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By Gaspar Cúneo Elizondo
Introduction

Tricontinental Bulletin has just received this exclusive interview by the Argentine journalist Gaspar Cúneo Elizondo with Alfonso Beal, leader of Puerto Rico's Liberation Armed Commandos (CAL). The interview took place in the cocktail lounge of one of Condado's modern hotels in the outskirts of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The fact that this bar is patronized by the bourgeoisie and US agents made it an ideal spot in which to meet secretly and carry out this revolutionary task.

The activities of the Liberation Armed Commandos of Puerto Rico — almost completely unknown thus far — have gained tremendous importance during the past few months, following the actions carried out in Puerto Rican territory against US enterprises and installations, which resulted in damages amounting to several million dollars.

For the first time, the leader of the Liberation Armed Commandos expresses his views on the state of the country and the objectives of the struggle.

Tricontinental Bulletin publishes this interview at the time of the International Day of Solidarity with the People of Puerto Rico, thus contributing to make the heroic struggle of this people against US colonial occupation more widely known.
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The Liberation Armed Commandos have been in the process of formation during the past few years, but we started operations in September 1967 by simultaneously burning down Bargain Town, Carolina and three other stores owned by Yankees in the Santa Rosa, Bayamón, shopping center.

What are your objectives in resorting to this type of struggle?

Our actions are aimed at undermining the colonial stability and peace of the imperialist invaders; we are in the first stage of operations, and in this phase we intend to cause 100 million dollars' worth of damages to US concerns. Our idea is to inflict such heavy losses on these enterprises that the insurance companies will have to pay out more money in indemnity than they have received in payments, thus upsetting the economy.

Have you achieved any practical results?

Let me explain. When the losses amounted to 14 million dollars, the first crisis of the insurance companies was precipitated; they started to cancel policies taken out on fire losses by US enterprises. Furthermore, the attitude of the insurance companies forced the colonial legislature to enact a special law whereby the Government of Puerto Rico subsidizes the insurance companies. It was necessary to set up a special fund for policies on liabilities that are financially burdensome to the companies. By escalating this action, as we propose to do, the time will come when the Government will be unable to continue to subsidize these companies. So far, it has only tried to patch up the situation.

What is the basis of your actions against US interests?

In our actions we have kept in mind the experiences of the revolutionary struggles in other countries — for instance, the Algerian experience — regarding this stage of urban struggle, but we apply this experience to the Puerto Rican reality, which has its own special — though not exceptional — characteristics; we apply in Puerto Rico whatever we can from the struggles all over the world.

You refer to the “special characteristics” of Puerto Rico. What do you mean by that?

Puerto Rico is a US military and economic bulwark in the Caribbean; in this appraisal we coincide with other Puerto Rican fighters for indepen-
We are waging an armed struggle. I will elaborate on this. The situation of our country implies a series of limitations, but also certain possibilities that revolutionaries in other countries do not have. Less effort is required to strike at the imperialist enemy in Puerto Rico than anywhere else.

But there's something else. Our struggle for independence will be carried out by many organizations — that is, it will manifest itself in various fronts through many different organizations.

**Then the Liberation Armed Commandos constitute the armed branch?**

We are not the armed branch of any particular organization; we are the armed branch of the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico, although that doesn't mean that there is any formal agreement between us and the various independence organizations. In the Commandos we have some people who don't belong to any organization other than ours.

**What method do you use for getting in touch with the people and spreading armed struggle?**

We begin by linking our actions with the specific problems of the working class and the people in general, affected by the presence of imperialism here. For instance, when the telephone workers' strike broke out last April we got ready to sabotage the telephone company, which is a branch of the IT&T monopoly, in solidarity with the workers on strike. Our actions against the telephone company prompted its running full-page ads in the local newspapers offering a substantial reward for any information leading to our arrest. In our first bulletin we showed the people how to take an active part in the war against the telephone company.

**What were CAL's fundamental tasks during its first year of struggle?**

First, to organize, discipline, and train the members of our organization. We have worked not only in the formation of cadres, the organization of cells, and the training of Commandos but also in getting the necessary resources to carry on our revolutionary struggle. We took up, organized, and disciplined a spontaneous armed struggle that has been going on in Puerto Rico for the past 10 years. Naturally, this year we began to put into practice our plans for armed struggle, consisting of sabotaging the imperialist enterprises that have gradually taken over the economic life of our country.

**Have you any program expressing your ideology and aspirations?**

Within the next few days we will issue a manifesto setting forth our program; we have been publishing a bulletin since last September. This is in addition to the communiqués we have issued on our actions. In our bulletin we give instructions to the people on how to sabotage the imperialist enterprises and take part in the struggle to kick the Yankees out.

As a part of our armed struggle, we have carried out — and will continue to carry out — operations against this Condado zone, the lair of the US gangsters and mafia and Cuban counterrevolutionaries who control the casinos of the big hotels in this area and who have even outdone — as far as prostitution and drug peddling are concerned — the Havana of prerevolutionary days. All these night clubs practice discrimination against Puerto Ricans artists. We have declared Condado a war zone and have warned Puerto Ricans not to go through it, especially at night. Moreover, we are preparing to
engage in more important operations, including confrontations, with the henchmen of imperialism.

Let's talk about the repression that has been unleashed against you.

Well, I'll tell you; they have brought down FBI experts and explosive experts and increased the resources of the Criminal Investigation Corps — the police force in charge of suppressing the patriotic struggle of our people. But they have failed. Our organization has been set up so as to be impregnable, so they haven't the slightest possibility of hitting us.

What about the arrests that have been made?

That's because the pressure brought to bear by US investors and the reactionary press forced them to produce scapegoats; they look for these scapegoats among the more active independence organizations. That explains the arrest of members and even leaders of the Pro-Independence Movement (MPI). The Government offers big rewards and 24-hour-a-day police protection to all those who will testify as witnesses against these scapegoats. They also want to hit the MPI because it is the organization that gets the most people out in the streets in the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico and especially because the MPI has refused to condemn the actions of CAL. (The Independentist Party (PI) has repudiated our actions.)

Not only that, but the General Secretary of the MPI, Juan Mari-Brás, stated that "To the same extent to which they continue to limit the framework of precarious legality wherein the new struggle for independence operates, the underground armed struggle will grow in importance."

Have you been able to ascertain the effects of your actions on investors?

We know that our actions are beginning to be felt, as we have seen their effects in various sectors that support big investment. Time magazine, US News & World Report, and The Wall Street Journal have expressed their concern. In addition to this, we know that the head of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development office in the United States, Danilo Ondina, resigned his post after failing to attract a number of companies that had already made tentative contacts with the Government to set up business in Puerto Rico.

The divergences in the socialist camp have had a negative effect on the revolutionary forces of the world. Was there any such effect in Puerto Rico?

These divergences have not affected us, because we are quite clear on the specific objectives of our struggle here. Such futile discussion is limited to debating circles in our country. One of the healthy effects of the creation of CAL has been the unmasking of pseudorevolutionary idle talk. Now, anyone who is not engaged in a task in the mass organization or is not a member of CAL is simply running off at the mouth.

We are aware that there is room for other kinds of work; let no one think that we attack those who participate in demonstrations, picketing, and denunciations or who struggle against the draft imposed on our youth by the US imperialists. We know that this is all part of the struggle.

What has been the reaction of Puerto Rican businessmen to CAL's actions against US enterprises?

They give us financial aid.
I don't want to hold you here any longer, but I would like to ask you one last question. What moved you to create CAL?

On September 23, 1963, on the occasion of the commemoration of the Cry of Lares, all the patriotic forces signed the so-called Declaration of Lares; in it they pledged themselves to do their best to attain our independence before the Centennial — which is this year. Perhaps that was the biggest stimulus that led us to organize the Liberation Armed Commandos last year, since we considered it our duty to try to make good the Lares pledge, so that the Year of the Centennial would find us already engaged in armed struggle for independence under CAL's slogan: Independence or Death!

Before leaving, I wish to express our gratitude for the solidarity offered us by revolutionaries everywhere — but, like Che Guevara in his message to the Tricontinental on the many Viet-Nams, we believe that the greatest solidarity that can be extended to revolutionaries is for everyone to develop his own struggle against US imperialism and all the other oppressors. We are striving to carry out the struggle through our own efforts, basing ourselves on the experiences gained in other parts of the world.