OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO THE RECEPTION, TWO-DAY OPEN MEETING, BANQUET, AND PARADE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Reception

On the afternoon of September 23, 1959, there was a reception for leading members of Communist Party delegations in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This reception was held in the People's Congress Hall. This hall was built in a period of ten months, with approximately 30,000 workmen. While some help was obtained from Russian architects and technicians, it was designed and constructed mainly by the Chinese.

None of the delegates from the Soviet Union were observed at the reception. The purpose of the reception was to permit the representatives of other Communist Parties to meet the leadership of the Communist Party of China. At first, some members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau circulated among the delegates from the other Parties. Later, the very top leadership of the Communist Party of China, including MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and CHEN Yi, circulated among the delegates. Madam SUN Yat-sen was escorted to this reception by LIU Shao-chi. At the reception, CHOU En-lai drank a toast to the American Communists.

Two-Day Open Meeting

The two-day open meeting in connection with the celebration began after the reception on September 28, 1959. This meeting was also held in the People's Congress Hall.

The Chinese delegates were seated on the left side of the hall. The delegate from the Communist Party - USA, and possibly other delegates whose identities could not be announced, sat with the Chinese delegates.

At this meeting, the Chinese tried to imitate the proceedings at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A presiding committee was elected. The chairmanship was rotated between LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and CHU Teh. LIU Shao-chi made the introductory speech. Other Chinese, including

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- 1 - ENCLOSURE

non-members of the Communist Party of China, spoke. Representatives of the other Parties then spoke. MIKHAIL SUSLOV, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the first speaker representing another Communist Party. The list of speakers from other Communist Parties appears on pages #11 and #12 of the October 6, 1959, issue of the "Peking Review". SUSLOV spoke for about fifteen to twenty minutes; however, most of the speeches lasted for only five minutes. A special anniversary issue of the "Peking Review" will carry the speeches. There were simultaneous translations of the speeches into twelve different languages. Speakers from the smaller Communist Parties were treated as equals of the speakers from the larger Communist Parties, and it is the policy of the Communist Party of China to encourage small Communist Parties.

The Banquet

The banquet was held on September 30, 1959. It was not limited to Communist Party members. The diplomatic corps in Peking were in attendance. The banquet was held in the People's Congress Hall. There were five thousand persons in attendance. Three orchestras played in the balconies surrounding the hall.

The representatives from the Communist Party - USA again sat at a table with several Chinese, mostly military people. TANG Ming-chao was seated at this table, along with two delegates from the Communist Party of Cyprus and the Deputy Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of China, who is a woman. A representative of the Communist Party of Sudan was also at this table.

Many exotic dishes were served. The Chinese use chopsticks not only to eat, but also use the same chopsticks to remove the food from the serving dishes to their plates.

CHOU En-lai was the chairman of the banquet. The main attraction at the banquet was the appearance of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. This was the first public appearance of KHRUSHCHEV during the celebration. While KHRUSHCHEV received a fairly good greeting, much of the applause came from other than the Chinese delegates, although the Chinese applauded politely. While the Chinese people are not unenthusiastic, they did not show much enthusiasm for KHRUSHCHEV. By way of opinion, it is believed that KHRUSHCHEV would have received twice the ovation and applause in almost any other country. Also by way of opinion, MAO Tse-tung should have introduced NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, but he did not do so. While both CHOU En-lai and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV carry the same title -- Premier -- Communists know that their rank is not the same.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV was the only speaker at the banquet. After speaking for about five to ten minutes, KHRUSHCHEV just stood as the translator concluded the speech, which emphasized peace and peaceful co-existence. In the main, the applause during the speech came from other than Chinese delegates. If the audience had been composed only of Chinese, the applause would have been reduced to a fraction of what it was. KHRUSHCHEV's speech was of the type which could have been delivered in any country in the world.

The Parade

On the evening of September 30, 1959, slogans in electric lights were displayed on every important building in Peking. The trees were decorated with lights. Those who were to participate in the parade on the following day were practicing.

On the morning of the parade, most of the streets leading to the Square of Heavenly Peace were blocked out. Delegates from other Communist Parties had been given official invitations and badges for the reviewing stand. People lined the streets by the thousands and cheered as each car carrying delegates to the reviewing stand passed by them.

The first tier of the reviewing stand was restricted to such individuals as MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, and MIKHAIL SUSLOV. Most of the delegates from the other Communist Parties were seated in the second tier.

The parade began with the reading of the order of the day by Marshal LIN Piao, the new Defense Minister. He is called a scientific marshal by the Chinese, since he is modern and is paying attention to science in regard to the armed forces.

The parade started with men from all branches of the armed services parading by the reviewing stand. Tanks, artillery, antiaircraft, guns, armored vehicles, and radar trucks were also in the parade. Not all of the equipment looked new. The militia in gray cover-alls and the Young Pioneers also marched. The civilian part of the parade was very impressive and very colorful. They shot fireworks and released balloons which carried slogans. From time to time, hundreds of pigeons were released. There were huge dragons in the form of balloons. Also in the parade were women pushing baby buggies.

On the reviewing stand, there was a person who shouted slogans to the marchers as they passed the reviewing stand, and the marchers shouted the slogans back to him. Most of the slogans

praised and pledged allegiance to MAO Tse-tung. There were about forty planes, equally divided between jet fighters and bombers, flying in formation overhead. The Chinese have stated that they are now building their own planes. The aerial displays were impressive. The Panchen Lama was all over the first tier of the reviewing stand taking photographs.

A huge poster, with photographs of Chinese leaders and MARX, ENGELS, LENIN, and STALIN, faced the reviewing stand. No photographs of KHRUSHCHEV were seen anywhere, and it is to be noted that currently no photographs of STALIN are seen in Moscow. Most of the photographs of the Chinese leadership emphasize that MAO Tse-tung is the leader. It appears that another cult of the personality is being built in China in regard to MAO Tse-tung, who everyone quotes.

The parade lasted until about 3:00 P.M. It was said that approximately one million people passed through the Square of Heavenly Peace. Most of the participants in the parade were young people.

On the evening of the parade, there was a large fireworks display. There was public dancing in the Square of Heavenly Peace. Various theatrical groups performed in the streets. The public dancing continued on October 2, 1959, and amateur groups from schools and other organizations put on theatrical performances.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

In so prominently displaying photographs of STALIN, the idea is clear that the Communist Party of China is telling the rest of the Communist movement that it is following Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. STALIN, because no other leader lived through most of the Communist revolution and laid the foundation for Socialism.

One gets the impression that the Communist Party of China has things well in its hands in China, and has the people well organized and supporting the Party and its leadership. The youth are working hard and enthusiastically, and are following the Party. There are about fourteen million members in the Communist Party of China, and another two million are candidates for membership. That the people are well organized is demonstrated by the huge buildings which have been erected in Peking within a few months time, such as the People's Congress Hall, the Museum of Revolution, the new railroad station, and a new House of Nationalities. Most all of this is accomplished entirely through manpower, without the use of modern machinery.

TOP SECRET

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

The Attorney General

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the attendance of a top Communist Party, USA, functionary at the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking, China, during September and October, 1959.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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EX-124

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 4, 1959

ATTENDANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AT 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, traveled extensively in Soviet Russia and Red China during September and October of 1959. This Communist Party, USA, functionary was the official delegate of his Party to the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking, China, and participated in the following ceremonies in connection with this celebration:

Reception for Leading Communists:

On the afternoon of September 28, 1959, the Communist Party, USA, functionary attended a reception held in the People's Congress Hall for leading members of Communist Party delegations in Peking for the 10th anniversary celebration. This reception was held to afford the representatives of other communist parties the opportunity of meeting the leadership of the Communist Party of China. He related that the very top leadership of the Communist Party of China attended this reception including Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China; Liu Shao-chi, president of the People's Republic of China and vice-chairman of the Communist Party of China; Chou En-lai, premier of China; and Tung Pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the Communist Party of China.

This Communist Party, USA, functionary thought that it was quite pertinent to note that no delegates from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were observed at this reception.

Two-Day Open Meeting:

This meeting began following the reception on September 28, 1959, and was held in the People's Congress Hall. The Chinese delegates together with the delegate from the Communist Party, USA, and other delegates whose identities could not be announced sat on the left side of the hall.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 8

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The Communist Party, USA, functionary noted that the Chinese attempted to imitate the proceedings at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the organizational setup for this meeting and specifically in the method of selecting presiding officials.

Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the first speaker representing other communist parties and spoke about 15 minutes. The Communist Party, USA, leader observed that the speakers from the smaller communist parties were treated as equals of the speakers from the larger communist parties and noted that it is the policy of the Communist Party of China to encourage the small communist parties.

The Banquet:

This banquet which was held on September 30, 1959, at the People's Congress Hall was attended by about 5,000 persons. It was not limited to Communist Party members but included members of the diplomatic corps in Peking. The Communist Party, USA, representative was seated at the same table as Tang Ming-chao, a representative of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The main attraction at the banquet was Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev was the only speaker at this banquet and following his speech, which emphasized peace and peaceful co-existence, it was noted by the Communist Party, USA, functionary that Khrushchev received only polite applause from the Chinese. They showed very little enthusiasm for Khrushchev and it was the opinion of the Communist Party, USA, functionary that Khrushchev would have received at least twice the ovation and applause in almost any other country. In addition, it was noted that the applause during Khrushchev's speech came from other than Chinese delegates. The Communist Party, USA, functionary was of the opinion that Khrushchev was slighted to a degree inasmuch as he was introduced to the audience by Chou En-lai rather than Mao Tse-tung who is the acknowledged leader of China.

The Parade:

The parade held during the 10th anniversary celebration featured Red China's military might. There were approximately 40 planes equally divided between jet fighters and bombers flying overhead. The Chinese, according to this Communist Party, USA, functionary, state that they are now building their own planes.

Photographs of Chinese Communist Party leaders and of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were prominently displayed during this parade. However, there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display. There were a great many photographs of Mao Tse-tung, emphasizing his position as the most powerful man in China.

The fact that there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display indicated to this Communist Party, USA, functionary the Chinese displeasure with Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line. He believed that photographs of Stalin were prominently displayed to let the various communist parties know that the Communist Party of China is following the strict teachings of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

The Communist Party, USA, functionary gained the impression that the Communist Party of China has the Chinese people well organized and its leadership has the support of the people. He noted that the young Chinese are working hard and enthusiastically and are supporting the Party. He determined that there are approximately 14,000,000 members of the Communist Party of China and there are an additional 2,000,000 individuals who are candidates for membership.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Original on plastiplate.

12-2-59

While the attached material does not appea
contain highly significant intelligence da
it does have some general interest and doe
show that the FBI had a source at the 10th
anniversary of the founding of the People'
Republic of China. It is believed that it
would be worth sending to the Attorney Ger
and the Vice President.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-94

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report contains information concerning WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

1-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Not long after the return of MORRIS CHILDS from Peking to Moscow on or about October 17, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, asked CHILDS if he would assist them in persuading WILLIAM WEINSTONE to return to the United States. CHILDS asked if WEINSTONE had returned to Moscow from a sanitarium in the Crimea. They replied that WEINSTONE had returned to Moscow, was visiting a clinic every day, but that the physicians had told him that they cannot do much more for him. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN said that they would appreciate it if CHILDS could influence WEINSTONE to go home, since they do not want many known Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) members hanging around Moscow.

CHILDS replied that EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL had asked him to have WEINSTONE return to the United States. Furthermore, that if he does not return home before November 1, 1959, they would suggest that he stay in Russia until after the 17th National Convention is completed. CHILDS asked that WEINSTONE be brought to his apartment, and this was done.

CHILDS told WEINSTONE what DENNIS and HALL had asked him to tell WEINSTONE. CHILDS did not tell WEINSTONE what MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN had said. When WEINSTONE showed an inclination to remain in the Soviet Union and even to ask for a job in the Soviet Union, CHILDS stated that it might be good for the CPUSA if WEINSTONE returned to the United States. Knowing that WEINSTONE is anti-BEN DAVIS, CHILDS said that perhaps WEINSTONE could play a role in the National Convention if he returned home. Furthermore, it might be the best thing to do in view of the new relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union.

After a couple of telephone calls between CHILDS and WEINSTONE, he finally agreed to leave Russia for the United States. He left Moscow on November 1, 1959, and planned a stop-over in Paris, France.

WEINSTONE knew that the CPSU would pay for his return trip fare to the United States, but he wanted CHILDS to ask the CPSU to reimburse him for his fare from the United States to the Soviet Union. CHILDS did not do this. However, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that they had given WEINSTONE some money in addition to his fare back to the United States. They also gave him

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some shoes and clothing. They also gave MONETTE WEINSTONE some financial assistance while she was in Russia.

NY Cake Mrs. Williams

Weinstone

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-12-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

The Attorney General

December 10, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

December 10, 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS BY A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past to the FBI have reported that Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, made the following statements in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the month of November, 1959.

Gustav Soucek stated that the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia should strive for closer contacts and pointed out that the methods of making contacts must be improved. He stated that general information concerning Communist Party matters could be exchanged between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia through a news agency rather than through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States. He explained that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency sends press releases to bourgeois newspapers and these press releases could also be sent to the Communist Party, USA, furnishing the latter information such as the general development of the economy in Czechoslovakia. He indicated that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency is controlled by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Soucek continued that as a result of the defection of Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, the former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States, on July 25, 1959, the former contacts in the United States with the Communist Party, USA, have been "spoiled" and the Czechoslovakians have broken all previous contacts with the Communist Party, USA. He said that Tisler's defection has caused the Czechoslovakians to make hard and sweeping changes. Soucek remarked that the Czechoslovakians now have a new ambassador in the United States, Miloslav Ruzek, whom he characterized as a very capable comrade and diplomat. Ruzek is going to change the entire personnel at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States and he has been instructed to change the method of making contacts with members of the Communist Party, USA, and to use illegal channels only when absolutely necessary.

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It was believed that Soucek was referring to the nature of contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia and was not referring to intelligence or illegal agents for Czechoslovakia living in the United States. Soucek added that in view of the reorganization of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States, direct contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the United States must be very carefully considered. He suggested that the best method might be to have a contact in Prague and an occasional contact in the United States.

Soucek then suggested the possibility of exchange of trade-union delegations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He said that a large number of international meetings are held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He noted specifically that there are a number of trade-union meetings in Prague in connection with the World Federation of Trade-Unions. However, American trade-unionists rarely come to Prague. He mentioned that the Czechoslovakia General Council of Trade-Unions has many contacts in the United States and that it hopes to enlarge its contacts and extend its influence in the United States. Soucek observed that approximately three years ago some trade-union delegates from the United States visited Czechoslovakia and certain of the members of this delegation were of Czechoslovakian origin.

In regard to contacts in the United States by Czechoslovakian Embassy officials with former Czechoslovakian citizens who are members of the Communist Party, USA, Soucek related that these contacts resulted in the development of a bad relationship. However, he added that the Communist Party, USA, should understand that the Czechoslovakians desire to have friendly relationships and contact with former Czechoslovakians and Slovaks who are now residing in the United States. Soucek mentioned that Czechoslovakian diplomatic personnel in the United States have been in contact with Communist Party functionaries from the Illinois and Ohio Districts of the Communist Party, USA.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has a special institution for the spreading of international contacts and relationships which combines cultural with other forms of exchange. During the past year, 3,000 Americans mainly of Czechoslovakian and Slovak descent visited Prague. They came to Czechoslovakia with all kinds of prejudices. They expected to see the churches destroyed and real property taken over by the state. However, when they arrived, they found the treasures intact. They observed that the stores were well

stocked with food and the people were living well. Soucek stated that among the visitors were bankers of Czechoslovakian descent who were amazed at the banking facilities and the fact that there were so few bank guards. Soucek continued that the Czechoslovakians want these people to visit Czechoslovakia. He explained that some of the American visitors of Czechoslovakian origin visited their home towns and compared the present conditions with those 30 years ago. They changed their opinion of Czechoslovakia and of socialism, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can utilize these individuals for propaganda purposes. Soucek emphasized that the establishment of contacts and arranging for tourists from the United States to travel to Czechoslovakia can and must be done legally because Czechoslovakia wants to improve its relationship with the United States.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has various groups traveling abroad. He mentioned that a Czechoslovakian circus traveled in Japan and the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra traveled to India, Burma and Australia. He stated that these groups are used to improve contacts in the countries visited. They create good will and are indirectly propaganda. He related that when the Czechoslovakian circus was in Tokyo, Japan, the performers violated instructions and made a sectarian mistake by joining in the celebration of the anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan. He added that in regard to cultural exchanges, the Czechoslovakians are thinking of broad mass contacts and not just contacts with Communist Party members in other countries. Soucek stated that the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra would be willing to accept an invitation to the United States and added that he would be interested in non-Communist Party members in the United States who would be interested in promoting Czechoslovakian - American cultural exchanges.

In regard to the Communist Party, USA's attempt to establish an international campaign for defense of its "legal rights," Soucek stated that although the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is willing to do its share in this campaign, he believes it would be more effective to start this campaign in capitalist countries.

Concerning the internal situation in Czechoslovakia, Soucek stated that there has been a rapid improvement in economic conditions with an increase of 11 per cent in production during the first 10 months of 1959. He stated that the problem facing Czechoslovakia is agricultural production. While it has been

improving steadily, it is not improving fast enough. He explained that the farms are divided into small plots of land which is neither effective nor economical. Soucek said the Czechoslovakians will attempt to push cooperative and collective farm movements on a scientific scale. It will attempt to step up production of agricultural machinery and fertilizers together with the introduction of power and electricity on the farms. In regard to communes, Soucek remarked that while they may be good for China, Czechoslovakia cannot force any such rapid collectivization.

Soucek related that the Czechoslovakian Communist Party was successful in its revolution at a most crucial moment because it had the majority of people on its side. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party had the workers' support and was able to convince the majority of the farmers and the middle class that the communists were fighting for their interests. He continued, "You do not know how close American imperialism came to dominating Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, we beat them because we had good relationship with all strata of our population."

Soucek remarked that a big problem facing the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia today is convincing the working class that the standard of living which is rising rapidly cannot continue to rise without increased productivity. Plants are constantly being mechanized and some automation is being introduced. The younger worker is quite productive. However, the older worker expects to get proportional and constant pay increases as productivity increases. This cannot continue. Soucek stated that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on a tremendous ideological campaign designed to convince the majority of the workers that all of the increased productivity cannot go merely to increase the standard of living and more of it has to be used for greater capital investment in industry. Soucek complained that many of the workers in Czechoslovakia measure the standard of living by how much meat, butter and milk they receive. He said that accompanying the ideological campaign, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on an additional campaign organized by scientists, doctors and dietitians to convince the population that overeating is not good.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

Original on plastiplate.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361863) 12/3/59

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS-R

Solo

In connection with case captioned "SOLO; IS-C," Bufile 100-428091, subject has engaged in meets with highly placed confidential informants in the NYC area, and additional meets probably will be made on a continuing basis.

The NYO has established a pattern of activities through fisurs concerning subject and will continue to maintain discreet periodic fisurs of subject with the exception that no fisurs will be conducted one week prior to or subsequent to scheduled meets with highly placed confidential informants.

The above is furnished for information in order that the Bureau may be apprised as to the surveillance activity we contemplate utilizing in the future. It is our feeling that in view of the numerous fisurs conducted on subject in the past, it is essential that we continue the same pattern of surveillance activity since to completely discontinue surveillances might, in itself, reflect an abnormal change in so far as our coverage of subject is concerned. This procedure will be followed, UACB.

3 - Bureau (100-361863)(RM)
(1 - 100-428091)(SOLO)
2 - New York (65-15026)
(1 - 100134637)(SOLO)

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-361868-175

55 DEC 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 4, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

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SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Red China, and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to United States on 11-11-59 following seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By airtel 11-27-59 Chicago furnished information concerning informant's conversation with Sanzo Nozaka, chairman of the CP of Japan. This conversation took place in Peking, China, on or about 10-15-59.

Nozaka advised informant he desired to work out a program between CPs of Japan and the United States calling for a campaign against United States military bases on Japanese soil as these bases are designed for use against Soviet Russia.

Nozaka stated CP of Japan has developed a powerful movement in form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan directed against renewal of security treaty between United States and Japan. He said this is most important political problem facing Japan today inasmuch as a new treaty could lead to war. He related that although leaders of the Socialist Party of Japan do not agree publicly with Japanese CP's fight against renewal of this treaty, they secretly meet with the leadership of the CP of Japan. He added the CP of Japan is supported in this campaign by a national alliance consisting of over 300 local alliances or committees composed of Socialist Party members and others.

Nozaka requested that the CPUSA attack the proposed security treaty and added that this is of particular significance in view of scheduled visit of Japanese prime minister to United States December, 1959.

In regard to the CP of Japan, Nozaka stated that its internal situation is very much improved. The sectarians have been ousted, the factional fight stopped, and some persons who were expelled have been returned to the Party. He added the CP of Japan publishes a paper with daily circulation of 50,000 and Sunday circulation of 50,000.

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Nozaka concluded by requesting closer contacts between CPUSA and the CP of Japan and an arrangement was made to exchange correspondence.

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OBSERVATIONS:

Information developed by our informant in his conversation with Sanzo Nozaka is highly significant, especially his statements which indicate

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

that the CP of Japan is supported by the Socialist Party of Japan in its campaign against the renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. It is believed that this information should be brought to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a top secret classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 29, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following nine items, which were published in the English language in Peking, China, on the occasion of the celebration in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China:

(1) "Message of Greetings from the French Communist Party Delegation".

(2) "Speech of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Austria".

(3) "Speech of the Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Australia, Comrade L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia".

(4) "Message of Greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran".

(5) "Message of Greetings from the Delegation of the Labour-Progressive Party of Canada".

(6) "Message of Greetings from the Delegation of the Communist Party of Chile".

(7) "Speech at the Banquet in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China," which was delivered by CHOU En-lai. China

(8) "Speech by President HO Chi Minh, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam". Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam - China

(9) "Speech by Head of Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation".

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100-428091-514

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls. 9)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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One photostat copy of each of the above-listed items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B - 63 through 71.

ENCLOSURES (9): TO THE BUREAU

RE: SOLO
IS - C

Nine items which were published in the English language in Peking, China, on the occasion of the celebration in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, as described in Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 12/3/59.

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

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