "his wife" have been residing in [REDACTED] New York City, for approximately a week. The terms of the lease from 7/1/61 to 9/30/63 indicate [REDACTED] expects to remain in New York for a considerable period.

The woman [REDACTED] referred to is undoubtedly [REDACTED] inasmuch as they have reportedly resided together as man and wife since 1950 in Cuba and in Mexico.

Since 1950, in propaganda efforts in Latin America relative to Puerto Rican independence, [REDACTED] has been introduced as the wife of [REDACTED] the Puerto Rican independence leader imprisoned by the United States. Much of her sympathetic appeal has been lamenting the restrictions which have been placed on her re-entry into Puerto Rico which keeps her from visiting her beloved husband.

Information previously reported shows that [REDACTED] has resented her mother's relationship with [REDACTED]

We can reasonably expect, in future 1961 meetings of the United Nations, to have [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attempt to use the United Nations as a medium through which they can spread propaganda concerning Puerto Rican independence.

New York should consider this matter under this program and submit observations and recommendations concerning action which may be taken to disrupt the activities of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and diminish their influence among Puerto Rican nationalists.

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See Note on Yellow page 2

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Letter to New York
Re: GROUP SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

Note on Yellow:

Names of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are maintained in the Security Index. These Puerto Rican Nationalists were given Cuban citizenship by Castro in late 1960 at which time they were made delegates to Cuba's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. They resided together at the Tudor Hotel prior to moving to the 46th Street address. Purpose of this program is to disrupt the activities of individuals and organizations which seek Puerto Rican independence through other than lawful means.

6/23/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-92397)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3992)

SM - MISCELLANEOUS

GROUPS SEEKING
INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO
RICO

Re San Juan letterhead memos dated 6/5 and 6/22/61 captioned, "FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (FUPI), IS - N."

Referenced communications show subject departed for Cuba on 5/30/61 to participate as FUPI delegate in meeting of International Union of Students (IUS), an international communist student organization. Subject subsequently returned to San Juan and presented an oral report at FUPI meeting on 6/14/61.

It is noted [redacted] travel was in violation of U.S. State Department instructions against travel to Cuba after 1/16/61. In addition it is believed [redacted] violated provisions of T. 18, USC, Section 1542, concerning false statements in his application for a U. S. passport for this trip. Specifically, [redacted] was appointed one of FUPI delegates to Havana meeting and, unaware he could travel to Mexico on a tourist visa, subsequently applied for a U. S. passport, stating his purpose for requesting same was for "two weeks travel in Mexico for pleasure." passport was issued to [redacted] on 5/29/61.

[redacted] is a student at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R. and resides at [redacted] Las Lomas, Rio Piedras. [redacted] FUPI and attends weekly meetings of this organization.

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3 - San Juan
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168 JUN 28 1961

66 JUN 30 1961

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SJ 105-3992

Bureau authority is requested to interview [REDACTED] concerning the above trip. If approved, [REDACTED] will also be questioned concerning a possible violation of the above statute, after he has been advised of his rights.

It is felt this interview may serve one or more of following purposes, depending upon outcome of interview:

1. Develop information concerning FUPI's connection with IUS and results of IUS meeting in Havana.
2. Develop information concerning possible violation of a U. S. law by subject.
3. Serve as a method of disrupting the activities of this organization.

Concerning the latter point, it is noted FUPI [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has told FUPI members they need have no fear of action by U. S. Government for their travel, and specifically pointed out travel of [REDACTED], who illegally traveled to Communist China and Cuba during the past few years without any action having been taken against him. It is also noted the FUPI plans to send four representatives to Communist China for a two-month tour in July-August, 1961. They plan to depart for this trip on 7/3/61. An interview of [REDACTED] at this time concerning illegal travel will certainly be brought to the attention of those preparing to depart and may cause them to decide against making the trip.

Bureau is requested to expedite reply in view of anticipated departure date of 7/3/61 of FUPI delegates to Communist China.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) DATE: 6/1/61

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re Bulet to San Juan, 4/10/61.

A copy of each of "The Worker" editions of
11/27/60 and 12/4/60, appropriately marked, were mailed to
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 5/24/61.

Reaction to receipt of these articles will be
determined discreetly and the Bureau will be advised.

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2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (RM)
1 - San Juan
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REC-9

105-93124-211

JUN 5 1961

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57 JUN 9 1961

133

1-Mr. Belmont
(Field Instruction)

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

June 1, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)**

During the November, 1960, election in Puerto Rico, approximately 25,000 votes were polled by persons who desire, through varying means, to have Puerto Rico separated from the United States. This number is insignificant when it is compared with the over 800,000 votes cast during the election. We know, however, from experience that mere numbers are not sufficient to determine the dangerousness of an organization or movement which desires to change an established form of government through other than peaceful means. When those who desire Puerto Rican independence by peaceful means are subtracted from the 25,000, we find those in whom we are concerned.

The conditions which exist in places in Latin America contribute to the dangerousness of communism and nationalism. We have seen during the past two years a small hard core of nationalists advocating Puerto Rican independence grow into a movement of considerable magnitude wherein communism has a greater part than ever in the past. This has happened despite the fact that the majority of Puerto Ricans apparently prefer a commonwealth association with the United States.

The effect that Castro and the Cuban revolution has on those who would employ violence is obvious. They are particularly encouraged by Castro's having given Cuban citizenship to [redacted] and [redacted]. These top-ranking nationalists are presently in New York City as permanent delegates to Cuba's Mission to the United Nations and can be expected to promote propaganda for Puerto Rico's independence before this international organization. Each of the more active Puerto Rican independence groups has either communists or nationalists among their top leaders.

There has been a noticeable increase in the activities and subversive associations of the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI) at the University of Puerto Rico. FUPI is the only student federation in the

2 - New York (105-32872)

TC:gjk:skw

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EX 104 - 19 JUN 1 1961

AND FIELD OFFICES
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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

134

Letter to San Juan

RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States which is known to be a member branch of the International Union of Students (IUS), a Soviet-controlled communist front organization headquartered in Czechoslovakia. We have several specific instances where FUPI has obediently carried out IUS instructions to conduct anti-United States demonstrations and propaganda. This obedience and the fact that, historically, students have had a prominent place in the world's revolutions make FUPI very important to our responsibilities in the internal security field. FUPI members' travels in Europe, Asia and Latin America reportedly at the expense of the IUS must, where possible, be completely covered.

Because of the above, investigations should be more penetrative and exhaustive to make certain we are completely aware of the subversive activities of FUPI and other such groups. Emphasis must be placed on the development of live security informants and consideration given to the utilization of other investigative techniques to insure complete coverage.

There are indications that travel by FUPI members to Soviet-bloc countries will increase. Arrangements have been reportedly made in Czechoslovakia so that future correspondence from IUS to FUPI will be sent from Vienna to prevent authorities from knowing such correspondence came from an Iron Curtain country.

San Juan should submit its observations relative to the possibility of obtaining, with full security, the texts of such correspondence.

Every effort, commensurate with good judgment, must be made through our Counterintelligence Program to disrupt the activities of organizations and individuals which seek Puerto Rico's independence through unlawful means.

The internal security situation in Puerto Rico is unique because of its strategic location away from the continental United States and its historical relationship with Latin America. The greater part of the internal security responsibility belongs to the Bureau. It will take imagination, thoroughness and dedication of purpose to fulfill this responsibility.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 5/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

Re San Juan airtel, 5/1/61.

A review of "The Worker" for the period 11/1-12/15/60, reflects the only additional column by JESUS COLON concerning the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico appeared in "The Worker", 11/27/60. No column by COLON appeared in any edition of the 11/20/60 issue available in NY.

There are enclosed herewith two copies of the 11/27/60 issue of "The Worker" obtained through NY 2354-S* on 5/18/61, for San Juan.

For the future information of San Juan, all mail editions of "The Worker" carry a four page insert headed "Mid-West Edition" which has no effect on the remainder of the issue insofar as locality is concerned.

- 3 - BUREAU (105-93124) (RM)
2 - SAN JUAN (105-3353) (Encl. 2) (AM RM)
1 - NY 105-32872 (413)

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EX - 125

13 MAY 20 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAY 25 1961

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

May 25, 1961

Director, FBI (105-93124) - 21

REC-122 EX-100
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

Reurlet 5-3-61.

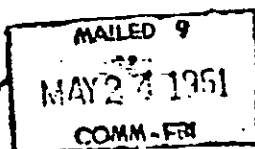
The Bureau has noted the good results obtained from publication in "El Mundo" of the editorial based on information supplied by your office. This illustrates the effect of carefully planned counterintelligence measures, and you are urged to continually keep in mind other methods for carrying out counterintelligence operations against subversive elements in Puerto Rico.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

As part of a counterintelligence program directed against Puerto Rican nationalists, particularly the communist-directed FUPI, San Juan furnished material to "El Mundo" demonstrating communist infiltration of FUPI. This was utilized in an editorial 4-26-61 with the result that FUPI leaders have planned to discontinue pro-Castro demonstrations and will play down support of communism. A present and a former FUPI member have cooperated with the San Juan Office as a result of the editorial.

RMH:sed/flw
(4)

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
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Malone _____
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Trotter _____
Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____



57 MAY 26 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 26 1961

FBI

Date: 5/1/61

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub I)
SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

Re Bulet to San Juan 4/10/61 and New York letter to Bureau 4/20/61 enclosing for San Juan two copies each of issues of "The Worker" for 11/20/60 and 12/4/60.

Careful review of "The Worker" for November 20, 1960 fails to reveal any column by JESUS COLON. It is noted this is "Mid West Edition" and it is believed COLON's column may have appeared in the Latin American edition or East Coast Edition of the same issue. New York is requested to review these editions and forward appropriate issue to San Juan.

Mailing of December 4, 1960 edition to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] being held in abeyance until November 20, 1960 issue received.

(3)-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (105-32872)
1-San Juan (105-3353-Sub I)
JCB:zhc
(6)

MAY 3 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

C.C. Wick

58 MAY 10 1961

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 4/20/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBulet, 4/10/61.

There are enclosed herewith for San Juan two each of the issues of "The Worker" for 11/20/60 and 12/4/60.

EXP. PROC.

REC 75

2-Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
2-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) (Encls. 4) (RM)
1-NY 105-32872

TMW:ume
(5)

58 APR 26 1961

APR 21 1961

CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *adbe*

DATE: 4-7-61

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Tolson	
Parsons	
Belmont	
Mohr	
DeLoach	
Casper	
Callahan	
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Gale	
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Sullivan	
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Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

The captioned program was established August, 1960, to disrupt activities of Puerto Rican nationalist and communist groups which seek independence for Puerto Rico through unlawful means.

The purpose of this memorandum is to request approval for a tactic San Juan desires to utilize.

The Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), the largest organization in the Puerto Rican independence movement, has assumed increased importance through efforts to unite eight different organizations which advocate independence for Puerto Rico, including the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

Juan Mari Bras, MPIPR Secretary General, and [REDACTED] MPIPR [REDACTED] were in New York during November and December, 1960, contacting United Nations delegations in an effort to include Puerto Rico in the debate on "colonialism" then in progress before the United Nations.

On two occasions in 1960 Jesus Colon, columnist for "The Worker" in New York City, devoted his column to Mari Bras' statement of appreciation to Nikita Khrushchev for Khrushchev's remarks before the United Nations relative to "colonialism" in Puerto Rico and the MPIPR's plans for an annual General Assembly, to be held in Puerto Rico on 11/26-27/60.

[REDACTED] who furnishes space for MPIPR headquarters and is very active in the MPIPR, according to two sources is "violently anti-communist," as is the MPIPR [REDACTED]

San Juan desires to furnish copies of the pertinent editions of "The Worker" anonymously to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The articles would be marked with colored pencil and a notation attached "Independencia por Medio de Comunismo." Translated, this means "Independence Through Communism."

Enc. *Ser*
105-93124

REC-95

11 APR 11 1961

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

EX-112

TC:sd (5)

50 APR 14 1961

Just [unclear]

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

OBSERVATIONS:

Bureau files show that Jesus Colon's column in "The Worker" on 11-20-60 was devoted to the MPIPR and its 11/26-27/60 General Assembly, and on 12-4-60 the column was devoted to the statement by Mari Bras concerning Khrushchev's statement before the United Nations on colonialism in Puerto Rico.

The 11-20 and 12-4-60 editions should be anonymously mailed to [redacted] and [redacted] with the pertinent articles appropriately marked and the Spanish-language statement affixed, for whatever effect it may have on these two MPIPR officers who are reportedly anticommunist.

San Juan should be cautioned concerning the necessity for discreetness in anonymous mailings.

ACTION:

If you agree, there is attached a letter to San Juan in accordance with the above observations.

sent 1/17

TC

OK

1 - Mr. Parsons 1-Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. [redacted]
April 10, 1961

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

REC-65
Director, FBI (105-93124) - 16

EX-109
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Reurlet 3-29-61, copies of which were furnished
New York.

Bufiles show that Jesus Colon's column in "The
Worker" on 11-20-60 was devoted to the Movimiento Pro
Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) and its General Assembly,
to be held on 11/26-27/60 in Puerto Rico. The 12-4-60 column
of Colon's was devoted to the statement of Juan Mari Bras
expressing appreciation for Nikita Khrushchev's statement on
"colonialism" before the United Nations, which included
Puerto Rico.

New York should promptly furnish San Juan sufficient
copies of both editions so that both may be directed anony-
mously to [redacted] and [redacted]

San Juan should appropriately identify the pertinent
articles and affix the statement "Independencia por Medio de
Comunismo" so that it will be easily noted.

A copy of each of "The Worker" editions, appropriately
marked, should be directed to [redacted] and [redacted]
San Juan should advise the Bureau as soon as the anonymous
mailings are made and thereafter discreetly determine any reaction
to the receipt of these mailings.

All of the usual precautions should be taken in the
anonymous mailings to prevent them from being traced back to
the FBI.

Our Counterintelligence Program can be effective and
our efforts completely justified only by bringing about the dis-
ruption of activities of nationalist and communist groups which
seek Puerto Rico's separation from the United States through
force and violence.

2 - New York (105-32872)

NOTE ON YELLOW: See cover mem [redacted] to Belmont, same caption,
4-7-61, TC: sed.

TC: sed (6) TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAIL ROOM ☒

MAILED 2
APR 13 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 3/29/61

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)


SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

(OO: SAN JUAN)

Re San Juan letter 1/30/61.

Proposed article relative to FUPI has not yet appeared in
"El Mundo." (u)

The New York Office has furnished a copy of an article
from the 12/4/60 edition of "The Worker" which is by
JESUS COLON entitled, "As We See It From Here", wherein
the text of the statement made by JUAN MARI BRAS
(Bufile 105-292) regarding KHRUSHCHEV's statements before
the United Nations (UN) on colonialism is set forth in its
entirety.



It is noted that the Second Annual General Assembly of the
MPIPR was held in Caguas, Puerto Rico on November 26-27, 1960. (u)

-P-

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM) (105-32872)
1-Chicago (RM)
1-San Juan
ECP:vv
(6)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 5/27/77

REC-104

25 MAR 31 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV. CONTROL

Classified by 6078
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

In the event that it did appear, the following action is proposed by the San Juan Office. (u)

The MPIPR has recently assumed increased importance in the Puerto Rican independence picture by reason of its efforts to unite 8 different organizations advocating independence for Puerto Rico, including the Communist Party. (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was one of the MPIPR officers who were in New York during November and December, 1960 during the period that the MPIPR attempted to have that international organization include Puerto Rico in the debate on colonialism which was then in progress. Considerable publicity appeared in local San Juan papers regarding the activities of the MPIPR in this regard. (u)

[REDACTED]

It appears that calling the above two articles to [REDACTED] attention might reasonably result in his resignation from the MPIPR, which would seriously hamper its activities by reason of depriving them of free rent and other payments at this time. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(u) The New York Office would furnish the San Juan Office with copies of the edition in which this article appeared, as well as copies of the 12/4/60 edition which contained COLON's previous article relative to the MPIPR.

Editions of both of these newspapers would be mailed to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with a piece of paper attached to the front with the notation, "Independencia Por Medio de Comunismo" (Independence through Communism).

Attention would be directed to the appropriate articles through having them marked with a red or other color pencil.

This matter continues to receive the attention of supervisory and investigative personnel in the SJO. Additional suggestions will be submitted for Bureau approval as opportunities are presented.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/9/61

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: SAN JUAN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

ReBullets, 11/29/60 and 1/9/61, and NY letters,
12/30/60 and 1/31/61.

On 1/6/61, the flyers which had been approved
by ReBulet, 11/29/60, and had been translated to Spanish
language by SA [REDACTED] were mailed out, as set forth
in Re NY letter, 1/31/61.

Prior to the actual mailing of these flyers,
careful groundwork was laid in order to increase the
possibility of the flyers success.

[REDACTED] Source of Information of the NYO,
had been briefed by SA [REDACTED] to be alert for
every opportunity to cause disruption within the Puerto
Rican pro-independence movement. It was pointed out to
[REDACTED] that due to the existing friction of the Nationalist
Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and other groups, he should
be particularly alert for opportunities to increase this
friction. In this respect, [REDACTED] was interviewed regarding

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from GDS, Category [REDACTED]
Communication Indefinite

- 2 - Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-7689) (NPPR)
- 1 - New York (105-40548) (MOVIMIENTO 21)
- 1 - New York (100-127309) (WORKERS WORLD PARTY)
- 1 - New York [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (134-4609)
- 1 - New York (134-478)
- 1 - New York (105-32872)

REC-5

JJT:bjb
(12)

3 FEB 14 1961

50 FEB 28 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV. CONTROL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

ADVISED OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

UNIT(S) OF [REDACTED]

DATE 3/22/72 175/mmp

NY 105-32872

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the position of [REDACTED] within the Movimiento 21 de Marzo (Marzo 21) and in passing, it was suggested to [REDACTED] that perhaps [REDACTED] was placing too much confidence in [REDACTED] for the good of the Marzo 21. [REDACTED] agreed this was probably true, especially in view of [REDACTED] background as a nationalist and his close association with known nationalists. [REDACTED]

During the course of a subsequent conversation which [REDACTED] had with [REDACTED] the conversation shifted around to the members of the Marzo 21 and settled on [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] pointed out to [REDACTED] his suspicions concerning [REDACTED] and added that the trip that [REDACTED] had recently taken to Puerto Rico in behalf of [REDACTED] and the Marzo 21 to locate weapons for the Marzo 21 had been a complete failure and only wasted money from the Marzo 21 treasury.

The arguments, as presented by [REDACTED] were well received by [REDACTED].

This was the situation, which had been established within the Marzo 21, when the anonymous flyers were mailed. One of these flyers was directed to [REDACTED], Source of Information of the NYO, without any knowledge on his part as to its origin. [REDACTED] immediately contacted SA [REDACTED] at the NYO upon receipt of the flyer and his views concerning the source of the flyers were solicited. [REDACTED] advised that it was a very pointed letter from an anonymous source but unmistakably the work of the NPPR.

[REDACTED] pointed out that suspicions had recently arisen within the Marzo 21 that [REDACTED] was a true nationalist at heart and apparently the flyer was the result of stories he had carried back to the NPPR concerning the Marzo 21. During the course of this interview, [REDACTED] was asked if [REDACTED] had received the flyer, to which [REDACTED] replied that he did not know, but was going to get in touch with [REDACTED] immediately about the flyer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-32872

[REDACTED] later reported that [REDACTED] was very disturbed over the flyer but he would carry on despite the opposition. [REDACTED] denounced the NPPR and in anger stated that he would get in touch with the NPPR and demand to know why the flyer had been sent.

[REDACTED]

In analyzing the effects of the flyers as of this time, it is apparent that [REDACTED] is definitely under suspicion by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] had been scheduled to make another trip to Puerto Rico on behalf of the Marzo 21 but this trip has been indefinitely postponed by [REDACTED]. In addition, [REDACTED] has not been notified concerning the two most recent meetings of the Marzo 21 because [REDACTED] suspects he would report to the NPPR. It may be that [REDACTED] actually has been "spying" for the NPPR, or, if not, then he may wish to collaborate with [REDACTED] at this time against [REDACTED] and the Marzo 21.

It is felt that the breach that existed between the Marzo 21 and the NPPR has been increased and will probably continue as long as the true source of the flyers does not become known and [REDACTED] can be lead to believe that jealousy is the main reason for the attack.

It is felt that the 12/23/60 issue of "Workers World", as suggested in re NY letter, 12/30/60, and approved by re Bureau letter, 1/9/61, should now be mailed; This issue will be mailed by 2/8/61 to six leading members of the NPPR. The Bureau will be advised when the issue has been mailed, the recipients of same, and also the effects of the newspaper article on the NPPR when they become known.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-32872

The NYO is presently working on another plan in support of the mailings of the flyers and newspapers and it will be submitted to the Bureau in the form of a suggestion, as soon as it has been completed.

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/31/61

The flyer which was approved by reBulet was mailed on 1/6/61, to the following individuals:

[illegible]

JJT:mec
(14)

62 FEB 9 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

NY 105-32872

The NYC is continuing its efforts to obtain material upon which it can base further counter-intelligence action.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any reaction to the flyer.

Two copies of the above-described flyer are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and San Juan.

ATENCION A USTEDES QUE QUIEREN A NUESTRA PATRIA

Hace muchos años que nosotros luchamos por la libertad de nuestra patria, Puerto Rico. Nuestras luchas fueron immortalizadas por José de Diego, perpetuadas por [redacted] y continuadas por el martirio de los que dieron sus vidas en Ponce.

Ahora, entre nosotros viene una persona que me dice que el tiene el futuro de nuestro país en las manos. El se mira como el "Gran Librador", pero en verdad es inmaduro y estúpido, y las acciones de el han retrocedidas el movimiento pro independencia mas de 20 años.

Esta es una llamada a los partidarios verdaderos de los principios de nuestros antecesores en este gran movimiento a no hacer caso a este advinedizo [redacted] Movimiento 21 de Marzo.

Muestren por acciones cuando La Hora es Madura para La Independencia, y esten listos para luchar bajo la direction de un grupo de los patriotes de madurez.

ATENCION A USTEDES QUE QUIEREN A NUESTRA PATRIA

Hace muchos años que nosotros luchamos por la libertad de nuestra patria, Puerto Rico. Nuestras luchas fueron immortalizadas por José de Diego, perpetuadas por [redacted] y continuadas por el martirio de los que dieron sus vidas en Ponce.

Ahora, entre nosotros viene una persona que me dice que el tiene el futuro de nuestro país en las manos. El se mira como el "Gran Librador", pero en verdad es inmaduro y estúpido, y las acciones de el han retrocedidas el movimiento pro independencia mas de 20 años.

Esta es una llamada a los partidarios verdaderos de los principios de nuestros antecesores en este gran movimiento a no hacer caso a este advinedizo [redacted] movimiento 21 de Marzo.

Muestren por acciones cuando La Hora es Madura para La Independencia, y esten listos para luchar bajo la direction de un grupo de los patriotes de madurez.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-sub 1)

DATE: 1/30/61

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 12/21/60.

When contacted in connection with another matter on 1/27/61, [REDACTED] of "El Mundo," apologized for the fact that the proposed editorial had not yet appeared in editions of "El Mundo" subsequent to 12/21/60.

[REDACTED] explained that he has numerous other administrative details to handle in connection with the operation of "El Mundo," and that due to the fact that he desires to personally prepare the proposed editorial he had not yet had the opportunity to do so, but that same would appear in "El Mundo" during the week of 1/30/61.

[REDACTED] called attention to an article which had appeared in "El Mundo" of 12/26/60 which had pointed out the fact that "El Vigia," newspaper of the Catholic University Center at the University of Puerto Rico, had pointed out the recent affiliation of the FUPI with the IUS and previously described the IUS as a communist-controlled organization.

The article referred to by [REDACTED] stated that the FUPI had formerly enjoyed the sympathy of some University students and the respect of many professors, but that recent affiliation with the IUS was detrimental to the FUPI and called attention to the lack of comment by the IUS during the university student riots in Hungary during 1956.

Since the appearance of the above-mentioned article, considerable dissension has resulted in the FUPI as is

P.
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Juan

ECP:aro
(4)

51 FEB 9 1961

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SUBV. CONTROL

SJ 105-3353-sub 1

demonstrated by the recent resignation of [redacted] Organization, and FUPI [redacted]. It is not known at this time whether the above-mentioned resignations were affected in any way by this article. It appears that the proposed editorial will be even more effective at this time in disrupting FUPI activities.

Reference is made to Bulet to San Juan 11/14/60 wherein it was suggested that the San Juan Office prepare a brief article which would be in the nature of alerting Puerto Ricans to the dangerousness of various segments of the independence movement without using confidential information received from our sources.

A careful review of San Juan files has failed to develop the existence of such material.

In addition, the following series of events makes it appear that such an article at this time would be inopportune:

During December, 1960, leaders of the MPIPR, Bufile 105-75715, traveled to New York, where they attempted to have the United Nations General Assembly, then in session, have the "colonial status" of Puerto Rico reconsidered by that organization. They issued statements which appeared in local press to the effect that the United Nations resolution for the abolishment of colonialism throughout the world made it imperative that the United States grant immediate independence to Puerto Rico.

Subsequently, Dr. ARTURO MORALES CARRION, Commonwealth Undersecretary of State, issued a public statement to the effect that, in his opinion, the interpretation by MPIPR members of the United Nations resolution was entirely in error.

[redacted]
of the MPIPR, has been allowed space in local press to attack the opinion of MORALES CARRION as well as statements made by him to both stateside and Puerto Rican press services.

SJ 105-3353-sub 1

From the above, it would appear that the article proposed in Bulet of 11/14/60 would possibly be detrimental to the ultimate objective which it is hoped will be achieved through this program.

All Agents assigned to security work in the San Juan Office are aware of this program, and continued efforts will be made to fully exploit it in connection with the investigation of the various organizations seeking independence for Puerto Rico.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *abs*

DATE:

May 11, 1961

FROM : Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Parsons	
Belmont	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Malone	
Rosen	
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Trotter	
S.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

During November, 1960, we began a Counterintelligence Program directed against the Puerto Rico nationalists with particular emphasis on the Federacion Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), a student organization in Puerto Rico which has become increasingly procommunist.

One of the countermeasures directed against FUPI was an editorial prepared by the San Juan Office for printing in the Spanish language newspaper "El Mundo."

The material emphasized the communist infiltration of FUPI and was utilized in an editorial which appeared in the 4-26-61 edition.

San Juan advises the editorial has had the following results to date:

1. FUPI leaders have planned to discontinue pro-Castro demonstrations.
2. A well-known communist prepared a cablegram in support of the Cuban Government and asked FUPI to add its name. FUPI leaders declined in an attempt to show noncommunist members they are not under communist control.
3. A former FUPI member came to the San Juan Office 5-1-61 and said he had read the editorial and desired to furnish information about FUPI in order to fight communism.
4. A present FUPI member, who had participated in the picket of the San Juan Office on 4-13-61, came to the San Juan Office and furnished information. His cooperation is attributed to the editorial.

ACTION:

In view of the results being obtained, continued emphasis will be placed on this phase of our investigations.

105-93124

RCH:flw (7)

16 MAY 18 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: MAY 3 1961

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 1/30/61 concerning publishing of editorial in "El Mundo." ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed are two copies to Bureau and one to New York of translation of an editorial which appeared in "El Mundo" dated 4/27/61, actually published and released on afternoon of 4/26/61. Translation was made by San Juan Office Translator [REDACTED]

It is noted this editorial is essentially the same as the editorial previously furnished to [REDACTED] of "El Mundo", with appropriate changes to cover current developments in the FUPI.

For the information of the Bureau and New York the following series of events transpired just prior to the publishing of this editorial and are believed to have created the proper atmosphere for which [REDACTED] was waiting prior to issuance of this editorial:

April 13, 1961: FUPI picketed the San Juan Office of the FBI and alleged FBI "persecution of independentist students"

April 19, 1961: FUPI conducted spontaneous "victory demonstration" in streets of Rio Piedras (section of Metropolitan San Juan) when news received that FIDEL CASTRO had wiped out invading forces. Demonstration ended in violence as a result of clash when anti-CASTRO students and 12 FUPI members were arrested.

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-New York (105-32872) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-San Juan
JCB:vv
(4)

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 MAY 26 1961

Classified By 6092
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBV. CONTROL
T. O. H.

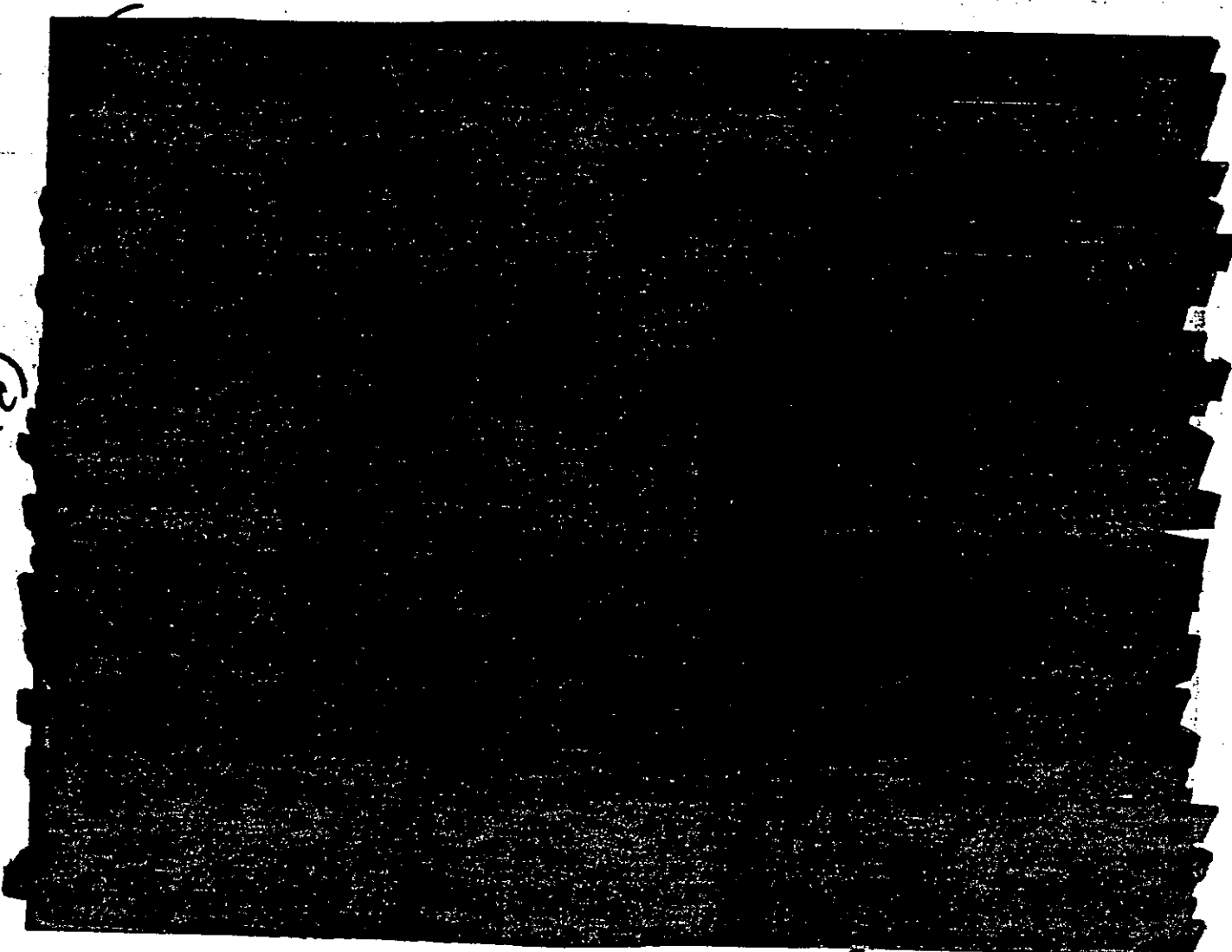
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
PAGE 5/27/71 TJS/mnd

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 24, 1961: A three day counter picket was begun by an estimated 300 to 400 anti-FUPI, anti-Communist students in front of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). According to press releases, the members of this picket were from various political and religious groups and were organized under the name "Committee for Support of the True Cuban Revolution", to show that the FUPI's pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist views do not represent the views of the majority of the UPR student body.

(c)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 5/1/61 [REDACTED], a former member of the FUPI, entered the San Juan Office and advised he had read the above editorial in "El Mundo" and desired to furnish all information in his possession to assist in the fight against communist orientation of UPR Students.

On 5/2/61 [REDACTED], a current member of the FUPI and one of the individuals who participated in the 4/13/61 FUPI picket of the San Juan Office, entered the San Juan Office and furnished information in his possession concerning FUPI activities. [REDACTED] indicated he had "broken with" the FUPI as a result of the fact that CASTRO had recently confirmed his connection with Russia. Although [REDACTED] did not mention the editorial it is felt the appearance of this editorial was one of the prime motives for his defection from the FUPI.

Any additional reaction to this editorial will be furnished.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
EDITORIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
April 27, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A WORD OF WARNING

The true feelings of the University student body were fully manifested this week in a great anti-CASTRO and anti-Communist demonstration staged by the students of our primary educational institution. The activity was essentially a cry against Communist infiltration in America and against the tyranny, which hurts Puerto Rico's flesh and soul, of FIDEL CASTRO, the man whom we all thought a hero and a redeemer and who ended by showing his true colors as a traitor and one of the most abominable despots.

In view of the events which are jolting the awareness of the free world at the present time, there is an urgent need for more citizen demonstrations such as the one staged by the students of the University of Puerto Rico. We are not dealing here with a political activity and much less a partisan one. We are dealing with a manifestation of the natural repulsion that we, those who love freedom and human rights, feel in view of the mockery of that freedom and of those rights which is being demonstrated at the present time in Cuba. It is a question of deciding to stand firm and of facing the horrifying threat hanging over the Universe of the gradual suppression of the freedom of the world, man by man, country by country, stifled by Soviet Machiavellism.

We have kept silent for a long time concerning the young men who belong to the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI). In Puerto Rico, we have always felt a deep respect for those who favor independence as the final political solution for the Island. But with the same consistency with which we have felt respect for those who defend that ideal honorably, we condemn and repudiate those who want to achieve independence through violent methods.

Translated by: [REDACTED]

5-1-61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

7

This is a country that believes in democracy, not in totalitarianism; that believes in persuasion, not coercion. That is why Monday's anti-CASTRO demonstration signifies a repudiation of the impression the FUPI wanted to create that the UPR student body favored Cuba's frightening tragedy.

We know there are in the FUPI a number of young men who really believe its goal is to favor Puerto Rico's independence and do not realize they are precisely working against that ideal. We feel obliged to warn those young men that the FUPI has been infiltrated by Moscow. It is not a secret that some of its leaders have spent a great deal of time in countries behind the Iron Curtain, receiving training in the subversive tactics of Communism, in order to come to Puerto Rico and create restlessness and trouble in the name of independence. Russia does not care one bit about Puerto Rico's independence. How can a power that holds so many millions of human beings enslaved have a common cause with those who favor that ideal for Puerto Rico. Russia is interested in taking advantage not of the independence movement, but of any movement that serves to hide their sinister purposes until the opportunity arises to give a coup de grace to sovereignty and to self-determination.

All Puerto Ricans, not only University students, have the responsibility of recognizing and energetically repudiating those organizations that use independence as a pretext to play into the hands of Moscow. And everyone must be on guard against the infiltration of Kremlin's soldiers of fortune who go from country to country promoting the black cause of communism. There are also some here under orders to agitate and provoke disturbances, to divide in order to conquer.

Our country is democratic and that is why even the enemies of our freedom and our rights have the privilege to move and express themselves freely. The fact that even they have their rights protected under the cloak of democracy, against which they paradoxically conspire, is one of the reasons we must be doubly and constantly vigilant.

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, New York (105-32872)

January 9, 1961

REC-92

Director, FBI (105-93124) -//

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION**

Reurlet December 30, 1960.

In the recent past, leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) have indicated a desire to be known as the leading pro-Puerto Rican independence organization.

It appears that the article in the December 23, 1960, issue of the "Workers World," which designated the Movimiento Pro Independencia (MPI) and the Movimiento 21 de Marzo (21st of March) as the two principal independence groups and made no mention of the NPPR, could widen the breach which already exists between the NPPR and the 21 de Marzo.

New York should obtain copies of the [REDACTED] issue to be anonymously mailed to only the principal leaders of the NPPR in New York. In the article referred to above, you should only underline the words "principal independence groups" and "the Movimiento 21 de Marzo." The only notation should be, "see page [REDACTED] written in the Spanish language. The article on page [REDACTED] which identified [REDACTED] a Puerto Rican independence leader and sets out an interview with [REDACTED] should be suitably marked to specify it as the article of interest.

Advise Bureau as soon as the "Workers World" copies have been mailed and the identities of the recipients. Thereafter, New York should discreetly determine any reaction to the receipt of this anonymous mailing and advise the Bureau and San Juan.

All of the usual precautions should be taken in the anonymous mailings to prevent them from being traced back to the FBI.

- San Juan (105-3358)

TC:mea:had

(5)
JAN 12 1961

See note on yellow, page 2.

MAILED 5
JAN - 9 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JPP
KFD

Letter to New York
Re: Groups Seeking Independence for
Puerto Rico (Counterintelligence Program)
105-93124

NOTE ON YELLOW:

By letter November 29, 1960, New York was authorized to prepare for anonymous mailing a Spanish language mimeographed flyer which compared [REDACTED] of the 21 de Marzo with "Puerto Rican martyrs" of the past and pointed out that [REDACTED] immature, unintelligent and selfish actions were setting the independence movement back 20 years. The NPPR was excluded as a recipient of this flyer to cause the 21 de Marzo to suspect the NPPR as the originator of the flyer and thus widen the breach between the two groups.

The 21 de Marzo office is located at the headquarters of the Workers World Party in New York, and [REDACTED] could be readily suspected by the NPPR because he has easy access to additional copies of the [REDACTED] issue of the "Workers World." [REDACTED] has, on several occasions, planned actions of violence to be carried out in Puerto Rico to the point that leaders of the NPPR have contacted him in an attempt to have him desist, stating that [REDACTED] actions would be harmful to the entire Puerto Rican independence movement. [REDACTED] is an arrogant Puerto Rican braggart and he has rejected all such requests of the NPPR. A single currently important objective of the movement is to unite the efforts of all independence groups which seek Puerto Rican independence. The NPPR desires that it be known as the leading group. The page [REDACTED] article in the "Workers World" shows [REDACTED] as a Puerto Rican independence leader and sets forth many of his anti-United States views.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 12/30/60

FROM : S.A.C, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: SAN JUAN)

ReBulet 11/29/60, and NYlet 11/15/60.

The flyer which was suggested in reNYlet and approved in reBulet has been translated into the Spanish language, prepared for mimeographing, and individuals have been selected to receive this flyer. It is anticipated that these individuals will receive this flyer during the week of January 1, 1961.

In the [REDACTED] issue of "Workers World", the official publication of the Workers World Party, on page 1, column 1, there appears an article entitled "United Liberation Groups Picket For Puerto Rican Independence". Information is set forth in this article that a demonstration was held at the United Nations on December 10, 1960, demanding freedom and independence for Puerto Rico.

This article states "The two principal independence groups, the Movimiento Pro Independencia (MPI) and the Movimiento 21 de Marzo (21st of March) were present."

The NYO feels that this article offers an opportunity to "needle" the NPPR by bringing to their attention the fact that they are not considered to be one of the principal independence groups. It is suggested that the NYO obtain 5 or 6 copies of this issue of "Workers World", and mail them to principal members of the NPPR with a handwritten notation in Spanish, "The NPPR sits on its hands while the independence movement grows".

- 2) - Bureau (105-93124) (RM)
1 - San Juan (105-3353) (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872)

UJT:mmm
(5)

15 JAN 3 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

NY 105-32872

In addition to the article appearing on page 1, there is a second article on page [redacted] column 1, relating to an interview with [redacted] of the 21 de Marzo, wherein he sets forth the purposes of the 21 de Marzo and his views concerning the present government in Puerto Rico.

It is felt that it would be worthwhile for the leaders of the NPPR to also read this article and there will be a handwritten notation on the first page directing their attention to page [redacted].

Should this suggestion be approved it is felt that approximately 3 weeks should elapse between the time the flyer is sent out and the time that the paper is mailed.

The NYO will await the Bureau's observations concerning this suggestion.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

DATE: 12/21/60

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBuAirtel 12/14/60.

On 12/20/60, accompanied by SA [REDACTED] I called on Mr. [REDACTED] editor of "El Mundo". He received us in very friendly fashion and was very interested in discussing the threat presented in Puerto Rico by international communism. He appeared happy to receive the proposed editorial, and promised us that he would give it his most careful attention. Though he did not promise any specific date for publication, he seemed to feel that such an editorial would serve a useful purpose. It is possible that the actual decision concerning the editorial will be influenced by a current attack upon the newspaper by communist elements in Puerto Rico.

Mr. [REDACTED] appeared well oriented in University of Puerto Rico affairs, and well aware of the threat inherent in communist penetration of the student body. There is every reason to believe that he will desire to cooperate with us and we will follow this matter closely, keeping the Bureau currently advised.

2 - Bureau
1 - San Juan
JNS:mjh
(3)

REC-91

DEC 23 1960

63 DEC 28 1960

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. E. Belmont

DATE: December 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont ☒ _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise concerning a technique San Juan desires to utilize in connection with the captioned program.

Attached San Juan airtel 12-8-60 shows a proposed editorial San Juan desires to furnish to SAC contact [REDACTED] of "El Mundo," San Juan's leading Spanish-language newspaper.

The proposed editorial points out the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) affiliation with and direction by the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, followed by a characterization of the IUS as obtained from the House Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

OBSERVATIONS:

FUPI is a pro-Puerto Rican independence student group at the University of Puerto Rico which has both nationalist and communist influences. In October, 1960, FUPI became a member of IUS, an "international communist front" controlled by the Soviet Union.

"El Mundo" has previously carried articles showing FUPI is a member of IUS.

Enc.

105-93124

REC-71

- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - 105-55365 (FUPI)

13 DEC 15 1960

TC:skw/bgc (9)

63 DEC 20 1960

SUBV. CONTROL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-03124

FUPI is a perfect medium through which the IUS can operate in Puerto Rico to undermine the prestige of the United States in Latin America. In this regard, San Juan has been previously instructed to make every effort to evolve some plan under this program to combat communist influences in FUPI.

Several FUPI officers are anticommunist. They, as well as the general public in Puerto Rico, may not be aware of the extent of communist domination of the IUS. The proposed editorial would serve the double purpose of creating disruption in the FUPI board of directors and discourage public support of FUPI activities.

The proposed editorial should be prepared on plain, unwatermarked bond and confidentially furnished to [REDACTED] who is an SAC contact, with the suggestion that he utilize the information for publication in "El Mundo." [REDACTED] should be advised that the source of the information must be held in complete confidence.

ACTION:

If you agree, an airtel is attached which contains instructions in accord with the above observations.

jc

gm

OK
SP

December 14, 1960

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

EX-105 REC-58
From: Director, FBI (105-93124) -9

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Reurairtel 12-8-60.

The proposed editorial shown in reairtel should be prepared on plain, unwatermarked bond paper. You should personally furnish the proposed editorial to [REDACTED] and suggest he may desire to utilize the information in whole or in part for publication in "El Mundo." In your discussions with [REDACTED] he should thoroughly understand that this material has been furnished in complete confidence and that under no circumstances should the Bureau be divulged as being the source of the material.

Advise Bureau when editorial is published and furnish a copy of the editorial as it appears in "El Mundo." Thereafter, you should advise the Bureau of any reaction to the editorial.

NOTE: See memo [REDACTED], same date, same subject, TC:skw/bgc.

TC:skw/bgc
(11)

1 - 105-53868 (FUPI)

MAILED 27

DEC 14 1960

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
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Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

DEC 20 1960
MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/8/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 sub 1)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBuAirtel 12/6/60.

The following editorial is suggested for
publication in "El Mundo":

"FUPI - Instrument of World Communism?

"In a recent edition this newspaper reported
results of the World Congress of the International
Union of Students (IUS), held at Baghdad, Iraq in
October and attended by FUPI members

and [REDACTED] At this congress,
Puerto Rico, represented by the FUPI delegates,
was chosen to form part of the Secretariat
of the IUS Executive Committee and was chosen as
a permanent member of this Executive Committee.
A subsequent article in this newspaper revealed
that the FUPI conducted a picket in front of the
French Consulate in Santurce on December 1 in
protest to the control of Algeria by France.

[REDACTED] stated at
this time that the picket was being conducted at
the request of the IUS, a statement clearly
indicating direction of the FUPI by the IUS.

"The normally articulate FUPI officers have
failed to publicise the fact that the IUS, with its

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (RM)
1 - San Juan
JCB:am
(5)

REC-58

EX-105

13 DEC 14 1960

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, is an international communist-controlled organization set up specifically for the spreading of its insidious propaganda through organizations having the power to attract non-communist members. The 'Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications', prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states the IUS is one of the 'long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations' which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy.. This guide also states the IUS is among international Communist fronts functioning at the present time.

"It is apparent that the FUPI, which has heretofore concerned itself with its peaceful struggle for the separation of Puerto Rico from the United States and has conducted its activities in a manner becoming the dignity of University students, has now degraded itself to the role of an instrument of the international Communist propaganda campaign. Members of the FUPI would do well to re-appraise their objectives lest they lose the respect of those who appreciate the democratic system of government in Puerto Rico, with or without affiliation with the United States."

DEC 10 5 34 PM '66 -2*-

Mr. [REDACTED]

December 14, 1960

Mr. [REDACTED]

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION**

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise concerning a technique San Juan desires to utilize in connection with the captioned program.

Attached San Juan airtel 12-8-60 shows a proposed editorial San Juan desires to furnish to SAC contact [REDACTED] of "El Mundo," San Juan's leading Spanish-language newspaper.

The proposed editorial points out the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) affiliation with and direction by the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, followed by a characterization of the IUS as obtained from the House Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

OBSERVATIONS:

FUPI is a pro-Puerto Rican independence student group at the University of Puerto Rico which has both nationalist and communist influences. In October, 1960, FUPI became a member of IUS, an "international communist front" controlled by the Soviet Union.

"El Mundo" has previously carried articles showing FUPI is a member of IUS.

Enc.

105-93124

- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - 105-53868 (FUPI)

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 16 1960

TC:slw (9)

DEC 16 1960

Memorandum to Mr. [REDACTED]
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-03124

FUPI is a perfect medium through which the IUS can operate in Puerto Rico to undermine the prestige of the United States in Latin America. In this regard, San Juan has been previously instructed to make every effort to evolve some plan under this program to combat communist influences in FUPI.

Several FUPI officers are anticommunist. They, as well as the general public in Puerto Rico, may not be aware of the extent of communist domination of the IUS. The proposed editorial would serve the double purpose of creating disruption in the FUPI board of directors and discourage public support of FUPI activities.

The proposed editorial should be prepared on plain, unwatermarked bond and confidentially furnished to [REDACTED] who is an SAC contact, with the suggestion that he may utilize the information for publication in "El Mundo." [REDACTED] should be advised that the source of the information must be held in complete confidence.

ACTION:

If you agree, an airtel is attached which contains instructions in accord with the above observations.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

Director, FBI (105-93124)

1 - Mr. (Fie.
1 - Mr. C. (San-vision)
December 6,

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBullets 9-13-60 and 11-14-60.

Relets show that the most immediate target of international communism in Puerto Rico appears to be an effort to influence the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) at the University of Puerto Rico.

Over the years the Communist Party of Puerto Rico and the Communist Party, U.S.A. had little success in Puerto Rico, and the FUPI was a nationalist type student independence group at the University of little significance.

FUPI is a perfect medium through which the International Union of Students (IUS), an "international communist front" which is controlled by the Soviet Union can operate in Puerto Rico to undermine the prestige of the United States in Latin America.

In early October, 1960, FUPI was accepted as a member branch of the IUS and, as such, can now send a delegate to Prague, Czechoslovakia to serve on the IUS Administrative Board for a period of two years. Your office has advised that the IUS on November 2, 1960, instructed FUPI to direct a cable to the United Nations in protest against "United States preparations for the invasion of Cuba."

Confidential sources have advised that the IUS has promised to aid FUPI financially. An officer of FUPI has stated that FUPI would accept aid from the IUS, Russia or any other source in its struggle for Puerto Rican independence. The FUPI Secretary of Foreign Relations, who had recently returned from Czechoslovakia on September 7, 1960, praised the Czechoslovakian form of Government and severely criticized the United States "anti-communist propaganda campaign" to degrade Czechoslovakia and other communist countries. On September 29, 1960, a source advised that FUPI's board of directors is greatly influenced and often controlled by the procommunist clique.

1 - New York (105-32872)

TC:had
(6)

51 DEC 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

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COMM-FBI

EX - 125

19 DEC 8 1960

Letter to San Juan
Re Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico
(Counterintelligence Program)
105-93124

During 1960 FUPI members have traveled or received invitations to travel to Communist China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Iraq, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, and other Latin-American countries. Much of the travel expenses were reportedly assumed by the organization which extended the invitation to FUPI.

The potential influence of FUPI is apparent when it is considered there are 16,000 students at the University. Although, FUPI numbers its members as only "several hundred," on October 20, 1960, 1,500 students participated in the demonstration, planned and led by FUPI leaders, against food prices at the University cafeteria. This indicates how FUPI can extend its influence among the student body and increase its adherents.

In view of the above, you should make every effort to evolve some plan under the Counterintelligence Program to combat the communist influence in FUPI. In accord with established procedures under this Program, you should submit your observations and recommendations to the Bureau prior to the implementation of the plans by your office.

With regard to any counterintelligence measures to be directed against FUPI, you should bear in mind that [REDACTED] the University law school.

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
12-6-60

AIRTEL

EX 100

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3353 sub 1)

REC-92
From: Director, FBI (105-93124) - 7

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Reurairtel 12-3-60.

The Bureau desires that you promptly prepare proposed editorial along the lines suggested in reairtel for submission to the Bureau.

After consideration at the Bureau, your office will be advised relative to contacting [REDACTED]

1 - New York (105-32872)

NOTE ON YELLOW: San Juan requested authority to contact [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to determine if [REDACTED] concerning association of Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) with the International Union of Students (IUS), a Soviet controlled international front located at Prague, Czechoslovakia. FUPI is a pro-independence student group at the University of Puerto Rico, which has both nationalist and communist influences. FUPI in 10-60 became member of IUS. Some of FUPI officers are anticommunist and San Juan feels these officers and the general public in Puerto Rico are not fully aware of the extent of communist domination of IUS. "El Mundo" has previously reported that FUPI is member of IUS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] followed by a brief characterization of IUS as obtained from the House Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications would serve the double purpose of creating a rift within the FUPI Board and discouraging public support of FUPI's activities.

MAILED 31
DEC - 6 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
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Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

62 DEC 15 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/3/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 sub 1)
SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re Bureau letter to San Juan, 11/14/60.

A situation has recently developed within the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) which appears to present an excellent opportunity for the employment of a disruptive tactic by using public source material for an editorial in "El Mundo". This concerns the recent affiliation of the FUPI with the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It is known that several officers of the FUPI are anti-Communist. It is felt these individuals, as well as the general public, may not be fully aware of the extent of Communist domination of the IUS. Recent press releases by the FUPI to "El Mundo" revealed that Puerto Rico, represented by the FUPI, had been made a member of the IUS Executive Committee and had been chosen to form part of the Secretariat and that the FUPI, in response to a request of the IUS, had conducted a picket of the French Consulate in San Juan in protest to French control of Algeria. It is felt an editorial pointing out the FUPI's affiliation with and direction by the IUS, followed by a brief characterization of the IUS as obtained from the House Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, would serve the double purpose of creating a rift within the FUPI Board and discouraging public support of FUPI activities.

Bureau authority is requested to contact _____

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (RM)
2 - San Juan (1 - 105-3079) (FUPI)

REC-92

105-93124-1

JCB:mjh

(6)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

2 DEC 5 1960

SUBV. C. F. C. R. O. D.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [REDACTED]

DATE: November 28, 1960

FROM : Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGee _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a technique New York desires to utilize against [REDACTED] Movimiento 21 de Marzo, in the Bureau's counterintelligence program against Puerto Rican nationalists to attempt to diminish his influence among Puerto Rican nationalists in New York.

A Spanish-language mimeographed flyer will be prepared by the New York Office on unmarked commercial paper, enclosed in plain white envelopes, and mailed anonymously to selected individuals in other Puerto Rican nationalist groups in New York with the exception of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The flyer will briefly compare [REDACTED] with "Puerto Rican martyrs" of the past and state that [REDACTED] immature, unintelligent, and selfish actions are setting the independence movement back 20 years. The flyer will call upon other nationalists to ignore [REDACTED] and his organization.

Excluding the NPPR as a recipient of the flyer could cause the 21 de Marzo to suspect the NPPR originated the flyer thus widening the breach which already exists between these two groups.

Observations:

[REDACTED] is a selfish, unintelligent, Puerto Rican braggart who looks upon himself as a leader. He has planned violence and has influenced others to go to Puerto Rico to carry out his plans but as yet he has not led his followers. [REDACTED] the type of leader who sends others to accomplish violence while he remains safely in New York making proclamations.

105-93124

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

TC:baw

REC-45

12 DEC 2 1960

51 DEC 7 1960

[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum [REDACTED]
Re: Groups Seeking Independence
for Puerto Rico (Counterintelligence Program)
105-93124

We should make every reasonable effort to eliminate his influence among Puerto Rican independence groups.

ACTION:

If you agree, there is attached a letter approving the preparation and distribution of anonymous flyer suggested by New York, with precautionary instructions included.

TC

JAD:1/5

Jan

Q

9

OK
K

V.

9/1/50
1130

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. [unclear]
1 - Mr. [unclear]
1 - Mr. [unclear]
1 - Mr. [unclear]

SAC, New York (105-32872)

November 29, 1960

REC-44

Director, FBI (105-93124) - 5

100

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Re New York letter 11-15-60.

The Bureau approves the preparation and distribution of the anonymous flyer suggested in relet.

The flyer should be mimeographed on plain commercial paper in the type of language normally used by Puerto Rican nationalists. The plain envelopes should be addressed to recipients in the manner they ordinarily receive mail. Distribution of the flyer should be limited to no more than three key individuals in each Puerto Rican nationalist group who would understand the significance of the flyer and could be expected to discuss the receipt of the flyer with others. As shown in relet, key individuals in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico should be omitted as recipients of the flyer.

Advise Bureau as soon as the flyers have been mailed and send two copies to the Bureau.

New York should discreetly determine any reaction to the receipt of this flyer and advise the Bureau and San Juan.

All of the usual precautions should be taken in the anonymous mailings to prevent the flyers from being traced back to the FBI.

This counterintelligence program can be effective and our efforts completely justified only by bringing about the disruption of activities of nationalist groups which seek Puerto Rican separation from the United States through force and violence.

2 - San Juan (105-3353)

TC:baw
(10)

See yellow page 2.

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Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
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DEC 2 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
Re: Groups Seeking Independence for
Puerto Rico (Counterintelligence Program)
105-93124

In the future, New York and San Juan should
submit communications to Bureau file 105-93124 under
the exact caption of this letter.

YELLOW: See memo [redacted] to [redacted] 11-28-60, same
subject; TC:baw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

DATE:

11/15/60

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
(OO: San Juan)

Re Bureau letter dated 9/13/60.

A review of the files of the NYO has been made concerning the activities of Puerto Rican pro-independence groups which seek independence by other than peaceful means, as well as the files on the counterintelligence program as it relates to the Communist Party. It is believed that upon instituting a counterintelligence program in this field, efforts should be directed with the following aims in mind:

- I. Disruption and discord.
- II. Creating doubts as to the wisdom of remaining in the independence movement.
- III. Causing defections from the independence movement.

The suggested means of obtaining these desired ends are as follows:

- 1) Exploiting factionalism within an organization.

Factionalism is a common fault within pro-independence groups and it is believed that this existing element can be developed, enlarged and exploited. As an example, after the demise of the Accion Patriotica

- P -

- 2 - Bureau (105-66754) (RM)
2 - San Juan (105-3353) (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (#413)

JJT:vcb
(5)

105-93124-5
15 NOV 17 1960

EXP. PROC.

Sub. Control

NY 105-32872

N.Y. P.R. ~~Y~~ Revolucionaria and the subsequent formation of the Movimiento 21 de Marzo, there existed [redacted] with his APR following, and [redacted] within the Marzo 21. Friction, such as existed between these two at that time, can be exploited through the use of an informant to point out to one, the inefficiency of the other and in general conversation "fan the fire" of existing friction thereby helping to bring about a factional split.

Secondly, the use of handwritten, anonymous letters directed to one group in which the seed of suspicion is planted concerning the real motivation and goal of the other group.

2) Promoting friction between various pro-independence groups.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico considers itself the true and only pro-independence group capable of carrying forth an effective program for obtaining Puerto Rican independence. It looks upon other pro-independence groups as something that is inferior and in some instances has a definite hatred for another pro-independence group. For example, at the time [redacted] was organizing his APR members for departure to Puerto Rico to conduct a revolution (late 1959) the NPPR and other pro-independence groups were extremely critical of [redacted] and his organization.

In this instance the use of informants and anonymous letters could be used, as set forth in number 1 above, and in addition a mimeographed flyer could be utilized in conjunction with the anonymous letters, criticizing the leadership of the organization and giving the impression that it had been prepared by another pro-independence group.

NY 105-32872

3) Questioning the indiscriminate use of an organization's money.

Puerto Rican pro-independence group members are required to pay money into the organizations' treasuries but, as far as can be determined, some of this money is used for the personal convenience of the leaders. An example of this occurred in January, 1960, when [redacted] was arrested as a scofflaw in NYC, and he used money from the APR treasury to pay his fine, which was to be used to promote the revolution in Puerto Rico, where APR members were waiting for [redacted]. As a result [redacted] never did go to Puerto Rico.

In instances such as this, friction between the members and the leaders can be developed through the use of informants and anonymous letters.

4) Questioning the wisdom of allowing non-Puerto Rican groups to be influential in the independence movement.

In this respect it is noted that for the most part the Puerto Rican movement has been made up of individuals of Puerto Rican ancestry.

NY. In NYC at present, however, [redacted] and his followers are associating with, and using the facilities of, the Workers World Party. The WWP is a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party and are known as Marcyites. In an instance such as this, it is felt that an opportunity is presented whereby mimeographed flyers could be directed to various individuals of the different pro-independence groups pointing out the "intrusion" of the WWP and worded in such a way as to indicate that the SWP was the originator of the flyer.

The above items are submitted as suggestions as a beginning. They in no way cover the vast field of possibilities in the counterintelligence program as numerous instances will undoubtedly arise from time to time whereby new ideas can be formulated which can further promote such a program.

NY 105-32672

In an initial effort in this program the NYO suggests the preparation of the following in a Spanish language mimeographed flyer concerning [REDACTED] and his followers. The actual preparation of this flyer will be held in abeyance pending receipt of the observations of the Bureau concerning this suggestion.

Attention Those of You Who Love the Fatherland

For years we have struggled to bring freedom to Puerto Rico. Our struggles are immortalized in such as JOSE de DIEGO, carried on by [REDACTED] and in the great efforts displayed by the martyrs who gladly gave their lives at Ponce.

Now in our midst rises one who constantly claims that the future of Puerto Rico is in his hands. He looks upon himself as the "Great Liberator", but whose actions reveal his true colors. His immature, unintelligent and selfish actions are setting the independence movement back 20 years.

We call upon all true followers of the principles laid down by our great predecessors to ignore [REDACTED] Movimiento 21 de Marzo. Show by your actions that a far greater, more experienced and mature group of patriots is ready to show the way WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

A limited number of individuals in the various pro-independence groups in NYC, exclusive of the NPPR, will be selected to receive this flyer which will be printed on unmarked paper and enclosed in a plain white envelope.

In regard to the preparation of a timely article as requested in reBureau letter, the review of the files of the NYO reflects that little public source material is available which can be classified as timely and which reflects that the pro-independence groups are actually anti Puerto Rico. However, efforts to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of the desired article are continuing.

1 - Belmont (Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

November 14, 1960

Director, FBI (105-66754) 47
EX-105 REC-52

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

Reurep 10-26-60.

After careful review of the proposed article, it is believed that it would not achieve the results desired; namely, to cause animosity between Juan Mari Bras and Juan Antonio Corretjer, nor would it convey to the readers of the article the dangerousness of the Puerto Rican independence groups. The question of voting or not voting in the general elections in Puerto Rico is not now the type of issue which is sufficiently divisive to accomplish the purpose of this program.

As an alternative, it is suggested San Juan prepare a brief article which would be in the nature of alerting Puerto Ricans to the dangerousness of the various segments of the independence movement in Puerto Rico. Such an article would, of course, have to be interesting enough to interest a newspaper contact to utilize the same and sufficiently informative to develop hostility in the minds of readers towards the elements engaged in the independence movement. The article should be self-sustaining in interest and informative without using confidential information received from our sources, and it should not embarrass the Bureau.

With regard to your request for information relating to counterintelligence tactics and techniques employed against the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) for possible use against the Puerto Rican independence groups, it appears that the exact same tactics would not be applicable.

Some varied forms of the same tactics may undoubtedly be applied; for example;

1 - New York

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TC:djw
(6)

EPI-200-CE

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2/3

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

(1) Security informants operating inside the groups could, under certain circumstances, raise controversial issues at meetings, raise justifiable criticisms against leaders and take other steps which would weaken the organization. In the proposed article you furnished, the question of voting or abstaining from voting, as it was related by two of the top leaders of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), appears to be an issue which would be controversial within the MPIPR.

In connection with our counterintelligence program, any informant operating thereunder must be first approved by the Bureau for such operation and then carefully briefed by the Agent handling him before he engages in controversial discussions or criticisms inside the particular group. If you desire to initiate this type of action through selected informants, you should furnish the identities of informants selected, basis for selection and the proposed manner you plan to use them. Our informants operating in the CPUSA have caused disruption without jeopardizing their informant status and, in fact, some have advanced inside the Party primarily because of their forceful acts in criticizing poor leaders and other weaknesses in the Party organization.

(2) The San Juan Office should be constantly alert for articles extolling the virtues of Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States as opposed to complete separation from the United States, for use in anonymous mailings to selected subjects in the independence movement who may be psychologically affected by such information.

(3) It appears the nationalist elements could be pitted against the communist elements to effectively disrupt some of the organizations, particularly the MPIPR and the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), where we have determined there is communist influence. The nationalist elements in Puerto Rico prior to the time Castro obtained power in Cuba have indicated they were anticommunist. The CP in Puerto Rico has never been strong, and today it appears that the influence of international communism has a greater influence

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

on the radical elements within Puerto Rico. In regard to the MPIPR and FUPI, it is noted that these two organizations apparently have the largest membership of any of the independence groups in Puerto Rico.

In the future, San Juan and New York should furnish the identity of the newspaper contact to whom you desire to furnish such articles at the time of the submission of the articles to the Bureau.

Because of the large number of Puerto Ricans residing in New York, and the fact that a number of Puerto Rican independence organizations are active in New York, New York and San Juan should exchange ideas relative to tactics and techniques which may be effective in your divisions.

The nationalists in Puerto Rico within themselves are a threat to the internal security of the United States, and nationalists influenced by international communism can be an even greater threat. The Bureau believes this program can be effective, and continuous attention must be given to it.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

DATE: 10/26/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

OO: SAN JUAN

ReBulet to San Juan 9/13/60.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau and New York Office are two copies of a proposed article, prepared in accordance with instructions in relet.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the San Juan Office with material already available to the New York Office which deals with techniques and tactics employed in a similar program against the CP, USA.

Continued attention is being given to this matter to develop additional articles along the lines set forth in relet.

-P-

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-San Juan
ECP:vv
(5)

ENCLOSURE

DEC 59

105-93124-4

OCT 31 1960

JCSA

(1)

JUAN MARI BRAS; Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI), speaking to newsmen in New York City during July, 1960, on the subject of electoral abstinence in connection with the struggle to secure independence for Puerto Rico: *COB*

To abstain from voting is equivalent to electoral suicide and "it is unjust to subject independence to this suicide."

(2)

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER MONTES; Member of the MPI Board of Directors, speaking at an MPI meeting in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on September 13, 1960 on the topic "A New Era, A New Strategy". *COB*

"Now is the time to assume an offensive position which will hinder the elections", (electoral abstinence).

MARI BRAS has apparently allowed himself to be influenced by CORRETJER, former member of the Communist Party, United States of America and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) who has served a prison term for his connections with NPPR acts of violence, or by his observations of the ⁽³⁾ *105-93124-4* Revolutionary Government

(Sources)

- 1-"El Mundo", San Juan, P.R., 7/27/60.
- 2-"El Mundo", San Juan, P.R., 9/17/60.
- 3-"El Mundo", San Juan, P.R., 8/2/60.

ENCLOSURE *105-93124-4* *117*

during MARI's July, 1960 visit to Cuba; a country where the group which overthrew a government alleged by them to be tyrannical has, itself, refused to allow free elections after over a year and a half in power.

(2)

After CORRETJER completed his speech, in which he justified his proposal relative to electoral abstinence as the only method of forming an efficient offensive "against the decadent Yankee imperialism", MARI BRAS pointed out that the MPI General Assembly to be held in November, 1960, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, would consider CORRETJER's "new strategy"; a pseudo name for electoral abstinence during the November, 1960, General Elections in Puerto Rico.

(3)

Coincidentally, CORRETJER was with MARI BRAS in Cuba during July, 1960, where both attended festivities commemorating the anniversary of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement and meetings of the Latin American Youth Congress, which RAUL CASTRO characterized on June 19, 1960 as a meeting which would show that "Cuban youth have destroyed the myth of the invincibility of Yankee imperialism."

(3)

P.R.

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, who recently authored a pamphlet entitled "People's Forces Toward Unity" wherein SANTOS sets forth his beliefs that unity of the various forces advocating independence for Puerto Rico is a matter of prime importance and that unity can only be achieved through mass voting by independentists, questioned CORRETJER about his "new strategy". SANTOS, who was present at the September 13, 1960 meeting of the MPI, asked CORRETJER if it would be possible to join the tactics of abstention with those of electoral participation to which CORRETJER replied he was unable to conceive of such a union.

The world is well aware of the electoral procedures imposed upon people living under a communist form of government, the type of election to which SANTOS undoubtedly referred in his pamphlet and in his question to CORRETJER.

Although operating under the cloak of securing independence for Puerto Rico as a matter of patriotism and espousing the advantages which would accrue to the

Puerto Rican people under such a status, both MARI BRAS and CORRETIJER, as evidenced by their statements, create the suspicion that they are really clandestine despots who desire a new form of government for their own personal gain; a government where the citizens would be denied the right to express their desires by reason of the fact that the right to elect officials of their government would be denied them.

1 - Mr. B. Field Supervision)
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353-Sub 1)

September 13, 1960

105-93124-3
Director, FBI (105-66734)
REC-31

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

Re San Juan letter 8-22-60 and New York letter
8-24-60.

The operation of a counterintelligence program against Puerto Rican organizations which seek Puerto Rico's independence through other than lawful, peaceful means is a very important endeavor. Such a program must be most discreet to preclude embarrassment to the Bureau and must be conducted in a manner to insure that none of our confidential sources are jeopardized. No action should be taken to implement this program without specific Bureau approval.

For the purposes of this program, San Juan and New York should consider the suggested tactics to be employed set out herein where it appears the tactic could be successfully employed in its locale.

It certainly appears that we could capitalize upon statements made by Puerto Rican subjects either in New York or in Puerto Rico where the individual makes inconsistent statements in two different localities. Where you have a Puerto Rican nationalist or communist leader engaging in activities or making statements in one location and subsequently making a report in another locality, which is at variance with his original activity or statement, the details should be furnished the Bureau with your recommendation as to how it may be used to disrupt the activities of the individual.

Consideration should be given to circulation and publicity of data concerning affiliates, particularly leaders of subversive Puerto Rican independence organizations, through local newspaper contacts where such data could disrupt the activities of the individual or the organization.

2 - New York (105-32872)

TC:baw
(8)

AND FIELD OFFICES

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See yellow page 3/22

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COMM-FBI

51 SEP 19 1960

Letter to SAC, San Juan
Re: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
105-66754

Both the San Juan and New York Offices should prepare, from public source information, a proposed timely article which would not jeopardize any informant or Bureau technique showing the nationalist and/or communist Puerto Rican independence organizations to be basically anti-Puerto Rico. These articles will be considered for publication through either Bureau contacts or contacts of the San Juan and New York Offices.

We should particularly direct our efforts against the leaders of the Puerto Rican organizations which advocate to any degree the use of force or violence to obtain Puerto Rico's independence. Consider the use of anonymous letters where disparaging statements are made by one leader against another.

The Agents concerned with this matter in the New York office should review for ideas, techniques and tactics employed in the counterintelligence program against the Communist Party, USA.

It appears that in Puerto Rico the most immediate target of international communism is to influence the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI). San Juan should, therefore, consider tactics designed to lessen communist influence in the FUPI and to lessen FUPI's influence among the student body at the University of Puerto Rico.

Future communications should be captioned as above.

San Juan is being considered office of origin in this matter and copies of communications prepared by San Juan should be furnished the New York Office. New York should furnish San Juan copies of communications prepared by New York.

Letter to SAC, San Juan
Re: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
105-66754

NOTE ON YELLOW:

There has been an increasing boldness apparent in the activities of organizations which seek independence for Puerto Rico through other than lawful, peaceful means. Because of their utter disregard of the will of the majority, the nationalist, communist and/or Soviet desire to embarrass the United States, and the courage given to the cause by Castro's Cuba, a more positive effort must be made, not only to curtail, but to disrupt, the activities of these organizations. Bulet 8-4-60 instructed San Juan and New York to furnish the Bureau their observations and suggestions. San Juan and New York have furnished general observations and have indicated that such a program may be feasible. This is not a program of harrassment, and disruptive tactics will be employed only after specifically approved by the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

DATE: 8/24/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROJECT)
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

ReBulet, 8/4/60.

In connection with proposed disruptive tactics, the following observations would seem appropriate.

Experience has shown that the rank and file members of New York groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico are vacillating and indecisive. Their loyalties waver, depending upon many extraneous factors far removed from their alleged dedication to the cause of independence. If these subordinate members are isolated from their leadership for any length of time, they tend to lose direction and interest. This was evidenced by the inability of Accion Patriotica Revolucionaria (APR) members to operate effectively in Puerto Rico during early January, 1960 after [REDACTED] was delayed in NYC and was unable to join them. This was again true during the past month when [REDACTED] returned to NYC, after an absence of several weeks, to find that his present organization had held no meetings and the members had not carried out simple tasks assigned to them. It would appear from this that any disruptive tactics decided upon would be more effective if directed at the leadership of the subversive pro-independence groups.

It would appear that through our confidential informants, several tactics could be employed to weaken these organizations:

1. There has been in New York evidence of dissatisfaction among members of such groups. A number of them

- 2 - Bureau (105-66754) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-5581) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Juan (105-3353) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-32872)

REC-68

105-93124-3

16 AUG 25 1960

ADL:map

(6)

10/15/60
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SUBV. CONTROL

NY 105-32872

desire to be leaders rather than followers. Our sources might embark on a campaign of feeding fuel to the dissatisfactions and personal animosities, thereby causing disturbances within the groups and sapping their strength. In the past, dissident members have organized groups of their own which weaken the unity of the independence movement.

2. The disagreements among Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico members in San Juan might be exploited in the same fashion.

3. Numerous pro-independence adherents have been dissatisfied with [REDACTED] "dictatorial manner". Perhaps, through informants, this situation could be provoked to cause further dissension.

4. The accusations made by members of the New York organizations against each other, as regards furnishing information to the FBI, might present an area in which informants could aid in promoting suspicions against specific individuals.

5. Informants have been instructed to report even the slightest bits of information concerning the personal lives of the New York subjects. The NYO's knowledge of the numerous traffic violations outstanding against [REDACTED] resulted in his timely arrest by the New York City Police Department in January, 1960 and upset the APR plans for violence in Puerto Rico. Other troubles these individuals might have with wives, welfare boards, unemployment boards, etc. might be effectively turned to the Bureau's advantage without actual harassment being employed.

The NYO is of the opinion that aggressive interviews, as embarked upon on 7/2/59, have only limited effectiveness. On several occasions these same subjects have been cautioned that the US Government would take immediate forceful legal action against them if they engaged in activity directed

NY 105-32872

toward violence. Yet, these individuals continue to be bold in their actions. It would seem that the FBI's authority would appear to become weakened if similar interviews were instituted.

The NYO will continue to be alert for those opportunities which, by certain Bureau action, will inhibit the criminal intent of certain groups in their enthusiasm to achieve independence for Puerto Rico. Any additional suggestions in this regard will be immediately presented to the Bureau for consideration.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/22/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO (DISRUPTION PROGRAM) (CONFIDENTIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

ReBulet 8/4/60.

It would appear that a program on disruption might have beneficial results and it is felt that the Bureau, based upon experience with subversive groups in the Continental United States, might have in mind certain disruptive techniques which would be applicable to the situation in Puerto Rico.

Experience thus far in Puerto Rico has demonstrated that a certain amount of travel control at the San Juan International Airport, usually on the part of Customs and/or Immigration officials, has appeared to be useful in connection with disrupting travel between Puerto Rico and Cuba. The seizing of propaganda likewise appears to have been a useful technique from the standpoint of disruption.

The suggestion has been made in this office that the Bureau might capitalize upon the issue of whether or not affiliates of local subversive groups should vote in forthcoming island elections. It will be recalled that there is a divergence of opinions on the part of members of these groups concerning the use of the vote.

Another suggestion has been made that it might be possible to capitalize upon declarations made by subversives either in New York City or in Puerto Rico where the individual appears to be making inconsistent statements in two different localities. It has occurred that an individual while in Puerto Rico would engage in certain activities and statements, and thereafter in New York give a report which was at variance.

The suggestion has also been made that through tested local newspaper sources we might give greater circulation and publicity to data pertaining to local affiliates of subversive groups, where such data would be embarrassing to the individual as well as the group.

RUC

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago (105-5581) (Info)
- 1 - New York (105-32872) (Info)
- 1 - Washington Field
- 1 - San Juan

51 AUG 29 1960
(6)

REC-31

EX 102

105-93124-2

15 AUG 1960

7-15

TC

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, San Juan

August 16, 1960

Director, FBI (100-358086)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS

ReBulet August 15, 1960, and Bulet captioned "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico," dated August 4, 1960. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

Bulet August 15, 1960, instructed that specific emphasis be given security matter investigations of your subjects who reside in or frequently travel to Cuba. Because of the problem which may result in the routing of communications at the Bureau, the character "Internal Security - Cuba" should not be added to the "Security Matter" character.

The Bureau appreciates that the situation in Puerto Rico is unique because of conditions in Cuba, its accessibility to Puerto Rico, and the seemingly unrestricted travel of some of your subjects to Cuba. Despite the obstacles present in this situation, our responsibilities are even greater. In line with the instructions in Bulet 8-4-60, you should seriously consider highly placed Puerto Rican subjects who have access to Cuba for development as security informants. No action in this regard should be undertaken without prior Bureau authority.

1 - New York (For information)

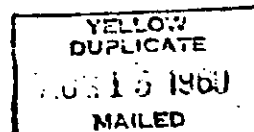
1 - 62-7721 (NPPR)

1 - 105-66754 (GSIPR)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Puerto Rican subjects who have frequently traveled to Cuba are primarily concerned with seeking independence for Puerto Rico. Bulet August 4, 1960, advised that the more positive effort must be made not only to curtail but to disrupt the activities of Puerto Rican nationalists. San Juan and New York were requested to furnish their observations, suggestions and recommendations concerning this.

TC:djw
(7)

62 AUG 18 1960



105-93124-
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NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 16 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

August 4, 1960

Director, FBI (105-66754)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO - COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) - Section

The Bureau is considering the feasibility of instituting a program of disruption to be directed against organizations which seek independence for Puerto Rico through other than lawful, peaceful means.

Because of the increasing boldness apparent in the activities of such organizations, their utter disregard of the will of the majority, the inevitable communist and/or Soviet effort to embarrass the United States, and the courage given to their cause by Castro's Cuba, we must make a more positive effort, not only to curtail, but to disrupt their activities.

San Juan and New York should give this matter studied consideration and thereafter furnish the Bureau observations, suggestions and recommendations relative to the institution of such a program to reach the Bureau no later than 8-25-60.

In considering this matter, you should bear in mind the Bureau desires to disrupt the activities of these organizations and is not interested in mere harassment. No action should be taken in this program without Bureau authority, at any time.

A copy of this communication is designated for the Chicago Office and a copy for the Washington Field Office for information.

- 2 - New York (105-32872)
1 - Chicago (105-5581)
1 - Washington Field

1 - 62-7721 (NPPR)

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