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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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In authorizing the martial law in the area, the Cabinet of President Rene Barrientos last night also outlawed the Bolivian Communist Party and the pro-Communist Workers' Revolutionary Party. Both had been harassed by the government previously.

The decree said "armed irregular groups constituted by elements of different nationalities, obeying the orders of international Communism, have organized a base of operations which affects four provinces of the southeast of the nation."

A communique said that on Monday, nine soldiers and four guerrillas were killed in the jungle 20 miles north of Nancahuazu, where a guerrilla training camp was located following a clash March 24.

Estimates on the number of guerrillas vary, the army saying 400 and a newsman who visited the zone saying 100.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, the fourth country, Guatemala, has been in a state of siege for nearly 9 months, with no end of martial law in sight. Nothing could be more expressive of the situation in Guatemala than an article written by Vice President Clemente Marroquin Rojas, and published in the newspaper, *La Hora*. He wrote:

It looks as though Guatemala will be the next American nation to fall to Marxism.

Adding:

At the rate things are going, everything points to this eventuality.

Mr. President, the situation in Latin America cannot be described merely as serious or alarming. I venture to say that the military and governmental posture of our allies south of us is extremely critical.

Let us take the case of oil-rich Venezuela, a prime target of Russian-Cuban intervention since 1961. Hundreds of Venezuelan soldiers and airmen have died fighting guerrillas, and hundreds of millions of dollars have fled that country as a direct result of urban terrorism and forays by rural bands of Communists.

But the people of Venezuela have continued to support their Government. Although so-called student demonstrators there are vocal, and they receive support from pacifist politicians and intellectuals here, they are in a very small, almost insignificant minority. This was proved when, despite threats from Cuba that those who voted in the elections would be shot, the people turned out and elected Raul Leoni as President. It was also proved last June 30 in the Dominican Republic when the people went to the polls and overwhelmingly elected Balaguer, at the same time rejecting Juan Bosch, who had strong leftist ties.

The people do not want communism and have steadfastly rejected it whenever they have been given the opportunity to express their will. Small, vocal, disciplined, well trained and well supplied, the Communists and their political and intellectual dupes now try to come to power in Latin America, just as they try to come to power in South Vietnam—through violence and terror. Because of this, the Communist Party is no longer recognized in Venezuela. Yet its militants manage to keep the country in a state of political turbulence through the use of student agitators, intellectual collaborators, political opportunists, saboteurs, and other means.

President Raul Leoni in commenting on his problems has called upon the Organization of American States to do something about "the subversive machinery installed in Cuba, well financed by outside powers." The more recent acts of violence in Venezuela prompted Interior Minister Reinaldo Mora to say:

We have specific evidence that the acts of subversion spring directly from the Tricontinental Solidarity Conference held in Havana.

Members will recall my earlier words that it was this Russian-sponsored conference in Havana last year that has resulted in worldwide coordination in carrying out the subversion of the free world.

What has shocked Venezuela more than any single event is the assassination just last month of Julio Iribarren, former Director of Venezuela's social security and brother of the Foreign Minister Ignacio Iribarren. Julio Iribarren was cruelly tortured by the Castro-Communists before being shot, and when the police found his body it was covered with posters and pamphlets from the National Liberation Front of Venezuela, the political arm of its so-called army of national liberation. Does that not sound familiar? The torture and coldblooded murder of this prominent social reformer are reminiscent of the atrocities being committed 10,000 miles away by the Vietcong. There is obviously a link between the National Fronts of Vietnam and Venezuela: they are united in a common purpose—the assumption of power through unbridled acts of terrorism. Indeed, Maj. Elias Manuitt Camero, head of Venezuela's National Liberation Front, bragged in a broadcast over Radio Havana that it was his Liberation Front that had tortured and murdered Julio Iribarren.

An all-out guerrilla and terrorist war has been declared against Venezuela by Manuitt Camero. Within hours of that declaration, guerrillas unleashed terrorist attacks and a group of 30 guerrillas, dressed in the khaki uniforms and green-and-red berets of the Castro-directed armed forces of national liberation, seized the town of Sabana Grande.

Venezuela has been forced to throw helicopters and planes into antiguerrilla campaigns that deplete the national treasury. President Leoni moved troops into the University of Caracas, a hotbed of Communist activities. There they found the Communist fully entrenched and supplied. A Colombian guerrilla leader had been hidden on the campus for nearly a year, where he carried out liaison duties between the National Liberation Fronts of Venezuela and Colombia. Tunnels had been dug into the surrounding hills, and under the university buildings, where arms and ammunition were found. The Communists even had their own graveyard, where they buried their victims.

While these facts may shock those who have not heard them, they are not news to those who have been following events in Cuba and Latin America over the years. For example, Radio Havana has reported that the Communist Liberation Fronts have eliminated 11 of

13 major political enemies in Venezuela and Colombia alone.

This, then is only a capsule picture of what is going on in Latin America while the Presidents are meeting at Punta del Este. The American people will be watching to see if the United States, its allies or both, own up to the state of the nations of this hemisphere.

More evidence that Cuba now is Russia's principal base for subversion has recently come to light. I have learned that the Cuban merchant ship, *Cerro Pelado*, left the northern Cuban port of Mariel last December and carried Cuban troops, arms, and ammunitions to North Vietnam. Now, four SAM mobile units with Cuban crews are operating in North Vietnam. Also in December a 10,000-ton Russian ship left that same port of Mariel, carrying mortars, light artillery, medium tanks, rifles, and ammunition to Hanoi. The fact is that Russia not only has turned Cuba into a potent base for subversion—with at least 43 guerrilla training camps turning out more than 10,000 guerrillas a year—but also into a vast ammunition depot by which its wars of national liberation are supplied—90 miles from the United States.

The Soviet Union has reinforced its political "investment" in Cuba and Latin America by manipulating the United Nations. It has striven constantly to divert complaints against Cuban subversion lodged by members of the Organization of American States from the OAS to the U.N. Security Council. For example, when in July 1964 the OAS found Cuba guilty of subversive aggression against Venezuela, Soviet U.N. delegate P. Morozov immediately objected to the findings, claiming that only the U.N. Security Council is competent to define aggression. Morozov's hope, to bring the matter of aggression to the U.N. where the Soviet veto could block any punitive measure, failed because the United Nations Charter recognizes the competence of regional organizations to deal with matters affecting their own members.

Nevertheless, I want to stress the fact that the Soviet Union continues to seek world recognition that Communist subversion, in the words of Soviet Delegate Morozov, merely "represents the struggle which the peoples of Latin American countries are waging for national liberation."

I refer once again to the 1966 Tricontinental Conference of Havana. I do so because it is one of the most significant international conferences to be held by the Communists since the close of World War II. One finds in the resolutions which came out of that Conference the declarations of intent and clues to the strategy which will be followed in undermining the governments of the free world, including the United States.

For this reason, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agenda of the Conference, the general declaration of the Conference, and the resolutions adopted by the Conference—all of which appeared in a study of June 1966 prepared by the staff of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate in the Record at this point in my remarks.