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**COMMUNIST THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE**

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:35 p.m., in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.
Present: Senators Dodd and Thurmond.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Frank Schroeder, chief investigator; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and David Martin, investigation analyst.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator DODD. We will resume the hearing.

(A short portion of testimony at this point by Paul Bethel is printed in pt. 16 of this series on "Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean.")

Senator DODD. Come to order, please.

Mr. APUD.

Raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you give to the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. APUD. I do.

Senator DODD. Be seated, please, and give your name and address.

TESTIMONY OF ANTONIO APUD, MIAMI, FLA.

Mr. APUD. Antonio Apud.

Senator DODD. What is your address?

Mr. APUD. Apud is my last name.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where do you live, sir?

Mr. APUD. Miami City, 301 Northwest 103d Street.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long have you been in the United States?

Mr. APUD. Since last December.

Mr. SOURWINE. You left Cuba when?

Mr. APUD. About the 30th of November; something like that.

Senator DODD. November 1966?

Mr. APUD. 1966.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you for some time hold a position in the Government of Cuba under Fidel Castro?

Mr. APUD. I didn't hear very well.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you hold a position in the Cuban Government, or in an agency of the Cuban Government, after Fidel Castro came into power?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you tell us about that, please? How it came about and what position you held?

Mr. APUD. I was Chief of the Department of Supplies for the Plan for Industrialization of Cuba, comprising 102 factories.

Mr. SOURWINE. When did you get this job?

Mr. APUD. 1962.

Mr. SOURWINE. 1962?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And how long did you hold it?

Mr. APUD. For about 2 years.

Mr. SOURWINE. You left that job in 1964?

Mr. APUD. 1964; yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Then what did you do?

Mr. APUD. I was a technician for the Organization and System Department of the Ministry of Industry.

Mr. SOURWINE. Organization and Systems Department?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of the Ministry of —

Mr. APUD. Industries.

Mr. SOURWINE. Industries? The head of that Ministry was Che Guevara?

Mr. APUD. No, Harold Anders.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you spell it?

Mr. APUD. A-n-d-e-r-s.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did Che Guevara have to do with it, if anything?

Mr. APUD. With the industrialization plan?

Mr. SOURWINE. No; wasn't he the head of the Department of Industries?

Mr. APUD. Che Guevara.

Mr. SOURWINE. Che Guevara?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you had a division under the Department of Industry?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you were the head of that division?

Mr. APUD. I was Chief of that Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many men were there between you and Che Guevara?

Mr. APUD. One.

Mr. SOURWINE. He was a Minister? Che Guevara was a Minister?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who was the man between you and him?

Mr. APUD. Harold Anders.

Mr. SOURWINE. He was head of the Department?
Mr. APUD. Director.
Mr. SOURWINE. Then you came under him?
Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.
Mr. SOURWINE. Now, during that period of time, were you pro-Castro?
Mr. APUD. No, sir; I was against Castro all the time.
Mr. SOURWINE. Now, tell us how it came about that a person who was not a Castroite, was not pro-Castro, was, as you say, against Castro all the time, was in such an important position in the Ministry of Industry?
Mr. APUD. Because I had a top position with a sugar mill corporation, an American sugar mill corporation.
Mr. SOURWINE. What was that corporation?
Mr. APUD. Atlantic Sugar Gulf Corp.
Mr. SOURWINE. Atlantic Gulf Sugar Corp.?
Mr. APUD. Sugar corporation.
Mr. SOURWINE. How long were you with that corporation?
Mr. APUD. I worked there for 23 years.
Mr. SOURWINE. Twenty-three years before Castro took over?
Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.
Mr. SOURWINE. And when he took over the sugar industry properties, he took you over, too, as an employee?
Mr. APUD. With all the employees.
Mr. SOURWINE. And you continued with those properties for 2 years?
Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.
Mr. SOURWINE. And then you got transferred into this other job under Che Guevara?
Mr. APUD. Because the sugar business was transferred to the Ministry of Industry.
Mr. SOURWINE. The sugar business was transferred, and again you were transferred with the business?
Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.
Mr. SOURWINE. Now, what was generally the business of the Ministry of Industries?
Mr. APUD. The industrialization plan.
Mr. SOURWINE. Well, it did some other things, too, didn't it?
Mr. APUD. Well, they have an arms factory.
Mr. SOURWINE. The Ministry of Industries was the cover, was it not, under which Che Guevara operated to send arms and arranged for guerrilla infiltration in other countries in Latin America?
Mr. APUD. They started to do that since January 10 of 1959.
Mr. SOURWINE. They started it then?
Mr. APUD. Yes.
Mr. SOURWINE. Were they still doing it when you left?
Mr. APUD. They never stopped it.
Mr. SOURWINE. They never stopped. As far as you know, they are doing it today?
Mr. APUD. Yes.
Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do with that?
Mr. APUD. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You did not.

Did you know what was being done?

Mr. APUD. Yes, we knew all about it.

Mr. SOURWINE. As the number three man in the Ministry, you had to know, didn't you?

Mr. APUD. In a way, because I have to supply a lot of things for the new factories.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. APUD. And I was in charge of all the supplies.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, tell us what you know in your own words about the furnishing of supplies, arms, ammunition, other supplies to or for guerrilla fighters in various countries of Latin America from Cuba.

Mr. APUD. Well, they started to do that in 1959. They have been sending the arms through Panama, Venezuela, and Peru. They figured out that they would have the general quarters at Peru. From Peru, they are sending the arms to five republics, because as you can see on the map, Peru borders with five Latin-American countries. It is the only country in South America that borders with so many Latin American countries.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that what Castro had reference to when he said in his speech, "we'll make the Cordillera of the Andes the Sierra Maestra of South America"?

Mr. APUD. Yes, they have been sending arms for about 8 years, because they changed their plans.

In Cuba, they sent a few men and a few arms from Mexico. But here they planted the arms. They are teaching all the guerrillas in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did your agency, this Ministry of Industries, have anything to do with the training of guerrillas?

Mr. APUD. No, but we have—their camp is very near to the places where we were building the factories.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Bethel this morning?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. He said 10,000 guerrillas a year are trained in Cuba.

Mr. APUD. Maybe more.

Mr. SOURWINE. Maybe more?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. For how long has that been going on at that rate?

Mr. APUD. Well, at the beginning, there were so many, because at the beginning, they haven't got just what we call quite an Army. But after the Russians came in, I visited a Russian camp with 4,000 officers in the Province of Havana. So they were teaching the Cubans, and after the Cubans, there came people from all Latin American countries.

Senator DODD. How many officers?

Mr. APUD. 4,000.

Senator DODD. Russian officers?

Mr. APUD. Russian officers, and we found out that there were 4,000, because they have a very large equipment of laundries. So the day we got there—I got there because I have to deliver 300 security lamps,

and I was surprised about that, because I didn't figure out why they needed those lamps. But after that, they explained to me that they were installing those lamps in underground airports.

Mr. SOURWINE. In underground headquarters?

Mr. APUD. Airports, too.

Senator DODD. Underground airports?

Mr. APUD. Yes. And they have 4,000 sheets, washing sheets that day.

Senator DODD. Sheets? Bed sheets?

Mr. APUD. Sheets for the bed; yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. If you want to know how many people there are, you count the laundry, Senator.

Senator DODD. That is one way.

Mr. APUD. That is an easy way to count it.

Mr. SOURWINE. 4,000 dirty sheets; 4,000 officers.

Mr. APUD. Two can't live in one sheet.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is possible. It might be more.

Well, sir, that was some years ago that you had the 4,000 Russian officers. The 10,000 we're talking about, that there are supposed to be according to the testimony this morning, are men from various countries in Latin America who are being trained as guerrillas to go back to their own countries or to other Latin American countries to stir up trouble.

Mr. APUD. There are people coming from all Latin American countries; the Congo, too. Congo, and the Communist Congo.

Mr. SOURWINE. The 10,000 includes some men from the Communist Congo, the Brazzaville Congo?

Mr. APUD. We had a camp in 1966, some time in February, in a place about 9 kilometers from Havana, where they had 1,000 men, 1,000 Congolese.

Mr. SOURWINE. 1,000 Congo?

Mr. APUD. And the year after, they had the same quantity; when Che Guevara left the Ministry, they were sent to the Congo.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were these the same men, or was this another thousand?

Mr. APUD. They are rotating.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are turning over?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. How often?

Mr. APUD. Once a year, or every 9 months.

Mr. SOURWINE. Nine months to a year. Who trains these men? It started out with the Soviets. Who is training them now? Cubans, Vietnamese, or what?

Mr. APUD. They have Czechs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Czechs?

Mr. APUD. Russians, and Spanish Communists.

Mr. SOURWINE. Spanish Communists?

Mr. APUD. Yes, those are the—

Mr. SOURWINE. There were more Spanish Communists at the earlier date than now, were there not?

Mr. APUD. They have been starting to come to Cuba around 1962. But Enrique Lister, General Lister, he came in 1960 to work on the fortification all over the islands, military fortifications.

Mr. SOURWINE. How about the North Vietnamese, the so-called Vietcong that Mr. Bethel told us about this morning? Do you know how many of them there were training?

Mr. APUD. Well, there are some in Cuba, and they are teaching the Cubans in places very much alike to the swamps in the Vietcong. Senator DODD. I shall have to suspend for a vote.

(Short recess.)

Senator DODD. The committee will resume.

Mr. SOURWINE. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. APUD. They even started to send articles to Colombia with the book of Che Guevara in 1960. At that time, they were working very hard on the seamen's unions, ships all around South America and Colombia and all that.

Mr. SOURWINE. The seamen's unions; yes, sir.

Mr. APUD. So they were sending the arms through the seamen in cargo holds.

Mr. SOURWINE. This was part of the smuggling? They were smuggling them on cargo boats through the aid of Communist members of the seamen's union, right?

Mr. APUD. Yes, but I want to call your attention to something. In 1948—this looks something like South America, and this is Cuba.

They had a plan in 1948 in Colombia. The plans were made in—I know about the plan of the 9th of April of 1948. They had two strategies. One they called the Triangle of the Caribbean. There was Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico.

So the plans were made by the Soviet Union and Castro knew all about that. So they planned at the beginning to get one of these three countries first on the Russian side. So they have Cuba.

The second plan is what they have now, and they call it the tricon. They are working here now.

Mr. SOURWINE. In Russian, that would be troika, wouldn't it?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

You must remember that about 3 years ago, Brazil almost was seized by the Communist groups. Remember that? So they sent—they had headquarters here at Peru, because Peru is the best country for them. They have the Andes and they have five Latin American countries, where they can move very easily from one place to another. That is where they were sending arms since April of 1948. They called that the Fourth Pan-American Conference, held in Bogotá in April of 1948, when they killed Jorge Eliezer Gaitan. Castro took part in that. In Cuba, we know that operation, because it was done in Bogotá.

Mr. SOURWINE. To come down a little more to date, because you can give information right down to last year, in what quantities were arms being shipped from Cuba for use by guerrillas in other Latin American countries at the time that you left the Ministry?

Mr. APUD. At the beginning, they were sending the arms through Panama, Ecuador, and Colombia, and through the airport of Antioquia. Through Bolivia, they were sending the arms, through Peru in 1963, right through the mountains in two places, called Viota, and Sumapar, S-u-m-a-p-a-r.

Through Ecuador, they were sending to Guayaquil. That is the plan.

Now, after that, Castro built a fleet of a lot of ships for fishing.

Mr. SOURWINE. Castro built fishing vessels?

Mr. APUD. Fishing vessels.

They ranged from 50 tons to 13,000 tons.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have these vessels been used for the shipment of arms?

Mr. APUD. Yes, and they are sending arms to Vietnam in this boat.

Mr. SOURWINE. The 13,000-ton boat.

Mr. APUD. And to South America in the small boats. They have two. One of them is the *Lambda*, L-a-m-b-d-a.

Mr. SOURWINE. The *Lambda* is a type of vessel customarily associated with Venezuela, is it not?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And they are making these in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. All these boats are made in Cuba, the small ones.

Others are supplied by Spain.

Mr. SOURWINE. Supplied by Spain, the 13,000-ton vessels are made in Spain?

Mr. APUD. In Spain. They have about eight already that I remember.

Mr. SOURWINE. And they are flying the Cuban flag?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

But now, lately, the captains of those boats are Russian.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, you say they are carrying arms to North Vietnam?

Mr. APUD. In this boat.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the 13,000-ton supposedly fishing boat?

Mr. APUD. Well, they call these cargo boats, because they go to Japan and they bring a lot of stuff from Japan and other countries, and they send the sugar in them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where do they get the arms that are sent to North Vietnam?

Mr. APUD. Russia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium.

Now, for example—

Mr. SOURWINE. What kind of a trip will these Cuban vessels make? They will take sugar from Cuba to Japan?

Mr. APUD. Well, they take sugar and arms. They go to China, too.

Mr. SOURWINE. To China, too?

Mr. APUD. From Belgium, they get the FAL, one of their best rifles. Now they are scratching out the name of FAL and they call them now Lenin, and they are sending this Lenin for the last 2 years to Peru and there are more machine guns called *Metralleta*, a very small one, because they heard in Cuba that this company, the FAL Co., was bought by the United States. So they were afraid they won't get any parts for the rifle.

They are sending these, too, because they received lately a better rifle—they say it is better—from Russia, a machine gun, in large quantities.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is what I want to get at; how large? What quantities? Thousands? Tens of thousands?

Mr. APUD. Well, Cuba can have an army right now of 1 million people.

Mr. SOURWINE. For instance, how many of these FAL rifles, how many machine guns; how many Lenins have been sent to Peru?

Mr. APUD. Nobody knows.

Mr. SOURWINE. Nobody knows?

Mr. APUD. But they are sending many arms to these places for the last 7 years already, 8 years.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how many there are in the guerrilla forces in Peru? The Cuban-controlled or Cuban-oriented forces there?

Mr. APUD. Well, they are graduating about a thousand, maybe 2,000 a year.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are training that many?

Mr. APUD. Yes, training—let's say 20,000.

Mr. SOURWINE. 20,000 now in Peru?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Well, that means Peru, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela——

Mr. SOURWINE. 20,000 all together?

Mr. APUD. We figure that.

Mr. SOURWINE. You figure that many?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

But beside these boats, they are making replicas.

Mr. SOURWINE. Making replicas?

Mr. APUD. Of all these countries' boats.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are making boats that are customarily used in the ports of each of those countries?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And then using those to ship the arms to that country?

Mr. APUD. No. Now, for instance, they know that Colombia has a boat named *Omega*, so they take a picture of this boat and they build one in Cuba like that, the same boat. So they bring the arms up to here. They say they are going fishing. Then the other one comes out here, picks that up in their rubber bags, lobster——

Mr. SOURWINE. They put the arms in lobster pots?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the boat comes from shore, picks them up, and takes them to shore?

Mr. APUD. Because that bag goes to the bottom of the sea. They are packed in rubber bags.

Mr. SOURWINE. Packed in rubber? Watertight?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

So 2 or 3 days after, this boat comes around. If they get this boat, they have all papers, the seamen; for instance, Colombian papers. They can't do anything about it. And they have the name and the number of registration and everything.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are counterfeiting boats, in other words, and using them to transship arms?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And that is the way they carry the arms to Central America.

Mr. APUD. But what they are sending to Cuba is different. You have a boat here, let's say about three, 8,000 tons. If they put the

missile in here, it won't work. So they open the boat here and they ship the missile in here [indicating].

Does any one of you remember the Needle of Cleopatra, one obelisk that reached a place in Central Park in New York?

Senator DODD. I shall have to suspend.

(Short recess.)

Senator DODD. We'll reconvene.

Mr. APUD. In 1888, an American man called Vanderbilt received from Egypt an obelisk called the Needle of Cleopatra. That was in the 1880's, and he had a hard time to get it to New York, because the height was 69 feet, 8 feet at the base, and the weight was 200 tons. So they don't know how to carry it.

At that time the instruments were not so good. The idea was that they would open the boat here (in the bow) and put the Needle of Cleopatra here (into the opening so that it rested lengthways on the bottom of the boat). So that is the way they brought it to New York, and it is installed in Central Park, New York, right now.

Well, missiles in Cuba, long-range missiles, weighed much less than this. They are about 60 to 80 feet and their range is about a hundred miles.

Senator DODD. Have you actually seen these yourself?

Mr. APUD. We saw four. I saw four in November, about a week before I left Havana, about 1 o'clock in the morning; four of them.

Senator DODD. 1966?

Mr. APUD. 1966. The information I have is from boys that were working for me many years, and they are now in the military service; they already named those missiles with the names—Washington Central.

Mr. SOURWINE. Washington Central, meaning central Washington?

Mr. APUD. Washington Left and Washington Right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Washington Right—I suppose it was in Spanish?

Mr. APUD. In Spanish. Washington Derecha, Washington Centro, Washington Izquierda. The range of this missile is some 1,250 to 1,300 miles long and it is about 6 or 7 feet in diameter.

They have another one, this missile; they have no wings or stabilizers.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did these missiles get to Cuba? Did they come in vessels like you have drawn there?

Mr. APUD. Two ways. This is one way. In this way, I think it is very hard for the U-2 planes to detect them, because all this floor is steel, you know, iron or steel. In other words, they come unassembled.

Mr. SOURWINE. Unassembled. But some of them come in in the bellies of ships like that? What kinds of ships? Tankers?

Mr. APUD. Well, about 10,000 tons or something like that. The one that brought the Needle of Cleopatra was a very small boat and you can find reference to that in any encyclopedia.

Mr. SOURWINE. We have two pictures here that we know they are pictures of. First I will show you this picture.

Mr. Arens, would you hand this to the witness?

Here are two different views of the same type of missile. Have you seen missiles like that in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. This is one.

Senator DODD. Now, we had better make the record clear what you have.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have seen missiles like that in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. And larger than that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Larger than this? How much larger?

Mr. APUD. About 70 feet long.

Mr. SOURWINE. I beg your pardon?

Mr. APUD. About 70 feet long.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have seen missiles like this, but 70 feet long? Were they carried on half tracks like this?

Mr. APUD. Well, they have two kinds of missiles that they show in the night, one with stabilizers—is that what you call it? They have three sections on top of them. And one without any one, the one I am talking about. They have two ways to carry it, one with caterpillars and the other one just regular truck, you know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is this the picture of the other missile you're talking about, or is it something similar to that?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What differences do you notice?

Mr. APUD. Well, there is only one difference. This caterpillar has eight wheels, and we counted 10, I am sure.

Mr. SOURWINE. You counted 10?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, what you have there is a picture of the so-called missile. It is a Soviet missile. That picture was taken in Red Square. It has a range of 700 nautical miles. You saw one which is larger than that, you say?

Mr. APUD. No; the one we know about is about 800 miles. That is about—

Mr. SOURWINE. And you say it had 10 wheels instead of the eight that is shown in that picture?

Mr. APUD. The truck, I mean—

Mr. SOURWINE. On the caterpillar?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. This other one which you identified is the Soviet Frog missile. It is carried on its own caterpillar tracks, it has its own carriage and launching mechanism with it, and it has a range of 300 nautical miles and carries an atomic warhead. You said that the ones you saw were like this, only larger?

Mr. APUD. Well, it is about that size. I am counting about, from 48 to 52 feet long. It is hard to measure at night because the whole neighborhood is dark and they force you to put the lights out.

Senator DODD. You say you saw these at night?

Mr. APUD. At night. They passed just about the distance that I am from you.

Senator DODD. You don't have any doubt about the fact that you saw them?

Mr. APUD. No. Besides that, the information we have is that with these missiles, the Andros Island, this island was given from England to the United States, some kind of arrangement for a U.S. base, a submarine base—they have this long-range here, and they have a submarine base here near Cape Lucrecia. They have three scanning

points: One in Oriente, one in Escambray, and one in Sierra de los Organos. So they cover the entire Caribbean zone.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you say the entire Caribbean zone is within the range of Cuban-based missiles?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have been told this?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. By people in a position to know?

Mr. APUD. They are in the Army. They are right in the Army. That is why they installed here these radars with a range of 400 miles. They have three radars: two with 400-mile range and one is more. So they cover the whole Caribbean Sea.

You see, in its range, you get Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Panama Canal, and part of the United States. Fidel boasted many times about shooting the missiles to Washington.

Mr. SOURWINE. You heard this yourself?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir. And lately he was boasting about destroying Guantanamo Base and Haiti.

So this is the way he forced the Soviet Union to keep him quiet once in a while and let him do what he desires.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you had to furnish any supplies or supporting equipment for these missiles? Did your Ministry have anything to do with that?

Mr. APUD. I don't think so. I don't remember. Because his work, his organization, is training of guerrillas and he is 100 percent Communist, which Castro is not. Castro is a paranoid; he is a mad man. He wants to be the boss in all Latin America.

Senator DODD. He wants to be what?

Mr. SOURWINE. The boss in all Latin America?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, your specialty for 23 years was sugar?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What can you tell about the sugar offensive against the Latin American countries, or Caribbean countries, which is carried on by Cuba?

Mr. APUD. When Castro went to Moscow, he had a treaty with Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev told him to raise the quantity of sugar production.

Mr. SOURWINE. Raise production?

Mr. APUD. In the millions.

Russia doesn't need too much sugar. They have enough. Now they have about 7½ million tons in stores.

Mr. SOURWINE. Cuban production?

Mr. APUD. No, sugar in Russia in the Soviet Union. They are asking for more but the thing works like this: Raising production at a lower price will make the sugar mills in Latin American countries to go broke. They would be forced to close down.

Now, they are already closed in Puerto Rico, but the plan is when a sugar mill closes, people go out of work, so they capitalize on that, the Communists.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of course, the United States buys sugar above the market. We support the sugar price. Cuba has a quota. If Cuba

is going to sell sugar, they have to sell at the market. I want to be sure whether you are telling us that Cuba has increased her sugar production and thereby depressed the market, or whether you are telling us that Cuba is deliberately selling her sugar below the market price for the purpose of depressing the market.

Mr. APUD. Both things.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean Cuba could get more for her sugar than she is getting now, but they are selling it at the low price to depress the market?

Mr. APUD. You see, they don't care much about the price, because that is slave labor against salaried labor. You can't compete.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of course, the more they depress the price the more it costs the United States to support the sugar price for the sugar they buy.

Mr. APUD. We are paying 13 cents a pound for sugar right now. The price at the open market is 1.37 cents. So while our mills are closing down there are more unemployed and that is what they are looking for for subversion.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, what countries are being hurt by this?

Mr. APUD. Puerto Rico. Remember that Puerto Rico is in the Caribbean zone.

Mr. SOURWINE. Don't we buy Puerto Rican sugar in the United States?

Mr. APUD. You buy it, but what about the open market?

Mr. SOURWINE. Doesn't Puerto Rico sell all her sugar to the United States?

Mr. APUD. Well, why do they close the mills? They can't compete right now.

Mr. SOURWINE. I'm not telling you these things; I am asking you. I want you to tell me. You are the sugar expert.

Mr. APUD. They have closed two mills already.

Mr. SOURWINE. What proportion of the Puerto Rican mills have been closed?

Mr. APUD. I don't know how many mills they have right now, but I heard that there were two closed recently.

Mr. SOURWINE. Two closed?

Mr. APUD. And they are having a lot of trouble on sugar production.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, what other countries of Latin America produce sugar?

Mr. APUD. Mexico.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is Mexico being hurt by the Cuban sales at depressed prices?

Mr. APUD. If the price goes down, they can make an obligation—

Mr. SOURWINE. We don't buy all of Mexico's sugar?

Mr. APUD. I don't think so. Peru has sugar, Santo Domingo has sugar. The point is that to Santo Domingo, and to Puerto Rico, because they are in the Caribbean Zone, they want to weaken the Caribbean Zone as much as possible for subversion.

Mr. SOURWINE. What has Cuba increased her sugar production to this past year?

Mr. APUD. Last year was under the goal. They couldn't reach the goal last year.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am sure they haven't reached the goal of 10 million, but how close did they come to it?

Mr. APUD. The production was about 4,300,000 tons.

Mr. SOURWINE. I beg your pardon, sir. The Senator spoke to me. I didn't catch all of your last answer.

Mr. APUD. The production of sugar in Cuba last year was 4,300,000 tons.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did that compare with the production in 1958?

Mr. APUD. It was around there in 1958.

Mr. SOURWINE. They got just about back to the 1958 level, is that what you are telling us?

Mr. APUD. You see, the production in 1948 is very much alike to 1966.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was the production the year before Castro took over?

Mr. APUD. I don't know, about 5 million I guess.

Mr. SOURWINE. About 5 million?

Mr. APUD. Over 5 million tons.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, over 5 million, but how far over?

Mr. APUD. I can't remember the figures right now.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, this is the thing that you are the expert in. You spent 23 years in it.

Mr. APUD. We had 7½ million tons in 1952; 7½ million.

Mr. SOURWINE. 7.5 million in 1952?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was your best year?

Mr. APUD. Our best year.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many last year?

Mr. APUD. Four million, three; that is why they are sending old people to the sugar mills and camps.

Mr. SOURWINE. Old people?

Mr. APUD. They are closing ministries.

Mr. SOURWINE. What can you tell us, if anything, about the production and processing of narcotics in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. Well, they are not processing narcotics in Cuba. They are getting it from Peru.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are getting it from Peru?

Mr. APUD. And sending it to the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. And transshipping it to the United States. Is this a large operation?

Mr. APUD. It must be that.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know how large?

Mr. APUD. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do with it?

Mr. APUD. I didn't have anything to do with that, but they represent millions.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have firsthand knowledge about shipments of supplies and personnel between the Port of Havana and the Port of Algiers?

Mr. APUD. Well, since last year—maybe, oh, about 2 years—they have been sending troops to Vietnam via Algeria.

Mr. SOURWINE. By way of Algeria, to Vietnam? Cuba has been?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Cuban troops?

Mr. APUD. Cuban troops.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many?

Mr. APUD. It is hard to say.

Mr. SOURWINE. What do you know about it, for sure?

Mr. APUD. Completely—complete units.

Mr. SOURWINE. Complete units?

Mr. APUD. They sent a lot of SAM units.

Mr. SOURWINE. The SAM's, the ground-to-air missiles?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. With trained Cuban personnel to operate them?

Mr. APUD. Yes. Very good personnel.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know anything about the support equipment for the SAM's? Did you have anything to do with handling that?

Mr. APUD. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are they continuing to ship military units from Cuba to North Vietnam this past year?

Mr. APUD. Yes, and they have been receiving the dead people.

Mr. SOURWINE. There have been Cuban casualties in North Vietnam?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Many?

Mr. APUD. We know one day there came eight and they were buried in different parts of Cuba. Not in the same cemetery.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are those figures, or the names of those dead, made public in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. No, sir; not even the names.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are they taken home to be buried?

Mr. APUD. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are buried somewhere other than their homes?

Mr. APUD. Then they inform the families.

Mr. SOURWINE. Why bring them back to Cuba at all if they are not going to take them home for burial?

Mr. APUD. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did your ministry have anything to do with supplying the caskets, perhaps?

Mr. APUD. The caskets for those—

Mr. SOURWINE. Coffins.

Mr. APUD. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. You do not know how many Cuban dead there have been in North Vietnam altogether?

Mr. APUD. No, there is a blackout in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any other information about shipments between Havana and Algiers?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Tell us.

Mr. APUD. At the beginning they were sending doctors in medicine, nurses, instructors—military instructors.

Mr. SOURWINE. To Algiers?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. For what purpose?

Mr. APUD. They were in pretty bad condition at the end of the war against France, so they had doctors of medicine—the medicines you sent—

Mr. SOURWINE. Was that during Ben Bella's regime?

Mr. APUD. Yes. The medicines you sent to Cuba, about \$53 million in exchange of prisoners, part of those medicines went to Algeria.

Mr. SOURWINE. The medicines we sent to Cuba?

Mr. APUD. When they exchanged the prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. As ransom for the prisoners?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Went to Algeria?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any information on the traffic between Cuba, Algeria, Somalia, and Congo Brazzaville?

Mr. APUD. Well, I was working once for the Technological Institute of Investigations in Cuba. That is part of the Ministry of Industry and right in front of our place there were 1,000 Congolese and they are black—you can't say whether they are Congolese or Somalias or what, but we called them Congolese and they have been training them every year and they are sent back to Brazzaville and Algeria, otherwise they go right through, because they have a new line between Moscow, Prague, and Brazzaville.

Mr. SOURWINE. Through Prague, Czechoslovakia? They formerly went through Algeria?

Mr. APUD. When they go by boat they go through Algeria. But when they have officers who are high ranking soldiers they send them the other way.

Mr. SOURWINE. When they go by air they go by way of Prague, Czechoslovakia?

Mr. APUD. There is a line between Moscow and Brazzaville.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions, sir.

Do you have any information that you think would be helpful to this committee? You know the line of our inquiry. If I failed to ask a question about something that might be helpful please tell us.

Mr. APUD. Yes, I have here something.

England and France are doing a lot of business with Cuba but Cuba has no dollars to pay for it so they are sending nickel, so they got the export of nickel to Soviet Union in 4,500,000 pounds of nickel for France and England missile program.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean to say that Cuba is successfully operating the Nicaro nickel plant?

Mr. APUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was constructed with American money?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And American technical know-how, and I think there was a prediction when it was nationalized by Cuba that they would not be able to run it. You say they are operating it successfully?

Mr. APUD. They have been operating it successfully.

Mr. SOURWINE. How does their production compare with the production before it was taken over by Cuba?

Mr. APUD. I don't know but I saw a figure at the Ministry one day that the exports of nickel and some other minerals amount to \$100 million a year.

Mr. SOURWINE. \$100 million per year?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are doing pretty well with that plant.

Mr. APUD. Well, you see, those technicians, some are—the Czech technicians, they are looking for something different in Cuba. They are looking for titanium and wolfram. They are working very hard. I made a long report to the Central Intelligence Agency about that because there is an institute in Cuba, they call it the National Institute of Technology, and this is where they are working very fast, to take everything they need from Cuba. It is what you call it, fissionable product.

Mr. SOURWINE. Fissionable materials?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do they have fissionable materials in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. I know titanium—titanium and cobalt.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do they have any uranium?

Mr. APUD. We don't know yet. But here is one last thing.

When I came here we heard in Cuba that Castro is short of dollars.

Mr. SOURWINE. Short of dollars?

Mr. APUD. That is true. But here, when I come here, I found out that the people living in Jersey, New York, California, and Miami are paying Fidel Castro's secret service in the United States and they are getting a lot of dollars from them.

Mr. SOURWINE. People in what States?

Mr. APUD. New Jersey, New York, California and Miami.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who these people are?

Mr. APUD. I don't know them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where did you get this information?

Mr. APUD. From the Cubans who live in Miami where everybody is playing bolita here. The way it goes, bolita plays in Havana every Saturday—every Friday afternoon they know from the collections they make which number has the least bets, so they call up Havana and they tell them to produce the number they want.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean in Miami they are playing bolita based upon a Havana number?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is worse than a plugged slot machine.

Mr. APUD. Here is something. They make a lot of money because they know which number it is going to be prized?

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you serious? You are telling us that Castro—that the Cubans control bolita play in Miami?

Mr. APUD. Yes. Here is how it goes. They get a lot of money here and the same Castro bankers bet on the American bankers the number they want so they collect from both sides. That is why they have a lot down in Miami right now, and people are in prison for that. Small bets, \$1,000 every week.

Mr. SOURWINE. A thousand dollars of bolita a week will not make much difference to Castro, will it? Is that a small bolita in Miami—it amounts to \$1,000 a week? Maybe I misunderstood you.

Mr. APUD. Just from one small factory.

Mr. SOURWINE. The workers in one small factory play \$1,000?

Mr. APUD. They make more than \$1,000 every week.

Mr. SOURWINE. You do not know how much it is in Miami?

Mr. APUD. It runs to millions.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say they are playing bolita in New Jersey, New York, and California, also?

Mr. APUD. And Miami.

Mr. SOURWINE. And in Miami, and it is all controlled by Castro's people in this country?

Mr. APUD. Not all. It is controlled—one is controlled by Castro and another by American people.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the number is controlled in Cuba?

Mr. APUD. Yes, because they play bolita through Cuba, Puerto Rico, and through Panama.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir. Do you have anything else?

Mr. APUD. That's all.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions. When did you break with Castro?

Mr. APUD. I never break with him.

Mr. SOURWINE. You never were with him, you say?

Mr. APUD. I had to work. I was working 18 hours a day because I didn't want to go to the country to cut cane or to make slave labor so I had to teach. When I got through at the office at 6 o'clock in the afternoon I had to go teaching.

Mr. SOURWINE. You worked as a technician and even though you had a high position you were not paid enough but what you had to go moonlighting and you had to go to teach at night?

Mr. APUD. Otherwise you have to go to the country Saturday and Sunday to work.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where is your family, are they in this country?

Mr. APUD. Well, I have two brothers buried here in the United States and I have three sisters, American citizens. My father is here. My wife came here about 3 years ago through Spain.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did you do, get your family out one by one over the years?

Mr. APUD. We have about 115 here, the whole family.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you the last one to come out?

Mr. APUD. No, my mother is still there. We talk about it and I was not supposed to come out.

Mr. SOURWINE. How old a man are you, sir?

Mr. APUD. Sixty-one.

Mr. SOURWINE. How old is your mother?

Mr. APUD. My mother is 79.

Mr. SOURWINE. Will your appearance here and your testimony here cause reprisals against that old lady?

Mr. APUD. I don't understand you, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Will they harm her because of what you have done here?

Mr. APUD. Who, Castro?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. APUD. I suppose so.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions.

Senator THURMOND. How long did you work with the Castro government? When did you begin and when did you stop?

Mr. APUD. You mean working? I was working all the time.

Senator THURMOND. When did you start working with the Castro government?

Mr. APUD. When he seized the company, the sugar company that I was working for.

Senator THURMOND. When was that?

Mr. APUD. August 6, 1960.

Senator THURMOND. 1960?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Senator THURMOND. When did you leave the Castro government?

Mr. APUD. In March 1966.

Senator THURMOND. You came here?

Mr. APUD. No. I had to wait. A lot of things—I had to wait. The minute you say to the Government that you want to get out of the country you have to resign your position but I never did that because I was a journalist all that time in Cuba. I worked for the Havana Post 17 years. So I had a pension—I was retired from the newspaper business and when I presented—when I said that I wanted to go out of the country I didn't say that I was working, I said I am a retired man, you understand?

Senator THURMOND. So you retired rather than were separated from the Castro government?

Mr. APUD. That's right.

Mr. SOURWINE. If I understand the witness correctly, I believe he said—now, check me on this, sir—did you not say that you had worked 17 years for the Havana Post and had retired there and had a retired status even while you were working for the Castro government?

Mr. APUD. I was now retired from the Government.

Mr. SOURWINE. No; but you were retired from the newspaper business.

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were still working for the Government?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. You continued to work for the Government?

Mr. APUD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. But instead of resigning the job as you said you would have had to do, you said you were coming out, you asked for your exit permit as a retired newspaperman and did not say anything about your job with the Government?

Mr. APUD. They were surprised when I got here.

Mr. SOURWINE. How could you get by with that? You had a No. 3 job in the Ministry of Industry. You could go to another section of government and say, "I will retire as a newspaperman" and nobody would catch up with you?

Mr. APUD. Here is something—

Mr. SOURWINE. This is a funny way to run a railroad.

Mr. APUD. That is the way the country is running. But here is something, a retired man—as a journalist, a journalist could have a Government job at the same time and collect the money from retirement and from his work, too.

Mr. SOURWINE. You can do that?

Mr. APUD. Yes. So, in March, things were getting very tough for me so I resigned. But when I resigned, I as a worker in the Ministry of Industry, I said to the person there, "I want to resign." He said, "Why?" I said, "Because I am retired, I don't feel very well, my heart is very bad." So he said, "Well, send in an application." And I just said, "I want to resign because I don't feel very well. I am resigning as an employee, not as a technician or to the position I have."

Mr. SOURWINE. You resigned but you didn't give your desire to exit as a reason for resignation so they knew you were off that payroll and didn't follow you up?

Mr. APUD. That is the story.

Mr. SOURWINE. Congratulations on getting here.

Mr. APUD. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. One witness this morning testified that Cuba has an espionage system in this country, a lawyer is the head of it, I believe. This lawyer is the head of the espionage system for Cuba in the United States, is that right? They keep up with everything going on all over the country? I am just wondering if they find out where you are and if there are any reprisals or punishment that will come to you or your family? Do you feel any fear because of it?

Mr. APUD. Yes, I feel fear about it.

Senator THURMOND. You better keep your eyes open.

That is all. Thank you.

Mr. APUD. Thank you very much.

Mr. SOURWINE. Ambassador Nunez-Portuondo.

Senator DODD. Raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF EMILIO NUNEZ-PORTUONDO, GIVEN THROUGH
INTERPRETER DR. BERNARDO BENES**

Mr. SOURWINE. Your name is Emilio Nunez-Portuondo?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you like to have an interpreter, sir?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I want an interpreter, yes.

Senator DODD. Will you hold up your hand?

The interpretation you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. BENES. I do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you, Mr. Ambassador, give us your full name and address, please?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I am Emilio Nunez-Portuondo. My address is now in Panama, Republic of Panama, Post Office Box 1749.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are the same Nunez-Portuondo who was twice the head of the United Nations Security Council?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes, same. I was 7 years Ambassador in the United Nations and Minister of Labor of my country, Ambassador to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Lima, Colombia.

Mr. SOURWINE. Your record is distinguished, sir, and well known.

I ask the Chair that the order be that we insert at this point a brief curriculum vitae of the Ambassador to show what his experience has been.

Senator THURMOND. Without objection that will be done.
(The document follows:)

[From Who's Who in America, 1956-57]

NUNEZ PORTUONDO, Emilio, diplomat; b. Phila., Sept. 13, 1898; s. Emilio Nuñez and Dolores Portuondo; B.A., Inst. Secondary Edn., Havana, Cuba, 1915; D.C.L., D. Sc., U. Havana, 1919; m. Alga Fábrega, Dec. 5, 1937; children—Emilio, Ricardo, Maria, Brunilda, Fernando. Admitted to Cuban bar, 1919; practiced in Havana, 1919-50; legal counsellor Havana Municipal Govt., 1921; mem. Cuban Ho. Reprs., 1927-33, 40-44; E.E. and M.P. to Panama; 1937-38, A.E. and P., 1949; E.E. and M.P., Peru, 1938-40; mem. sec. gen. Cuban Senate, 1944-48; E.E. and M.P., Belgium and Luxembourg, 1948; A.E. and P.; permanent rep. to U.N. since 1952. Plenipotentiary del. 8th Internat. Conf. Am. States, Lima, 1938; Cuban del. First Internat. Conf. Democracy, Montevideo; chmn. First Caribbean Conf.; del. Inter-Am. Bar Assn. Congress, Havana; plenipotentiary del. Inter-Am. Conf. problems war and peace, Mexico City, 1945, 4th Gen. Assembly UNESCO, Paris, 1949, 1st meeting America's Fgn. Ministers, Panama, 4th meeting, Washington, 1951. Decorated Gran Cruz de la Orden Nacional Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Gran Cruz de la Orden Honor y Merito de la Cruz Roja, Gran Cruz del Sol (Peru); Gran Cruz de la Orden Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Medalla de Oro al Merit del Cuerpo Bomberos (Panama); Gran Cruz de la Orden Leopoldo II (Belgium); Order of Merit (Haiti, Ecuador, Chile); Orden Heraldica Cristobal Colon, Orden Juan Pablo Duarte (Dominican Republic); Legion of Honor (France); Gran Cruz de la Orden del Merito (Spain); Orden del Libertador (Venezuela); Medalla de la Sociedad Columbista Panamericana, Medalla del Centenario de la Bandera Cubana. Mem. Internat. Law Assn. Clubs: Country, Biltmore Yacht and Country (Havana); Vedado Tennis, Union, Miramar Yacht, Professionals (Cuba); Metropolitan (N.Y.C.). Home: 45 Park Av., N.Y.C.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have a wide acquaintanceship among the diplomats and prime ministers and people of high diplomatic rank in the nations of Latin America?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Most of them are your friends?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you present at the recent conference in Brazil?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. In Brazil, Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, Washington, the Foreign Ministers Conference, yes, and Caracas I was the author of the declaration of Caracas against the Communists. In Lima, I was the author of the declaration against Hitler. In the conference of Lima, and in Panama I had to make the declaration and in Cuba I made the declaration of war against Italy, Germany, and Japan at the beginning of the second big war. I was at that time President of the Foreign Committee of the Senate.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you tell us, sir, of your own knowledge, of the effect in Latin America, either generally or in particular countries, of the offensive that is being carried on from Cuba against those countries?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Oh, yes; I know very well. In the first place I want to say Castro didn't fool me. Since he started with the attack on July 26, 1958, he told all the officers of the State Department that this was a movement organized by international communism. And during all this time I had meetings with Secretary of State Foster Dulles, many meetings with the Under Secretary, Mr. Williams, whom I have known with a different name in Cuba, with

Vice President Nixon, with Ambassador Cabot Lodge and I sent a lot of memorandums showing that Fidel Castro was Communist.

On July 26 that movement was a Communist conspiracy.

One year before I sent the memorandum to Secretary Dulles where he was announcing what was going to happen in Cuba if Fidel Castro would have won. The shootings, confiscations—the confiscation of U.S. properties, the concentration camps, absolutely everything that is happening.

Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Williams—I offered commentary of Fidel Castro's—

Mr. SOURWINE. Forgive me for interruptions. I wonder if you got the question correctly. I am sure that what you are telling us is true and that you did forewarn, but what we are specifically asking about now is the effect on the Latin American countries of the Castro offensive.

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I have said this as an antecedent for the people who are listening, to believe me this time.

Nothing gets published here, not even 10 percent of what is happening in Latin America. It is being converted into a volcano. I just published an article in which I say for the third time Castro has given the title, graduated 5,000 members, for the third time.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does that mean 15,000 altogether?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I think that is the number, yes.

This time the State Department agrees with my statement. For example, let's say, Colombia is in a state of civil war.

Mr. SOURWINE. Today?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Today. Every day the guerrillas and the armed forces are fighting. In many of the cities at night there are many attempts against people. In Venezuela it is well known what is happening. In the city of Caracas every day they are shooting against the police force. In Ecuador there is a little peace because of the army and there is an honorary consul of Yugoslavia, I don't know the name, who distributes to the Indians propaganda that he receives from Havana in the Indian dialect.

In Peru, the Government has recognized that even though the guerrilla warfare has been finished they haven't been able to completely eliminate them.

I have been Ambassador to Peru and I know it is difficult to eliminate the guerrillas in the mountains.

In Chile they don't have it yet because the Communist Party feels they can take over those elections after a period of time. The Communist Party thinks they are going to by a coup, they will take over the Government.

In Argentina, the same, every day there are battles between the guerrillas and armed forces.

Mr. SOURWINE. Speaking of Argentina, there have been in the not too distant past some printed reports of deals between the Peronistas and the Communists. Is this true? Can you tell us anything?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. In Argentina the Peronistas and Communists have come together. The meetings have taken place in Madrid where Peron is living. In the Embassy of Cuba in Madrid. High authorities of the Government have flown to Madrid to participate in these conferences.

While I was in Buenos Aires a few days ago, while I was there a strike took place and the Peronistas and Communists were together sponsoring the strike.

In Uruguay the Communist infiltration has been enormous. In the Government and in the labor unions—they will take over Uruguay. They haven't done it because of the following reasons: First, because Uruguay is the center of the division of propaganda and for agents throughout South America. It is the headquarters.

Uruguay is close to Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. There are four anti-Communist governments. Brazil we also know there is a permanent conspiracy, Communist conspiracy.

If it wouldn't have been for the coup d'etat—military coup d'etat.

In the Dominican Republic every day there are attempts to kill.

In Costa Rica it is less than any other country.

Nonetheless, bombs explode there very frequently. In Guatemala we have the situation and as you probably know there is civil war going on.

In Panama where I live, in the university there are a number of professors and students who have infiltrated in the university as Communists.

Now, I want the committee to pay attention to the following:

When you think of the situation as it was in the Americas before Fidel Castro taking over Cuba and what we have now, and in this way I am answering your questions—Fidel Castro has advanced enormously in this country. Communism has advanced a lot. In the economic field the fleeing of private capital has been much greater than the funds invested by the Alliance for Progress. Every time a bomb explodes or somebody is assassinated, a government official is assassinated, there are no ways of avoiding that the capital secretly flees the country. The control of currency is excessive in many places. This is the situation.

Mr. SOURWINE. One small detail. You spoke of the operations in Peru. We have heard some reports that these operations are rather extensive, that Peru is a base for operations in at least four other countries, that this is an Andean base in the mountains, and that this was at least or may have been what Fidel Castro was referring to when he said they would make the cordillera of the Andes the Sierra Maestra of Latin America.

Do you have any information about that?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. It is a logical place. It is a center in Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru—they are bounded by many countries in South America. I have been as a tourist here and it is a very difficult place for the regular armed forces to go up the hills. It is a logical place to be the center of a conspiracy.

Mr. SOURWINE. I take it you have no direct knowledge whether it is or not?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I don't have any specific information.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, sir, we understand that you recently had some difficulty in getting a visa. Do you know what I am referring to?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you tell us about it?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. In order to go to the conference of Buenos Aires, for the Cubans in order to go to all these Latin American

countries it is necessary to get permission directly from the Ministry of Foreign Relations of those countries. None of the Cubans were expected to receive these visas until after the conference.

For example, Dr. Freyre of Miami asked for a visa and he was denied. He explained—I explained the situation to the Honorable President of Panama who is my personal friend. He designated me Consul of Panama in Buenos Aires and gave me a diplomatic passport and this was the way I went to Buenos Aires.

Mr. SOURWINE. So you had no problem because the President of Panama was your friend and named you vice consul and gave you a diplomatic passport.

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. But other Cuban refugees did have trouble?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. All of them did?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Why was that? Why did they not want Cuban refugees at the Buenos Aires conference?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Because they don't want Cuba mentioned.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who does not want Cuba mentioned?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. My opinion—if you want my opinion.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. The U.S. State Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. The U.S. State Department?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Yes. This is my opinion. They feel that at the present time it is extemporaneous to the Cuban problem. They feel that they can get along with the Soviet Union and this would hamper it. My opinion is that the United States will never get into agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, the history is that the Soviet Union has signed hundreds of treaties and they have never complied with one. They are now negotiating with Foreign Minister Gromyko and this same Gromyko was the one who swore by his honor that there were no missiles in Cuba. They only try to keep the Cuban problem outside of any conference, but are also obstacles for the Cuban exiles.

Mr. SOURWINE. I do not want you to name any names which would betray the confidence of a friend, but I would like to know whether, while you were in Buenos Aires, any of your friends in the diplomatic foreign service of one of the Latin American nations gave you any information about the United States attitude which is the basis for your opinion?

In other words, is your opinion based on information that you trust or is it simply your rationalization of what may have happened?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. I would like to give names—proper names.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am not asking you for names. I do not need names. I simply want to know, did you receive information from other people in a position to know about what the position of this country was?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Well, I just said—what I said was what 90 percent of the people in Buenos Aires told me.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean 90 percent of the people you talked with?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. Ninety percent of the people.

Mr. SOURWINE. You did not talk with every person at the conference, did you?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. No, without the Mexican Foreign Minister, because obviously he is an ally of Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. You talked with everyone at the conference except the Foreign Minister of Mexico and 90 percent of those you talked with told you just what you just reported? Is that true?

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. They told me—with the exception of Mexico and Hon. Dean Rusk, he discussed the problem with all the people at the conference.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, I have no more questions in that area. You know what our general inquiry concerns today. If you have additional information you think will be helpful to us, we would be glad to have you give it to us.

Mr. NUNEZ-PORTUONDO. The only thing I would like to say, since I have said the situation in Latin America, two things, first, that this situation is going to get worse. Second, it is not explainable why the United States doesn't help the Cubans to make a Vietcong in Cuba as the Russians are doing in Vietnam, because at least it will be an obstacle for Fidel Castro to hurt other countries in Latin America because he will have to keep busy defending his own territory and the Soviet Union will protest the same as the United States is protesting that American soldiers are being killed in Vietnam.

That is all.

Mr. SOURWINE. Thank you, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

Mr. SOURWINE. Dr. Benes.

TESTIMONY OF BERNARDO BENES, VICE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Senator THURMOND. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. BENES. I do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Will you give the reporter your name and address, Dr. Benes?

Dr. BENES. Dr. Bernardo Benes, 1701 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, Fla.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you the same Benes who was recently mentioned in Fortune magazine in its October 1966 issue as a Cuban refugee who had started at the bottom and in 9 months became a vice president of one of the largest savings and loan associations in Miami?

Dr. BENES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are vice president of the Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association in Miami?

Dr. BENES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. In that capacity have you had anything to do with the work of the Alliance for Progress?

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Dr. BENES. Yes, sir; I started to work in my present position—we have been as a public contribution to the U.S. Government, we have been trying to develop the housing financing institutions in Latin America. As a result of this we have trained hundreds of Latin Americans in Miami in the U.S. consulate, of savings and loan associations.

Mr. SOURWINE. At this point in the record may it be inserted the caption that ran with the picture of this witness in Fortune Magazine? It is only one paragraph.

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, so ordered.
(The caption follows:)

[From Fortune magazine, October 1966, p. 146]

CAPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH

A restless and energetic young man, Bernardo Benes, thirty-one, has already managed in his brief career to help overthrow Batista, serve as a legal consultant to the Treasury in Castro's government, and work his way up to be vice president of Miami's Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association (assets: \$140 million). Benes became disillusioned with Castro early, and came to the U.S. in 1959. "For thirteen months I fought a dictator on the right, but it is more difficult to fight a dictator on the left," he says. A lawyer and C.P.A. by training, he first took a job punching a machine at Washington Federal for \$65 a week; it took him nine months to become a vice president. Benes has written a book on starting and operating savings-and-loan associations. The book was sponsored by the U.S. State Department, and is now being used in an AID effort to help Latin Americans develop their own S. and L.'s.

Mr. SOURWINE. Proceed, sir.

Dr. BENES. As a result of this work I have been of public service, I have been a delegate of the U.S. Government to many Inter-American conferences on economics, particularly on housing.

I have written a book as a result of a conference with the Agency for International Development. The only book of its nature in Spanish of how to start, operate, and manage a savings and loan association.

This book was just recently published by the Inter-American Development Bank whose main offices are here in Washington.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you consider yourself reasonably familiar with the economic affairs of most countries of Latin America?

Dr. BENES. I am very familiar with many of the economic situations of the continent.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you qualify yourself because of your job and because of your background as an expert in such matters?

Dr. BENES. Yes, sir, not only an expert in this particular matter but very much related to Cuba's present political situation because I was a lawyer and a CPA in Cuba and when I left Cuba on November 11, 1960, among other things, I was a legal consultant for the treasury department of the Communist regime of Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think a man of substantially no politics in the sense that you neither are right nor left, am I correct?

Dr. BENES. You are correct. I do not belong to any political parties or institutions.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are, however, anti-Castro?

Dr. BENES. I have to be anti-Castro because he is Communist and communism represents immorality.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you tell us, sir, the effect of the Cuban economic offensive against Latin America?

Dr. BENES. If the chairman doesn't mind I would like to give a little more information on the activities right now in Miami.

Senator THURMOND. All right.

Dr. BENES. I think it is very important for listeners of this participation to know who is exactly doing the talking.

Since my arrival in Miami in 1960, and I may at times sound a little immodest, but I want to make clear the type of individual that I am. I have been devoting myself hours and hours to help my fellow Cubans who come here with nothing. I have set up a snack bar at the place where the Cubans are coming from Cuban and as a result of this snack bar which we are conducting on a voluntary basis we have fed almost 60,000 fellow countrymen.

I have been chairman of the Latin American division of the United Fund in Miami or the Community Chest. I have found hundreds of jobs for Cubans in Miami. I have been very close to all the agencies in the United States operating in the Cuban refugee program.

In summary, I devote a lot of time to social service activities.

I would like to proceed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Your credentials are very good, sir.

Go ahead.

Dr. BENES. I have some three or four pages here to read.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is a statement you want to make to the committee?

Dr. BENES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You want to read it to the committee?

Dr. BENES. Yes.

It has become very common for unqualified sources to give opinions on the success or failure of the Alliance for Progress. If we were testifying before a subcommittee of economic development or financial affairs, or aid, foreign aid, and using firsthand information specifically related to housing, we would go into specific details to show that the Alliance for Progress has been a successful program, not only so much from the economic point of view, but also for becoming a new idea or hope for Latin America.

Nevertheless, and since we are testifying before a subcommittee of Internal Security we want to emphatically state that the Alliance for Progress itself cannot be the only tool to stop subversion, terrorism imposed in many different ways by the so-called national liberation movement sponsored by the Cuban regime. The sponsoring was unofficial until January 1966 but after the Tricontinental Conference it has become an official and well-planned activity.

While we read in very reputable newspapers, and this is the most reputable newspaper in Spanish published in the United States—

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the name of that?

Dr. BENES. *Diario las Americas*. It is published in Miami with main offices in Washington. As much as we see in this paper and I don't know why this paper gets much more coverage on what is happening in the continent—this is the paper of Sunday. I didn't bring this paper—I didn't ask them to bring this news.

Mr. SOURWINE. What date?

Dr. BENES. March 5, 1967.

It says, "Commotion by the Assassination of the Brother of Foreign Relations Minister of Venezuela Iribarren."

Mr. SOURWINE. That is a three-column head on the front page?

Dr. BENES. Yes. In the middle, "Government Silent About the News that Fidel Castro Ordered Assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. SOURWINE. Column 4, front page center?

Dr. BENES. "Cuba Wants to Start Guerrilla Warfare in the Mountains of Dominican Republic."

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the three-column head, front page, right?

Dr. BENES. Yes, sir, one column here, United Press, "Cuba Will Help Guerrillas in Rhodesia."

Mr. SOURWINE. Column 8, right front page.

Dr. BENES. I have not opened this to the second page.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is your point about these articles in this paper?

Dr. BENES. I am saying the Alliance for Progress by itself is not going to stop this.

Mr. SOURWINE. I thought you said something about these are articles that are the news and that is not printed in the English language newspapers.

Dr. BENES. I read on a daily basis, I read the Miami World, Miami News, and New York Times and I rarely see any of these stories.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you read the Sunday editions of those three papers?

Dr. BENES. The Sunday of these papers, no, because I was here in Washington.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you know these same stories were not carried in those papers on Sunday?

Dr. BENES. As I mentioned before, it is not a coincidence I bought this paper. This particular day they have five different news items on Cuba subversion of the continent.

Mr. SOURWINE. The paper shows the importance of that kind of news rather than showing news that is not carried in American papers?

Dr. BENES. I would guess that, because the readers in the paper are Latin Americans and important officials of the U.S. Government.

Mr. SOURWINE. They are giving the news a bigger play because it goes to the people who are interested in it?

Dr. BENES. Exactly.

I will continue with my statement. By no means must it be understood that the Alliance for Progress is not a success. But we very strongly feel that it would have been more successful if the Latin American private capital had not fled their respective countries. So many different aspects must be taken into consideration on this subject of the fleeing of private capital from Latin America due to the existence of the Castro regime in Cuba that much time will be needed to enumerate them all.

Since my departure from Cuba in November 1960 I have detected this phenomenon because of the following reasons:

First, I started to work for Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association 10 days after my arrival from Cuba in November 1960.

Second, I know hundreds, if not thousands of Latin Americans who all have the same fear and do not want to go through what the other Cubans have and I don't blame them.

Third, since I started to work for my present and only employer in the United States I have trained hundreds of Latin American bankers, lawyers, accountants, bureaucrats, and clerks in the concept of U.S. savings and loan association systems as a contribution to the Alliance for Progress. Most of them have the same fear, even those who cannot be considered wealthy.

Fourth, in my traveling through Latin America, as part of my work and last year I visited—I don't know—but most of the countries of Latin America—I found that the subject of how to convert capital in Latin America into U.S. dollars and their delivery abroad is one of the favorite subjects of the people I have met and who represent the profit sector of the economic life in their respective countries.

Latin America has enough problems with lack of human resources and cannot afford depletion of the local capital that should continue to be invested in the economic development of the continent. Many times I have heard discussions on the subject of how much money has the Alliance for Progress invested in Latin America compared to the private funds that have left due to Castro's existence in Cuba.

It isn't real important to determine whether the balance is in favor of one side or the other, although I have rational reasons to believe that more capital has fled Latin America since the Castro takeover since the approximately \$2 billion invested until now by the Alliance for Progress.

MR. SOURWINE. You mean we have poured \$2 billion in with the result that they have less available capital now than before we started?

DR. BENES. Yes, sir.

The real issue is that this continent is badly in need of both, the Alliance funds and the return of the capital that has fled, and this will only happen after the economic classes of Latin America will regain the confidence they lost because of the Communist takeover of Cuba.

I remember vividly October 13 and 14, 1960, overnight a group of Cuban Communists met in a cabinet meeting and they decided to confiscate billions of dollars of not only U.S. investments in Cuba, but also Cuban investments. Nobody heard about it and nothing happened.

Thousands of different documents could be obtained by you to prove the validity of my statement. I have only some of them. I would be making a dramatic presentation before you if I specifically quoted figures of the billions of dollars that have fled Latin America because of the existence of the Castro regime in Cuba. There are no such records but you can rest assured that the figure is astronomical. As a banker, I must admit that the day these records exist the world banking system will be greatly affected, for it would be lacking its most important characteristic, which is confidence on the part of the customers and discretion on the part of the institutions.

However, I am basing my reports on documents that because the world recognized reputation of its authors, and the fact that they have been widely circulated without being challenged represents a cruel story that we must admit.

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The first document, page 250, volume 35, No. 1, U.S. Position in Latin America, edited by Grant McClellan, the first annual review of the Alliance for Progress held in October 1962 in Mexico City, Mr. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, said that private investment, both domestic and foreign, had suffered damaging blows and has lost confidence. He added that not only had foreign private investments in Latin America declined, but private domestic capital has been seeking safe havens outside of Latin America. This capital flight has in some cases reached serious proportions.

Second, Rabbi Solomon Shiff, at the time executive vice president and today president of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Miami, a very powerful organization, prepared a report of his trip to Latin America in 1964, after relating his experience in Venezuela with the terrorism and subversion of that country, he said:

This turbulent wind contributed to the strong sense of security which the Jewish Community feels, while the Jews in these communities are local citizens who enjoy living there and hope to make their future there and their children's future there, many have been making provisions for any eventuality, such as transferring funds and buying homes and making business investments elsewhere. Their main attraction in this regard is the United States and Florida, even more specifically with similarity in climate and close geographic proximity and other incentives.

Page 128 of the book, "Inside South America," by the distinguished and respected author John Gunther reads, and I quote:

Not only do the rich seldom indulge in good works at home. They export vast amounts of their own earnings and capital to banks abroad. This phenomenon was not nearly as conspicuous 25 years ago as it is today. Figures are hard to get, but that capital from South America certainly exceeds \$500 million a year and may reach a billion dollars. One responsible estimate is that a total of almost \$50 billion is held by Latin American persons or institutions abroad of which \$4 billion is in the United States.

Page 151 of the same book, and I quote:

MR. SOURWINE. If you will pardon me, sir, unless it would be harmful to your presentation, couldn't you simply mark the passages from that book that you want in the record and we will ask the Chair to order that they be inserted as though read?

SENATOR THURMOND. Without objection that will be done.

(Page 355 of "Inside America" by John Gunther follows:)

One phenomenon that disturbed him was the flight of South American capital from its own home, which has been mentioned several times in these pages. The rise of Castro worried him as well.

(Page 151, a statement by Secretary Rusk follows:)

Dean Rusk in recent testimony to Congress estimated the amount of Latin American funds held in the United States is between \$3 billion and \$5 billion. Of course many South American plutocrats became rich probably because the United States supported their companies and interest.

DR. BENES. There is a statement by your colleague, Senator Jacob Javits.

Dr. Jose Alvarez Diaz, a very well known Latin American economist who is highly reported and respected in all financial circles of the hemisphere—if Diaz as a Cuban scholar who had the dramatic opportunity of studying and teaching theories of economic and commercial science and also be a witness of the application and practice

of the different theories—this gentleman is the former dean of the School of Economics and Commercial Science of the University of Havana and also from 1961 to 1965 was chairman of the Cuban economic project, University of Miami.

Again, Dr. Alvarez Diaz states that over \$3½ to \$5 billion have been sent by Latin Americans because of the existence of Castro in Cuba.

It is hard to imagine all the different places to which this capital has gone—not only to the United States, but to Europe.

Again, if we were before a subcommittee analyzing the balance of payments of this country we would have to state that this capital that is and has fled Latin America since the Castro takeover is a favorable contribution to such balance of the United States, but I sincerely believe that from a financial point of view, the benefit to this country is hampering the preservation of the free world by pumping out funds that could very well be used with the funds for the Alliance for Progress, to make a better world for the 225 million inhabitants of the Latin American countries.

The fleeing of capital has already caused innumerable financial problems to Latin America. As a result many Latin American governments have been pushed because of the deficit in the balance of payments to institute a very strict currency control policy, the last being Colombia. All these measures create more instability and lack of confidence to the private sector or economic classes in Latin America originating the black market for U.S. dollars.

I would not like to think what would have been the pressing condition of Latin America and this country if it was not for the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps and at the same time I am thinking what will be the future of the Western Hemisphere the day that the Communist regime of Cuba will belong to history.

This is my statement.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. Well, I would like to ask one question.

Where do you think the economy of Latin America would be today if there had not been any Castro, compared with what it is now?

Dr. BENES. I don't have a crystal ball that would have brought me back in years, but if I compare Cuba with what it was before the Castro takeover of the country I would have to say that Latin America would have been extremely rich and extremely developed from an economic point of view if this insecurity and lack of confidence of Latin American capital would have existed. The only reason for the fleeing of capital is Fidel Castro and Cuba and no other.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are in a position, I think, to answer this final question.

Beyond this great harm which you feel has been done to Latin America by Castro, by his existence, by his activities, by the flight of capital, the fear that Castro has engendered, has there been in your opinion also a damage to the economy of the United States and a threat to the economic security of the United States?

Dr. BENES. Logically, because Latin American has been the major market for Latin American exports, being as it may, that the economies of Latin America have been hit by—as a consequence of Castro's

Cuba, those countries haven't been able to buy from the U.S. market merchandise, merchandise from the U.S. markets.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much for your appearance.

Mr. SOURWINE. We have one witness left, Mr. Chairman. I understand we must now recess. Could he come back tomorrow?

Senator THURMOND. We will recess now until 11 tomorrow morning in this same room.

(Whereupon, at 5:10 p.m. the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 11 a.m., Wednesday, March 8, 1967.)

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 11:20 a.m., in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond, presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Frank Schroeder, chief investigator.

Senator THURMOND. I call this hearing to order.

Do you want to stand up and be sworn?

What is your name?

Mr. ROSADO. Aldo Rosado.

Mr. AVENA. Richard Avena.

Senator THURMOND. Do you swear that the interpretation that you give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. AVENA. Yes.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Rosado, do you swear that the testimony that you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Senator THURMOND. All right.

TESTIMONY OF ALDO ROSADO, MIAMI, FLA.

Mr. SOURWINE. Please give the reporter your full name and your address.

Mr. ROSADO. Aldo Rosado. 539 SW. Second Street, Miami, Fla.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are a Cuban?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, I am.

Mr. SOURWINE. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. ROSADO. July 11, 1961.

Mr. SOURWINE. May I comment your English is quite good for one who feels the need of an interpreter.

Mr. ROSADO. Thank you. I feel I can express my whole ideas in English.

Mr. SOURWINE. Whenever you feel the need of an interpreter, you give your answer in Spanish. He will render it to us in English, just as you give it to him.

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was your position in life. What kind of a job did you hold in Cuba?

Mr. ROSADO. I was a law student in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where did you attend school?

Mr. ROSADO. Central University, Las Villas.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where is that?

Mr. ROSADO. In Central Cuba; Las Villas Province.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you belong to any pro-Castro or to any anti-Castro organizations while you were in Cuba?

Mr. ROSADO. During the time of the Bastista regime. I fought with Castro in the July 26 movement.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you in the Sierra Maestra?

Mr. ROSADO. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where did you do your fighting for Castro?

Mr. ROSADO. I was in the underground.

Mr. SOURWINE. In your home territory?

Mr. ROSADO. I worked as a supply for the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in that area.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, after Castro came into power, what did you do?

Mr. ROSADO. I returned to my studies and at the same time, took up handling the affairs of my family; and upon learning of the tendencies of Castro toward international communism. I then turned to fight again but this time, against Fidel Castro.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did you evidence that turn? What did you do when you turned against Castro?

Mr. ROSADO. The evidence that I first saw was the way in which Communists would infiltrate into the different positions of the government.

Mr. SOURWINE. Excuse me. I think perhaps you misunderstood the question.

The question is not why did you turn but what did you do when you did turn?

Mr. ROSADO. We began to organize the anti-Castro movements. We began organizing propaganda within Cuba; letting the people know of the steps or the action that Castro was taking to align himself with international communism. I began cooperating with the guerrillas that at this time started organizing against Castro and in final terms, what we did was to try to organize an underground movement which could eventually or ultimately bring the downfall of Fidel Castro.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say you tried to organize such a movement. Of course, Castro has not yet come to his downfall, so if you did organize the movement, it could not have been successful yet, but did you organize a movement against Castro, an underground movement?

Mr. ROSADO. We tried and organized at the same time, and did organize and it is functioning today.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you in touch with people in Cuba who are members of that movement?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does that movement have any collaborators or any branches outside of Cuba?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes; it does.

Mr. SOURWINE. What do you call this movement, if it has a name that you can give it?

Mr. ROSADO. The National Christian Movement.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many members of this movement are there in Cuba, if you can tell?

Mr. ROSADO. There is not as many as we would like but there are enough to be a thorn in Castro's side.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does this movement have followers all over Cuba or only in certain parts?

Mr. ROSADO. In the majority; in the largest part of Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where else in Latin America does this movement have branches?

Mr. ROSADO. Mexico; Colombia; Guatemala; El Salvador; Uruguay; Argentina. This is what I recall now.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, are there any other countries of Latin America where this movement has collaborators, where you would not call it a branch?

Mr. ROSADO. In some of these countries that I did mention, there are this type of collaborators.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are there any other countries that you did not mention where there are such collaborators?

Mr. ROSADO. Venezuela.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you consider yourself one of the leaders of this movement?

Mr. ROSADO. I am the head of this movement in exile.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where are the headquarters of the movement?

Mr. ROSADO. The political headquarters is in Miami.

Mr. SOURWINE. How is the movement financed?

Mr. ROSADO. We don't make public appeals for money. The only money we receive comes from our members.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you receive or have you ever received any money from any agency of the United States Government?

Mr. ROSADO. Never.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are there any others associated with you in this movement in this country at what you say is the political headquarters of the movement, whose names can be disclosed?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Give us those names and please tell us who these people are.

Mr. ROSADO. Pablo Castellon. He was the head of the communications in the paratroop battalion and the battalion that invaded the Bay of Pigs. He is the communications chief.

Mr. SOURWINE. Any others?

Mr. ROSADO. Capt. Rafael Lima. He is now in charge of the information department of this movement.

During Batista's regime, he was head of intelligence for the Air Force.

Mr. SOURWINE. Any others?

Mr. ROSADO. Rafael Orizondo, our Foreign Minister for this movement. He was also a law student in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is an interesting designation.

Mr. ROSADO. Secretary for Foreign nations.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you consider yourself or your movement as a government in exile?

Mr. ROSADO. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have no ambitions to govern Cuba?

Mr. ROSADO. We hope that the ideas that we expound will come into governing or into effecting Cuba someday.

Mr. SOURWINE. But are you or are you not trying or hoping to make your movement the government of Cuba?

Mr. ROSADO. Right now, we are fighting to bring Castro's downfall.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, because of your position in this movement or as a result of your position in this movement, do you receive a flow of intelligence from Cuba and from other countries in Latin America?

Mr. ROSADO. Both—from both places.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has this intelligence proven to be reliable in the past?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes; it has. I have confirmed these facts that I have received.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, I should like to ask that you tell the committee in your own words as much as you can of what you know either from personal observation or from the intelligence which comes to you, through your movement, about the activities of the pro-Castro forces infiltrating the other countries of Latin America.

I will ask that you give us names when you can; that you give us amounts of arms or numbers of men when you can; name places where you can; be as specific as you can be in furnishing this information.

Mr. ROSADO. First, I want to call your attention over the great importance that has come to—after the Tri-Continental Conferences at Havana—the apparatus that is now functioning in Cuba, which is the revolutionary commando for Latin America.

This is the apparatus which has been organized to carry out the resolutions or agreements of the Tri-Continental Conference.

The head of this apparatus now is also the head of the intelligence center in Cuba, in Havana, Commander Manuel Pineiro Losada.

It is so important, this commando group, that the Soviet KGB has decided to supervise it and has named a Soviet general that is now in Havana, to supervise this apparatus.

The name of this general is General Jaroslav Valenkesky.

This apparatus is in charge of the organization, of the training of guerrillas in all of Cuba. It is also in charge of the international brigades that are in Cuba today under the command of the Italian, Victorio Bedalio. Victorio Bedalio fought in the Spanish Civil War on the Red side, using the name, Carlos Contrera.

One of his main collaborators is the Spanish General Alberto Beyo, recognized as one of the foremost experts in guerrilla warfare in the world.

Mr. SOURWINE. How old is Alberto Bayo now?

Mr. ROSADO. I believe he is in his sixties.*

Mr. SOURWINE. He was a general in the Army of Spain at the time of the Spanish Civil War, was he not?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes. He was the general of the 5th brigade.

*Editors's note: Alberto Bayo was born March 27, 1892.

Mr. SOURWINE. If he is only 60 now, he must have been a very young general.

Mr. ROSADO. He was the head of an expedition during this time.

Mr. SOURWINE. In any event, do you know if he is still hale and hearty and active?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes. I saw him in Cuba in 1959 and he seemed to be a strong and active person.

Another one of the main collaberators in the International Brigade is a very dangerous man who has almost never been mentioned in the press. This is Gen. Juan Modesto. He also fought in the Spanish Civil War. He fought in the 5th Brigade, which was led by Gen. Enrique Lister, that is in Prague today.

I have here a list of the more important bases for guerrilla training that we have been able to find within Cuba. Do you want me to read this or do you want me to give it to the reporter afterward?

Mr. SOURWINE. You say it is a list. Is it just a list of place names?

Mr. ROSADO. Places and some detail.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long is it?

Mr. ROSADO. About four pages, double spaced.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that in your own handwriting?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes; it is typed here, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I see no reason why it needs to be read.

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it will be placed in evidence this morning.

Mr. SOURWINE. Very well, we will receive it for the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

MOST IMPORTANT GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMPS IN CUBA

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

San Julian Airbase.—Located at the Western tip of the Province of Pinar del Rio. It is used for training Central Americans only. After they are graduated they are shipped back to their countries thru the Cuban Fishing boats (Lamda). Those fishing ships make rendezvous near Mexican waters or inside Mexican waters, in order to deliver the guerrillas to other ships.

Granma Base.—Located in the old building of the Lazareto del Mariel, a place used to house those sentenced by Cuban courts on account of drug charges after Castro took over it was converted into a military base by the Russians, but never has had real military importance as a base.

Quebra Hacha.—Located near Cabanas, on the North coast. At first this camp was used for training Argentinians and Chileans only. At present other Latin Americans also are trained there.

Finca Mil Cumbres.—Where a big group of Cubans and Haitians was trained for the 1959 invasion which did not succeed. Groups of different nationalities are trained there.

La Altura Farm.—Located near Playa Morrillo (Morrillo Beach) on the North Coast. It was a country farm of former Cuban President Carlos Prio Socarrás.

Granja Delicias (Delicias Farm).—Located to the north of the farm of same name, on the SW section of the city of Pinar del Rio.

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Managua.—Located in the Managua military base, considered the most important military base (Russian and Cuban) of the province of Havana.

Cuquine.—A country farm owned by former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista. Latin Americans are trained in live ammunition there.

El Chico, Wajay, El Aljibe.—Located near the Russian training centers of La Plaza del Mediodia, to the West of the city of Havana, bound for the Pinar del Rio province.

Quinto Distrito (Fifth Military District).—Located in the Vibora suburb of Havana. For training of all nationalities.

Finca La Chata.—On Naranjito-Capdevila highway. It was reported in October, 1966, that around 800 Africans were being trained there. A group of 300 left Cuba on January, this year, as reported by our agents.

Finca Villalon (Villalon Farm).—Located at the entrance of El Cano, near El Chico, to the west of Havana. Africans trained there. Groups totalling more than 500 were reported there on August, 1966.

Former Belen School, Havana City.—At first Fidel Castro established there the Escuela Gildo Fleitas and Escuela Hermanos Gomez (Schools Gildo Fleitas and Hermanos Gomez). At present is located there the Military Institute.

Ciudad Escolar Giro Redondo.—In Tarara Beach, off Havana city to the East. Where Latin American groups are trained in theory and sent later to the guerrilla and terrorist centers.

LAS VILLAS PROVINCE

Off Cienfuegos City.—Cienfuegos, an important seaport in the South coast of Las Villas province, is being used, too, for the entrance in Cuba of Venezuelan wounded guerrillas to be treated in Cuban hospitals. It has being reported many times as an entrance port of guerrilla leaders coming from Venezuela to receive instructions and report how is going on the guerrilla war in Venezuela.

In Sierra del Escambray Mountains.—Where life (survival) training is given on account of the nature of the mountains.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Minas de Frio.—This remains as the most important guerrilla training center of Cuba. It is located at the north of Sierra Maestra mountains. The main entrance to the Minas de Frio is thru the city of Bayamo. They are constructing now a wider water system there, because Minas de Frio is a huge extension where the Castro regime has established centers for teaching Cuban school teachers, too, by the hundreds. Minas de Frio can accommodate 500 guerrillas at a time. The courses last 6 months. Officers in charge of training are Russians, Czech and Vietnamese. At the first time (1959) the chief in command at Minas de Frio was the Spanish "general" Enrique Lister, graduated in a Russian military school. Lister is at present in Prague, training other groups of guerrillas from Latin American countries. The present chief at Minas de Frio is a Russian officer.

San Lorenzo, and Las Mercedes.—These are the two other important guerrilla training camps still in operation since the first times of the Castro revolution.

Yerba Guinea.—Located in a branch of the Via Azul (Blue Highway) near Guantanamo. Russian officers are in charge. It is located near the SAM base of Yerba Guinea, under Russian control.

Hacienda Sevilla.—One time owned by a Cuban-American corporation, Cuban Land Corporation. It is located near El Cobre. Haitians and Dominicans have been trained there.

Isla de Pinos.—A guerilla center is operating at a region called Lumumba, in the Sierra de la Siguanea (Siguanea Range). It was used at the first time of the Fidel Castro revolution as a training center for artillery cadres. Since 1965 is being used by Vietnamese officers to train South American guerrillas, mainly Venezuelan and Colombians. They are shipped later thru the Siguanea naval base thru the Lambda ships and other ships of the Castro merchant marine.

REMARKS

Those are the most important guerrilla centers at present in operation. Many guerrillas are integrated in the Cuban army during six months or the time it is believed necessary to get good training. A guerrilla training course takes regularly 6 months.

Mr. ROSADO. The most recent report that I received concerning technical assistance to Cuba, in which I have been informed that about 4 or 5 months ago there came to Cuba, the following Russians:

A. Stechkwn. He is a Soviet missile expert.

The engineer, S. Kolomytsev. He is an aviation expert and was a Soviet hero in the Second World War.

Gregorivitch Kyrakosyan, who is also a missile expert.

General Sergei Ustatov.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you sure that General Sergei was in Cuba? Are you sure that General Sergei is in Cuba in this Cuban fight?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. When did you say he came?

Mr. ROSADO. Some 4 or 5 months ago.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who he is?

Mr. ROSADO. I have been told that he was a general who was an air force expert during the Second World War.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is he a missile man as far as you know?

Mr. ROSADO. According to the information I received, I don't know. I just received information that he is a general in the air force; he was a general in the air force during World War II.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. ROSADO. The next one is Semenovitch Melkonyan. He is also an expert in aviation.

In yesterday's hearing, Dr. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo talked of the subversion of Uruguay. I want to enhance on this theme, because I have reports from Uruguay that it is being used as the main base to store and distribute propaganda for all of Latin America; and it is also being used as a bridge to subvert Brazil.

According to my informants, the principal agent of the revolutionary command in Uruguay is Rodney Arismendi. The full name is Tibaldo Rodney Arismendi Carrasdo. He was the one who led the Uruguan delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana.

As I said before, I received information that Uruguay is being used as a base to subvert Brazil. They use a border point with Brazil, which is called Rivetta, to infiltrate agents from Uruguay. At the border, this is being taken by a Communist named Alfonso R. Garcette Miltos who takes this information to the University of Montevideo, to the school of architecture.

I want to point out here that Garcette frequently travels to Cuba. Garcette takes these man or these agents to the Brazilian Governor, the ex-Governor Leonel Brizola who pays for the stay of these agents in Uruguay until they are transferred to Cuba to receive training.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of what state was he Governor, if you know?

Mr. ROSADO. I don't remember exactly. I don't remember but he was taken out when the anti-Communist revolution or coup came about led by Castelo Branco.

I can give you a list of the pro-Communist and Communist groups that are working in Uruguay today. It is a small list. Do you want me to read it?

Mr. SOURWINE. Please.

Mr. ROSADO. The first person is Samuel Rivero Ibañez, who lives at Medanos 1310 in Montevideo, Uruguay. He works for a Communist front organization called Church and Society.

Mr. SOURWINE. Excuse me. I want to get something clear for the record. Are you listing these in the order of their importance? When you say he is the first, do you mean he is the most important pro-Castro or pro-Communist man in the country or are you just reading the first man on your list?

Mr. ROSADO. They are all important, but they are not in the order of their importance.

This organization Church and Society, has its headquarters in San Jose 1457 and the main officers are the Communists, Almir dos Santos, who is president, and Luis Odell, who is secretary general, and Hiber Conteris—this last one is linked to the Congress of the People which is a Communist front, also. He frequently travels throughout Central and South America.

Another sender of subversive information is the so-called Agency for Chinese News, or Chinese News Agency, Sinjua, which is located in Bartolome Mitre 1485.

The man in charge of this agency is the Communist, Ruben Nunez. This agency was established in Uruguay by the supposed newsman, Chinese newsman, Wang Jui Tseng. Jui Tseng is really a colonel in the Chinese army who is a specialist in intelligence work.

This colonel was sentenced in Brazil to 30 years in prison and then taken away from the country—he was expelled from the country in that famous incident which was called the episode of the nine Chinese that was known throughout all of the Latin-American press, which was the root of the coup that overthrew President Boulliard.

Another individual is Aldo Arantes and his wife, who is Maria Auxiliadora, who is very closely tied to the Student Federation of Uruguay.

The woman Celia Faggiani de Borges is another one who is married to a Brazilian attorney and they live in two apartments in Colonia Street No. 909, apartments No. 14 and 16.

Pablo Schilling, who lives in Lazaro Gadea No. 971, apartment 201.

Max Da Costa Santos who lives in Rambla Wilson 237 apartment 28.

Darcy Ribeiro, who lives in Rambla Wilson 647.

An important contact is Vicente Rodolfo Schwedt. He is with the Labor Confederation of Uruguay, in its Soviet counterpart.

It is important to indicate here that this man received from the decree of the Soviet supreme of the U.S.S.R. on May 7, 1965, the gold medal of Leningrad, which was in commemoration according to them of the 20 years since the victory of the great war of the Fatherland.

I also have here listed Mr. J. Posadas and Luis Naguill, who direct the recently organized subversive apparatus that was founded according to instructions from the Tri-Continental—which was founded according to instructions from the Tri-Continental—the Peasant Workers Alliance.

Walter Perez from the Uruguan peace movement located on Plaza Libertad No. 1326, first floor, also belonged to this group.

COMMUNIST THREAT TO U.S. THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN 1209

The Dr. Margarita Borches de Betancourt, Susana Fratelli, Carlos Garcia Deball, Jesus Betancourt Diaz and Dr. Fernandez Ferreira, and Emundo Soares Netto. This was the group that organized the Week of Vietnam, and they placed large expositions and posters in the different union halls in Uruguay, against the Yankee atrocities in Vietnam. To end this Week of Vietnam, they held an act at the National University.

Our informants have been able to locate a very important Communist cell situated at Misiones No. 1300 and on San Jose 1282. Those who make up the cell are people who have traveled to Cuba and to other Socialist countries and have come back with training.

Among those members of this cell, we can name Prof. Daniel Vidart, Pablo Pierro, Victor Brindiasi, and Lorenzo Pons. Mr. A. Sarandy Cabrera left his wife and family on one of his trips in China. Ruben Nunez and Severino Alonso are directors of transport. Milton de Martini is a student. Luis Oribe Alemany is a newspaperman. Carlos Gomez, a bank director. Hector Rodriguez, a textile director. Mario Beneddeti and the architect, Santamarina.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mentioned one Hector Rodriguez. That is not the same Hector Rodriguez who was active in Santa Domingo during the uprising there, was he?

Mr. ROSADO. No. I don't think it is the same one. He is a Uruguayan. The one I am speaking of is a Uruguayan.

According to the informants that we have, the major warehouse of propaganda of the Soviet Embassy in Uruguay is located on Maldonado Street, No. 1187 in Montevideo. This material is classified by countries and is sent directly from Uruguay to the different countries of Latin America.

This material comes from Cuba through Mexico.

Another important thing is that pieces and parts of airplanes that have been shot down—American airplanes that have been shot down—in Vietnam were taken to Uruguay by Mr. Samuel Beak who lives in Cuba and is a Uruguayan. He works supposedly for the Department of Education of Cuba.

He showed these pieces of North American airplanes in an exposition that he had in Montevideo, on January 11, 1966. He took these parts from Cuba. He said that he was bringing these as souvenirs to the Communists of Uruguay for their good work.

Continuing with the report from Uruguay, we received information that in September of 1965, four Russians arrived in Uruguay to personally supervise the work that was being carried on there.

The names of these Russians are: Michail Ivanovich Kolenicov. Ivan Vladichenko, Vladinir Nidnatov, and Georgie Semenovich.

Mr. SOURWINE. Semenovich. Where did you say he is?

Mr. ROSADO. I said he was in Uruguay during 1965 to supervise the work that was being carried on there.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am sorry. I did not catch it quite clearly. I thought you were indicating that he was still there.

Mr. ROSADO. His last name is Tikhonov.

There were two Czechs that arrived in Uruguay in the first days of November of 1965. Their names are Vaslav Pass and Ladimer Dversky. They went into the interior of Uruguay and visited the places of Colonia, Juabor, and Jailunona, and the border of Argentina.

This is all I have from Uruguay.

I have some information on Venezuela if you are interested.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am very much interested.

Before you move to Venezuela, let me ask two questions about the list of training camps in Cuba which you put in the record.

One of the locations you listed was near Tormoreo, where you indicate was a former Cuban President, Carlos Prio. That is Carlos Prio Socarras.

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. The other question concerns a city which you mentioned where you say "life" training is given on account of the nature of the mountains. I take it you mean survival training?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes. Practical and survival training.

Mr. SOURWINE. With your permission, we will insert the word "survival" in parentheses after the word "life" in your list.

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, tell what you know about the situation in Venezuela.

Mr. ROSADO. First, I want to mention some antecedents.

In October of 1965, a Czechoslovakian named Juri Meissner traveled to Venezuela through Mexico. He made contact with so-called Maj. Elias Camero Manuit, who is president of the general staff of the Venezuelan FALN.

Meissner was picked up and deported from Venezuela as a person, nongrata, accused by the Venezuelan authorities of being the principal spy conspiring against the Venezuelan Government and for supplying arms and ammunition to FALN.

Meissner arrived in Uruguay on November 4, 1965, coinciding with the arrival of the other two Czechs, the ones that I mentioned before.

Elias Camero is now in Cuba. According to our informants, he was taken to Cuba from the mountains of the State of Falcón in Venezuela, by one of the fishing boats of the Cuban fishing fleet. This boat possibly—because there are two boats that could have taken him. We are not sure exactly which one it was but we are almost sure it was the *Biajiaba* whose captain is the Soviet Ivan Kzainiukov.

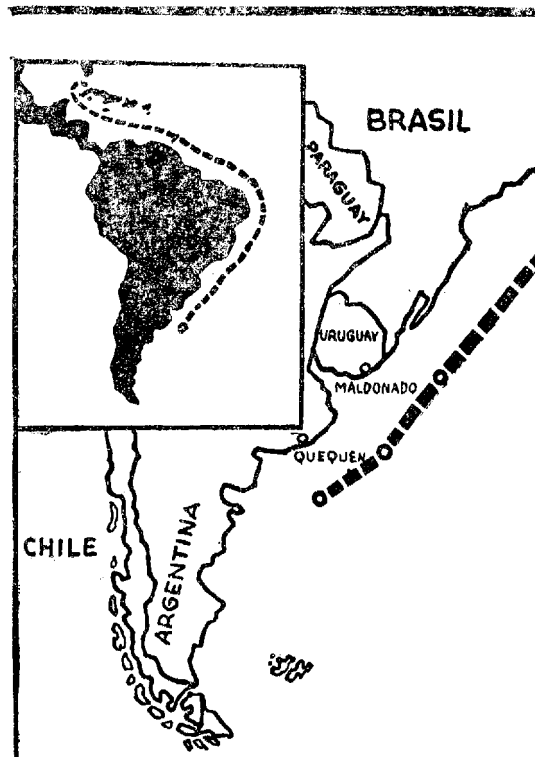
This ship has a crew of 55 men and frequently travels to the coast of South America. Nine of these crewmen are Russians. They make public the route that they take on their travels.

I have a clipping from the Granma newspaper, which is the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba. They publish a weekly paper in English and on page 6, dated December 25, 1966, they show a map showing the route taken by this boat of which we speak and you can tell that it came very close to the coast of Venezuela.

Mr. SOURWINE. May this go into the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it will go into the record. (The map referred to follows:)

6 *Guasaca*



Mr. ROSADO. The other boat is the *Guasaca*, whose Captain is a Russian whose last name is—I don't have his first name—his last name is Darabugaev.

I have photographs of the two ships, if you are interested.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are those the so-called fishing fleet ships?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do they compare with the Russian fishing vessel which was recently taken into custody within the limits of the U.S. jurisdiction?

Mr. ROSADO. In Alaska?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. ROSADO. I don't know what the one is like that they got in Alaska.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. ROSADO. Do you want this?

Mr. SOURWINE. May this be received for inclusion in the record by reference but without trying to reprint those pictures?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

(The document referred to was placed in the files of the subcommittee.)

Mr. ROSADO. The two cargo ships that take the people from Uruguay to Havana have been identified as *Cienfuegos* and *Rio Jibacoa*.

It is important to mention that Radio Havana announced on Monday night Maj. Elias Camero who was mentioned previously, the head of the FALN, declared in Havana that they, the FALN, were the ones who assassinated the brother of the chancellor, Iribarien, of Venezuela. He said in his own words:

We gave him a—we shot him in the head—in the neck and we tortured him because he was an agent of the police.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who said that?

Mr. ROSADO. Maj. Elias Camero Manuit.

I also have here an interview published with him by the Granma Weekly Review dated February 19, 1967, in which he admits having been in Cuba fulfilling an important mission and that after this, he will return to Venezuela to continue the struggle of the mountains.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you had any reports, through your sources of information or intelligence, to indicate action planned or announced by the Venezuelan Government as a result of that slaying?

Mr. ROSADO. I have received information that they plan to present a formal statement against the Cuban Government for intervening in the internal affairs of Venezuela, in a formal complaint.

Mr. SOURWINE. Presented where?

Mr. ROSADO. Possibly the Organization of American States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Without attempting to testify, I think it might be of interest to let the record show that unconfirmed reports received here this morning indicate that at 3 a.m. this morning, Radio Caracas announced that Venezuela will take unilateral action against Cuba for the killing of Mores by Castro Guerrillas, and that Venezuela will sometime today notify the OAS of its action.

The interesting thing about that, as I understand it, is that under the Rio Treaty, if that action is taken, the treaty would require the United States and other Latin American nations to assist.

Do you know anything about that?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, I understand this.

No, I have no further information because I have been in Washington since Monday.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Does that conclude your presentation, sir, or have you additional information?

Mr. ROSADO. I would like to call your attention to the manner in which the Cuban Communists make ostentatious remarks as to how they are the ones who are subverting Latin America.

I have some clippings here from the paper Granma which I mentioned, which is for example, this one is from December 25, 1966. This is the organization set up by the Tri-Continental Conference OSPAA, which urges action against Yankee Embassy and business installations.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is this an article from a newspaper that you are reading?

Mr. ROSADO. A Cuban newspaper.

Mr. SOURWINE. May it be offered for the record instead of trying to read it? May this be received, Mr. Chairman?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it will be so offered.

(The document referred to follows) :

[From Granma, Havana, Dec. 25, 1966]

SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM; OSPAALA URGES ACTIONS AGAINST YANKEE
EMBASSIES AND BUSINESS INSTALLATIONS

A cable sent by the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to its member organizations, through its Executive Secretariat, states as follows; "The peoples of the world have received with indignation the news of the criminal Yankee bombing of Hanoi, capital of an independent and sovereign nation. It is necessary to carry out efficient actions of support for the Vietnamese people. We ask member organizations to conduct demonstrations against U.S. embassies and Yankee-owned interests; to hold public meetings condemning and demanding an immediate end to the criminal bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; the end of aggression against the people of South Viet Nam; and the effecting of concrete activities demonstrating support and an increase in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism."—The Executive Secretariat of OSPAALA.

Mr. ROSADO. This is the official organ of the Communist Party in Cuba.

Pertaining to the internal matters of this country, OSPAA, which is the organization mentioned before, reiterates its support for the struggle of the Afro-Americans.

Mr. SOURWINE. What publication is this from?

Mr. ROSADO. "Solidarity with the Struggle of the United States Negro Population."

Mr. SOURWINE. Is this the name of the publication?

Mr. ROSADO. No. No. The OSPAA, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What publication?

Mr. ROSADO. Granma.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that from the same paper, the Communist paper that this last clipping is from?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you think that clipping also belongs in the record?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. May this be received, Mr. Chairman?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The document referred to follows)

[From Granma, Sept. 15, 1967]

OSPAALA REITERATES SUPPORT FOR THE STRUGGLE OF AFRO-AMERICANS

HAVANA, September 15 (PL).—The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (OSPAALA) has reiterated its support for the Afro-American movement in the U.S.

The OSPAALA issued the following declaration: The Afro-Americans of the U.S. have lived through centuries of persecution, submerging their lives in bitterness and brutality.

Today, more than 20 million Afro-Americans are segregated, exploited, and oppressed. Now they are threatened with the intensification of racial discrimination and with brutal repression on the part of U.S. leaders. Twice as many Afro-Americans are unemployed as white Americans, while the white American receives an average income more than double that of the Afro-American worker. In many states Afro-Americans are denied the right to vote, to be elected to public office or to enter churches, schools, theaters, restaurants, and public parks reserved for whites. The overwhelming majority are suffocating in filthy shanties, and run-down ghettos, segregated from the neighborhoods of the white Americans, and murdered with impunity by the racists.

PROPORTIONATELY, TWO NEGROES FOR EVERY WHITE ARE SENT TO VIET NAM

Denied the most elemental democratic rights in the U.S., the Afro-Americans are nevertheless shipped off to fight against the heroic people of Viet Nam. They are 10% of the total population of the U.S., but they constitute 19% of the U.S. aggressive forces in Viet Nam. That is, for each white American, the imperialist government sends two Afro-Americans. The treatment of the Afro-Americans in the U.S. does not give credence to the "beautiful phrases" of Mr. Johnson on "freedom" and "justice" in Southeast Asia, inasmuch as that freedom and equality does not exist in the U.S.

For years, the Afro-Americans have maintained a non-violent movement of passive demonstrations, but have only gotten vague laws passed that are never enforced. From nonviolent tactics, the Afro-Americans have progressed to the use of violence as a means of self-defense and their movement has grown strong throughout most of the U.S.

"BLACK POWER": A STRIDE FORWARD

Recently the slogan "Black Power" was brought before the public eye. In this slogan can be seen the whole progressive process of development of Afro-American political awareness, that seeks to find new means of political expression, ones which will truly obtain the rights that today are denied them. Among other rights, "Black Power" demands the right of Afro-Americans to political control in areas where they are in the majority. In the face of this vigorous surge forward of millions of Afro-Americans, the Johnson Administration has mobilized ten of thousands of police and soldiers to brutality repress them. Throughout the movement, thousands of Afro-Americans have been arrested, wounded, and murdered in Chicago, New York, and the South. All humanity is witnessing the savage attacks against the Afro-Americans by increasingly aggravated racism in the imperialist U.S. Inevitably, the Afro-American people—just like the other peoples of the world—will take the path that calls for revolutionary violence in response to the counter-revolutionary violence of the imperialists, and they will achieve their democratic rights.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WILL BE ERADICATED

Oppression against the peoples of the world and racial discrimination are blots on the history of man. Century after century, oppressed peoples have fought to achieve independence, freedom, and equality, and today a considerable part of humanity has been liberated. The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have risen up in arms for national liberation. Some are now in control of their destinies and their countries. Racial discrimination is under severe attack and will be eliminated from human society. The practice of racial discrimination, of terrorism, and savage oppression perpetrated in the U.S. against the Afro-American people, the dirty war of Yankee aggression in Viet Nam, thousands of miles from U.S. territory, are ultra-reactionary acts that prove that the ruling circles of the U.S. have not changed in character.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF U.S. NEGRO POPULATION

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAALA is in complete solidarity with the Afro-American movement and calls upon all the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the progressive peoples of the world to actively support the fight for freedom and equality by the Afro-American people of the U.S. The OSPAAALA lauds the support given the Afro-American movement by the progressively white Americans and urges them to intensify that solidarity so as to bring about unity in the fight against a common oppressor.

OSPAALA EXHORTATION TO STOP U.S. AGGRESSION

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAALA calls upon the national committees, the progressive organizations and forces of the world to condemn U.S. racism and to carry out effective actions to stay the blood-drenched hand of U.S. leaders threatening millions of U.S. citizens.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAALA salutes the decision of the Afro-Americans to intensify the fight for their rights and urges them to refuse to serve as "cannon fodder" and a mercenary force in the criminal war of aggres-

sion perpetrated by Yankee imperialism against the heroic Vietnamese people, brothers to the Afro-Americans in their common fight. The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAALA reiterates its conviction that the just fight of the Afro-Americans of the U.S. will conclude with their inevitable victory.

Havana, September 16, 1966.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAALA.

Mr. ROSADO. Granma, February 19, another article entitled—which was the eighth meeting of the OSPAA which says: “Priority must be given to interests of struggling people,” which was written by the Secretary General of the Tri-Continental.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that Spanish?

Mr. ROSADO. This is in English.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that be received for the record?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

(The document referred to follows:)

[From Granma, Havana, Feb. 19, 1967, p. 4]

EIGHTH MEETING OF THE OSPAA; PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO INTERESTS OF STRUGGLING PEOPLES—OSMANY

NICOSIA, February 14 (PL).—Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, today addressed the Eighth Council of the Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity (OSPAA) being held here.

Cienfuegos heads a delegation of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL), attending the OSPAA Council as observers.

The text of his speech follows:

Comrades: It is my pleasure to extend to you in the first place a fraternal greeting on behalf of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and to express the gratitude of its Executive Secretariat for the invitation you have extended to us to attend this council as observers.

We wish to salute the Afro-Asian Committee of Cyprus and the government of this country who have placed at our disposition the warm milieu of a militant people who attained their independence through revolutionary armed struggle, offering an example to the cause of the peoples of the way to be followed.

This council opened on February 13, a date which should be remembered by all our peoples as a milestone in our struggle. It was also on a day like today that our enemies, through their corrupt news agencies, announced the murder of the heroic Congolese combatant, Patrice Lumumba. This date should encourage us to advance our militant solidarity with all men who defend the cause of freedom.

THIS MEETING MUST FIND ITS INSPIRATION IN STRUGGLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Tricontinental Organization of Solidarity unites the Afro-Asian peoples with those of Latin America.

Speaking on behalf of the Latin American combatants, we greet those of Africa and Asia who have gathered here. We also wish to extend this greeting to those organizations in Africa and Asia not represented at this meeting but who are part of the tricontinental family.

This meeting should serve to strengthen the militant unity of all revolutionaries; it must be inspired by the rightful struggle of the liberation movements, a permanent source of stimulus in our work.

The interest of the struggling peoples must prevail. The indomitable struggle of the people of Viet Nam against the imperialist monster should be strengthened by every one of our meetings; Viet Nam should be an example for all the peoples, and our solidarity and encouragement should reach the trenches of the most self-sacrificing combatants of our time.

Day by day, the peoples of Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, of Venezuela and Guatemala become more and more united. Similarly, the people of Laos and Cambodia draw closer to those of South Africa and the Congo (Leopoldville), those

of occupied South Yemen and Palestine to those of Guinea (Bissau) and Colombia; Bechuanaland and Swaziland to Thailand and Oman; Basutoland and Southeast Africa to Malaysia and the Philippines; Angola and Mozambique to the people of Indonesia and North Kalimantan.

We must take advantage of the opportunity to speak at this important meeting of the peoples of Africa and Asia to say that even though the OSPAAAL, as we all know, is an independent organization, we do not feel separated from the problems of other international organizations struggling against imperialism, especially with regard to the problems of the Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Latin American Organization of Solidarity.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA ARE INCREASINGLY IN NEED OF A TRICONTINENTAL STRATEGY

Both organizations, for obvious reasons are closely related to the Tricontinental since their member organizations also belong to OSTAAAL. This coincidence serves to establish bonds of brotherhood and collaboration, as everyone knows, and which move us, with revolutionary criterion, to express our purpose not to leave one single breach in the worldwide front against the enemies of mankind: imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists.

It is a revolutionary duty to struggle for the strengthening of the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples. On more than one occasion, the Afro-Asian peoples have shown the way to liberation to all the peoples of the world; they have become examples of sacrifice; they have proved their love of freedom and justice and have proved, by heroic deeds, their determination to fight relentlessly against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

In the agenda of this Eighth Session of the OSPAA Council we have noticed an item entitled "consolidation and extension of the movement of solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples," which includes the second tricontinental conference.

It is generally known that the preparation of the second conference is one of the most important mandates entrusted to the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL by the first conference and one that we, even in the midst of other tasks of organization, wish to deal with in proportion to its significance for the three Continents. The work of preparation is already underway and will continue. We can say to the Afro-Asian organizations that the second tricontinental conference, with the participation of all member organizations, will be another step of historic significance in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Because of the great significance of the second conference, we salute the Eighth Council's offer of all-out collaboration with the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in the main task which we have been pleased to accept.

The peoples of Africa and Asia meet here, inspired by the combatants who have remained in the trenches defending the cause of our underdeveloped countries.

Our fight is against the poverty and famine that decimate our populations; our fight is against the oppressors and for the eradication of the exploitation of man by man. The revolutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America call for ever-increasing tricontinental strategy in order to confront the enemy's counter-revolutionary violence with our own revolutionary violence. The blood of our martyrs clears the way for the peoples. The heroic examples of Van Troi, Sandino, Lumumba and Ben Barka rise as symbols of victory.

Down with imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism! Long live the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America! This great humanity has cried "Enough!" and has begun to move!

Mr. ROSADO. I just have three other articles.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you consider them important?

Do you think they should be in the record?

Mr. ROSADO. I can give them to him so he can put them in.

Mr. SOURWINE. May they also go in the record?

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The articles referred to follow.)

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COMMUNIST THREAT TO U.S. THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN 1217

[From Granma, Sept. 18, 1966]

**CALLS ISSUED BY OSPAAALA EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ; TO HOLD DAY OF SOLIDARITY
WITH THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE ON THE 25TH !**

HAVANA, September 12. (PL).—The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America has issued a call to all national committees and progressive organizations throughout the world to carry on a Demonstration of Solidarity with the people of Mozambique, September 25.

The exhortation reads as follows :

The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America will hold, on September 25, a Demonstration of Solidarity with the people of Mozambique. No one is unaware of the fact that Portugal was the first European country to practice colonialist expansion in Africa. It was also the first to establish a systematic slave trade.

In fact, it was around 1508 that Portugal began to settle in Mozambique, following several years of resistance on the part of the country's African population.

COLONIALIST PENETRATION

Despite its military might, Portugal was unable to exert full domination over the country's population until after the 1885 Berlin Conference when European powers divided the African continent among themselves.

In order to establish its domination over the people of Mozambique, Portugal undertook the total destruction of the country's traditional economic, and social structures, establishing a colonial law in 1930. This law was abolished in 1951, and the title "Overseas Portugal," was changed to "Overseas Province" in Part II, Chapter VII of the Constitution.

In 1961, Mozambique—covering 783,030 sq. Km.—had a population of more than 6,332,000 inhabitants, of which 6,200,000 were Africans to whom the colonial regime has denied the most elemental political and civil liberties for the guarantee of their personal integrity or property rights. They are also subjected to a series of legal and administrative controls: a complex apparatus of colonial exploitation and oppression.

The system of "assimilation," presented as a juridico-philosophical concept, is nothing more than a racist maneuver of Portuguese colonialism, aimed at perpetuating the subservience, political domination and economic exploitation of the African people.

FALSE REFORMS

Under the pretext of "making reforms" Salazar's government introduced legislation aimed at accelerating Portuguese-European colonization of the African territories, with the sole purpose of maintaining Portuguese domination. The so-called reforms of 1961, which presumably were to modify the former colonial policy (under which Africans were deprived of their fundamental rights and submitted to governmental control and the most brutal oppression), are simply a farce.

Mozambique's economy, like that of other Portuguese territories, is based almost totally on the exploitation of African manpower within the framework of a forced-labor system. Every year, thousands of Africans are hired out to South Africa's Fascist government to be employed in their mines.

THE MOST BRUTAL TORTURES

Mozambique's Africans are victims of colonialist oppression in its cruelest form. Political opposition is crushed by the most brutal methods, such as assassination of leaders, imprisonment, lashings with leather thongs, lashings with steel-pointed whips, forced labor, deportation, military measures controlling the displacement of Africans, severe censorship, sadistic tortures, terrorism imprisonment without trial, and summary trials and executions at the hands of a ruthless police force and a complex military force of 50,000 men. Portugal's policy on education for these colonies consists of depriving the majority of Africans of an opportunity to receive the most elementary education that would enable them to know their rights and to fight more efficiently for them.

As a result of these imperialist maneuvers, Mozambique's nationalists have taken up arms to liberate their country from the colonialist yoke. The January, 1961, uprising was the first step in the people of Mozambique's revolution against tyranny, injustice, and slavery, and for national liberation.

Today, all progressive movements the world over have joined forces in a common front against Portuguese colonialism which is sustained by NATO.

NEW AND GREATER VICTORIES

The patriots have scored constant and important victories. Portugal, aware of its imminent defeat and expulsion from the African continents, is now attempting to establish a "holy alliance" with the fascist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa. In the face of these maneuvers, which involve grave danger for the African continent and for world peace, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America calls upon all national committees and progressive organizations the world over to carry out, on September 25, a Demonstration of Solidarity with the heroic and combative people of Mozambique, and to give moral and material support to the Mozambique National Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

"This great humanity has said 'Enough!' and has begun to march."
Havanna, September 12, 1966.

OSPAALA Executive Secretariat.

[From Granma, Feb. 26, 1967]

DECLARATION OF CONGO (KINSHASA) MISSION IN CUBA; OUR POSITION REMAINS THE SAME: ARMED STRUGGLE

The Mission of the Congo (K) in Cuba affirms, in a statement issued on the occasion of the Campaign of Solidarity with that people's struggle, that, "Although the struggle last dozens of years, our valiant people will never let up in their efforts to obtain the fruits of victory from that tree whose seeds were planted by Patrice Lumumba."

The statement makes a brief chronological review of the years of exploitation—almost a century long—to which the Congolese were subjected by the Belgian monarchy, until the appearance of the great leader and guide, Patrice Lumumba, whose fight, "supported by the entire population, culminated in the independence of the Congo on June 30, 1960."

The statement recounts the assassination just a year later and the cruel campaign of oppression unleashed by the ultra-reactionaries from several regions of the country, who had sold out to the monopolies. This obliged the people, in 1963, to take, "the only road that leads to total liberation: armed struggle." That popular struggle was able to win control over three-fourths of the national territory by 1964, and to gradually break up the Adoula governmental apparatus "which was replaced by Tshombé, brought from Spain by Yankee-Belgian imperialists."

The Congo (K) Mission's declaration describes the barbarous massacre of entire towns, as in Stanleyville, by mercenary Belgian parachute troops, and how an offensive waged by forces at the service of the monopolies was able—thanks to superior equipment and the military and political inexperience of the guerrilla patriots who attempted to defend the large cities—to force the guerrilla to retire into the mountain areas. There, a "new revolutionary wave", firmer and with more experience, began.

This fact has made us more determined to continue the struggle, to improve our methods of fighting and to cultivate the seed planted by our great leader, Lumumba, and thus push forward this fight to the heart of the cities themselves."

The Mission in Cuba of the National Council of Liberation of the Congo (K) assumes the responsibility of recognizing that the errors committed in the struggle serve the revolutionary cause of that brother people as a lesson of what must not be repeated and as valuable experience. "We have known how to win and to lose under given circumstances, but we have never capitulated." "Our line of action continues to be the same: armed struggle; our objective, the same: the liquidation of exploitation and the establishment of a just and progressive political system."

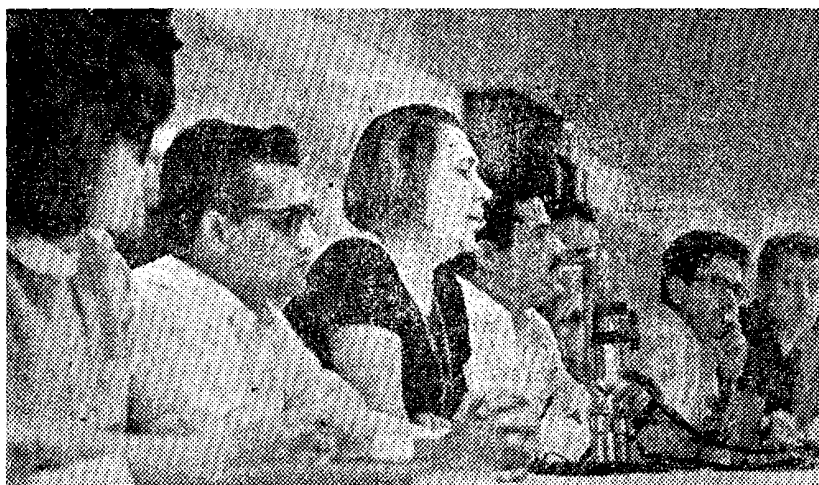
After affirming that Congolese revolutionaries pay close attention to criticism offered by their friends, the Mission adds: "Today, more than ever, we count on material and moral support from our brother peoples." The declaration describes the present political situation in that country, and discloses the oppor-

COMMUNIST THREAT TO U.S. THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN 1219

tunistic policies of Mobutu who is neither a follower of Lumumba nor a progressive.

"We can only depend on our true friends," the statement affirms, "on superbly heroic Viet Nam; on Cuba, whose light guides the way for the peoples who anxiously seek their liberation, on all those brother peoples who fight against imperialism, as well as those who love justice, liberty and peace. The Mission of the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo (K) is proud to affirm in this Campaign of Solidarity with the Congo that, "Our people will not defraud those who, in the name of proletarian internationalism, help us to carry on our armed struggle until we obtain total liberation."

[From Granma, Feb. 26, 1967]



FIRST SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA
BEGINNING JULY 28

Haydee Santamaria, General Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Latin American Organization of Solidarity (OLAS), announced in a meeting with Cuban and foreign press representatives that the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Latin America would be held in Havana, July 28 to August 5, 1967.

Addressing the representatives of the OLAS Organizing Committee and a large group of journalists, she read the call to the Conference, which will be sent to all National Committees of OLAS and revolutionary movements in general. The draft agenda was also distributed among those present.

The conference has been convened under the slogan "The duty of all revolutionaries is to make revolution." Following the reading of the two documents (full texts appear on page 5 of this issue), Haydee Santamaria and other members of the Organizing Committee answered questions put by the journalists.

The General Secretary pointed out that the Organizing Committee had fulfilled its three fundamental tasks—drafting agenda, statutes and regulations—and emphasized the work done by the team in charge of preparing the Questionnaire, a concise attempt to cover fundamental and generalized aspects of Latin American problems.

Speaking on this subject, Aluizio Palhano, Brazilian representative in the Organizing Committee of OLAS, said the Questionnaire will not only help guide the National Committees in preparing their reports to the Conference but could also be utilized as a basis for long-term investigation of the Latin American situation. Palhano pointed out that in Cuba alone there are almost 500 persons working on this subject.

In answer to a question as to the criteria or requisites for the formation of National Committees, Palhano explained that revolutionary Latin American organizations desirous of forming such committees in their countries must a) be anti-imperialist, b) support unity, c) be representative, d) accept the resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference, and e) accept the bases established for the constitution of OLAS.

The OLAS Organizing Committee is made up of representatives of Uruguay, Colombia, Guatemala, Brazil, Guyana, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico and Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does that conclude your presentation?

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman. I think we want to thank Mr. Rosado and these other witnesses for coming here.

Senator THURMOND. I want to express my appreciation to you for coming and presenting this helpful information. I presume you will stay in touch with the counsel of the subcommittee and keep up posted on other information of value that comes to your attention.

Mr. ROSADO. I am also ready to testify and help in anything that I can concerning the matters of this country and this Congress.

Mr. SOURWINE. We have no other witnesses.

Senator THURMOND. That concludes the hearing.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned at the call of the Chair.)

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(NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the name of an individual or an organization in this index.)

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