

NEW PARTY IN PORTO RICO.

3-15-32-11

Liberals Succeed Old Unionists—
Modify Independence Program.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 14.—With island independence as its goal, the new Liberal party today succeeded the Unionist party when a convention, in session since Saturday, acted upon a court order that the party no longer had the right to use the name Unionist.

The old Unionist officers, with Senator Antonio R. Barcelo at their head, will continue to direct the Liberal party. The program adopted, however, was a compromise and is regarded as something of a retreat from the stand taken last June, when the Unionists declared for a republic on Porto Rico. Without dropping independence as its sole aim, the new program provides that the party shall work with the government until such time as its final aim is attained, without fixing a definite time for its attainment.

The autonomy advocates, with prospects of a harmonious compromise in sight, presented no program and appeared well satisfied with that adopted.

PORTO RICO NOW HAS NEW LIBERAL PARTY

Old Unionist Group Replaced
at Recent Convention
Without Battle.

BARCELO IS STILL LEADER
3-20-32 III 8

Will Seek Independence While
Working in Harmony With
"De Facto" Government.

By HARWOOD HULL.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 18.—A political event that had been looked forward to with a great deal of apprehension has occurred and joy has displaced fear. The Unionist party has passed into history and the Liberal party has taken its place. This burial and birth, accomplished at a single convention and by one group, ended in a love feast when a battle had been expected. One-time Unionists are now Liberals and under that name will go to the polls in November.

The first reaction to this change in name is that the party that was predominant for more than twenty years has very greatly improved its chances of coming back into power. Incidentally it is a victory for Senator Antonio R. Barcelo, who presided over his party and the Senate for a dozen years only to lose the Senate presidency after the last election. True, he is not so belligerent as he was last June when he called his revived Unionist party together to discard all political aims except independence for Porto Rico and declared the republic established. He has compromised somewhat in language if not in aim. He heads the new party as he did the old one.

The Liberal program, described as a compromise between the intense independentists and the advocates of autonomy, holds out independence as the one and only political goal but until that end can be attained, the Liberals propose to work with the existing government. In other words, until the United States withdraws from Porto Rico the Liberals, should they become the majority party, will work with the United States in administering island affairs as well as for such measures as will fit the island for its independence.

Convention Harmonious.

Probably the really important thing in the launching of the Liberal party is not so much the agreement on a program as the apparent reuniting of elements formerly strong in the old Unionist party, but which have been very much divided since 1924 when Senator Barcelo led his party into the Alianza. The Alianza was formed by the Unionists and a majority of the old Republican party. Politically antagonistic for years many of the stauncher Unionists refused to have anything to do with the Alianza and have since remained away from the polls. The Alianza is now completely dissolved, with the former Republican element recently having gone into the Union Republican party.

Into the new Liberal party, its supporters claim, will be drawn all of

the former Unionist groups that have been dissatisfied with island political arrangements for the past eight years.

The resolution outlining the Liberal program asserts that Porto Rico is now "morally sovereign and under the immutable laws of nations master and arbiter of its own destinies," despite the fact that the United States has imposed its régime on the island.

Other sections of the resolution state that:

"Until recognition of island sovereignty is achieved the Liberal party will consider acceptable and effective all economic, social and cultural measures, and also consider acceptable such political measures as are inherent in the moral sovereignty of the island but which the island lacks the effective authority to establish because of the continuance here, temporarily, of a force which withholds the grant of sovereignty.

"The Liberal party furthermore affirms that it is its intention as a government party, while a de facto power continues to exist here, to devote all its energies and exercise all its governmental prerogatives to create the economic independence of Porto Rico, to decolonize and to nationalize Porto Rican economy and thereby prepare the island for the time when Porto Rico, as a colony, shall disappear in the full functioning of a sovereign and independent nation."

Personal factors probably controlled in the actual organization of the new party. In recent months Mr. Barcelo is said to have become convinced he was not making sufficient headway to assure his party's victory next November so long as he kept a considerable bloc of his old followers alienated by his independence stand. On the other hand the autonomists in the old Unionists Party were not sufficiently strong to dominate Senator Barcelo or to form a successful party of their own. Each group was somewhat afraid of the other and anxious for an opportunity to reunite.

Back of all this was the certain knowledge that if they did not unite either the Socialists under Senator Santiago Iglesias or the Socialists working in agreement with the Union Republicans would control the island for four years after the next election. Fear of losing island patronage for another four years is expected to keep them together and cause them to put up a desperate fight at the polls.

PUERTO RICO JURIST HIT.

6-20-32-4
Chief Justice Drives Assailant Out
of Office.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 19.
- Chief Justice Emilio del Toro of Puerto Rico was attacked in his private chambers Wednesday afternoon by a Nationalist, said to be Luis F. Velazquez, who declared the Chief Justice, in a Flag Day speech at exercises arranged by the Sons of the American Revolution, had insulted the Puerto Rican flag and injured the cause of island nationalism.

Publication of the story in a local periodical today led to its confirmation, although Judge del Toro refused to comment and the police asserted that officially they knew nothing of the incident.

The Chief Justice, a frequent patriotic orator, detailed in his speech many benefits to Puerto Rico of the United States flag and United States interest, declaring that time would bring a full realization of them to all Puerto Ricans.

Velazquez, almost immediately upon entering the Chief Justice's office, began an oral attack, followed by a blow directed at Justice del Toro, which barely touched his face. Instinctively aroused, the Chief Justice more than successfully defended himself, chasing his assailant from the office and building.

Puerto Rican Judge's Attacker Held.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 20.--Luis F. Velasquez was arrested today on a charge of assaulting Chief Justice Emilio del Toro after a Flag Day speech praising the United States flag in Puerto Rico, which Velasquez said was an insult to the Puerto Rican flag and the cause of nationalism. Velasquez was released in \$500 bail. 6-21-32-4

WIN PUERTO RICAN TRIAL.

6-24-32-10

Albizu and Portilla Are Freed of Capitol Riot Charge.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 23.—Charges against Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, and José Portilla, former city Assemblyman, of inciting to riot were dismissed in municipal court this afternoon after an all-day hearing.

The charges followed disorders in the Capitol in April in which a student was killed and several persons were injured when a marble balustrade gave way under a mob protesting to the Legislature against the adoption of the Nationalist flag as the official emblem of the island.

Acting as his own lawyer Señor Albizu sought dismissal on the ground that, under the Nationalist belief, no court established by the United States had jurisdiction, but when he was overruled, he presented an extensive defense.

All day a crowd remained in the rain in the street outside the court, besides filling the courtroom while the trial proceeded. Both at the mid-day recess and at the trial's conclusion Señor Albizu was cheered when he left the court.

Sentenced in Puerto Rican Assault.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 24.—Luis F. Velazquez, who assaulted Supreme Court Chief Justice Emilio del Toro because he took offense at Justice del Toro's Flag Day speech, was sentenced today to one year in prison. Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party head, who defended Velazquez, gave notice of appeal and Velazquez was released on bond. 6-25-32-4

\$5,000,000 Bonds of Puerto Rican 'Republic' Launched by Junta Here; Capital Not Alarmed

6-29-32-2

N.Y. Times

A bond issue of 5,000,000 gold pesos (\$5,000,000) intended to "finance the fight for Puerto Rican independence" was announced yesterday in local Spanish-language newspapers.

Neither the War Department, under which falls the administration of the island's affairs, nor the State Department evinced any great interest in the announcement, according to Washington dispatches, and it was indicated there that they would take no action on the matter.

The bonds are being distributed by the Junta Nacional, Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, which is headed by Lorenzo Pineiro Rivas of the Club Nationalist, of 60 West 114th Street. They are signed by P. Albizu Campos, president of the "Republic of Puerto Rico"; A. Ruiz Morales, treasurer, and M. Rivera Matos, secretary general.

The bonds, in denominations of ten gold pesos, are to draw 4 per cent

interest "from the date of international recognition of the Republic of Puerto Rico" and are to mature five years later. The first issue, announced yesterday, is of \$200,000, only \$2,000 of which is to be offered here.

The bonds are dated Nov. 16, 1930, "in the sixty-third year of the proclamation of the republic" which is reckoned from the islanders' first revolt against Spain in 1868.

Although the Puerto Ricans for fifteen years have been citizens of the United States, nevertheless their leaders have been actively demanding greater autonomy, with the Republican party urging Statehood, and the Unionists demanding ultimate independence.

In 1924 these two parties formed an alliance in which they agreed to concentrate their demands upon the

Continued on Page Four.

PUERTO RICAN BONDS ISSUED BY 'REPUBLIC'

6-29-32-4

Continued from Page One.

right to elect their Governor now appointed by the President. When bills to this effect failed of passage in Congress, a number of Puerto Ricans resumed the demand for independence.

Last Spring the old Unionist party passed out of existence and was succeeded by the Liberal party, headed by Senator Antonio R. Barcelo. Their program, described as a compromise between the intense independentists and the advocates of autonomy, holds out independence as the ultimate goal, but calls for working with the existing government until that end can be attained.

Meanwhile, the more militant independentists, under the leadership of Señor Campos, have adopted a policy of having nothing to do with the United States and have been carrying on a vigorous anti-American propaganda campaign.

Public Offering Was Delayed.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 28.

The Republic of Puerto Rico bonds offered in New York are believed to be part of the \$5,000,000 issue, dated Nov. 16, 1930, put out by Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, of which Pedro Albizu Campos is president, and known as "independence" bonds.

The proceeds, it was announced, were to be used toward restoring the republic, first founded at the time of

the 1868 revolution. Signatures of the officers of the Nationalist party appear on the bonds, and on the \$5 denomination appears a picture of Dona Mariant Bracetti, who became the Betsy Ross of the island by making the flag first unfurled in the unsuccessful revolt.

Although the entire \$5,000,000 issue is believed to have been printed, in denominations from \$1 up, there has been no public offering here, although the issue was announced more than a year ago. Questioned at the time, Señor Campos said the bonds had been sold to friends of the cause who insisted on acquiring them, but that until further notice no effort would be made to market them. Nationalist headquarters were closed tonight.

Señor Campos last week was acquitted of a charge of inciting to riot in connection with the mob disorders at the Capitol April 17, when violence and the administration of a high school student was killed when a marble balustrade gave way.

Capital to Take No Action.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State and War Departments which have not been informed officially that a Puerto Rican independence junta was offering bonds in New York, indicated today that they intended to take no action.

Should any fraud or misrepresentation be involved, it was said at the War Department, presumably the legal officers of the government in New York would take appropriate action. The State Department said the question did not concern it, since no foreign government was in Puerto Rican affairs was under the War Department.

Puerto Ricans Meet Soon on Bonds

The Club Nationalist of 60 West 114th Street will hold a meeting soon, at which methods of selling bonds to "finance the fight for Puerto Rican independence," the issuance of which was announced Tuesday by La Prensa of New York, will be considered, it was said yesterday by editors of the newspaper. 6-30-32-5 N.Y. Times

THREE PUERTO RICANS HELD

7-12-32-14
Nationalists Are Accused of Defam-
ing Flag to Sailors.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 11.—J. Enamorado Cuesta, president of the Ponce Nationalist party, and Plinio Graclani, secretary, with Guillermo Fiol Negrón, passed out handbills today addressed to sailors and midshipmen on the battleship Arizona at Ponce attacking the United States flag and institutions, for which they were arrested on a charge of defaming the flag.

Later the police interrupted a public meeting of Nationalists when the speakers launched oral attacks on the visiting seamen. The meeting proceeded after a demonstration.

The Nationalists charged that the flag here stood for piracy.

Cuesta formerly lived in New York.

WINS IN PUERTO RICO.

11-10-32-5

Coalition Captures Great Majority of Seats in Legislature.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 9.—Out of about-232,000 votes reported early tonight as cast in yesterday's election, the Republican-Socialist coalition polled 125,000, Liberals 104,000 and Nationalists 2,983, in sixty-eight out of seventy-seven municipalities.

The coalition apparently won all seven Senatorial districts and thirty out of thirty-five Representative districts, probably two of five Senators at large and two of four Representatives at large.

Santiago Iglesias, the Socialist Labor leader and coalition candidate for Resident Commissioner at Washington, has a large majority.

The two facts so far revealed causing most comment are the small Nationalist, or orthodox independence, vote of less than 3,000 out of more than 30,000 who signed petitions to obtain registration of the party and place on the official ballot. The other is the apparently small vote cast out of more than 400,000 registered voters. Reports from additional municipalities are not expected to make material changes.

PUERTO RICO POLL CALMEST IN YEARS

Orderly Conduct of Election
Attributed to Fact Women
Voted for First Time.

BARCELO WAS CHIEF ISSUE
//27-32-II-7
He Would Have Been Returned to
Power if Coalition Party Had
Not Been Formed.

By HARWOOD HULL.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 24.—The Insular Board of Elections is going through the necessary formality of counting the ballots cast on Nov. 8, the quietest election the island has had in the more than thirty years since civil government was established under the American régime. The orderly conduct is credited generally to the fact that women were at the polls for the first time as voters. There is no question that this was an important factor, for rivalry was keen.

Voting lines at the polling places were almost solemn in their demeanor, but where crowds congregated the day took on the aspect of carnival time. Women took their places in line with the men and voted in the same booths. There was little confusion. More than 100 women served as secretaries in the polling places.

Women leaders are jubilant over the way the voters of their sex conducted themselves, and the older politicians among the men have either forgotten or at least fail to refer to their fears of the many complications they professed to anticipate because of the woman vote. Before election women leaders asserted the women voters would cast their ballots more intelligently than the men. If there is no way of proving this it is equally certain there is no way of disproving it. Quite probably because all of the voters exercising their franchise for the first time were literate, the new voter was not a problem, regardless of sex.

Biggest Vote Recorded.

Next to orderliness probably the most significant thing about the election was the size of the vote cast. There were 453,000 names on the poll lists and 388,000 votes were cast. In other words, fewer than 15 per cent of the qualified voters failed to cast ballots. Normally between 20 and 25 per cent failed to go to the polls. This year party leaders feared the stay-at-home vote would be particularly large because neither party had much money to spend on getting the vote out. Until this year it had been accepted as fact that the jibaro, or countryman, would not tramp miles to vote unless certain that he would get the equivalent of wages for one or two days, his keep while away from home, and possibly a pair of shoes or some other gift. This year the parties did not have the money to provide for these expenses previously considered essential. Yet the heaviest vote the island has ever known was cast.

The chief issue in the campaign was the political survival of Senator Antonio R. Barcelo. For twenty years prior to 1924 the Unionist party was in control of the island. From 1917 to 1929 Dr. Barcelo was president of

the Senate and acknowledged political boss of the island. But in 1924 he merged his Unionist party with a portion of the Republican party, his traditional political enemy, to form the Alianza for the announced purpose of keeping in check the growth of the Socialist party under the leadership of Senator Santiago Iglesias. The Alianza was successful in 1924 and again in 1928 under the Barcelo leadership.

But in the meantime a portion of the Republican party, which refused to go into the Alianza, while maintaining its organization entered into an election agreement with the Socialists. Under the names of Alianza and Coalition these groups continued through the 1928 campaign.

Lost Name of Party.

After the 1928 election Dr. Barcelo was deposed as president of the Senate when some of the Senators elected on the Alianza ticket formed a legislative pact with Coalition Senators. Somewhat later Dr. Barcelo withdrew from the Alianza, reorganized his Unionist party, only to have the courts rule that he had lost title to the party name when he merged with the Alianza. His group in the recent election went under the name of Liberal party.

Not all of the Unionists who had followed Dr. Barcelo into the Alianza followed him out. These, with a part of the Republican faction in the Alianza and a part of the Republicans who had opposed the Alianza, some months ago organized under the name of Union-Republicana. This group formed a new election compact with the Socialist party, and Senator Santiago Iglesias, Socialist leader, was the candidate of these two parties for President Commissioner at Washington.

The unofficial election returns show that Senator Barcelo still heads by far the largest single political party in the island. The Liberals cast some 166,000 votes. But the Coalition opposition polled more than 205,000 votes made up of approximately 110,000 from the Union-Republicana faction and 95,000 from the Socialist party. Had the Coalition not been formed, Senator Barcelo, assuming the same number of votes had been cast for the parties separately, would have come back into power.

But the 40,000 Coalition majority gives Senator Barcelo's party small representation in the newly elected Legislature. Of nineteen Senators apparently the Liberals will have but five, while of thirty-nine members of the House of Representatives the Liberals are now credited with nine. In one or two districts the vote is close and the official count may possibly show some changes. However, the Coalition majority is impressive and Dr. Barcelo will head the minority.

Santiago Iglesias, Socialist leader, will be the island's next representative at Washington.

Irregularities Charged.

The Liberals are complaining bitterly that as the largest single political organization in the island the party is without equitable representation in the Legislature. They are raising charges of irregularities, particularly in connection with the registration, when the party was without representation at the registration places. In order to get its candidates on the official ballot the Liberals had to establish their party by petition. Some 40,000 voters signed petitions. The party cast more than four times as many votes as there were petitions.

The Liberal party advocates independence. But until it can get independence it is content to work as a government party if it can control. Just the reverse is true of the Nationalist party, champion of immediate and complete independence from the United States.

PUERTO RICANS FINED FOR ATTACK ON FLAG

***Two Are Convicted of Distribut-
ing Denunciatory Handbills to
Men From Warship.***

3-24-33-5

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 23. —

José Enamorada Cuesta, chairman of the Ponce Nationalist junta, was fined \$20 and Plinio Graciani, its secretary, was fined \$1 today by District Judge Domingo Sepulveda.

They were convicted of distributing to officers and sailors of the battleship Wyoming last July a handbill containing the statement that the American flag in Puerto Rico was only a "symbol of piracy."

MOUNTAIN HOME OF GORE BOMBED

Puerto Rican Governor Also
Reveals Warning of Plot to
Poison Him and Family.

RECESS FOR UNIVERSITY

10-26-33-9

Trustees Suspend Classes Till
Nov. 6 as Gore Refuses to
Void Opposed Appointment.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 25.—Governor Robert H. Gore revealed this afternoon that he had been advised the Governor's Summer home at Jajome Alto had been bombed Sunday night, and also told of a warning he had received of a plot to poison himself and his family.

Word of the bombing at Jajome Alto, in the mountains two hours by motor from San Juan, was brought to Governor Gore today by a policeman on guard at the Summer residence, who came to report to the Governor after reading of the finding of a bomb at La Fortaleza, his official residence here.

Governor Gore said the policeman told him a bomb had exploded on the roof of the Summer home Sunday night shortly after the Governor and Colonel Francis Riggs, chief of the insular police, had left for San Juan.

The Governor at once sent officers to examine the extent of the damage.

Warning Came in Letter.

The warning of a poison plot came in an anonymous letter that Governor Gore turned over to the police. All the members of the household staff at La Fortaleza were informed of the threat and cautioned to watch all the food. The Governor said he had given no serious consideration to the letter until after the finding of the bomb Monday.

Because of the finding of the bomb the police on guard at La Fortaleza today were instructed to stop and question all persons seeking entrance to the Governor's residence and office who were unknown to them.

After a lengthy meeting this afternoon and tonight the trustees of the University of Puerto Rico instructed Chancellor Chardon to declare the institution in recess until Nov. 6. Meanwhile, it is hoped to settle the difficulties leading to the students' strike against the appointment of Rafael Alonzo Torres, a Socialist, as a member of the board.

Governor Gore declined the request of the alumni association of the university to withdraw Señor Torres from the board, but Señor Torres himself told the alumni representatives he would resign if the Socialist party and the Federation of Labor would withdraw their recommendations for his appointment. He attended this afternoon's board meeting.

Ex-12-13-33-9
10-26-33-9
Index in 10-26-33-9

GUARD INCREASED AT HOME OF GORE

Residence of Governor in San
Juan Brilliantly Lighted to
Prevent More Bombings.

STUDENT STRIKERS FIRM
10-27-33-13

Guns and Ammunition Stored at
University for R. O. T. C. Men
Are Removed to Fort.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 26.—His-
toric La Fortaleza, for 400 years
the residence of Puerto Rico's Gov-
ernors, tonight is flooded with
lights, giving it a fiesta appearance,
but the illumination is to guard
against bombs and other possible
attacks on Governor Robert Gore.

Additional police protection also
was ordered following the finding
of a bomb in the garden and an
explosion on the roof of the Gover-
nor's Summer home, fifty miles
away in the mountains. The police
and military authorities refuse to
reveal the progress of their hunt
for the bombers. Federal agents
are reported to be aiding the local
authorities.

Governor Gore himself placed the
bomb in his garden. Luis Munoz
Marin, editor of La Democracia,
sailed for Washington today.

The strike of students of the Uni-
versity of Puerto Rico against the
appointment as a trustee of Rafael

Alonso Torres, a Socialist, seemed
no nearer settlement on the first
day of the twelve-day recess or-
dered by the authorities. The
alumni awaited minutes of the con-
ference with Governor Gore yester-
day before accepting his proposal
to have Señor Torres's qualifica-
tions investigated by a committee
chosen by the Governor.

Señor Torres in a published
statement said President Roosevelt
and the American Federation of
Labor were his supporters in the
United States and that he could not
resign from the board of trustees
unless this support and that in the
island were withdrawn.

Gore Deplores Bomb Scare.

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 26.—Governor
Gore, who has been twice threat-
ened by bombs, issued a statement
today deploring the incidents.

Authorities announced that, at
the Governor's suggestion, all guns
and ammunition stored at the uni-
versity for the use of students tak-
ing United States R. O. T. C. train-
ing have been removed to El Morro,
the ancient Spanish fortress, and
placed under the guard of the
Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiment.

Adding further to the gravity of
the situation was an anonymous
letter which warned of a plot to
poison the Governor and his
family.

PEOPLE BACK GORE, DERN IS INFORMED

Puerto Rican Coalition Group
Tells Secretary the Island
Governor Is Doing Best.
10-28-33-3 N.Y. TIMES
WANTS PADIN REPLACED

Says Education Head Does Not
Cooperate—Problems to Be
Laid Before Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Reverberations of student strikes and protests against Governor Robert H. Gore of Puerto Rico reached Washington today.

A commission of the Coalition party, which controls the Insular Legislature, called on Secretary of War Dern and obtained assurance that island problems would be laid before President Roosevelt for final decision.

The commission, declaring its support of Governor Gore, demanded the replacement of José Padín, the Insular Commissioner of Education, who was accused of failure to cooperate with the Puerto Rican Government.

The Puerto Ricans were closeted with Mr. Dern an hour and a half, and they said their real object "was to back Governor Gore 100 per cent" and to ask for a new Commissioner of Education.

Says Gore Is Doing Best.

The group said it contended that Governor Gore "is doing the best he can to help the island and promote the education and economic improvement of the people of the island."

"We made it clear to Dern that Gore is being attacked from all angles by the minority Liberal party," the Puerto Ricans said. "Some Liberal defectors have been taking advantage of the situation they are creating to give the impression that the Governor does not have the backing of the real majority of opinion in the island when the truth is he has that backing and will have it so long as he con-

tinues trying to obtain practical measures in favor of real progress of the island; at the same time paying respect to those traditions, customs and ways of thinking that are the symbols of our culture."

Bolívar Pagan, Vice President of the Puerto Rican Senate, said he had laid before Mr. Dern "a very warm defense" of the appointment of Rafael Alonso Torres as a trustee of the University of Puerto Rico.

Students at the University of Puerto Rico struck when Señor Torres, who is a labor leader and legislator, was appointed. They said he lacked scholastic achievements fitting him for the position.

Not Intimidated, Says Governor.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 27.—Unterrified by recent bombing attempts and the warning of a poison plot, Governor Gore said this afternoon his belief still was that the bombs had not been intended to kill him or any member of his family, but only to frighten him. Insisting he would not be intimidated and that he felt certain all acts of violence were deplored by the good people of Puerto Rico, Mr. Gore said he would continue unswervingly to work for the welfare of the island people.

No action for a solution of the university strike was taken during the day and the feeling is growing that many students will not return when the university recess ends.

ERROR AS TO GOV. GORE.

Incorrectly Reported to Have Put
Bomb in His Garden.

Through an unfortunate error, whereby seven lines of type were dropped from an article between editions, a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from San Juan, P. R., yesterday was made to say in the final edition: "Governor Gore himself placed the bomb in his garden."

The dispatch, as received and printed in early editions, dealt with the finding of an unexploded bomb in the grounds of the Governor's residence, and contained this news: "La Democracia, chief organ of the Liberal party, printed on its first page today an appeal to Colonel Francis Riggs, chief of police, to investigate thoroughly and to give the fullest publicity to his discoveries, even should it be proved that Governor Gore himself placed the bomb in his garden."

The Liberal party and its organ have been conducting a campaign against Governor Gore.

GORE PAROLES TRUSTY FOR BOMB DISCOVERY

Puerto Rican University Alumni Reject Governor's Plan to Study Qualifications of Torres.

10-29-33-20

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 28. —Governor Robert H. Gore paroled today the prisoner who found a bomb at the La Fortaleza home of the Governor.

The prisoner, Luis Guzman, was a trusty who was serving a six-year sentence for manslaughter and had previously been unable to obtain a parole.

Meanwhile the University Alumni Association announced its rejection of Mr. Gore's proposal to submit qualifications of Rafael Alonso Torres as a university trustee to a selected committee.

In meetings here and in Ponce

alumni considered other developments in the situation growing out of students' objection to Señor Torres, a Socialist; a university recess which followed a students' strike, and attempts to bomb Governor Gore's Summer residence and office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—A Puerto Rican legislative commission was drafting a lengthy memorandum for Secretary of War Dern today. The document would present in writing representations made yesterday to the Secretary, in which Robert H. Gore, Insular Governor, was defended from attacks of the minority Liberal party. Replacement of José Padín, Island Commissioner of Education, was also demanded.

Commission members said efforts to see President Roosevelt would be deferred until next week. The group represents the dominant Coalition party.

SAN JUAN OFFICIAL DEFENDS GOV. GORE

N.Y. TIMES 10-29-33-8E

Ortega Says Defeated Party Is

Behind the Agitation and
Strike in Puerto Rico.

RECENT GAINS ARE LISTED

Desire for Some Adaptation of
NRA Idea to Protect the
Island's Labor Is Voiced.

Enrique Ortega, Superintendent of Public Works in the Puerto Rican Department of the Interior, who was here last week discussing a "new deal" public works program for his country with the United States Army engineers, gave an interview explaining the background of the recent political turmoil in the island.

Bombs have been placed at the city and country residences of Governor Robert Gore, a Roosevelt appointee; students of the University of Puerto Rico have struck against the appointment of a trustee by the Governor, and the Liberal party has withdrawn a list of candidates for gubernatorial appointment in a non-cooperation move.

The immediate causes of the difficulty have been stated as the students' charge that the Governor's choice for trustee is culturally unfit, and as resentment of Liberal party politicians against a statement by Governor Gore that he "expected" members of his Cabinet to write out their resignations in advance, although the Governor abandoned this plan.

Independence an Issue.

Underlying these causes, according to Señor Ortega, is a fundamental struggle between two political groups in the island, one advocating independence for Puerto Rico and the other favoring Statehood within the United States. A

coalition urging Statehood and close economic cooperation with the United States is now in the ascendancy in the Puerto Rican Senate and House, and in the Governor's Cabinet.

The opposition, to which Señor Ortega attributes the demonstrations against Governor Gore, favors independence, as do those students who have gone on strike. Señor Ortega continued:

"For the past thirty years the Unionist party, with an independence platform, held power in Puerto Rico. In last year's election campaign, however, the party split in two, one group forming the Union Republican party and joining with the Socialist party in a coalition with a platform urging eventual Statehood with the greatest possible degree of self-government instead of independence, and the other group forming the Liberal party with an independence platform.

Liberals Had Control.

"The coalition won and has a large majority in the Senate and House. Governor Gore is governing in cooperation with the majority. This has angered the Liberal leaders, who were accustomed to 'bossing' every Governor for many years, and accordingly they are fighting the Governor.

"In the coalition arrangements, it was agreed that certain members of the Cabinet be Union Republicans and certain members Socialists. Recently a vacancy occurred in the board of trustees of the university. Governor Gore appointed Rafael Alonzo Torres, a Socialist and general secretary of the Puerto Rican branch of the American Federation of Labor. Alonzo Torres is a self-made man, but he has held many distinguished positions and is highly regarded. He has been an organizer of the Labor party, Vice President of the House, a member of the Economic Commission of the Legislature and a member of the Homestead Commission.

"The Puerto Rican people in general have absolute faith in Governor Gore. He has been very energetic and has been able from the start to grasp just what we need and what is the matter with our

condition. He has not been answering any of the newspaper attacks against him, most of which come from La Democracia, organ of the Liberals, and the reasons for which are easily understood.

"Governor Gore has accomplished a great deal for the economic rehabilitation of Puerto Rico, getting \$900,000 from the Federal Government at Washington for the relief of unemployment, \$1,500,000 for a public works program, \$468,000 for improving the port of Arecibo, \$179,000 for improving the port of Mayagüez, \$79,000 for improving the port of Ponce and \$25,000 for a topographical survey of Puerto Rico.

"He has also presented the case for the improvement of the harbors of San Juan and Aguadilla, and has interested Washington in the allotment of funds for flood control at Mayaguez and Ponce.

"The Governor has the absolute endorsement of the Senate and the House, and a committee of legislators has been sent to Washington to ratify that endorsement to President Roosevelt, and Secretary of War Dern. The workingmen and the country people, the great majority of the population of the island, have no interest in these political squabbles and petty recriminations against the Governor. The people are more interested in getting work, and that is what the Gore policies, in accordance with President Roosevelt's 'new deal,' are doing for them. For years our people were dying of hunger, with no work to do. Now, under the Roosevelt-Gore program, they are getting work, opening roads, building schools, and so on.

Conditions Are Improving.

"General economic conditions in the island also are improving, and that means more work also. At the present price of raw sugar in New York, a profit can be made, and our principal export product is sugar. The quota of 875,000 tons for Puerto Rico this year is satisfactory, considering all conditions, and should help our economic life.

"The public works program covers the whole island, including construction of roads and bridges, municipal buildings and schools, reconstruction of schools, reclamation of swamp lands and other miscellaneous work."

Señor Ortega added that, since it had been ruled that the NRA did not apply to Puerto Rico, the insular government was pressing Washington to apply similar codes with special conditions for Puerto Rico.

"The cost of living has gone up," he said, "since many of the things we need are imported from the United States at higher prices because they are being produced under the NRA. Accordingly, we are impressing upon Washington the necessity of minimum wage scales and other compensations for our workers, in accordance with the philosophy of the 'new deal.'"

STRIKE IN SAN JUAN DIPS INTO POLITICS

Move to Turn Out the Defeated
Liberals Is Behind Issue
Causing Student Action.

LEADERS SHOW MATURITY

10-29-33-8E

And Situation Is Held Quite Un-
like That Prevailing in Cuban
Student Circles.

By HARWOOD HULL

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 28.—The Puerto Rican students' "cultural" strike, now marked by a twelve-day university recess, is but a part of a larger political struggle.

Starting seemingly as a purely student movement, expressing resentment that any one regarded as so lacking in academic preparedness as Representative Rafael Alonzo Torres, labor leader and Socialist, should be appointed to the university's board of trustees, the strike has assumed broad political significance.

Señor Alonzo's good record as a political and labor leader is acknowledged, but that this record has qualified him to add substantially to the prestige of the university is openly questioned by many. He is, however, strongly upheld by certain political and labor groups.

At the last election Señor Alonzo was returned to the Legislature by 90,000 Socialist votes estimated as about the full party strength. The Socialist party is essentially representative of that part of labor that can be said to be organized. The last election showed that the party ranked behind the Liberals, who had about 174,000 votes, and the Union Republicans, who polled 110,000. The coalition of Union Republicans and Socialists, however, won a great majority of the legislative seats, leaving the Liberals but a small representation.

Liberals Long in Power.

The Liberals, under one name or another, had been in power almost continuously for thirty years. This had strongly entrenched the party in the government, including domination of the government-supported University of Puerto Rico. This domination the coalition is determined to terminate by any and all means, relying chiefly on the well-established American practice that to the victor belong the spoils. This is what lies behind the situation causing the student strike.

The student activities cannot be judged as similar to those in Cuba which recently played a part in the overthrow of the Machado régime. Almost without exception, the striking students here, while determined, have been good tempered. The student directorate members are from families of various political affiliations. Victor Guterrez, the student envoy sent to Cuba and on to Washington with the hope of seeing President Roosevelt, is of a Coalitionist family. His father is active in Coalition councils in supporting Governor Gore.

Young Guterrez spent several years at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and thus is a product of both the mainland's and the island's educational system. He was a member of the debating team of the University of Puerto Rico which three years ago toured Canada and the United States.

Leader Is a Liberal.

Angel D. Marchand, the strikers' "field marshal," is approaching 30 years of age and is a Liberal politically. He graduated from the arts college of the university and taught four years in the island's schools before returning for the law course. Neither politically, physically nor mentally is he an adolescent.

Another member of the Student Directorate is Otto Riefkohl, a member of a German-Spanish family long resident here and traditionally Republican. Riefkohl studied three years at Harvard before returning here for the law course at the university.

One result of the strike is the indication that the alumni and the institution will be brought closer together. Several hundred graduates attended the recent alumni meeting to consider the strike situation. This meeting resulted in directions for a committee to ask Governor Gore to withdraw Señor Alonzo.

This gathering declared the only solution for the good of the university and the island was complete divorce of the university from politics.

The attitude of the alumni as a whole on the strike probably was best expressed in the statement cabled to President Roosevelt, which said that possible permanent closing of the university "could be prevented if the university conflict is impartially handled by Governor Gore."

SIGNS NEW ELECTION LAW.

7-4-34-7

Winship Raises Socialists to Equal
Status in Puerto Rico.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 3.—By a new election law signed by Governor Blanton Winship today the Socialist party, which because it ranked third in the last election lost its standing as the principal Puerto Rican party, was restored to equal legal status with the Union Republican and Liberal parties.

The Liberals are criticizing the law, saying it is the same one that former Governor Beverley vetoed, but that was repassed and sent to President Roosevelt, who sustained him.

This is the first political measure signed by Governor Winship, who acted after a long conference with Senator Antonio R. Barcelo, the Liberal leader. Senator Barcelo had issued a statement declaring he believed the Governor would not sign the measure.

NEW RULE IN PUERTO RICO.

5-30-34-9

President Switches Control From
War to Interior Department.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Roosevelt today transferred jurisdiction over Puerto Rico from the War Department to the Interior Department, which already supervises Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Alaska.

An executive order created a new division of territories and island possessions for the work under authority of the Economy Act, passed in 1933.

Puerto Rican Chief Justice Forgives Slap; Man Hit Him for Praising American Flag

5-8-35-1

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 7.—Chief Justice Emillo del Toro of the Supreme Court will not prosecute Luis F. Velazquez, Nationalist, for having slapped him on June 15, 1932, he advised United States District Attorney Cecil Snyder today. He asserted that he wanted neither to persecute nor to make a martyr of his assailant.

Following a Flag Day address by the Chief Justice, Velazquez entered his office, charged him with having insulted the Puerto Rican people by praising the American flag, slapped him and fled. The Chief Justice pursued him, chasing him from the court premises and into the Santo Domingo barracks, which are Federal property.

The Supreme Court confirmed Velazquez's one-year sentence imposed by a district court, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston reversed the decision on the ground that the Federal and not the insular courts had jurisdiction. The Boston court held,

however, that the facts showed an aggravated assault had been committed.

When news of this decision reached here Chief Justice del Toro declined to sign an affidavit required to bring action in Federal court and wrote District Attorney Snyder a letter instead.

The Chief Justice said he felt certain that the final verdict must convince Velazquez of the greatness of the institutions whose symbol he had praised in his Flag Day speech, as well as the complete protection to all citizens afforded by them.

Denying that his speech had been in any way political or had offended many Puerto Ricans, the Chief Justice said that only a small flighty group opposed the American flag in Puerto Rico. He predicted that its members would change their stand with time, adding: "Should the island ever become a republic and succeed, it will be because of the training under American institutions."

FOUR KILLED IN CLASH IN PUERTO RICO TOWN

***Bystander Among Victims in
Battle Between Police and
Four Men at University.***

10-25-35-15

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 24.—Four persons were killed and a police corporal and several others were wounded in an armed clash between alleged Nationalists and the police today in the heart of the university town of Rio Piedras.

The fighting was an outgrowth of a radio speech Sunday by Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, in which he assailed the student body of the University of Puerto Rico, terming the men effeminate and the women drunkards. The battle today came prior to the time set for an assembly of students to denounce Mr. Albizu Campos.

The clash resulted when policemen, posted on the university grounds in the expectation of an outbreak, saw what they considered a suspicious character, with a package under his arm. He fled with three companions in an automobile when they approached, but after a chase the pursuers overtook the car and ordered the men to drive to a police station. They seemed to be complying with the order, but after they had gone a short distance they opened fire on the policeman on the running board, seriously wounding him.

In the resulting battle the police killed three of the men and seriously wounded the other.

Many shots were fired from a crowd on the sidewalk, and a bomb thrown from the crowd caused a near-panic in which a bystander was killed and several were wounded.

University classes were suspended until Monday and the grounds were put under a heavy police guard.

UNIVERSITY INQUIRY ASKED IN PUERTO RICO

Coalition President Will Urge Legislature to Curb Agitation Following Five Killings.

10-27-35-36

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 26.—Rafael Martinez Nadal, president of the Puerto Rican Senate and leader of the Coalition party, said today he would ask a legislative inquiry into "subversive political thought at the University of Puerto Rico." He was moved by the death of four Nationalists and a spectator Thursday in a clash between Nationalists and policemen in the university town of Rio Piedras.

"The university," he said, "is a hotbed of communism and nationalism. I propose to have the Legislature take action to prevent use of the campus for local political purposes and to determine the degree of professorial responsibility for the growth of political fanaticism among the students."

Attorney General Benigno Fernandez Garcia expects District Attorney Romanis to report on his investigation of Thursday's rioting by Monday.

An impressive funeral ceremonies for the four Nationalists Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, asked the 8,000 present to raise their right hands and swear to avenge the "murdered national heroes, fallen for their country's honor."

The police arrested a Mayaguez Nationalist yesterday on a charge of possessing arms. He said he was carrying pistols from a party clubhouse to his home because a police search of the clubhouse was expected.

The University of Puerto Rico, which has been closed since Thursday noon because of the rioting, plans to reopen Monday morning.

UNIVERSITY IS REOPENED.

10-29-35-11

**Puerto Rican Institution Resumes
After Clash Which Killed Five.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 28.—The University of Puerto Rico reopened this morning following a shut-down Thursday afternoon caused by a Nationalist skirmish in the university town of Rio Piedras in which five persons were killed. The university authorities believed it would be best to close the institution for a few days until the excitement blew over.

When the university reopened this morning it was surrounded by more than fifty police armed with riot guns and prepared for any trouble which might be caused if Nationalists tried to enter the university grounds.

2 IN PUERTO RICO KILL POLICE HEAD AND ARE SHOT DEAD

Nationalist Youths Murder Col.
E. F. Riggs In Revenge for
University 'Massacre.'

N.Y. Times

SLAIN AT HEADQUARTERS
2-24-36-1

Wider Plot Is Rumored as the
Police Chief at Utuado Is
Also Shot by Agitators.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 23.—Colonel E. Francis Riggs, retired United States Army officer and head of the insular police since 1933, was shot and killed today by two young Nationalists whose names were given as Elias Beauchamp and Hiran Rosado. The assassins in turn were shot dead at police headquarters when during questioning they reached for rifles stored in a closet, according to the police.

Beauchamp told the questioners, they say, that he had killed Colonel Riggs in revenge for what he described as the massacre of four Nationalists near the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras last October.

A few hours after the Riggs assassination District Police Chief Velez Ortiz was shot four times and killed at Utuado while attempting to quiet a Nationalist disorder in a café.

[A dispatch from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to The Associated Press said that Police Chief Ortiz had been seriously wounded, but not killed.]

A month ago, during the election registration in Utuado, Nationalists started a riot when an attempt was made to take the lone-star banner of independence from marching liberals.

Wider Plot Rumored.

Many give credence to persistent reports that other police officials are marked for death by Nationalists. One rumor declares that the shooting of Colonel Riggs had been planned for yesterday, but newspapers reported he was in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, where he was to have represented Puerto Rico at the dedication of George Washington Avenue. However, Colonel Riggs returned from the Dominican Republic on Thursday after a brief vacation.

Mrs. Riggs, who is due to return here tomorrow after several weeks in Washington, was notified by radio that her husband was seriously ill.

Colonel Riggs was driving from mass to his office today when a pistol shot attracted his attention. His car sped after another containing Rosado. When policemen stopped Rosado's car, Colonel Riggs halted also. Then, according to the authorities, Beauchamp stepped up to Colonel Riggs's car, said something to the police chief and quickly started shooting.

Colonel Riggs, who was unarmed, was carrying a prayer book and raised his hand when he saw the assassin's gun. One bullet pierced his right hand, another his forehead and a third his chest. He died in the Tropical Medicine Hospital a few minutes after his arrival there.

After having disarmed the two Nationalist youths the police took them to headquarters and began questioning them in a room in which there was a closet containing riot guns. The door of the closet was open. The police say that Beauchamp and Rosado attempted to get at the guns, whereupon the police fired a fusillade.

The Riggs assassination immedi-

Continued on Page Nine.

2 IN PUERTO RICO KILL POLICE HEAD

Continued From Page One.

ately produced bitter criticism of officials for allegedly having neglected to suppress vigorously the many recent outbreaks by Nationalists and their vows of vengeance for the Rio Piedras killings. The critics assert that a recent call by the Nationalists for volunteers and contributions for an "army of liberation" went unnoticed by officials presumably because most of the Nationalists are minors, although many are armed.

The Rio Piedras killing of four Nationalists last October followed a radio speech by Pedro Albizu Campos, Harvard graduate and head of the Nationalist party, in which he called the university men "kissles" and the co-eds "drunkards." In a funeral oration for the four dead Nationalists Mr. Albizu called for vengeance. His oration was published in most of the island's newspapers, but it evoked no editorial comment.

Governor Blanton Winship, recalled from the Caribbean National Forest by news of the Riggs assassination, immediately conferred

with law-enforcement officers and said there would be a vigorous investigation of the murder. He attributed the "dastardly and cowardly" act to the lack of capital punishment or an equivalent of New York's Sullivan law in Puerto Rico, both of which he had recommended in a recent speech to the Legislature.

Colonel Riggs, who was 40 years old, was born in Washington. He studied in Europe and was graduated from Yale in 1909. He entered the army in 1911 and commanded the 325th Artillery during the World War. He also served on the Russian front as an observer, later heading a peace investigation for President Wilson. In 1920 he retired from the army. Senator Millard E. Tydings, an old friend and neighbor of Colonel Riggs in Maryland, induced him to take the Puerto Rican police post.

Sorrow in Washington.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—News of the killing of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, Chief of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico, was received with sorrow by officials here.

"Riggs was a gallant gentleman and a most efficient officer," said Dr. Ernest Gruening, director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions. "He was beloved throughout the island and his loss is an irreparable tragedy for Puerto Rico. He had the interest of the Puerto Ricans at heart."

PUERTO RICANS HONOR SLAIN CHIEF OF POLICE

2-25-36-12

**Body of Col. Riggs Lies in State
at Headquarters—Governor
Warns Nationalists.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 24.—The army, police and public will pay tribute tomorrow to Colonel E. Francis Riggs, insular police chief, who was slain yesterday. He will be buried in the post cemetery of the Sixty-fifth Infantry.

Colonel Riggs was the first American official to be slain in the island since the American occupation in 1898. His body was brought today to police headquarters, where through the night a guard of policemen will stand watch.

The coffin was draped with a United States flag. As soon as the body was laid in state, police and civilians began filing past.

Governor Blanton Winship was deeply moved by the assassination. He said he had been cautioned by his advisers, including Colonel Riggs, against making martyrs of the Nationalists by proceeding against them with insufficient evidence. The Governor asserted today that he would pursue his own plan, adding, with some heat, "I am going to govern this island."

The newspaper *El Pais* said Colonel Riggs's death was a political assassination which harmed the Nationalists' efforts for independence. It stressed that the slaying of the two assassins by the police was more horrifying.

The police assertion that the men reached for guns in the police station, *El Pais* asserts, was neither an excuse nor justification for the police action, adding that with the abolition of capital punishment by the Legislature the police had no right to kill their prisoners.

PRESS URGES ARREST OF SAN JUAN POLICE

***Newspapers Demand Punishment
of Slayers of Men Who Killed
Col. E. Francis Riggs.***

2-26-36-9

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 25.—The daily press today continued its condemnation of the killing by policemen of the slayers of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, Chief of Police.

In a signed editorial in the *Imparcial*, Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso, the editor, said those guilty of killing the murderers must be presented for justice.

"In the present uncertainty of public opinion, clouded by government delay in clarifying the killings, people are justified in believing the police killed on orders from higher up," the editorial says. "If this is not so, let it be made known through criminal action against those who took the law in their own hands."

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 25 (AP).—

A requiem mass was celebrated today over the body of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, who was assassinated by Nationalists last Sunday.

The cathedral was filled with hundreds of mourners and thousands of others were outside.

Pedro Albizu Campos, Harvard-educated lawyer, who is leader of the Nationalist movement seeking independence from the United States, commented on the deaths of the assassins with the words:

"If you want to make a million Nationalists in Puerto Rico, kill Albizu Campos."

HEADS PUERTO RICO POLICE

Esteves, West Point Graduate,
Succeeds Blain Chief.

2-27-36-15

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 26 (AP).—
Luis R. Esteves, a graduate of West
Point, was named Chief of the In-
sular Police today, succeeding
Colonel E. Francis Riggs, who was
assassinated Sunday. He is a Col-
onel in the Puerto Rican National
Guard.

Colonel Riggs and Francisco Ve-
lez Ortiz, district police chief, were
shot down during a Nationalist riot
in a cafe at Utuado. Officials began
an investigation of Nationalist ac-
tivities.

NATIONALIST



Associated Press
Elias Beauchamp, one of two young assassins of Colonel Riggs.

NATIONALISM MADE PUERTO RICO ISSUE

Assassination of Police Chief
Stirs Interest in Activity of
Independence Leader.

3-1-36, IV, 5

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R.—Behind the assassination of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, American head of the insular police force of Puerto Rico, by two young Nationalists lies the problem of this island's future political status.

Puerto Ricans became American citizens in 1917. But never, since the United States took the island from the Spaniards in 1898, have the people been exactly sure of the form of government that would eventually be theirs. At present the islanders elect their own Legislature but not the heads of the executive departments; the President of the United States appoints the Governor and each of these two men names some of the executive chiefs, subject to confirmation by the Senate at Washington or at San Juan, as the case may be.

Washington policies toward Puerto Rico have varied with administrations. The uncertainty caused the island Legislature, in 1934, to petition Congress to grant Statehood with a large degree of autonomy. The Coalition Majority, now in power in the island with 205,000 of the 355,000 votes cast in 1932, backs the Statehood proposal. The chief opposition, the Liberals, have a platform declaring for independence, but do not push it strenuously.

A "Youth Movement."

More militant than the Liberals, who polled 166,000 votes in 1932, are the Nationalists, with only about 5,000 votes at the election. The Nationalist party is largely a youth movement, with many of its members barely old enough to vote; the two members who shot Colonel Riggs, and met death themselves a few minutes later, were scarcely of voting age.

Miguel Guerra Mondragon, former Speaker of the lower house in the Legislature and now a member of the Liberal party, explains the zeal of the Nationalists by citing this Spanish proverb: "A man who at 18 is not a revolutionist has no heart. A man who at 45 is not a conservative has no head." He himself is past 45.

The head of the Nationalist party is in his early forties. He is Pedro Albizu Campos, a graduate of Harvard and Harvard Law School and a compelling speaker. He advises his followers—those old enough to cast ballots—not to go to the polls next November; whichever side wins, he says, will continue the colonial régime of Yankee domination, and he wants none of it.

Not only is Albizu president of the independence party; he calls himself President of the Republic of Puerto Rico which, he declares, dates from the revolution at Lares against Spanish rule in the Sixties.

Albizu's Background.

Thirty-five years ago Albizu, an intelligent boy, ran errands for newly arrived Americans at Ponce. They took an interest in him, arranged his passage to New York, and through friends in the United States obtained assurances that he would have a chance to work his way through school.

After graduation from Harvard he entered a training camp established at that university by a French World War mission. He was recommended for a commission in the American Army, should one be formed. But when the United States entered the war he was shunted from one office in the War Department to another and, still lacking his commission, returned to Puerto Rico.

In the island he was forced to await the draft and to undergo a second course of training. Eventually he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the regiment of colored troops in a draft brigade. As soon as the armistice was signed he asked for his discharge.

The Nationalist party was formed in 1920 and after a few years Albizu joined it. He has been its president since about 1930; five former presidents have left the party, saying, almost invariably that they did not favor Albizu's leadership. Some have reached the age of 45.

The party today is generally admitted to be wholly an Albizu Campos organization. The leader has expelled many from it, some after they said independence should be won through friendship, not hatred.

7 IN PUERTO RICO ARRESTED IN PLOT

Albizu Campos and Six of His
Nationalist Aides Later Are
Freed on \$10,000 Bond Each.

GUARD UNITS MOBILIZED

Leaders Accused of Scheming to
Overthrow the Insular Re-
gime of the U. S.

3-6-36-12

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 5.—Federal authorities today moved to stop the lawless Nationalist movement, headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, allegedly designed to overthrow the United States insular government. The Nationalist leader and six of his closest associates were arrested and later freed, each on a \$10,000 bond.

Albizu made the plea that a bond higher than \$1 was unnecessary because all those arrested were honorable and fearless men and were not attempting to escape any charge.

United States Commissioner Ramon Julia, however, after fixing the bond, set March 19 as the date for a preliminary hearing. Albizu entered not guilty pleas to charges of sedition and conspiring against the government.

By mid-afternoon Albizu was in the Insular District Court defending Dionisio Pearson, Nationalist, on a murder charge resulting from the so-called Rio Piedras massacre of last October when four Nationalists were killed, Pearson alone escaping.

Albizu asked each jurymen if he opposed independence for Puerto Rico and he also advised the court he would call Governor Blanton Winship and Attorney General Fernandez Garcia as defense witnesses. Admission to the court room, where Judge DeJesus presided, was much restricted, as all entrants were searched for arms before being passed.

Many attorneys from all political parties volunteered their aid in the defense of Albizu and other Nationalists in Federal court.

A Graduate of Harvard.

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 5.—National Guard units, mobilized in barracks after discovery of an alleged Nationalist plot to overthrow the insular government, awaited further orders tonight as seven Nationalists were released under \$10,000 bond each.

Police continued their investigation, which led to the arrest of Pedro Albizu Campos, asserted leader of the conspiracy, and six of his followers. Albizu is a graduate of Harvard.

The arrests followed filing of affidavits by police and detectives telling of Nationalists' efforts to enlist and drill recruits. The official charges also detailed a speech by Albizu last December, in which he suggested that if the military insular forces could be called out the Nationalists could make the question of insular independence an international one.

A grand jury investigation into the alleged conspiracy is to be called next week. The jury will inquire also into the assassination of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, head of the insular police, shot down Feb. 23.

Nationalist activities in the island recently came under the scrutiny of Department of Justice agents, who surveyed the efforts of the party to promote island independence from the United States.

The official inquiry began after twelve persons were killed and more than 100 injured during the election registration period in January.

Albizu Dangerous, Says Ickes.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Ickes said today that Pedro Albizu Campos, arrested in Puerto Rico as a Nationalist leader, was generally reputed to be "a very dangerous person" but made clear that our government had not been informed of plans for his arrest beforehand.

He added that when a police chief was assassinated in Puerto Rico recently "there was a general feeling that Albizu Campos was responsible."

"Albizu Campos has been a very disturbing element down there," the Secretary asserted. "Not only was he opposed to United States sovereignty, but he actually believes, and his followers believe, that Puerto Rico is an independent country. I heard about him myself down there and the general feeling is that he is a very dangerous person."

SAN JUAN LIBERALS ASSAIL U. S. ACTION

Ramos Antonini, Party Leader
in Legislature, Defends Acts
of Independence Leader.

DENIES TREASON CHARGE 3-8-36-29

Puerto Rico Is Victim of Military
Occupation, He Charges—Ickes
and Gruening Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R., March 7.—Representative Ernesto Ramos Antonini, the Liberal party legislative leader, in a lengthy statement criticized United States authorities for action against Pedro Albizu Campos and Nationalist leaders on charges of sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Describing the government action as a brutal attack of the colonial régime on a man who is not a "vulgar criminal" but the leader of a revolutionary movement, Representative Ramos Antonini asserted that all adherents of Puerto Rican independence should resent the attack regardless of whether they approve of the tactics of Albizu.

"To show indifference to this attack is to be unworthy of liberty. To delight in it is to show the blood of slaves," asserted Mr. Ramos Antonini.

Albizu's action in Puerto Rico differs from a similar act in the United States, Mr. Ramos Antonini contended adding: "To proceed against a leader who seeks to overthrow the American Government in one of the States is justified, because there he can be considered guilty of treason under the laws of his own country, but to attempt to punish a Puerto Rican for a similar attempt here is an outrage, because Puerto Rico, without its consent, is the victim of military occupation of the United States and every effort to obtain its liberty is justified."

Mr. Ramos Antonini added that in San Juan he had found only expressions of indignation against the government for its action against the Nationalists. Although

President Antonio Barcelo of the Liberal party, which seeks independence, cautions against leaders expressing opinions which might prejudice the coalition majority leaders assert the belief that Mr. Ramos Antonini expressed the prevailing sentiments of most liberals.

This is supported by the newspaper *Imparcial*, which today printed prominently a statement that it refused space to Mr. Barcelo's statement because it considered it unworthy of a party seeking sovereign independence for Puerto Rico and unrepresentative of prevailing Liberal party opinion.

Senate President Rafael Martínez Nadal said that the statement of Dr. Ernest Gruening, director of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, urging that "law and order be maintained" is ridiculous coming from the man who initiated the disorders by imposing a super-government on the island without the consent of the Legislature and by constantly violating the insular laws in his reconstruction program.

Secretary Ickes's statement that he will stop further rehabilitation appropriations for the island, Mr. Nadal said, is unjust, cruel and petty, unjust because Puerto Rico has paid in processing and other taxes more than the reconstruction appropriations, cruel because it would penalize the entire people for the death of one American official, petty because by withholding rehabilitation funds Mr. Ickes would undertake to dictate the political ideals and policies of the island.

Homes Reported Searched.

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 7.—Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, filed a statement with the District Court today alleging that Governor Blanton Winship had ordered the homes of Nationalists searched because the Chief Executive had been called as a defense witness in a murder trial.

The sworn statement by Albizu was made in connection with the case of Dionisio Pearson, charged with murder.

Albizu and six of his followers were arrested Thursday for an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Insular United States Government by force. They were later released on \$10,000 bond each.

As counsel for Pearson, Albizu said that the Governor ordered the search as an act of vengeance and that it was Governor Winship's firm intention not to appear as a witness at the trial because he considers the defense counsel a traitor.

DENOUNCE U. S. CONTROL.

3-10-36-14

Puerto Rican Students Threaten
to Organize a Rebellion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 9.—The Puerto Rican High School Students Federation, in resolutions adopted at Ponce today, demanded liberation of Puerto Rico by the United States and threatened that otherwise, the students would arm and free the island.

The students also proposed denouncing alleged United States tyranny before the Pan-American peace conference suggested by President Roosevelt for July. They alleged that Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, President Roosevelt and other representatives of the colonial régime "with their words have grievously wounded the island's feelings." Resident Commissioner Santiago Iglesias at Washington was declared persona non grata because of his reported suggestion that the Nationalist party be dissolved.

Ickes Warns Puerto Rico to Shun Terrorism; Says U. S. Won't Tolerate Action of 'Fanatics'

3-11-36 -11

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared today in a formal statement that "a group of fanatics representing an infinitesimal minority in Puerto Rico has apparently embarked on a course of violence," and warned bluntly that "the government of the United States will not tolerate terrorism or murder."

The statement was issued after a group of Puerto Rican students had threatened to arm and fight for Puerto Rican independence because Mr. Ickes had publicly labeled Pedro Albizu Campos, arrested by Puerto Rican authorities as a leader of the independence faction, "a dangerous person."

"The people of Puerto Rico have a perfect right within the limits of the Constitution to seek whatever form of government they deem best for themselves," the Secretary declared. "The administration will give careful and sympathetic consideration to any definite political demand which is demonstrably backed by a majority of the people of Puerto Rico."

"The Roosevelt Administration has clearly demonstrated to all fair-minded men that it has no

purpose other than to help the Puerto Ricans help themselves and to facilitate the development on their island of self-sustaining economy and of a political and social structure which will enable its people to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"It is obvious, however, that the civil rights and liberties guaranteed by our Constitution will be maintained on the island of Puerto Rico. The assassination of Colonel E. Francis Riggs is evidence of folly and criminality which is abhorrent to all right-thinking people, whether in Puerto Rico or in the continental United States. Colonel Riggs, the former chief of police, was a continental who loved Puerto Rico and its people, respected its manners and customs and was sympathetic with its aspirations. With his death, the island has lost one of its truest and most devoted friends.

"The citizens of Puerto Rico are traditionally peaceful and law-abiding. For their sake and for the sake of their island this administration is resolved to protect them in their lives and in their daily pursuits. To this end I ask the hearty support and cooperation of the people of Puerto Rico."

Trial Witnesses' Fees Go To Puerto Rican Hospital

7-2-36-18 —

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JOAN, P. R., April 1.—

The Puerto Rican Tuberculosis Hospital will be enriched by about \$800 from the fees that Nationalist witnesses before the grand jury in the investigation of Nationalist party activities declined to keep or to turn into the party treasury.

More than fifty witnesses, all Nationalists, were dismissed today, though few had actually testified. When the marshal told them to collect their fees they refused, but later decided to endorse the checks to the hospital.

About thirty police witnesses remain to be heard by the grand jury. Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary of the Nationalist party, refused today to produce the party records, and was cited for contempt.

PUERTO RICO JUDGE JAILS NATIONALIST

***Juan Antonio Corretjer Gets
Year in Prison for Failing
to Produce Documents.***

4-3-36-18

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 2.—Nationalist leaders were shocked late this afternoon by the swiftness with which Judge Robert A. Cooper in the United States District Court sentenced Juan Antonio Corretjer, general secretary of the Nationalist party and one of a group of Nationalist leaders under arrest, to one year in jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Corretjer was sentenced when, through counsel, he announced he would not obey the court order to produce party documents for the grand jury. The court had demanded that the documents be produced tomorrow morning.

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, appearing as Mr. Corretjer's counsel, told the court his client would not comply with the order because the documents might incriminate him. The judge repeated the order and Mr. Albizu Campos reiterated his client's refusal. Judge Cooper then ordered Mr. Corretjer before the bench and asked him if he would comply with the court's order.

After a hasty conference Mr. Albizu Campos announced his client's refusal to reply to the court's question. The judge immediately announced a sentence of one year in jail instructing the marshal to take Mr. Corretjer into custody and declining to entertain the question of his bond.

PUERTO RICANS SEEK BAIL

4-7-36-14
Nine Nationalist Leaders Will
Need New Bonds Today,

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 6.—Nationalist leaders appealed through newspapers and over the radio today for patriots to appear tomorrow at the hearing of Pedro Albizu Campos and other Nationalists on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government. The patriots were asked to provide new bonds for their release pending trial.

Six of the nine defendants have been free under \$10,000 bond each for more than a month pending the grand jury investigation. These bonds will be canceled tomorrow.

ALBIZU CAMPOS GETS BOND

4-8-36-17

**Puerto Rican Nationalist Is Freed,
but Companions Are Held.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 7.—Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, who with eight others is charged with conspiring to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico, was freed on \$10,000 bond today after all nine had pleaded not guilty.

Despite a public appeal for bondsmen in the press and over the radio yesterday, the process of providing bonds moved slowly today, and thus far only the party leader has been released.

PUERTO RICAN ASSAILS 'YANKEE DESPOTISM'

**Albizu Campos, Nationalist
Chief, Says Followers Are Ready
to Die for Independence.**

4-17-36-13

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 16.—

"Yankee imperialism and despotism" were denounced today in speeches by Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party president, at the annual observance of the birthday of the late José de Diego, independence advocate. Mr. Albizu Campos is free on bond in a case charging conspiracy against the government.

The United States is an international bully, he charged, and within its own borders has erected "the most terrible despotism of modern times—the despotism of plutocracy." In rebelling against "American tyranny," he said Puerto Rico aided the American people by recalling their origin and liberty.

Asserting that the memory of Puerto Rican heroes must be consecrated by deeds, the Nationalist leader said:

"We are ready to seal our words with blood. Nationalism is not a bloodthirsty gangster movement. Human life, even that of our enemies, is sacred. But human rights are supreme and for them we will shed our blood or that of our enemies."

After massing in the Capitol grounds this morning the Nationalists, carrying the one-star independence flag and the Nationalist black flag with white cross, marched to the cathedral for a mass. From the cathedral several hundred paraded to the cemetery to place a wreath on de Diego's grave.

Later Mr. Albizu Campos spoke from the tribune in the Plaza Principal. Late in the afternoon he addressed his followers when the graves of fighters for independence were decorated.

The uniformed units of black-shirted Cadets of the Republic appeared fewer than in previous years. One group carried a black banner revealing its name as Sandino Battalion.

Puerto Rican Bomber Sentenced

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 20.—The first conviction resulting from a series of bombings during more than two years came today when Judge Angel de Jesus in the Insular District Court sentenced Eligio Suarez, a Nationalist, to three years at hard labor for bombing a branch postoffice in San Juan last June.

21 APRIL 1936, 17.

6 SAN JUAN POLICE INDICTED IN DEATHS

*Face Murder Trial for Slaying
of the Two Assassins of Col.
Riggs, Head of Police.*

4-23-36-11

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 22.—Police and officers who are alleged to have been connected with the shooting and killing of Hiram Rosado and Elias Beauchamp at police headquarters after their assassination of Police Chief E. Francis Riggs on Feb. 23 were indicted today for murder by the insular grand jury, which reported to Judge Pablo Berga after an investigation of almost two months.

The indicted men, who furnished bail of \$10,000 each when the charges became known, are District Chief José R. Vasquez, Corporal Federico Caban and Patrolmen Fernando Losado, Americo Ortiz, Jacinto Barbosa and Francisco Velazquez.

The grand jury report, signed by Rafael Arieta as foreman, expressed deep regret over the Riggs killing but found cause for the police to stand trial. The police story at the time was that Rosado and Beauchamp reached for rifles at headquarters.

The jury report absolved Charles

H. Terry, Governor Blanton Winship's acting secretary, from any connection with any phase of the killing of the prisoners.

The investigation of the insular grand jury into the killing of the assassins of Colonel Riggs has been conducted independently of the United States District Court's investigation that resulted in the indictment of nine Nationalists for conspiracy following Colonel Riggs's death.

Judge Robert A. Cooper today set Friday for hearing the motions whereby Pedro Albizu Campos, as counsel for himself and the eight other Nationalists charged with conspiring in revolutionary activities, hopes to upset pending indictments.

The court granted the Nationalists' petition to withdraw their not-guilty pleas on the ground that when they were made it was stipulated they might be withdrawn within fifteen days. This opened a way toward quashing the charges, which are asserted to involve no crime. It is also alleged that search warrants were improperly granted, permitting the seizure of evidence in violation of the Constitution.

PUERTO RICAN RALLY SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

**Appearance of Jailed Nationalist
Before Students Is Investi-
gated by Official.**

5-1-36-12

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 30.—An investigation was started today by Attorney General Fernandez Garcia into the circumstances surrounding the appearance of Juan Antonio Corretjer, Nationalist General Secretary, who is serving a year in prison for contempt of court, before a public demonstration of university students last night.

The students paraded, then gathered in front of the Palace Hotel, where Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader, spoke briefly and for the first time to them since last October, when he called university students effeminate and co-eds drunkards, provoking student wrath.

Proceeding to the jail, reportedly on the insistence of girl paraders, Corretjer appeared on the jail roof, a guard at his side, to greet them and to speak briefly. The Attorney General said Corretjer's act was unauthorized and that the jail attendants would be quizzed.

FREEDOM BILL SPLITS PUERTO RICO

Senate Move Complicates Trial of Nationalists, Who Hold That the Island Is Already Legally Independent

N. Y. Times 5-3-36 IV, 6

By HARWOOD HULL

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—Introduction of the Tydings bill at Washington to provide for a plebiscite on Puerto Rican independence in November, 1937, complicates the pending trial of Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, and eight others charged with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in the island. Government officials assert that plans for an early trial are unchanged, but Senator Tydings's action makes the outcome of the case more uncertain.

The complications result from two factors. First, the crimes charged had their basis in a series of events climaxed by the killing of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, police chief and Senator Tydings's political protégé, which Mr. Tydings in his Senate speech made clear prompted his decision to give the island voters an early opportunity to decide their future political status. Second, the textual form of the Tydings bill as interpreted here has been considered as providing for an obnoxious choice between an economically ruinous independence and a continuance of the present unsatisfactory colonialism.

Leaders of all political parties almost unanimously declare that, under the terms offered, independence affords the only defense for the island's dignity. Thus every indication is offered that should a plebiscite be held today independence would win overwhelmingly.

Conservatives Alarmed

More thoughtful conservatives, however, are still in a state of consternation. Seldom if ever politically dominant, they are attempting to consolidate their forces in the hope either of causing delay or else of having the bill amended and clarified. They are firm in their belief that the vast majority of the islanders, in their calmer moments, now, as they have always done in the past, favor permanent association with the United States, either as a State or under mutually advantageous autonomy. They consider the

time element essential as favoring a saner final decision both here and in Washington.

In a few weeks it will be thirty-eight years since American troops landed in Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. The period is divided into two almost equal intervals. Early in the first it was found, much to island disappointment, that the flag didn't bring American citizenship and citizenship was attained only when Congress granted it in 1917.

Another period of nineteen years has passed during which insular American citizens have found that citizenship did not bring the Constitution. Legally a creature of Congress in its form of government and political status, Puerto Rico finds that its future remains uncertain. Resurgent nationalism is the outstanding political consequence of this continued uncertainty.

Nationalist Party's View

There is island nationalism, and there is the Nationalist party. Nationalism hopes to attain island independence. The Nationalist party, under Albizu Campos, makes out a legal case for independence at the present time, dating complete island sovereignty back to November, 1897, when Spain, by royal decree, granted Puerto Rico an autonomous government and dating the founding of the "republic" back to the abortive Larés revolution of 1868.

Nationalists insist that the island today is none the less sovereign because there has been an American military occupation since 1898. Their thesis is that the Treaty of Paris, formally ending the conflict between Spain and the United States, is nothing more than a scrap of paper so far as Puerto Rico is concerned, because the island, sovereign at the time, was not consulted regarding the treaty.

Albizu Campos holds that every act of the United States in and on behalf of Puerto Rico for almost forty years has been illegal. He has announced that this contention will be the basis of his de-

fense, if he can get it before the court, when he and the other eight defendants are called to answer charges of conspiracy to oppose by force the authority of the United States, to recruit soldiers and to bring about armed revolution against Uncle Sam.

"No Crime Involved"

In the recent pleadings before Judge Robert A. Cooper of the United States District Court, Albizu Campos, as chief counsel for the nine defendants, raised the issue that such conspiracy constituted no crime in Puerto Rico because Congress had never made the statute under which the indictment is drawn applicable to Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist party as at present constituted is no more than the shadow cast by Albizu Campos. It has so far not been adequately measured. His following, whatever its size, is subservient. At the election four years ago it was too small, by 50,000 votes, to elect him to the insular Senate.

The island's leaders in 1868 fought only for the principle that no nation should master the destiny of another, according to Albizu Campos. There was no grievance against Mother Spain. And almost thirty years later, in 1897, Spain "recognized the fundamental principles in international relations as expounded by our forefathers and granted Puerto Rico the great charter of autonomy by virtue of which the relations between Spain and Puerto Rico were to be regulated by treaty, thus recognizing that our country is sovereign, free and independent."

"A Free Nation"

This recognition of Puerto Rico by the mother country gave the island a place in the family of free nations which was irrevocable and obligatory on all powers, Albizu Campos holds. This new status and dignity, he says, were not subject to the mercy or vicissitudes of the wars involving the mother country or any war.

"The Treaty of Paris, imposed by force by the United States on Spain

on April 11, 1899, is null and void so far as Puerto Rico is concerned," he asserts. "Therefore the military intervention in our country by the United States is simply the most brutal and abusive act of force perpetrated in contemporary history."

As unchallenged Nationalist spokesman, he further asserts:

"We demand the withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from our soil as a natural and legitimate defense of the independence of Puerto Rico.

"We are not so fortunate as our forefathers of 1868. They fought for the pure principle of national sovereignty. They had no grievance

against Spain. Against the United States we have to file claims for indemnity for the enormous wrong perpetrated systematically and in cold blood against a peaceful and defenseless nation.

"On paper the balance of trade of Puerto Rico, during the years of the military intervention of the United States, totals about \$400,000,000 gold. According to that imposing figure, Puerto Rico should be one of the richest and most prosperous countries of the world. In fact, misery is our patrimony. That money is in the possession of United States citizens on the continent.

"Conservative estimates of the financial value of the commercial monopoly imposed by force by the United States on our country, in virtue of which we must sell our goods to North Americans at the price they may deem convenient to pay, and in return we must pay for North American goods the price that Americans may wish to impose, is calculated at no less than \$500,000,000 gold.

"The result of such heartless exploitation and abuse of our country is evident in the widespread poverty, disease and high mortality of our population, the highest in the Americas.

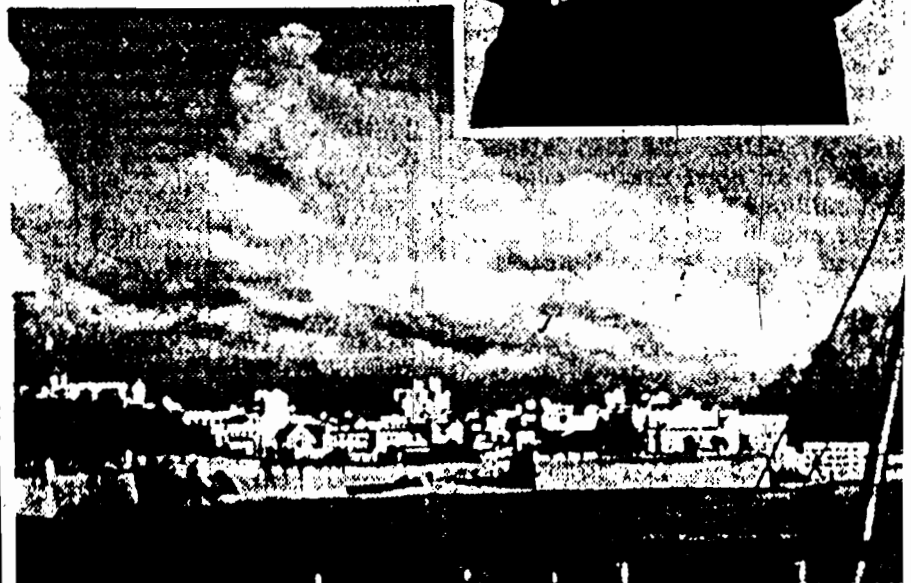
"Seventy-six per cent of the total national wealth is in the hands of a few North American corporations, for whose sole benefit the present military government is run."

Social Factors Involved

The attack is on the social as well as the economic front, the Nationalist leader charges, as follows:

"A stupid assault has been made against our Christian social order in a brutal attempt to dissolve our family structure and destroy the morality of a chivalrous race by forcing through governmental agencies the diffusion of practices of prostitution under the misleading guise of birth control; the ridiculous effort to destroy our Spanish culture by the system of public education used in the United States to enslave the masses, and the foolish arrogance to pretend to guide spiritually a nation whose soul has been created in pure Christianity. These are our most serious grievances."

NATIONALIST LEADER



Pedro Albizu Campos, opponent of the American regime.

Asks Puerto Rico to Unite To Draw Up Constitution

5-12-36-12 —

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 11.—Puerto Rico is wasting time by not drafting a Constitution for a republic, Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist President, said in a statement issued today. He took to task the party leaders, who, instead of uniting to call a constitutional convention, continued to plan for the November elections, which, Mr. Albizu said, are now wholly useless.

Partisanship must be put aside, Mr. Albizu said, until the republic is declared and the island's Ambassador works out with Washington terms for an immediate "Yankee" withdrawal.

More than 10,000 persons attended a meeting at Caguas last night called by the United Front for a Constitutional Convention. Mr. Albizu was cheered when he urged a united effort and immediate action.

PUERTO RICO BANS DRILLS

**Police Forbid Further Manoeuvres
by the Black-Shirted Cadetes.**

5-20-36-12

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 19.—Nationalist black-shirted youths known officially as the Cadetes de la Republica and recently as the "army of liberation" may no longer meet for military drill, according to police orders.

The first disbanding of a unit of the organization took place at Ponce last night. The youths went home quietly when Captain Blanco and a squad of thirty police visited the Cadetes' headquarters and told the members further drilling would not be permitted. Ready for trouble, the police were armed with sub-machine guns and tear-gas bombs.

In some places the drillers had occupied the streets for their manoeuvres, diverting traffic. Acting Police Chief Judice said an opinion had been obtained from the Attorney General before the orders were issued.

PUERTO RICAN PRIEST URGED FOR HIGH POST

~~5-31-36-28~~

**Father Rivera Is Proposed for
Commissioner in Washington
—Police Head Accepts.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 30.—The Liberal Senator, Luis Muñoz Marín, from Washington today proposed as Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico the Rev. José Rivera, an ardent nationalist known throughout the island as "the Puerto Rican Father Coughlin."

Father Rivera has a parish at Humacao. He frequently officiates at nationalists' ceremonies.

Mr. Muñoz had been considered a candidate for the Washington post, long held by his father. This week, however, he announced by cable his retirement from all official connections, either in the insular government or in the Liberal party, saying he preferred to march in the ranks while continuing to fight for island independence.

Enrique Orbeta, 49 years old, a retired United States Army man, today accepted Governor Blanton Winship's appointment as insular police chief, succeeding Colonel E. Francis Riggs, who was murdered Feb. 23. Mr. Orbeta entered the army in 1907 and during the World War served as an instructor in Puerto Rican training camps. He retired ten years ago, after serving as military instructor at the University of Puerto Rico.

Governor Winship's negotiations with Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, former chief of police of Washington, D. C., were unavailing. Mr. Orbeta is the second Puerto Rican and retired army officer considered for the post.

POLICEMAN IS SLAIN IN PUERTO RICAN FEUD

***Believed Victim of Nationalists
—Party President's Bodyguard
Sentenced on Pistol Charge.***

6-7-36-25

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 6—Orlando Colon, policeman, was killed as he entered his home near Rio Piedras last night. Colonel Enrique Orbeta, new Police Chief, said after an all-night investigation that Colon's death was probably the result of a Nationalist vendetta.

Colon recently testified against Dionisio Pearson, Nationalist, who was acquitted on a charge of having participated in the October riots near the University of Puerto Rico, when four Nationalists were killed by the police. Colon was shot three times through the back as he mounted the steps of his home while returning from duty, Colonel Orbeta said. Colon was buried with honors this afternoon.

Juan Labiosa, youthful black-

shirted bodyguard of the Nationalist party president, Pedro Albizu Campos, was sentenced today to six months in jail by Municipal Judge Victoriano Fernandez for carrying concealed weapons.

Jose Toro Nazario, Labiosa's lawyer, contended that the hotel where the defendant was guarding Albizu was not a public place in a legal sense and that possession of a pistol there was not a violation of the laws. Labiosa's possession of the pistol was revealed when he dropped it in an elevator, resulting in an explosion.

Labiosa appealed.

PUERTO RICAN SEIZED AS POLICE MURDERER

*Youth, Alleged to Be National-
ist, Is Identified by Widow of
Victim and Her Sister.*

6-10-36-9

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 9.—

Carlos Marchand Paz, 20 years old, reputedly a Nationalist, was arrested today charged with the murder of Policeman Orlando Colon last Friday.

Although Marchand denied the shooting, Colon's widow and her sister positively identified him as having been seen near the Colon home prior to the shooting and as the person who had fired three times into Colon's back.

Marchand, described as "unruly," is a nephew of Municipal Judge Marchand Sicardo of Rio Piedras, where the Colon killing took place. Marchand's sister, Carmen Julia, four years ago became known as the Joan of Arc of the Nationalists when she was injured in a Nationalist riot in the capital in which one person was killed and a dozen were hurt. The prisoner's brother, Angel, now a lawyer in the legal division of the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration, led a student strike during the Gore administration when he was a university senior.

District Attorney Snyder moved this afternoon to have a date fixed for the trial of Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist president, and other Nationalists charged with conspiracy. Judge Cooper scheduled a hearing on the motion for Friday.

PUERTO RICO SEIZES BOOK

6-18 '36-13

Work on 'Yankee Imperialism' by Nationalist is Investigated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June '17.—

Federal authorities are holding a shipment from Spain of "Yankee Imperialism and the Revolution in the Caribbean," a book written by José Enamorado Cuesta, a Puerto Rican Nationalist and formerly a United States Customs Service employee.

The book was published in Spain and is being examined to determine its admissibility. Probably the final decision will be made in Washington.

Mr. Cuesta, who is in Spain, describes in the book Nationalist party activities in recent months, culminating with the killing of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, Chief of Police. He pays high tribute to Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist party's president.

The book asserts \$5,000,000 of "Puerto Rican Republic" bonds are being sold in Latin America to aid the Nationalist movement.

EIGHT GO ON TRIAL IN PUERTO RICO PLOT

Albizu Campos Admits Heading
'Army of Liberation,' but
Says It Has No Weapons.

7-15-36-12

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 14.
—Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, went on trial today with seven other persons, accused of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

It was revealed that his testimony before the grand jury indicated that he was the commander-in-chief of the "Army of Liberation," which had recruited 10,000 members up to last January.

In the transcript of his grand jury testimony, introduced in evidence over his counsel's objection, he stated that his army was unarmed. But he said he had advised Nationalists individually to arm.

His statement also contained the assertion that the 150,000 Puerto Ricans in New York were all Nationalists in sentiment if not actually enrolled in the party.

Never Petitioned U. S.

Responding to a grand jury question whether he or his party had ever petitioned the President or Congress for Puerto Rican independence, Mr. Albizu Campos answered "no," explaining that the time for that would come when the Nationalists were in a majority and could hold a constitutional convention to declare a republic.

Asked what would happen if Washington then refused to grant independence, Mr. Albizu Campos replied that his followers would have to take "drastic measures."

Protests Secrecy at Trial

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 14.—Attorney Toro Nazario, representing Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader, who is on trial with seven others, demanded dismissal of the conspiracy charges today on the ground that the sessions were not public because of rigid police precautions against disorder.

Never in the history of the island, he said, had defense counsel been searched. He also declared women witnesses had been humiliated by the search process.

The court, however, ruled the United States Marshal had not exceeded his duty in ordering the trial restrictions.

PLOT AGAINST THE U. S. DENIED IN SAN JUAN

Albiza Tells Court Violence In- volving Nationalists Was Result of Suppression.

7-18-36-30

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 17 (AP).—Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party, who is on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the United States administration by force, asserted today the party was not guilty of conspiracy to revolt.

He said neither he nor any of the seven other Nationalists accused with him had committed overt acts and charged that incidents of violence between Nationalists and the police had resulted from attempts to suppress the freedom of the islanders.

He read to the jury extracts from the Nationalist party program, under which military intervention by the United States in Puerto Rico would be ended and a constitutional convention would be called to proclaim the island a republic as soon as the Nationalists rallied a majority of the voters to their cause.

Witnesses declared Mr. Albizu Campos had told the citizens of Mayaguez, where President Roosevelt landed two years ago, that they were imbeciles for receiving him "with flowers instead of bullets" and that he had stated in 1932: "If the Governor orders the police to kill Nationalists, Nationalists will kill the Governor."

SAN JUAN TRIAL NEAR END

7-19-36-6

Defense Closes Presentation of Evidence in Conspiracy Case.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 18 (AP).—The defense unexpectedly closed its presentation of evidence today in the trial of eight Nationalists charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The end came when Pedro Albizu Campos, leading defendant and chief counsel, rested following his testimony as the only defendant to take the stand.

The court repeatedly warned counsel not to introduce testimony unrelated to the issue covered in the indictment.

By statement and document, mostly ruled out, Mr. Albizu expounded the general aims of the Nationalist party and denied acts of violence were part of the party program.

Himself he pictured as no revolutionary John Brown, but with his Cadetes de la Republica as a Dan Beard leading the youth of the country and teaching discipline and physical training.

PUERTO RICANS HONOR IGLESIAS ON RETURN

**Commissioner Says He Still Fa-
vors Bond to United States—
Mistrial in Albizu Case.**

7-20-36-2

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 19.—Asserting that in forty years he had not changed his belief in the permanent association of Puerto Rico with the United States, Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner, returned from Washington today and was met by one of the largest crowds that ever greeted a returning leader.

Labor union members and Socialists honored him as leader and party founder, while the coalitionists paid tribute to his leadership of the present majority party. Every precaution was taken to prevent disorder or the carrying out of the threats that were frequently made when his plan to return was announced.

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 19.—Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper ordered a mistrial today in the case of eight Puerto Rican Nationalists charged with conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States by force. The jury was deadlocked. A second trial was set for July 27.

Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the eight defendants, objected to the early retrial, asking that it be set for the next term of court.

Colonel Amos W. W. Woodcock, special government counsel, said he was awaiting word from Washington as to whether he should remain for the second trial.

The eight were accused of fomenting a rebellion against the government and attempting to conscript a rebel army.

NATIONALIST TRIED



Harwood Hull.
Albizu Campos seeks a free Puerto Rico and is charged with sedition.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION STIRS PUERTO RICO

Second Jury to Weigh Case
Against Nationalists as
First Jury Disagrees.

7-26-36, IV, 7
INDEPENDENCE A BIG ISSUE

By HARWOOD HULL

SAN JUAN, P. R.—A new jury is to be impaneled on July 27 in the government's effort to convict Pedro Albizu Campos, president, and seven other members of the Nationalist party on charges of conspiring to recruit soldiers, incite rebellion and overthrow the government of the United States in Puerto Rico. The first jury, after deliberating some nineteen hours, told Judge Cooper in Federal court last Sunday that it was unable to reach agreement.

The outcome of the first trial came as a surprise to many observers. Some, who believed the government had proved its case, wondered whether there were those on the jury who acted from fear, not caring to make themselves possible targets at a time of lawless outbreaks and political strife.

Judge Cooper frequently repeated that the question of island independence was not an issue in the case and that the Nationalist party was not on trial. The prosecution directed its case solely against the defendants, charging they had committed many lawless acts.

"Lofty Patriotism"

On the other hand, Albizu Campos attempted to get into the record testimony and evidence to show that the Nationalist program was one of lofty patriotism to gain island independence from the United States; that numerous killings were no part of that program but rather incidental outbreaks between the police and individuals; that his recruiting of an army was but an adaptation of the Boy Scout movement.

The prosecution kept building up its case, getting into the record one overt act after another—all allegedly or obviously illegal—while the

defense, carried on almost wholly by Albizu Campos as counsel for himself and associates, entered a general denial. The defendant repeatedly failed to get into the record Nationalist documentary material, which Judge Cooper almost invariably ruled irrelevant.

Although in his sworn statement to the grand jury, admitted in evidence, Albizu Campos accepted responsibility for all acts of all Nationalists, he resented the implication that the party was or is lawless because specific crimes—also denied—were charged to Nationalists.

That the trial and retrial should come at this time is a coincidence. July 25, anniversary of the landing of American troops in Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, is observed as a legal holiday. In his argument to the jury Albizu Campos charged that the trial itself had its inception in the coming of the Americans thirty-eight years ago. Every people, he told the twelve jurors, had an inherent right to be free and independent, and he said it was the Nationalist program to restore the sovereign status of the island which, he holds, existed at that time.

Court's Holding

Whether the Treaty of Paris, by which Spain transferred Puerto Rico to the United States, is void so far as the island is concerned, as the Nationalist president earnestly contended, was a matter of law and not at issue in the case, Judge Cooper emphasized.

That the Nationalist trials should be held now sharpens the dominant—but unofficial—independence issue uppermost for some months past. The trials may make difficult any understandable interpretation of the vote in the November election.

The coalition newspaper *El Pais*, during the high-school disorders some months ago over the raising of the Puerto Rican flag, asked in dismay, "Is the republic going to be like this?" Yet Senator Martinez Nadal, head of *El Pais*, president of one of the component parties in the present majority Coalition, and a Statehood advocate, joined with Senator Antonio Barceló, head of the Liberal party, which seeks independence, in urging upon President Roosevelt that the charges against Albizu Campos and his associates be dismissed "for the peace and tranquillity" of the island. Many town and city councils—none of them Nationalist—drafted similar petitions.

Liberals Will Contest Puerto Rico Election; Boycott Proposal Is Defeated, 102½ to 101½

7-28-36-4

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 27.—By a vote of 102½ to 101½, the Liberal party after an all-night session decided early today at Yauco to sustain the leadership of Senator Antonio R. Barcelo, the party president, in a proposal to participate in the November election.

Senator Luis Muñoz Marín, who had promised the convention island independence within two years if the election was boycotted, accepted defeat and pledged support of the party in the coming campaign.

Senator Barcelo assured the convention the Liberals could win the election. Senator Muñoz was less certain, but admitted a fight was worth while.

Senator Muñoz gave the convention no details of his assurances for quick independence if the party avoided the election. Although he has repeatedly asserted since his return from Washington that he would not accept nomination for

any office, his decision to remain with the party majority was accepted as a certain indication that he would be nominated by the Liberals for Resident Commissioner at Washington, probably against the incumbent, Santiago Iglesias.

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 27.—The second trial of eight Puerto Rican Nationalists, charged with conspiracy to overthrow United States authority on the island, opened today, despite the failure of Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York to arrive to aid the defense.

Representative Marcantonio cabled to Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper requesting postponement of the case until he could come here. Judge Cooper replied it was impossible to grant such a request.

The first trial of the Nationalists ended in a mistrial July 19.

ALBIZU AND 7 AIDES GET PRISON TERMS

Puerto Rican Nationalists Are
Convicted of Conspiring to
Overthrow Government.

NEW TRIAL TO BE ASKED

8-1-36-3

Representative Marcantonio to
Aid Group on His Arrival
in San Juan Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July
31.—Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of
the Puerto Rican Nationalists, and
seven followers were sentenced to-
day to terms of two to six years in
prison following their conviction on
charges of conspiring to over-
throw the Government of the Unit-
ed States.

The sentencing of the Nationalists
by Judge Robert A. Cooper in Unit-
ed States District Court displaced
in public interest the Spanish re-
volt, but there were no demonstra-
tions other than the applauding of
the prisoners as they were taken to
La Princesa prison.

Party Officers in Group

In addition to Albizu, the prison-
ers are Luis Velazquez, treasurer

of the Nationalist party; Juan An-
tonio Corretjer, general secretary;
Julio Velazquez, Juan Gallardo
Santiago, Clemente Soto Velez,
Erasmo Velazquez and Pablo Ro-
sado Ortiz.

The Nationalists plan to fight the
conviction. Gilberto Concepcion and
José Toro Nazario, their counsel,
conferred with Albizu in jail this
afternoon. Later they said they
would renew their efforts for a new
trial, following that with an appeal
if a retrial is denied.

Policemen and other guards con-
tinued today to patrol the homes of
the jurors at the trial.

Albizu was said to be bitter be-
cause of District Attorney Snyder's
reference to him as "an assassin
and a leader of assassins" and
Judge Cooper's remarks in passing
sentence.

Leader Blamed by Judge

The judge said, addressing Albizu:
"Candor and frankness compel
me to say that I regard you as pri-
marily responsible for what has
happened leading up to this case.
I think yours was the major re-
sponsibility. This is regrettable be-
cause of the opportunity which
you have had."

"You may not agree, but my im-
partial judgment is that the blood
of some of your own faithful follow-
ers is on your hands. It is your
ill-timed, ill-considered and impru-
dent remarks."

A "monster reception" for United
States Representative Vito Marcan-
tonio of New York, who is sched-
uled to arrive here tomorrow, was
announced today by Nationalists.
They asserted he would aid the Na-
tionalists in an address from the
balcony of the Alcaldia on the plaza
immediately after his arrival.

MOVES NEW ALBIZU TRIAL

Marcantonio Argues 3 Jurors In
Puerto Rico Were Biased.

8-4-36-5

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 3.

—Alleging that the verdict against Pedro Albizu Campos and others convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government had been contrary to the law and the evidence and that the defendants had not had a fair trial because three jurors had been biased, Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York argued this afternoon before Judge Cooper for a new trial. The hearing was continued to tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Marcantonio also alleged that the court had erred in not sustaining the objection of Albizu's counsel when District Attorney Snyder referred to Albizu as an assassin, a demagogue and a leader of assassins.

Judge Cooper ordered Mr. Snyder to reply through affidavits tomorrow to supporting affidavits alleging bias on the part of three jurors. He will then determine whether there should be any hearing of witnesses. Mr. Marcantonio had in court two discharged employees of the National City Bank who gave affidavits alleging that Frederick J. Todd, a juror and a National City Bank employee, had expressed an opinion of Albizu's guilt in advance of the trial.

10,000 PARADE HERE FOR PUERTO RICANS

Demand Island's Freedom From
'Imperialistic America' in a
Harlem Demonstration.

MARCANTONIO HAILS CAUSE

Tells Crowd of 'Tyranny' He
Saw and Promises to Seek a
Presidential Inquiry.

8-30-36-24-

Ten thousand Puerto Ricans, representing a score of political and social clubs in the city, paraded for three hours through the streets of lower Harlem yesterday afternoon to protest the attitude and actions of "Imperialistic America" in making "slaves" of the natives of the island.

Spurred by the comment of Representative Vito Marcantonio, who recently returned from a two-weeks' visit to the island and denounced conditions there, the paraders shouted "Free Puerto Rico" and "Down With Yankee Imperialism!" so loudly that thousands of other residents in the area, populated mostly by Negroes and Spaniards, leaned out of windows and over the edges of roof-tops and added their protests to those of the demonstrators.

Mr. Marcantonio, discussing the "political lynching" of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, said that the Puerto Rican's case "will go down in history as another Tom Mooney or Scottsboro boys frame-up."

"Thirty-eight years of American imperialism has converted the island of Puerto Rico into a slave country," he said, speaking from a sound truck parked on West 113th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. "Return it to Puerto Rican people and then it will be a real country, with no tyranny of any sort."

Charging that all the United States officials on the island, including Governor Blanton Winship, are "seeking trouble," Mr. Marcantonio said that the real condition of the island was not known to the American public, "because the American newspaper correspondents on the island do not give a true picture in their stories."

"This," he said, "is due to their overfriendliness, both in a social and business sense, with high officials of the sugar interests who control 50 per cent of the country's most important industry."

The crowd disbanded with cheers when Mr. Marcantonio concluded his speech with a pledge to the effect that he "will inform the President of the gruesome details on the island and demand a Presidential investigation."

IGLESIAS IS WOUNDED IN PUERTO RICAN TALK

***Commissioner to Washington, a
Foe of Independence, Is Shot
by Nationalist Youth.***

10-27-36-4

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 26.—During his delivery of a campaign speech in which he defended the American flag in Puerto Rico, Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner in Washington, was shot and wounded at Mayaguez last night by Domingo H. Crespo, a professed Nationalist and one of a crowd of 10,000 that filled the plaza.

Mr. Iglesias suffered a flesh wound in his right arm from one shot. Four other shots went wild. He said he hoped to get back into the Coalitionists' campaign before election day.

Crespo was seized immediately by the police. The youth told Judge Colon that he was a Nationalist and a sergeant in the Cadets of the Republic.

Mr. Iglesias, who since American occupation has advocated closer association of the island with the United States, has long been among the most aggressive opponents of the Nationalist Independence program. Many persons link the attempt on his life with the assassination by Nationalists last February of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, chief of the insular police, whose killing Mr. Iglesias denounced at Washington.

Others find significance in the meeting here last Saturday night of the Women's United Front for Defense of Political Prisoners. During this meeting, Marta Lomar, recently in Washington and New York seeking aid for Pedro Albizu Campos, imprisoned Nationalist leader, spoke in such an inciting manner in opposition to the coming elections here that the radio broadcast was halted several times.

IGLESIAS ELECTED BY PUERTO RICANS

Coalition Sweeps Island for
the Second Time, Gaining
in Senate and in Cities.

OPPOSED TO INDEPENDENCE

Four New Members Elected to
the Municipal Council by
Virgin Islanders.

11-5-36-20

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4.

—On the basis of yesterday's election returns Puerto Rico prefers to go along with Uncle Sam rather than set up shop for herself as an independent republic.

With official returns incomplete, but adequately indicative, the coalition has swept the island for the second time, winning six out of seven Senatorial districts and holding a two-to-one majority in the lower house. It will probably gain ten municipalities for a probable total of 60 or more out of 77.

Santiago Iglesias, Socialist-Coalition candidate for Resident Commissioner at Washington, was re-elected, defeating Dr. José López Antongiorgi former New York physician. Mr. Iglesias, as well as José L. Pesquera, former Resident Commissioner whom Mr. Iglesias succeeded, and Coalition leaders generally stress the fact that the only issue of the campaign was

opposition to independence as expressed in the plank of the Liberal minority party.

The Liberals confidently expected to win three Senatorial districts, that of Guayama, which it now holds, and the districts of Humacao and Arecibo. Instead, they retained Guayama and probably three Senators at Large.

The Coalitionists point out that Luis Munoz Marin, who promised the Liberals of the island independence in two years if they followed him, campaigned almost exclusively in the Humacao and Arecibo districts, which the Coalition won, showing unexpected strength and capturing several municipalities for the first time in more than thirty years.

To offset the loss in the municipalities, it is likely that the Liberals increased their seats in the lower legislative House by three. Mr. Iglesias said he would continue his opposition to the Tydings bill to provide for an island plebiscite on the independence issue.

"An independence plebiscite would only favor the opponents of island Americanism," he said. "For many years I have insisted at Washington that the vast majority of the island people want only union with the people of the United States. Yesterday's election again proves this."

Mr. Iglesias also praised the new election law providing that all voters be within the polls at a given hour, with no admissions after the voting starts, insuring one vote only for each voter. Mr. Iglesias also said the myth that women would not go to the polls to vote with men had been exploded.

Governor Blanton Winship today congratulated the Island and the police on the complete orderliness and fairness of yesterday's election.

PUERTO-RICO VOTE FAVORS U. S. TIES

Women at Polls for First Time
in What Was Considered a
Test of Sentiment.

11-15-36, IV, 10

By HARWOOD HULL

SAN JUAN, P. R.—On the same day the electors of the forty-eight States were giving their verdict on the New Deal Puerto Rico's American citizens were balloting to express their preference on the island's future relationship with the United States.

The Coalition, in power for four years, aggressively combated the traditional independence plank of the Liberal party, and won impressively. While the votes are undergoing the official count, that will take till January, post-mortem discussions on the point whether the election was an effective plebiscite on independence have become as heated as campaign speeches.

Issue in Dispute

The winning Coalition insists that the island responded overwhelmingly in opposition to independence from the United States, and argues that no further plebiscite is necessary. The defeated Liberals say No, with an occasional modified Yes, some admitting the issue, but questioning the nature of the verdict. A few even deny the issue.

So, while the Coalition is contented with having gained control of the Legislature for another four years, with a two-to-one majority in both Houses, some of the Liberal leaders are comforting themselves with what they term the "moral victory" for independence. This

"moral victory" is the 250,000 ballots cast for the Liberal party, the only one in the campaign with an outright independence plank in its platform.

The Coalition's 300,000 or more votes were made up of approximately 155,000 from the Republican wing and 145,000 from the Socialists. The Liberals point to the fact that theirs is the largest party. But they won only five out of nineteen Senate seats and possibly fifteen out of thirty-nine seats in the lower house.

Separatists on Defensive

Santiago Iglesias, Socialist, the Coalition candidate for re-election as Resident Commissioner at Washington, is generally credited with making opposition to island independence the fighting issue in the campaign. For the first time in a quarter century advocates of independence were on the defensive.

The issue became inevitable when Senator Tydings last Spring introduced a bill to provide for an independence plebiscite. The bill got no further in Congress than reference to committee, but in the island it has not been forgotten.

The campaign and election presented some new phases. The campaign was the shortest recorded, lasting scarcely a month. Radio was widely used.

For the first time island men and women voted without a literacy restriction. All places licensed to sell liquor were closed from noon before election day to noon the day following. Anxiety lest women would not go to the same polls as men proved unfounded—and that marked the passing of a Spanish tradition that women should not and would not participate in civic affairs. Women voters came to the voting places and departed, with or without escorts, with seemingly no more concern than when they go shopping.

YOUTH GUILTY IN KILLING

12-20-36-26

Puerto Rican Offers to Tell All if
Nationalist Chiefs Face Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 19.—

Found guilty of second degree murder, Carlos Juan Marchand Paz, a 19-year-old nationalist, son of a Baptist clergyman, called out in court when the verdict was rendered today that, if Pedro Albizu Campos and Juan Antonio Corretjer, president and secretary of the Nationalist party were brought in, he would tell the whole truth.

Marchand was convicted of killing Policeman Orlando Colon last June. Albizu and Corretjer are now in jail under sentence for sedition.

The jury recommended clemency for Marchand when sentence is passed Dec. 29. His counsel will move for a new trial.

Angel Marchand, former president of the student council of the University of Puerto Rico, assisted in the defense of his brother.

7 DIE IN PUERTO RICO RIOT, 60 INJURED AS POLICE FIRE ON FIGHTING NATIONALISTS

3-22-37-1

26 SEIZED IN PONCE

Disorder Grows Out of
Overruling of Mayor
on Allowing Parade

MARCHERS IGNORE BAN

Police Say a Nationalist Began
Clash—They Use Riot Guns
and Pistols on Crowd

CLASH IN HEART OF CITY

Demonstration Was Planned
in Behalf of Eight Now in
Jail on Sedition Charges

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 21.—Nationalist agitation for an independent Puerto Rico led to a serious riot this afternoon at Ponce, second city on the island. Seven or more persons were killed and more than fifty were injured.

The affair grew out of contradictory orders issued by the authorities. A demonstration had been arranged in the course of a campaign of protest against the imprisonment of eight Nationalists who had been convicted of sedition and whose conviction had been upheld by a Federal court in Boston.

Mayor Orbeta of Ponce had given a permit for the parade, but when the matter came to the attention of Colonel Enrique de Orbeta, the insular police chief, he forbade it. Thereupon the Nationalist leaders let their followers know that the demonstration would be held anyway.

Police Sent to City

Colonel Orbeta went to Ponce with police reinforcements and took command of the situation. He concentrated his forces along the proposed line of march. A clash came when the paraders reached the Plaza Pita, in the heart of the

city. According to the police version, there was disorder during which some one in the Nationalist crowd fired and some policemen were wounded. The police then returned the fire. They used riot guns, sub-machine guns and pistols.

The known police dead include Policemen Loyola and Eusebio Sanchez. Patrolmen Lind and Aponte were injured.

Civilians listed as dead are Ramon Ortiz, Bolivar Marquez, Alfonso Vargas and Juan Rodriguez. One of the dead has not been identified.

Tonight the streets of Ponce were being patrolled by extra police guards and Prosecutor Rafael Perez Marchand started intensive questioning of twenty-six persons arrested in the disturbance.

Recently the Nationalists have been holding parades and rallies partly to increase enthusiasm for their cause and partly to raise funds for the further defense of the eight Nationalists now in jail.

Among the eight is Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist party, who was said to have fostered the formation of a "private army." Following the affirmation of the sedition convictions by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, the Supreme Court granted last week a thirty-day period for the filing of an appeal.

Capital Has No Reports

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Officials of the Interior Department as well as the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration had received no reports tonight of the Nationalist riots at Ponce.

The riots were believed here to be the outgrowth of a movement led by Pedro Albizu Campos, an American Negro Harvard graduate, and several others, who were convicted of sedition last year after the assassination of Colonel E. Francis Riggs. They are seeking to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Colonel Riggs who had been head of the Insular Police since 1933 was shot and killed on Feb. 23, 1936, by two young members of the Nationalist party, Elias Beauchamp and Miran Rosado. They were shot and killed at San Juan Police Headquarters a few hours later by members of the police force, who charged that the youths had tried to seize rifles. The youths said that

they had shot Colonel Riggs in retaliation for the "massacre" of four Nationalists at Rio Piedras in October, 1935.

Last April six policemen were in-

Continued on Page Eleven

7 SLAIN, 60 INJURED IN PUERTO RICO RIOT

Continued From Page One

dicted for the killing of Beauchamp and Rosado after violent attacks on the administration by the Puerto Rican press. Albizu Campos and six others were charged with sedition in the inquiry that followed the death of Colonel Riggs and their conviction and the subsequent moves to free them have been the principal objectives of the Nationalist party for the last few months.

Violence Has Been Frequent

The Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico, although it has attracted only a small enrollment of active partisans, has become important in the life of the island for two reasons: because the various suggestions for Puerto Rican independence have drawn attention to its aims and because of periodic outbursts of violence involving Nationalists.

Following the assassination of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, retired United States Army officer, who had been head of the insular police, Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner of the island at Washington, was shot in the arm last October during a campaign address at the town of Mayaguez.

The assailant was identified as a Nationalist, and it was reported that the victim had aroused the opposition of the Nationalists by speeches urging closer association between the island and the United States. Mr. Iglesias was not seriously hurt, however, and was returned to office in the November balloting.

Other disorders for which the Nationalists have been blamed included a series of bombings during 1934 and 1935. A Nationalist arrested for setting off a bomb in a branch postoffice in San Juan was sentenced to prison last April.

The head of the Nationalist party, Pedro Albizu Campos, was re-elected to his party post last month, although he is still in jail pending court action on his appeal.

A part of the evidence against Albizu Campos and his co-defendants was that they had promoted the organization of a "private army" to be used in the struggle for liberation. Last May the Puerto Rican police, after student zealots had started disorders in various parts of the island, surrounded the Nationalist club in Ponce and suppressed a drill of the "Cadets of the Republic," described as one of the units of the Nationalist force.

CLASH REKINDLES PUERTO RICO FEUD

Further Nationalist Outbreaks
Feared as Feeling Against
the Police Increases

PARTY SMALL BUT MILITANT

By HARWOOD HULL

SAN JUAN, P. R.—When a hundred people are wounded and a score are killed in a street battle, as at Ponce on Palm Sunday afternoon when Nationalists and police clashed, even a great deal of investigating may not clarify all the causes. All of those involved were American citizens. Nationalists are militant advocates of separation of Puerto Rico from the United States. They would win Island independence from the United States by force if necessary—if their pronouncements are to be accepted as meaning what their words say.

The best summary of the facts of the clash itself has been made by Governor Blanton Winship. He related that following an announcement for concentration of the Cadets of the Republic, known as the Liberating Army of the Nationalist party, an inquiry among Ponce citizens led to the conclusion that the proposed gathering might lead to disorder and bloodshed. When these facts were reported to the Governor by Colonel Enrique de Orbata, Insular Chief of Police, the two men decided late Friday that the parade of the Liberating Army through Ponce streets should not be permitted.

Conflict of Authority

Yet the alcalde of Ponce, the Mayor, J. Tormos Diego, granted a permit for the parade. The permit was not revoked by the alcalde until Sunday afternoon when the "army" already had concentrated in front of the Nationalist Club and was ready to march.

This conflict of official authority and purpose, plus bad blood existing between Nationalists and police, produced the situation which did not end with the counting of the dead and the caring for the wounded. Many firmly predict future but sporadic clashes.

For most of the island's more recent major disorders many conservative people blame Nationalism, as fostered by the Nationalist party. The Nationalist party, in turn, since 1930, has been headed by

THE NEW YORK TIMES
28 MARCH 1937, IV, 11.

Pedro Albizu Campos, scholarship student and Harvard graduate, now in jail with seven others under a ten-year sentence for conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authority and the laws of the United States. There are three conspiracy charges in all and counsel for the Nationalists—Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York is one—have until April 27 to perfect an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Boston Court of Appeals which affirmed the findings of the jury and the sentence of the court here.

A Potential Army

The Nationalist party may quite properly be termed the personal organization of Albizu Campos. Where originally it was mostly a debating society he has made it militant. The Cadets of the Republic, or Liberating Army, with their black shirts and cross of Jerusalem insignia, are his military unit, a potential army. More of its soldiers are under 21 years than are over 30.

The extent of the Nationalist party is more easily measured than the range of the Nationalist movement. The two are not always synonymous; neither is large. Some nominal Nationalists contend their ideal has lost respectability with Albizu Campos heading the Nationalist party. It was by his command that the party did not go to the polls last November. Four years before Nationalists polled only 5,000 votes.

Hundreds of people, possibly thousands—including some continental

Americans—who have no sympathy for Nationalist methods of campaigning for separation from the United States, contributed to the \$12,000 defense fund for Nationalist prisoners as individuals raised by public subscription.

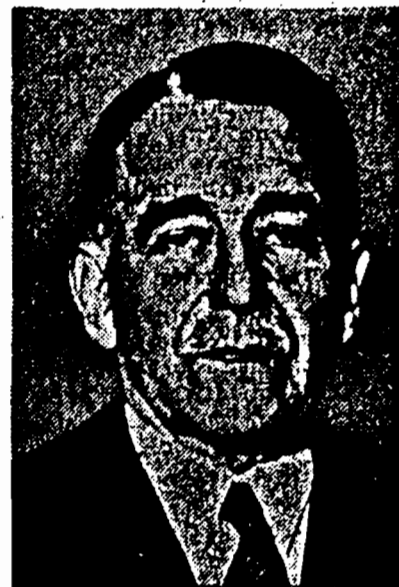
Another call for funds recently was made to help finance the appeal to the Supreme Court. It was in connection with this campaign for funds that the party and the liberating army were scheduling new public demonstrations. Some weeks ago at the annual convention of the party at Caguas it was reported 700 uniformed cadets of the republic paraded without incident.

History of the Conflict

The conflict between Nationalists and police dates back two years. Students of the University of Puerto Rico, at Rio Piedras, considered themselves insulted by radio remarks of the Nationalist President, who termed the men students slaves and the co-eds whores. A student meeting of protest, interrupted

by Nationalist threats, was followed by a gun fight through Rio Piedras streets in which four Nationalists in a car, armed with guns and bombs, were killed by the police. At the funeral of the four slain Nationalists, Albizu Campos, as orator at the graves, called for revenge. It was estimated at the time that 8,000 persons in the ceme-

HE EXPLAINS RIOT



Times Wide World.
Governor Winship of Puerto Rico
has reported on trouble there.

tery took the mass oath to avenge the deaths.

It was the following February that two young Nationalists, Beauchamp and Rosado, shot and killed Colonel E. Francis Riggs, insular police chief, in a street shooting. Invariably the chief went unarmed. Riggs was looked upon as "representative of the régime." Nationalists were fighting, and was held responsible for the Rio Piedras killings because he had ordered police to the university campus. Before Beauchamp and Rosado, in turn, were shot by the police, they said they had avenged the Rio Piedras killings. When Albizu Campos spoke at their graves he referred to the October oath as fulfilled.

Some months after the Riggs assassination Carlos Marchand Paz, a young Nationalist, was charged with killing Policeman Orlando Colon, one of the police on Rio Piedras duty at the time of the October killings. Marchand, convicted, has not been sentenced.

It was a Nationalist, Domingo Saltari Crespo, who two weeks ago was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for shooting Resident Commissioner Santiago Iglesias during a political speech in the Mayaguez Plaza last October.

REPORTS ON PONCE RIOT

3-31-37-3

Puerto Rican Attorney General Lays Shots to Nationalists

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 30.—Attorney General Fernandez Garcia made public today the results of the government investigation of the Palm Sunday killings in Ponce. A paraffin test applied to sixteen Nationalists to determine whether they had fired the guns showed fourteen positives.

Of the eighty witnesses questioned sixty were Nationalists, of whom but one testified that the police had fired first. Others asserted they did not know where the

shooting started, but the Attorney General declared there was conclusive evidence the first shot had been fired from the corner in front of the Nationalist Club.

Governor Blanton Winship said that the government would not permit any group to impose its views on others and that it was fully equipped to maintain order.

ISLAND NATIONALISTS AWAIT RULING

5-2-37 IV 10

By HARWOOD HULL

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The United States Supreme Court will shortly have before it for decision the fate of eight Puerto Rican Nationalists, headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, their president, convicted of sedition and now in jail. They were accused of conspiring by speeches and acts to incite armed rebellion and overthrow the government of the United States in Puerto Rico. Their sentences run up to ten years at Atlanta. Since their conviction at the end of last July they have been serving time here by their own choice—time in jail which will not shorten their sentences should the Supreme Court not intervene in their behalf.

The Supreme Court will consider a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by counsel for the Nationalists and opposed by the government. The First Circuit Court of Appeals, at Boston, in February affirmed the verdict of guilty returned by the jury and the sentences of the trial courts. If the petition is denied the sentences stand as fixed by United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper; if granted it would not necessarily follow that the conviction would be upset or that a new trial would be granted.

The Nationalists' Leader

Some knowledge of the personality of Pedro Albizu Campos adds interest to the central character in the Nationalist drama, whom the Boston court names as the chief conspirator, if conspiracy exists.

Albizu Campos is now in his mid-forties. Back in 1918 as Pedro Campos he was given a Puerto Rican Government scholarship of \$500 a year to go to college in the United States. He was among the brightest students to finish at the

Ponce High School. Campos—he then had only his mother's name—had overcome many handicaps. His mother, of mixed blood, had been a servant in his father's home. His father, white, was from an old Spanish loyalist family which had migrated to Puerto Rico from Venezuela.

Campos first went to the University of Vermont, later transferring to Harvard. A devout Catholic, Campos was active in establishing a college chapter of the Knights of Columbus and became its head. He frequently lectured in near-by New England towns. It was a source of income; tutoring was another.

Service in World War

In the meantime Don Alejandro Albizu, proud of the record his son was making, had given him his name legally, and it was as Pedro Albizu Campos that he returned to Puerto Rico, after the declaration of war, to seek an army commission. This was denied, but later he was drafted, entered a second training camp, won a commission at its close and was assigned to a Negro regiment. Released from the army almost a year after the armistice, he returned to Harvard to complete his law course. While there he married a Peruvian girl, a graduate student, and returned to Puerto Rico in the early Twenties to establish himself in the law. His success was not conspicuous.

In 1928 he sought the nomination for Senator from the Liberal party, but the leaders turned him down. In 1930 Albizu Campos captured the presidency of the Nationalist party and has held it ever since. With his dominance many of the former standbys dropped out. Most of his followers are white and young; he not only leads but commands them.

8 PUERTO RICANS GO BY PLANE TO ATLANTA

Albizu Campos and His Fellow- Nationalists to Start Serving Terms for Sedition

6-8-37-18

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 7.
—Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, and seven others departed for Atlanta by airplane today to serve terms of from six to ten years. Thus was terminated the first sedition conspiracy case arising in overseas possessions of the United States.

As far as the present wishes of the prisoners are concerned the failure to get the Supreme Court to review the case and the fruitlessness of last-minute efforts by the American Civil Liberties Union ended the efforts to be taken in their behalf. Albizu Campos and other leaders are reported to have disapproved a suggestion by former Representative Vito Marcantonio to make an appeal to President Roosevelt and to the American people.

By having chosen to remain in jail here rather than in a Federal prison the prisoners have lost more than ten months in the serving of their sentences.

As the eight left jail at daybreak under guard Albizu Campos admonished the others to "be brave." As they entered the plane Juan Antonio Corretjer, one of the prisoners, called out "Viva Republica!"

Puerto Ricans Fire Shots at Judge Cooper Soon After 8 Nationalists Go to U. S. Prison

6-9-37-1

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 8. —Three or four unidentified men fired more than a dozen shots at United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper late this afternoon less than eighteen hours after Pedro Albizu Campos and his seven Nationalist party associates entered Atlanta prison to serve sentence of six to ten years for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

Judge Cooper, a former Governor of South Carolina and former Governor of the Federal Farm Loan Board, tried and sentenced the Nationalists.

The shots went wild and Judge Cooper was not injured. One bullet pierced the windshield of his car, barely missing Detective Francisco Davila who since the Nationalists' trial has been Judge Cooper's bodyguard.

The shooting occurred at the entrance to the Condado residential district just after Judge Cooper's car passed over the Dos Hermanos bridge. Beside the unoccupied home of Colonel Sothenes Behn the judge said he saw a public car with three or four men about it, seemingly trying to start it.

As the Cooper car passed, the motor of the public car started and pistol firing commenced almost simultaneously. The judge said he

believed two and possibly three pistols were fired at the same time and that there were twelve to fifteen shots.

Detective Davila, who was riding in the front seat while Judge Cooper was in the rear, said his only thought was to save the judge and instead of returning the fire he covered the judge as he leaned forward in his seat.

Acting Governor Rafael Menendez Ramos, Police Chief Enrique de Orbeta and Robert Thompson, a Federal agent who was recently stationed here, quickly joined Judge Cooper at his home.

The Acting Governor and others connect the attack on Judge Cooper with the departure of the Nationalists for prison and with the recent investigation by Arthur Garfield Hays of the Civil Liberties Union into the Palm Sunday killings at Ponce. The Acting Governor said he had complained to Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of the Interior Department Division of Territories and Island Possessions, that Dr. Gruening and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had been listed by the Civil Liberties Union as members of the organization to give a false appearance of government sanction for disturbing influences.

NEW BOMBING IN SAN JUAN

**Terrorists Accused by Police of
Opposing July 4 Fete**

7-4-37-16

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 3.—An additional force of 100 police was stationed tonight in San Juan in an attempt to prevent a recurrence of last night's bombings in the downtown area, which Colonel de Orbeta, the police chief, believes were directed against the observance of Independence Day, with what is planned to be the island's biggest demonstration.

Chief de Orbeta attributed the bombings to the lawless element, which is opposed to anything American.

Terrorist Bombs Fail To Cut San Juan Bridges

7-5-37-3

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 4.—Exploded bombs were found today under two bridges on main highways into San Juan.

The bombs, which caused little damage, are believed by the police to have been directed at preventing traffic into the capital tomorrow for what is expected to be the island's biggest Fourth of July demonstration.

One explosion occurred on the military road between Rio Piedras and Caguas, while the other was at a bridge on the Manatí Road. Despite these attempts to terrorize, the authorities said today they expected every municipality in the island to be represented in tomorrow's parade.

10 HELD IN ATTACK ON JUDGE COOPER

Student's Confession Leads to
Arrest of Alleged Conspirator
In Puerto Rico Ambush

~~8-27-37-4~~
ENTER NOT GUILTY PLEAS

Bond Set at \$25,000 Each After
District Attorney Scores Defend-
ant—Ex-Policeman Accused

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 26.

—How ten Nationalists conspired to take the life of United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper on June 8 was told late today in a sworn statement by Jesus Casellas Torres, one of the conspirators. He is a 19-year-old pre-legal student at the University of Puerto Rico. The statement was given out by District Attorney Cecil Snyder and followed Torres's arraignment before United States Commissioner Julia Onniten on a charge of conspiracy to injure the person of a United States official for the performance of his duty.

Julio Pinto Gandia, acting president of the Nationalists, is temporarily acting as counsel for those charged. They all entered not guilty pleas except Casellas and his cousin, Anibal Arsuaga Casellas, who did not plead. Mr. Snyder asked for a \$50,000 bond for each, asserting that the crime was unprecedented in the history of the federal judiciary, but the Commissioner fixed their bonds at \$25,000.

Those arrested are Julio Pinto Gandia, Manuel Avila, president of the Santuce Nationalist Junta; Juan Alamo, druggist and University of Puerto Rico pharmacist graduate; Casellas, his cousin; Tullo Monge Hernandez, owner and driver of the car in which Judge Cooper was waylaid; Dionisio Velez Aviles, Raimundo Diaz, former policeman who was recently acquitted of a murder charge and today sentenced in Justices' Court for carrying a gun; Juan B. Colon and Santiago Nieves Malsan, keeper of the arsenal and the one who distributed guns to the conspirators. The first three named did not participate directly in the shooting.

YOUTH KILLS HIMSELF AFTER BARING PLOT

***Puerto Rican Informer Who
Told of Attack on Judge
Is Found Dead***

8-30-37-3

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES:
SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 29.—Antonio Rivera Cordova, 19-year-old Nationalist from whom the police obtained information that led to the arrest of ten men who allegedly attempted to assassinate United States Judge Robert A. Cooper, committed suicide last night, twenty-four hours after being released from jail on bond.

Rivera was jailed for an attack on a man known as "El Galgo," who allegedly said that dynamite, found in "El Galgo's" home, belonged to Rivera. Rivera obtained bond late Friday.

An hour before Rivera's body was found with a .25-calibre gun-shot wound in the right temple, he had borrowed 20 cents from a policeman to go to his home at Rio Piedras.

The police at first suspected Rivera had been murdered, but an autopsy convinced Dr. Fernandez Marchand that he had committed suicide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
11 SEPT. 1937, 6.

Puerto Rican Prisoner Bites Marshal's Finger

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 10.—
Julio Pinto Gandia, president of
the Nationalist party, resorted to
biting today after Acting Judge
Wolf held him with nine others
for the attempted assassination
of United States Judge Robert
Cooper, continuing the defend-
ants' bonds at \$25,000, each.

Pinto resisted being fingerprint-
ed and handcuffed in the mar-
shal's office following his ar-
raignment. He bit a finger of
Marshal Draughon.

All ten Nationalists entered
pleas of not guilty. The date of
their trial has not been fixed.

Pinto is one of eleven National-
ists charged with the murder of
of Policeman Ceferino Loyola at
Ponce on March 21, when twenty-
one persons were killed and 100
injured in a clash between Na-
tionalists and police. His trial
for this murder will start Mon-
day.

PUERTO RICO TO TRY 11

9-13-37-8

Nationalists Accused of Murder- ing Policeman in Ponce

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 12 (AP).—Eleven Nationalists accused of murdering a Puerto Rican policeman in a political riot March 21 will go on trial at Ponce tomorrow.

The clash between Nationalists and police at Ponce resulted in twenty-one deaths and the injury of more than 100 persons. The charges in the impending trial were based on the killing of the policeman, Ceferino Loyola.

Among the defendants is Julio Pinto Gandia, acting president of the Nationalist party. The indictment alleges the defendants and others illegally organized a parade during which Loyola was fired upon and fatally wounded.

LETS IN PLOT EVIDENCE AT PUERTO RICAN TRIAL

Court Overrules Objections to Documents Said to Bare Scheme Against U. S.

9-18-37-8 ————— N.Y. Times

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 17 (AP).—Documents purporting to prove the existence of a revolutionary plot against the United States were introduced today in the trial of eleven Puerto Rican Nationalists for the murder of a native policeman last March in a political riot.

The prosecution succeeded in having the material admitted over defense protests. The defense has been resisting prosecution efforts to establish that the accused men were parties to a general uprising when the policeman, Caferino Loyola, and twenty others were killed in the Palm Sunday disorders.

The documents, signed by the defendants, were mainly a call for a Nationalist party meeting last year to organize an "army of liberation." Throughout the trial the prosecution has sought to show that a well-organized Nationalist conspiracy to free the island from United States rule was responsible for the March uprising and fatalities.

ILLEGAL OATH ALLEGED

11 Puerto Ricans Accused of Move to Fight for Freedom

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 18

(AP).—Documentary evidence was introduced today in the trial of eleven Nationalists, charged with murder, purporting to show they took oaths to fight for the separation of Puerto Rico from the United States.

The evidence was intended to prove they supported obligatory military service in the "army of liberation" and swore to defend their ideals with their lives.

The Nationalists are on trial specifically on charges of killing a provincial policeman, Ceferino Loyola, in disorders last Palm Sunday. A score of other persons were killed.

Documents read in evidence mentioned military units in the Nationalist "army" ranging from "company" to "division." Another document summoned a "court-martial" for disciplinary purposes.

The communications were signed "your brother in revolution."

Puerto Rican on Trial for Killing

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 8.—José Casas was placed on trial today on a charge of killing Manuel Ocasio, coalition leader, during the registration of voters last year. A. M. Kohn, a Philadelphia G-man, will be a witness. Mr. Casas has had as many as ten charges pending against him at one time. 12-9-37-8

6 ON TRIAL IN PUERTO RICO

1-5-38-6

Nationalists Accused of Bombing Home of 'Enemy' of Freedom

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 4.—Antonio Buscaglia, a Nationalist who has sworn to go barefoot until Puerto Rico wins her independence, went on trial today with five other defendants at Ponce, charged with dynamiting the home of the Rev. Nestor J. Aguilera, a Brooklyn-educated priest, last July 6.

The Nationalists have publicly proclaimed the priest enemy No. 1 of island independence. As chaplain of the Puerto Rico National Guard, he marched in the last Fourth of July parade. That night he was awakened by an explosion at the entrance to his home. Police investigation revealed a bomb wrapped in an American flag,

PUERTO RICANS' TRIAL TO START TOMORROW

Eight Nationalists Accused of Attempt to Kill Judge Cooper on Last June 8

1-9-38-21

N.Y. Times

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 8 (AP).—Eight members of a Nationalist group will go on trial here Monday charged with an attempt on the life of United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper, former Governor of South Carolina.

A score or more shots were fired at the judge on June 8, the day after Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, and seven other Nationalists were taken to Atlanta, Ga., to start prison sentences for attempting to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

The indictment against the present defendants charged the attack resulted from Judge Cooper's performance of official duty in trying

and sentencing Albizu Campos and his confederates.

Originally there were ten defendants in the present case, but two of them, Anibal Arsuaga, 19 years old, and his cousin, Jesus Casellas Torres, 22, pleaded guilty yesterday. Sentence was withheld pending outcome of the trial of the other eight.

Judge Cooper, motoring home after an afternoon billiard game, was ambushed at an end of the Condado Bridge. The jurist, however, escaped injury from the revolver fusillade which burst from the automobile of the would-be killers, parked to block his way.

Judge Cooper will be the chief prosecution witness at the trial in his regular court room, where Associate Justice Martin Travieso of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court will sit as special judge.

Eight Puerto Rican Nationalists Convicted Of Attempt to Assassinate Judge Cooper

1-11-38 41

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 10.—Eight Puerto Rican Nationalists, accused of an attempt to assassinate United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper, were found guilty today after the refusal of the defense to take part in the selection of jurors, introduce evidence or cross-examine witnesses had brought their trial to an abrupt close.

All eight, including Julio Pinto Gandia, lawyer and acting president of the Nationalist party, were sentenced to terms of five years' imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. The seven others are Tulio Monge, Dioniso Velez, Santiago Nieves Maisan, Juan Bautista Colon, Manuel Ayila, Raimundo Diaz and Juan Alamo.

Two other Nationalists, Jesus Casellas Torres and Anibal Arsuaga, pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence, confessing a party plot. They were sentenced to terms of two and one-half years each.

Associate Justice Martin Travieso of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court

tried the case, sitting as a special United States judge. The whole proceedings, for which three days had been allotted, occupied little more than four hours. After the jury had brought in the verdict, Toro Nazario, defense attorney, requested Justice Travieso to impose the sentences immediately, saying that there would be no appeals from them. Following Nationalist principles, the defense challenged the court's jurisdiction at the outset, but entered not guilty pleas.

The defendants were accused of firing a volley at Judge Cooper last June 8 after he had tried and sentenced eight Nationalist leaders, including Pedro Albizu Campos, on treason charges.

While the San Juan trial was going on, Judge Robert Todd Jr. in Insular Court, Ponce, sentenced four members of a terrorist band known as El Guiso to terms varying from four to ten years in prison after they had been found guilty of having taken part in the bombing of the home of the Rev. Nestor J. Aguilera last July 5.

PUERTORICO CASE SPEEDED

Government Expected to Rest
Today in Ponce Riot Trials

2-9-38-10

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 8.

—The government's case against eleven nationalists at Ponce now being retried for the murder of Policeman Ceferino Loyola last Palm Sunday will probably be completed tomorrow. Judge Robert H. Todd Jr. has insisted on the elimination of repetitious material which dragged out the first trial three months.

Carlos Torres Morales testified that he took pictures of the Ponce riots between the firing of the second and third shots. The prosecutor insisted he had testified at the previous trial that he took the pictures between the third and fourth shots.

Mr. Torres Morales, on cross-examination, admitted he saw the police kill without justification. He testified specifically that he saw Policeman Ortiz Fuentes shoot four men who pleaded for mercy with their hands raised.

COMPLETE DEFENSE CASE.

Trial of 11 Nationalists in Puerto Rico Nears End

2-13-38-6 ——— N.Y. Times

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Feb. 12 (AP).—The defense in the trial of eleven Nationalists for the slaying of a provincial policeman in a riot last Palm Sunday was completed when pleadings were made today.

The court ordered an inspection of the scene of the riot in which Policeman Ceferino Loyala and twenty other persons were killed in the clash between police and Nationalists.

The rebuttal is expected to be completed and the case given to the jury Monday.

11 PUERTO RICANS FREED IN KILLINGS

Nationalists Acquitted After Trial at Ponce Growing Out of Palm Sunday Riot

TEN GO TO PRISON TODAY

2-14-38-2

Party Members Must Serve Terms for Attempt to Kill Federal Judge Cooper

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Feb. 13 (P).—A district court jury today acquitted eleven Nationalists accused of killing a policeman, Ceferino Loyola, in a riot last Palm Sunday.

A previous trial lasting three months ended in a non-trial because of illness among the jurors. Judge Roberto Todd presided at the two-weeks trial just ended.

Among those acquitted was Julio Pinto Gandia, acting president of the Nationalist party.

Twenty persons besides the policeman were killed in the clash March 21, 1937, when police attempted to halt a Nationalist parade for which the permit had been canceled. On July 31, 1936, eight Puerto Ricans, including Nationalist Party President Pedro Albizu Campos, were convicted of conspiring to overthrow the authority of the United States Government in the island. The Nationalists seek independence from the United States.

Gandia and nine other Nationalists will start by plane tomorrow for Atlanta, Ga., to begin five year sentences for an attempt to kill Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper, who sentenced Albizu Campos and seven others for their part in the conspiracy.

The riot at Ponce, Puerto Rico, in which Patrolman Loyola and a score of other persons were killed and about one hundred were injured, grew out of the countermanding of a parade permit that had been issued to a group of nationalists by the Mayor of Ponce.

Plans for the parade came to the attention of Colonel Enrique de Orbeta, the insular chief of police, after the permit had been granted. Colonel Orbeta declared that the demonstration could not be held, but Nationalist leaders gathered their followers and began the march. The Mayor, in writing, had meanwhile withdrawn the permit.

Statements of witnesses and of the police indicated that the rioting started at the Clinica Pila, in the heart of Ponce, when shots were fired from the Nationalist ranks at a group of police officers.

The police returned the fire, using riot guns, sub-machine guns and pistols. Two policemen, including Patrolman Loyola, were killed, and two were injured, the other casualties being civilians. After the outbreak patrols were placed in the streets of Ponce, while the police questioned twenty-six persons who had been arrested. Nationalist parades in other parts of the island subsequently were forbidden.

Governor Blanton Winship later issued a statement declaring that Colonel Orteba had conferred with him before taking action, and that they had agreed that the Ponce parade had best be called off for reasons of public order.

At the previous trial of the eleven defendants who have just been acquitted, the prosecution, over defense protests, introduced documents purporting to prove the existence of a revolutionary plot against the United States. The prosecution did this in support of a contention that an organized conspiracy to free the island from United States rule was responsible for the Ponce riot and the fatalities.

PLEA OF GUILTY REFUSED

Indictment Follows Threat to Judge in Puerto Rico

2-25-38-9

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 24.

-A letter in which he threatened violence to United States District Judge Robert Cooper unless the judge promised lenience to nationalists who might appear before him in the future has brought about the indictment of Ramon Gomez Gutierrez. The indictment charges that Gutierrez sent a letter through the mails with an intent to extort money or a thing of value.

Gutierrez signed a confession and asked to enter a plea of guilty but Judge Cooper refused to allow the

plea. The United States Department of Justice has been asked to name a special judge to hear the case.

Judge Cooper was under fire last year for sentencing convicted nationalists to Atlanta prison. He was recently reappointed by President Roosevelt.

4-6-38-8
Puerto Rican Nationalist Jailed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 5.—Elifaz Escobar, one of the Nationalists acquitted of the murder of a policeman, Seferino Loyola, was today found guilty of carrying arms and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Escobar was the only one of the defendants in the murder case whom witnesses testified they saw shooting. Four others charged with carrying arms were dismissed.

PUERTO RICAN ACQUITTED

5-29-38-8B

Policeman Had Been Accused of Murder in 1937 Riots

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 28.

—It took a Ponce jury fifteen minutes to return a verdict of not guilty against a policeman, Narciso Miranda, charged with the murder of Juan Torres, a 16-year-old garage worker during the 1937 Palm Sunday riots.

The jury decided that a stray bullet killed Torres while he was changing a tire. With eleven Nationalists acquitted for murdering a policeman during the riots and Policeman Miranda acquitted for killing a bystander, it is considered most likely that there will be no further trials in connection with the disorders that lead to the death of more than twenty and injury to 100.

5-Year Sentence for Threat

Special Cable to The New York Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 21.—For sending to United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper a letter threatening to kill him if he did not leave the island in ten days, Ramiro Torres Arzon, 24 years old, was sentenced today to five years in prison by Justice Martin Travieso. Arzon is a Nationalist. 6-22-38-11

WANTS TO SAVE U. S.

But Orator Plans to Liberate Puerto Rico First

7-7-38-7

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 6.—

Puerto Rico is the bulwark of liberty and the outpost of the defense of Latin America against North American imperialism, according to Juan Juarbe, Puerto Rican orator, who addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the National University here. He is traveling in Latin America in the interests of a "movement for the liberation of Puerto Rico."

Mr. Juarbe said that despite jailings, assassinations, economic ruin, intimidation and an attempt at cultural domination by the United States, the people of Puerto Rico had risen en masse in favor of the restoration of independent sovereignty. He added that Puerto Rico illustrates the failure of imperialism to conquer Latin America.

Nevertheless, he said that he bore no ill-will and his plans were first to save Latin America from the United States and then to save the United States from itself. He plans to confer with groups in all countries of Latin America before returning to complete the liberation of Puerto Rico.

PRIEST REMOVED IN PONCE

Bishop Relieves Advocate of Puerto Rican Independence

7-16-38-16

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 15.

—The island's most active clerical advocate for independence, the Rev. Severo Ramos, has been relieved of his parish by Bishop Louis J. Willinger of the Ponce Diocese. Bishop Willinger is a former Brooklyn priest. Father Ramos said today that he would make an appeal to the Vatican.

Signing himself as president of the National Clergy of Puerto Rico, Father Ramos made a plea to President Agustin P. Justo of Argentina at the time of the 1936 peace conference that Latin-American countries rescue Puerto Rico from the military intervention of the United States. He charged that Pedro Albizu Campos and seven followers were being held in jail for defending national independence.

rine Corps Squadron No. 13, commanded by Colonel Pat Mulcahy, knew nothing of what had happened until the planes came down an hour later.

Praise Crowd's Calmness

Spectators who had gone to Ponce to see the huge patriotic spectacle and became eyewitnesses of the attempted assassination praised the crowd for its calmness and the rapidity with which it re-formed almost immediately after the shootings to remain throughout the ceremonies.

Although police reserves had been sent to help handle the crowd, there was no indication that the police or others considered the possibility of a general outbreak. Ponce's citizens pride themselves on their pro-Americanism, since General Miles, from his army headquarters there, published his proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, the first official American document to the island people.

This proclamation is frequently referred to as "the Constitution of Ponce." In less than 300 words General Miles outlined the American purposes and policy, concluding:

"We have not come to make war upon the people of a country that for centuries has been oppressed, but, on the contrary, to bring you protection, not only to yourselves, but to your property, to promote your prosperity and to bestow upon you the immunities and blessings of our liberal government.

"This is not a war of devastation, but one to give to all within control of its military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

Sees Need of United States Aid

Senate President Martinez declared that today's bloodshed convinced him more than ever of the great need for the American flag in Puerto Rico and continued friendship and unity between the island and mainland peoples.

Governor Winship has frequently laughed at reported threats on his life, particularly during the past two years activities of the Nationalist party and the assassination of Police Chief E. Francis Riggs more than two years ago.

The police guard kept constantly around the Governor has clearly irked him, but he has felt compelled to submit. The danger to the Governor and other American officials has not passed, the police believe, with the conviction of Pedro Albizu Campos and seven others on sedition charges. It was only a few hours after their departure for the Atlanta penitentiary that Judge Robert A. Cooper, who tried and sentenced them, was fired on by Nationalists as he rode home in an automobile.

Old Ponce residents today recalled the strange coincidence that forty years ago it was Don Alejandro Albizu, father of Pedro, now in jail, who read the English text of General Miles's proclamation. Don Ale-

jandro had lived in the United States for several years during and after the Civil War, and was among the few Ponce citizens then familiar with the English language.

Nationalists Have Split

Since the younger Albizu was jailed, his followers have divided into militants and non-militants. One Nationalist group several days ago published notice of a protest meeting to be held tonight at Yauco against the celebration of today, marking the arrival of "the Yankee invaders."

There has been other criticism of today's observance. The newspaper Democracia editorially on Saturday asserted that General Miles's proclamation was a pledge that had been broken by the Americans. It asked if today, in the course of the celebration, any one would have sufficient intellectual integrity to make such a reference.

At least one of Albizu's followers has expressed a change of heart. The newspaper Mundo published today a letter from Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, indicted with Albizu for sedition and since then a fugitive from justice. Writing from Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, he said that as a fugitive he could not return to address his countrymen, but he asked publication of a letter in which he said he was convinced that independence was not the best course for the island, but that it should strive for continued friendly relations with the United States and for a status similar to that of Canada or Australia. He said he had reached this conclusion after spending more than two years in exile in Mexico and Central America.

Says Five Took Part

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 25 (AP).—District Attorney G. S. Pierluisi, in charge of the investigation of today's attempt on the life of Governor Blanton Winship, said five Nationalists took part in the attack.

In addition to the slain Angel Esteban Antonglori, he said, those participating were Santiago Gonzalez, Ramon Algarin Delfin, Sepulveda Leocadio Lopez and Elphas Escobar, all under arrest.

U. S. Not to Intervene

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—War Department officials said tonight that no repressive measures were contemplated by the department against the Nationalist party in Puerto Rico as a result of the attempt to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship.

They characterized the case as one for the local police, which is Puerto Rican. The army's only par-

ticipation was in helping to thwart the attempt, they said.

The United States flag which the First Battalion of the Sixty-fifth United States Infantry carried in the parade has five bullet holes in it, Governor Winship reported.

"Everything is now quiet," he added.

WINSHIP'S TENURE STORMY

Nationalist Uprisings and Labor Troubles Have Beset Him

Major Gen. Blanton Winship has been Governor of Puerto Rico since Feb. 5, 1934. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Robert H. Gore, a Florida publisher. Previously he had had a long and distinguished army career, having served as Judge Advocate General on the staff of General John J. Pershing and as military aide to President Coolidge.

A native of Macon, Ga., he studied at Mercer University and McKay's Business College and then took his law degree from the University of Georgia. He was just starting out to practice law when the Spanish War broke out. He served as captain throughout the hostilities and remained in the service afterward. He continued his law studies.

In 1906 he helped General Enoch H. Crowder revise and codify the laws of Cuba. In 1914 he had charge of the civil administration of Veracruz, Mexico. He was ordered overseas in 1917 as Judge Advocate on General Pershing's staff, but he asked for and was assigned to front line duties. He was twice cited for extraordinary action under fire.

After the armistice he was assigned by General Pershing to estimate and award damages arising out of military activities in Europe. In one year he settled more than 100,000 claims as Judge Advocate of the Army of Occupation. He later served on various commissions of the Reparations Committee.

After his service as military aide to President Coolidge he went to the Philippines as legal advisor to Governors Henry L. Stimson and Dwight F. Davis. President Hoover sent him to Liberia to act as his representative in settling important emergency matters there in 1930. Later he represented the League of Nations as adviser on Liberian affairs.

Sent to Puerto Rico by President Roosevelt, he has struggled with labor troubles and Nationalist disturbances during almost his entire term.

On his return from a visit to the United States in 1933 two parades signified his arrival at San Juan. One was in his honor. The other, marching to funeral music, demanded that he retire.

THIRTEEN ARRESTED IN WINSHIP SHOOTING

*Puerto Rican National Guard
Officer Buried With Honors*
7-27-38-14

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 26 (P).—A total of thirteen persons had been arrested tonight in connection with yesterday's attempt to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship.

Among them was Elias Escobar, arrested today after an all-night search. He is one of eleven Nationalists tried and found innocent of killing police in a Palm Sunday clash here in 1937.

Pictures found on the body of Angel Esteban Antonglorgi, one of the Governor's assailants, who was shot down immediately after the attack, led to several of the arrests.

Those under arrest were Escobar, Delfin Sepulveda, Laureano Lopez, Victor Ruben Ramos, Santiago Quinones Castro, Jose Chardon Perez, Calixto Carrera, Guillermo Larraigoity, Tomas Lopez de Victoria, Vicente Moreiglio, Antonio Cisco and Joaquin Candal.

Colonel Lutz Irizarry, National Guard officer killed in the shooting that followed the attempt on Governor Winship's life, was buried today with military honors at San Juan. Governor Winship and other officials paid tribute by solemnly marching behind the hearse from National Guard headquarters to the cemetery.

Earlier Governor Winship had made a special broadcast to the United States in which he said that the Puerto Rican people loved the American flag and were loyal Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (P).—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, disclosed today that he had cabled Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico the "sympathy of the American people" for the victims of the Ponce outbreak.

AS WINSHIP ESCAPED ASSASSINS' BULLETS IN PUERTO RICO



Wired Photo—Times Wide Wor

The Governor, third from left, on the reviewing stand at Ponce last Monday, after fifteen shots had been fired at him. The attempt on his life occurred at ceremonies marking the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of American troops in the Spanish-American War. With him are members of his official party.



Wired Photo—Times Wide World

Police rounding up the assassins after the riot in which two persons were slain and more than thirty injured. These pictures were flown to Miami and telephoned from there to New York.



Times Wide World

THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO HAS A POPULAR FOLLOWING

Governor Blanton Winship leading a group of children around their new homes in the model, low-rent housing project recently completed by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration at San Juan.

PUERTO RICAN GOES ON TRIAL IN MURDER

*Escobar Is Accused in Slaying
at Anniversary Celebration*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R. Aug. 29.—The trial of Eufax Escobar, charged with the murder of Luis A. Irizarry during the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the American occupation, commenced at Ponce today.

Judge Roberto A. Todd overruled the motion for a change of venue argued by Augustin Font and other defense counsel appointed by the court.

Escobar is the first of the nine arrested after the attempt to kill Governor Blanton Winship to go on trial. Escobar was one of eleven Nationalists acquitted on a murder charge following the Ponce Palm Sunday massacre.

POWDER MARKS FOUND ON 13 HELD IN PONCE

*Winship Says Suspects Gave a
Positive Reaction to Tests*
7-28-38-7

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico reported to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today that gunpowder granules had been found on the hands of thirteen Nationalists arrested and charged with attempting to assassinate him at Ponce Monday.

All thirteen, the Governor said, "gave a positive reaction to the paraffin test."

The test, new in scientific crime detection, consists of spreading a film of melted paraffin over the hands of a person suspected of having fired a pistol. If he has used firearms within twenty-four hours, criminologists explained, granules of powder embedded in the skin were peeled off with the paraffin.

Governor Winship's message to Mr. Ickes said two persons were killed, thirty-two wounded and thirty arrested in the clash Monday.

Between sixty-five and eighty shots were fired at the reviewing stand, Governor Winship's report said. He added the shots came from the crowd in front of the stands. Besides him in the stand were fifteen women, as well as Puerto Rican officials.

The Puerto Ricans, he said, were "quick to shield their Governor with their own bodies."

The Governor told Secretary Ickes the Ponce disorder had served to crystallize public opinion as never before against the "subversive elements responsible for the frequent violence and bloodshed on the island."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 27.—Attorneys who successfully defended the Nationalists charged with murder following the killings at Ponce on Palm Sunday two years ago have declined to represent those charged with first-degree murder for the death of Colonel Luis Irizarry, who was killed last Monday when an attempt was made to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship. It was made known today.

PUERTO RICAN WINS NEW MURDER TRIAL

7-30-38-4
**Prosecutor, Now a Judge, Is
Accused of Misconduct**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 29.—With his brother, Angel Marchand, as counsel, Carlos Marchand Paz, a young Nationalist convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, has won a new trial by order of the Supreme Court on the ground of the misconduct in his trial of the prosecutor, now Judge Marcelino Roman.

Marchand, then 19 years old, was accused of killing Policeman Orlando Colon in June, 1936. The chief State witness was Antonio Rivera Cordova, whom the defense accused on the stand of killing the policeman and who later committed suicide.

When sentence was pronounced on him Marchand cried out in court that if Pedro Albizu Campos and Antonio Corretjer, president and secretary, respectively, of the Nationalist party, were questioned, they could tell everything.

Messages congratulating Governor Blanton Winship and expressing hope for his continued safety following Monday's assassination attempt have been received from almost every part of the world. Personal messages came today from Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England and from Lily Pons, the opera star, and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, who are in South America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
(EDITORIAL)

30 JULY 1938, 12.

	The attempt to assassinate
Fact	Governor Winship in Puerto
and	Rico has revealed what is
Fiction	called a new technique in
	scientific crime detection.

Between 65 and 80 shots were fired at the reviewing stand. The problem of the police was to find the guilty persons in the crowd of spectators. Dispatches from Governor Winship to Secretary Ickes report that a thin film of paraffin spread over the hands of those arrested showed traces of gunpowder on the hands of thirteen of them. Criminologists explain that minute gunpowder granules in the coating of wax can be peeled from the hands of any one who has recently fired a pistol.

The process may be new to the general public, but not to the readers of detective fiction. They know all about it. Sherlock Holmes, who analyzed cigarette ashes so skillfully, may not have been aware of this technique, but he was dazzling Dr. Watson fairly early in the day. Mr. Van Dyne's Philo Vance, Dorothy Sayre's Lord Peter Wimsey and Agatha Christie's M. Hercule Poirot are fully informed of the method, but prefer more ingenious lines of psychological inquiry. Austin Freeman's Dr. Thorndike, who sticks to microscopes, test tubes and science, regards the gunpowder test as childishly simple and primitive. It may work in real life, but it takes more than that to motorize the plot of a detective story.

ATTACK ON WINSHIP RAISES AN INQUIRY

Early Independence Poll for
Puerto Rico and Curb on
Violence Foreseen

7-31-38-6D

NATIONALISTS ARE BLAMED

By BERTRAM HULEN

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The attempted assassination of Major Gen. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico, during a parade at Ponce celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the landing of United States troops has served, more than any other incident in recent years, to focus attention on political conditions in the islands.

The problem of Puerto Rico is essentially political, for economically the island is better off than it has been in many years.

Whether the clash in which Governor Winship escaped injury, although several near him were killed or wounded, will be followed by other untoward incidents or lead to a crystallization of public opinion that will drive subversive elements out is a question only time will answer. There are highly placed officials who believe that it may result in the political elimination of the terroristic groups. Conceivably it may speed the referendum that has long been under consideration to decide whether the Puerto Ricans really want independence.

Previous Incidents

According to reports, the attack at Ponce was the work of members of the Nationalist party, the most radical in Puerto Rico and numerically the smallest. At least twice before in the ten years since it was organized the party is accused of having employed terroristic measures.

The first occasion was the killing in San Juan in February, 1936, of Colonel E. Francis Riggs of Baltimore, Chief of the Insular Police, which led to the conviction of the Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, of sedition and attempting to overthrow the Government of the United States. He and seven colleagues were sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for terms of from four to ten years.

The second incident occurred after they had entered prison. It took the form of an attack on Robert A. Cooper, the Federal judge in San Juan, before whom the assailants of Colonel Riggs had been tried and sentenced. Four Nationalists fired more than a dozen shots at Judge Cooper but none hit its mark. The four were tried and sent to prison early this year.

Albizu Campos, a confirmed opponent of control by the United States, is still the titular and spiritual leader of the Nationalist party, having been re-elected president after he had entered prison. His party gathers what strength it has from an independence sentiment that has been prevalent ever since the United States took over Puerto Rico.

Nationalists' Policy

It is estimated to number about 5,000 out of an island population of 2,000,000. Apparently because of its weakness it does not participate in elections.

The Nationalists maintain that the right to self-determination for Puerto Rico dates back to November, 1897, when Spain, by royal decree, granted the island an autonomous government. A year later, after the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico was turned over to the American forces by the Treaty of Paris. The Nationalists protest that Puerto Rico had no voice in this treaty. In this view many other Puerto Ricans concur, but they desire independence by peaceful

means. They would achieve it outright or through statehood that would be tantamount to autonomy.

Puerto Rico's Governor is now appointed by the President, but the Legislature—a House of Representatives of thirty-nine members and a Senate of nineteen—is elected for four-year terms by a direct vote of the islanders. There are seven executive departments. The President appoints the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Education and the Auditor. The Governor, subject to confirmation by the island's Senate, appoints the heads of the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Labor and Health. These seven heads of departments form the Executive Council.

Line-Up of Parties

The strongest party in the island is the Liberal, headed by Antonio Barcelo, but it does not rule, for it has been outvoted by a coalition of the Socialist and Union Republican parties. The Liberals desire to achieve independence by the negotiation of a treaty with the United States. The coalition favors statehood.

But fever flames in the blood of the Nationalists. For the most part they are youths still in their 'teens, and university students. Something of a military atmosphere surrounds them, for they wear uniforms of black shirts and white trousers.

The situation is disturbing for the United States, which has brought economic improvement, education and healthful conditions to Puerto Rico. The island is administered by the Insular Bureau in the Interior Department, whose officials have maintained silence since the attack directed at General Winship.

What will be done by Washington remains uncertain; certainly no action will be taken before General Winship has had an opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the Ponce attack and report to the Insular Bureau.

PUERTO RICO SHOOTING DISAVOWED BY PARTY

Nationalists for Revolutionary Means, but Bar Single Acts 8-1-38-6

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 31.—Almost a week after the attempted assassination of Governor Blanton Winship, the Nationalist party, in a lengthy statement signed by its Acting President R. Medina Ramos, says that although revolutionary means must be used in combating tyranny the Ponce shooting was not authorized by the party. It is admitted, however, that individuals affiliated with the party fired the shots.

The statement says that the Nationalists, because of the tyrannical regime of the invaders, must consider the use of like means. It opposes anarchic acts of individuals, however, and asserts that a year ago the Nationalist party approved a resolution condemning violent acts of individuals.

It charged that by inviting the islanders to join in the celebration of the landing of American troops in Puerto Rico, Governor Winship had asked them to rejoice at an act of tyranny. But it was also said that the failure of seventy-five secret police to discover a Nationalist plot prior to the attempt on the Governor's life was a clear indication that no plot existed.

The vast majority of the islanders seek a permanent union with the United States, according to Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was slightly wounded at Ponce. The greatest damage that could be caused by the Ponce episode, he fears, is the possibility that administration leaders will be misled by the actions of a small, conscienceless group. He insists that the Administration must respond to the overwhelming desire of the island people to form a permanent part of the United States.

PUERTO RICO IS ASSURED

8-6-38-5
**Washington Plans No Reprisal
for Attack on Governor**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 5.—There will be no relief or reconstruction reprisals in the way of withholding Federal funds from Puerto Rico as a result of the attempt on Governor Blanton Winship's life, according to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Replying to a cable message to President Roosevelt from the Ponce Rotary Club, asserting that only a small element in the island practiced or favored violence, Mr. Ickes assured them the incident would not check needed administrative aid.

Nine Nationalists charged with first degree murder as a result of Colonel Luis Irizarry's death have until Wednesday to enter pleas.

DEFENSE LAWYERS NAMED

8-12-38 +8

Ponce Judge Lists Lawyers for 8 Charged With Murder

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11.

—Seven lawyers have been assigned by Judge Todd of the Ponce district to defend eight of the nine nationalists who have been charged with murder as the result of the shooting on July 25 when an attempt was made on the life of Governor Blanton Winship. The defendants will plead tomorrow.

Judge Todd named the lawyers when the bar association failed to offer a list of volunteers. Only one of the men had been able to get counsel.

Judge Todd said he would not consider written petitions from the lawyers for release from defense duty.

Flag Figures in Ponce Trial

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 30.—

Lieut. Col. Enrique Urrutia of the Sixty-fifth Infantry, on the witness stand at Ponce testifying in the murder trial of Elifaz Escobar, identified the regiment's American flag and the holes in it from shots fired on July 25 when Governor Blanton Winship was fired on and Colonel Luis A. Irizarry of the National Guard was killed. Pedro Chardon, testifying as a State's witness, said that Tomas Lopez de Victoria gave instructions to the group of assassins to fire at Governor Winship's face. 8-31-38-Z

PUERTO RICAN TO GET LIFE

9-2-38-2

Nationalist Is Found Guilty in Killing of a Colonel

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 1.—Elifax Escobar, a Nationalist, was found guilty of first degree murder by a Ponce jury today in the killing of Colonel Luis Irizarry on July 23 when an attempt was made to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship. He will be sentenced tomorrow to life imprisonment, the maximum penalty.

The jury reached the verdict during the early morning hours and it was announced when court convened. The defense counsel, headed by Agustin Font, appointed by the court, presented no defense witnesses, a course which Escobar told the court he approved.

Pedro Chardon, a Nationalist used as State's witness, testified that the Nationalist group was instructed to shoot for Governor Winship's head because the Governor was supposed to wear a bullet-proof vest. The nearest the assassins came was to cut a hole in the Governor's left trouser leg.

Colonel Irizarry was in the reviewing stand just back of the Governor when he was shot through the chest. Eight others await trial.

PUERTO RICAN IS GUILTY

Lopez de Victoria Convicted in Attack on the Governor

9-27-38-9

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 26.—A verdict of guilty of first-degree murder was brought today against Tomas Lopez de Victoria at Ponce in the killing of Colonel Luis Irizarry, National Guard officer, on July 25, when an attempt was made to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship during the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the landing of the Americans on this island.

Judge Sepulveda had repeatedly refused to discharge the case. Lopez de Victoria had attempted to prove an alibi as against a half dozen State witnesses who testified they had seen him shoot.

ASSAILANT LOSES APPEAL

12-6-38-14

Puerto Rican Who Shot Iglesias Must Serve Ten Years

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 5.—The Insular Supreme Court today upheld a ten-year prison sentence against Domingo Saltari Crespo, who attempted to assassinate Resident Commissioner Santiago Iglesias during the 1936 campaign.

As Mr. Iglesias made a defense of the island's regime Crespo fired on the speakers' stand. One bullet wounded Mr. Iglesias in the shoulder. The court refused to modify the District Court's sentence.

5th Man Guilty in Winship Attack

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Dec. 22 (AP).

—Juan Pietri was convicted today of having participated in an attempt on the life of Governor Blanton Winship here last July 25 in which three Puerto Ricans were killed. Pietri, who is to be sentenced later, was the fifth defendant convicted. Four have been sentenced to life imprisonment and four are awaiting trial. 12-23-38¹²₂

Puerto Rican Fugitive Finds U. S. Rule Is Best

1-4-39-7

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 3.—Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, a fugitive since March, 1936, surrendered today for trial on a sedition charge. He said that after three years' residence in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Haiti he had found Puerto Rico under the United States was better off than her independent neighbors.

Ortiz, a Nationalist party member and follower of Pedro Albizu Campos, was indicted with Albizu and seven others on charges of attempting to overthrow the government. He is the only one of the group not in the penitentiary.

Ortiz said he still wanted independence for Puerto Rico as a State in the Union or as a republic, but that he opposed the use of force to win freedom. His bond was fixed at \$5,000.

TELLS OF SAN JUAN PLOT

1-12-38-8

Nationalist Reveals Plan to Kill Governor Winship

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 11.—The Nationalists at a meeting last July 20 planned to kill Governor Blanton Winship, according to Guillermo Larragoiti Coimbre testifying for the State in the trial of Casimiro Berenguer at Ponce for the murder of Colonel Luis Irizarry on July 25. Berenguer is the sixth Nationalist to be tried. Five have been found guilty by juries and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Larragoiti, also a defendant, became the prosecution's witness over the protests of defense counsel Toro Nazario. Berenguer, after a jury panel had been summoned, waived a jury trial. District Judge Domingo Sepulveda is hearing the case.

Larragoiti said both he and Berenguer had attended the meeting at which the plan was outlined to kill Governor Winship while he was in the reviewing stand witnessing the parade celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the landing of American troops. Colonel Irizarry was killed as he stood near the Governor at the review.

PUERTO RICAN CONVICTED

1-17-39-5

Sixth Sentenced to Life in Murder of Colonel Luis Irizarry

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 16.—Casimiro Berenguer, the sixth nationalist charged with the murder of Colonel Luis Irizarry at Ponce on July 25 last, was found guilty today by Judge Domingo Sepulveda and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Berenguer, the head of the Ponce nationalist group, through his counsel, denied he had joined in a plot against Governor Blanton Winship. He maintained he was a spiritualist and was attending a religious meeting at the time the alleged plot was hatched.

The first of ten persons charged with the murder to choose a trial by jury, Berenguer suffered the same fate as the five previous ones. Four await trial.

PUERTO RICO TRIALS END

1-27-39-4

Sixth Nationalist Sentenced— State Witness Threatened

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 26.

—The trials of several Nationalists for the shooting at Ponce last July 25 when Colonel Luis Irizarry, National guard-officer, was killed and when Governor Blanton Winship was fired on, ended dramatically today.

Casimiro Berenguer, the sixth of the accused to get a life term, after sentence was passed, rose in the court room and addressed Judge José Sepulveda, saying:

"Now that everything is over I want to thank you and express the hope for your peace of mind throughout your days." To that the judge responded, "God be with you."

Charges against three other Nationalists who became witnesses for the state have been filed. Within twenty-four hours after his release Guillermo Larrogoitti, one of the three, reported to the police that his life had been threatened.

PLEA FOR PUERTO RICANS

1-30-39-8

Liberties Union Seeks Pardon for Eight Nationalists

The American Civil Liberties Union announced yesterday that sixty-six prominent Americans had signed a petition urging President Roosevelt to release Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos and seven other Puerto Rican Nationalists now serving terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States. The men were convicted in July, 1938.

The petition asserts that the men were convicted in a "single trial under a statute essentially punishing views and activities, not acts of violence," and that "conduct of the trial was highly prejudicial." The petition is accompanied by a letter from Elmer Ellsworth, one of the jurors, in which he declares his associates on the jury were "prepared to convict the Nationalists regardless of the evidence."

Signers of the petition include General Pelham D. Glassford, retired; Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer; Dr. Walter B. Cannon of Harvard Medical School, Bishop Edward Parsons of San Francisco, Van Wyck Brooks, writer, and former Representative John T. Bernard.

HEADS PUERTO RICO PARTY

2-25-39-15
Albizu, Now in Jail at Atlanta,
Named by Nationalist Group

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 22.

—Puerto Rican Nationalists, seeking the independence of the island, unanimously re-elected Pedro Albizu Campos, now serving a sedition sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary, president of the Nationalist party.

The American Civil Liberties Union recently petitioned President Roosevelt for the pardon of Albizu and other Nationalists serving with him.

The convention named a committee to study the convenience of calling a constitutional convention to declare the island's independence, resolved not to cooperate with the existing regime, declared all war inhuman that does not involve the liberty and independence of its people, and protested against the establishment of military bases in Puerto Rico by the United States as sure to provide targets in the event of war.

CLEAR PUERTO RICAN ON SEDITION CHARGE

6-16-39-5

Judge Dismisses Indictment in Case of Rafael Ortiz Pacheco

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 15.—On the authorization of the United States Attorney General, the sedition indictment against Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, pending since 1936 when he was charged with Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader, and others with attempting to overthrow the Government of the United States, today was dismissed by Judge Robert Cooper.

Albizu Campos and many other

defendants are serving sentences in Atlanta. In the motion, filed by United States District Attorney Cecil Snyder, it is related that Mr. Ortiz Pacheco left Puerto Rico almost a month before the indictment, returning voluntarily last January and surrendering, although for the crimes charged.

His inclusion in the indictment was based on his signature to documents considered pertinent at the time. The motion relates that the evidence developed at the trial of Albizu Campos and others did not disclose active participation by Mr. Ortiz Pacheco in the crimes charged whereas more recent evidence tended to show that he had actually withdrawn from the Nationalist movement prior to his departure from the island.

8-2-39-9

Puerto Rican Killer Loses Plea

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 1.—The Puerto Rican Supreme Court, before starting its Summer recess, to-day affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment for Elifaz Escobar, one of those convicted of the murder of Colonel Luis Irizarry of the Puerto Rico National Guard in an attack on Governor Eianton Winship at Ponce July 7, 1938. Other appeals are pending.

PUERTO RICANS CAUTIOUS

7-24-39-32

Revolutionary Fete in Lares Is Limited Because of War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 23—Socrates Gonzales, Mayor of the mountain town of Lares, where the island's last revolt against Spain occurred in 1868, granted permission to Nationalists to observe the anniversary there today, as in years past, but because of the European

war and the nearness of the United States to it he declined to grant permission for speeches in Revolution Plaza this afternoon.

Mayor Gonzales in a published letter to Ramon Medina Ramirez, acting president of the Nationalists, warned all Puerto Ricans that it was necessary to be loyal to the great nation whose citizenship they bear and to avoid acts that might have an international bearing. He denied permission for the erection of a speakers' stand in Revolution Plaza and limited the celebration to a parade, a solemn mass and decoration of the graves of heroes.

FOR PUERTO RICO BOYCOTT

11-2-39-13

Nationalist Urges Independence Advocates Not to Aid Elections

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 1—Members of the Nationalist party who seek Puerto Rico's independence were advised today in newspapers not to cooperate in registration for the next election or to give information to canvassers representing other political parties.

The notice, signed by Paulino Castro, party secretary, says non-cooperation is the first step toward establishment of a republic of Puerto Rico. He charges that the existing electoral system is a democratic disguise designed by an imperialistic regime to deceive Puerto Ricans.

2-24-40-4
Plead for Jailed Puerto Ricans

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 23—A motion asking President Roosevelt to liberate Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos and other Puerto Ricans held in American prisons was presented to the Constituent Assembly tonight. Eleven delegates from the Communist, Cuban Revolutionary and ABC parties signed the motion, which stated that the Cuban people viewed with sympathy the struggles of Puerto Rico for independence.

2-27-48-10

Puerto Ricans Re-elect Campos

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 26 (AP)—Pedro Albizu Campos, who is serving a ten-year sedition sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary for attempting to overthrow United States rule in the island, was elected president of the Nationalist party for the tenth consecutive time today. The party's annual convention adopted resolutions disapproving militarization of Puerto Rico through establishment of troops and war materials at air bases for United States defense.

ROOSEVELT TO GET APPEAL

3-15-48-10
Cubans Ask for Release of
Puerto Ricans in U. S. Prisons

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 14—The Constituent Assembly tonight unanimously approved the motion to send a message to President Roosevelt advising him that the Cuban nation would "receive with joy the liberation of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos and other patriotic Puerto Ricans who are in prisons of the United States for defending the independence of Puerto Rico."

The motion asserted that the Cuban public greatly desired to see Puerto Rico receive independence within a short time.

Seditionists Protest Release

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 26—P. Rosado Ortiz, Juan Gallardo Santiago and Eramo Velazquez, the nationalists who received a lively homecoming when returned from Atlanta this week, were put out of jail against their will, they told a probation officer today. They said they preferred to serve the full four-year sentence for sedition rather than accept a third off for good behavior. 4-27-48-5

NEW PARTY FORMED IN PUERTO RICO

7-22-40-8

'Bread, Land and Liberty' Slogan —Led by Marin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 21—The dispute starting five years ago when former Senator Luis Munoz Marin charged Dr. Ernest Gruening, then Director of Territories and Island Possessions, with failure to attempt to carry out New Deal objectives in Puerto Rico, culminated today with the formation of the Popular Democratic party with Señor Marin as its head.

The convention of the organization was the largest ever held in the island, it was estimated, and was held in Sixto Escobar Park, no available building being large enough to hold the 3,500 delegates and representatives.

The party platform proclaims for democracy as against dictatorship and advocates independence as an objective to be won at a special plebiscite, but places Statehood in the Union as of equal dignity with independence should that be the island's choice. The new party summarizes its purposes with the slogan, "bread, land, liberty."

PUERTO RICANS ASK SEAT

Nationalists Cable Havana for Place at Conference

7-24-44
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23—Puerto Rico Nationalists, the orthodox advocates of island independence, today cabled the Havana conference urging that Puerto Rico should have a voice and a vote in Latin-American affairs, raising the old issue that for more than forty years the island has been held under United States domination.

The new Popular party, which is for independence but not now, refused to send a similar message, Luis Munoz Marin, its president, asserting that at present the paramount issue to be determined in the Americas was democracy versus dictatorship. He said that it was unwise now to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of democratic processes.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23 (UP)—Luis Munoz Marin, steadfast advocate of Puerto Rican independence, today told his followers that they must not hamper the leadership of the United States in the fight for democracy against totalitarianism.

ALBIZU CAMPOS GETS HELP

7-25-48-3

Chileans Ask Havana to Seek Puerto Rican's Freedom

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 24—The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has sent an appeal to the Havana Inter-American conference urging action to obtain the freedom of Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, now imprisoned in Atlanta, Ga., for plotting to overthrow the government.

Deputy Godoy said in the Chamber that Señor Albizu Campos should not remain in prison while delegates of the American countries met in Havana to discuss the freedom and independence of their nations.

FACE RETURN TO PRISON

8-6-40-10

Two Puerto Ricans Accused of Ignoring Parole

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 5—Two members of the Nationalist party recently released from the Atlanta prison for good behavior while serving sedition sentences face the prospect today of returning to prison for a refusal to comply with parole terms.

Julio H. Velazquez and Clemente Soto Velez went to Atlanta with Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist president. On their return here, they refused to comply with their parole and their arrest was ordered by James H. Bennett, director of Federal prisons.

Since their parole release, Velazquez and Velez made public speeches and published letters that Federal authorities would not rearrest them in spite of their announced intention of non-compliance with the parole.

PUERTORICO LEADER ESCAPES ASSASSIN

Attacker Is Slain by Body-
guard of Garcia Mendez,
Speaker of House

9-30-40-1

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 29.—One man was killed and two were injured at Utuado yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to kill Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was learned today.

Señor Garcia Mendez's bodyguard, retained since he was fired on in 1936, killed the attacker.

As a precautionary measure Señor Garcia Mendez remained at Utuado police headquarters.

He is a candidate for Resident Commissioner.

An Opponent of Extremism

Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez has been a leader in the opposition to extremism in Puerto Rico. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1933 by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists, which was in control of both houses.

An attempt was made on Señor Garcia Mendez's life in 1936 and at that time Santiago Iglesias, the late resident commissioner and long a labor and Socialist leader on the island, was wounded in the shoulder.

Aroused by the campaigning of the small band seeking independence for the island, he issued a call in April, 1937, to loyal Puerto Ricans to adopt the pressure-group methods of the separatists.

He urged a coalition of all persons who would preserve the island from the dark future he saw impending for it should the will of a "minute minority" be imposed through constant propaganda. From every side, he said, he had heard complaints that the voice of the separatists was being accepted as the voice of all Puerto Rico.

The Speaker pointed out at that time that the voters of Puerto Rico in two elections had expressed a strong desire for a permanent connection with the United States, and said these expressions must be made effective through sustained efforts by all responsible citizens.

Asked Statehood for Island

A strong advocate of Statehood for the island, Señor Garcia Mendez urged the committee of the United States Senate investigating the work of the judiciary, which visited the island in 1937, to make an investigation of its political status.

Señor Garcia Mendez caused considerable controversy early in 1938 when he introduced the Puerto Rican Waters Resources Authority Bill, which became known as "a little TVA" for the island. The insular House approved it, but the Senate refused to consider it. The Speaker caused a stir when he departed suddenly for Washington to confer with Governor Blanton Winship.

In July, 1938, when persons affiliated with the Nationalist party attempted to assassinate Governor Winship at Ponce, Señor Garcia Mendez was slightly wounded. The Nationalist party attempted to disavow the gunmen. Señor Garcia Mendez said that the Nationalists were responsible. He noted that Governor Winship had asked Puerto Ricans to join in the celebration of the anniversary of the landing of American troops in Puerto Rico.

Continued on Page Three

ESCAPES ASSASSINATION



Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez
Times Wide World, 1940

GARCIA MENDEZ ESCAPES ASSASSIN

9-30-40-3

Continued From Page One

which the Nationalists held was asking them to rejoice at an "act of tyranny." He said that the attackers apparently were motivated by a desire to impair the political stability of the island.

In May, 1939, there was a report that Governor Winship would resign and that he would recommend Señor Garcia Mendez for the post. This, however, was denied by the Governor.

Later Señor Garcia Mendez conducted conversations with José Ramirez Santibanez, president of the Liberal party of Puerto Rico, and Prudencio Rivera Martinez, Socialist leader who was lending the opposition to Señor Iglesias, then president of the Socialist party. The formation of a triple alliance was the subject.

As a result Señor Garcia Mendez was obliged to stand a political "court-martial" before the territorial committee of the Union Republican party on a charge that he had been "treating with the enemy" in an attempt to form a new political party to upset the majority coalition of which his own party formed a part.

At the end of an all-day hearing he was declared to have defended himself successfully and the charge was withdrawn. The Speaker and Rafael Martinez Nadal, president of the Union Republican party, embraced amid applause.

Recently, however, he broke away from the coalition to form the Tripartite party.

MENDEZ HELD IN DEATH OF PUERTO RICO RIVAL

*Speaker Was First Reported as
Target of Assassin*

10-1-40-5

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 30 (UP)—Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the insular House of Representatives and candidate for Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner, was held today in \$15,000 bail in connection with the slaying of one person and the wounding of another in a political shooting yesterday at Utuado, forty-five miles southwest of here.

The Speaker's bodyguard, Detective Ramon Toro, and his chauffeur were held in the same amount of bail.

The first reports of the clash described it as an attempt to assassinate Garcia Mendez.

District Attorney Angel Fernandez Sanchez said investigation disclosed that the Speaker, Toro and the chauffeur left their car and approached one whose occupants were political opponents of Garcia Mendez. Insulting remarks were exchanged, and Toro, it was alleged, used a blackjack. The shooting followed.

GARCIA MENDEZ CLEARED

10-19-40-2

Puerto Rico Speaker's Chauffeur Is Held on Murder Charge

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 18—Miguel Anteel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the House, was exonerated yesterday on a charge of second-degree murder by Attorney General George A. Malcolm, for the shooting and killing of Roque Perez Roig on Sept. 29 near Utuado.

At the same time Mr. Malcolm or-

dered a second-degree murder charge preferred against Ovidio Velez Hernandez, chauffeur for Mr. Garcia Mendez. The action followed an exhaustive report by Julio Suarez Garrica, prosecutor, together with a statement by experts that the .38-caliber bullets which killed Perez and wounded Jorge Jordan came from a revolver belonging to the chauffeur.

Mr. Garcia Mendez, a candidate for Resident Commissioner at Washington, was campaigning as head of a new party when the shooting occurred.

NEW PARTY IS STRONG IN PUERTO RICO VOTE

Popular Democrats Lead in Poll for Capital Commissioner

11-7-40-6

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 6.—Twenty-four hours after the polls closed yesterday the result was in doubt. However, indications were that the Popular Democrat party, headed by Luis Munoz Marin, has a good chance to take some of the offices held by the Coalition which has been in control for eight years.

Dr. Antonio Fernos Isern, Popular Democrat candidate for Resident Commissioner at Washington, appears, on the basis of returns reported to party headquarters, to have defeated Bolivar Pagan, Coalition incumbent. Yesterday was the Popular Democrat party's first appearance in an election. A year ago the party had no organization, but for two years Mr. Munoz Marin has been at work among the rural voters.

Mr. Munoz Marin advocated political honesty and pleaded with the electorate not to sell their votes. He evolved a party slogan, "Bread, Land, Liberty." By petition, he obtained a place for the party on the ballot. Yesterday's vote is the result.

The apparent success of the Popular Democrat party is almost as surprising as the virtually complete failure of the Unification party, headed by Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was organized as a protest against the alleged corruption of the Coalition.

PUERTO RICO VOTE SPLIT

New Party Wins Senate Control,
Coalition Retains House

11-9-40-8

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 8 (P)—Final returns from Tuesday's election showed today that the new Popular Democratic party had elected ten of the nineteen members of the Puerto Rican Senate, but that the Republican-Socialist coalition had control of the House and re-elected Bolivar Pagan as Resident Commissioner to Washington.

Three were killed and fifteen injured during the balloting, which was watched over by special supervisors appointed by Governor William D. Leahy.

The vote by parties, upsetting the earlier claim of the "Populares" that they would sweep the field, was 215,130 for the coalition, 206,405 for the Popular Democrats and 127,467 for three minor parties.

The new party—the party of the "jibaros," small farmers—won the right to elect the President of the Senate, who ranks next to the Governor.

Puerto Ricans Are Urged to Resist Draft; Nationalist Leaders Denounce Registering

11-20-40-9

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 19—The Puerto Rican Nationalists will oppose registering for selective military service tomorrow, according to a declaration published today in the newspaper La Correspondencia, signed by R. Medina Ramirez, acting president, and R. Lopez, acting secretary of the Nationalist party.

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the party, and Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary, with other party leaders, are in Atlanta prison serving sedition sentences passed in 1936.

"If Puerto Ricans are the front line of defense of democracy in America," the statement said, "we claim the right to fight in the front line and for that reason we demand that democracy be a reality in Puerto Rico, recognizing our national sovereignty."

Federal officials did not discuss the Nationalists' statement. Others, however, said they believed that it was the first instance since the draft law passed that a political party had openly advised evasion of the law.

Not all Nationalists agreed with the stand of the acting officers. Jose Toro Nazario, San Juan newspaperman and former officer in the Nationalist party, said he was issuing a statement for publication tomorrow urging Nationalists to register and later claim exemption as conscientious objectors on moral grounds.

Men of Puerto Rico between 21 and 36 number about 210,000.

The island registration was postponed to a date later than that in the United States so that the registration forms could be prepared in Spanish. The 122 registration places, of which forty-three will be in San Juan, will be open for fourteen hours throughout the day.

Almost invariably the registration will take place in public schools, with the teachers in charge. Two special places have been established for temporary residents from the United States, many of whom are working on defense projects.

A special drawing in Washington, probably in the week of Dec. 2, will determine the order in which the island trainees will be called up

200,000 REGISTER IN PUERTO RICO

They Ignore Nationalist Appeal for Non-Compliance With Selective Service Act

11-21-40-34

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 20—More than 200,000 Puerto Ricans registered today for United States military service in spite of a last-minute appeal published by the Nationalist party, independence advocates, "to true Puerto Ricans" not to comply with the Selective Service Act. Officials said tonight that they would not know for some time the exact number registered, but all reports up to early evening indicated cheerful compliance.

Federal officials acknowledged having the full text of the Nationalist declaration, only part of which appeared in yesterday's La Correspondencia. It appears that no other newspaper published any part of it, and today it developed that at least two San Juan newspapers declined to accept the party's proclamation, apparently fearing that by publication they might become technically if not legally liable for aiding and abetting obstruction of the draft. It was reported that government lawyers were giving consideration

today to the responsibility of La Correspondencia for yesterday's publication.

Today's morning newspapers did not refer to the Nationalist appeal and the afternoons were guarded in their mention. Governor Leahy made an inquiry and is reported to have instructions for a vigorous investigation.

It is understood here that the Nationalists were divided on the course to be followed on registration, and at a meeting Sunday the party council was in a deadlock until Medina Ramirez, Acting President, cast the deciding ballot for the appeal to the country against registration. Medina, who is in his early forties, is a son of the late Julio Medina Gonzalez, a member of the Insular Legislature for one term more than thirty years ago and remembered as having introduced a bill to create a Republic of Puerto Rico and make the necessary appropriations for setting up a republic. Lopez Roses, acting secretary of the Nationalists, recently returned to the islands after residence in Havana.

PUERTO RICANS HIT DRAFT

11 Nationalists Say They Are Citizens of Own Republic

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 31—Eleven Puerto Rican nationalists, arraigned today before Federal Judge C. C. Wyche on a charge of failing to register for selective service, pleaded not guilty and bail for each was set at \$1,000.

Some of the defendants told reporters that they would not register for military service with the United States "because we are citizens of the republic of Puerto Rico."

Victor Marchan Gomez has petitioned to be relieved of his duties as attorney for one defendant, Juan Sandoval Ramos, on the ground that Sandoval insisted as his only defense that Congress had no jurisdiction over Puerto Rico and that the 1899 Treaty of Paris by which Spain transferred Puerto Rico to the United States was void. Such a defense, the lawyer asserted, was contrary to his own political beliefs and his devotion to American democracy as well as his desire to cooperate in national defense.

8 GUILTY OF DRAFT EVASION

2-14-41-12

Nationalists in Puerto Rico Get a Year for Not Registering

Special Cable to The New York Times.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 13—A plea that the Selective Service Act should not be applied in Puerto Rico as it is in New York City because this island had no voice in the passage of the legislation did not prevent eight Nationalists

from being found guilty today of failure to register for military duty.

Defense counsel contended that although Puerto Ricans living in New York unquestionably would be compelled to comply with the law, residents of Puerto Rico were in a different position.

After the jury returned its verdict of guilty Judge Robert Cooper gave the defendants an opportunity to register before he sentenced them to a year and a month in prison.

PRISON FOR DRAFT BALKER

2-17-41-16
13-Month Term Is Given Puerto Rican—10 Convicted in All

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 18—Juan Estrada Garcia, a Nationalist who refused to register under the Selective Service Act, was sentenced today to thirteen months in a Federal penitentiary following his conviction by a jury. Jesus Maria Peña also was found guilty of failing to register.

In a statement read to the jury, Estrada Garcia asked why he should serve "a democracy which has been irresponsible in the face of Puerto Rico's destinies." He spoke of "the masses who live dying of malaria, hookworm and tuberculosis for lack of food." Estrada Garcia said that he would serve if the United States gave Puerto Rico sovereignty.

With more than 240,000 registered in Puerto Rico last Autumn for military training only ten have been found who have continued to refuse to register. All have been convicted.

Pardon Asked for Puerto Rican

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 21—

Jorge Manach, Cuban Senator and author attending the inter-American writers' conference at the University of Puerto Rico, today said he had written to President Roosevelt seeking a pardon for Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, now in Atlanta serving a sentence for sedition. Manach said he had been a student at Harvard with Albizu and had urged the President to grant Puerto Rico whatever status best assures the island's people social and economic well-being.

4-22-41-13

PUERTO RICO PARTY DEMANDS REPUBLIC

Independence Suggestions by Tydings Stir Nationalists

8-18-41-14

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 17—

The establishment of constitutional government for Puerto Rico before July 4, 1942, is one of the demands laid down by the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in response to suggestions by Senator Tydings, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, that independence for the island might be worked out if the United States received economic and military guarantees.

Julio de Santiago, acting president of the party while President Pedro Albizu Campos serves a sedition sentence at Atlanta, has urged Senator Tydings to introduce a bill calling for recognition of Puerto Rico as a republic, the freeing of all Puerto Rican political prisoners and creation of a provisional government which would set up a constitutional government.

When a constitutional government is set up, he declared, it will be time to consider a treaty of mutual defense which "will not affect Puerto Rico's sovereignty in military, economic and social matters."

Senator Tydings was also advised that the Nationalists demand just reparation for damages done by the United States through military occupation of the island since 1898.

REFUSES PAROLE OFFER

Puerto Rico Party Head Will Not Report to U. S. Officer

11-6-41-6

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 5—

Rather than pledge himself to make periodical reports to the United States probation officer, Pedro Albizu Campos Harva, graduate and president of the Puerto Rico Nationalist party, will remain in Atlanta Penitentiary for an additional nineteen months, until June 3, 1943, according to word from the Justice Department in Washington today.

For good behavior while serving a sentence for sedition, Albizu earned a release on parole yesterday, provided he complied with the established parole regulations. His counsel, Representative Vito Marcantonio, in the past has urged the release of other nationalists convicted with Albizu, with the plea that they report to the probation officer in Puerto Rico. Almost invariably on their return, the parolees refused to report and were ordered returned to prison. Albizu was asked to sign the required documents at Atlanta before his release. He refused, the Justice Department stated.

As head of the party seeking independence, Albizu has been re-elected president each year since he went to prison in 1937.

MAY LET IN MEXICANS FOR SUGAR BEET WORK

Way Is Clear Now for Negotiations, Says Senator Wheeler

6-5-42-27

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Senator Wheeler of Montana said today that the last obstacle had been removed to State Department negotiations with the government of Mexico for importation of Mexican laborers to work in the West's sugar beet fields.

He said that a spokesman for the War Manpower Commission told him today that all beet areas in this country now were in agreement on standards for the importation of such labor.

Meanwhile, Representative Marcantonio of New York said that in view of the agricultural labor shortage the Federal Government should invite the people of Puerto Rico to work in the United States at decent wages.

Mr. Marcantonio declared that as American citizens, the people of Puerto Rico should be given the opportunity to work in the United States at fair wages and with no discrimination.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, Puerto Rican Nationalist, who was sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for political activities, was the guest today of Mr. Marcantonio.

Corretjer was released from Atlanta yesterday and stopped off here on his way to New York, where he plans to make his home. The Puerto Rican was a leader in the Nationalist party, which was active in opposition to the administration of former Governor Blanton Winship, and advocated independence for Puerto Rico.

Puerto Ricans in Mexico Appeal

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, D. F., March 24

—President Roosevelt was asked to grant independence to Puerto Rico at a meeting held here late last night by the local association of Puerto Ricans in the Belles Artes Palace. Fran Cervoni Brene, described as a writer, also appealed to the United States to release Pedro Albizu Campos, at present in the Atlanta Penitentiary. 3-25-43-6

FREE PUERTO RICO ASKED BY TYDINGS

He Files Independence Bill
Copying Our Policy Toward
Cuba and Philippines

A 'GOOD NEIGHBOR' STEP

N.Y. Times

Provision Is Made for Our
Retention of the Military,
Air and Naval Bases

4-3-43-7

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Chairman Tydings of the Senate Territories Committee introduced today a bill to give independence to Puerto Rico.

Such action, he told the Senate, would follow the policy already adopted by the United States for Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

"When Puerto Rico gets her independence, the United States will have completely divested itself of the populated islands which she obtained as a result of her war with Spain," he added.

"Further, by giving complete and absolute independence to this Latin-American country, we will be promoting the good-neighbor policy now existing in the Western Hemisphere."

He declared that under the step "this government will have exhibited modern concepts of civilization which are in line with the highest aspirations of the human race."

Helped Write Philippine Bill

Senator Tydings was one of the authors of the bill for Philippine independence, and the Puerto Rico bill follows in some respects the Philippine Independence Act.

It demands a constitution guaranteeing freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly and safety of the rights of individuals and of United States investments.

It proposes American customs duties beginning one year after independence at 5 per cent of the normal rate on foreign products. The duties would increase 5 per cent each year to reach full tariffs in twenty years. Similar levies would be made by Puerto Rico on imports from the United States.

No definite date is set for freedom. Ultimate withdrawal of American sovereignty would come on the Fourth of July following accomplishment of all preliminary steps. In the transition period a high commissioner appointed by the President of the United States would safeguard rights of the United States and her citizens.

Population of 2,000,000

Nearly two million people, citizens of the United States by act of Congress, live on the Caribbean island, which is about the size of Connecticut.

It has been made an Atlantic Gibraltar for defense of the Panama Canal. Naval, air and military bases would be retained by the United States and not transferred to the new nation.

A few weeks ago President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress asking more home rule for Puerto Rico. Governors elected by the citizens should replace appointed Governors, he said.

In comment on the Tydings bill Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"If the people of Puerto Rico want independence, I am willing to give it to them, provided, of course, that we retain our military and naval bases there."

"From their standpoint, however, I think the people of Puerto Rico would be better off under United States sovereignty."

CUBANS HAIL TYDINGS BILL

House Plans a Message Praising Move to Liberate Puerto Rico

4-8-43-3

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 7—The House of Representatives this afternoon approved a motion to send a message to the United States Congress expressing the pleasure with which the House and the people of Cuba view the Tydings bill, proposing independence for Puerto Rico.

The message will also urge the liberation of Pedro Albizu Campos and other Puerto Ricans now imprisoned in the United States.

Representative Nuñez Portuondo today presented a motion proposing the American governments be requested to observe Pan-American Day, April 14, by official parliamentary sessions yearly after 1944.

Cuban House for Free Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Secretary Hull relayed to the Senate today a resolution by the Cuban House of Representatives applauding the bill by Senator Tydings of Maryland for Puerto Rican independence.

N.Y. Times 5-28-43-3

Albizu Campos, Plotter, Is Freed

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—

Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rico Nationalist party leader who was convicted six years ago of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government, ended his prison sentence today and started a four-year term of probation. James Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said the Harvard educated political leader, one of eight convicted in the plot in San Juan, was being released today from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. *N.Y. Times 6-4-45-8*

Seek Commutation for Campos

Commutation of the prison sentence of Don Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, was urged by more than 200 Americans in a letter to President Roosevelt, made public yesterday by the Council for Pan-American Democracy. Albizu Campos, recently released after serving seven years in Atlanta Penitentiary, and still under a four-year suspended sentence, is ill in a New York hospital. He was sentenced in 1936 for "conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by force."

N.Y. Times 7-17-43-15

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1943. -7

CUBA LABOR PARLEY FOR WORLD SESSION

Conference Would Study Workers' Part in Framing Peace

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 31—The Confederation of Latin-American Workers will ask the workers of the United Nations to meet at a world conference to discuss labors' participation in the peace terms and

its role in the post-war period, according to a resolution approved by the executive committee of this organization, now meeting in Havana.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, president of the confederation, was authorized to visit labor leaders in Russia, England and the United States to bring about such a conference. A committee was appointed to study post-war problems. At the same time committees will be designated by labor groups affiliated with the confederation in each country to support

and demand the enforcement by the Allied nations of the Atlantic Charter.

Señor Lombardo Toledano was specifically authorized to urge the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and railway unions to hold a continental conference to study the specific problems of the twenty-two countries of the Americas.

The confederation created a special propaganda office to cooperate with confederation members in

each country. The executive committee approved a resolution expressing the hope that the United States would comply with the Atlantic Charter and give Puerto Rico independence. It also asked President Roosevelt to give Pedro Albizu Campos, termed a "fighter for Puerto Rican independence," unconditional freedom instead of his present parole. It also resolved to ask President Higinio Morínigo of Paraguay to liberate labor leaders now in jail.

The meeting will end tomorrow.

DEMAND FREE PUERTO RICO

Independence Delegates Call for Island Republic

12-11-44-4

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 10—In a resolution adopted today the Puerto Rican Independence Congress called for establishment of an island republic.

It asked the Government of the United States to free Puerto Rico in application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and demanded that the Insular Legislature meet before the end of the year to put the issue before Congress. As the regular session convenes in February it is doubtful that Governor Tugwell will call a special session.

The independence delegates censured the reform bill granting an elective Governor as a device to prolong the present regime. They also criticized Federal agencies for refusing to allot extra gasoline to take them to their meeting.

Luis Munoz Maria, president of the Insular Senate, and Jesus Pinero, the new Resident Commissioner at Washington, did not attend the congress.

Asks Independent Puerto Rico

By Wireles- to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 25 — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin have been informed of Puerto Ricans' desire for their country to be an independent republic by Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Congress, which met recently. 12-26-44-13

PUERTO RICAN SEAT ASKED

Independence Leader Also Proposes 7 Oaks Amendments

5-4-45-11

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—A seat at the security conference as a prelude to recognition of Puerto Rico as an independent State was requested of the steering committee today by Dr. Rafael Soltero Peralta, chairman of the Puerto Rico Pro-Independence Congress, who also submitted seven proposed amendments to Dumbarton Oaks.

He said it was clearly understood that specific claims were not to be considered in the San Francisco meeting, but "our contribution of blood and sacrifice in defeating the totalitarian powers has made Puerto Rico one of the United Nations whose right in this conference cannot be challenged."

Implicit in the suggested amendments to Dumbarton Oaks, he said, "is the undeniable principle that peace cannot be attained unless imperialism itself be thoroughly eradicated."

Ex-Head of Puerto Rico Nationalist Party Held as Draft Evader; Registered in Jail

N.Y. Times
6-6-45-38

Julio Pinto Gandia, 37 years old, of 326 West Seventeenth Street, a lawyer who was described by Federal agents as former acting president and secretary-general of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, was held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing June 19 after his arraignment yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter in the Federal Building on charges of draft evasion.

Gandia was registered under the Selective Service Law while in the United States Penitentiary, Petersburg, Va., to which he had been sentenced in connection with an attempt to assassinate United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper in San Juan, P. R., on June 8, 1937. In July of the previous year Judge Cooper had sentenced eight officials of the Nationalist party after they had been convicted for an attempt to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

E. E. Conroy, agent in charge of the New York offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who announced the arrest of Gandia, said that when the latter had been registered by prison officials he announced he would refuse to comply with the draft laws. He contended the United States held Puerto Rico, of which country he is a native, "under a military, illegal intervention," and added he would not recognize or acknowledge this kind of government in the island.

On the completion of three years of his five-year sentence Gandia went back to Puerto Rico. The Federal agents said that he did not comply with the conditions of his release, and he was returned to the



Julio Pinto Gandia

The New York Times (F.B.I.)

penitentiary to serve the remainder of his sentence. He finished the term in January, 1943, and came to New York City.

Gandia, who faces a possible maximum penalty of five years, or \$10,000 fine, or both if convicted, told Commissioner Cotter "there is a principle involved for which I am fighting." He demanded a hearing and said if low bail were set he pledged his honor to appear at the hearing.

Letters to The Times

U. Y. Times 3-23-46-6

Example in Puerto Rico

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The editorial on Puerto Rico in THE TIMES of March 11 alluded to President Truman's message to Congress on Oct. 18 recommending that Puerto Ricans be allowed to determine their future status in a plebiscite, the alternatives being home rule, Statehood, independence and dominion status.

I would like to point out that forty of the chief advocates of Puerto Rican independence are now confined in United States prisons. They refused to go into the Army to fight for democracy abroad when they did not have the democratic right of self-determination at home.

One case is an extreme example. After spending two years in prison for declining to register for the draft, Rafael Lopez Rosas was released on probation and then rearrested and returned to prison for three more years for refusing to report for induction while on probation. Upon release he faces another term of possibly five years for violation of probation, which would make ten years for the same offense!

Obviously Lopez Rosas and his com-

patriots should be released from our Federal prisons. Only if President Truman grants amnesty to them can they campaign for one of the alternatives which he himself has suggested.

ALBON MAN,
Secretary, Committee for Amnesty.
New York, March 12, 1946.

Tugwell Quits Governorship

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, announced after a conference with President Truman today that he would report to the University of Chicago Monday to assume his new duties as Professor of Political Science. One of the original Roosevelt "brain trusters," he had held the Governorship for five years. *N.Y. TIMES 6-29-46-20*

PINERO APPOINTED PUERTO RICO CHIEF

Truman Picks Native of Island
as Governor, Acceding to
Legislature's Request

7-26-46-22

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Truman today nominated Jesus T. Pinero, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, to be that country's Governor.

Mr. Pinero succeeds Rexford Guy Tugwell, an appointee of the late President Roosevelt, who resigned June 30. The new Governor is the first native Puerto Rican to hold the post. The appointment is subject to approval by the Senate.

Mr. Pinero was born in Puerto Rico in 1897 and is leader of the Popular Democratic party there. He recently received the endorsement of the Puerto Rican Legislature, which petitioned President Truman for his nomination.

His name had been prominent in speculation on the appointment, chiefly as a result of the interest shown by Puerto Ricans and officials of the United States Department of the Interior in the selection of a native.

Mr. Pinero was graduated from the University of Puerto Rico and the School of Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania. He is married and has two children. By profession, he is a farmer.

His Popular Democratic party controls the Puerto Rican Legislature. He has served in the island's House of Representatives and on several missions to the United States.

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 25—President Truman's appointment of Resident Commissioner Jesus T. Pinero to be the first Puerto Rican in the Governorship, coming on the forty-eighth anniversary of the American landing in the Spanish-American War, caught San Juan's offices and business houses closed because of the holiday, but radio stations broadcasting the news throughout the island.

The conservative El Mundo will say editorially tomorrow that the selection of the first Puerto Rican to head the Government after four centuries of Spanish rule and nearly half a century of American signifies that the island has reached a state of development entitling it to recognition as a self-governing community. It expresses the hope that Mr. Pinero will act impartially so as to win the confidence of different political groups.

The general feeling is that the new Governor possesses personal integrity and sincerity. The main complaint of his opponents is that he may be swayed too much by the Popular Democratic leader, Luis Munoz Marin.

Puerto Ricans Name Envoy

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12 (U.P.)—Dr. A. Fernos Isern was nominated today by the Popular Democratic party as Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner in Washington, succeeding Jesus T. Pinero, named by President Truman as Puerto Rico's first native Governor. Nomination is tantamount to appointment since the insular Senate which must confirm it is controlled by the Popular party. Dr. Isern is now Commissioner of Health. *N.Y. Times 8-13-46-16*

PUERTO RICANS CABLE LIE

1-23-47-12

Independents Ask Extension of Visit to Present Case

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 22—The Puerto Rican Independentistas last night cabled Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, requesting him to extend his scheduled two-hour stop-over in Puerto Rico to three days.

The Independentistas said they wished to demonstrate the popular strength of their movement and obtain Mr. Lie's cooperation in getting the Puerto Rican case before the United Nations.

The message to Mr. Lie was signed by Juan Antonio Correjer who, with Pedro Albizu Campos and six other Nationalists, were sentenced in 1936 to ten years in Atlanta penitentiary in connection with a conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government of Puerto Rico by force.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 22—Trygve Lie visited President Enrique A. Jimenez and Foreign Minister Ricardo J. Alfaro this morning.

Mr. Lie said at a press conference that he had found the officials, the press and public of Central American countries favorable to the United Nations.

PUERTO RICAN VISIT OFF

Trygve Lie Thereby Avoids an Independentista Demonstration

1-28-47-12

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 27—The elimination by Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, of Puerto Rico from the itinerary of his current tour was interpreted here today as sidestepping possible embarrassment from an Independentista demonstration on his arrival.

Independentista leaders had cabled Mr. Lie asking for a chance to show the strength of the separatist movement, with the aim of persuading him to consider a plea in their behalf before the United Nations.

Mr. Lie stated in Havana, that he was compelled to cancel his Puerto Rican visit because of the necessity of an immediate return to New York.

PENALIZED IN FLAG CASE

3 Students Suspended at the University of Puerto Rico

12-18-47-22

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 17—Chancellor Jaime Benitez of the University of Puerto Rico today announced the indefinite suspension of three ringleaders of the Nationalist group who lowered the American flag from Franklin Roosevelt Tower at the university and raised the Nationalist one-star banner. He will recommend ex-

pulsion of the three, one of whom is president of the student body.

University authorities are investigating the participation of thirty others in the demonstration which marked the return of Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader, after serving a term in Atlanta Penitentiary for conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force.

NATIONALIST IS WARNED

12-27-47-7

Campos Is Challenged by Majority Party Chiefs in Puerto Rico

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 28—

Spokesmen for the majority political party, in the morning papers, today, challenged the Nationalist, Pedru Albizu Campos, to say whether his purpose is to start a civil war in Puerto Rico.

Campos, in a violent radio address, after eleven years' absence, said the Nationalists would stop Luis Munoz Marin, the Senate president and leader of the popular Democratic party, from speaking in the name of democracy. He urged Puerto Ricans, too, to resist the American Navy's acquisition of the small island of Vieques for a naval establishment. This, he said, would make Puerto Rico an atomic bomb target.

Other popular party leaders also warned the Nationalists that any display of violence would meet with reprisals.

Marin, in a restrained statement pointed out today that Puerto Rico had a fuller measure of democracy than some parts of the United States had won through legitimate constitutional processes.

PUERTO RICO ARMS THEFT

FBI Reports 10,000 Rounds Were
Stolen, but Recovered.

1-11-48-198
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 10 (UP)—The FBI said today that it was investigating the theft of about 10,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition from Borinquen Field.

Alvin C. Schlenker, head of the FBI here, said the ammunition mostly of .22 and .45 caliber—was stolen Dec. 26 and recovered, explaining that that would have a bearing in the investigation.

Responding to questions, Mr. Schlenker said there was no indication that the theft was in any way connected with recent incidents involving munitions in the United States.

He said also that nothing had been found to indicate that the ammunition had been stolen for revolutionary purposes.

When news of the theft leaked out, there was speculation locally that it might be linked with recently intensified activities by the Nationalists here. These activities followed the return of Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos after a 10-year imprisonment in Atlanta for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

TRUMAN PLEDGES VOICE ON STATUS TO PUERTO RICANS

He Is Cheered at San Juan for
Stating They Should Frame
Own Political Destiny

FOR CHOICE BY ISLANDERS

President Hailed by Big Crowd
as Plane Alights From Key
West—Sees Slum Area

1-22-48-1

Text of President's address on
visit to Puerto Rico, page 32.

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 21—President Truman told the people of Puerto Rico, who accorded him a hearty, boisterous welcome here today, that they should have the right to determine their own political destiny.

Thus, on his first visit to this island possession, the Chief Executive reaffirmed his pledge in his recent special message on civil rights. In that document he had urged Congress "that the people of Puerto Rico should be allowed to choose their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States."

Everywhere the President went during a two-hour tour of this Spanish-speaking island, it was "Bienvenido Señor Truman." The people applauded him as the first American President to appoint a native, Jesus T. Piñero, as Governor of their island.

Mr. Truman had also signed last August the Elective Governor bill, which, beginning next November, will permit the population here to decide by ballot who should govern them.

Cheered at Airport

Consequently, they cheered frequently and loudly when he landed this morning at Isla Grande Naval Air Station at 10:22 A. M., local time. He flew here in his plane, the Sacred Cow, from Key West, which he had left at 4 A. M., Eastern standard time.

The guns of four Army tanks roared a salute of twenty-one guns as the plane came into view. Several thousand Puerto Ricans, including many children with their school banners, were waiting.

The President mounted a stand to address them and to promise his influence toward their ultimate goal.

Whether they wished complete freedom or statehood, the choice should be theirs, Mr. Truman clearly implied. To reach the point of self-determination would require an act of Congress.

"Equality" means more than

Continued on Page 32, Column 3

TRUMAN CHEERED BY PUERTO RICANS

Continued From Page 1

mere political emancipation, the President said.

"I have said to the Congress several times, and I repeat it, here, that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the continental United States," he said.

The crowd cheered this statement vociferously. In leading up to it, President Truman asserted that the democratic unity of the American and Puerto Rican peoples, despite differing cultural backgrounds and languages, was "a unique demonstration for the world."

Progress Is Reviewed

The President reviewed progress already made in Puerto Rico and added:

"What has been accomplished so far is only a beginning. Cooperation between the insular government and the Federal Government can and should increase. It should have the form of friendly help from the continent. It should also be based on the capability of the people of Puerto Rico to help

themselves. The progress made on the island in the past few years demonstrates beyond question the ability of the people of Puerto Rico to do so."

When he had finished his speech, President Truman decided to pass in front of the crowd, which was waving and clapping hands. He doffed his hat and walked in front of the people, who were standing behind a rope barrier. He even paused a few seconds when he was importuned to pose for an amateur's movie camera.

At one point Mr. Truman was showered with roses, carnations and hibiscus tossed by some women. It had rained in the morning and there were a couple of large puddles in the President's path. He sloshed through, unheeding, dampening the new brown shoes he was wearing.

Visits a Slum Area

The President saw a number of elements of the island's economy after his reception at the Naval base. First, in his open car, he passed through the slum area, El Fanguito, filled with acres of run-down shacks. Families stood in the muddy roads or at their windows to wave at Mr. Truman. Then the long motorcade moved through rugged hills.

Nothing marred the whole-hearted welcome, and there were some signs in English reading, "Long Live President Truman," and "Welcome, President Truman."

Somewhere in San Juan a group of university students was reported to be picketing for independence, but there was no sign of them along the President's long route.

Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader once convicted of conspiracy against the Government, has been actively speaking lately, but he was not in evidence today.

The President inspected a number of industrial projects sponsored by the Porto Rico Industrial Development Company, a Government corporation. He was accompanied on the tour by J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, Governor Piñero and other officials.

Governor Piñero gave him a luncheon and this evening held a reception for Mr. Truman which was attended by several hundred guests. Tonight Mr. Truman gave a buffet dinner to the Governor and other officials on the Presidential yacht Williamsburg.

Tomorrow morning the President will depart at 4 o'clock for St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands for a similar inspection trip.

The President's Address

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 21—The following is the text of the address prepared for delivery by President Truman upon his arrival here today:

Governor Pinero, friends and fellow citizens:

I am very happy to visit Puerto Rico at last. As you know, I planned to come here last year, and had to give it up. Now I am making the trip I have anticipated with so much pleasure.

For a brief moment I can enjoy the beauty of your island, your rich cultural traditions, and your gracious hospitality, and I can see for myself the great progress you are making in improving the welfare of your people.

I am anxious, too, to talk with Governor Pinero and President of the Senate Munoz-Marín. One of my greatest satisfactions was the nomination of my good friend Pinero to be the Governor of Puerto Rico.

I believe very strongly in local self-government, and the nomination of an island-born Governor was a significant step toward the increasing measure of self-government in Puerto Rico to which we are all committed.

I have been keenly interested in Puerto Rico for many years. I know of many strides you have made and something about the problems you face and have overcome. In these efforts, the people of the continental United States and of Puerto Rico have been allied as partners.

The Federal Government has supplied financial help. But your own efforts, especially during the past few years, have enlarged the economic opportunities of your people, have attracted new industries, and have improved your educational and health facilities.

Joint Action for Democracy

This is a relationship which is mutually beneficial. It is the democratic way of collaboration between friendly peoples. It represents what the American people are trying to encourage in the world at large. It is a relationship in which we take pride because the services we perform for each other are directed toward raising the standards of living of all our people.

Your program of industrial and agricultural development, your inducements to industrial enterprise, your program of training and placement for young men and women who wish to go to the mainland are all highly resourceful and give to the continental United States and to all the world

an example of American democracy working effectively to meet and solve its problems.

What has been accomplished so far is only a beginning. Cooperation between the insular government and the Federal Government can and should increase. It should have the form of friendly help from the continent. It should also be based on the capability of the people of

Puerto Rico to help themselves. The progress made on the island in the past few years demonstrates beyond question your ability to do so.

Within this framework, the peoples of Puerto Rico and the mainland have a unique demonstration for the world. Differing languages and differing cultural backgrounds are not an obstacle to democratic unity. Such differences can provide the basis for a richer and stronger democracy.

Right to Determine Ties

"Freedom" is a word which is found in every language. "Equality" means more than mere political emancipation. I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here—that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the Continental United States.

Too often we have had our attention directed to Puerto Rico's problems. We have heard too little of your achievements. In less than half a century you have raised your wages and standard of living, have developed universal free schooling, highways, hospitals, utilities and all the other institutions of modern society.

More than that—today, under the leadership of Governor Pinero and President of the Senate Munoz-Marín, you are presenting an example to the world of modern democracy acting through your elected representatives to better your living conditions, to provide employment, education, health and economic security for yourselves and your children.

Unity in Meeting Problems

In both Puerto Rico and the mainland, we Americans are seeking and finding the solution to these problems in the democratic, American way by courage, imagination and cooperation. Imagination gives us the vision to see our problems clearly. Courage makes us bold to act as the needs of the people require, cooperation keeps us working together so that our united strength overcomes all obstacles.

This is the democratic approach to the problem of national existence in the modern world. It is the effort of your people to use the instrument of government to better each person's way of life, which identifies Puerto Rico and its people with the Continental United States.

We have a great common heritage. We are trying to solve similar problems in a similar way. My message to you today is one of good will, of pride in your achievements as a part of our national family, and of optimism for the future.

As you go on to an ever increasing measure of participation in the guidance of your own destiny, I bring you the greetings and best wishes of all our fellow Americans, who share your problems and rejoice in your success.

PUERTO RICO YOUTHS RIOT, UNIVERSITY SHUT

N.Y. Times 4-16-48-7

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 15 (AP) — The University of Puerto Rico was closed indefinitely today after students stormed the office of Chancellor Jaime Benitez and demanded his resignation.

Chancellor Benitez blamed "Communists and Nationalists with fascist tactics" for fomenting the revolt. He said the agitators apparently took their cue from the insurrection at Bogotá, Colombia, and that the affair had political implications which were not confined to the university.

The demonstration began yesterday when Dr. Benitez refused to permit Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader, to speak in the university auditorium. Albizu served six years in Atlanta Federal penitentiary for conspiracy to overthrow American rule in Puerto Rico by force of arms.

About 1,000 students were involved in the initial demonstration. They invaded the building and broke up the classes attended by the remaining 7,000 students. Today they broke into the chancellor's office. After this he closed the institution.

Extra police were stationed in the capitol where the Legislature is in session, following reports that the students planned a demonstration there.

Police guards also were strengthened at La Fortaleza, Puerto Rico's White House.

Tear Gas Quells Students

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 5 (UP)—Police using tear gas today broke up a student demonstration at the gates of the University of Puerto Rico. Insular Police Chief Col. Salvador T. Roig said the demonstration was inspired by Nationalist extremists agitating for independence from the United States. Seven students were arrested on charges of "unlawful assembly." Colonel Roig denied student charges that half a dozen demonstrators had been clubbed with nightsticks. He said the only casualty was a student who bumped his head when entering a patrol wagon. *N.Y. Times 5-6-48-9*

RIOTS CLOSE UNIVERSITY

Non-Striking Puerto Ricans Get Full Credits for the Term

5-9-48-39 ——— N.Y. Times

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 8 (UP)—The University of Puerto Rico was closed today for the remainder of the current term after a week of demonstrations by striking Nationalist students. Thirty-five students have been arrested. There are unconfirmed reports that martial law will be declared if student disorders continue.

Chancellor Jaime Benitez announced that non-striking students would receive full credits for the term. University officials said they included 60 per cent of the student body of 6,000.

Normally, the term would have expired in two weeks for the summer vacations. Student agitation began April 15 after Chancellor Benitez refused to allow the Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, to speak at the university auditorium. Nationalist and Communist students immediately demanded the chancellor's resignation and their demonstrations resulted in closing the university. It reopened on Monday, but the Nationalist insurrection flared up again and some 2,000 students walked out.

N.Y. Times 3-18-49-13

HAVANA, March 17 (AP) The Puerto Rican Independence party today asked Enrique Corominas, Argentine delegate to the American Committee on Dependent Territories, to help it get a hearing on the views of Puerto Ricans favoring independence.

PUERTO RICO SEEKS REBUKE TO LATINS

Senate Tells Americas to Keep
Hands Off Relations With
U. S.—House Action Due

4-16-49-3

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
SAN JUAN, P. R., April 15—

The Puerto Rican Senate, ending its annual session early this morning, passed unanimously and without discussion a resolution supplementing the Monroe Doctrine with the "Munoz Doctrine" warning Latin-American nations to keep their hands off Puerto Rico's relations with the United States. The House is expected to take similar action tomorrow.

The resolution, which told the Latin Americas to let Puerto Rico make its own decisions on the question of its future relationship to the United States, rebuked the recent Havana conference of thirteen Latin-American nations on dependent territories for including Puerto Rico as a colonial problem.

It censured the conference's willingness to hear Puerto Rican independence leaders after the Puerto Rican people had "overwhelmingly repudiated" independence in last November's and preceding elections.

The resolution emphasized Puerto Ricans are American citizens and "enjoy all the liberties of the most fundamental charters of humanity," points out that Puerto Rico functions democratically under representative government, elects officials, including the Governor, and is today and has been for half a century engaged in raising living standards by development of agricultural and industrial resources.

It concludes with a statement that Puerto Ricans are aware, that whenever they express, through democratic process, their desire to separate from the United States, Congress will immediately grant that request. In this regard, legislators undoubtedly had in mind the recent statement of J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, that the United States would give Puerto Rico independence at any time the Puerto Rican electorate favored it. The island is under the Interior Department's jurisdiction.

In the last elections the Independence party received about 10 per cent of the total vote. But what shocked Puerto Rico was the fact that the conference listened to spokesmen of the discredited Puerto Rican Nationalist party, which advocates direct action, including violence and assassination, to drive out the "Yankee invader."

The Nationalist party president, Pedro Albizu Campos, and seven associates served long terms in Atlanta Federal Prison for conspiracy to overthrow by force the American Government of Puerto Rico. The Nationalists had no ticket in the last elections and presented a slate once, in 1932. They received less than 2 per cent of the total vote.

Government Proscribes 36 More Groups As Subversive, 23 of Them 'Communist'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 27 — Thirty-six more organizations were listed as "subversive" in a grouping made public today by the United States Civil Service Commission. The list was promulgated, like other past ones, under laws stipulating that the Attorney General shall designate such organizations and that their names then be circulated to the executive departments and agencies.

Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, distributed the names, together with an explanatory letter signed by Attorney General Tom Clark. The list is considered as a guide to be used in investigations of the loyalty of Federal employes.

The listing included seven "fascist" organizations, twenty-three "Communist" ones and two special groups of four and two respectively that are otherwise described.

The organizations named today were in addition to 123 furnished previously by Mr. Clark. Of these, fifteen were designated "fascist"; eighty-two "communist"; and others as subversive, advocating violence to deny others constitutional rights, or as committed to overthrowing the Government by force or violence.

Those listed today follow:

FASCIST

American Nationalist Party, American National Labor Party, American National Socialist League, American National Socialist Party, Committee for Nationalist Action, National Blue Star Mothers of America, Nationalist Action League.

COMMUNIST

Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Action Committee to Free Spain Now, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, American Jewish Labor

Council, American Russian Institute, New York; American Russian Institute, Philadelphia; American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles; Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

Also Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Comité Coordinador pro Republica Española, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark.; Detroit Youth Assembly, Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Michigan School of Social Science, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Also North American Spanish Aid Committee, Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners, Progressive German-American, Aka Progressive German-Americans of Chicago; Schappes Defense Committee, Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, United Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Commonwealth Federation.

Organizations that have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States":

American Christian Nationalist Party, Association of Georgia Klans, Knights of the White Camellia, Original Southern Klans, Incorporated.

Organizations that "seek to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means":

Industrial Workers of the World, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

SEATTLE, April 27 (AP)—The Washington Commonwealth Federation, which was labeled Communist today, gave notice of its dissolution in 1945.

ATLANTA, April 27 (UP) — Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, said today:

"I'm not surprised at anything Tom Clark does. This is purely an arbitrary matter of his department setting itself up as czar of this country. We have never been tried, we have never been accused and proven guilty of anything."

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—
Ten Puerto Rican Independentistas
from New York City picketed the
Mayflower Hotel today in denun-
ciation of Luis Munoz Marin, first-
elected Governor of the Island.
Lorenzo Pinero Rivera, their leader,
said: "We are picketing because he
is the living symbol of colonialism
in the Western Hemisphere and the
adjurer of Puerto Rico's indepen-
dence." *N.Y. Times 7-14-49-10*

N.Y. Times 4-4-50-2

Flags Switched in San Juan

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 3 (UP) — Unidentified persons hauled down the United States flag from Puerto Rico's Capitol dome and replaced it with a Puerto Rican nationalist flag early today, shortly before Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín returned from the mainland. The Governor had been in Washington seeking official support for a proposed Puerto Rican Constitution.

PUERTO RICO PLANS VOTE

N. Y. Times — 7-2-50 — 7
Referendum to Be Held on U. S.
Congress' Constitution for Isle

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 1 (UP)— Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín instructed the insular elections board today to start preparing an island-wide popular referendum on the Puerto Rican Constitution Bill just passed by the United States Congress.

Governor Muñoz said the referendum probably would be held in October and expressed the assurance that the bill would receive overwhelming endorsement.

Washington dispatches said President Truman was expected to sign the bill Monday, as a "Fourth of July present" to the Puerto Ricans.

The bill establishes the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico on a basis of mutual agreement and consent, inasmuch as the people have the right to reject the entire project if they so wish, Governor Muñoz said.

Puerto Rico Gets Chance to Write Constitution as Truman Signs Bill

7-4-50-38

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The people of Puerto Rico received today an opportunity to assume a wider degree of self-rule than ever before as President Truman signed a bill offering them a constitutional government.

Under the new law a referendum will be held to determine by a majority vote of the people whether they wish to accept or reject the proposal. Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín or the legislature is expected to fix an early date for the plebiscite.

If a majority approves, a constitutional convention would be held by elected delegates, but the constitution would have to be submitted to the people for approval by referendum. Congress would also have to approve it.

The new law, sponsored by Dr. Antonio Fernós-Isern, Puerto Rico's resident commissioner here, was passed and sent to the White House on Friday. It does not alter the basic relationship of Puerto Rico as a United States territory. It repeals the organic act of 1917 except the sections pertaining to the political, social and economic relationships, and the applicability of Federal laws, customs, internal revenue and judicial jurisdiction.

The organic act of 1917 established a framework for the island government, providing for an elected legislature with broad powers in local legislative matters and for executive and judicial branches. This act also authorized the election of a resident commissioner to Washington, made the people of Puerto Rico citizens of the United States, and guaranteed their civil rights under a bill of rights analogous to the one in the United States Constitution.

It is specified in the new law that the constitution must provide for a republican form of government and contain civil guarantees of a bill of rights.

Under a law passed by the Eightieth Congress, the island people received the right to elect their own Governor, Mr. Marín being the first elected. The Governor received the right to appoint his own Cabinet. Under that law of 1947, however, President Truman appointed the island's auditor and the judges of its Supreme Court. The

new law would permit the election of these office holders, too.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the House Public Lands and Rules Committees each unanimously recommended passage of the bill. The Senate passed it unanimously.

The House passed it by a vote of 269 to 1, the dissenting vote having been cast by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, who was said to be responsive to a faction in Harlem that demanded full independence.

In its report on the bill, the House Public Lands Committee stated:

"The people of Puerto Rico and their representatives have expressed their overwhelming support in favor of legislation which would permit them to adopt a constitution. In the recent election in Puerto Rico the Popular Democratic party, which specifically campaigned in favor of such legislation, received approximately 62 per cent of the Puerto Rican votes cast in the election, thereby decisively defeating the opposition, including the party running on a platform for the independence of Puerto Rico, and the coalition running on a platform for statehood for Puerto Rico." • • •

"Labor organizations, the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico, and the justices of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, all the Mayors of seventy-seven municipalities in the island, except one, have supported the bill."

The new law does not commit Congress to enact statehood legislation, nor does it "preclude a future determination by the Congress of Puerto Rico's ultimate political status."

Puerto Rico to Vote June 4

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 31 (AP)—Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín signed a bill today setting June 4, 1951, as the day on which Puerto Ricans will vote on whether to accept President Truman's offer to let this island colony write its own constitution. *N.Y. Times 9-1-50-16*

FOUR NATIONALISTS HELD

Puerto Rico Police Also Seize
Automatic Guns, Bombs

N.Y. Times 10-28-50-31

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 27 (UP)
—Four Nationalist party members were arrested at dawn today when police intercepted a number of automobiles said to have been occupied by armed members of the group. The police were said to have seized one sub-machine gun, two pistols and a number of gasoline bombs from the party.

Three of the men were held on \$1,000 bail on charges of illegal possession of arms. The fourth, a driver, was held on \$400 bail charged with speeding past a red light.

The Nationalist party's chief, Pedro Albizu Campos, was understood to have escaped when a car suddenly pulled behind his car, cutting off a police vehicle trailing it.

The police clamped down absolute secrecy on the details of the case.

Revolt Flares in Puerto Rico; Soon Quelled With 23 Dead

Nationalist Rebels Fire On Governor's Palace and Bomb Police Stations

N.Y. Times 10-31-50-1
By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30 — Anti-United States Nationalists touched off an uprising today in this capital that spread rapidly throughout the island and left a toll of twenty-three dead and fifteen wounded.

The rebels fired on the Governor's Palace in an apparent attempt to slay Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín. Violence and arson flared in another eight towns. A battle appeared shaping up in one town, which still was in Nationalist hands late tonight.

Governor Muñoz Marín told the nation in a broadcast that the uprising was a "conspiracy against democracy helped by the Communists." He assured Puerto Ricans that the situation was well in hand but asked the people to be on the alert against new violence.

The worst immediate trouble spot was Jayuya, a small town of about 1,500 in central Puerto Rico. It is in a valley surrounded by the island's highest mountains. There the Nationalists burned down most of the town and killed six policemen.

The police from neighboring towns were unable to get into

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

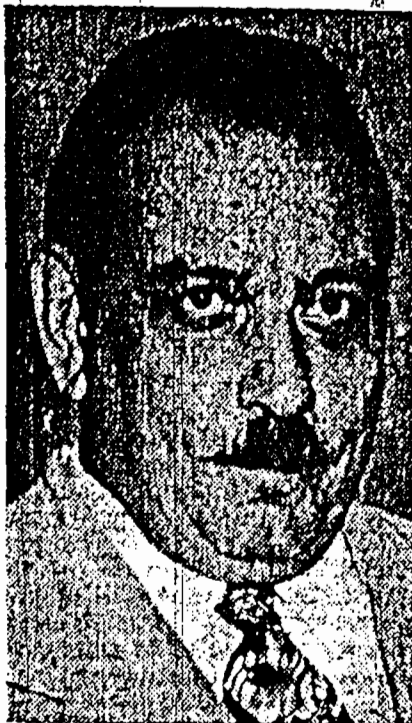
REVOLT QUELLED BY PUERTO RICANS

10-31-50-17

Continued From Page 1

Jayuya. A National Guard tank force, on its way from near-by Arecibo, was expected to reach Jayuya tomorrow morning.

The guardsmen, armed with machine guns, bazookas and other weapons, were expected to attack Jayuya at dawn.



Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín

The New York Times

A total of 3,500 guardsmen had been called out to act in various parts of the island.

The Nationalists are an extremist minority who demand complete independence of Puerto Rico from the United States. The Governor said they did not have more than 400 members in the island.

Their leader is Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos. The police have surrounded his house in San Juan and his arrest is expected. Shots have been exchanged with Nationalists inside. The police have not tried to smash their way into the home.

The police reports said the dead included thirteen policemen, nine Nationalist rebels and one fireman. The reports came from these places:

San Juan—One policeman and four Nationalists killed in the firing on the palace.

Penuelas—One policeman and three Nationalists killed.

Ponce—One policeman and one Nationalist killed.

Jayuya—Six policemen and one fireman killed.

Utundo—One fireman killed.

Arecibo—Four policemen and one civilian killed.

Violence was also reported at Naranjito, Arroyo and Quebradillas, but there were no fatalities reported.

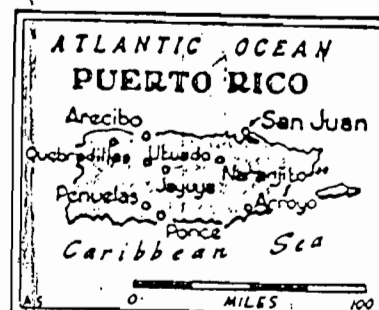
The Governor appealed to Puerto Ricans to "remain serene, since there is no danger that your demo-

cratic liberty will be harmed by these fanatics." He said the attempt by gunmen to shoot their way into his palace was in accord with "Communist and Fascist" practices.

He told the country that the uprising amounted only to a "criminal conspiracy by a group of fanatics" and that the only results had been the loss of the precious lives of policemen and the Nationalists, "who, God knows, might have been good citizens if their minds had not been poisoned."

[In Washington, officials familiar with the situation in Puerto Rico minimized the significance of the disorders. They were told that the Government

AREA OF UPRISING



The New York Times Oct. 31, 1950

Sudden outbreaks by Nationalist rebels were reported in the nine Puerto Rico centers named on the upper map. Lower map shows the island's relation to the Caribbean.

had the situation completely under control.]

The rebellion began in two southern coastal towns with attacks on police stations. Similar attacks followed immediately in three towns in the center of the island, one on the northern coast and in San Juan, where police clashed with the rebels in front of the Governor's Palace, and at the post office.

Late in the afternoon Nationalists still were shooting at Jayuya. The police station was bombed and set on fire, and all six policemen inside were shot down as they came out.

The Mayor of Adjuntas reported to the Governor's Palace that Jayuya was being "burned out" and that fifteen armed policemen from Adjuntas had been unable to enter

Jayuya because of Nationalist resistance. The tank company was expected to break into the town tomorrow morning.

The Governor said he was "not even considering, even in the remotest, proclaiming martial law, since it is unnecessary." However, San Juan was spending the night with National Guardsmen patrolling in front of the Governor's Palace, the Capitol, police headquarters, Army and Navy installations and other key Government offices.

A reporter who was an eyewitness of the attack on the Governor's Palace said five men actually

staged it. The five approached the main gate of the palace by automobile, stopped in front of the entrance, and a man identified as Raimundo Diaz jumped out with a sub-machine gun, the reporter said.

The gunman started to blast at the two policemen who always are at each side of the palace entrance. One policeman was wounded and died later at a hospital. Other policemen and plainclothesmen on duty in the area started to shoot at the attackers.

A lieutenant in charge said the gunfire from the attackers lasted less than ten minutes. Four of the assailants, including Diaz, were killed, and one was wounded. The firing began soon before noon, and by 1 P. M. complete calm had been restored around the palace.

At Utuado, in central Puerto Rico, one fireman was killed and another wounded while trying to put out a fire Nationalists had started at the post office.

A Government source said the Nationalists, who often echo the Communist line, had staged the uprisings in an attempt to embarrass the Administration, which is pledged to continue Puerto Rico's status as a territory of the United States. The Nationalists were said to have been planning a similar demonstration Nov. 4, when Puerto Ricans will register to vote on the island's new constitution, opposed by the Nationalists.

The Governor said he would "use all the force of the law against

these assailants of democracy." He declared:

"Everybody knows, both in Puerto Rico and outside the island, about the enormous progress achieved in recent years here, both economically and politically, by our island, and there is not one sensible person here that attributes to this lunatic movement any important reason besides the effort to bring the tragedy to the people in the number of lives lost."

The Nationalist party President, Pedro Albizu Campos, served a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., from 1937 to 1943, for insurrection. He spent several years on parole in New York City.

The 63-year-old extremist leader had been holding rallies throughout the island, whose 2,000,000 people are United States citizens, urging them to declare themselves against the new Constitution. He also denounced Selective Service.

The police, keeping a close watch over his activities, trailed him to one such rally last week. On the way back to San Juan, the internal security agents' car was forced off the road by a mysterious car accompanying the Albizu Campos party. The car was stopped later in a San Juan suburb, and four Nationalists were arrested when it was found to contain a large supply of arms and ammunition.

Albizu Campos founded his Nationalist party in 1928. It went to the polls for the first time in 1932

and received 5,000 votes. It chose not to participate in most of the elections, however, including the one held in 1948, when for the first time the Puerto Ricans elected their own governor.

Governor Muñoz Marín heads the Popular Democratic party. Second in strength is the Statehood party, which wants Puerto Rico to become the forty-ninth American state. Next is the Independence party, which wants independence but is not connected with the extremist Nationalists.

Governor Muñoz Marín met this afternoon with Gen. Luis Esteves of the National Guard. The 296th National Guard Battalion was on the alert for trouble. The Commissioner of Public Education ordered the schools closed.

The first outbreak came in Ponce on the southern coast, where Nationalists attacked the police station and exchanged fire with the police. Another came at near-by Penuelas, when a police party carrying out a search for hidden arms was ambushed by about thirty Nationalist rebels.

A third outbreak erupted at Arecibo, northern coastal town fifty miles from San Juan, where Nationalists fired from a speeding car into a police jeep, killing a policeman and wounding others.

In quick succession then, there were other outbreaks in towns in the central districts.

The authorities said there was no connection between the Nationalist risings and Saturday's jail break at Río Piedras, although the attackers in San Juan itself came from a place near Río Piedras, according to Justice Department officials. In the Río Piedras prison break, 111 prisoners shot their way out Saturday. More than half of them are still at large.

Pedro Bene Jan, one of the leaders of the break, was killed today in a gun battle with police near Cayey, a town in the center of the island, authorities announced.

PUERTO RICO BLASTS REMAINING REBELS

Planes and Tanks Recapture
Two Strongholds as Revolt
on the Island Wilts

N.Y. Times 11-1-50-26

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 31 (AP)—National Guard troops smashed today at violently anti-United States Nationalist rebels and drove them out of two of their strongholds with planes and tanks.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, describing the rebellion that spread fire and death through ten Puerto Rican centers as a "conspiracy against democracy helped by the Communists," said the whole insurrection movement would be ended in a day or two.

Striking at dawn, troops armed with machine guns, bazookas and tanks recaptured Jayuya, fifty miles southwest of San Juan, and the neighboring town of Utuado. Fighter planes strafed the rebels. They had seized control of the two towns last night after bombing police stations, killing some policemen and setting many fires.

By afternoon, guardsmen were patrolling the two towns, with the last pockets of resistance apparently wiped out. Jayuya looked as if an earthquake had struck it, with several blocks destroyed and most of the other buildings in the town of 1,500 charred by fire. Another guard spearhead was racing toward Arecibo to crush the resistance there.

A gun battle with barricaded Nationalists erupted in San Juan tonight. One man was killed and five persons wounded, including two children. It brought to thirty-two the number of Puerto Ricans killed.

Barbershop Barricade

Shortly after dusk, a group of Nationalists barricaded themselves in a barber shop in the Barrio Obrero (working class) section of San Juan. A gun battle developed. The barber shop owner was shot to death. The children wounded

were among spectators. Others wounded were two national guardsmen and a civilian.

No casualty reports had come out of Jayuya or Utuado. A reporter, flying over the area, saw ambulances moving about the streets.

Governor Muñoz Marín said today that the revolt was definitely connected with, and probably sparked by, the island's worst prison break Saturday, when 111 inmates escaped from Río Piedras Prison, ten miles from San Juan.

Earlier Government statements had said there was no connection between the revolt and the prison break.

There have been numerous arrests of the Nationalists, who advocate Puerto Rico's complete independence from the United States and often follow the Communist line. At Ponce, where the violence first broke out yesterday, six Nationalists were arrested. Each was charged with murdering two policemen.

One captured Nationalist was said to have confessed that a full-scale revolution had been scheduled for the eve of Nov. 4. On this date Puerto Ricans are to register for a vote on a new Constitution under the terms of a new United States bill aimed at giving the island a greater voice in its own Government.

Nationalist Numbers Small

National Guard officers estimate that the strength of the Nationalist following numbers no more than 1,500 to 2,000; but they add that the Communists can be expected to take every opportunity to keep the island in its present state of unrest.

Communist members in Cuba, passed through the Cuban House of Representatives yesterday a resolution asking the United States to assure the safety of the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos. The motion was instigated by a Nationalist commission that included Albizu Campos' wife.

In Havana, a Nationalist party statement said that the uprising was in self defense against a Washington plot to eliminate the party leaders.

Albizu Campos' home in San Juan was surrounded by police and Guardsmen. Shots fired from upstairs windows have kept the authorities at bay.

Chapman Minimizes Revolt

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Confidence that the Puerto Rican disturbances could be handled by the island administration was expressed here today by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior. He said he had received a message from Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín saying "the situation seems to be well in hand."

Mr. Chapman said that there was "no reason whatever to regard these incidents as indicating any general unrest or any serious disturbances in the economic, social and political life of Puerto Rico."

The existence of the group, which he described as "fanatical revolutionaries," has been well known for some time, he said.

A Plea from Havana

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

HAVANA, Oct. 31 — President Carlos Prío Socarras tonight sent a cable to Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico interceding for Pedro Albizu Campos and his followers.

"Inspired by the traditional generosity of our people and the principle of human rights, I ask you to use your good offices to guarantee the life of Pedro Albizu Campos and his companions," the cable read.

The House of Representatives late last night approved a resolution to send a cable to President Truman, asking him to intercede to re-establish peace in Puerto Rico and to save the lives of Albizu Campos and other Nationalist leaders.

UPRISING IN PUERTO RICO

The Puerto Rican uprising is one of those mad adventures that make no sense to outsiders. Fortunately, it appears to be a fizzle, although a tragic one. Puerto Rico is not a blessed isle by any stretch of the imagination, but it is at least making the right sort of progress. The island has steadily been receiving more political power and it is being offered a still wider degree of self-rule in which the last vestiges of colonialism will disappear. If a majority approves on Nov. 4, a new Constitution will be drawn up by Puerto Ricans, although it will not alter the island's status as a United States territory, or the American citizenship of the inhabitants. That is what the Nationalists and Communists are fighting against.

The folly of it all lies in the fact that Puerto Rico could not exist as an independent state. If her fruits, sugar, tobacco and rum were subject to American tariffs, if her people could not freely emigrate to the United States, if her social services were not aided by American grants, Puerto Rico would be a country of abject misery and chaos. This is not an example of American imperialism, except by Communist standards.

There is no real popular demand for independence. The small following of the Nationalists and Communists is one proof of that; failure to get a popular mass uprising these last few days is even more striking proof. The military, the police, the main political bodies and the people are all on the side of the Government. In the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the rebellion is being crushed. It would seem as if someone blundered, and the explosion came prematurely after being scheduled for Nov. 4, but in any event it is hard to see how it could have succeeded at any time.

Puerto Rico, although a lovely year-round tourist spot, is a naturally poor, terribly overcrowded island that cannot in any foreseeable time become self-supporting. The United States, in fact, may have to do more to prevent continuing poverty. Those who fomented the present uprising were either foolish or wicked; the worst thing that could have happened to Puerto Rico would have been their success.

ASSASSINATION OF TRUMAN FOILED IN GUN FIGHT OUTSIDE BLAIR HOUSE; PUERTO RICAN PLOTTER, GUARD DIE

CAPITAL STARTLED

Police Swiftly Cordon
Blair House as Shots
Attract Big Crowds

PHOTOGRAPHERS NEAR BY

Leap From Their Auto, Halted
by Traffic Light, Into Action
—Passers-by See Fight
11-2-50-1

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—This city, which has heard the sound of assassins' guns before, reacted with electric suddenness today as shots exploded before the front door of President Truman's own residence. Within a few moments after the firing had stopped in front of Blair House hundreds of spectators were straining at police cordons almost magically thrown up at the intersecting streets bounding the block in which the President's temporary residence is situated.

Street cars, which run along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and Blair House, were backed up three blocks from

Jackson Place, which bounds the Blair House block on the east, and for as many blocks from Seventeenth Street, which bounds Blair House block on the west.

Automobile traffic snarls blocked the approach of a number of ambulances and police squad cars, and wailing sirens heightened the confusion.

Approaching the scene of the shooting from the outer fringe of the crowd, one picked up at least a dozen accounts of what had happened. The accounts grew less lurid toward the core of the trouble.

Rumors Fly Among Throng

These reports were received from spectators, at least a half block from the Blair House, and from newspaper men scurrying from the scene to the nearest telephones. On the outer reaches of the crowd the rumor was that two or three persons had entered Blair House with submachine guns firing and that the President had been assassinated or wounded.

Even among the reporters and photographers directly in front of the Blair House, the early accounts were confusing. It was not until fully fifteen minutes after the firing that it was clearly established.

Continued on Page 16, Column 6

PRESIDENT RESTING

Awakened by Shots, He
Sees Battle in Which
Three Are Wounded

HE KEEPS APPOINTMENTS

Documents Link 2 Assassins,
Who Lived Here, to Puerto
Rican Extremist Leader
11-2-50-1

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Quick-shooting White House guards cut down two assassins this afternoon when they attempted to invade Blair House in a Puerto Rican Nationalist plot to assassinate President Truman.

Tonight one assassin and one policeman were dead, and two policemen were wounded, one critically. The other assassin, seriously wounded, told the United States Secret Service that he and his companion had come down from New York two days ago to kill Mr. Truman.

On the body of the dead assassin Secret Service agents found a letter and a "memorandum," both cryptic but indicative of conspiracy. The missives were in the same handwriting and on the same stationery. They bore in the form of a signature, the name of Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist extremists who carried out the uprising in Puerto Rico Monday.

U. E. Baughman, chief of the Secret Service, cautioned reporters, however, that he had no proof that Albizu Campos was the author of the two documents.

THE DEAD

COFFELT, Pvt. Leslie, of Arlington, Va., White House guard.
TORRESOLA, Grisello, of 1239 Ward Avenue, New York, assassin.

THE INJURED

COLLAZO, Oscar, of 173 Brook Avenue, New York, assassin; shot in the chest.
DOWNS, Pvt. Joseph, of Silver Spring, Md., White House guard, in critical condition with multiple wounds.
BIRDZELL, Pvt. Donald T., of Washington, White House guard; in "fair" condition with knees shattered by bullets.
All three wounded are expected to recover.

Taking his usual afternoon nap and roused by a fury of shooting, Mr. Truman looked down from an upstairs bedroom of Blair House. In the bright sun of Pennsylvania Avenue was terror and confusion. At the foot of the stoop leading into Blair House lay one of the as-

sassins, alive, blood flowing from the middle of his chest and staining his blue shirt.

"A President has to expect those things," Mr. Truman said, later.

Truman Keeps to Schedule

Serene, a man of good conscience, for he had told the people of Puerto Rico unequivocally that they were free to work out their own political destiny, Mr. Truman punctiliously kept his remaining appointments of the day.

The outrage, however, made the Federal police agencies increasingly alert, and new safeguards were put around the President and his family. Meanwhile, the Secret Service began to trace back the plot through New York, to its apparent source in the island possession in the Caribbean, which is

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

Campos Captured In San Juan Home

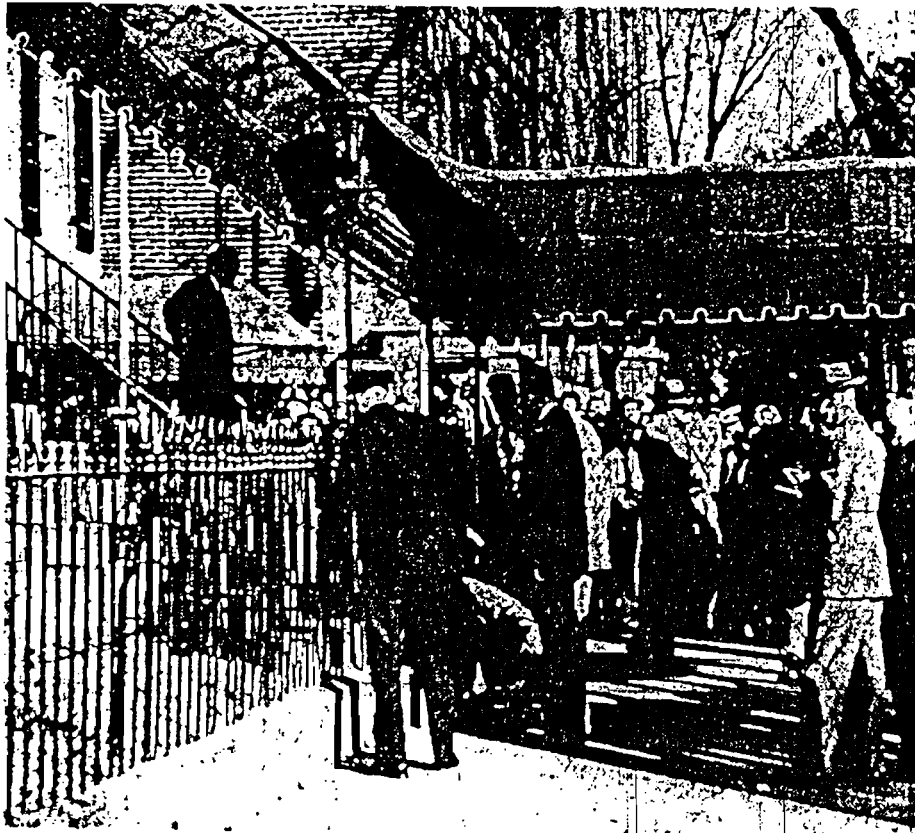
By The United Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Thursday, Nov. 2—National policemen poured five heavy volleys of rifle and pistol fire into the home of Pedro Albizu Campos early today and captured the Nationalist party leader when he fled into the street.

The Puerto Rican Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, earlier had accused the Nationalist extremist leader of responsibility for the assassination attempt made against President Truman yesterday. The would-be assassins were said to be members of the Nationalist party.

Excitement in Front of President's Residence During

Yesterday's Shooting Attempt



The scene outside of the Blair-Lee House immediately after the gun duel between Puerto Ricans and the White House police.



Donald T. Birdzell, White House policeman, who was shot in the left knee, being aided by his fellow-officers.

CAPITAL STARTLED BY FATAL GUNFIGHT

11-2-50-16

Continued From Page 1

lished there were three White House policemen and two assailants involved instead of one assailant and two guards as was originally reported.

The affair came within seconds of being perhaps the best photographed assassination attempt in history. An automobile full of newspaper and press association photographers was at the eastern intersection of the Blair House block waiting for a traffic light when the first shots were heard.

These were photographers regularly assigned to the White House and they were on their way to Arlington National Cemetery to cover the unveiling of the monument to the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Camera Man Tells Experience.

Bruce Hoertel, New York Times photographer and one of those in the press automobile, said:

"At first we thought it was a backfiring. There was a tree and a traffic light in the way. But the next moment we knew it was shooting and we were falling over each other to get out of the car."

"We squatted out of the line of fire while we adjusted our cameras and when the shooting had stopped we began running diagonally across the street to Blair House. We shot pictures as we went. The first thing I remember clearly was a guard half kneeling in the street car tracks. By the time we got to him he was on his face."

This was Pvt. Donald T. Birdzell, who had run out into the street in order to draw the fire away from Blair House.

"I can account for only four persons," Mr. Hoertel continued. "There was the man in the street car tracks, and one at the foot of the stairs at Blair House who looked dead to me. There was another behind the hedge at Lee House (directly adjoining Blair House) and he looked dead to me too. Then there was an officer near the guard's box at Lee House."

From later reconstructions it appeared that the man behind the hedge at Lee House was Griselio Torresola, the assailant who was killed. The officer near the guard's box apparently was Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, who died of wounds this evening. Pvt. Joseph H. Downs, in plain clothes, was wounded also but was carried quickly into Blair House.

J. Walker McVickers, a mail clerk in the White House, said he was on his way back to work from lunch when the firing began. At that time he was walking past the old State Department building, directly across from Blair House.

"I knew right away it was something terrible," he said. "But I hesitated a moment whether to go back and see what happened or continue on my way back to work. I saw the policeman kneeling in the street-car tracks firing. I kept watching him, but pretty soon I looked up and then I saw several men on the ground. One of them was part way up the Blair House steps, but his feet were on the sidewalk. I thought they were all dead."

After inspecting the scene Mr. McVickers went to the White House, where he told his story to William Simmons, chief White House receptionist. Mr. Simmons took him back to Blair House

to be questioned by the Secret Service agents.

The newspaper and radio men and photographers milling in front of Blair House temporarily were sent away while attendants washed the sidewalks with lawn hoses. They were soon back, however, bombarding with questions anyone who appeared even remotely official.

Lieut. George Asay, big, good-natured White House guard, bore the brunt of the early questioning, inasmuch as he had stood guard at the foot of the Blair House steps. Repeatedly he insisted he knew nothing about the affair and invariably ended, as it in a recorded speech, "all I know about it is these screwballs came up to get the boss and instead of the boss getting it they got it."

Miss Mary Josephine Freehill, a Government secretary, saw the first moments of the battle. She was riding in a street car westward on Pennsylvania Avenue and was next to a window on the Blair House side.

"I saw a man in civilian clothes crouching behind a small tree in front of Lee House," she said. "The conductor, who was an old man, must have seen more than I saw because he slowed down the car. Then I heard shooting. There must have been fifteen shots in the first volley. Then there was a slight pause and then there were about ten more shots."

"The car stopped and the conductor shouted at us to get out. We got out and ran. I was scared stiff. The first thing I saw was a man lying in the streetcar tracks. Then a lot of cars jammed up and I left."

She said the time was 2:18 P. M. Miss M. E. Hayes of Arlington, Va., was caught in the battle. She said: "The shots seemed to be coming from all over. At the sound of shooting the pedestrians scattered like magic and the cops swarmed all over the place."

Veteran "Dug In"

A Signal Corps captain in uniform was walking in front of the old State Department Building on his way to the White House on official business when the shooting began. He, too, saw the kneeling guard in the street car tracks firing toward Blair House.

The officer, who refused to identify himself, was asked what he did first.

"I tried to dig in," he replied.

"You didn't try to charge into the battle?" he was asked.

"Hell, no," he replied, energetically. "I got through two and a half years of shooting in Europe without getting hit and I'll be damned if I was going to get it on Pennsylvania Avenue!"

PARIS' RED PAPER CYNICAL

Assassins' Attempt Is Seen as Election Publicity Stunt

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Humanite, official organ of the French Communist party, suggested today that the attempt on President Truman's life was staged by the United States Government for its publicity value on the eve of elections.

Humanite also said the shooting "occurred at the right moment" to justify United States repression of "all partisans of peace who are fighting in America against the imperialist and aggressive policy of the leaders of their own country." The first paragraph of the story said: "On the eve of the electoral campaign in the United States the White House Secret Service have done a good job for Truman."

REDS DENY ANY LINKS TO ATTACK ON TRUMAN

The Communist party denied any connection yesterday with the attempt on President Truman's life and described it as a 1930 version of the "Reichstag fire frame-up" in Hitler Germany.

A statement issued by William Z. Foster, the party's national chairman, and Gus Hall, national secretary, in behalf of the full national committee said:

"Like all our fellow-Americans, we Communists were profoundly shocked by this afternoon's report of an attempt to enter Blair House, with the apparent purpose of taking President Truman's life."

"As is well known, the Communist party condemns and rejects assassination and all acts of violence and terror. This can only be the act of terrorists, deranged men or agents provocateurs—a 1930 version of Van der Lubbe and the Reichstag fire frame-up."

"A reported attempt to link the Communist party with this infamous crime suggests an effort at a pro-fascist provocation. History is full of instances in which similar acts of terrorism have been instigated or used for the purpose of cracking down on the labor and peace movements."

"We call on our fellow-countrymen to block any attempt to utilize today's terrorist act as fuel for the flames of war hysteria and police-state repression, already endangering the Bill of Rights and world peace."

"Acts of this kind do not help but, instead, hinder the just aspirations of the Puerto Rican people for independence and liberation from the economic and political domination of the Wall Street corporations. This act must not be used as a pretext for a reign of persecution against the Puerto Rican people, either here or in Puerto Rico."

Assassin's Nemesis Lost Secret Service Job Once

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A few years ago Floyd Boring lost his job as a Secret Service agent. He had done nothing wrong; Congress had cut Secret Service funds and he had been unavoidably let out. But today Agent Boring, back on the job, lived up to tradition.

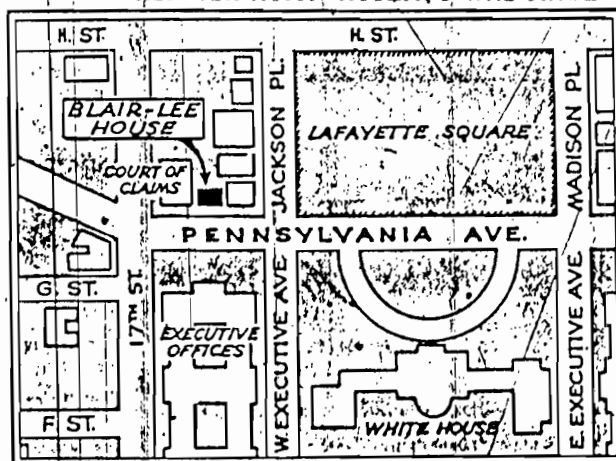
Mr. Boring, hired again when funds were restored, was the only Secret Service agent in front of Blair House today. A former Pennsylvania state trooper, his .38-calibre revolver was out with the first shot fired by assassin Oscar Collazo. He and White House uniformed policemen brought down Collazo, seriously wounded.

"This guy," said Mr. Boring, "started shooting at [Donald T.] Birdzell [a guard] and we let him have it."



Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, a victim of the shooting
The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

WHERE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WAS MADE



The New York Times

Nov. 2, 1950

The arrow shows Blair-Lee House, temporary residence of the Presidential family, where the shooting took place, in relation to the White House and surrounding area in Washington.

TRUMAN ESCAPES ATTEMPT ON LIFE

Continued From Page 1

burying the numerous dead of a violent uprising.

Tonight Maj. Robert J. Barrett, superintendent of the Washington Police, said that Collazo had been booked on a murder charge. Chief Baughman said there was no previous record on the two gunmen. They began plotting to kill the President ten days ago in New York, he added.

Floyd Boring, a burly former Pennsylvania state trooper, was the only Secret Service agent in front of Blair House with the uniformed men when the shooting occurred. With Pvt. Joseph O. Davidson at his side, they blazed away at Collazo. Mr. Davidson was the only member of the uniformed force in front of Blair House who was not hit.

"We came with express purpose of shooting the President," was the testimony from Collazo.

"That's what he told our agent at the hospital," Chief Baughman said.

Cryptic but in a sense equally revealing was the documentary evidence found on the dead man, Torresola. Both letter and document were written in the Spanish language. The letter follows:

"My Dear Griselio—If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States, you will do so without hesitation of any kind. We are leaving to your high sense of patriotism and sane judgment everything regarding this matter. Cordially yours, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

Called Rocklessly Bold Men

As Chief Baughman discussed the case in the White House late in the afternoon, the memorandum had not yet been translated officially, like the letter. So a reporter stepped forward and translated it as follows:

"Memorandum—Gorseline will collect the funds which I considered necessary to take care of the supreme necessities of the cause.

He will be responsible directly to the General Treasurer. The delegate will accord you all the necessary cooperation that your mission may be a triumph. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 21, 1950. Pedro Albizu Campos." In the left lower corner of this memorandum was the Spanish word for "duplicate."

"Do you infer from these papers that they pertain to an assassination plot?" Chief Baughman was asked.

"Certainly this man made his own statement that they came here to kill the President," replied Mr. Baughman, referring to Collazo.

Along with these papers, Torresola had a notebook containing names that Mr. Baughman would not discuss.

For two days the assassins had holed up in the Hotel Harris here at 17 Massachusetts Avenue, planning the deed. They were recklessly bold men, apparently fanatics. But they did not plan well enough.

If the two gunmen, armed with German pistols, had waited another half hour Mr. Truman would have walked down the ten granite steps of Blair House in plain view. He was to go—and he did despite the attempt on his life—to Arlington National Cemetery for a ceremony honoring the late Sir John Dill, Britain's wartime Chief of Staff.

True, the gunmen like other on-lookers would have been held off at a distance, but at least they could have drawn a bead on the President. They could have read of his appointment in the papers. Instead they made an attempted frontal invasion against a line of dead shots.

Shots Awaken President

The story was pieced together at the scene and later by Chief Baughman. The time was between 2:15 and 2:20 P. M. Mr. Truman had left his office in the White House around 1 P. M. for lunch and his nap in the temporary official residence in Blair-Lee House, which is commonly known as Blair House.

After lunch Mr. Truman went to a bedroom on an upper floor. For security reasons the Secret Service would not say which floor, but the room faces on broad Pennsylvania Avenue. The day was unseasonably warm and Mr. Truman removed all but his underwear.

Elsewhere in the mansion were Mrs. Truman and her mother, Mrs. David Wallace.

Then came the burst of about a score of pistol shots, and here is what happened in the Presidential bed chamber, according to Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary:

"He was awakened by the shots. The window was open. He rushed to the window and saw a man lying on the steps of Blair House and great confusion all around. 'A policeman looked up and saw the President and shouted, 'Get back! get back!'

"The President did as he was instructed to do and got dressed as fast as he could.

"Meanwhile Mrs. Truman came in to find out what it was all about and somehow got the mistaken im-

pression that a Secret Service man she knew had been killed. She was much upset but the President reassured her. The President hurried downstairs.

What Mr. Truman saw was a group of policemen gathered around Collazo at the foot of the Blair House stoop. Collazo was bleeding but talking in a whisper. Another group was gathered around Mr. Birdzell, crumpled at the edge of the north trolley track.

Collazo had come walking westward from the corner of Jackson Place. He passed a wooden guard booth at the western edge of Blair House. There Boring and Davidson were standing, watchful. Collazo passed them by. He had only a few paces to go to reach Private Birdzell standing at the foot of the stoop of Blair House. He was squarely in the way up to the screen door and the green wooden door, with brass knocker, leading into the Blair House main hall.

Collazo Opened Fire

Private Birdzell was blocking the way, but he happened to be looking westward. Collazo did not go too close. At about ten paces he drew a German Walther P-38 pistol, a common war souvenir of G.I.s, and apparently slid back the barrel mechanism, which cocks the hammer. Mr. Birdzell said afterwards he heard the click of the gun but not soon enough.

Collazo opened fire with ten rounds in the magazine. Private Birdzell then did a brave thing, as Mr. Baughman testified. He drew his .38-caliber revolver, but did not shoot. He ran into the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue, to draw the fire away from the occupants of Blair House and from his fellow guard.

On the way to the street, Mr. Birdzell received one or more of his wounds. He dropped to one knee and began shooting. Meanwhile, Torresola, within a few seconds of Collazo's first shot, opened fire in front of Lee House, which is adjacent to the Blair mansion on the westerly side.

Messrs. Boring and Davidson, nearest to Collazo, concentrated on him, and between them and Mr. Birdzell they fired many shots. One of them caught Collazo squarely in the chest.

One of Collazo's shots whizzed by Private Davidson, shattered a small pane of glass in a basement entry of Blair House, embedding itself in the green-painted window frame. Two or three more of his shots pierced a pane and the shade in a housekeeper's room on the basement floor, immediately next to the canopied stoop which Mr. Truman uses to enter and leave the mansion when he does not leave in a car by a rear entrance.

Torresola is surrounded in mystery, for he is dead and one of his victims was dead and the other two were not in condition to talk much. No one knew the direction whence he came. Apparently, however, he approached from the Seventeenth Street corner on the west.

He was seen on one of the lower steps of the Lee House while he was shooting in the direction of another guard booth on the westerly side of that mansion. Private Coffelt, taken by surprise, drew fast and returned the fire.

Private Downs drives the White House grocery truck and was in plain clothes, but his mission in an emergency is no different than that of his fellow policemen. He had stopped his gray panel truck at the curb and was chatting with Mr. Coffelt. He drew and opened fire, too. Some witnesses believed that Private Birdzell fired at Torresola as well as Collazo.

Torresola toppled and he died on his back in the little lawn in front of Lee House, lined at the sidewalk by a boxwood hedge.

Torresola's weapon was a German Luger, another favorite souvenir of the G. I.'s. Both weapons were nine-millimeter calibre, about the same as the American .38, but they each load ten bullets while the police revolvers take only six. Torresola emptied his entire magazine and had another that was found on the sidewalk.

Bullets whizzed for a few violent moments in all directions of the famous avenue and one of them tore across the front of the jacket of Private Preston of the Metropolitan Police, without hurting him. He was directing traffic at the corner of Seventeenth Street. He rushed toward the fray with his gun drawn, but the battle was over.

"I never saw in my life a calmer man," said Mr. Ross, when he arrived to accompany Mr. Truman to the unveiling of the Dill memorial.

"Well, are you still going over to keep your appointment at Arlington Cemetery?" he asked the President.

"Why, of course," replied Mr. Truman.

At the appointed time, 2:50 P. M., the Chief Executive got into his car at the rear of Blair House and with members of his staff motored to the cemetery. But he was accompanied by two open cars crammed with Secret Service men. Some of them had machine guns at the ready. Usually they have only revolvers under their coats. There he spoke in a calm voice, made no reference to the incident in his speech but talked about it to members of his Cabinet.

As Mr. Truman headed for the site of the ceremony, he saw photographers who travel everywhere with him. He was serious and unsmiling as he said: "You boys should be in front of Blair-Lee House."

John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, who has jurisdiction over the Secret Service, informed Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, and George C. Marshall, the Secretary of Defense, who also were at the ceremony.

They were incredulous. "It's a terrible thing," said Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Truman went into a huddle with Messrs. Snyder, Marshall, Acheson and W. Averell Harriman, his special assistant on foreign affairs.

Meanwhile, in front of Blair House, ambulances arrived to take away the wounded. Private Birdzell, his trousers legs rolled up and blood gushing from his broken knees, talked calmly with fellow officers. Collazo murmured, apparently readily answering questions of the policemen leaning over him as his lifeblood gushed up. Ambulance men straddled the boxwood and took Torresola away.



Griselio Torresola lying near the shrubbery of the front lawn after he was killed by the police

The New York Times by Bruce Hoertel

Assassins' Kin and Friends Are Rounded Up in Bronx

N.Y. Times

By MEYER BERGER

11-2-50-1

Thirteen Puerto Ricans—six women and seven men—were taken to the offices of the United States Secret Service at 90 Church Street last night for questioning about the attempt yesterday on President Truman's life in Washington.

Policemen said they were the families and friends of the two assassins. Unofficially, Oscar Collazo of 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, one of the men who fired a gun at Blair House, was described as treasurer of the New York City branch of the Puerto Rican Nationalists, bitter enemies of the United States.

Collazo, wounded, is in the Emergency Hospital in Washington. The second gunman, tentatively identified by Secret Service men as Griselio Torresola of 1259 Ward Avenue in the East Bronx, was killed by police bullets.

Mrs. Rose Collazo, 42 years old, the wounded man's wife, was one of those taken into custody. She was arraigned at 2 o'clock this morning in Federal Court before United States Commissioner Edward M. McDonald on a charge of having conspired with the two assassins and two unnamed persons to harm a member of the Government. Commissioner McDonald held her in \$50,000 bail for a hearing next Thursday.

Following the arraignment Secret Service men took her to the Federal House of Detention.

At the request of Assistant United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Commissioner McDonald issued John Doe warrants for the two unidentified persons named in the conspiracy complaint.

Earlier Mrs. Collazo had told officials and newspaper men:

"I am Oscar Collazo's wife. He

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT SHOT DOWN



Oscar Collazo lying at the bottom of the steps to the Blair-Lee House as White House guard is putting his revolver back in his holster. This picture was made by a photographer of The New York Times, who was waiting to accompany Mr. Truman to a dedication ceremony at Arlington Cemetery.

The New York Times (by Bruce Horlitz)

KIN OF ASSASSINS ROUNDED UP HERE

Continued From Page 1

is a member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party. We want the independence of Puerto Rico."

Reporters asked her if she was sorry that there had been an attempt on President Truman's life.

"No," she said flatly. "Why should I be sorry? We are both members of the Nationalist party. We voted for Roosevelt and for Truman because they promised us the independence and we did not get it. Roosevelt is now dead. We cannot blame him."

The newspaper men persisted. Wasn't she sorry that someone had tried to kill President Truman?

"No," Mrs. Collazo said again. "They do not feel sorry for our President Campos when someone tries to kill him."

Pedro Albizu Campos, to whom Mrs. Collazo referred, is leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalists. Curiously enough, he lived for a while at 173 Brook Avenue, the same place where the Collazos live.

Lived There 5 Years

Neighbors said Campos moved into the tenement about five years ago, following his release from Federal prison after six years' servitude for stirring revolt against the United States in Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Collazo and her three daughters, Carmen, 15 years old; Mrs. Lydia Marcado, 22, and Iris, 23, were among the eleven escorted to the Secret Service quarters for questioning. With them the operatives took a man about 20 years old, described only as a friend of the family.

Flashlights blinked blindingly as the Collazos were led down the apartment house stoop in full stare of their murmuring neighbors. Carmen threw up her arms to shut out the lights. Her mother turned. She said: "Don't be ashamed. Let them take your picture. We are fighting for an ideal."

At the Ward Avenue address the Secret Service men removed Mrs. Juanita Torresola, 44; her son, William, 20, only recently accepted for draft into the armed forces; Jose Vega of 1075 Simpson Street, the Bronx, a cousin, and Mrs. Nereida Varas of 570 Union Avenue, the Bronx, a visitor. Mrs. Torresola's daughter, Nilda, 10 years old, was not taken by the Secret Service agents.

Mrs. Torresola's husband, Lorenzo Torresola, 46 years old, was taken earlier from his grocery

store at 71 East 114th Street in Harlem. What kin he might be to Grisello Torresola, the man shot down outside Blair House, authorities had still to determine.

Reports are Varied

There were reports that he was kin to the Torresola's of Ward Avenue, possibly a brother; that his sister is Doris Torresola, secretary to Pedro Campos. She was wounded in the fighting in San Juan, P. R., early in the week and is in a hospital there. A brother of Grisello Torresola was arrested in San Juan on Monday.

Lorenzo Torresola is wealthy by local Puerto Rican standards. He owns the Harlem grocery and he owns his own two-story house in Ward Avenue. He drives a current-model car and keeps his family in comfort. Neighbors described the whole family as decent, quiet, respectable folk. They were astonished when the Secret Service men swarmed into the house.

The Collazos live in the most squalid Puerto Rican quarter in lower East Bronx. They have a three-room apartment on the second floor at the Brook Avenue address. Their neighbors, up and down both sides of the avenue between 135th and 136th Street, just north of Deegan Highway, are the poorest of the poor.

Secret Service men were tight-lipped about the items they confiscated at the Collazo flat last night, but it was apparent when they came out at 7:45 P. M. that they had two suitcases, a typewriter, a mimeograph machine and two duffle bags that seemed filled almost to bursting with small boxes. They would not discuss the contents.

Neighbors Are Excited

Their Brook Avenue block, solid, grimy five-story tenements facing equally grimy five-story brick tenements, grew shrill with excitement when the Collazo women and their male guests were led to the dimly-lighted street and into the two automobiles held at the curb by the Secret Service men.

There were people thick as flies on the fireescapes. Every window was crowded with men, women and children and the sidewalks were thronged. The air, filled with excited chatter in liquid Spanish, and with soft murmuring, it faded into brief silence as the cars pulled away with the Collazos and with the confiscated materials, then the shrillness picked up again.

Mrs. Collazo is a plump, comely woman with flashing black eyes. She is five years her husband's senior. They have been married eleven years, and both came from Puerto Rico almost a quarter century ago. She told reporters he

had been a fervent Nationalist for some twenty years and that she had joined the movement eighteen years ago.

She spoke to the newspaper men in the tenement's narrow hallway with children and neighbors clinging to the dark stair rails, eagerly listening. The peeling, sickly green paint in the halls made finger-like shadows in the stark rays from the naked electric lamps in the ceiling.

Her hallway, like all the others in the street, was unwashed tile underfoot. The walls were all but covered with childish chalk scrawls—"Lucy," "Irma," a few juvenile obscenities, but nothing political; no mention of the Nationalist movement. Mrs. Collazo stood up boldly for her husband, without giving ground under questioning.

She said her husband was a smart man, a man of considerable schooling. She said he worked frequently as Spanish-English translator and knew stenography and typewriting. She said he averaged around \$70 a week as metal handle polisher at the Gainer Corporation, 115 Cedar Street in New Rochelle, N. Y., and that he was sober, and industrious, and a true Puerto Rican patriot.

She said he told her, just before he packed his suitcase and got into his clothes on Tuesday:

"Good-by, my darling, I am going to Puerto Rico. I am needed there. We must be free people. We can no longer be slaves."

She said he had drawn \$100 of their savings for the trip and that she assumed that he had left for Puerto Rico. She said "I would have gone with him, you understand, but we could not both go. We have the children."

A reporter said, "Mrs. Collazo, was your husband a Communist?"

Her eyes flashed in the dimly lit hallway. She said, "He is only a member of the Nationalist Party. He is no Communist."

The next question was, "Are you not surprised to hear that someone tried to shoot President Truman?"

"I am surprised at nothing, these days, with the revolution in Puerto Rico anything could happen."

Tells Why She Blames Truman

Someone wondered why she blamed the President for her native country's ills.

"For every \$1,000,000 that Truman gives us," she answered, "he takes back two millions."

"Do you think, then, Mrs. Collazo, that your husband was right in what he did today?"

"I do not say that Oscar did right," she began after a second's thought, "but according to—"

She broke off at this point and never answered the question.

The reporters did not know when

they questioned Mrs. Collazo that Pedro Campos had been a tenant in the same building with her family, but the talk turned on Campos again and her eyes came alight.

"If somebody tries to kill Pedro Campos," she flamed, "if someone tries to kill the Nationalist President, then I would kill them who tried."

The police disclosed that neither Collazo nor any of the Torresolas' names appeared anywhere in New York City Police Department records. When reporters went to Lorenzo Torresola's Spanish grocery in Harlem, two middle-aged men behind the counter said they did not speak English. Even when Puerto Rican boys were brought in to interpret, they professed not to understand.

If Oscar Collazo's neighbors knew anything of his political activity, or of his ardent Nationalist beliefs, they concealed the knowledge well. All through the house and in every dim-lit shop across the way, their eyes went wide at the news. They were extremely polite when questioned, but assured reporters and policemen they had never heard of Collazo's Nationalism.

Comparatively few even knew him. He never frequented the drab groceries that abound in the neighborhood. No neighbor ever saw him in his cups. The few that knew him by sight all said he was quiet, well-behaved, a thoughtful-looking little man (he stands about 5 feet 6 inches) who left early for work each morning and who came home early in the evening. He did not visit with neighbors. He never did the family shopping.

Called Model Worker

At the Gainer plant in New Rochelle, where Collazo, the silent one, worked each day from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., the description of the metal polisher fitted the grocer's exactly.

Jerome Geisman, the company secretary, said Oscar Collazo was a model worker, an unusual craftsman, extraordinarily punctual. He left his bench only for lunch. He did not join other workmen at the bar. He hurried home at night.

Mr. Geisman and four Puerto Ricans who worked at the bench with Collazo said they had never heard him flaunt his nationalistic beliefs before them; he rarely talked any kind of politics.

Last Monday, one of the Puerto Rican workmen remembered, was perhaps an exception. Oscar had read of the fighting in San Juan and he had been melancholy.

Philip Michaels, a member of the Mayor's Committee for Puerto Ricans, said last night that the Nationalists are an "extreme but numerically insignificant" group in the East Bronx Puerto Rican colony.

PRESIDENT IS CALM AT DILL DEDICATION

Speaks, After Attempt to Kill
Him, at Unveiling of Statue
of British Field Marshal
11-2-50-1

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Less than an hour after an attempt had been made to assassinate him, President Truman calmly dedicated a memorial to Britain's Field Marshal Sir John Dill at Arlington National Cemetery today.

"It is important to the peace of the world that peoples understand each other and have full faith in each other's sincerity," he said.

He made no reference to the gunfight in front of his Blair House residence. Many of the 600 dignitaries present at the unveiling wondered why Mr. Truman was surrounded by such an unusually heavy guard of Secret Service men.

The President, in his address said that he welcomed "this opportunity to remind my countrymen that the maintenance of a perfect understanding between the people of Great Britain and the United States is of great impor-

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

PRESIDENT IS CALM AT DILL DEDICATION

11-2-50-17

Continued From Page 1

lance to the peace of the world—it is of the greatest importance to the peace of the world."

Mr. Truman said the statue "will stand as a memorial not only to a man but to a remarkable Anglo-American relationship that bore fruit in a great victory—a really great victory."

The bronze statue of the late Field Marshal mounted on a horse was then uncovered by an honor guard from the United States Air Force, Army and Navy. The statue is the work of Herbert Haseltine, distinguished sculptor.

Mr. Truman was not visibly shaken when he reached the cemetery, but he wore a grim expression. As he stepped out of his limousine he was met by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall. No more than a word of greeting passed between them.

The reporters and photographers present knew something had gone amiss when not one reporter or photographer arrived with Mr. Truman. Usually a platoon of them follows him.

Word of the shooting finally arrived at the cemetery about fifteen minutes later when a motor-

cycle messenger arrived to pick up a photographer's film. The word spread quickly.

Secretary Marshall was speaking at the time and looked up as a murmur ran through the crowd. The ceremony was opened by

Episcopal Bishop Angus Dun. Bishop Dun, who heads his church in Washington, officiated at Sir John Dill's funeral in 1944.

Secretary Marshall made a short talk, then British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks lauded the close relationship between the United States and Britain.

The President in his talk emphasized that "now, if we can just win the peace in the same manner that we won the war, we can look forward to generations of happiness on this earth."

In addition to Sir John's daughter and wife, among those present were:

Britain's wartime Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden; Fleet Admiral Ernest King; Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Lord Fraser, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty; Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, United States Air Force Chief of Staff; British Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Pine; British Economic Minister Emanuel Shinwell; Field Marshal Sir William Slim, and the former British Air Force Chief, Lord Tedder.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Mr. Ambassador, General Marshall, Mr. Chairman:

I welcome this opportunity to remind my countrymen that the maintenance of a perfect understanding between the people of Great Britain and the United States is of great importance to the peace of the world—it is of the greatest importance to the peace of the world.

This statue will stand as a memorial not only to a man but to a remarkable Anglo-American relationship that bore fruit in a great victory—a really great victory.

Now, if we can just win the peace in the same manner that we won that war, we can look forward to generations of happiness on this earth.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill died before I assumed the office of President. I did not have the good fortune to know him personally. Our military leaders, however, made clear to me the tremendous service he rendered his own country and this country during the most trying days of the war.

He was a great Englishman, with a breadth of wisdom and a depth of understanding that transcended the boundaries of his own country.

The purity of his character, the directness of his purpose endeared him to all his American associates and inspired a real devotion to him and a complete trust in him. And that is the greatest thing that can come to any man, when he is completely trusted by his associates. We need more, these days, of that same high integrity—men who can command respect by their honesty and the sincerity of their purpose.

It is important to the peace of the world that peoples understand each other, and have full faith in each other's sincerity.



After the melee, Mr. Truman went to Arlington Cemetery to dedicate the statue for Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British mission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington during World War II.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

That is all we ask. That is all we want. We have no ambitions, only world peace.

Such men as this make it possible. This is particularly true in regard to the people of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States.

I pay tribute here today to the memory of a great man, and to the services he rendered to both our countries in the common struggle for a free and decent world.

SENATE INQUIRY SET

O'Mahoney Orders Investigation of Attack on Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, said tonight he had ordered the staff of the Senate Interior Committee, of which he is chairman, to prepare for an investigation into the attempted assassination of President Truman by two Puerto Rican fanatics.

"I have already communicated with the staff of my committee to gather all available information," Mr. O'Mahoney said in Cheyenne, Wyo. "The committee will be prepared to act after consultation with the Secret Service, Justice Department and F. B. I."

He made the statement after Senator Owen Brewster, Republican of Maine, had demanded an immediate Congressional inquiry into the Puerto Rican Nationalist revolutionary movement and its ramifications in this country.

PRESIDENT UPHELD PUERTO RICO RIGHTS

For 5 Years He Had Sponsored
Policy of Letting the Island
Select Its Own Status.
11-2-50-16

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Five years and fifteen days ago President Truman laid down a policy of the strongest and plainest sympathy for the nationalist aspirations of the Territory of Puerto Rico.

He had not changed it in all the time since, and it remained his policy this afternoon when Puerto Rican gunmen tried to storm Blair House and shoot him. Presumably, it was still his policy tonight.

Thus, as had been the case in other assassinations and attempted assassinations in history, the chosen victim had shown the utmost sympathy for the presumed, ostensible, political goal of those who sought to destroy him.

On Oct. 16, 1945, at a time when he had been President some six months, Mr. Truman sent a special message asking Congress to submit to the Puerto Ricans four possible sorts of changes in their status—not excluding outright independence—to learn just what they most wanted for themselves.

He put on no restrictions whatever save one—that Congress be careful not to offer to Puerto Rico anything that Congress was "not prepared finally to enact into law."

It was the "settled policy of this government," the President observed in that message, to promote the development of dependent peoples so as to make it possible for them "to determine their own form of government."

First Native Governor Named

"It is now time, in my opinion," he went on, "to ascertain from the people of Puerto Rico their wishes as to the ultimate status which they prefer, and, within such limits as may be determined by Congress, to grant to them the kind of government they desire."

Congress did not immediately act upon all these matters, but the President, in the meantime, in 1946, appointed as Governor of Puerto Rico the first native ever to hold that post, Jesus T. Piñero.

The Eightieth Congress, taking office in January of 1947, proceeded to grant the Puerto Ricans the right to elect their own Governor, and to select all their own national officers save for the Auditor and the Judges of their Supreme Court.

The present Eighty-first Congress went forward to give them the privilege of selecting all their officers and likewise made provision for a Puerto Rican Constitution of their own choosing after a plebiscite and referendum among the people.

The act for this purpose was signed by the President just short of four months ago—on July 3. ~~This Constitution would give the~~ Puerto Ricans absolute control of their local affairs, though in off-shore matters they would remain, like any State of the Union, subordinate to the Government of the United States.

A registration of the voters for this step in constitution-making had been set for Nov. 4. The anti-United States uprising reported from San Juan on Oct. 30 had, in fact, been planned, an informant within the United States government said here tonight, for Nov. 3 in order to confuse or break up registration, and it came off prematurely.

At all events, President Truman himself had gone to Puerto Rico long before—in February of 1948—to repeat in essence what he had said in October of 1945.

"I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here," he told the Puerto Ricans in San Juan on Feb. 20, 1948, "that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the continental United States."

Marcantonio Criticized on Bill

DENVER, Nov. 1 (UP)—Senator C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, said tonight that left-wing Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York raised the only opposition in Congress to a proposal to let the people of Puerto Rico draft their own constitution.

Mr. O'Mahoney, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, said that the American Labor party Representative was "apparently allied with" the Puerto Rican Nationalists and he added:

"I had every reason to believe that their organization was controlled largely by Communist sympathizers."

Mr. O'Mahoney said:

"Congress this year passed a bill which I introduced in the Senate and which Commissioner (Antonio) Fernos-Isern, commissioner of Puerto Rico in the House of Representatives, introduced in the House to authorize the people of Puerto Rico to draft their own constitution within the present association with the United States."

"It was in accord with the overwhelmingly expressed opinion of the people of Puerto Rico with the exception of the Nationalists."

Representative Backs People

In New York, Representative Vito Marcantonio, whose district has a large number of residents of Puerto Rican descent, expressed the hope that the incident would not be used as a "sanctionment against good citizens."

"The safety of the President is the concern of all Americans, no matter what our political differences may be," he said. "I do hope that in all fairness the action of these two madmen will not be used to instigate hatred or discrimination against the Puerto Rican people."

"Certainly the actions of one or two individuals should not be held against a people who are good citizens of our community here in New York."

HOME-MADE BOMBS TOSSED INTO CROWD

N.Y. TIMES

11-2-50-17

2 Bottles of Gasoline Fail to
Explode in Puerto Rican
Labor Office Here

Two home-made bombs of the "Molotov cocktail" type were hurled by an unidentified man yesterday into a room occupied by fifty persons at the Puerto Rican Government Labor office—1881 Broadway—but they failed to explode.

The police reported that the man had entered the first floor office at 1:15 P. M. carrying two gasoline-filled bottles with burning wicks, and strode toward Judith Torros, the information clerk, who was seated in the center of the employment office.

As he neared the desk he threw the bottles over the head of the clerk as occupants of the office screamed and fled. One bottle struck the post behind the clerk's desk and fell to the floor. As the flames began to spread, Wenceslao Sotomayor, administrative officer, dropped a coat over the bottle and smothered the fire.

The wick of the other bottle went out as the bomb struck the floor and rolled under the clerk's desk. Neither bottle burst with the impact, and no one was injured.

Witness Gives Chase

As the man turned and fled, Joseph Garcia, 25 years old, of 15 West Ninety-eighth Street, who was sitting with the group waiting for employment appointments, ran after him and saw him get into an automobile at Broadway and Sixty-second Street and drive away.

After questioning many of the witnesses the police were unable to say whether the man was a disgruntled job-seeker or whether the incident tied in with the revolt in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Sotomayor, in charge of the office for the day, said when asked if the attack was related to events in Puerto Rico, "I wouldn't say yes and I wouldn't say no."

After consulting with members of the Bomb Squad, Acting Assistant Chief Inspector Edward Mullins, in charge of Manhattan detectives, said the bomb-throwing was the act of an amateur "because of the heavy soda-pop bottles used."

Miss Torros, who lives at 507 West 111th Street, said she never had seen the man before. None of the others present was able to identify him.

The police described him as a Puerto Rican, about 25 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall, and weighing about 145 pounds. He wore an Oxford-gray suit and a black shirt.

Four men and a woman who witnessed the incident were taken to Police Headquarters, where they viewed Rogues Gallery pictures of possible suspects, but could not make an identification.

Later, fifty detectives and the five witnesses drove through Harlem searching for the black-shirted man. Police would not directly connect the attempted bombing with the shooting at Blair House, Washington.

Before the incident at the Puerto Rican office, a score of policemen, including members of the Bomb Squad, made an intensive search for a time bomb at two Government buildings, one at 346 Broadway and the other at 252 Seventh Avenue. Occupants of the third floors of both buildings were cleared out, but the police did not find any infernal machine.

The lower Broadway building houses the Marine Corps recruiting and research offices and the Veterans Administration. The Seventh Avenue building also is occupied by the V. A. According to the police, Miss Edna Hawkins, telephone operator at the V. A. offices, answered a call at 9:30 A. M. A man asked to be connected with an insurance adjuster. Miss Hawkins relayed the call to the 252 Seventh Avenue V. A. building. There Anthony J. Poili answered.

The caller was reported to have said that a time bomb was to be placed in the third floor of the V. A. building. Several radio cars and a police emergency crew raced to the buildings a minute after the call.

Last night the police of the Riverfront Squad were sent to Pier 23, Pacific Street, Brooklyn, after receipt of an anonymous tip that an effort was to be made to smuggle ammunition aboard the Bull Line cargo ship Puerto Rico. Two detectives and four patrolmen questioned and searched crew members aboard the vessel and longshoremen on the dock, but failed to find any ammunition. The ship is to sail at 2 P. M. today for Puerto Rico and San Diego, Calif.

Police Protection Asked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Office of Puerto Rico asked today for police protection after hearing that an attempt had been made to blow up the New York office. This was before the attempted assassination of President Truman. Ruben Calderon, acting chief of the Office of Puerto Rico here, made the request to Washington police headquarters. He said two policemen were to be assigned.

Truman Shows Emotion Only Over Guard's Death

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Truman displayed emotion over the attempt on his life today only when informed that one man was killed protecting his person.

Callers at the White House after the shooting agreed that the President, until then, had taken the affair pretty much in stride.

Asked later what he would have done if one of the gunmen had confronted him with weapon in hand, Mr. Truman replied characteristically: "Heck, I would have taken the gun away from him, shoved it up his gullet and pulled the trigger."

The President seemed more concerned for those who might be worried about him than for himself. As soon as Mrs. Truman and Margaret had been reassured, the President put in long distance telephone calls to his brother, J. Vivian Truman, and his brother-in-law, George P. Wallace. Other relatives were also informed.

PUERTO RICO 'PLEA' HUNTED

Search Fails to Turn Up
Nationalist Inquiry Appeal

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 1.—Officials of the United Nations spent several fruitless hours today checking the registry files in an attempt to find a reported appeal from the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico asking the world organization to look into the revolutionary outbreak that began at San Juan Monday.

After the news from Washington of the assassination attempt against President Truman, reporters here recalled that a Thelma Mielke, who represented herself as an "observer" at the United Nations for the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, had visited this headquarters yesterday to lodge an appeal for a special inquiry commission to go to Puerto Rico to determine the causes of the Nationalist uprising.

Miss Mielke said that she had mailed a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie asking that the whole Puerto Rican situation be aired by an appropriate agency of the United Nations, but a search failed to unearth the letter.

Attempts to reach Miss Mielke today failed. She is listed in the Manhattan telephone directory at 84 Horatio Street, in Greenwich Village. The directory also lists the same telephone number and the same address for the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico. No one answered the telephone there.

On Secret Service Walls Is the Lesson of Lincoln

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Ever-present on a wall of the White House Secret Service office is a warning to Secret Service men to be alert and not be deceived by appearances.

The warning, in big black type and written by David Rankin Barbee, had been read many times by the Secret Service agent and the White House policemen who shot it out with the assassins today.

This is what Mr. Barbee, a Lincoln scholar and historian, wrote:

"THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN"

"When John Wilkes Booth approached, he was stopped by the sentinel and told that he could not enter.

"This is the President's box, sir," said Forbes. 'No one is permitted to enter.'

"I am a Senator," responded Booth. 'Mr. Lincoln has sent for me. I must see him on important business.'

"His gentlemanly and genteel appearance deceived the sentinel, who allowed him to pass the President's box."

President Lincoln was assassinated by Booth, an actor, on April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington.

MISS TRUMAN 'UPSET'

But She Gives Her Recital in
Portland, Me., Anyway

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 1 (AP)—Margaret Truman — admittedly "upset" by an attempt against her father's life—sang like a trouper tonight to a Portland audience that warmed with successive numbers.

The President's 26-year-old daughter gave no outward sign of nervousness in her soprano recital before a City Hall audience of more than 2,000. But in a backstage interview afterward she alluded to the thwarted attempt of two Puerto Ricans to shoot her father in Washington this afternoon.

"Mother called me before I knew anything about it," the blonde singer said. "Naturally I was upset, but the whole thing was over by then. Actually, I was more concerned over the families of the White House guards who were shot."

Portlanders—noted for according cool receptions to visiting artists—gave Miss Truman several curtain calls and got three encores.

Reserve Machine Gun Awaited Two Assassins

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—White House officials said today that the two Puerto Rican Nationalists who tried to assassinate President Truman obviously had devoted a lot of thought to the undertaking.

They figured that Oscar Col-lazo, the wounded gunman, had intended to shoot Donald T. Birdzell, White House guard, and then capture of the right-hand guardhouse at the Blair House entrance.

His aide, Grizelio Torresola, who was killed, had intended to capture the left-hand guardhouse. Both men then would have rushed into the residence and sought out Mr. Truman.

What they did not know was that a Secret Service agent just inside the door was unlimbering a sub-machine gun that would have killed them even if they had eluded the guards outside.

N.Y. TIMES (Editorial) 11-2-50-30

THE PRESIDENT SPARED

The nation is startled and shocked by the attempt on President Truman's life. The alertness and resolution with which the Blair House guards disposed of this mad, fanatical attack are a tribute to the care with which our Chief Executive is, and must be, steadily protected. The assassinations of Lincoln, McKinley and Garfield, the attempt on President Roosevelt in 1933, and now this new incident remind us that the President lives dangerously. Even when the domestic scene is untroubled by any discord to arouse intense feeling, the crackpot, the revolutionary or the disgruntled may be waiting his chance.

President Truman is not a man to be unnerved by such an affair as this, as he quickly proved by going about the duties he had set for himself. A President who has always taken considerable chances with his safety, he must in early morning walks and otherwise offer plausible opportunities almost daily for doing him harm. That two assailants, firing as they came in the bright light of mid-afternoon, could believe they might successfully invade the temporary White House and reach the President suggests in itself their unbalance. The nation is sincerely grateful that the President is unharmed.

TRUMAN GUARDS INCREASED; PUERTO RICO JAILS HUNDREDS; GRAND JURY HERE SUMMONS 3

ASSASSIN WILL LIVE

He and Companion 'Took
Chance' President Was
Home, Police Are Told

ARRAIGNED AS MURDERER

Chief Executive Calls Shooting
'Terrible Thing'—Is 'Sick'
Over Dead, Injured Guards
11-3-50-1

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican political fanatic who with a colleague attempted to assassinate President Truman yesterday, was arraigned today on a charge of murder.

The arraignment was conducted at Gallinger Hospital, a public institution to which Collazo was removed earlier under heavy guard from Emergency Hospital. At the request of John F. B. Kelly, Assistant United States Attorney, the hearing was continued until Nov. 21. The maximum penalty for murder in the District of Columbia is death in the electric chair.

The thin-featured man, shot in the chest by White House guards, is apparently out of danger. Hospital authorities said that he had shown much interest in his condition, inquiring as to his fever, which was 101 degrees, and as to his chances of recovery. Three policemen guarded the door to his room in the hospital.

The immediate effect of the attempted assassination so far as security was concerned was a noticeable increase in the Presidential guard.

"Terrible Thing," Says Truman

Collazo, whose address is 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, New York, was accompanied in the assassination attempt by Grisello

TRUMAN OUT FOR HIS USUAL WALK



The President, unperturbed by the attempt on his life, had a heavier Secret Service guard when he took his daily stroll yesterday morning.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Torresola of 1259 Ward Avenue, New York. The latter died of wounds at Emergency Hospital a few minutes after the shooting. One White House guard, Pvt. Leslie Coffelt of Arlington, Va., also died of wounds yesterday.

The two other policemen injured, Pvt. Joseph P. Downs of Silver Spring, Md., and Pvt. Donald T. Birdzell of Washington, showed great improvement today, and physicians were confident they would recover.

President Truman told reporters this morning that he felt he was "never in any danger" from the assassination attempt yesterday. He called it a "terrible thing" and said that he was "sick" over the death of Mr. Coffelt and the wounding of the two other officers.

Collazo in an unsigned statement, released by investigators today, said that he and Torresola "just took a chance" that the President was in Blair House when they charged it with their two German-made pistols firing. They were not certain he was there, Collazo indicated.

He said that they meant to shoot their way inside with the expectation of encountering the President there and killing him. He and Torresola had met only two weeks ago and immediately began talking about the assassination attempt, Collazo added.

Denies He Is Communist

In the bedside statement, which was taken down by Secret Service agents, the accused assassin denied he was a Communist. He said that he and Torresola were members of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, and that they had agreed they should do something to gain their country's independence from the United States.

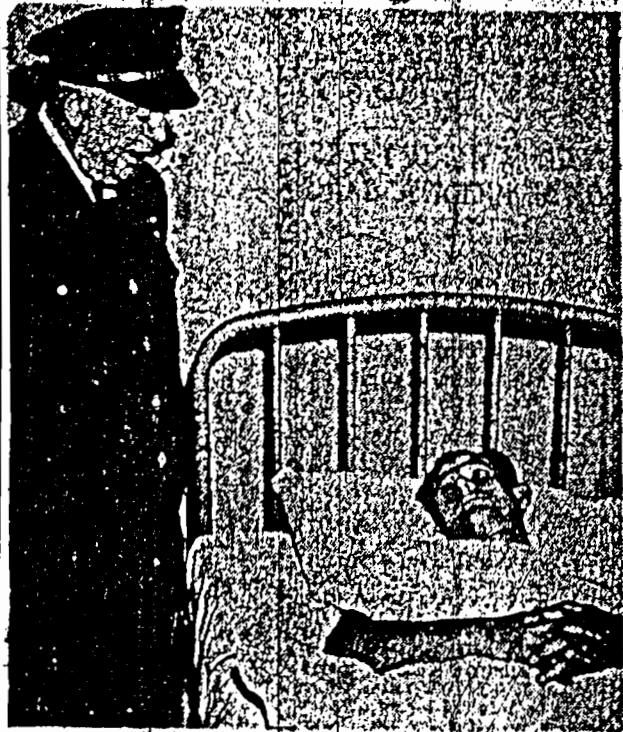
He denied that Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist extremist party, had anything to do with their determination to kill the President. He had not been told late today that Albizu Campos had been arrested in San Juan as the result of an island-wide roundup of Nationalists and Communists.

President Truman insisted on not deviating from his regular routine today, even to taking his early morning walk. His itinerary took him to Washington's Monument and back, a distance of about a mile.

Six heavily armed guards trailed him in an automobile this morning.

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

ASSASSIN IN TRUMAN PLOT AND HIS WIFE WHO IS HELD AS A CONSPIRATOR



Metropolitan Police Superintendent Robert J. Barrett questioning Oscar Collazo, who was shot when he attempted to force his way into Blair House.



Mrs. Rose Collazo, flanked by two Secret Service men, leaving the Federal Court House in Foley Square after being arraigned on a charge of having conspired to harm a member of the Government.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

The New York Times

INCREASED GUARD ASSIGNED TRUMAN

Continued From Page 1

ing, and at least that many covered his route on foot. Ordinarily, the President is accompanied by three or four guards on foot and one or two in an automobile.

Mr. Truman further insisted on holding his regular Thursday news conference, and the result was one of the largest turnouts of reporters in recent months. As he walked into the conference room he was greeted by a burst of applause. Laughingly, he told the audience he was not running for any office, and that the applause would have sounded good back in 1948.

One of the first questions asked was whether he still retained the sentiments about Puerto Ricans that he expressed in a speech at San Juan in 1948. At that time, the President said:

"I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here—that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the Continental United States."

In reply to the question, Mr. Truman said that his sentiments had never changed regarding the island. He recalled that he had given the Puerto Ricans their first native Governor and had gotten a bill through Congress authorizing the election, and that now they were about to adopt a Constitution on a statehood basis, except they would not have Senators and Representatives in Congress.

He further explained that in his message to Congress in October, 1945, he had outlined four courses of action for the Puerto Ricans: right to elect their own Governor with a wider measure of local self-government; statehood, complete independence, or a dominion form of government.

He noted especially the freedom proposal, and he added that that was what they were after now. By "they" it was understood he referred to the Nationalists.

Two of the President's visitors at his White House office today were Admiral William D. Leahy, his former Chief of Staff, and George E. Allen, one-time White House adviser.

Following his talk with the President, Admiral Leahy said that Mr. Truman had told him "the only thing to worry about is having bad luck," and "I have never had bad luck."

The President sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Cressie Coffett, wife of the slain White House guard. He also sent flowers to the two wounded officers.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters that Mrs. Coffett would receive \$125 a month as pension from police insurance. She will also get \$60 a month from the Veterans Administration inasmuch as her husband served in the Army in World War II.

Mr. Ross said that the President had instructed Charles S. Murphy, his special counsel, to see what additional benefits could be provided for Mrs. Coffett.

Ironically, the slain policeman, at a salary of \$65 a week, earned less than Collazo, who, as a polisher of metal pieces for women's handbags, made \$71 a week.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that his agency had stepped up its activities in Puerto Rico as a result of the shooting. He added that the Secret Service had enlisted the aid of the F. B. I. to "follow through on a number of tips and possible leads," presumably to ascertain whether others might have been involved in the assassination conspiracy.

Mr. Hoover said that the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico had been long ago labeled subversive by the Attorney General as a result of an F. B. I. investigation.

The President today sent a message to Luis Munoz-Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico, conveying his condolences to the families of insular police killed in the recent Nationalist demonstrations. The message said:

"Please convey to the families of the members of the Insular Police and the National Guard killed or wounded in the criminal attacks on established authority during the past few days my deepest sympathy."

ST. LOUIS POLICE PLAN TO INSULATE TRUMAN

Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2—Six hundred policemen, double the number originally planned, will be deployed in a few downtown blocks Saturday, to guard President Truman, it was announced today, as the Secret Service tightened security measures.

All of the city's twenty-one police captains have been given assignments at the Jefferson Hotel, where the President will stay; the Kiel Auditorium, where he will speak, and along the routes he will travel.

In addition, the police will have to direct traffic, which will include 150 chartered buses carrying precinct workers to the rally at which Mr. Truman will make his only formal address of the election campaign.

The Secret Service also reduced the number of persons in groups planning to meet the President at Scott Air Force Base across the Mississippi River in Illinois, at the hotel and with him on the platform at Kiel Auditorium, where a crowd of some 12,500 persons is expected.

Only Mayor Joseph W. Darst and City Treasurer John J. Dwyer, chairman of the arrangements committee, will greet the President on his arrival when his plane lands. St. Louis newspapers and radio stations were notified that no local reporters or photographers will be permitted at the military base.

400 IN PUERTO RICO LAY DOWN ALL ARMS

N. Y. Times

Nationalists Pour Out of Hills
—400 Are Arrested, 300
From Key Stronghold

11-3-50-1

By The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2—Nationalist rebels came out of the hills in droves today and surrendered meekly in the aftermath to the abortive Puerto Rican uprising and the attempt to assassinate President Truman. Top Nationalist and Communist leaders were jailed.

The number taken into custody passed 400. Up to 300 Nationalists carrying all kinds of arms yielded at Jayuya, rebel stronghold south of San Juan.

San Juan, the capital of this United States territory, was under a virtual state of siege. The city has been tense since the American-hating Nationalists, a small but fanatical group, touched off Monday the revolt that claimed more than thirty lives.

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, who was flushed out of his home with tear gas; Cecil Andreu Iglesias, Communist party president, and others were questioned intensively at police headquarters.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin announced that charges had been filed against Albizu Campos, but declined to specify them.

Gov. Munoz Marin cabled President Truman, notifying him of the arrest of the Nationalist party president, a Harvard-educated

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

400 IN PUERTO RICO GIVE UP WEAPONS

11-3-50-2

Continued From Page 1

ed man of 63 years of age who was freed from the Federal penitentiary in 1943 after serving six years of a ten-year term for insurrectionary activity.

Albizu Campos surrendered without a fight after tear gas bombs had been hurled into his besieged home early this morning. He hung a white towel on a broomstick out of a second story window and then staggered to the street crying that he was blinded.

In a search of his home, the police said they had found "numerous documents and lists," three cases of ammunition and three guns.

Besides the presidents of the Nationalist and Communist parties, the police arrested Juan Santos Rivera, Communist party secretary; Saez Corales, president of the General Union of Workers, which was described by Gov. Munoz Marin as a Communist front, and Pablo M. Garcia Rodriguez, son of the executive vice president of the Sugar Producers Association. The police said Garcia Rodriguez was a Communist.

Among the Nationalists arrested were Elio Torresola, brother of Grisello Torresola, one of the two who tried to kill President Truman. The brother was captured at Jayuya, a Nationalist stronghold south of San Juan. He was charged with malicious destruction of Federal property. Guardsmen reported the seizure of many guns, bombs and ammunition at Jayuya.

Torresola's sister, Doris, was also reported among those captured. She was taken from Albizu Campos' home, where she lived, to a hospital, suffering from a leg wound received two or three days ago.

Albizu Campos was defiant when he reached his prison cell, boasting that his part in the revolt had been a glorious one. When newsmen came to see him later he was more composed.

The United States Army Public Information Office said today that 50,000 pounds of ammunition had been flown here from Panama Tuesday for "precautionary" purposes in the event intervention by United States troops became necessary.

The office said the United States Army troops had enough ammunition on requisition for normal training purposes but decided, in view of the situation, to have the extra ammunition flown in by five C-47's and one C-54 from Panama.

Two Women Face Queries

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2 (UP)—Among those to be questioned in the roundup of Nationalist and Communist leaders today were Ruth Reynolds, veteran member of the Nationalist party and an intimate friend of Albizu Campos; and Jane Speed, blonde American wife of Andreu Iglesias.

Cubans Are Detained

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 2 (UP)—Four Cuban Congressmen were detained and questioned for several hours at the Miami International Airport today by United States immigration authorities. Then they were released.

The four men were on their way to Puerto Rico, presumably to talk to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin about the Nationalist party uprising. Carlos Prio Socarras, President of Cuba, had cabled Governor Munoz Marin asking that he guarantee the lives of captured Nationalist leaders. Walter A. Sahli, immigration supervisor, said the four Cuban legislators "have been admitted after questioning."

The Cubans were Enrique Henriquez, a brother-in-law of the Cuban President; Louis Rodriguez; Manuel Padilla, and Gonzalo Nunez.

Cuban Relations Chilled

HAVANA, Nov. 2 (UP)—A strong Army and police guard was thrown around the American Embassy and Ambassador Robert Butler's private residence to forestall possible terrorist acts by exiled Puerto Rican Nationalists or hostile Cuban student demonstrations.

The action coincided with a sudden chilling of Cuban-American relations over Cuba's official sympathy for Puerto Rican Nationalists and over Washington's recent ruling that Cuban visitors must have visas to enter the United States.

Fully equipped Army and police forces supported by radio cars took up positions around the embassy building in downtown Havana and Mr. Butler's residence in suburban Country Club Park.

At the same time, it was reported authoritatively that the Cuban Congress had ordered its "good will" mission to Puerto Rico to return to Havana from Miami after Governor Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico had refused to receive the group now.

Unconfirmed reports said the American Federal Bureau of Investigation's search for accomplices in the Washington Presidential assassination plot might be extended to the Puerto Rican Nationalist "headquarters" in Havana.

American diplomatic representatives declined to comment officially on the latest turn of events but privately expressed surprise and concern at Cuba's unfriendly attitude.

An "Unholy Marriage"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP)—Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rican Representative in Congress, said today that an "unholy marriage" between the small Puerto Rican Nationalist party and "traitorous" United States Communists had led to the attempted assassination of President Truman.

In a statement telephoned here from San Juan, he said both groups "want to discredit the Government of Puerto Rico and the Government of the United States before the United Nations and the entire world."

MUNOZ MARIN'S NOTE IS SUPPORTED BY U. S.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Edward G. Miller Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, today assailed the Puerto Rican Nationalist party, whose members sought to assassinate President Truman yesterday, as a "terroristic gang" who have dealt in "murder, and outrage."

Mr. Miller's statement was made in support of a message by Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz Marin replying to a cable from President Carlos Prio Socarras of Cuba. The Cuban President had asked Governor Munoz Marin to use his good offices "to guarantee the lives of Señor Albizu Campos (Nationalist leader) and his associates, thus avoiding adverse criticism in the hemisphere."

Governor Munoz Marin said he could not intervene because a controversy between Puerto Rico and the United States was not involved. He also told the Cuban President that the Nationalist leader "does not represent ideals of liberty, but the fascistic ideas of tyranny of a small assemblage of armed fanatics who desire, with grotesque and tragic futility, to impose upon two million Puerto Ricans their own interpretation and idea of freedom."

GRAND JURORS HERE STUDY DEATH PLOT

N. Y. Times
Nationalist Leader, 2 Others
Summoned in Investigation
of Attempt on Truman
11-3-50-1

By RICHARD H. PARKE

A Federal grand jury investigation here into the attempted assassination of President Truman began late yesterday when the self-proclaimed leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist movement in New York and two other men were ordered to appear today before the panel.

Subpoenas were issued to Juan Pinto-Gandia, 42 years old, of 356 West Thirty-fourth Street, the self-styled leader; John Correa, 34, of 851 Bruckner Boulevard, the Bronx, a member of the movement; and Juan Cortes Cordero, 71, of 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, an uncle of the wife of Oscar Collazo, one of the two assassins.

The three were picked up early yesterday by Secret Service agents and questioned by the agents and the staff of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol. It was said that before the grand jury could take action in the case it would have to determine whether a conspiracy to assassinate the President was plotted within the Southern District of New York.

Other developments during the day here included the questioning of dozens of other persons suspected of having knowledge of the plot, the posting of special police details at Puerto Rican establish-

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

GRAND JURY HERE SIFTS DEATH PLOT

11-3-50-20

Continued From Page 1

ments throughout the city and the disclosure that Oscar Collazo presided in 1942 at a local meeting at which Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist party, was a speaker.

None of the Federal agencies investigating the case would comment on the progress of the inquiry or disclose the names of those questioned other than the three for whom subpoenas were issued. In addition to the guards at the Puerto Rican centers, police details also were assigned to protect Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, and Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations.

Pinto-Gandia, Correa and Cordero were seized in the apartment of Oscar Collazo at 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx. Collazo's wife, Rose, 42, was held in \$50,000 bail at 2 A. M. yesterday in Federal court on a charge of having conspired with the two assassins and two unnamed persons to harm a member of the Government.

Pinto-Gandia served six years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for insurrection in Puerto Rico. He was released in 1943. It was recalled that Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalists, who lived for a while at the Brook Avenue address, also had served a six-year term in the same penitentiary for the same offense.

Correa Had Pistol

Correa described himself as a sporting goods manufacturer. He reportedly had a loaded .32 caliber pistol in his possession, for which he had a license. Cordero was said to be a ship's cook and part-time minister. All three were identified as natives of Puerto Rico.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were continuing their search for Mrs. Molita Torresola, widow of Grisello Torresola, the assassin who was killed. They learned she had a room at the Glendening Hotel at 202 West 103d Street but had left the place at 7:30 A. M. yesterday with her 8-months-old child, Rebecca.

Raymond M. Hilliard, Welfare Commissioner, disclosed that the Torresolas had been receiving \$17 monthly as supplementary relief since last May. His records showed, however, that the wife's first name was listed as Carmen and that the daughter's name was given as Grisela.

Mr. Hilliard said also the family had been receiving state unemploy-

ment insurance amounting to \$114 monthly. The Welfare Department discovered that Torresola carried a \$2,000 life insurance policy, the Commissioner declared.

The 1942 meeting at which Collazo and Mr. Browder appeared was held at 3 East 110th Street, according to a high Government official. At the time Collazo was chairman of the local branch of the Puerto Rican Nationalist group and the meeting was sponsored by the branch, the official said.

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy was asked by reporters if the police had known of the meeting at the time. He said that a report concerning Collazo's activities in that year had been turned over to Federal authorities. He refused further comment.

Among the centers at which police guards were posted during the day was the Puerto Rican Government Labor Office at 1881 Broadway. Two home-made bombs were hurled into a room at the place on Wednesday but they failed to explode.

Manuel Cabranes, director of the office, told the police he had received telephoned threats yesterday that the office would again be bombed and that Wednesday's incident was only a "warning."

Among other places under guard were the Puerto Rican Rum Institute, 500 Fifth Avenue; Puerto Rican Tourist Bureau, 10 Rockefeller Plaza; Puerto Rican Agricultural Office, 17 Battery Place; Puerto Rican Shipping Service, Inc., 145 Sixth Avenue; Puerto Rican Marine Corporation, 21 Maiden Lane; the Puerto Rican Government General Supply Corporation, 30 Broad Street; the Puerto Rican News Agency, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, and the Puerto Rican Industrial Development Company, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Two daughters of Mrs. Collazo by a previous marriage and a daughter of Oscar Collazo, also by a previous marriage, were questioned early yesterday by Government agents at their Brook Avenue home but were not taken into custody.

It was learned that Government agents and the police visited the home of Mrs. Thelma Mielke, an observer at the United Nations for the Puerto Rican Nationalists, at 84 Horatio Street. She could not be reached for comment on their visit.

Ernesto Ramos Antonini, speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives, who arrived here on Tuesday to campaign for Ferdinand Pecora, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Mayor, was recalled yesterday by his Government and left La Guardia Airport by plane last night for his homeland. He refused to discuss the reason for his quick return.

PLOT SCORED HERE BY PUERTO RICANS

But They Are Split on Whether
Homeland Should Stay With
U. S. or Get Independence
N.Y. TIMES 11-3-50-20

By ALBERT J. GORDON

Puerto Ricans here yesterday condemned the attempt to assassinate President Truman Wednesday in Washington.

They were divided, however, as to whether Puerto Rico should remain a self-governing territory of the United States or receive status as an independent state.

Pastors of three Protestant churches with congregations that are mainly Puerto Rican issued a statement through the New York City Mission Society, with which the churches are affiliated, denouncing the assassination attempt by two members of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico.

The statement was signed by the Rev. E. N. Rodriguez of the First Spanish Evangelical Church, 58 East 102d Street; the Rev. J. C. Alvira of the Bronx Spanish Evangelical Church, 800 East 156th Street, and the Rev. J. C. Martinez of the Second Spanish Evangelical Church, 395 Broome Street.

The statement said:

"We, the pastors and the congregations of the Spanish-speaking churches of the New York City Mission Society, together with all but an infinitesimal minority of our Puerto Rican fellow citizens most emphatically wish to disassociate ourselves from the extreme radical Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico and New York.

"We are horrified at the dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States made by two fanatical members of this group. We are proud of our American citizenship, and reaffirm our loyalty and devotion to the United States Government and the American way of life."

Statehood Desire Expressed

Desire for independent statehood for Puerto Rico, coupled with condemnation of the attempt on the President's life was expressed by residents of the Puerto Rican settlement here. In the congested area bounded by Fifth and First Avenues, East Seventy-ninth Street and East 116th Street, live thousands of Puerto Ricans.

Dionisio Diaz, in this country for ten years and manager of a travel agency at 1706 Lexington Avenue, said that the plot to kill President Truman must have been hatched by "crazy people." He asserted that the average Puerto Rican here was satisfied with the present status of Puerto Rico.

Rene Velez of 122 East 104th Street, a mechanic, who has been in the United States since July, characterized the assassination attempt as an act of "political fanaticism." He felt that revolt attempts in Puerto Rico would end if the island were to receive independence.

Mrs. Josephina Cepeda of 137 East 109th Street, who is the wife of the financial secretary of the Puerto Rican Employers Association, declared she was proud of the United States. She said she wanted to be a good American and that many Puerto Ricans wanted the United States to "supervise Puerto Rico." She has lived in New York for twenty-five years.

Jose A. Rodriguez of 765 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, manager of a jewelry store at 1759 Lexington Avenue, and who has been in this country for two years, said that Puerto Ricans were not satisfied with the present government there. He said he would like to see Puerto Rico an independent state. He referred to the assassins as "passionate patriots who were misguided in their actions." He deplored the attempt to kill President Truman.

Wants Government by U. S.

Mrs. Celia Rosario, housewife of 155 East 109th Street, who has been in this country for twenty-five years, said she wanted to see Puerto Rico governed by the United States. She disapproved of the actions of the Puerto Rican Nationalists and declared that those involved in the assassination attempts must have been out of their minds.

Castro R. Eliseo of 124 West 134th Street, a mechanic who has been in New York for two years, said he would like to see Puerto Rico independent of the United States. But he said that trying to kill the President of the United States was no way to get independence.

Philip Martinez of 514 West 134th Street, a barber who has lived in New York for twenty-two years, also thought that independent statehood would end the political confusion in Puerto Rico. He too condemned the assassination attempt.

Several Puerto Ricans considered the assassination attempt a desperate effort to call attention to the turbulent political situation in Puerto Rico.

Spokesmen for a number of Spanish-speaking Liberal party clubs in the Puerto Rican community expressed horror at the attempt on the President's life and appreciation for Mr. Truman's efforts on behalf of Puerto Rico.

The National Committee for Statehood for Puerto Rico issued a statement declaring that the majority of the 350,000 Puerto Ricans here favored statehood.

RULERS OF WORLD FELICITATE TRUMAN

N.Y. Times 11-3-50-20
Spellman to Celebrate Mass
of Thanksgiving—No News
in Russian Newspapers

Government and religious leaders throughout the world sent congratulations yesterday to President Truman on his escape Wednesday from an attempted assassination.

A telegram from Pope Pius XII told of the Pontiff's "great joy" at the President's escape. In Rome Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York said he would celebrate a mass of thanksgiving today for Mr. Truman's safety. The United States Ambassador, James C. Dunn, and other members of the American diplomatic colony there are scheduled to attend the service in Santa Susanna's Church for Americans.

The Italian President, Luigi Einaudi, cabled:

"Echoing the sentiment of ex-ecration of the Italian people for the odious attempt on your person, I pray that you accept, Mr. President, my sincere congratulation on your escape and the most fervid wishes for the happy prosecution of your high missions in the service of the great American people and active participation in the effort for world reconstruction."

Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy wired that he was "happy the criminal gesture was so quickly thwarted." He hoped for the

"continuation of your work for peace, which the civilized peoples are watching with confident hope."

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, cabled Secretary of State Dean Acheson and asked him to communicate his felicitations to the President.

Congratulations From King

In London King George VI notified the Chief Executive:

"I am glad indeed to hear that the dastardly attempt on your life has been frustrated and send you my sincere and thankful congratulations on your providential escape."

Prime Minister Clement Attlee declared he was "deeply shocked" about the attack and sent congratulations on the escape. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservatives, expressed "great regret" about the assassination attempt.

The Prime Minister of Australia, Robert G. Menzies, cabled:

"The Australian Government, Parliament and people rejoice in your escape and abhor the attack upon you. May I add my personal expression of thankfulness and good will."

From France, President Vincent Auriol announced that he "rejoiced" that the plot had failed and forwarded his "affectionate sympathy." Premier René Pleven, in the name of the French Government, conveyed "profound relief" that the President had not been hurt.

"This criminal attempt," his message read, "can only reinforce wishes which I hold with regard to Your Excellency that you can pursue in behalf of the free world a precious activity whose interruption at such a moment would have been sorrowfully and particularly felt by France."

The shooting in front of Blair House in Washington was the major topic of conversation in Paris. Newspapers continued to play the story on their front pages.

News and No News

Newspapers outside the Iron Curtain in Europe devoted great space to accounts of the two Puerto Ricans trying to shoot their way into Blair House. Some publications in Western Europe, however, used versions other than those generally recounted. Twenty-four hours after the incident there was no news published in Soviet newspapers.

Other messages expressing happiness that the President had escaped came from Queen Juliana of The Netherlands, President Sean T. O'Kelly of Ireland and President Chaim Weizmann of Israel.

In this hemisphere, President Truman received communications from the Government heads of Mexico, Cuba and Brazil. Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rico's non-voting Representative at Washington, sent a message to the Chief Executive in which he declared that the "frustrated attempt on

your life is energetically condemned by the people of Puerto Rico, whom I represent. We greatly rejoice at the news that you are safe and unharmed."

In a statement issued by his office, Kenneth Wherry, Senate Republican leader, urged Mr. Truman to order the Federal Bureau of Investigation to use the recently passed anti-subversive law as a basis for a "vigorous Red round-up."

In New York David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, dispatched a telegram to Mr. Truman conveying "deep resentment at the outrageous attempt on your life."

ISLAND REBELS ASK U.N. TO INVESTIGATE

Aide of Puerto Rico Nationalists
Deposits Request for Study of
Revolt as Threat to Peace

11-3-50-21

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 2 — A representative for the revolutionary Nationalist party of Puerto Rico paid a visit today to the United Nations to deposit an urgent request with Secretary General Trygve Lie to bring the Puerto Rican revolt before the Security Council as a matter endangering international peace.

Thelma Mielke, who is recognized here as an observer for the Nationalist party, two of whose members tried to assassinate President Truman yesterday, appeared with a copy of the letter she said she had sent Mr. Lie two days ago but which Secretariat officials have so far been unable to find. She gave the copy to Wilder Foote, director of the Press and Publications Bureau of the Department of Public Information. It is this department of the United Nations with which the Nationalist party maintains liaison as a nongovernmental organization.

Miss Mielke, speaking for the Puerto Rican group that seeks independence and that set off the island rebellion last Monday, declared in her letter that the situation in Puerto Rico, "as in any colony," was "not merely a domestic matter" for the United States to handle.

She contended that the Caribbean island was a non-self-governing territory of the United States and that precedents for international review of the Puerto Rican situation had been established by the United Nations in the cases of "other non-self-governing territories—Indonesia, Israel and Korea."

Miss Mielke cited Article 73 of the Charter which declares that members of the United Nations assuming responsibilities for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government must "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount."

The basis of her complaint, however, was Article 99, which Miss Mielke cited in urging Mr. Lie to have the world organization take up the Puerto Rican question. Under this article Mr. Lie has the power to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his opinion may threaten international peace and security.

Miss Mielke moved so quickly that she was in and out of the headquarters here before she could be questioned.

A spokesman for the United States delegation said that the Puerto Rican developments were entirely a local affair and he clearly indicated that in the United States view the case could not be brought before the world organization.

PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADER ARRESTED



Pedro Albizu Campos, second from right, being led from his home in San Juan by deputy police

Associated Press

WIDOW OF ASSASSIN, SEIZED AS PLOTTER, ON HUNGER STRIKE

Mrs. Torresola Is Held Under
\$50,000 Bail on Federal
Conspiracy Charge

BACKS ATTACK ON TRUMAN
11-4-50-1

Slain Husband's Death Notes
to Children Cited In Support
of Saypol Complaint

By RICHARD H. PARKER

The 21-year-old widow of one of the assassins in the attempt on President Truman's life was herself charged with conspiracy in the plot yesterday and held in \$50,000 bail for a hearing Thursday.

Defiant and expressing approval of the abortive attack, Mrs. Carmen Dolores Otero Mattel Torresola was seized by a Secret Service agent Thursday night and arraigned at 1:30 P. M. yesterday before United States Commissioner Edward M. McDonald.

An official in the Federal building, who refused to be quoted, said that Mrs. Torresola had been on a hunger strike since her arrest.

Two letters from her slain husband, Grisello, in which he declared his conviction that he was sacrificing his life for a cause, formed the basis of the conspiracy complaint. United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said the husband had handed the letters to Mrs. Torresola before he left for Washington. Addressed to his two children, the missives were found by Federal agents under a pillow.

Widow Locked Up

Mrs. Torresola was sent to the Federal House of Detention, where Mrs. Rose Collazo, 42, wife of Oscar Collazo, the second assassin, who is recovering from wounds, is awaiting a hearing Thursday on the same charge.

The woman's arraignment was the highlight of a day that saw Federal and local authorities continue their round-up of persons suspected of having knowledge of the Puerto Rican Nationalist-inspired plot.

In Washington, a grand jury investigation was scheduled to begin next week into the attempted assassination. United States Attorney George M. Fay said he hoped to obtain the indictment of Oscar Collazo for first-degree murder and bring him to trial, probably in February.

Collazo continued to improve in Gallinger Hospital. Federal authorities in the capital insisted they had as yet no clear evidence that a conspiracy existed.

HELD IN CONSPIRACY AGAINST PRESIDENT



Mrs. Carmen Torresola, the widow of the gunman who was slain in attempt on Truman's life, arriving at the Federal Building yesterday in the custody of Albert E. Whittaker, chief of the Secret Service in the New York area.

The New York Times

No one in authority here would comment on the progress of the New York inquiry, but it was learned that fifteen subpoenas had been served on individuals for appearance Wednesday before a Federal grand jury.

Among the fifteen, it was said, was Juan Pinto-Gandia, 42, of 356 West Thirty-fourth Street, self-proclaimed leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist movement in New York. He was seized for questioning on Thursday, along with John Correa, 34, of 851 Bruckner Boulevard, the Bronx, a member of the movement, and Juan Cortes Cordero, 71, of 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, an uncle of Mrs. Collazo. Correa and Cordero also were said to have received the summonses.

Seized at Friend's Home

Two daughters of Mrs. Collazo by a previous marriage and a daughter of her husband, also by a previous marriage, told reporters they too had received the subpoenas. Mrs. Collazo's daughters are Iris Mercado, 23, and Lydia, 22,

Collazo's daughter is Carmen, 15. All are living at the Brook Avenue address.

Mrs. Torresola was seized at 5 P. M. on Thursday by Secret Service Agent John Kett at the home of a friend, Rose Lopez, at 147 West 100th Street. The complaint against her was signed by A. E. Whittaker, special agent in charge.

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

WIDOW OF ASSASSIN SEIZED AS PLOTTER

Continued From Page 1

of the service's New York District. Mrs. Torresola appeared at the arraignment in a red-brick coat over a black dress. A slim, dark-eyed woman with gold earrings and a single gold ring on her right hand, she sat quietly at a table

in front of Commissioner McDonald while Mr. Saypol read the complaint. She stared fixedly at the prosecutor as he went through the formalities.

Mr. Saypol said there was no evidence that she had participated "actively in the preliminary details leading up to the occurrence at Blair House." He added, however, that she had "expressed herself as entirely in sympathy with the attempt on the President's life" and was "vigorous in her affection" for the Nationalist cause.

He explained that the two letters were addressed to Mrs. Torresola's 6-month-old daughter, Rebecca, and another daughter of her husband's by a former marriage. This child was said to be in Puerto Rico.

The prosecutor refused to disclose the exact contents of the Spanish-written letters but said they "quite definitely indicated an awareness of the imminence of death on his part."

"Farewell notes?" Commissioner McDonald asked.

"Some indication of that kind," Mr. Saypol replied, "but I don't want to go into that."

Cites Shopping Trip

He also said there was "some indication that the defendant knew on the morning of Grisello's departure" the purpose of his trip. He said that Mrs. Torresola had accompanied her husband on a shopping trip for luggage a few days before he left. In this connection, it was noted in the complaint that, for her part, Mrs. Collazo had given \$100 to her husband, presumably for traveling expenses.

Mrs. Saypol told the court that Mrs. Torresola was "rather casual" about the death of the White House guard, and had called the shooting of the guards a "coincidence."

Mrs. Torresola was asked by Commissioner McDonald to stand after the complaint had been read. As she arose, the Commissioner informed her of her right to have a lawyer.

"I don't want one," she said in a low voice.

Mr. Saypol explained that Mrs. Torresola understood English fairly well and had studied for two years in a Puerto Rican university.

Mrs. Torresola flashed her dark eyes and cut in: "I study only a year and a half."

Attorney Intervenes

Then a man who said he was William Mahler, an attorney, of 170 Broadway, spoke up from the rear of the room and offered to explain the charge to the defendant because he spoke Spanish.

Mr. Saypol stared at him and then asked if he were the man who had "injected himself in the Hiss appeal."

Mr. Mahler said he was. "This man has no standing in this case since he is not representing this woman," the prosecutor snapped, and Mr. Mahler retired.

Mr. Saypol told the court that arrangements had been made for the care of Mrs. Torresola's daughter while she was in custody. Late yesterday Mrs. Torresola claimed her husband's body by telegram and arranged with a Brooklyn undertaker to handle the funeral.

U. S. BEGINS MOVES TO INDICT ASSASSIN

Lawyer Named to Tell Collazo
of His Rights—Trumans to
Attend Guard's Funeral
11-4-50-6

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—George Morris Fay, United States' Attorney, said today that he would begin next week a grand jury investigation of the attempted assassination of President Truman. His object is to obtain the indictment of Oscar Collazo for first-degree murder and bring him to trial probably in February.

Meanwhile Federal District Judge Edward A. Tamm appointed William E. Leahy, a prominent lawyer here, to talk with the wounded Collazo to determine whether he wished to engage his own lawyer or have one appointed by the court.

Collazo, shot down at the foot of the stoop of Blair House when he tried to storm it on Wednesday to kill the President, continued to improve. The body of his fellow-member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist movement, Griselio Torresola, who was killed on the spot, lay unclaimed in the morgue, but a Brooklyn undertaker was seeking its removal.

Arraigned yesterday for the first degree murder of Leslie Coffelt, White House policeman, Collazo was told that he was entitled to a lawyer before he entered a plea. Today, after twenty-four hours, he had made no effort to get one. Consequently Mr. Fay again asked him what he wished to do, and Collazo said that he wanted a letter written to his wife asking her to get a lawyer.

Since Mrs. Collazo has been taken into custody in New York, Mr. Fay presented the matter to Judge Tamm. The latter appointed Mr. Leahy as an officer of the court to inform Collazo of his rights and to decide on engaging a lawyer before Nov. 21, when he is to enter a plea.

Conspiracy Evidence Sought

The Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Washington police meanwhile were coordinating their activities toward the collateral aims of preparing for the trial and to determine whether Collazo and Torresola were killers appointed by a widespread conspiracy of Puerto Rican revolutionaries.

Spokesmen for the authorities insisted they have as yet no clear evidence that such a conspiracy existed, despite rumors to the contrary. Collazo was sticking by his story that he and his dead companion had conceived the reckless plan to kill the President.

The authorities, however, had handwriting experts at work on two documents, the contents of which were suggestive of plotting between the two men and Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the Nationalist movement, who has been arrested in Puerto Rico. These papers, a letter and a memorandum, were found on Torresola and bore the name of Albizu Campos as a signature.

Unless Torresola's body is claimed by Wednesday, he will be buried that day at Potter's Field here. The curious were drawn to the morgue, but no one identified and claimed the body. Formal identification is a necessary preliminary to release of the body, and since it has not been made, Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald could not let a local undertaker, Bernard Danzansky, take it away. Mr. Danzansky said that he was requested to send the body to an undertaker named Hernandez at 219 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trumans to Attend Funeral

President and Mrs. Truman will attend the funeral service of Private Coffelt at Arlington National Cemetery at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

This morning the President, who had omitted his usual before-breakfast walk, left his White House office at 9:40 A. M. and walked two blocks to Emergency Hospital to visit the two White House policemen who were wounded in the battle with the assassins. They are Joseph A. Downs and Donald T. Birdzell and are in the same hospital room.

Mr. Truman chatted with them for about ten minutes, later reporting that they were in good spirits and "getting along fine."

ASSASSIN LINKS IN MEXICO

F. B. I. Tracing Activities of
Collazo There Last Spring

Special to The New York Times.
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3—Mexican police cooperated today with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents attached to the United States Embassy in tracing the movements of Oscar Collazo, who lived here in March and April and, according to the newspaper Universal Grafico, "associated with known Communists plotting revolutions in other Caribbean countries besides Puerto Rico."

Collazo was one of two Puerto Ricans shot as they tried to kill President Truman Wednesday.

Universal Grafico said that there were at least 300 Puerto Rican Nationalists living in Mexico City and that their leader, known as Samuel Linarez, had frequently called them together last spring to meet with Collazo, who then appeared to be well supplied with funds.

PUERTO RICAN PLAN FOR YOUTH PRAISED

Report on 'Needs of Children'
There Hails 'Exciting Chapter'
in Fight for 'Good Life'

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The United States praised Puerto Rico today for its efforts to advance the welfare of children and youth, but it acknowledged at the same time that this Government must provide more assistance if young Puerto Ricans were to enjoy their full status as American citizens.

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, releasing a report on "The Needs of Children of Puerto Rico," prepared by a governmental committee of which he is chairman, said the Puerto Rican program to better the conditions of its young people "adds up to an exciting chapter in America's democratic struggle for the good life of all of its people."

"But that is not enough," he went on. "With a child population larger than in thirty-two of our forty-eight states, and with a per capita income less than half that of our poorest state, Puerto Rico needs help from the rest of us if its children are to have the good start in life we crave for every child under the flag of the United States."

Mr. Ewing commented that no conscientious citizen on the mainland of the United States could read of the tremendous problems of the Puerto Rican people in meeting the needs of their children "without becoming impatient to help them get ahead faster and farther."

Progress in Recent Years

In the last half dozen years alone he said, Puerto Rico has built more and better homes and schools and improved health and welfare services, recreation opportunities and child labor protection.

The report, representing a year of study by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Children and Youth, has the endorsement of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice and Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the Selective Service System and the Housing and Home Finance Agency, it was said.

The committee found that "the needs of children and youth in Puerto Rico, economic, social and educational, are greater than for any comparable group under the United States flag."

"They call for extraordinary effort on the part of the Federal Government to aid Puerto Rico, not only for the benefit of the children and youth themselves," the committee went on, "but also to equip them to share in raising the economic and social status of the island and to enjoy the opportunity of discharging their responsibility as citizens of the United States."

Gains and "Deficiencies" Listed

Mr. Ewing called attention both to "achievements" on behalf of Puerto Rican children and youth, and the "deficiencies" that remained, as listed by the report.

Along the "achievements" were the following:

Puerto Rico devotes about one-fifth of its insular budget to health services; from 1943 to 1948 maternal mortality was reduced 21 per cent and infant mortality 19 per cent; the child labor law, passed in 1942, compares favorably with the best state laws; milk is distributed to more than 9,000 children under 2 years of age, and food and milk to 39,000 pre-school children and children from 6 to 10 years who are not enrolled in school.

The list of "deficiencies" included these:

More than 84,000 families were crowded into "unhealthy slums" in 1947, and this population was increasing at the rate of more than 2,000 families a year; on the average, Puerto Rican children are two years behind standards set for American children in their physical development, and Puerto Rico has an average of one physician for each 2,500 persons, compared with New York State's one for each 200 and Mississippi's one for 1,500.

U.S. ACTS IN REVOLT, SEIZES 4 ON ISLAND

Brother of Assassin Arrested
in First Action by American

Authorities in Rebellion

N.Y. Times 11-4-50-6

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 3 (UP)—United States postal authorities and Federal marshals today arrested four Puerto Rican Nationalists, including the brother of one of the men who tried to assassinate President Truman in Washington Wednesday.

It was the first time United States authorities stepped into the Nationalists' revolt, which Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín declared only tonight had come to an end after some 450 Nationalists were arrested.

Among the arrested men was Elio Torresola, brother of Griselio Torresola, who was killed by guards as he tried to shoot his way into Blair House while the President slept.

Postal Inspector Harry Stolberg said Torresola and his companions were attacked by groups of angry citizens when they were led from police headquarters to be arraigned. They were held in \$25,000 bail on a charge of burning a post office.

Torresola and the three other Nationalists were confined in San Juan's Princesa Prison after being arraigned before Federal Commissioner Ramon Julia. Charges placed against them arose from the burning of the post office at Jayuya, during this week's abortive uprising.

The three others arrested by United States authorities are Fidel Irizarry Roura, Ramon Robles Rivera and Mario Irizarry. The arrests took place at Jayuya.

Torresola, arrested by insular police Tuesday, was turned over today to United States authorities.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that insular police had ordered an alert at the coastal towns of Ponce and Fajardo to prevent possible smuggling of arms to the Nationalist rebels.

Governor Muñoz Marín described the loss of life resulting from the uprising as "useless and tragic," asserting that "a Government founded on votes cannot be destroyed." Twenty-seven persons were officially listed as dead in the uprising, which broke out last Monday.

The Governor addressed the people of the island by radio, urging them to register tomorrow and Sunday for the June plebiscite on whether they want to write their own constitution or remain under the Organic Act adopted by the United States Congress in 1917.

Governor Muñoz Marín said thus far 450 Nationalists and Communists had been arrested and that the arrests were continuing.

Another Nationalist, identified as Francisco de Jesus Rivera, was arrested an hour after the Governor spoke.

The Governor assured the people that completely normal conditions would prevail for the registration and urged all eligible voters to register, as it was their responsibility to exercise their democratic rights, and that they would be defended by the police and National Guard.

Attorney General Vicente Gígel Polanco said that the arrested Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, would be prosecuted under the Smith act and charged with responsibility for the death of policemen and for "murder by instigation."

The Governor referred sarcastically to Albizu Campos as the "permanant survivor" of Nationalist violence and bloodshed over a long period of years, "including the present ignominious outbreak."

Governor Muñoz Marín said he had asked the United States Government to refuse permission to a Cuban Congressional committee to come to Puerto Rico in connection with the Nationalist revolt.

The commission, empowered by the Cuban House of Representatives to visit Puerto Rico in an attempt to "end the persecution of Nationalists" and to "protect the life of Nationalist Leader Pedro Albizu Campos," was reported to have returned to Havana from Miami.

Banks Reopen in San Juan

The Governor said he told Oscar L. Chapman, United States Secretary of the Interior, in a telephone conversation that "it would not be good" to have the Cuban commission here now.

High Washington officials were understood to have told the Cuban Ambassador there that the Cuban visit here "at this time would unavoidably have to be considered as unjustified and unfounded."

All banks in San Juan reopened today, after being closed since the Nationalist outbreak began. Many business establishments also reopened.

The proposed constitution would give Puerto Rico complete home rule. It would empower the Governor to appoint not only all the heads of Government departments as at present but also members of the Supreme Court and the Auditor of Puerto Rico, who are now named by the President of the United States.

The turnout of new registrants during the week-end will be seen as an indication of whether the people fear further Nationalist violence.

Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, head of the Independence party—not to be confused with the Nationalists—announced the party had decided to boycott the registration because it had no confidence in the guarantees offered by the Government.

He charged the Government had imposed virtual martial law without making "a formal declaration of it." He said the Government was "trying to impose on the people a political measure with the name of a 'constitution,' which is a fraud to the legitimate rights of the people."

CUBA DENIES DROP IN AMITY FOR U. S.

Minister of State Declares
Puerto Rico Events Have Not

Influenced Relations

11-4-50-6

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

HAVANA, Nov. 3—Recent events in Puerto Rico have in no way influenced the relations between Cuba and the United States, which have never been more friendly than now, Dr. Ernesto D'Higo, Minister of State, said tonight in a formal statement.

"Reports that relations between the Government of Cuba and the United States have cooled are unfounded," he declared.

The cablegram sent by President Carlos Prío Socarrás to the Governor of Puerto Rico asking him to use his good offices to guarantee the life of Pedro Albizu Campos and other Nationalist leaders was "a humanitarian gesture similar to others sent under similar circumstances in our continent, which cannot be interpreted as constituting support of any tendency," the statement added.

The Cuban House of Representatives was acting in its own jurisdiction in appointing a commission to go to Puerto Rico, but such action did not involve the Ministry of State, the Minister asserted.

He stated also that when Cuba offered asylum to political refugees of other countries "this does not in any manner imply support of their opinions." The Cuban Government, he declared, did not authorize activities contrary to the governments of other nations or interference in their internal affairs.

He denied reports that the Cuban Government felt resentment against the United States over the recent ruling requiring Cubans to obtain American visas to enter the United States. The Cuban Ministry of State, he added, "was studying the matter of reciprocal requirements for American visitors."

The Cuban public is disturbed over the attempted revolt in Puerto Rico, which many termed "suicidal" and deplores the attempt to assassinate President Truman.

The cause of Puerto Rican independence has traditionally drawn the sympathy of the Cuban people, the cooperation of Cuban revolutionary groups and the help of Communist party leaders in Cuba. Havana University has a Committee for the Independence of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico Nationalist flag is displayed in the assembly hall of the student federation. Dr. Juan de Juarbes of Puerto Rico remains in Cuba as a delegate of the Nationalist party.

Immigration authorities at Miami detained the Cuban representatives seeking to visit Puerto Rico and leaders of all parties in the House of Representatives voted today to ask the Ministry of State to protest to the United States Government.

MARCANTONIO FOES GUARDED IN PARADE

Donovan, Rival for Congress,
Heads Rally After March
Into Heart of District

A political torchlight procession by opponents of Representative Vito Marcantonio marched through the heart of his district last night with police protection that rivaled in size the number of marchers. No untoward incidents were reported.

The demonstration was held jointly by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion in behalf of James G. Donovan, Democratic - Republican - Liberal candidate for the House seat now held by Mr. Marcantonio, who seeks re-election on the American Labor party ticket.

With 150 marchers and youngsters bearing the red-flamed torches from Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue through a twisting march to Lexington Avenue and 112th Street, the procession ended in a rally at that corner. A blaring sound truck and the flaring lights brought neighbors to windows and heads popped out but no comments were heard.

Police reported thirty-five patrolmen, two sergeants and thirty detectives on duty along the line of march. Patrol cars went along, as did Deputy Chief Inspector Patrick Kirley in charge of the East Side and Inspector Michael Richter of the Eighth Division. Police captains and lieutenants were also visible.

Marcantonio Defeat Urged

The parade, described by its sponsors as an "anti-communistic, civic and fraternal" demonstration, echoed to the sound of urging over amplifiers for people in the district to defeat "Moscow-echo-Marco."

At the rally adjoining the James Weldon Johnson housing project, Mr. Donovan accused Representative Marcantonio of helping a Puerto Rican "ex-assassin" to go into hiding after the attempted shooting of President Truman. He heaped praise on the Puerto Rican people as good citizens and then called Mr. Marcantonio a "faker."

Three nights ago at 137th Street and Madison Avenue, he said, Mr. Marcantonio pulled Sopo Velez from a Communist-paid-for truck, where Velez was speaking in behalf of Mr. Marcantonio. Velez, Mr. Donovan asserted, had been a co-defendant of "Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader," arrested in his homeland in connection with the recent rioting.

Promises More on Subject

Mr. Donovan said that when Marcantonio pulled the ex-assassin from the truck Velez "went into hiding." He added that he would have more to say on this subject in a radio address today.

The joint demonstration was headed by John P. O'Connell, senior vice commander of the New York District 12, V. F. W.

Also speaking at the rally was William T. Collins, County Commander of the American Legion. Catholic and Jewish War Veteran groups also participated in the demonstration, which began at 8 P. M.

SPELLMAN GIVES THANKS

Mass in Rome Celebrated for
President's Escape

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ROME, Nov. 3.—Francis Cardinal Spellman celebrated a mass of thanksgiving today in the American Church of Santa Susanna for President Truman's escape from an attempt on his life.

The ceremony was attended by Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, former Apostolic Delegate to Washington, who represented the College of Cardinals; United States Ambassador James C. Dunn, several American Bishops, who came here to participate in the rites for the proclamation of the dogma of the Assumption of Mary, and hundreds of American tourists.

Later Cardinal Spellman went to the Vatican, where he was received in private audience by the Pope. He left at noon by plane for New York.

PERON, TITO WIRE TRUMAN

Both Condemn Assassination
Attempt on President

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (UP)—President Juan D. Perón cabled President Truman condemning the attempt to assassinate him, it was announced today. Señor Perón's message, sent from his summer residence at San Vicente, said:

"I extend to Your Excellency my repudiation of the condemnable attempt against your person and reiterate to you the expression of my sentiments of permanent friendship and my wishes for your personal happiness."

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 3 (UP)—Premier Marshal Tito sent a telegram to President Truman congratulating him on his escape from assassins' bullets, it was announced today.

"Mr. President, permit me to extend my warm congratulations to you in connection with the unsuccessful terrorist act against your person," Marshal Tito said.

Peron Influence in Puerto Rican Uprising Is Seen by Inter-American Labor Leader

11-4-50-6

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Demands for the immediate independence of Puerto Rico from the United States are being pressed under the auspices of President Juan D. Perón of Argentina, according to a statement today by Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Inter-American Federation of Workers.

Mr. Romualdi said that information he received from Puerto Rico today threw some light on the events of the last week which resulted in the abortive uprising of Nationalist party members.

"Several weeks ago a group of hand-picked labor leaders in Latin America flew from Havana to Buenos Aires to attend the demonstration accompanying the anniversary of the accession of President Perón," he added.

"They were invited, all expenses paid, to Buenos Aires, not only to participate in the celebration but to form a Perón-dominated Latin-American Federation of Labor," Mr. Romualdi continued. "At this meeting Francisco Colon Gordian, leader of the Puerto Rican group of workers who took part in the meeting, proposed a resolution demanding immediate independence for Puerto Rico."

"The hand-picked labor leaders voted unanimously for this resolution which was cabled back to Puerto Rico and this may have had

something to do with the uprising which followed.

"Mr. Gordian does not belong either to the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate in Puerto Rico. These two organizations comprise well over 90 per cent of the organized workers in Puerto Rico."

"It was Gordian who addressed the hand-picked Latin-American labor delegation before leaving for Buenos Aires and charged that Puerto Rico was a vast sugar plantation with Uncle Sam standing on it like an overseer with a whip in his hand."

"The A. F. L. and C. I. O. affiliates are now working together to offset the attacks being made on the United States and on the present Government of Puerto Rico by the Nationalists and Communists. These latter groups are waging a violent campaign against the A. F. L. and C. I. O., alleging that they are lackeys of American imperialism."

"Hipolito Marciano, head of the Puerto Rican Labor Federation, A. F. L., founded fifty years ago by Santiago Iglesias, an associate of Samuel Gompers, advised me today that both his organization and the C. I. O. affiliate were co-operating loyally with the Government to neutralize the slanderous charges made by the Communists and Nationalists against them, their Government and the United States."

REBEL PAMPHLETS FOUND IN ST. LOUIS

Papers Demanding Freedom
for Puerto Rico Circulated
Before President Arrives

11-5-50-35

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4—Circulars which urged independence for Puerto Rico were found early today in downtown St. Louis, in advance of President Truman's arrival for his only political address of the off-year election campaign.

The two men who attempted to assassinate the President on Wednesday were members of the Nationalist party which seeks to overthrow the Government of Puerto Rico.

Lee Smugai, special agent in charge of the Secret Service Office here, announced that his office was investigating the unsigned, single-page circulars. Capt. James Thompson, commander of the Central Division of the St. Louis Police Department, issued instructions for the arrest of anyone possessing or distributing the circulars.

Anyone arrested would be held as a precautionary measure while the President was in St. Louis. He is scheduled to fly to Kansas City tomorrow morning and vote in Tuesday's election at his Independence home.

The circulars, which were partly mimeographed and typewritten, named the President in one sentence. Under a stenciled subhead "Independence Now!!!" the sentence read:

"For the Puerto Rican Congress, whose laws can be vetoed at any time by President Truman"

The first copies were found stuffed in the Twelfth Boulevard entrance of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch by a watchman at 3:30 A. M.

The afternoon newspaper's building is a short distance south of the Jefferson Hotel, where the President will spend the night, and four blocks from Kiel Auditorium, the scene of his address.

In this area, 600 policemen were on duty. This is double the number originally planned before the assassination attempt. Other security measures also were taken by the city police and the Secret Service, which limited the number of persons to be seated on the platform with the President at the auditorium.

It is believed the number is the heaviest guard ever furnished a President here. More than 400 policemen guarded the route from Scott Air Force Base across the Mississippi River in Illinois, across Eads Bridge to the hotel, while 125 detectives and uniformed officers patrolled the hotel from basement to the roof.

The 8 by 11 inch sheets bore the heading "Puerto Rican Independence Now!!!" and began as follows:

"American boys are dying in Korea to liberate the people from the self-elected leaders, when in America's backyard live two and a half million people on whose backs big business intrudes has been riding for 52 years, using the proud Puerto Rican people as virtual slaves"

When the President's airplane reached Scott Air Force base the weather was chilly but clear. He was greeted by his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman of Grandview, Mo.; Mayor Joseph Darts of St. Louis, James P. Finnegan, Collector of Internal Revenue here; John J. Dwyer, city treasurer and chairman of the rally arrangements committee, and Donald Dawson, Administration assistant to Mr. Truman.

After chatting a few moments with the two Air Force veterans, who wore several battle decorations, he was whisked to St. Louis in a closed automobile. Usually, on such a drive, he rides in an open car and waves to persons gathered along the route.

At the Jefferson Hotel, where several hundred persons waited on the sidewalks and in the lobby, he was out of the automobile and into an elevator before the crowd realized he had arrived. Cheers started after the elevator doors had closed. He was well screened by Secret Service agents.

Mr. Truman occupied a suite on the seventh floor which was closed off. Guests had been removed from the floor earlier.

PUERTO RICO OPENS CALM ENROLLMENT

Women Voters Sign Up Quietly
After Week of Tension Set
Off by Abortive Revolt

NY-5-50-44

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4 (AP) — Registration of new voters for the balloting on a new territorial Constitution opened calmly today after a week of tension set off by an abortive Nationalist revolt.

Women registered today for the referendum on June 4, 1951. Men will register tomorrow. Reports throughout the island indicate the total of the new voters may exceed the estimate of 70,000 given by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín in a radio speech last night urging a big turnout.

The Governor said free elections were the best defense against disorders such as the revolt, which cost twenty-seven lives. He called National Guardsmen off the streets this morning. Policemen or special deputies guarded the 106 registration places in San Juan.

Of several hundred prisoners in custody, Attorney General Vicente Geigel said all but about 200 would be freed without the filing of formal charges.

Señor Geigel said Pedro Albizu Campos, 63-year-old Nationalist chieftain flushed from his San Juan home with tear gas, was arrested on two specific charges. One accused him of intent to murder a police detective, Angel Delgado, which would carry a penalty up to ten years in prison upon conviction. The other accused him of violating the insular version of the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government.

The Attorney General indicated key figures in both the Nationalist and Communist parties would be indicted within a week.

Authorities announced today that a bomb factory had been found a short distance from the Governor's summer home at Jayuya. The bombs were fashioned from three-inch pipes, capped with bronze. It was estimated more than a ton of stolen dynamite had been transported to the plant. Russian-made rifles were among weapons seized there. Like German weapons found in other raids, these were regarded as souvenirs of World War II brought by Puerto Rican soldiers from Europe.

An unconfirmed report said an attempt had been made to lynch Elio Torresola, brother of the assassin who was slain in Washington. A police guard brought Torresola out of Jayuya, where he was under arrest.

Governor Muñoz Marín has declared that the uprising of the Nationalists brought Puerto Rico's major parties closer together. He predicted 95 per cent of the voters would approve the new Constitution, written by Puerto Ricans themselves.

At Blair House

The two main threads of the fantastic "Puerto Rican affair" last week were these: In Puerto Rico itself there took place the most serious outbreak since the United States got the island in 1898. In Washington the first attempt was made on the life of a President since a madman tried to shoot Franklin Roosevelt in 1933. The whole affair, the shooting in the streets of Washington and in San Juan, had an almost unreal quality, like an old-fashioned movie plot about Latin revolutionaries. Yet the plot was real, and, although thwarted, it left a sense of deep shock in the nation.

All the subsidiary threads of the drama have still not been pulled together. But the general outlines of the story are clear. Here is the background and a reconstruction of the events:

Puerto Rico, with a population of more than 2,000,000, has the greatest degree of self-government of any

2 E

United States territory. It elects its own Governor (unlike other territories). The United States Congress still has power to annul acts passed by the island's Legislature. President Truman has left it open for the Puerto Ricans to have independence if they decide they want it.

The most powerful Puerto Rican party, the Popular Democratic party, wants the island's economic problems solved before a decision is made on independence. These problems are bad: the island is too crowded (population density is 640 per square mile); there are not enough jobs to go around; progress has been made in industrial development but not enough.

The leader of the Popular Democrats is Luis Muñoz Marín. He became Puerto Rico's first elected Governor in 1948. He got 61.2 per cent of the votes.

Other important political groups, in order of strength, are: the Statehood party, which wants Puerto Rico to become the forty-ninth State of the Union; the Independent party, which wants independence, for nationalist rather than specifically anti-American reasons.

The Extremists

There are two small groups in Puerto Rico which are intensely anti-American.

One is the Nationalist party, led by Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos. He served time in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta from 1937 to 1943 for insurrectionary activity and then lived in New York on parole. He returned to Puerto Rico in 1948. His program is: Liberate Puerto Rico from the Yankees. His followers are thought to number not more than 1,500. There are Nationalist party representatives in the large Puerto Rican colony in New York.

The other small group is Communist. There are a few hundred Communists on the island. Whether a definite connection exists between them and Albizu Campos—besides

their common hatred for the United States—has not yet been determined. Last July 3 President Truman signed an act of great importance for Puerto Rico. It provided for a referendum in which the Puerto Ricans would decide whether they wanted a constitution of their own making for the island. Registration day was set for Nov. 4, yesterday; the referendum itself is to be held in June.

The Plot in Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico Albizu Campos and his Nationalist extremists ridiculed such gradualism. Secretly they drew up a plan. They would stage an insurrection. Whether they actually hoped for a successful coup or for only a dramatization of their cause is not clear. At any rate a decision was made and the timing for the insurrection was set. Indications are that it was set for Nov. 3, Friday, the day before registration day.

Weeks ago Albizu Campos began holding rallies around the island, to try to whip up anti-American sentiment. Police trailed him closely. By a chance, after one rally about ten days ago, a car accompanying Albizu Campos on the return trip to San Juan was stopped by the police. Weapons and ammunition were found in it; the car's occupants were arrested. The Nationalists may have feared that the incident might tip their hand. Anyway, the timing for the insurrection was apparently pushed ahead.

Monday shooting began in a southern coastal town. Then in quick succession, like a chain of fire-crackers going off, fighting broke out in other towns across Puerto Rico. In San Juan the rebels fired on the Governor's Palace.

The rebels fought savagely, fanatically. In some places Puerto Rican forces used planes and tanks to put them down. By late Tuesday police and troops had things fairly well under control.

The Plot in Washington

On that day the second thread of the drama was picked up 1,600 miles away. Two Nationalist party members, residents of New York's Puerto Rican colony, took a train to Washington. One was Oscar Collazo, the other Griselio Torresola. In Torresola's pocket was a letter signed by the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, Albizu Campos. It read: "If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States you will do so without hesitation."

Collazo and Torresola that night stayed at a Washington hotel under assumed names.

Wednesday was a hot, drowsy day in Washington—the warmest Nov. 1 in the city's history. After lunch President Truman lay down to take a nap in an upstairs room of Blair House, a yellow brick mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Jackson Place and Seventeenth Street. Blair House is the President's living quarters while repairs are being made to the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Truman dozed. On the street below, guards kept a vigil. A policeman and secret service agent were standing by Blair House's east sentry box; in front of the west sentry box two more policemen were talking; another was at the foot of the mansion's entrance.

Just after 2 P. M. a taxicab stopped at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

Out stepped Torresola and Collazo. They approached Blair House. Collazo was in the lead. Suddenly he whipped out a gun and started firing point blank at the policeman on Blair House steps. Torresola ran up the steps of Lee House adjoining Blair House and began shooting at the policemen standing by the west sentry box.

The guards were caught by complete surprise. But they quickly recovered. The policeman on the steps dashed into the street to draw the fire from the house. Collazo emptied his clip at him. The officer fell with his knees shattered but his gun continued to blaze. The assassins were caught in a crossfire from the two sentry posts. The President had heard the shots and ran to the window and stuck his head out. "Get back! Get back!" yelled a policeman. The President ducked his head back.

The shooting was over. In the brilliant sunlight, Torresola lay dead in a clump of bushes. On the sidewalk Collazo was sprawled on his back, a bullet through his chest. By the west sentry box were the bodies of two policemen, one dying, the other critically wounded. Stretched across the street-car tracks lay another wounded policeman.

At 2:50 the President got into his car at the rear of Blair House and drove to Arlington Cemetery, where he spoke, as scheduled, at the dedication of a monument to Gen. Sir John Dill, British member of the World War II Combined Chiefs of Staff. The President was calm.

The next day Mr. Truman, saddened by the death of one of the guards, said: "A terrible thing. . . . It makes you sick." The country shared the President's sentiment.

The Effects

The immediate effect of the affair in Washington was an increase in the Presidential guard. The Secret Service assigned twelve heavily armed men—six on foot, six following in a car—to accompany the President on his morning walks.

In New York the Secret Service picked up relatives and friends of the assassins for questioning and subpoenas were issued for three American members of the Nationalist movement.

In Puerto Rico the Government jailed the Nationalist party president, Albizu Campos, and Cecil Andreu Iglesias, the president of the Communist party, and many of their top colleagues. At Jayuya, stronghold of the rebel movement south of San Juan, 300 armed Nationalists surrendered. In all, more than 400 Nationalists and Communists were rounded up.

There are a number of questions which remain to be cleared up about the Puerto Rican affair. First, was the plot against the President merely a wild scheme hatched in the heads of Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, or were these men agents of a conspiracy directed from Puerto Rico? Second, what part, if any, did the Puerto Rican Communists play in last Monday's abortive uprising?

In the next few weeks some light may be thrown on these questions. Federal grand juries in New York and Washington are conducting investigations. The F. B. I. is methodically questioning dozens of Puerto Ricans in New York who may have some knowledge of the assassination plot. Inquiries are going on in Puerto Rico itself.

GUARD FOR PRESIDENT IS BEING MADE TIGHTER

Elaborate System for His Protection Followed in Capital and on Tour

11-5-50-E7

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — A President elected by popular suffrage, no less than the most autocratic ruler, attracts the most dangerous foe of all—the unbalanced criminal. The attempted assassination of President Truman this week focuses attention on the highly specialized police work that must be done to cope with the paranoid.

The United States Secret Service has but two major missions—to protect the President of the United States and his family, and to run down counterfeiters of the national currency.

Those of the agents who are assigned to guard the President must maintain a never-ceasing surveillance over a nether world in which the ordinary stickup man would almost be qualified for a halo. This realm is haunted by the anarchist who recognizes neither law nor logic, the revolutionary with a definite but irrational political bent, and the twisted, frustrated man who will hate a chief of state merely because he is prominent and respected by his people.

These are the three main types that have figured in the noted assassination plots of history. Many in all three categories are comparatively harmless crackpots, like those who are often shooed away from the gates of the White House. The ones whom the Secret Service really worries about are the persons whose aberrations have intensified into murderous hatred—like the two Puerto Ricans who, in their political fury, could not recognize Mr. Truman's generous approach to Puerto Rican aspirations, but did believe they could take Blair House by storm.

Odds Against the Assassins

True, the assassins took a severe toll in killing one White House policeman and wounding two others. Any gunman has the decided ad-

NATIONALIST LEADER



Pedro Albizu Campos.

Mimo

vantage when he draws first. But they had about as much chance of invading Mr. Truman's bedroom as they would in trying to break through an infantry roadblock.

The two assassins pitted frenzy, recklessness and disordered minds against a careful security system manned by cool, brave sharpshooters. Assuming they could have gone so far as to open the door of Blair House, they would have had to shoot it out with one or more Secret Service men just inside it. And if they had got by there they would have had to shoot it out with at least one more outside Mr. Truman's bedroom door.

That is a defense in depth that would be hard to beat. The system amounts to more than numbers of sentinels, however. One of the Secret Service agents within Blair

House flashed a signal before the last of the twenty-nine shots exchanged in the battle had echoed away, which brought more agents and members of the White House uniformed force to the scene. They rushed from the White House and the Treasury.

The uniformed White House police force provides external security at the White House and at Blair House, which is diagonally across from the Executive Mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Increase Uniformed Force

There are about 110 of these blue-uniformed men, under the immediate supervision of Inspector Hobart W. Francis. As a result of a recently instituted five-day week, the force will be increased by twenty-three more. The men are mostly young, in their twenties or early thirties. Many of them are veterans of the armed forces, and almost every one of them wears a sharpshooter's badge.

This uniformed force is under the control of the Secret Service. Thus Inspector Francis operates his force under supervision of U. E. Baughman, the lean, unobtrusive chief of the Secret Service. The main job of his men is to see that no unauthorized person passes a gate or a door.

When a person arrives at a White House gate he is received courteously by one of these policemen. If he is known, he passes in immediately. If he is unknown, he shows identification papers and the guard consults a list of scheduled callers. If the visitor's name is on the list he enters; when he reaches the door of the Executive Office he goes through the same process again.

If an obviously harmless person arrives and requests to see the President, usually with some kind of a petition, he is firmly turned away. If such a visitor displays dangerous tendencies or otherwise arouses suspicion he is likely to be questioned or arrested.

Backbone of the System

But the backbone of the Presidential protective system is the comparatively small group of tough, young Secret Service agents. It is not possible to present a "typical" Secret Service man, except to say he is clean-cut and young. He might be very tall and broad; he might be very tall and lean.

Whatever his size and shape, it would be a mistake to pick a fight

with him. He might have developed his toughness in a Marine uniform at Iwo Jima, or in the Pennsylvania, the New York or the Illinois state police; in the postal inspection service or on the football team of Fordham University. He is a mean man with a revolver, tommy gun, shotgun or rifle. He plays a lot of handball, tennis or golf when he is off duty.

In and around the White House and Blair House, these men have the inside posts, those closest to the President. The number assigned to the White House detail is a secret. In the entire country, however, the total force of these plainclothes agents is approximately 385 men, dispersed in fifty-six field offices. The great majority of them are engaged in hunting down counterfeiters. 7

The toughest job of the Secret Service men is to protect Mr. Truman when he travels, which he does a great deal. Take, for example, Mr. Truman's trip to St. Louis and Kansas City this weekend. About a week before his arrival in both cities, special advance details of agents had gone there. Their job was to consult with the agents in the local field offices, with the local police, with Federal police agencies.

They try to determine whether any dangerous men are loose, through surveys of the underworld, and a study of recent and unsolved violent crimes. They go to the hotel in which Mr. Truman will stay and reserve a large area, or even a whole floor, for the Presidential party. They study the suite he will occupy, the approaches and the doors and windows, and arrange shifts of agents to cover them through twenty-four hours a day.

Secret Service "Dry Run"

If Mr. Truman is to motor over a particular route, they drive over it in a "dry run," not only to familiarize the agent who will drive Mr. Truman over it, but to study it for risks. If at any point they find what they consider a potentially dangerous situation, they alter the route.

If Mr. Truman is to speak, they examine the site. It might be an

open place where Mr. Truman would be vulnerable to attack. They advise local officials to select another site. Similarly, an indoor place might be disapproved on the ground that it is a fire-trap or that it does not offer a ready means of departure in case of trouble.

Crowds are the biggest worry of the Secret Service man. The assassin might lurk there unnoticed, although any crowd through which the President passes is well sprinkled with detectives from the local police forces. Therefore, when Mr. Truman's automobile slows down at any point to around ten miles an hour the agents in the following automobile drop to their feet and run into screening positions on either side of Mr. Truman's car.

Quick Shots

At the first sign of a gun in hostile hands they would open fire without hesitation and with deadly aim. The driver of Mr. Truman's car would speed him away.

People who approach Mr. Truman's car, obviously empty-handed, get the same treatment, whether they try merely for a handshake or have hostile intentions. If a man rushes the car and is intercepted at a distance he is shoved back into the crowd. If he should happen to reach the automobile he is seized by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the pants and given one violent bounce by the agent nearest him. This agent immediately concentrates his attention on the President again. The agent behind them will administer another bounce until the intruder is back at the sidelines.

While there may be nothing really typical about a Secret Service man there is something about him that will get him unhesitating clearance in a mixed, crowded situation.

The baffled citizen will wonder why the local policeman will brusquely hold him back while letting the next man go through. In the lapel of his coat the man is wearing a little pin of a particular shape and color. For every trip the shape and color is changed. The local policeman is briefed in advance. It is a talisman for ready recognition of Secret Service men among all peace officers in a melee and it is the only really typical thing you will find about a Secret Service man.

PUERTO RICO POLITICS: PARTY LINE-UP

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4

—Looking back on the last five days of disturbances that reached a climax in Washington in the attempted assassination of President Truman on Wednesday, there is a strong feeling here that recent events have erased almost completely the five years of intensive effort to produce good will abroad, especially in the United States.

There seems to be not much argument about the position of Pedro Albizu Campos' Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in the island's political life and thinking. The party, or more properly movement, reached its zenith in 1932 when it polled about 6,000 votes. Since then it has declined.

The present membership is estimated at 400 to 1,000. It has shown in the last few days a complete lack of coordinate action, responsible leadership and serious striking power in its isolated demonstrations.

Therefore, the Nationalist party is not feared as a political entity, but more as evidence of a reopened sore that was believed to be healed long ago. •

Line-up of Parties

There is a political adage here that to scratch a Puerto Rican of any political belief is to uncover a trace of an Independentista. This refers to the Independent party of Puerto Rico, which is dedicated to independence through peaceful and evolutionary procedures. Whether there is any basis for this is academic so long as Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín's Popular party maintains the largest voting majority in the island's political history. The basic

Three Major Groups And Nationalists Are Active

belief of his party is one of postponing any change in the status quo until the island has grown sufficiently politically to make a definite choice on its future.

Between the Popular Democratic party and the Independent stands, in voting strength, the Statehood party. Its policy is to work for statehood at the earliest date.

Constitutional Prerogatives

In the 1948 elections the Popular party polled about 650,000 votes, the Statehood party about 280,000 and the Independent about 70,000. If the last two are lumped, that still leaves the Popular or status quo party with almost twice as much voting strength.

Referring again to the sense of frustration here over the political future, there is not much doubt that a large share of Governor Muñoz following would gladly go along with a program for achieving a change through greater independence.

Perhaps as many believe his answer to this segment of his followers is the constitution, which will be voted on in June. This constitution, as President Truman explained at his news conference Thursday, will give the island practically all prerogatives of statehood with the exception of representation in the United States Congress.

There is no question here that when the constitution is drafted

in final form and acceptance is voted, it will be approved overwhelmingly. In the minds of thousands who will vote for it, however, there will remain a lingering conviction that it has not far advanced a clear definition of the island's future political policy.

REGISTRATION PEAK SET IN PUERTO RICO

Unexpected Totals Counted
as Observers Say. Revolt
Was Prematurely Sprung

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 5

—The registration of free citizens transcended the bullets of revolution as Puerto Ricans signed up today for a democratic election in the wake of an uprising that saw attacks on President Truman and Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín.

Firing prospective votes instead of bullets, this island outpost of democracy in the Caribbean repeated today the unexpectedly high registration of yesterday for a referendum June 4, 1951. It appeared to be a record turnout.

Thus further is emphasized the triumph of the Muñoz Marín Administration. The sole possible objective of the Nationalist party's minor sporadic uprisings last week was to hamper registrations, thereby discrediting the Administration.

That plan backfired, as is manifest in the fact that yesterday's total of 70,258 women registered topped a total of 67,582 who registered for the 1948 election.

[The Associated Press reported that the nearly complete total of registration was 151,152, far larger than expected. For the men the total from seventy-four out of the seventy-seven municipalities was 82,156.]

The registration is designed to qualify voters who have become eligible since 1948, so they may vote next June whether to accept United States permission for the island to formulate its own Constitution. Governor Muñoz Marín is apprehensive over the reaction to the uprising as expressed in votes.

The administration, however, is confident that it has successfully and permanently snuffed out the uprising. It plans to release about 200 of the almost 600 Nationalists and sympathizers who have been held over the last three days.

Vicente Geigel Polanco, Puerto Rico's Attorney General, said that plans were to release an additional 200 to 250 tomorrow morning. The remainder, including Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist leader, will be tried on one or more of various charges.

The only one specifically charged thus far is Albizu Campos, who will soon be arraigned on charges of promoting and advocating the overthrow of the Insular Government.

With the back of the uprising effectively broken, the Administra-

AFTERMATH OF NATIONALIST UPRISING IN PUERTO RICO



Some of the suspected Communist sympathizers and nationalists lined up for questioning at interrogation center in San Juan.

tion is re-examining the part that Communists may have played in it. Among those arrested and still under detention are Juan Santos Rivera and Cesar Andreu Iglesias, general secretary and president respectively of the Communist party in Puerto Rico.

There are seven known Communists under arrest but there are many more who are of dubious affiliation. Of these is Francisco Matos Paoli, secretary of the Nationalist party. Matos Paoli, still is an assistant professor at the University of Puerto Rico.

It is estimated by observers that there are 200 to 250 card-carrying Communists on the island. Of this number it is estimated that there is a hard core of twenty to twenty-five. There is no official explanation why only seven of this latter group have been arrested.

Albizu Campos himself is not considered as a Communist but he is reported not averse to Communist collaboration.

It is said that if he had heeded the counsel of clearer heads, he would have delayed the uprisings until yesterday and today, thus possibly disrupting the registrations—now a cause that is lost to votes instead of bullets.

Links to Truman Assassins

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—One of the assassins in Wednesday's attempt on the life of President Truman has admitted he was a long-time friend of Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the violent Na-

City Proposes to Fight Election Day Bonfires

The Police and Fire Departments again will cooperate to ban bonfires on Election Day.

The Police Commissioner has told commanding officers that they will be held strictly responsible for the prevention of fires in streets or vacant lots within their jurisdictions.

To minimize the hazards of illegal bonfires, eighty-four Sanitation Department sprinkler wagons will be in readiness to extinguish any fires resulting from Election Day excitement. The wagons, which will be scattered throughout the city, will be manned by Sanitation Department employees, firemen and policemen.

nationalist party of Puerto Rico, The Washington Star said today.

Oscar Collazo, 37 years old, who was wounded in the unsuccessful attempt to kill the President, told agents, The Star said, that he had known Albizu Campos in Puerto Rico before the revolutionist had served seven years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for inciting rebellion. The Federal Bureau of Investigation would not comment on the story.

Followers of Albizu Campos, the 63-year-old Harvard-educated revolutionist, tried to shoot their way

into the residence of the Puerto Rico Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, last Monday.

When Albizu Campos finished his term in 1943 he went to New York and for two years lived in Collazo's home, the prisoner said. Collazo also related that he had returned to Puerto Rico in 1932, 1934, 1936 and 1940 for visits.

Secret Service and F. B. I. agents say it was possible that it was Albizu Campos who put his old friend, Collazo, in touch with a fellow revolutionary, Grisello Torresola, slain in the gun battle at Blair House, the Presidential residence.

Torresola's body was taken to Brooklyn today. Agents say he is known to have been in Puerto Rico Sept. 21 at the time Albizu Campos dated two written authorizations to him to take over leadership of Nationalists in the United States if necessary.

Albizu Campos now is under arrest at San Juan.

Collazo is being held at Gaillinger Hospital without bond on a charge of murdering Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, 40. The district attorney's office expects to go before the Grand Jury this week to seek a first-degree indictment against Collazo. The trial probably will be set for January in district court.

Another victim of the shooting, Pvt. Joseph H. Downs of the White House force, remains on the critical list at Emergency Hospital.

Pvt. Donald T. Birdsell, shot through both legs, is recovering, doctors said.

PUERTO RICO FACES CRISIS IN PROGRESS

Wage Differential Far Below
Ours as Island Seeks
United States Industry
11-7-50-16

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 6.—The industrial development program of the Administration of Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín is faced with one of the most delicate problems in labor history. Although wages here have been the highest in the Caribbean area and possibly in Latin America, there still is a differential between this scale and that of the United States, to which Puerto Rico's economy is being increasingly geared.

As of August, 1949, hourly earnings in all industries in Puerto Rico averaged 43.8 cents against almost \$1.40 in the United States. These differences are particularly pronounced in the tobacco, furniture and building construction industries.

In tobacco stemming and redrying, the average Puerto Rican wage was 29.4 cents while that of the United States was 55.3 cents.

In furniture production, the average Puerto Rican wage was 39.7 cents an hour while that in the United States was \$1.23. In building construction, the Puerto Rican wage was 48.7 cents, that in the United States \$1.93.

This pressure against these divergencies in the island and the mainland wages is exerted strongly against the Administration program of bringing United States industries here. The two great inducements offered are a twelve-year tax moratorium and relative freedom from labor worries.

A Breathing Spell

A general plea to labor on newly established industries is to grant a breathing spell until production costs are definitely fixed. The Administration influence in some unions aids enforcement of this breathing spell.

This is particularly true in the Confederación General de Trabajadores [General Federation of Workers], C. I. O., organized in 1940.

Incidentally a splinter of this organization in 1945 became the Unidad General de Trabajadores. Officers and members of the island's Communist party headed this organization and have been appreciably successful in influenc-

ing the policy in the relatively powerful union. This is particularly true in the construction industry.

Officers of this union, including Juan Saez Corales, its secretary-general, were arrested last week in the general roundup of Communists and Nationalists. Saez Corales' wife, Consuelo Burgos Saez Corales, is the guiding force in the Association of Puerto Rican Progressive Women, the strongest women's Communist front organization in the island.

The inability of this union to carry out wage demands beyond the Administration's approval leaves the Federación Libre Delos Trabajadores in the most consistent position of any organized union on the island. This A. F. L. union is particularly strong among dock workers and public utilities, such as the telephone company and the state-owned electric power systems.

Called "Soldier of Independence"

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6.—On the same day that Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Inter-American Federation of Workers, charged in Washington that demands for the independence of Puerto Rico were being made under the auspices of the labor movement of President Juan D. Perón here, the Critica published a long feature article hailing Pedro Albizu Campos, arrested Nationalist leader, as "the last soldier of independence, a martyr to his cause."

PUERTO RICO FREES COMMUNISTS' HEAD

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 6. (AP)—Cesar Andreu Iglesias, president of the Communist party, and 750 other Communists and Nationalists were released today after having been questioned on last week's Nationalist uprising here.

Attorney General Vicente Gelgel Polanco said some 250 persons still were being held, including Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party president.

Albizu Campos and all others who instigated or participated in violent acts will be prosecuted, Mr. Gelgel said.

The Puerto Rican National Guard began to demobilize at noon, one week after it was called out to put down the Nationalist uprising against insular and American authorities.

ASSASSIN'S DEFENSE ARRANGED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. (AP)—Federal District Judge Edward A. Tamm said today that he would appoint an attorney to defend Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist held for the murder of a White House policeman during an attempt on the life of President Truman last week.

Pvt. Leslie Coffelt died during the gun battle in front of Blair House, which also ended in the death of Collazo's companion revolutionary, Grisello Torresola.

Judge Tamm's announcement that he would make the appointment came after he had heard William E. Leahy, attorney, report on a conference with Collazo. Mr. Leahy was serving as an officer of the court.

A funeral service will be held today in the A. R. Hernandez Funeral Home, at 219 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for Grisello Torresola, one of the Puerto Rican Nationalists slain in the foiled attempt to assassinate President Truman.

The body was brought here from Washington yesterday and throughout the day Secret Service men were stationed about the funeral home. Torresola's body was placed in a copper-toned steel coffin costing \$1,600. The rest of the funeral will cost \$400.

According to an official of the funeral home, the arrangements were made and the money for the funeral paid by a nephew of the slain assassin, Rafael Perez, 27 years old, of 1087 Lexington Avenue.

The body will be flown to Gaguaya, Puerto Rico, to Torresola's parents.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 6. (AP)—Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín's office announced today that complete returns in Saturday and Sunday's registration of voters showed 70,955 women and 86,947 men as new registrants. They will vote June 4, 1951, in a plebiscite on a new Puerto Rican Constitution. The 157,902 new voters were those who had reached the age of 21 since the 1948 registration.

PUERTO RICO CALLS A SPECIAL SESSION

Munoz Marin for Tighter Law
on Subversives, Aid to Kin
of Slain Guardsmen
11-8-50-3

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 7 (UP)—Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín today called the Legislature into special session beginning tomorrow to adopt measures tightening control of subversive elements and movements.

As a direct aftermath of last week's Nationalist uprising, the Legislature will be asked to provide more modern weapons and equipment for the insular police and National Guard.

It also will be asked to appropriate funds for reconstruction and relief of the town of Jayuya, badly damaged in a battle between Government forces and Nationalists, and to vote pensions and other aid for the families of policemen and guardsmen killed in the uprising.

Finally, the Legislature will be asked to tighten regulations on the carrying of arms. At present, any one can purchase a gun if he says he is going to keep it in his house or his car and a gun registration license costs only \$1. If you want to carry a gun you must get permission from a district court, which is relatively simple.

Attorney General Vicente Gelgel Polanco said that out of about 1,000 Nationalists and Communists, all but about thirty had been released after examination. These include Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party president, and Communist leader, Juan Antonio Corrales.

Defense Attorney Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP)—Leo A. Rover, Washington attorney, today accepted a United States District Court appointment as defense attorney for Oscar Collazo, one of two Puerto Ricans accused of last Wednesday's attempt on the life of President Truman.

A grand jury is scheduled to take up the case against Collazo here tomorrow. His companion in the assault on Blair House, Griselio Torresola, was killed in the affray, which also resulted in the death of White House Guard Leslie Coffelt. Collazo is accused of murder in Coffelt's death.

Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm requested Mr. Rover to defend Collazo. Mr. Rover is a former United States District Attorney here.

Meanwhile, precautions for President Truman's safety were tightened further.

Barricades were placed across both ends of a one-block stretch of West Executive Avenue, which runs between the White House and

WHITE HOUSE GUARDS ON THE MEND



Policemen Joseph H. Downs, left, and Donald T. Birdzell, wounded by the Puerto Ricans who attempted to assassinate President Truman, at the Emergency Hospital in Washington.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

the old State Department building.

Pedestrians as well as motor traffic are forbidden to enter the block. White wooden guard houses were established at each end, manned by uniformed officers.

Widow See Torresola Body

By order of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Mrs. Carmen Dolores Torresola, 22-year-old widow of Griselio Torresola, killed by White House guards in the attempted assassination of President Truman, was permitted yesterday to view the body of her husband at a Brooklyn undertaking parlor.

Mrs. Torresola, who is being held in \$50,000 bail on a conspiracy charge to harm a Government official, was taken from the Women's House of Detention to the A. R. Hernandez Funeral Parlor at 212 Atlantic Avenue by two United States deputy marshals, a matron and two Secret Service men.

FREEDOM LEAGUE DISBANDS

Independence Advocates Decry Any
Resort to Violence

Condemning "any resort to violent seizure of power," the officers of the American League for Puerto Rico's Independence announced last night that the league was being dissolved.

They said that "we abhor the resort to assassination as not only morally reprehensible but also as especially damaging to the cause it may seek to serve."

In their statement the officers voiced the hope "that a new and stronger body may be formed to make a thorough inquiry into Puerto Rico-United States relations and what they imply as to the duty of American citizens."

Concern was expressed "over current reports that the executive secretary of the league, Miss Ruth Reynolds, who has been in Puerto Rico the last two years, is identified with the Nationalist party under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos."

In dissolving the league, the officers said they were recognizing that it had long since ceased to function, "having had not a single meeting of any group of officers or members for more than a year." The signing officers were Rachel Davis DuBois, Luis Peterson Farmer, A. Philip Randolph and Jay Holmes Smith.

"The league has always stood for political education and the struggle for justice by appeal to public opinion," the statement said. "It therefore condemns any resort to violent seizure of power, such as the recent revolt in Puerto Rico, just as it has long condemned the violence inherent in our military occupation of the island for over half a century."

PUERTO RICAN DENIES INFLUENCE BY PERON

11-8-50-36

A resolution calling for Puerto Rican independence adopted last month in Buenos Aires by labor leaders of eighteen Latin American countries was spontaneous and not inspired by Argentine President Juan D. Perón, Francisco Colon Gordiany, president of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Workers, declared yesterday.

A dispatch from Washington, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Nov. 4, reported that Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Inter-American Federation of Workers, said that demands for Puerto Rican independence were being pressed under the influence of President Perón.

The resolution conforms to one that is adopted annually at confederation congresses, Mr. Gordiany said. The confederation, which he founded ten years ago, comprises 228 affiliated unions with 150,000 members, and is among the largest labor groups on the island, he said.

He also denied that he had described Uncle Sam as standing like

an overseer with whip in hand, as charged by Mr. Romualdi. "My exact words were," he said, "that 'Puerto Rico is a sugar plantation with an overseer at its head, Luis Muñoz Marín, ruling with a whip in his hand.'"

"Everyone in Puerto Rico knows that I have always fought and will continue fighting for Puerto Rico's freedom from foreign intervention, but in harmony and friendship with the Government and the people of the United States," Mr. Gordiany said.

MURDER INDICTMENT ASKED FOR ASSASSIN

11-9-58-13

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP)—Government prosecutors went before a grand jury today to seek a first-degree murder indictment against Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist who tried to assassinate President Truman.

Twelve witnesses, including Secret Service agents and eyewitnesses of the gun battle at the President's Blair House residence, testified at the closed-door proceedings. Eleven more were to be heard tomorrow.

Collazo faces trial on death penalty charges because White House Guard Leslie Coffelt was killed. Collazo's confederate, Griselio Torresola, also was killed and two other guards were wounded.

A surprise witness was John Gavounas, 53-year-old Washington cab driver, who said he drove the two assassins to Blair House.

The eyewitnesses who testified before the grand jury were Mat-

thew J. Cullen, a Budget Bureau employee who watched the battle from the old State Department building across Pennsylvania Avenue from Blair House, and Christian Dirks, a business man who was passing by at the time.

The body of Griselio Torresola will leave the A. R. Hernandez Funeral Parlor, 219 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, at noon today for La Guardia Field. At 10:45 P. M. today it is scheduled to leave the airport on a Pan American airliner bound for Puerto Rico, where burial will take place.

ASSASSIN'S BOASTS TRAPPED SUSPECTS

Arrests in New York Followed
Collazo Bragging, Grand

Jury Witness Says

11-10-50-24 N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UP)—Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist, boasted so much about his attempt to assassinate President Truman that he "put the finger" on a number of suspected accomplices arrested in New York.

Police Detective John E. Tayman told reporters today of Collazo's boastings, after he testified before a Federal grand jury. The Government is seeking a first-degree murder indictment against Collazo for killing Leslie Coffelt, White House guard.

Detective Tayman was one of fourteen witnesses who testified before the jury as the Government finished presenting its evidence.

Collazo's wife, and the widow of his slain confederate, Griselio Torresola, were arrested in New York the night of the assassination attempt after the slim, 37-year-old Puerto Rican talked to police from his hospital bed.

Thirteen other persons, including Collazo's three daughters, were questioned in New York and subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury there Nov. 22. None of the thirteen is being held in jail.

Held in \$50,000 Bail

Both women are being held in \$50,000 bail on conspiracy charges. Government attorneys have said they may be brought here to face murder charges if the evidence warrants.

Detective Tayman said Collazo, who is recovering from wounds received in the Blair House shooting, not only supplied leads for the other arrests, but also admitted that he and Torresola went to Blair House with the express purpose of killing the President.

"He wanted to give the impression he was a hero," the detective said.

The gunmen killed Mr. Coffelt and wounded two other White House policemen, but they were thwarted in their attempt to get Mr. Truman.

Joseph Robichau, operator of the Harris Hotel, where three Puerto Ricans stayed the night before the attempted assassination, was amazed that they had tried to kill the President.

"I just can't believe it," he said. "Two meek little fellows like that."

Widow's Hearing Adjourned

United States Commissioner Edward McDonald adjourned yesterday for one week the hearing for Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22-year-old widow of Griselio Torresola, slain while attempting to assassinate President Truman, and Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 42, wife of Oscar Collazo, confederate of the dead man.

Neither woman was represented by counsel. Mrs. Collazo said her daughters would retain an attorney. Mrs. Torresola was hesitant to accept the advice of Chief Assistant United States Attorney Miles Lane to permit an attorney from the Legal Aid Bureau represent her.

24 CHARGED IN PUERTO RICO

Island Acts in Attempted Uprising of the Nationalists

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 9 (UP)—Attorney General Vicente Geigel Polanco today filed charges against twenty-four persons, the first to be formally charged in connection with last week's abortive Nationalist revolt.

Gregorio Hernandez, lone Nationalist survivor of the five-man attack on Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín's palace, was charged with an attempt to kill the Governor and two policemen and with carrying firearms and violating arms registration laws. His bail was set at \$85,000.

Sixteen of the persons charged were from Mayaguez, on the west coast, one of the scenes of disorder. Attorney General Geigel said formal charges would be filed against Pedro Albizu Campos and other Nationalist leaders tomorrow.

TIMES SQ. DEMONSTRATION

'Free Puerto Rico' Group Handing Out Leaflets Is Taunted

Times Square took a mild demonstration in its stride yesterday. At each of the corners of Forty-second Street and Broadway and Seventh Avenue, earnest young men handed out gaudy leaflets "Free Puerto Rico!"

Most persons glanced at them and threw them away. There were a few taunts of "Why don't you go back to Puerto Rico," or "Dirty Commies!" One red haired young woman argued vigorously but vainly that the island should seek statehood. One indignant citizen complained at the police booth in the square that the pamphleteers were littering the streets.

Sgt. Thomas McKeever of the Sixteenth Precinct looked the situation over, took a couple of names for the record and refused to take any action.

The leaflets were signed by the Peacemakers of 2013 Fifth Avenue and by the World Citizens Group of Glen Gardner, N. J.

ASSASSIN IS TAKEN TO JAIL



Oscar Collazo, center, who attempted to kill President Truman, being transferred from Gallinger Hospital to the House of Detention by two detectives. He has been indicted for murder.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ASSASSINS INDICTED ON MURDER CHARGE

11-11-50-9

Dead Blair House Attacker Is Named Because of Doubt on Who Fired Fatal Shot

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—An indictment for murder was returned by a Federal grand jury here today against the two Puerto Ricans who tried to assassinate President Truman at Blair House on Nov. 1.

One of the pair was killed in the shooting affray at the front entrance. He was Griselio Torresola, whose body was sent by plane to Puerto Rico yesterday and buried there.

The survivor, Oscar Collazo, is recovering from the wounds he suffered in the assassination attempt, and was removed from Gallinger Hospital to the House of Detention.

The indictment named both men, although it specified that Torresola was dead, in the murder of Private Leslie Coffelt, White House uniformed policeman, who was mortally wounded in defending the entrance to Blair House.

There has been some doubt whether it was Collazo or Torresola who fired the bullet that killed Private Coffelt, but George Morris Fay, United States District Attorney, said both men would be guilty of murder under the laws of the District of Columbia if it could be established that they were accomplices.

Death Penalty Possible

Conviction for murder here may carry a death sentence.

The grand jury included three other counts in the indictment. One charged attempted assassination of the President of the United States, another alleged assault with attempt to kill Private Joseph Downs and the third listed assault with intent to kill Private Donald T. Birdzell. Both of these uniformed White House policemen were wounded, but will recover.

According to Mr. Fay, Collazo will be arraigned to answer the indictment next Friday, if his physical condition permits. Judge Edward A. Tamm of the United States District Court, before whom the indictment was returned, has already appointed counsel for Collazo on the prisoner's plea he is unable to employ a lawyer of his own. He will be represented by Leo A. Rover, former United States District Attorney, who has announced he will serve without fee.

The grand jury heard twenty-three witnesses during the two days it considered the case.

Slain Assassin Buried

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 10 (U.P.)—Griselio Torresola, would-be assassin of President Truman, was buried shortly after noon today, five hours after the body arrived from New York by plane.

Burial took place at the Isla Verde Municipal Cemetery in San Juan's outskirts, instead of in Torresola's native town of Jayuya. A small group of relatives, including Torresola's aged mother, his sister, Angelina, and a brother-in-law, was present. A large group of detectives and police accompanied the funeral cortege.

Six Jayuya Nationalists, including Torresola's brother, Elio, and his cousin, Blanca Canales Torresola, appeared before Federal Judge Thomas Roberts today after being indicted by a grand jury on four counts of destroying the Jayuya postoffice, postal property and mail.

Judge Roberts postponed arraignment two weeks to permit the Nationalists to obtain lawyers and prepare their defense.

Attorney General Vicente Gelgel Polanco said about 100 persons may be accused by insular authorities in connection with last week's Nationalist uprising. He said sixty-one additional Nationalists arrested in Arecibo face trial on charges of murder, attempted murder and arson.

20 AT SAN JUAN CHARGED

Plot Laid to Puerto Ricans Lists Campos, Their Leader

11-13-50-3 ————— W. Y. Torres

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 12 (Reuters)--Twenty Puerto Rican Nationalists, arrested after the recent revolt against United States rule, were charged here today with conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Bail was set at \$25,000; the minimum penalty for the charge is ten years in jail.

More than 250 Nationalists and Communists were arrested after the unsuccessful rising, which started Oct. 30. Today's twenty accused included Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party president; Francisco Matos Paoli, Nationalist party secretary; José Enamorado Questa, vice president; Ruth Reynolds, American writer, and Doris Torresola, private secretary to Mr. Campos.

NATIONALISTS TRY ARSON

Attempt to Burn U. S. Post Office in Puerto Rican Town

11-15-50-15-----

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 14 (UP)—Puerto Rican Nationalists attempted today to burn the United States post office, the telephone building and a private hospital in the town of Utuado, according to police reports.

It was the second Nationalist arson attempt since the abortive revolt two weeks ago.

Juan Esteban Nuñez, an admitted Nationalist, was arrested after pouring kerosene and gasoline and setting it afire in the telephone building, adjoining the post office. The flames were quickly extinguished before damage was done.

Last Friday Nationalists attempted to burn down the United States post office in the town of Canovanas.

NEW PLOT REPORTED TO KILL MUNOZ MARIN

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 15 (UP)—Police today announced the arrest of Domingo Saltari Crespo, a fanatical Nationalist, and there were reports of a daring new Nationalist plot to assassinate Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin.

Saltari Crespo in 1936 attempted to kill Puerto Rico's then resident commissioner to Washington, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, but police did not link him up officially with the reported new assassination plot.

Saltari Crespo was arrested at his home by detectives and taken to police headquarters. Although there was no official confirmation, usually reliable police sources said Saltari Crespo's arrest was connected with investigation of a reported plot against Gov. Muñoz

Marin in which the assassin would be chosen by lot.

These reports said the plotters planned to select the assassin by mixing one black ball with white balls in a box, the Nationalist drawing the black ball to attempt the murder.

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (P)—Pravda today accused United States agents of deliberately provoking the recent Puerto Rican revolt so they could use tanks and planes to inspire "bloody terror" among those seeking national independence.

The Communist party newspaper said thousands of Puerto Ricans already have been thrown into prison.

The Puerto Rican Governor, Luis Muñoz Marin said that 729 persons had been arrested following the abortive rebellion and that many of these were released after questioning.

COLLAZO COUNSEL AIDED

Court Names 2 More to Help
in Defense of Assassin

11-16-50-27

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP)—
Two more attorneys were named today by Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm to aid in the murder trial defense of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist fanatic who tried to assassinate President Truman.

The lawyers are Kenneth Wood and Sidney Sachs, both former Assistant United States Attorneys. They will aid Leo A. Rover, former United States Attorney, appointed by the court to defend Collazo after he said he had no money to hire his own lawyer. Mr. Rover asked for "some help" in preparing Collazo's defense.

Collazo, 37, was indicted by a Federal grand jury last week on first-degree murder charges for his part in slaying White House Guard Leslie Coffelt while attempting to storm Blair House, the Chief Executive's Pennsylvania Avenue residence. Collazo was wounded. His confederate, Griselio Torresola, was killed.

Puerto Rico Youth Raise Fund for Guard's Widow

11-17-50-24

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Children of Puerto Rico are raising a fund for the wife of a White House policeman killed in the recent attempt on President Truman's life by two Puerto Rican Nationalists.

Resident Commissioner A. Fernos Isern, in extending sympathy to the widow, Mrs. Leslie Coffelt, wrote today that the fund was being raised for her and her children in "recognition of Private Coffelt's gallant act" in engaging the two assassins in a gun duel.

ASSASSINS' WIVES HELD

Hearing Delayed to Nov. 22 for
Torresola, Collazo Women

Because evidence is still being presented to the Federal grand jury, United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald adjourned yesterday until Nov. 22 a hearing for the wives of the two Puerto Rican Nationalists shot in an attempt to assassinate President Truman Nov. 1.

Mr. McDonald denied three motions by counsel for Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 42-year-old wife of Oscar Collazo, who was wounded by White House guards. Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22, wife of Griselio Torresola, who was slain, was not represented by counsel.

The commissioner denied motions to dismiss the complaint charging the two women with conspiracy to injure the President, to release Mrs. Collazo in her own recognizance and to reduce her bail from \$50,000 to \$100.

Assassin Enters Plea of Not Guilty; Judge Delays Setting Date for Trial



Oscar Collazo, who attempted to kill President Truman, walking handcuffed between two other prisoners as he was returned to jail yesterday after being arraigned. The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Collazo's Lawyers Indicate at Arraignment in Washington That Insanity May Figure in Defense of Truman Attacker

11-18-50-8

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Oscar Collazo, the mild-looking Puerto Rican Nationalist who with a companion, Grisello Torresola, tried to assassinate President Truman Nov. 1, pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned in the Federal district court today.

Collazo, who was shot in a fierce gun battle outside Blair House, the President's temporary home, appeared to have recovered from his wound. Torresola was killed by White House guards.

Standing calmly with his hands clasped behind his back, Collazo listened as the deputy clerk read the charges against him, contained in a four-count indictment. Included in the charges are premeditated murder and murdering while trying to commit a felony.

"I plead not guilty, your honor," the 37-year-old prisoner told Judge

Henry A. Schweinhaut in a low voice. The jurist permitted Collazo's court-appointed lawyers until Dec. 8 to file motions in the case. No trial date was set.

Leo Rover, former United States Attorney and chief counsel for Collazo, argued against an early trial date, saying that "we are very much concerned at the present time with the mental condition of the defendant."

Judge Schweinhaut suggested Dec. 13 as a tentative date for the trial, but Mr. Rover vigorously opposed this. To hurry the case to trial, he argued, "would be a step backward in the American way of doing things," and "not in accordance with American tradition."

Strong Defense Promised

Pleading for time to prepare the defense, Mr. Rover said an early trial would be tantamount to depriving Collazo of constitutional rights. He added that "we are

determined to give this man the benefit of every shred of defense that we as lawyers can give him."

On the other hand, United States Attorney Morris Fay said that while the prosecution was not trying to hasten the Collazo case out of order, "we do insist that the Government is entitled to a speedy trial."

When Mr. Rover said that he had an important civil case set for Jan. 5 and proposed that Collazo be tried Feb. 15, Judge Schweinhaut opposed such a delay. He said that Mr. Rover's civil case might be advanced, so that he would be available later in January for the Puerto Rican's trial.

Collazo was neatly dressed in a brown suit with a blue-figured necktie. He was brought to the District of Columbia jail well in advance of the proceedings. Unusual precautions were taken in the courtroom, with officers carefully watching all spectators.

The entire proceeding took about twenty minutes, and the prisoner was later held in the courthouse lock-up for half an hour. He then was handcuffed to two other men, and they marched between two lines of guards to a van that returned them to jail.

Possible Insanity Plea Seen

When the clerk began to read the indictment, Judge Schweinhaut broke in to ask if Collazo spoke English. Mr. Rover answered yes.

Lawyers who attended the arraignment questioned whether Mr. Rover's reference to Collazo's "mental condition" implied a possible insanity plea to save the defendant from electrocution. Incidentally, Collazo's "not guilty" plea was something of a formality, for in the District of Columbia, prisoners in capital cases are not permitted to plead guilty.

The indictment against Collazo, returned last Friday, charged him with premeditated murder of Leslie Coffelt, a White House policeman killed in the Blair House fight. A second count charged him with murdering Private Coffelt while trying to perpetrate a felony—housebreaking.

The indictment alleged that Collazo attempted to force his way into Blair House, with intent to murder President Truman. In the third and fourth counts, Collazo was accused of assault with intent to kill two other White House policemen. They are Pvt. Joseph Downs and Donald Birdzell, now recovering from wounds.

Collazo's court-named lawyers include, besides Mr. Rover, two former United States attorneys, Kenneth Wood and Sidney Sachs.

Truman Called Island's Friend

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Truman is still "as good a friend as he ever has been" of Puerto Rico despite the assassination attempt against him by the two Puerto Rican Nationalists, the island's resident commissioner, here, Dr. A. Fernos-Isern, said today.

He visited the President at the White House and handed him a resolution by the Puerto Rican Legislature condemning the at-

tempted assassination. The resolution expressed joy over Mr. Truman's escape and asserted that Puerto Ricans were loyal Americans, not represented by the Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, or by "his fanatical followers."

It added that Communists were "partners in defamation" of the small Nationalist group to which the President's assassins, Torresola and Collazo, apparently belonged.

Dr. Fernos-Isern, who was accompanied by Oscar L. Chapin, Secretary of the Interior, said afterward that "I'm satisfied that the President is as good a friend as he ever has been." He added that "he has been a very good friend."

2 MORE SEIZED HERE IN PLOT ON TRUMAN

Chief and Ex-Head of Local
Puerto Rican Nationalists
Held in \$50,000 Bail Each

11-23-50-1

N. Y. Times

By EDWARD RANZAL

The president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York and his predecessor were held in \$50,000 bail each yesterday by United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald on a charge of being co-conspirators in the attempt to assassinate President Truman on Nov. 1.

They were arrested by Secret Service agents in City Hall Park after they had left the United States Court House, following their appearance before the Federal grand jury. Twelve other persons also testified before the panel investigating the assassination plot.

The defendants are Julio Pinto Gandia, 42-year-old president of the party, of the Hotel Ledonia, 42 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, 28, a cook, of 80 East 108th Street, who was president of the party last year. The party, which has its local headquarters at 1241 Southern

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

2 MORE SEIZED HERE IN PLOT ON TRUMAN

Continued From Page 1

Boulevard, the Bronx, has a membership of 100.

Assistant United States Attorney Frederick H. Block said the Government was still looking for two other members of the conspiracy, identified now as "John Doe" and "Richard Roe."

Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22-year-old wife of Grisello Torresola, who was killed by White House guards on the steps of Blair House; Oscar Callazo, who has been indicted in Washington for murdering a guard, and his wife, Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 42, have been charged with being co-conspirators.

Mr. Block said that "the investigation thus far disclosed the possible existence of an organized plot to assassinate the President of the United States on Nov. 1, 1950, with Torresola and Collazo, gunmen, having been guided in their mission by Julio Pinto Gandia and Juan Bernardo Lebron, and the gunmen's respective wives."

Gandia, separated from his wife, had been a member of the bar in Puerto Rico. He was disbarred following his conviction in 1937 in connection with the attempted assassination of United States Judge Robert A. Cooper there. He served six years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for the offense.

In June, 1945, Gandia, who was also former acting president and secretary-general of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico there, was arrested here on charges of draft evasion. He was freed of the charge in October because jurisdiction would have been in Puerto Rico.

Visit to Store Here a Factor

The complaint sworn to by Secret Service Agent John H. Hanly accused the men of conspiracy to prevent the President of the United States by force from carrying out the duties of his office.

Mr. Block said the overt act charged to Gandia was that he "took custody of a certain sales slip, dated Sept. 11, from Orton's Sport and Jewelry Shop, 40 Fulton Street."

The overt act charged against Lebron was that he and Torresola went to the Fulton Street store on Sept. 11. The prosecutor offered no explanation as to the significance of the sales slip or of the trip to the store. He did not say what was purchased.

The fiery leader of the Nationalist movement here, which advocates full independence for Puerto Rico, spoke only once during the hearing. He asked for permission to call his attorney.

Lebron asked in halting English what had happened at the hearing. Gandia explained the proceeding in Spanish.

Commissioner McDonald adjourned the hearing until Dec. 6, the day set for the adjourned hearing of Mrs. Collazo and Mrs. Torresola.

The arrests came after the Government had asked for more time to prepare its case against the two women. Commissioner McDonald continued the women in bail of \$50,000 each.

At the hearing for the women, Mr. Block reported that the grand jury was making progress in its inquiry into the assassination plot and added:

"These two men—the two gunmen—did not go down [to Washington] just alone representing themselves. Our investigation shows that these two defendants [the wives] were part of that conspiracy."

To Peruse Grand Jury Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UP)—Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm today gave attorneys for Oscar Collazo, would-be assassin of President Truman, permission to examine questionnaires filled out by grand jurors who indicted him.

The lawyers want to examine the papers in an effort to find a basis for possible disqualification of some grand jurors. The documents contain information on the jurors' occupations, citizenship and criminal records, if any.

Kenneth D. Wood, defense attorney, said he and other court-appointed lawyers for Collazo would go to New York to interview Collazo's wife, who has been arrested on charges of conspiring to kill Mr. Truman. Collazo was indicted for first degree murder in the killing of Leslie Coffelt, a White House guard.

HELD IN TRUMAN PLOT



Julio Pinto Gandia
The New York Times



Juan Bernardo Lebron
Associated Press

WOMEN'S BAIL REDUCED

Wives of Puerto Ricans Who Tried to Kill Truman Get Aid

11-28-50-17

Federal Judge John W. Clancy reduced yesterday from \$50,000 to \$2,000 each the bail for the wives of the two Puerto Rican Nationalists who attempted to assassinate President Truman last Nov. 1. The women are charged with conspiracy to injure the President.

The women, Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22-year-old wife of Griselio Torresola, slain by White House guards, and Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 42, wife of Oscar Collazo, shot in the assassination attempt, have been held in prison for twenty-seven days.

Judge Clancy ruled that the Government had no right to hold the women without giving them a hearing. He further held that the Government's charge against the women "shows nothing at all."

30 DAYS FOR CONTEMPT

Man Refused to Answer Grand Jury on Truman Death Plot

12-1-50-18

Juan Correa, 42-year-old dress manufacturer, of 851 Bruckner Boulevard, the Bronx, was sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan to thirty days for refusing to answer questions before the Federal grand jury investigating the attempted assassination of President Truman.

Judge Noonan charged that Correa's conduct before the grand jury was "contumacious and contemptuous." He said that Correa might purge himself of the prison term by answering questions by the grand jury the next time the panel met. Meanwhile, he was remanded.

Correa and Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, were picked up by Secret Service agents soon after the attempted assassination and questioned. Both were released then. Later Gandia was arrested and held in \$50,000 bail on a charge of being a co-conspirator in the plot.

Puerto Rico Called Vital Base

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec 5 (AP)—Brig Gen. Robert M. Bathurst, newly appointed commander of the United States Army's Antilles Military Department, said today that Puerto Rico's military importance had grown strategically and as a training center. He predicted an increase in the number of Puerto Ricans called into military service. *N.Y. Times 12-6-50-42*

4 HELD IN TRUMAN PLOT

U. S. Commissioner Refuses to Dismiss Puerto Ricans Here

N.Y. Times — 12-7-50-40

United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald adjourned yesterday for one week and continued in bail four Puerto Ricans charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Truman. The Commissioner refused to dismiss the complaint despite the assertion of defense counsel that the charges were a "frame-up" because the Government has failed to indict the four in six weeks.

Held in \$50,000 bail each are Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernandro Lebron, past president of that organization. Mrs. Carmen Torresola, wife of the slain gunman, and Mrs. Rosa Collazo, wife of the wounded would-be killer, are held in \$2,000 bail each.

INDICTED IN POSTAL FIRE

Puerto Rican Objector Faces Trial Under 1948 Statute

12-9-50-16

N.Y. Times

Jose Rivera Colon, 27 years old, of 357 West Twenty-ninth Street, was indicted yesterday by the Federal grand jury for arson in setting fire to a Bronx postoffice on Nov. 15. At the time, Colon said he set fire to the building at 1132 Southern Boulevard to attract attention to "the horrible conditions in Puerto Rico."

Assistant United States Attorney Louis I. Kaplan said that the law under which Colon was indicted was enacted in 1948 and that Colon was the first person to be indicted under it in this district. If convicted, Colon faces a maximum penalty of twenty years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

3 HELD, TRIAL IS SET IN PLOT ON PRESIDENT

12-15-50-25

N.Y. Times

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan refused yesterday to lower bail or discharge three Puerto Ricans held on charges of conspiracy to assassinate President Truman. The defendants asserted that their detention was illegal in that the Government had not granted a hearing since their arrest last month.

The three are Mrs. Carmen Torresola, wife of the slain would-be assassin, held in \$2,000 bail; Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president, both of whom are held in \$50,000 bail. A fourth defendant, Mrs. Rosa Collazo, is free in \$2,000 bail.

In dismissing the writs of habeas corpus, Judge Ryan said:

"I find that the bail fixed is not excessive in view of the serious

nature of the crime, the scope of the investigation, and the difficulty of uncovering a crime of this nature. The investigation has not been unduly delayed."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UP)—The Government disclosed today that Griselio Torresola, slain Puerto Rican nationalist, fired the bullet that killed a White House policeman during the attempt to assassinate President Truman Nov. 1.

The disclosure was made as Oscar Collazo, Torresola's partner who was wounded, was ordered to stand trial for murder on Feb. 19. Under District of Columbia law, an accomplice is liable to first-degree murder prosecution.

Collazo is charged in the slaying of White House Policeman Leslie Coffelt, during the gun battle on the steps of the President's Blair House residence.

PUERTO RICANS UPHELD

Court Says 3 Held in Truman Plot Must Have Hearing

12-16-50-9

Unless they receive a hearing or are indicted on or before Thursday, three Puerto Ricans now held on a complaint of conspiracy to assassinate President Truman must receive their liberty, the United States Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

Judges Augustus N. Hand and Charles Clark ruled that a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the three would be sustained unless the hearing was granted or the indictment returned.

One of the defendants, Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22-year-old wife of Griselio Torresola, killed by White House guards in the Nov. 1 assassination attempt, has been in custody under \$2,000 bail since Nov. 3. The others, Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, former president, have been in custody since Nov. 22 under \$50,000 bail each.

12-22-50-6

N. Y. Times

Puerto Rico Leaders Indicted

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 21 (UP)

—Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party, and Gen. Francisco Matos Paoli, secretary, were indicted today for urging and counseling violent overthrow of the Government. The indictment resulted from last month's Nationalist uprising. Their trial is scheduled to begin in January.

4 HEARD IN TRUMAN PLOT

Witnesses Fail to Connect Them With Shooting Attempt

12-22-50-42

A hearing was finally held yesterday before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald for the four Puerto Ricans charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Truman. Last week the United States Court of Appeals ruled that unless the suspects were indicted or had a hearing by yesterday, the charges against them were to be dismissed.

The Government called Juan Pietri, treasurer of Junta Nacionalista de Nueva York, and Elliott Roetting whose father owns Morton's Sports and Jewelry Shop at 40 Fulton Street. Neither witness linked the suspects to the plot to kill the President last Nov. 1.

The defendants are Mrs. Carmen Torresola, wife of Griselio Torresola, slain by White House guards; Mrs. Rosa Collazo, wife of the wounded would-be assassin; Julio Pinto Gandia president of the Nationalist party in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president. The hearing will continue today.

U. S. ADMITS LACK OF PLOT EVIDENCE

Commissioner Weighs Plea to
Free 4 Held Here in Attempt
to Assassinate Truman

12-23-50-30

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol's office admitted yesterday that thus far it had obtained insufficient evidence to indict four Puerto Ricans charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Truman. Even so, Assistant United States Attorney Frederick Block asked United States Commissioner Edward A. McDonald to continue to hold the accused on the conspiracy complaint.

The four are the wives of the two gunmen who attempted to kill the President on Nov. 1, and two officials of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York. The women were arrested two days after the shooting, and the men several days later.

Last week the United States Court of Appeals said it would free the four unless the Government had indicted them or had held a hearing by last Thursday.

At the close of a two-day hearing yesterday, Commissioner McDonald reserved decision on a motion to dismiss the complaint. He said he would make a ruling on Wednesday.

Wife of One Is Freed

The Commissioner freed in her own recognizance Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 21-year-old wife of Griselio Torresola, who was slain by White House guards. She is the mother of a 6-month-old infant and is expecting another. She has been in jail for fifty-one days. Her original \$50,000 bail subsequently was reduced to \$2,000, but she was unable to raise the bond.

Mrs. Rosa Collazo, wife of Oscar Collazo, the gunman who was wounded, obtained her \$2,000 bond several weeks ago. The two Nationalist party officials, Julio Pinto Gandia, president, and Juan Bernardino Lebron, past president, have been in jail in lieu of \$50,000 bond each.

To bolster his conspiracy complaint, Mr. Block offered evidence to show that the four were members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party; that Lebron and Torresola had purchased a wooden-grip handle for a Luger automatic, and that a similar weapon had been used in the assassination attempt; that the sales slip for the purchase of the grip handle was found among Gandia's possessions, and finally that Mrs. Torresola possessed two letters written by her husband—one to their 6-month-old child, the other addressed to Torresola's child by a previous marriage—that said, "Remember your father."

Abraham Unger, in asking that the four be freed, said "it was clear that the Government had a number of pieces of information but no competent evidence" to link the defendants to any conspiracy.

WEAK CASE FREES ASSASSIN'S WIDOW

Bail for 2 Puerto Ricans Held
in Plot to Kill President Is Cut
From \$50,000 to \$1,000

12-28-50-18

Because of the flimsy evidence produced by the United States Attorney's office, the charge against one of the four Puerto Rican Nationalists of conspiracy to assassinate President Truman was dismissed yesterday.

United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald, after studying the record of a two-day hearing last Thursday and Friday, ordered the discharge of Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 21-year-old wife of Griselio Torresola, who was slain by White House guards in the Nov. 1 assassination attempt.

Mr. McDonald reduced from \$50,000 to \$1,000 the bail for Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president. He also dropped the \$2,000 bail of Mrs. Rosa Collazo, wife of Oscar Collazo, wounded would-be assassin, and released her on her own recognizance. He will rule tomorrow whether there is probable cause to hold the two men on the complaint.

Abraham Unger, defense counsel said that Mrs. Collazo's cash bail would be used to liberate the two men, who have been in jail since Nov. 22.

The women were arrested the day after the Blair House shooting. Mrs. Torresola, who was released by Mr. McDonald last

Friday, spent fifty-one days in jail. She is the mother of a 6-month-old infant and is expecting another. Mrs. Collazo raised her \$2,000 bond on Nov. 27.

The defense took the detention issue before the United States Court of Appeals, which ordered that the case against the four be dismissed unless a hearing was held or an indictment returned.

Mr. Saypol's office attempted at the hearings to produce sufficient evidence to hold three of the four while the Federal grand jury continued its investigation. Mrs. Collazo's name was not brought into the hearing by consent of counsel. A hearing for her will be held Jan. 5.

17 Arraigned in San Juan

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 27 (UP)—The Nationalist party leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, and sixteen other Nationalists were arraigned today on charges of leading a three-day uprising that began Oct. 30.

All requested and received a fifteen-day delay to decide how they would plead to charges in connection with the revolt, in which more than thirty persons were killed.

The defendants included Albizu's secretary, Doris Torresola, sister of Griselio Torresola, who was killed in an attempt to assassinate President Truman in Washington on Nov. 1.

District Judge Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon granted the delay after a two and one-half-hour hearing in a heavily-guarded courtroom.

The charges against Albizu include attempts to overthrow the Government by force, possessing explosives and illegal possession of arms. Miss Torresola was charged with attempted murder.

2 Get Bail in Truman Shooting

Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president, who are charged with conspiracy in an attempt to assassinate President Truman, were released yesterday in \$1,000 bail each. United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald will rule today on whether there is probable cause to continue the complaint against the defendants. 12-29-50-10 m. 7:20 p.m.

NATIONALISTS ARRAIGNED

13 Face Puerto Rico Charges of Violent Rebellion

1-4-51-20

N.Y. Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 3 (U.P.)—Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist party leader, and twelve other top Nationalists were arraigned in San Juan District Court today on charges of trying to overthrow the Government of Puerto Rico by force and violence.

Albizu and sixteen Nationalists were arraigned a week ago today on charges of leading a bloody three-day uprising here two months ago.

Doris Torresola, Albizu's secretary and sister of Griselio Torresola, who was shot to death during the attempt to assassinate President Truman Nov. 1, was among those facing arraignment later.

When asked why all accusations were not read against Albizu and the others last week, Assistant District Attorney José Aponte replied: "There are too many charges."

ASSASSIN HELD FOR TRIAL



Oscar Collazo, right, is shackled to a U. S. marshal as he arrived at court yesterday.

Associated Press Wirephoto

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough today refused to dismiss the murder charge against Oscar Collazo resulting from the attempted slaying of President Truman Nov. 1.

Collazo, 37-year-old Puerto Rican Nationalist, is scheduled to go on trial for his life Feb. 19 for his part in the effort to storm into Blair House, Mr. Truman's temporary residence.

Collazo was wounded and a companion, Griselio Torresola, was killed in a gun battle with the President's bodyguard. Leslie Coffelt, a White House policeman was slain.

Leo A. Rover, chief of Collazo's appointed counsel, asked dismissal of the indictment on the grounds that it was "vague,

uncertain, indefinite and invalid." He also argued that it contained inflammatory language; that the grand jury that returned the indictments was not properly drawn, and that the indictment was invalid because Government employees were on the grand jury.

The hearing yesterday for Mrs. Rosa Collazo on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate President Truman was adjourned until Thursday by United States Commissioner Edward McDonald. He also postponed until Thursday a ruling on whether there was probable cause to continue a similar complaint against Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president.

REWARD GUARD'S WIDOW

Puerto Rican Children Give
\$4,816 to Mrs. Coffelt

1-14-51-35 NY Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 13 (AP)—

Mrs. Leslie Coffelt, widow of the Blair House guard killed in a Puerto Rican Nationalist attempt on the life of President Truman Nov. 1, received a medal from Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín today and a gift of \$4,816.59 collected in pennies from Puerto Rican school children.

The gifts were presented at the opening of the annual meeting of the Insular Policemen's Association. Widows of policemen and National Guardsmen killed in the Nationalist revolt here last October that sparked the assassination attempt on the President also received medals.

As she took the medal from Governor Muñoz Marín, Mrs. Coffelt said:

"I, like any other American, cannot hate a country for an act committed by one of its citizens. I shall always remember the kindness shown to me by the Puerto Rican people."

The Governor told the meeting that Puerto Rican policemen had acted in such a way during the insurrection as to gain the full respect of all Puerto Ricans.

TRUMAN GUARD, SHOT NOV. 1, INJURED AGAIN

1-16-51-26 — N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A White House policeman hurt during the assassination attempt on President Truman returned to work today for the first time—and slipped, reinjured a knee and is back in the hospital.

He is Pvt. Donald T. Birdzell, 40 years old, who was wounded in both knees during the gun battle outside Blair House on Nov. 1.

A Secret Service spokesman gave this account of Private Birdzell's return to work today:

"He slipped as he was coming in one of the entrances. His leg began to swell, and he was taken to a hospital."

X-rays are to be taken to determine the extent of the injury.

One policeman, Pvt. Leslie Cof-felt, was killed in the gun battle with two Puerto Rican Nationalists who tried to shoot their way into Blair House, the President's temporary residence. One of the gunmen, Griselio Torresola, was killed. The other, Oscar Collazo, was injured and captured. He has been charged with murder and is to go on trial Feb. 19.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 15 (AP)—Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, and sixteen of his followers pleaded not guilty today to charges growing out of last October's short-lived revolt.

The court gave their attorneys five days in which to file briefs in behalf of a defense contention that another charge, alleging violation of a law against subversion, should be thrown out because, they contend, such a law does not exist.

The defendants include Doris Torresola, 26, sister of Grisello.

1-19-51-16

Nationalists' Trial Set ^{N.Y. Times}

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 18 (UP)
—Federal Judge Thomas Roberts announced today that the trial of eight Nationalists accused of destroying United States postal property in last year's uprising will be held Jan. 29 to 31. The group includes Elio Torresola and Blanca Canales Torresola, brother and cousin, respectively, of Griselio Torresola, who was killed in Washington in the Nov. 1 attempt to assassinate President Truman.

1-26-51-8

N.Y. Times

Albizu's Trial Set for Feb. 5

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 25 (UP) —The Nationalist party leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, will go on trial here Feb. 5 on charges of attempted murder and illegal possession of arms and explosives, the Government announced today. Doris Torresola, sister of Griselio Torresola, the Nationalist who was shot to death in an attempt to assassinate President Truman in Washington Nov. 1, will be tried with Albizu on charges of illegal possession of arms and explosives.

MRS. COLLAZO GETS AID

U. S. Must Produce More Evidence in Assassination Plot

1-26-51-13

N.Y. Times

Unless the Government can produce further evidence by February 8, the complaint against Mrs. Rosa Collazo for conspiracy to assassinate President Truman will be dismissed, United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald ruled yesterday.

Mrs. Collazo, whose husband was wounded by White House guards in the assassination attempt, was arrested two days after the shooting last Nov. 1. On Feb. 8 Commissioner McDonald said he would also decide whether to continue to hold two members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party of New York on the conspiracy charge. They are Julio Pinto Gandia, president, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president.

PUERTO RICO OFFICIAL OUSTED BY GOVERNOR

2-2-51-4

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 1—Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin asked and received today the resignation of Attorney General Vicente Geigel Polanco, who was appointed by Governor Muñoz shortly after the Governor was inaugurated in 1949.

The Attorney General was the first to hold his position by appointment of the Governor. His predecessors were named by Presidents of the United States.

In a letter, the Governor said he had lost confidence in Mr. Geigel's administrative conduct of his office, especially, on the handling of the insular penitentiary. The letter cited the Attorney General's appointment of the Russian-born Conrad Kaye as acting warden of the penitentiary after a jail break in October when 112 prisoners escaped. Four are still at large.

The Governor said Mr. Geigel had held back information concerning Mr. Kaye that the Attorney General possessed. Governor Muñoz indicated that Mr. Kaye was involved in a riot at the penitentiary Jan. 27 when prisoners destroyed more than \$25,000 worth of prison property.

Mr. Kaye has resigned, reportedly under pressure from the Governor.

2-6-51-11

N.Y. Times

Albizu's Trial Delayed

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 5 (UP)

—The trial of Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the anti-American Nationalist party, on charges of attempted murder was postponed today until Wednesday at least. District Judge Julio Suarez Garriga ordered the postponement on the assumption that another murder trial now being heard in his court would be over by Wednesday. Meanwhile, Judge Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon gave Government attorneys ten more days to prepare an answer to defense charges that the law on which Albizu was charged for plotting to overthrow the Government was "nonexistent."

PUERTO RICO BEGINS 3 NATIONALISTS' TRIAL

2-8-51-11 *U. I. Times*

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 7 (UP)—Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the anti-American Nationalist party, went on trial today on charges of attempted murder in connection with the abortive Nationalist uprising here last fall. The revolt coincided with the Nov. 1 attempt to assassinate President Truman.

Doris Torresola, a sister of Griselio Torresola who was shot to death while attempting to enter Blair House in Washington to kill Mr. Truman, was a co-defendant with Albizu, as was Nationalist Juan José Muñoz, a University of Puerto Rico student. All three pleaded innocent.

An all-male jury was chosen promptly. It included Miguel Berreteaga, who said he served in the United States Army with Albizu in 1918, when Albizu was a second lieutenant here.

Assistant Attorney General José C. Aponte said he would seek to show that all three defendants, "on the occasion of the subversive movement," attempted to kill insular policemen outside Albizu's home here, on Oct. 30, 1950, "when Albizu and the others hurled home-made bombs and fired upon the police."

The trial is the first of at least three that Albizu, a 59-year-old Harvard graduate, must face. If he is convicted on all counts on each case, he could be sentenced to a total of 174 years in prison.

In his thirty-year career as an anti-American agitator, Albizu has been tried twice before on charges of seeking to overthrow the American Government in Puerto Rico. At his second trial he was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the Atlanta (Ga.) Federal Penitentiary.

BICKERING DELAYS PUERTO RICAN CASE

**Court Adjourns After Issue of
Assassination Is Reopened
to Present New Evidence**

2-9-51-46 N.Y. Times

Wrangling between opposing counsel caused United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald to adjourn abruptly yesterday a hearing for three Puerto Ricans charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Truman.

Assistant United States Attorney Frederick Block had promised two weeks ago to produce additional evidence against Mrs. Rosa Collazo, whose husband was wounded by White House guards in the Nov. 1 assassination attempt, or consent to dismissal of charges against her.

Commissioner McDonald had promised also to rule on whether there was probable cause to continue the complaint against the other co-defendants, Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico in New York, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president.

A hearing for the two men and Mrs. Carmen Torresola, wife of the slain assassin, was held last December. Because of lack of evidence Commissioner McDonald dismissed the charge against Mrs. Torresola.

Attack by Defense Counsel

At the opening of yesterday's hearing Assistant United States Attorney Eugene Roth moved to reopen the proceedings against the two men on the ground that the Government had new evidence. He told the commissioner that an American President was more vulnerable to attack than the heads of other nations.

Abraham Unger, defense counsel, interrupted by calling Mr. Roth's statement "a rabble-rousing speech." He added that 100 days had passed since the attempted assassination and that the Government had failed to produce sufficient evidence against the defendants to obtain an indictment.

Mr. Roth then asked for "the widest possible latitude" in presenting the evidence. He observed

that because "men who conspire do not sit around a table and keep minutes, direct evidence in this case probably will not be available."

Commissioner McDonald then announced he would reopen the case to allow new evidence.

Effect of the Colloquy

Mr. Unger shouted that the Government had not produced "one word that is anything more than plain ordinary hogwash in this empty case."

Calling Mr. Roth's plea "a cheap, pettyfogging appeal to prejudice," he said: "There is only one conspiracy—and that is being concocted every day by Mr. Roth."

Commissioner McDonald warned Mr. Unger to change his tone or he would adjourn the case without date.

"I think this is a disgrace," Mr. Roth interjected.

Mr. Unger shouted that forty-four days had passed since the last full hearing "without a single notice to the defendants of the shabby application to reopen."

When Mr. Roth and Mr. Unger both raised their voices again, Commissioner McDonald adjourned the hearing until Tuesday.

Mistrial Plea Denied

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 8 (UP)

—The court denied six defense motions for mistrial today in the trial of Pedro Albizu Campos and two other Nationalist party leaders.

They are charged with attempted murder in connection with the abortive Nationalist revolt here last fall which preceded the Nov. 1 attempt to assassinate President Truman in Washington.

Doris Torresola, a sister of Griselio Torresola who was shot to death during the Washington assassination attempt, and Juan Jose Munoz are the other two defendants.

Today's session was interrupted twice: First when Mrs. Torresola became ill and later when a photographer's flash bulb exploded with a sound similar to a gunshot, giving most persons in the courtroom a start.

The session was marked by frequent wrangling between prosecution and defense attorneys.

Police Sgt. Astor Calero corroborated the testimony of other police officers that when they arrived outside Albizu's home on Oct. 30, 1950 Albizu and Doris Torresola began throwing bombs and shooting at them.

NATIONALISTS ACCUSE PUERTO RICO AT TRIAL

2-13-51-26

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 12 (UP)

—A defense witness in the trial, on charges of attempted murder, of Pedro Albizu Campos and two other anti-American nationalist leaders blamed the Government police today for the clash that formed the basis of the state's case.

Defense counsel opened their case today by charging that the fight between police and nationalists who were besieged in Albizu Campos' apartment was an official reprisal for the nationalist attack on the Government headquarters here.

Victor Matos Cintron, 30 years old, the first defense witness, was identified as a university classmate of Juan J. Muñoz Matos, one of Albizu Campos' two co-defendants. The other co-defendant is Doris Torresola, whose brother Grisello was one of the two Puerto Ricans who tried to assassinate President Truman Nov. 1.

Albizu Campos, whose nationalist followers started an abortive revolt here two days before the attempt on Mr. Truman's life, was arrested with Muñoz Matos and Miss Torresola at his apartment on Nov. 2. The attempted murder charges against the three defendants arose out of their alleged efforts to bomb police who were guarding the apartment.

Muñoz Matos testified that he saw "five or six" plainclothes detectives make an unprovoked attack on Albizu's second-floor apartment on Oct. 30. The nationalist leader's apartment was under heavy police guard from Oct. 30 to Nov. 2.

Government witnesses testified that the defendants fired on and bombed the detectives outside Albizu Campos' apartment. Fourteen home made incendiary bombs were found in the street outside the building and eleven more inside the apartment.

Dress Manufacturer, Wife Accused Of a Part in Plot to Kill President

2-15-51-1

N.Y. Times

A husband and wife in whose home the plot to assassinate President Truman was hatched, according to the Government's charges, were arraigned yesterday in Federal court.

After opening a sealed two-count indictment that charged obstruction of justice, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld held John Correa, 43-year-old dress manufacturer, of 851 Bruckner Boulevard, the Bronx, in \$15,000 bail, and his wife, Mary, 37, in \$12,500 bail.

Correa, former president of a local junta of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, had been free in \$2,500 bail, pending appeal from a contempt citation for refusing to answer questions before the Federal grand jury investigating the assassination attempt.

Assistant United States Attorney Frederick Block told Judge Weinfeld that two weeks before the attempted assassination a dinner meeting was held in the Correa home. Among those present was Oscar Collazo, wounded assassin, who is under indictment for murder in Washington.

Also present, the prosecutor said, were Julio Pinto Gandia, president of the local branch of the Nationalist party, and Juan Bernardo Lebron, past president, both of whom have been charged with conspiracy to assassinate the President. Others at the dinner were Juan Francisco Medina, secretary of the New York branch, and Antonio S. Blanco, said to be active in the Nationalist party movement.

"We believe," Mr. Block said, "on the basis of our investigation and because of other events and the conduct of these defendants, that the dinner meeting at their home was a conspiratorial meeting at which plans for the assassination of President Truman were laid and at which Collazo was selected."

Mr. Block asserted that on the morning of Nov. 1, the day of the shooting in Washington, "and even before the shooting," Correa told employees of his dress factory at 931 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, that he had expected to be arrested "and swore them to se-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

COUPLE ACCUSED IN TRUMAN PLOT

2-15-51-19

Continued From Page 1

crecy and told them if they should be asked by the Government they should lie."

The indictment also named Raquel Diaz, 35, of 822 Beck Street, the Bronx, a sister-in-law of Correa. A warrant has been issued for her.

The defendants were specifically charged with influencing Mrs. Julia Santiago, 50, of 784 Beck Street, the Bronx, to give false information to Government agents and to lie before the grand jury. Mrs. Santiago, who was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant, was present at the dinner.

Mr. Block said that the Correas "told evasive stories" and sought "to influence Mrs. Santiago to conceal important information about the dinner and to lie and deny that she had known those present at the dinner."

Some Talks Recorded

The prosecutor revealed that the Government "has available recordings of some of the conversations participated in by these two defendants in which they gave instructions to persons to lie to the grand jury and Government agents."

In asking for \$50,000 bail each, Mr. Block said that Mrs. Correa was "more vehement and vicious in that she attempted by threat and intimidation" to get Mrs. Santiago to lie to the grand jury. He characterized the pair as "both equally dangerous."

Bernard Jaffe, counsel for the Correas, said that the couple had a 13-year-old daughter and a 2½-year-old son. The attorney said that the Correas had told him that "they detest anyone who would attempt to assassinate the President."

Mr. Jaffe argued that high bail was not necessary since the couple had been questioned many times by Government agents and had always appeared when requested.

Mr. Block replied that the Government "has ascertained that Mr. Correa's announced intention has been to sell his factory and home and move away from here."

ALBIZU GUILTY, 2 FREED

Verdicts, All on Same Evidence,
Astonishes Puerto Ricans

2-15-51-19

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 14—

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party, was convicted this afternoon in San Juan District Court of an attempt to commit murder on Oct. 30 by throwing homemade bombs.

The jury acquitted Doris Torresola, sister of Griselio Torresola, who was killed in the attempt to assassinate President Truman on Nov. 1, and Juan José Muñoz Matos.

When the jury, all Puerto Ricans, brought in the verdict after less than two and one-half

hours' deliberation the defense attorney, Francisco Hernandez Vargas, attacked the finding as a miscarriage of justice because two were acquitted and one convicted when the evidence against all three was identical.

Judge Julio Suarez Garriga will sentence Albizu on Friday morning. The penalty is one to fifteen years.

Public apathy throughout the trial, which began Feb. 7, has been astonishing. The only dramatic moment occurred this afternoon when the verdict was returned. The jury's decision astounded spectators. Everyone expected three convictions.

Albizu faces two more trials, one for subversive activities and conspiracy to overthrow the Government and the other for unlawful possession of firearms and explosives. Some anticipate that he may be connected with the attempted assassination of President Truman by two Puerto Rican Nationalists, in which case Albizu will be tried in Washington.

PUERTO RICAN REBEL GETS 14 TO 30 YEARS

2-20-56-14 N.Y. Times
SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 19 (UP)—

One anti-American rebel was sentenced to prison for fourteen to thirty years and another for six months today, as nine others went on trial in the Federal courts here.

Judge Julio Suarez Garriga sentenced Gregorio Hernandez Rivera, only survivor of five men who attacked the Governor's Palace here during last October's abortive revolt, to serve fourteen to thirty years for attempted murder. Hernandez, who pleaded guilty, had previously been sentenced to serve two years for illegally carrying arms.

Judge Almodovar Acevedo found Juan J. Munoz Matos guilty of illegally carrying arms, and sentenced him to serve six months.

Immediately after sentencing Munoz, Judge Acevedo heard testimony against Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the anti-American Nationalist party, on a similar arms charge. He said he would rule on Albizu's guilt tomorrow. Albizu was convicted of attempted murder last week but has not been sentenced. Two co-defendants—Munoz and Doris Torresola, sister of Griselio Torresola, Nationalist assassin, who was slain in the Nov. 1 attempt on President Truman's life—were acquitted.

Two more Torresolas — Elio, brother of Doris and Griselio, and Blanca Canales Torresola, a cousin—and six other rebels went on trial today before Judge Thomas Roberts on charges of destroying the United States post office, mail and postal equipment in the town of Jayuya during the October revolt.

PUERTO RICAN LEADER GETS 10-YEAR PENALTY

-K1-51-138- NY Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 20 (AP)—Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the anti-American Nationalist party, was convicted today of illegal possession and use of arms and explosives during last fall's abortive revolt and sentenced to ten years and nine months in jail.

Albizu Campos is yet to be sentenced on a previous conviction of attempted murder which resulted from the revolt staged at the time of the assassination attempt on President Truman in Washington last Nov. 1.

There was no jury in the case. Judge Martin Almodovar found Albizu Campos guilty of the charges.

Albizu Campos still faces a third trial for seeking to overthrow the Government by force and violence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UP)—Defense attorneys for Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist, won court permission today to conduct their own ballistics tests on all weapons used in the Blair House gun battle set off by an attempt to assassinate President Truman last Nov. 1.

Collazo is scheduled to go on trial Monday on first-degree murder charges resulting from the death of Leslie Coffelt, White House guard.

Government experts have reported previously that the bullet that killed Mr. Coffelt came from the gun of Collazo's confederate in the assassination attempt, Grisello Torresola. Torresola was killed in the fray.

10 WOMEN ON JURY FOR COLLAZO TRIAL

Federal Employees Are Barred From Panel as Blair House Assassination Case Opens

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Oscar Collazo, a mild-appearing Puerto Rican Nationalist, went on trial for his life in Federal District Court here today charged with killing one White House guard and intending to kill two others in an attempt to assassinate President Truman. He was indicted on four counts, two of which carry a possible death sentence.

The jury of ten women and two men was sworn in late this afternoon. The members were allowed to go to their homes by Judge T. Alan Goldsborough on the promise they would avoid all newspaper, radio and television accounts of the trial.

Collazo was wounded and a companion, Grisello Torresola, was killed in a blazing gun battle outside Blair House, the President's temporary home, on Nov. 1. Officer Lester Coffelt was killed and Lieut. Donald T. Birdzell and Officer Joseph H. Downs were wounded in the firing.

The 37-year-old defendant, neatly dressed in a brown pinstriped suit, appeared completely calm as he was led into the courtroom handcuffed to two deputy marshals. Standing just over 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighing

134 pounds, the dapper little man gave slight appearance of being the gunman who tried to shoot his way into the heavily guarded Presidential residence.

Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 42, his wife, was a spectator. She is free on her own recognizance, charged in New York with involvement in the assassination attempt.

The defense, led by Leo A. Rover, former assistant United States attorney, gained an early advantage this morning when Judge Goldsborough ruled ineligible as jurors all persons in Government employ, or those receiving or having received funds from the Government.

In the final jury selection the Government exercised only four of its possible twenty challenges while the defense used sixteen. The jury is composed of seven housewives, a waitress, a saleswoman, a woman executive and a janitor and a carpenter.

The defense gave no indication of the strategy it would employ, but Mr. Rover said that it probably would take three days for him to present his evidence.

The Government's case will be directed by George Morris Fay, United States attorney.

The first count of the indictment on which Collazo now is being tried charges first-degree murder through premeditation. The second count charges that Collazo, with Torresola, killed Officer Leslie Coffelt while they were attempting to commit the crime of housebreaking into Blair House. This count also accuses them of attempting to enter Blair House "with intent to murder the President."

The other two counts accuse Collazo of assault with intent to kill in connection with the wounding of Officers Downs and Birdzell. Either one of the first two counts carries the death sentence by electrocution.

DEATH DEMANDED IN ASSASSIN TRIAL

Guards Who Returned Fire in
Affray Outside Blair House
Are Witnesses

2-28-51-37

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Government asked a Federal jury of ten women and two men today for a verdict that would mean death in the electric chair for Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican on trial for murder in the assassination attempt on President Truman Nov. 1.

George Morris Fay, United States attorney, called for conviction on all four counts of the indictment. Two of the counts, involving murder and intent to murder, each carries a mandatory death sentence.

Collazo and a fellow Puerto Rican Nationalist, Griselio Torresola, tried to shoot their way into Blair House, the temporary Presidential residence. Collazo was wounded and Torresola was killed. A White House guard was killed in the wild shooting affray and two were wounded.

The Government, in the first day of testimony, called seven witnesses. Three were White House guards who were at the scene. They included Officer Donald T. Birdzell, who was shot in each leg while firing on the intruders. He still walks with a cane.

The testimony brought out that the heavy front door of Blair House was wide open that warm, sunny afternoon. It emphasized that had the two political fanatics gained the doorway they would have been met with machine-gun fire from within.

Officer Floyd M. Boring, one of the guards who returned the fire of the assailants, was asked if the arms of the guards inside Blair House were the same type as those of the outside guards. Officer Boring replied, "No. Machine guns awaited them on the inside of Blair House."

TRUMAN DEATH AIM DENIED BY COLLAZO

But Puerto Rican Nationalist

Admits He Took Part in

Blair House Shooting

3-2-51-32

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, March 1—Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican nationalist on trial for murder, admitted on the witness stand today that he had participated in the Nov. 1 shooting in front of Blair House but denied he had intended to kill President Truman, who was inside at the time.

Collazo took the stand this morning in the absence of the jury in an effort to prove that oral and written admissions of involvement in the shooting had been obtained from him under duress and therefore were inadmissible as evidence. Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough ruled, however, that a large part of the oral admissions could be submitted to the jury.

Collazo is on trial on a four-count indictment charging him and Griselio Torresola, another nationalist, with murder and attempt to kill. Torresola and a White House guard, Leslie Coffelt, were killed and Collazo and two guards were wounded.

Under the cross-examination of George Morris Fay, United States Attorney, Collazo admitted that he and Torresola had come to Washington the afternoon of Oct. 31 armed with pistols. Conceding that he exchanged shots with the guards in front of Blair House, he declared he shot to hit them but not to kill them.

"What were you trying to do?" Mr. Fay asked.

"We wanted to create a big demonstration to call attention of the American people to the condition of the Puerto Rican people," Collazo replied.

"Didn't you intend to shoot the President if he was in Blair House?" the prosecutor asked. The defendant denied this.

Collazo then charged he had been threatened three times in the hospital by officers trying to get a statement from him.

Judge Goldsborough ruled that any statements made from the time Collazo entered the hospital until Major Barrett made his alleged threat would be admissible.

This opened the way for the prosecution to present to the jury tomorrow the testimony of Joseph J. Ellis Jr., secret service agent, who said Collazo, following his admission to the hospital, had told him he had intended assassinating the President. Mr. Ellis testified at length this morning also in the absence of the jury.

Collazo and Torresola, Mr. Ellis said, did not take the trouble on the night of their arrival to look for Blair House. They located it on a telephone directory map shortly before the shooting, he said.

ASSASSIN QUOTED IN PLOT

Collazo Admitted Aim to Shoot
Truman, U. S. Agent Says

3-3-51-3 N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—

The Government produced testimony in Federal court today in an attempt to show that Oscar Collazo actually had been "gunning" for President Truman when he and Grisello Torresola attacked Blair House on Nov. 1.

Torresola was shot dead by a White House policeman, who was killed in turn, and Collazo is being tried on a charge of murder.

The prosecution called Joseph J. Ellis Jr., a Secret Service agent, to dispute the plea of Collazo that he and Torresola had planned only to make a demonstration in front of the President's temporary residence, though intending to harm no one.

Mr. Ellis testified that soon after the shooting, Mrs. Gertrude Buxbaum, an Emergency Hospital nurse, asked the 37-year-old defendant whether he had gone to Blair House to try to shoot the President.

"Yes, I did," Collazo was quoted as replying, according to the agent's testimony.

BLAIR HOUSE ASSASSIN WON'T PLEAD INSANITY

3-4-51-27

N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UP)—A plea of insanity for Oscar Collazo was ruled out today by attorneys defending him in a trial for the murder of Leslie Coffelt, a White House guard, during an attempt on President Truman's life.

The week-old trial in United States District Court is in recess until Monday, when the Government is expected to complete its case against the Puerto Rican Nationalist.

Collazo is charged with killing Mr. Coffelt and murderous assault on two other guards in the attempt to storm Blair House last Nov. 1. Collazo's confederate, Griselio Tor-

resola, was shot to death in the battle.

Collazo will seek to convince the jury of nine women and three men that he never intended to assassinate Mr. Truman or shoot his way into Blair House.

He is expected to tell the jury that he intended only to stage a demonstration in front of Blair House to attract attention to the Nationalist party's demand for Puerto Rican independence.

Collazo gave the first hint of his defense when he testified briefly, without the jury, during a special hearing on legal technicalities.

He was examined by psychiatrists before the trial began. It was believed then that a plea of insanity would be the chief defense. But Collazo's brief appearance and his attorneys made it plain that plan had been abandoned.

ASSASSIN REJECTS BID FOR PLEA OF INSANITY

3-6-51-19 N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—

Oscar Collazo firmly refused to allow insanity to figure as a defense in his murder trial today.

Out of hearing of the jury trying him for his part in the shooting in front of President Truman's Blair House residence last Nov. 1, Collazo told Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough that "under no circumstances" would he allow his attorneys to plead insanity, "temporary or otherwise."

The shooting resulted in the death of a Presidential guard and a friend of Collazo's.

The insanity angle came up in an unusual way. A man who identified himself as David S. Poller of Washington and Alken, S. C., contacted the home of the chief defense attorney, Leo Rover, and said that he had money and wanted to use it for Collazo's defense.

Mr. Poller, who showed up in court this afternoon, was allowed to talk to the defendant. "He said Collazo should plead temporary insanity—that it was purely a political case," Mr. Rover quoted him as saying.

Mr. Rover said he told Collazo that he should make a decision and that Collazo replied that he was satisfied with defense counsel and would "accept no lawyer to plead insanity."

Collazo said he and Griselio Torresola, who died in the gunfire, had come to Washington to stage a demonstration in behalf of Puerto Rican independence.

ASSASSIN CASE NEAR JURY

Collazo Denies Intent to Murder President in Attack

3-7-51-26

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 6—The defense rested its case today in the trial of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist charged with murder in a shooting attack on President Truman's residence, Blair House, last November.

The slightly built, 37-year-old Collazo was the only witness for the defense. He calmly told the Federal Court jury how he and a fellow Nationalist, Griselio Torresola, approached Blair House Nov. 1 and began shooting in order "to make a demonstration."

In the brief gun battle Torresola and a White House guard, Leslie Coffelt, were killed and two other guards were wounded.

It seemed likely as court adjourned today that the case might go to the jury late tomorrow. Leo A. Rover, Government-appointed chief of the defense, will present the defense's case to the jury.

Blair House Assassin Guilty; Death Sentence Is Mandatory

*Collazo Is Convicted on All Four Counts
Arising From Puerto Rico Nationalist
Attempt to Murder President*

3-8-51-1

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 7—A verdict of guilty on four counts, two of which carry a mandatory death penalty, was returned by a Federal jury this afternoon against Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist who participated Nov. 1 in an attempt to assassinate President Truman.

The jury deliberated one hour and forty-two minutes.

Leo A. Rover, chief defense counsel, immediately announced he would ask for a new trial within the five days allotted for such a petition. If denied this, he said he would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Collazo will not be sentenced until the new trial petition is heard.

The first two counts of the four-count indictment charged Collazo with murder in the death of Leslie Coffelt, a White House guard killed in the Nov. 1 shooting in front of Blair House. The prosecution conceded Coffelt had been killed by Griselio Torresola, an-

other Nationalist, but it held that Collazo, as a co-conspirator in the shooting, was equally guilty. Torresola himself was killed by White House guards in the exchange of shots.

The first count charged premeditated murder. The second charged murder in the commission of the crime of breaking into Blair House, the temporary residence of President Truman. This count also charged Collazo and Torresola with attempting "to murder the President."

On the witness stand Collazo had insisted that he and Torresola had staged the shooting affray as a "demonstration" and had not intended to molest the President. Two prosecution witnesses, however, testified that Collazo had told them he and Torresola had come to Washington specifically to kill the President.

Collazo and his wife, Rosa, were calm as the verdict was announced

Continued on Page 32, Column 6

ASSASSIN GUILTY; DEATH MANDATORY

3-8-51-32
Continued From Page 1

by the jury foreman, Mrs. Margaret K. Teachout, a housewife. After the verdict Mrs. Collazo left her spectator's seat in the courtroom and blew a kiss to her husband as he was led off handcuffed to two deputy marshals. He returned a strained smile.

Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in his instructions to the jury forbade it to consider patriotic motives as a defense of Collazo's actions. This apparently was directed at Mr. Rover's closing plea to the jury when he attributed his client's motives to "misguided" sentiments about Puerto Rican independence.

Judge Goldsborough told the jury: "The situation in Puerto Rico has absolutely nothing to do with this case. There are many who think that under American control Puerto Rico is infinitely better off than under Spanish control. But whatever the facts they have nothing to do with this case. . . . The court says to you most emphatically that Puerto Rico is not involved in any manner in this case."

The final two counts of the indictment were for assault with intent to kill. They were based on the wounding of Joseph H. Downs and Donald T. Birdzell, two White House guards who were shot down in the gun battle. The two officers, neither of whom has returned to duty yet, have been daily spectators at the trial.

TRUMAN PLOT STUDIED

Secret Service Chief Hopes for
'Full Story' of Death Scheme

3-15-51-25 N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—

The Secret Service still hopes it will be able "to reveal the full story" behind the attempt to assassinate President Truman last Nov. 1.

That is what U. E. Baughman, chief of the Secret Service, has told members of the House Appropriations Committee. His testimony in support of the 1952 budget for the Secret Service was made public today.

A White House guard was killed and several others wounded in the assassination attempt at Blair House, temporary home of the President. Oscar Collazo, a Puerto Rican, was convicted of murder last week for his part in the slaying and is awaiting execution.

"As to the Blair House incident," Mr. Baughman told the committee, "we are still investigating scores of persons—members and friends of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico. We have developed some significant leads and it is hoped that definite results can be obtained in order to reveal the full story behind the attempt to assassinate the President."

ALBIZU SENTENCED AGAIN

Puerto Rican Gets Seven Years for Attempted Murder

3-17-51-5 ———— N.Y. Times

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 16 (AP)—Judge Julio Suarez Garriga today sentenced Pedro Albizu Campos, 63-year-old Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, to serve seven to fifteen years in jail for attempted murder in the abortive revolt of last Oct. 30.

Albizu Campos already had been sentenced to ten years and nine months for illegal possession of firearms and explosives in connection with the same uprising.

He still faces trial on charges of subversion.

Albizu Campos' attorney announced that he intended to appeal and asked the judge to fix bail. The judge told the attorney to file a written petition. Thirty-three persons were killed in the revolt, and attempts were made on the lives of Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín in San Juan and President Truman in Washington.

NEW TRIAL IS DENIED TO DOOMED ASSASSIN

3-23-51-43 N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP)—Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough refused a new trial for Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican revolutionary, today.

Collazo was convicted March 7 of the murder of Leslie Coffelt, a White House policeman, during an attempt on President Truman's life. The conviction carries a mandatory sentence of death in the electric chair. Judge Goldsborough postponed pronouncement of sentence until April 6.

Collazo's lawyer, Leo A. Rover, contended that the jury verdict was contrary to the evidence and to the law. He said the judge wrongfully instructed the jury to ignore defense testimony that the shooting was only a demonstration for Puerto Rican independence.

But Judge Goldsborough, banging his fist on the bench, said "if ever a human being on the face of the earth had a fair trial this one did."

Replying to Mr. Rover's contention, he said:

"The court must not sit here and act like a stupid moron and allow obviously improper testimony to get into the record."

Collazo and his fellow-assassin, Griselio Torresola, who was slain in the shooting fray, "might have lighted a fire that would have consumed the world," Judge Goldsborough said. But he said the emotional possibilities of the Blair House assault were not allowed to be stated to the jury.

TRUMAN ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DIE

Judge Sets Electrocution for
Oct. 26—Collazo Says He Is
Martyr for Puerto Rico

4-7-51-1 N.Y. Times

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 6—Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist, was sentenced today to death for murder committed in the attempted assassination of President Truman at Blair House last Nov. 1. His electrocution was set for Oct. 26.

Before Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough imposed the sentence, Collazo told the court that "anything I have done, I have done for the cause of my country."

The judge replied that the Puerto Rican situation had nothing to do with the verdict, adding that the island was "infinitely" better off now than it was under Spanish colonial rule.

Collazo heard his sentence with the same apparent lack of emotion that he heard the Federal jury verdict on March 8. He was convicted on four counts, two of which carried a mandatory death sentence.

These two counts charged him with premeditated murder of a White House guard, Leslie Coffelt; and the murder of Mr. Coffelt while in the criminal act of trying to break into Blair House, the President's temporary residence. Collazo's companion, Griselio Torresola, also was killed in the gun fight that occurred in front of Blair House. Two other White House guards as well as Collazo were wounded.

Leo A. Rover, chief of defense counsel, said that the death sen-

Continued on Page 32, Column 2

TRUMAN ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DIE

4-7-51-32

Continued From Page 1

tence would be appealed. Judge Goldsborough selected the October date to give the defense time to have the appeal heard. The crowded Court of Appeals calendar will not permit the case to come up before the fall session of the court.

Makes No Plea for His Life

Judge Goldsborough, before passing sentence, asked Collazo if there was anything he cared to say. In broken English but in a loud voice the 37-year-old defendant said:

"Some Americans don't believe that whatever I did, I did it for a just cause. I still insist that is the case. I did not come to this court today to plead for my life. I leave my life in the hands of your Honor."

The judge interrupted to ask: "Did I understand you to say you are not pleading for your life?"

"I'm not pleading for my life," Collazo replied. "I'm pleading for my cause. Anything I may have done I did for the cause of my country. I use this last plea for the right of my country to be free. Even if I die today, and I realize the Americans have the right to kill me, they will never be able to kill the ideals I stand for."

He asserted that "millions" of his people had been killed; then, in apparent reference to the Puerto Rican troops in Korea, he said:

"Now you have Puerto Ricans fighting for the liberty of other people but they cannot fight for their own liberty."

"I repeat, I put my life in your hands. I have nothing else to say."

Judge Goldsborough said that he understood the defendant's position, and that "the court has no reason to believe you are not sincere in what you say." He added, however:

"I should repeat that you are a citizen of the United States and have lived here for sixteen years and had the same rights and privileges as any other citizen of the United States. You have had as many privileges as any citizen of any other country in the world."

The judge asserted that the "colonial aspects of Spain always were awful," particularly in Central America.

"The colonial regime of Spain in Central America was one of murder, rape and stealing," he said, but "the regime in Puerto Rico under the United States is infinitely better than it was under Spain."

Judge Feels Sorry for Him

Judge Goldsborough repeated that the Puerto Rican situation had nothing to do with the case, then said:

"As an individual I feel sorry

for you, very sorry. It may seem strange that the court should feel sorry for a condemned man, but I do. But the court hasn't any doubt that you are not only guilty legally but guilty morally in every way.

"You and your companion murdered a man who never did anything to you or anything to anyone else so far as I know. The court feels that the verdict in this case was just in every way."

"It is considered by the court, and the sentence of the law is that you, Oscar Collazo, for the offense of first degree murder whereof you have been found guilty on two counts be, and you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death by electrocution. And may God, in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul."

Before being led away by three deputy Federal marshals, Collazo, shook hands with Mr. Rover. As he walked down the hall, each wrist handcuffed to a guard, he had tears in his eyes.

Mrs. Rosa Collazo, the defendant's wife, spoke a few hurried words in Spanish to him, and he only smiled. Mrs. Collazo later said:

"This will not hurt the cause for Puerto Rican independence. It will only stiffen it. I will fight for Puerto Rican independence up to my death. I stand side by side with my husband."

Also Sentenced to Prison

Judge Goldsborough also sentenced Collazo to five to fifteen years in prison on each of the final two counts, the terms to run consecutively. He noted that these sentences were a formality in view of the death penalty, but said that the jury had specifically convicted on four counts, and they all must be recognized.

The last two counts were for assault with intent to kill. They were based on the wounding of Joseph H. Downs and Donald T. Birdzell, the White House guards shot in the gun battle. Neither of them has yet returned to duty.

At about the time of the sentencing, A. Fernosiser, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, delivered to Mr. Truman at the White House a letter signed by 119,000 Puerto Ricans giving thanks that his life had been spared. The letter said:

"We the people of Puerto Rico, shocked and indignant because of the attempt against your life by two fanatics, feel the spiritual compulsion to write you this letter. We thank God for preserving your life."

The letter, which was said to weigh fifty-seven pounds, asserted that "during 450 years never before have we seen such an arbitrary act of violence as the one carried on recently by a small group of fanatic Nationalists."

The message ended by saying that "our prayers and good wishes shall accompany you always, Mr. President."

8 PUERTO RICANS GET PRISON FOR VIOLENCE

4-10-51-6

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 9 — United States District Judge Thomas E. Roberts sentenced to prison for six to eleven years today eight Puerto Rican Nationalists including the woman Nationalist leader, Blanca Canales, for burning the United States post office at Jayuya last fall during the Nationalist uprising.

Among those sentenced was Elio Torressola, brother of Griselio Torressola, who was killed in the attempt at Blair House in Washington to assassinate President Truman.

Before passing sentence the judge reiterated that the defendants had not been tried for political views or activities but for criminal offenses against the Government of the United States.

Judge Roberts sentenced all on charges of conspiracy to destroy United States property. The sentences ranged from ten to seventeen years but none will serve more than eleven years because sentences on several counts will run concurrently.

The mildest sentence was received by Edmillo Marin Pagan, 17 years old, whom Judge Roberts described as "a non-conspiratorial type." The youth was sentenced to one year on the conspiracy charge and five years for participation in the violence.

Blanca Canales and some of the others sentenced today will be tried later in the insular courts on murder charges resulting from the Nationalist uprising.