

146

COMMUNISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

AN ADDRESS

by

HON. MANUEL de MOYA ALONZO

Secretary of State of the
Dominican Republic and former
Ambassador to the United States

delivered before

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA
IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 5, 1957



31714

Kotak
31206

BNPKU

PD-RV

335.43098

M938c

Nov. 20 18 / 72
31 7/4

COMMUNISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

BY

HON. MANUEL de MOYA ALONZO

Secretary of State of the
Dominican Republic and former
Ambassador to the United States

MY TOPIC is Communism—Communism in the Caribbean. It's such a vast and complex subject that I can only hope to provide you with a frame of reference—a context—which will enable you to better understand some of these rather strange, often mystifying stories that come out of the Caribbean from time to time.

I CANNOT STRESS TOO STRONGLY THE NEED FOR GREATER AMERICAN COMPREHENSION OF THE SITUATION. THE COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CARIBBEAN FORMS A DEFINITE *PATTERN*. American unawareness of this *pattern* of subversion is the Soviet's *secret weapon* in the far-flung area we are discussing.

Now in discussing Caribbean Communism, we don't have to go at once to the Caribbean. We can start right here in San Francisco, U.S.A.

I don't think you realize what a large colony of Central Americans you have here in San Francisco. Just as hundreds of thousands of people from the Caribbean islands have poured in to New York and other Eastern seaboard cities, so have other thousands of Central Americans migrated to New Orleans and San Francisco.



Now the vast majority of the people in both migrations are decent, hard-working people—loyal to their homelands and to their adopted country. They are basically anti-Communist. . . .

But, it was inevitable that some of the social and political agitation which is keeping the Caribbean area in a turmoil be imported—imported to New York, to Miami, to New Orleans . . . and to San Francisco.

What is going on is this: outside every Caribbean country there are organized exile groups that are seeking the downfall of their respective governments. Those groups have tended to merge together into a loose-knit federation. They have formed what amounts to a cooperative—a cooperative designed to destroy almost every stable government in the Caribbean. They have established centers—underground and openly—in every nation which will receive them as host—and that includes the United States of America!

In San Francisco, as in the other cities I mentioned, this group—the Caribbean revolutionary movement—has penetrated the local Latin American colony and established cells. And, until recently, this activity was *not* concealed. The various propaganda organs of the Caribbean Revolutionary Movement habitually printed the names and addresses of new members and the establishment of new cells.

And now we get to the crux of the problem and the main point I hope to make clear today.

You are entitled to tell me: all right, so you have a lot of revolutionary exiles and agitators in the Caribbean—if that's news—so we have even got a few in San Francisco—but *what does that have to do with COMMUNISM?*

It has a great deal to do with Communism, ladies and gentlemen, a very great deal. International Communism is seeking—and has at least partially succeeded—to channel the traditional revolutionary currents of the Caribbean for their purposes. It is capitalizing on the present discontent of the great masses of the peoples of the Caribbean who are now being suddenly exposed

to the Twentieth Century industrial revolution. It is using power-hungry office-seekers, corrupt politicians, rapacious political opportunists. It is using the idealism and discontent of the youths in the universities. And, perhaps above all, it has harnessed many, many intellectuals of both Americas into the service of Soviet Imperialism.

Now at the risk of boring you with now-familiar Communist tactics, I will let Comrade Manuilsky—the late Comrade Manuilsky—take the mike and tell you how this was done. . . .

Speaking at the Sixth International Congress in Moscow in 1938 Manuilsky told the Latin American delegations the following:

“Never take overt action. Leave that to our friends. Always remember that one sympathizer, generally speaking, is worth more than a dozen militant Communists. A renowned writer, a retired general, an educator or a union leader is more effective than 500 poor devils who only know how to get beaten up by the police. Everything is relative in value, and you must avoid falling into sentimental confusion. Keep in mind that a party card by itself means little. The labor leader, the writer—anyone in a position of respect or authority—their assistance is worth more than any number of party cards.”

At this point the also-late Comrade Dimitrov took over.

“Those who are not party members enjoy much more freedom of action. Activity not undertaken in the direct name of Communism evokes less resistance, less immediate opposition, than would a Communist frontal approach. We learned in the Revolution—the Bolshevik Revolution—and are now having the lesson repeated in Spain, that it is possible to mobilize people who do not think as we do and who would reject any overtures to enlist themselves in our ranks.”

“In the application of this tactic you must use all who approach whatever their motive. There are some who come to us out of romanticism, the love of danger, the spirit of adventure.

Those are usually young people. Others are moved by literary vanity, by intellectual influence. They desire to ease the sufferings of the world. They are sometimes sincere, sometimes not. Then there are those who are coming in increasing numbers—the opportunists, the ambitious politicians, the restless men who seek to rise above their present station in life. They see the party as a ladder. We will put them on that ladder, and we will take them off when it suits our purposes. We can work with them all . . . and we will. . . .”

In 1948, Major Sergei Yuwowro, writing in the Red Star, the official Red Army newspaper, said:

“The strategic zones of America are:

- (1) The Colombia-Panama Zone
- (2) The Antillean Belt
- (3) The Central American Isthmus
- (4) The Brazilian Hump
- (5) The Bolivian Plateau
- (6) The Argentine-Chile Meridional Tip.”

He said in this article, “The Antilles, which includes Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and the other islands will require a large number of men for occupation. Therefore, it is necessary to occupy them by other means.”

And, ladies and gentlemen, that is the policy that is being implemented today in the Caribbean. We have the phenomenon that THERE ARE VASTLY MORE NON-COMMUNISTS SERVING THE SOVIET CAUSE IN THE CARIBBEAN THAN COMMUNISTS. But by the term “COMMUNIST” I mean the card-carrying, red-flag-waving party militant. The fellow-traveling variety is just as effective in the service of Soviet Russia and every bit as dangerous to the cause of the Western Democracies whatever name he gives himself.

Now, of course popular front tactics are not confined to Latin America. But it is *particularly* in Latin America—and above all, the area of the Caribbean—that such tactics are used.

It is not merely more easy for Communist infiltration . . . it is absolutely necessary. *It is only in ALLIANCE that Communism can survive in the basically unfriendly atmosphere of our nations. . . .*

Marxist theory is too complicated, too exotic, to have much appeal for any Americans—North or South. It's alien. It's an Old World import, and Communism—*standing alone*—will always be alien to this hemisphere.

Let's look at the names of some of the founders of Latin American Communism—Frederick Glaufbauf, Leton Guralsky, Humbert Droz, Leon Vernochet, Mauricio Luft, Adi Stachlovich. Going way back to the first Kremlin missionaries to Latin America, we find the Hindu, Manabanta Math Roy, and the Japanese known as Katayama San.

Now, how well did they succeed? Did they establish strong Communist parties—No they did not. But did they establish Communist influence? They certainly did.

You see, even the official Communist countries of the Caribbean seldom use the word "Communist" in their nomenclature. Generally they call themselves something like the "Popular Socialist Party," "The Revolutionary Socialist Party," or "The Socialist Revolutionary Party." Names like that. But make no mistake—they are as Red as any Party this side of the Iron Curtain. Costa Rica's party, for instance, which calls itself the National Vanguard Party, recently stated—when the blood of Hungarian patriots was flowing in the streets of Budapest—that quote "We once again confirm our solidarity with the great Soviet Union" unquote.

Now these parties are generally illegal. About the only officially recognized Communist parties you will find in the Caribbean are in Mexico and Costa Rica. So they operate either underground or in exile. Or both. They don't lack for company—nor for allies. There are literally scores of other left-wing exile groups giving themselves almost the same names. They also have two other traits in common—they want power, and they hate

the United States. For one thing, these revolutionaries consider the United States the great barrier to that power. And there are many other reasons, emotional as well as political. Let's face it, Uncle Sam would win no more popularity contests among Latin American Leftists and nationalists than among Egyptians or Syrians of the same type.

Now, it would be a mistake for you to dismiss these people as comic opera revolutionists. They are not. They are both deadly serious and deadly. They kill people. They have killed many people, and will kill more unless the governments of the Americas make a concerted effort to break this thing up.

I wonder how many of you really know what happened in Guatemala in May and June of 1954. Guatemala at that time, if you will remember, was just about as far down the road to Communism as a nation can go. With one exception—the Army was not completely undermined. That ultimately proved fatal to the Reds—but not before they had released a Soviet-type terror that had quite literally never before been seen in this hemisphere. As their power crumbled, the Reds went mad with rage and frustration. They attempted to liquidate every possible anti-Communist in Guatemala. Thousands were massacred, other thousands were tortured. Tongues were torn out, genitals were smashed with clubs, limbs lopped off with machetes. People were buried alive, machine-gunned, drowned in tubs. . . .

Ladies and gentlemen, Guatemala had temporarily ceased to be an American nation. Guatemala was not comic opera. Guatemala was not left wing or liberal. Guatemala was Soviet terror in this hemisphere. All this has been amply documented and reported. I invite you to look into it further.

Now who was responsible? Some Guatemalan Communists, yes—but only a handful. The fact is there were never enough local Reds to possibly control the country. They called in allies. We find the Dominican Revolutionary Party—of which so many members are enjoying the sanctuary of New York and the

usage of the press. More about them later. We find the Dominican Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Dominican Popular Socialist Party—the “official” Communist parties of our country. All three are composed of about the same members, but the Revolutionary Party is the more effective because it can operate under the non-Communist label.

Then there were Venezuelans from a group known as “Accion Democratica”—Democratic Action—which is probably the smoothest operating unit in the whole movement. A.D. people are the intellectual type—meaning they seldom kill people themselves; they get others to do it.

There were also many Nicaraguans. Those Nicaraguans have plenty of parties, all with about the same members and the same activities. We find the regular and very tiny Nicaraguan Communist Party, the large Nicaraguan Revolutionary Party, the Movement of Nicaraguans Supporters of Democracy, and so forth.

And Salvadoreans. The Salvadoreans are specialists in labor agitation in the Revolutionary Movement’s scheme of things. And Spaniards—Republican Spanish exiles who are both tough and smart. They are a kind of Soviet version of the Point 4 Program. They provide the know-how for a lot of Caribbean operations requiring both strong-arm tactics and a knowledge of subversion.

And many others: Mexicans, Costa Ricans, many Chileans, Cubans, and even a few Europeans besides the Spaniards.

Well, that was the group in Guatemala in 1954. That is the group that butchered thousands of innocent people. And that is the group that is active today. Active in the Caribbean, in the Eastern and Southern cities of the United States, and active here in San Francisco.

Now I want to review briefly a few of the major operations of the Caribbean Revolutionary Movement up to their debacle in Guatemala in 1954. In 1945 the Democratic Action govern-

ment took over Venezuela. It was, however, ousted three years later. In 1947 the Caribbean Legion—the military arm of the international revolutionaries—attempted to invade the Dominican Republic from Cuba by sea. That was broken up. They were successful, however, in 1948 when Caribbean Legion invaders from Guatemala joined with local rebels to take over Costa Rica—control that continues to this day. They were unable to get another invasion launched against Nicaragua. And in 1949 they made another assault on the Dominican Republic. That time by air. Again they were routed. Then they shifted tactics.

Let me tell you briefly some of the background of the current unrest in Cuba. First of all, Fidel Castro and his brother are both dedicated Communists. Castro, while a student at Havana University, assisted in the uprising in Bogota in 1948. He was indicted by the Colombian government, but escaped to his home in Cuba through the usual method of finding sanctuary in the Cuban Embassy. A previous Cuban government found it agreeable to play ball with him, and so he had no trouble in his Communist activities until the present regime came into power.

He is a dedicated Red, despite what his apologists have to say about him. He publicly bragged about killing 7 priests in the Bogota uprising. His operation in the deepest jungles of Cuba is characteristic of similar operations by the Communists in Indo China and in other places.

A month ago, Cuban police raided a bomb factory in the outskirts of Havana and captured 12 men making bombs. Nine of the 12 were card-carrying Communists who had been trained in sabotage behind the Iron Curtain. The other 3 had been trained in sabotage in the United States. It is significant that in the present Cuban troubles out of 28 bombs planted in recent weeks 24 of them were against property owned or controlled by Americans— notably, electric light companies and other American services.

The uprising got the blessing of a distinguished New York reporter several weeks ago, and shortly afterwards a bold attack

was made by 15 or 16 heavily armed men upon the Presidential palace of General Batista. The leader of that uprising was Jose Antonio Echevarria. He was a student, and records obtained not only in Cuba but also in Mexico indicate that he was trained three years ago in a Communist school, and specialized in assassination and attack upon constitutional authority.

That is the story in Cuba.

Now I won't bore you with the endless intrigues, plots and conspiracies, the unceasing propaganda, the arms smuggling, the war of nerves, the intermovement bickering, the assassinations of minor political enemies, the constant agitation, that they undertook meanwhile, and particularly after their military defeats. There *is* a Caribbean Legion, and it exists today, but as a weapon of power it just has not been effective. Incidentally, one last word on the Caribbean Legion:

There are some very interesting haciendas in Mexico's Yucatan peninsula and on the island of Cozumel off the coast. The "cowboys" are made up of the usual exiles; they wear a semblance of a uniform, are armed with automatic weapons, and are organized into military units under the command of Colonel Francisco Cosenza, a Guatemalan exile. Colonel Cosenza recently transferred some of his "cowboys" to Costa Rica after the assassination of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza last September.

But, as I say, the Caribbean Comintern shifted tactics. They went on an orgy of self-criticism after they were thrown out of Guatemala. They had a lot to criticize. You see, they had disregarded part of Manuilsky's and Dimitrov's instructions, a very important part. They had all kinds of popular front operations in the Caribbean—**BUT NOT IN THE UNITED STATES** apart from infiltrated Latin American colonies. They had neglected to, quote, "establish contact with the revolutionary proletariat in the United States" unquote, as they had been ordered. They had seriously alarmed and antagonized the United States.

And that was at least a major cause of their downfall in Guatemala.

So, on June 11, 1955, 26 leaders of the Movement gathered in a home in Mexico City and charted the new course. They discarded the idea that the United States was one inseparable monolithic unit, that it was the "enemy." That was a luxury they could no longer afford. They agreed that the American public must not be alarmed. They agreed that contact must be established with the "American Revolutionary proletariat" if there is such a thing. They agreed that American power could even possibly be *used*. Finally, they agreed that the major objective must be to drive a wedge between the United States and certain Latin American states, that those states were to be isolated to break up the common front.

Now—how do we know this? We know this because Generalissimo Trujillo has developed one of the finest intelligence services in the Caribbean, an intelligence service that is designed to be our country's first line of defense against a threat that will be with us in the Caribbean as long as there is Communism in this world. And we know it because like Hitler and his Nazis, like Stalin and his disciples, the leaders of Caribbean Communism often do not hesitate to tell you exactly what they are going to do. And then—apparently to everyone's surprise—they do just that. It is only when speaking for American ears that they make much attempt to hide their true character.

Well, the "New Look" of Caribbean Communism has at least temporarily been successful. Apparently they did not find much of a "revolutionary proletariat" with which to work in the United States. But they did find a number of intellectuals willing to undertake any activity that is sugar-coated with the words, "democracy," "freedom," and "civil liberty."

This strange alliance is one of the great phenomena of our age, and of our struggle against the forces of International Communism. It was J. Edgar Hoover who recently commented that

“pseudo-liberals” as self-styled reformers “have become the ready tools of the Communist conspiracy.”

This was in a speech a few weeks ago at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, when Mr. Hoover was presented Freedom Foundation’s highest award for 1956. He also said that, “the pseudo-liberal has increasingly conceived committees in the name of defending every freedom, but none to uphold authority he claims social progress. To be sure, the pseudo-liberals proclaim themselves anti-Communists . . . but they have made efforts in recent years to curtail the government’s authority to defend our national security. Some of them may be honest and sincere, but they are misguided. Others seek the pseudo-liberal cloak to conceal more sinister objectives, because deceit is the very essence of Communism.”

I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that we in the Dominican Republic can probably most fully appreciate Mr. Hoover’s words. Generalissimo Trujillo was the first to recognize what the Communists were doing in Guatemala. He warned the peoples of both Americas that what was going on was not liberalism, it was not “spiritual Socialism” as one Guatemalan Communist leader called it, nor was it “Agrarian Reform,” which if you will remember was the euphemism also applied at that time to the movement in China that was led by Comrades Mao Tse Tung and Chao En Lai. It was the birth of Communism, that later showed its brute fury, just as surely as did the Soviets in Budapest.

But that warning was not heeded until thousands had died, nothing was done until International Communism in the Caribbean grew to a size and degree of organization that survived even the loss of Guatemala itself. The cry of “red herring” has become such second nature to the pseudo-liberal intellectuals of both Americas that there are those who simply refused to believe the facts, refused to admit their error even after that error was conclusively proved. And so today I am equally sure that in some quarters this warning will be met with the same reaction—Red Herring. . . .

Now, let me explain a bit about the machinery of the Revolutionary Movement, and I think it will give you some idea of Soviet subversion in the Caribbean, and how it ultimately links up with pseudo-liberalism in the United States.

Oversimplified perhaps, the Communist-Revolutionary alliance operates on a Mexico City-San Jose, Costa Rica-San Juan, Puerto Rico axis. Mexico is home base, and the direct link with the Soviet Union through the Soviet Embassy there. San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, is the stronghold of the movement in Central America, the site of the development of a peculiarly Latin American neo-Communism, and the link with the intellectual author of Caribbean subversion, who has his present base in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Now, *self-confessed* or *publicly-stated* political coloring undergoes a progressive change between Mexico City and San Juan. What begins a deep Red fades to pale pink by the time our intellectual leader in San Juan makes contact with New York pseudo-liberals. And if you doubt that, that pipe line exists between San Juan and New York, just watch the reaction this speech will get from a New York group calling itself The Inter-American Association of Democracy and Freedom!

This gentleman in Puerto Rico, our intellectual leader of the Caribbean alliance of professional revolutionaries, is a rather fabulous character. He is the man who twice instigated armed invasion of the Dominican Republic; the man accused of the attempted assassinations of President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and President Marcos Perez Jimenez of Venezuela; a leader who, after decades of outspoken Communist affiliation, changed his label only when it was politically expedient; the mastermind who has directed subversive operations against virtually every anti-Communist government in the Caribbean; and the intellectual who is the darling of New York pseudo-liberals. He is Romulo Betancourt, chief of Accion Democratica and ex-president of Venezuela. He is also the master propagandist

behind the present smear campaign aimed at the Dominican Government, and particularly at Generalissimo Trujillo.

Now if you will think back, you'll notice that most major political thrusts in the Caribbean are aimed at individuals—not at political parties, nor dogmas, nor systems of government. There is a reason for this.

The structure of most Latin American governments is based on an individual leader. That is, people who believe in that leader, who support him and his policies, form themselves into a political party dedicated to those principles that he represents. I am not saying that it is better or worse than the United States system. I *am* saying that is the way it is.

Necessarily, the destruction or weakening of that leader, by any means, is a demoralizing blow to national stability.

The assault against men occupying key posts may take several forms. The Revolutionary Movement has increasingly used assassination; it has also successfully used the *threat* of assassination and a war of nerves. It has had less luck with armed assault.

But when all else fails, there is one weapon remaining in the Communist arsenal of political warfare. Assault by slander. Character assassination.

The last method is now being attempted against Generalissimo Trujillo. Internal subversion has failed. Armed invasion has been beaten off. A loyal, alert people have made attacks on his person virtually impossible. It is their only remaining weapon.

He has become a priority target for several reasons. Trujillo has made the Dominican Republic a rock of stability in the otherwise turbulent Caribbean. Moreover, as I mentioned previously, he has never been content to isolate his country in self-satisfied prosperity while Communism makes inroads elsewhere in the Americas.

Generalissimo Trujillo knows Communism. He knows how to fight it, and he knows how to win. Moreover, he has fought

alone. He has fought with little aid or encouragement. Nor does Trujillo need such prompting.

There is no need to bribe or cajole Generalissimo Trujillo into taking action against the forces of International Communism. His record speaks for itself. It is this role that has infuriated the enemy, that has made him the leader most feared and hated by Communists in the Caribbean.

Through their present assault by slander, they hope to discredit his warnings of the danger in the Caribbean. They hope to have raised the familiar cry of "red herring" when their activities are revealed for what they are.

They hope, moreover, to reduce Trujillo's effectiveness as a fighter for freedom by isolating him from the other peoples and governments of America—including, particularly, those of the United States. Such isolation, they reason, will also have adverse economic repercussions, as well as sabotage the tourist program now being developed.

Now I'm sure you have heard of the two recent attempts of these elements to do just that. The Communists call them "Operation Galindez" and "Operation Murphy." Both were beautifully timed and executed propaganda offensives. And both times the opposition succeeded in having non-Communist elements carry the ball.

If you will remember, Jesus Galindez was a Spanish Basque exile who disappeared from New York a year ago last month. A hate campaign aimed at the Dominican Republic got under way immediately. It was timed with the appearance of a book purportedly written by Mr. Galindez. This book was a virtual encyclopedia of every propaganda lie, accusation and innuendo formulated by those people against the Dominican Republic for the previous 25 years. And, naturally, Mr. Galindez—vanished—converted that rehash of aging investment into an up-to-date propaganda barrage. Various groups in New York managed to keep the program going by a series of sensational charges that

culminated in the headline-grabbing accusation that Mr. Galindez had been inserted in the boiler of a Dominican ship.

Well, a number of facts about Mr. Galindez later came to light showing that he was involved in a great deal more undercover activity than that related to the Dominican Republic. In any case, the story soon died out. But it was not forgotten by the enemy, and we knew it.

Then last December an American co-pilot named Gerald Lester Murphy turned up missing in the Dominican Republic. Investigation by Dominican and American authorities got under way immediately. Suspicion pointed to a fellow employee of the same local airline where Murphy worked, and that man was arrested. Some days later he hanged himself in his cell, leaving a note confessing to the murder of Gerald Murphy. The story was printed, of course, in the local press. That issue immediately caused a great deal of excitement. We knew that a new campaign—or rather a renewal of the former one—would get under way just as soon as they could get ready. Mr. Betancourt flew to New York where he conferred with the veterans of “Operation Galindez.”

Well, they pipelined it to the press and to the Congress. The story broke first in LIFE magazine, and then was picked up by Representative Porter of Oregon. You have probably read or heard about it. Galindez was removed from the boiler and put aboard a plane flown by Murphy. But actually the new assault wasn't as dangerous as we had expected. It was too hastily done, far too flimsy. A score of representatives in the House took it apart and showed it for the crude manufacture that it was. Moreover, unbiased investigators—both private and official—had long since pretty well established the facts up to almost minutes before Galindez disappeared. They can assure you that no matter how Galindez vanished, it wasn't into Murphy's plane.

Now, naturally when someone starts beating you over the

head, you want to find out what kind of a club he's using. Maybe you can get one bigger. That's what we did. After the uproar of the Galindez case died down, we continued to study it. That wasn't the first time, you know—they did the same thing in 1947 and 1949 in coordination with armed invasions—nor would it be the last.

There wasn't much to go on at first; just a lot of intriguing facts. For instance, the police searched Galindez's apartment twice, and found nothing directing suspicion to the Dominican Republic. Then, the third time, there was a note lying right on top of his desk. The note, addressed to the police and signed ostensibly by Galindez, said that if he was missing to look for his kidnapers in the Dominican Republic. Then there was the million dollars Galindez had allegedly collected for the Basque Government in Exile in Paris. The fact that half of the money is still missing is, of course, interesting. And almost equally so is the fact that not a single Basque in the United States has ever reported donating a nickel to the so-called Government in Exile. That is according to the records of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

But most of all we were interested in the smooth coordination of the operation. A man vanishes, and the campaign got under way with machinelike precision, every charge perfectly timed and placed. Even apart from the fact that a human life was the newspeg for this offensive, it was evident that there was a tremendous organization behind it.

Well, we followed a trail that led us to Mexico City, to Havana, and Miami—way south to Santiago de Chile—then back to Mexico City, and finally up to New York.

We soon found that Mr. Jesus Galindez did *not* write that famous book. He rewrote it. It was based on material long before prepared by a Dominican exile named Juan Isidro Grullon. That material was expanded and revised as a joint project by

several other Dominican exiles—particularly one named Enrique C. Henríquez—and by several Spanish Republican exiles, members of a group calling itself “The Democratic Front of American and Spanish Exiles.”

The project began about 1949 in Mexico City. Galindez was approached late in 1951 and was offered a large unspecified sum of money for the use of his name. He was also required to rewrite the material in his own peculiarly tortuous style. Galindez agreed, and the following year secured permission from Columbia University to present the work as his doctoral dissertation.

During this time Galindez talked a great deal about the book and about Trujillo. His activities, however, centered about the New York Latin American colony, and little seems to have been accomplished until 1955.

His closest non-Latin American associate during this time was a writer named Frank Tannenbaum who was induced to believe that he was responsible for “persuading” Galindez to publish his thesis. It was no coincidence that the publishing house selected was the Editorial del Pacífico—which had also published some of Tannenbaum’s books. Editorial del Pacífico had long since been so designated.

A check in Santiago—something that nobody else for some mysterious reason had done—produced some interesting facts. First, the publishing house is probably the major print shop in this hemisphere for Soviet propaganda. Secondly, it is run by such party-liners as Alfonso Naranjo who was directly in charge of the book’s publication. And lastly, we discovered an interesting crew associated with that publishing house, or active in publicizing the book throughout Latin America. There was Pablo Neruda, Stalinist intellectual wheelhorse. There were several Guatemalans like Luis Cardosa y Aragon and Manuel Galich. But biggest star of all was the ex-president of Guatemala, Juan Jose Arevalo. Mr. Arevalo, if you will remember, is the man who launched an American nation down the road to complete Sovietization, a journey that was only interrupted by

the armed invasion of Guatemala by the forces of Carlos Castillo Armas in 1954.

But it was in Mexico City that "Operation Galindez," per se, seems to have been most developed. It was there that the Spanish Republican brain trust was most openly active on the project. It was there they published a condensation of the book at least two years prior to the official publication. And it was there—for reasons which are still not clear—we were contacted by an agent of Galindez. He offered to "sell" the book to us for \$25,000. It was, of course, not his to sell. Was Galindez seriously considering double-crossing his sponsors? Or was there something else behind it? We don't know.

Until the spring of 1954 Betancourt was in contact with the Operation Galindez task force in Mexico from his headquarters in Costa Rica. He was forced to leave them when the Nicaraguan Government named him as the sponsor of the first of a series of assassination attempts against the now late President Somoza. He went to Puerto Rico. His forced move to a new base of operations actually worked to his benefit; it put him in closer contact with New York pseudo-liberals, and enabled him to set the stage for the events that exploded in March, 1956.

Well, there is a great deal more to the background of those twin propaganda assaults—much that cannot be brought out at this time. A comprehensive report has been turned over to a unit of the United States Government that is also interested in Communism in the Caribbean and the manner in which it is penetrating into the United States itself. You will be hearing more about it.

Meanwhile, investigation has returned to New York and what happened to Mr. Galindez after about 10:15 p.m. on the evening of March 12th, 1956. The answer is in Manhattan's Spanish speaking colony, and I have a feeling the final solution is not far distant.

To us, the explanation of "Operation Galindez-Murphy" is

not only important to give the lie to the smear campaigns against our country. It will—it should—expose once and for all Communist tactics in the Caribbean—and in the United States. When we have done this, that tremendous barrage of propaganda against us will have only served to finally alert the American people to a threat that is really posed at them. You—not Generalissimo Trujillo and the Dominican Republic—are the ultimate target of International Communism.

Published by the Dominican Republic Cultural Society of New York by agreement with The Caribbean Library. This booklet has been filed with the U. S. Department of Justice where the required statement, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the Dominican Republic Information Center, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as an Agent of the Dominican Republic government, is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.



