

the Freemasonry scholarship that sent him to Vermont and who remained his friend to the last moment, Mr. Charles Terry. Others are the famed Ponce theosophist Don Andres Corazon; Don Rafael Rivera Esbri; the reknowned lawyer Don Rafael Marchand who was in third and fourth years of the Ponce high school while Albizu was in his first and second, and lawyer Guillermo Atilas Moreu, for many years of great regard among anti-Trujillo and anti-Franco forces. To this I must add Albizu's himself, who once and again, in public but also in private, intimate conversations always defended Harvard against the charge of having mistreated him.

(Since the above lines were written, Albizu Campos has died. His obituaries in the imperialist press have referred to his alleged personal "hatred" for the United States as the motivation for devoting his whole adult life to the cause of his country's liberation. Only a hopelessly provincial and narrow-minded parochialism could come up with such an evaluation of a great revolutionist. But the metropolitan dailies of New York City did not really make an evaluation; they only mouthed a slander.

Not content with their persecution of Albizu Campos living, they continued to attack Albizu Campos dead. The New York Times even exhumed the old story that Albizu was ashamed of his racial origin--his mother was black--and that the U.S. treatment of him as a Black Man made him so angry he then became a nationalist.

Without giving these slanders the dignity of a detailed reply, it is still necessary in the interest of preserving a great revolutionist's memory, to condemn the slanderers.--ed.)

GENERAL WINSHIP

In January 1934, President Roosevelt appointed General Blanton Winship of Macon, Georgia, to the Governorship of Puerto Rico. Winship was not, as it had been many times said, newly acquainted with Puerto Rican realities. Indeed, he was not unfamiliar with Nationalist activities either

Late in 1930, the Nationalist Party launched on the Wall Street market a sale of bonds to raise money to establish the Republic of Puerto Rico. They had five denominations, the largest being \$100. The first public sale was one of \$200,000, announced in April, 1931, in San Juan. The hope was that if the first sale met with success the issue would grow to \$5 million. The first sale of the bonds on the

continent was attempted in the summer of 1932. Governor Colonel Roosevelt, consulted by Washington, advised the War Department to ignore the question. A year later, when the issue moved to Wall Street, General Walker asked the Judge Advocate of the U.S. Army for legal opinion. *The Judge Advocate was General Blanton Winship.* His advice was for prosecution. However, diplomatic opinion prevailed and no action was taken.

It was in January that General Winship was appointed--in the midst of a very militant period on the Island. *Strike* was the key word during all of 1933. At the turn of the year, following police suggestions, a group of propertied stools for imperialism began making plans for the organization of a so-called "Citizens Committee of One Thousand For the Preservation of Peace and Order."

This alarmist group cabled President Roosevelt that "a state of actual anarchy exists. Towns in state of siege. Police impotent. Business paralyzed." Jorge Bird Arias, general manager and vice president of the Fajardo Sugar Company (the Armstrong, New York, capitalists) and one of the most esteemed Puerto Rican traitors in Washington, wired secretary of War, Stern, that "existing conditions, both economic and political, demand . . . an exceptionally good, strong and capable man."

In this opinion the War Department concurred. It was Colonel James Beverley, a Texan sugar corporation lawyer and former governor of Puerto Rico, who mentioned General Winship. In a letter to his friend General Cox, Beverley wrote January 1, 1934:

"I strongly favor an ex-army officer for the next governor . . . appointed at once, one who has sufficient experience to know how to size up and handle delicate situations and who has the courage to do his duty whether it is popular or not. Is not General Winship available for a position of this kind?"

This letter had just reached Washington when the great strike in Fajardo began. The traditional A.F.L. leadership was rejected by the workers. They called Albizu Campos to lead them. On the 12th day of January, General Winship was appointed.

This General Blanton Winship was the "strong" man requested by Fajardo sugar stooge Bird Arias; the man "who has the courage to do his duty whether it is popular or not", requested by Texan-colonel-sugar-lawyer Beverley. This was the man who was to order the Ponce Massacre.

His kind was sprouting all over the world at the time. That year