



VENCEREMOS

A publication of the Venceremos Brigade Vol. 2, No. 3, December 1974

FORMER ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN LEADER IN U.S. REVEALS TERRORIST PLANS

The following is excerpted from a transcript of a special Radio Havana Cuba broadcast, aired Sunday, November 3, 1974 with Carlos Rivero Collado, a former high official among Cubans in the U.S. opposed to the Cuban Revolution. In the interview, Mr. Rivero reveals details of his work with the Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the U.S., how he became a supporter of the Cuban Revolution, and he also speaks of the connections between Cuban counterrevolutionaries ("gusanos") in the U.S. and the Chilean fascist regime. Carlos Rivero is the son of Andres Rivero Aguero, a former president of Cuba elected shortly before the fall of the Batista dictatorship in 1959.

Moderator: We have with us today Carlos Rivero Collado, a former counterrevolutionary leader who has been undertaking revolutionary tasks in foreign countries for some years.

His social origins and family influence took him to perform counterrevolutionary activities from the moment of the triumph of the Revolution. Since then he became linked with different groups and plans, including the Bay of Pigs invasion – in the majority of cases occupying positions of prestige.

...His personal experience made him understand the intrinsic amorality and repulsiveness of the enemies of the Revolution and the decomposition and perversity of the capitalist regime.

...Through the example set by the Revolution and its deeds, he found his identification with the highest national values and the interests of his people.

From that moment on and during several years, Rivero Collado dedicated himself to foreign revolutionary work and he assumed a practical attitude in tune with the political and ideologic transformation that had taken place within him....

Background of a Counterrevolutionary

Newspaperman: Rivero Collado, when and under what circumstances did you leave Cuba?

Rivero: ...I left Cuba on January 1, 1959, at five in the morning. I travelled from the airport at the old Columbia Camp to Florida. ...I was at the time 10 years old, and my father, Andres Rivero Aguero, had been the elected presidential candidate in the November 1958 elections.

Newspaperman: Rivero, what made you become a counterrevolutionary?

Rivero: Apart from the family influence,...we might say that the influence of the times, that is, of the world in which I lived and was a product of, resulted in my adopting a counterrevolutionary attitude from the very first day of January 1959. Answering your question, I would say that the influence of my family background, social origin, the times, the psychology of the world that I belonged to and the tremendous propaganda against the Revolution and against socialist ideas, and the fundamental fact that I thought that all of it was true, determined that I be an enemy of the Revolution...

Newspaperman: Could you tell us about your life in the U.S. and the process of political changes that took place in you?

Rivero:...I participated in a series of aggressive plans against the Revolution which took place in the United States and other countries, which were plotted in 1959, 1960 and 1961, until the Bay of Pigs invasion, in which I also took part. Thus, I was among the founders of a small counterrevolutionary group, the first to be founded in North American territory to oppose the Revolution, which was named La Rosa Blanca (The White Rose)...I was taken prisoner (after the Bay of Pigs) and imprisoned for a little over 20 months...until an exchange of prisoners took place between Cuba and

the United States... (Until)...my release from prison, I was, politically speaking, for what is called liberal representative democracy.

Two Roads: Fascism or Nationalism

...But at the time of my release from prison I had understood that liberal representative democracy was not the proper system to fight communism, because I had understood the great deal of disloyalty, cynicism, and perversity of the capitalist system...At the beginning of 1963, I decided to become a follower of and a spokesman for the nationalist ideas... Within a short period of time, I also understood that this new political position... was in reality a contradiction, a falsehood... (It) became evident that to maintain a counterrevolutionary nationalist position was necessarily to be guided towards fascism, and there is a lot of proof of this in the counter-revolution...I simply decided to remain in a position of real nationalism.

...When I adopted that attitude I understood that I really had two roads left: to advance towards fascism, as I mentioned before, or stay within an anti-imperialist nationalism...defining the United States by its proper name, that is, by imperialism... (From) this position of real nationalism to the position of let us say, a revolutionary, there was an almost imperceptible difference, a minimal distance.

Attacks on Cuban Embassies

Newspaperman: ...You spoke of the so-called counterrevolutionary nationalists as...the perpetrators of terrorist attempts against some Cuban diplomatic embassies in foreign countries. Is this true?

Rivero: It is absolutely true. The counterrevolutionary fascists are the perpetrators...of the terrorist campaign that started ten years ago under the name of the "The war through the roads of the world"....The leaders of these terrorist cells, are, in 95% or 99% of the cases, fascists...Open public admirers of Mussolini, Hitler, of Primo de Rivera. (And)

at the present time of the most recent incarnation of the integral fascist: the tyrant of Chile, Augusto Pinochet.

All and everyone of the terrorist bands that operate in United States territory and in other countries such as Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, are decidedly fascist, (adopting their terrorist strategy) because...they are conscious...that the struggle of the counterrevolution has failed....We can say with propriety that terrorism is the direct result of the failure of the counterrevolution as a political cause. I would say that terrorism is the typical expression of defeat...In undertaking my revolutionary tasks in North American territory I had to be in close relation with the majority of these fascist groups, the creators of the terrorist bands that have been operation since 1964.

Newspaperman: You affirm, that the fascists direct those dynamite attempts. Could you speak more on this matter?

Rivero: Certainly...The beginning of the terrorist campaign in 1964 was a creation of the Cuban Nationalist Movement...which (began) with an attempt...against the United Nations building, no less. Fascist elements threw a bazooka projectile against the UN building, in the City of New York. Fortunately, the projectile did not hit the building; it fell in...the East River...That was the beginning of the "War through the roads of the world", which advanced...moderately, until 1967 and 1968...New bands were created such as Cuban Power, the secret Anti-Communist Army and other similar bands...Together, these terrorist bands started a terror campaign that reached certain proportions (so) that within less than year, more than seventy bombs had been set in United States territory...These attempts were fundamentally directed...especially in foreign countries, against the diplomatic offices in the countries that maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba...

The Cuban commercial offices in Montreal were attacked at the beginning of April, 1972; they were destroyed and a Cuban revolutionary was assassinated. This was perpetuated by a band called Joven Cuba (Young Cuba)...who had been collaborating in the campaign of the Cuban Nationalist Movement since 1964...This band was made up of a series of fascist youth, some of which had belonged to ex-president Carlos Prio Socarras' group and others to the Ramiro de la Fe group (an invader at the Bay of Pigs), a counterrevolutionary who served a three and a half year sentence in the United States for illegal activities.

I understand that this action...was financed by ex-president Carlos Prio Socarras who made a \$2500 contribution...These youth...created a fascist band dedicated also to terrorist actions, naming itself "Cuban Neorevolutionary Action", and in the middle of 1973 they planned a personal attempt against the Cuban ambassador in Mexico, Lopez Muino. Later on, after the bloody coup d'état in Chile...these individuals once again joined the Ramiro de la Fe group.

Chilean Junta Backs Terrorists

Toward the end of 1973, the individual (who)...coordinated the tasks of the Chilean counterrevolutionary exiles residing in Miami, a newspaperman called Pedro Ernesto Diaz, closely linked to the Chilean criminal band, Patria y Libertad (Fatherland and Liberty), and to the military group who took part in the coup established...close links with this terrorist band...which was directed at that time by Ramiro de la Fe. Thus, these Chilean individuals and Cuban counterrevolutionaries, created a so-called Pro-Chile Committee, fundamentally destined to make favorable propaganda for the fascist Military Junta...since the worldwide repulsion was so great that Junta considered that it needed the help of certain individuals, fundamentally within North American territory. In addition, within a few days of the heroic fall of President Allende an intimate friend of the Chilean tyrant - Augusto Pinochet - Colonel Eduardo Sepulveda, went to Miami and met Ramiro de la Fe and the group of terrorist youth personally. As I understand it, there was some kind of pact between the Chilean fascist colonel and other individuals accompanying him and a group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries who at that time followed Ramiro de la Fe's orientation. The pact consisted, specifically, in that if the counterrevolutionary individuals in Miami and in the North Zone undertook a publicity campaign favorable to the Junta and if this publicity campaign bore fruit, well, then, this colonel Eduardo Sepulveda promised these individuals to ask for help from the Chilean tyrant so that the Chilean Military Junta would equip the Cuban counterrevolutionaries with arms, equipment and also money.

...This help from the Chilean Military Junta serves two purposes: in the first place to pay for the Pro-Chile Committee campaigns, a committee whose function is simply propaganda and publicity, and secondly, to pay directly for the terrorist actions these individuals have been perpe-

trating in North American territory and in the territory of several Latin American and European countries.

Newspaperman: You mean that, according to your words, it has been perfectly confirmed that these counterrevolutionary actions are financed by the fascist Chilean Junta?

Rivero: I would not say that the entire terrorist campaign, which is ten years old, has been financed by the Chilean Junta, logically. Neither would I say that all the terrorist campaign that is taking place at the present time, that is taking place...since September 11, 1973, has been financed by the Chilean Junta. But I will affirm that the terrorist campaigns that are perpetrated by the group of counterrevolutionary Cubans led by Ramiro de la Fe, made up of ex-invaders at the Bay of Pigs, by members of the Secret Anti-Communist Army, and by the group of young fascist who perpetrated the crime in Montreal, yes, I will affirm that the campaign made up by these elements is directly financed with money from the fascist Chilean Military Junta.

Plot to Kill Kissinger and Latin American Diplomats

Newspaperman: Rivero Collado, could you say something with respect to the present plans of these terrorist individuals that operate in various countries?

Rivero: I can affirm that the terrorist campaign realized by these individuals during the last ten years against the diplomatic offices of various countries in the world seeks to convert itself into an open war of the most aggressive faction of the counterrevolutionaries against the American nations that vote in favor of the lifting of the Cuban blockade in the upcoming Fourteenth Meeting of American Chancellors, which is taking place this Friday in Quito (Ecuador)...

This confrontation takes the form, mainly, of terrorist attempts against the diplomatic offices of the nations...in the United States and in several countries where these fascist groups operate, as mentioned earlier, in Mexico, Spain, Venezuela,...and above all in the attempt and plan of assassinating the diplomats, chancellors and ambassadors of the nations that are accredited in these countries...

...In addition, I could say that the fundamental plan of these individuals is based on two specific figures: in the first place, the United States chancellor, Henry Kissinger, and the Costa Rican chancellor, Gonzalo Facio, who, as is known, has been the person who proposed the meeting in Quito this Friday....This attempt to assassinate the United States chancellor starts taking

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Setback for Zionism in U.N. YASIR ARAFAT ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The struggle of the Palestinian people has arrived at a qualitatively new stage in that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) is now recognized as their sole legitimate representative. This has been brought about through the recent meeting of the Arab states, and is marked by the appearance of Yasir Arafat, leader of the P.L.O., at the United Nations General Assembly on November 14th.

After receiving an overwhelmingly fraternal reception and thanking the General Assembly for its invitation, Arafat said, "Today's United Nations is more nearly capable of implementing the principles embodied in its Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as being more truly empowered to support causes of peace and justice . . .

"Our world aspires to peace, justice, equality and freedom. It wishes that oppressed nations, now bent under the weight of imperialism and racism, might gain their freedom and their right to self-determination.

"We speak of our roots also because until recently some people have regarded—and continue to regard—ours as merely a problem of refugees. They have portrayed the Middle East question as little more than a border dispute between Arab states and the zionist enclave. They have imagined that our people claim rights not rightfully their own. . . ."

"... Just as colonialism as a system and colonialists as its instrument used religion, color, race and language to justify the African's exploitation and his cruel subjugation by terror and discrimination, so too were these methods employed as Palestine was usurped and its people hounded from their national homeland.

"And just as colonialism heedlessly used the wretched, the poor, the exploited... to build and to carry out settler colonialism, so too were destitute, oppressed European Jews employed on behalf of world imperialism and of the zionist leadership. . . ."

"By 1947 the number of Jews had reached 60,000; they owned about 6% of Palestinian arable land. The figures should be compared with the population of Palestine, which at that time was 1.25 million.

As a result of collusion between zionist and imperialist interests, Palestine was reapportioned by the United Nations, something which they had no right to do. They apportioned 54% of the Palestinian land for the Zionist settlers, who then waged war on the Arab population, occupying 81% of the total Palestinian area and uprooting 1 million Arabs.

"Thus they occupied 524 Arab towns and destroyed 385. . . . The roots of the Palestinian question lie here."

From these facts, it is clear why the Palestinian people "maintain the heritage of their ancestors in resisting the invaders, in assuming the privileged task of defending their native land, their Arab nationhood, their culture and civilization. . . .

Zionism = Anti-Semitism

"Zionism is an ideology that is imperialist, colonialist, racist; it is profoundly reactionary and discriminatory; it is united with anti-Semitism in its retrograde tenets and is, when all is said and done, another side of the same base coin.

For when what is proposed is that adherents of the Jewish faith, regardless of their national residence, should neither owe allegiance to their national residence nor live on equal footing with its other, non-Jewish citizens—when that is proposed we hear anti-Semitism being proposed.



Nearing the end of his speech, Arafat offered the General Assembly the P.L.O.'s position regarding a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

"In my formal capacity as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and as leader of the Palestinian revolution, I proclaim before you that when we speak of our common hopes for the Palestine of tomorrow we include in our perspective all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us there in peace and without discrimination.

"... I call upon Jews one by one to turn away from the illusory promises made to them by Zionist ideology and Israeli leadership. Those offer Jews perpetual bloodshed, endless war and continuous thrallship.

"... I announce here that we do not wish the shedding of one drop of either Arab or Jewish blood; neither do we delight in the continuation of killing. . .

"... I appeal to you further to aid our people's return to its homeland from an involuntary exile imposed upon it by force of arms, by tyranny, by oppression, so that we might... live in our national homeland, free and sovereign, enjoying all the privileges of nationhood.

"Today... I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand. . . ."

The next week, the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to grant observer status to the P.L.O., an outstanding victory for the world's progressive forces.

For a complete transcript of the speech, or to obtain more information on the Palestinian struggle, write: Palestine Liberation Organization, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

(Interview continued from p. 2)

form in the middle, or better, at the end of 1973. This plan has been updated in the last few weeks.

For example: this fact, which..., became known to us through private sources, has been corroborated by the North American newspaperman who, as I understand, is the newspaperman whose column is the most widely read by public opinion, by the American people, that is: that newspaperman is Jack Anderson.

Terrorism:

Epitaph of the Counterrevolution

Newspaperman: You said earlier that the terrorist campaign is the result of the failure of the counterrevolution. In your opinion, what factors determine that defeat?

Rivero: The proven fact that the Cuban Revolution is an irreversible historic act determines the total defeat of the counterrevolution. And, in addition, I would say that the most recent, that is, the terrorist campaign, that puts the counterrevolutionaries outside of the law. This criminal terrorist campaign is found repulsive world-wide, and in addition, rejected by North American public opinion. Going further I would say that terrorism is the epitaph of the counterrevolution.

Cuba Today:

A Star Among the Nations of the World

Newspaperman: You have been in Cuba for some time. How do you feel and what impressions do you have?

Rivero: Well, I am highly honored and satisfied to have returned to the fatherland after an absence of many years. In the short time that I have been here we might say that I have travelled through the country from one end to the other, and I have been able to honestly see the extraordinary social transformation brought about by the Cuban Revolution that simply places our country in the position of a star among the nations of the present world.

OAS Vote: VICTORY FOR CUBAN POSITION

"The delegations of Argentina, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Dominican Republic, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, attending the 15th Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers (of the Organization of American States, OAS) make the following declaration: 'The measures imposed on Cuba ten years ago, under political conditions entirely different from those that prevail in the world of today, have become anachronistic, ineffective, and inconvenient, and the 15th Consultative Meeting of Ministers should have formally abolished them.'

"With this aim, the countries calling for the meeting: Columbia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, submitted a resolution to lift the measures imposed on Cuba in 1964, and consequently to leave member states of the Rio de Janeiro interamerican (OAS) treaty free to decide, in accordance with its sovereign free will whether they wish to reestablish at whatever level and at whatever time they consider suitable, the relations with that country that they may have interrupted."

With these opening remarks, the 12 OAS-member nations continued their denunciation of the manner in which the majority will of the membership had been manipulated by "an absurd procedure contrary to the democratic sense by which international organizations should be inspired..." It had been decided to follow the rules of procedure for lifting the blockade that would require the two-thirds majority necessary for adopting decisions. This had enabled the three countries who insisted on maintaining the blockade (Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay), together with the six abstentions (including the U.S.), to in effect veto the resolution.

Even though providing a precarious formalistic basis for maintaining the blockade, the actions of the three countries seriously compromised the authority of the Rio Treaty and the OAS. Jamaica and Barbados, two of the member states which already have relations with Cuba, were not allowed to vote because of a procedural question stemming from the 1940's.



The defeat of the vote to end the blockade will make it more difficult than ever to revitalize the OAS as presently constituted, a clear victory for the Cuban position that the OAS no longer serves the interest of Latin America because of its heavy domination by the U.S. government. This position was reaffirmed as recently as September 28th in a major speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, during which he said that Latin America needed a regional organization -- like the Organization of African Unity -- which would reflect the common heritage, culture and aspirations of its people. Cuba has always maintained "that it is willing to establish relations with Latin American governments, as long as they maintain an independent position in the face of imperialism, and these relations develop outside the framework of the discredited OAS and on the basis of equality and mutual respect..."

The twelve countries which voted to end the blockade reiterated their firm resolve to continue their efforts to restructure the system in order to transform the (OAS) into an instrument for effective cooperation towards the solution of the real problems of underdevelopment.

Sra. Allende Visits U.S.

CAMPAIGNS TO FREE CHILEAN WOMEN

Sra. Hortensia Bussi de Allende and Sra. Moy de Toha (widow of former Defense Minister Jose Toha) spent the week of November 6th in New York, as part of a national speaking tour, designed to bring the case of Chile before the U.S. public.

Highlights of their visit included an enthusiastic reception by several hundred New York University students and a warm greeting from trade union leaders in the metropolitan area.

A rally sponsored by the New York Chile Solidarity Committee drew an overflow audience to the Martin Luther King Labor Center of Local 1199 Hospital and Drug Workers on November 10. Addressing the enthusiastic crowd, Sra. Allende issued a biting denunciation of the U.S. government's role in the coup in Chile, and its covert CIA operations.

At the same rally, Sra. Moy de Toha, formerly in charge of women's affairs during the Popular Unity government, spoke of the achievements of women during the Allende years.

Sra. Toha presented a petition to be signed by 5 million women the world over before Christmas, demanding freedom for all Chilean women prisoners, and an end to the torture and humiliation they suffer at the hands of the junta.

On November 11, Sra. Allende met with close to 100 trade union leaders from New York at the headquarters of District 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. There, greetings were extended to her by Victor Gotbaum, Vice President of District 37.

To find out how you can join the movement for a free Chile, or to receive copies of the petition to free Chilean women prisoners, write: National Coordinating Center in Solidarity with Chile, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 716, New York, New York, 10010.

Venceremos Brigade
G.P.O. Box 3169
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