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1. Dominican Republic

a. On Christmas Day 1966, Fernando Arturo de la Rosa, Dominican Communist, while returning to the Dominican Republic from a WFTU Conference in Budapest, was arrested in Caracas. De la Rosa was carrying numerous documents, sewn into the lining of his coat, which belonged to members of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party. The documents included a report on the situation in Santo Domingo to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, notes on meetings with Manuel PINEIRO Losada, chief of the Cuban Intelligence Service, records of Cuban training promised the Dominican Communist Party, and a list of Dominican CP members trained in Cuba. In the report to the Cubans, the Dominican CP said that it was preparing for revolution in the D.R. by transferring arms to new bases of support, caching arms in safe sites, giving military training to CP members, and penetrating the Dominican Army.

b. In January 1967, Dominican authorities detained three Dominicans at the airport as they were preparing to leave. A secret compartment in one of their bags contained reports on recent developments in the Dominican Communist Parties addressed to the Communist Party of Cuba and North Vietnam. Signed documents proved that the Dominican Communists were receiving financial aid from Cuba. Also found in a concealment device were copies of a letter addressed to the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban Government requesting training for Dominican Communist Party members and photographs of a "classified" map of the Dominican Republic.

c. Jose Ignacio MARTE Polanco, a member of the Dominican Marxist Leninist Popular Movement, was arrested in the D.R. in May 1967. After being trained as a clandestine communicator in Cuba, Marte returned to the D.R. and served as communicator for a clandestine espionage net. He was also involved in the counterfeiting of revenue stamps and forging government checks to collect funds for subversive activities. When arrested, agent communications materials were found in his home including miniature code books and one-time pads similar to those which are known to be used by the Soviets.

2. Venezuela

a. Venezuela is well known as Cuba's primary target for subversion in Latin America. Soviet-manufactured AK-13 weapons have been captured in Venezuela from guerrillas known to have landed in Venezuela from Cuba in July 1966. The boat and motors are known to have come from Cuba.

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b. In May 1967 a Cuban/Venezuelan group landed at Machurucuto from a Cuban fishing vessel. The Venezuelan rebels were about to join guerrillas in the eastern mountains. They were supported by Cubans, known members of the regular armed forces and security services. Two Cubans were captured and two killed in this landing.

### 3. Bolivia

There is now a guerrilla movement active in Bolivia which is supported by the Bolivian CP. Eight top PCB leaders involved in this movement were trained in the Soviet Union. (Roberto PEREDO, whose farm north of Camiri is used as a base by the guerrillas, visited Moscow in 1966.) By their own admission, PCB guerrilla warfare experts working with the Cubans, are attempting to build an active front in Bolivia modeled after the Venezuelan FLN. We know of six Cubans who are engaged in these activities and of Communists from other countries such as Ciro Roberto Busto, liaison man from Argentine Communists, and Jules Regis Debray, French Marxist theoretician who is close to Castro. These Bolivian guerrillas are known to have had radio contact with Cuba using the same procedures as taught by the Soviets.

### 4. Mexico

a. Mexico is well known as a focal point for Cuban/Soviet machinations. Through Mexico City, requests for training, the funding and supply of various Latin American Communist Parties and movements are serviced by the Cuban and Soviet installations. Travel to Cuba for guerrilla training for Latin Americans is arranged and financed by the Cuban Embassy in Mexico.

b. In September 1966, the Mexican authorities uncovered an arms smuggling channel which had been providing weapons to Guatemala insurgents. Documents found indicated that over 4,000 weapons were sent via this channel. Julian LOPEZ Dias, a Cuban assigned to the Embassy in Mexico, was known to have been involved in the smuggling channel. LOPEZ was returned quietly and quickly to Havana.

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