# ROUTE IN ENVILOPE

	1 51
	Date: 12/8/64
Tran	nsmit the following in
	(Type in plaintext or code).
Via	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
	(Priority)
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  SOLO IS - C
أرر	On 12/7/64 the Chicago Office, through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*, received the following communication from CG 5824-S* postmarked Prague, Czechoslovakia, 12/3/64. The text of this communication was as follows:
	"Dear Norma: - (Chicago drop box)
•	"Sometimes a delay is a blessing in dis- guise. I finally got a nights sleep. I guess this trip doubled the mileage thus far and the variety of planes was interesting. We are hoping to be able to fly later to-day. (12/3/64 to Moscow)
	"The trip is proving very productive checking on orders and possibilities but the final results will depend on the quality of the material and if it is up to our American standards. The people here (in Prague, Czechoslovakia) are very nice and treating our sales party well. Of course the big deals /we hope/are still hard to predict and still remain to be finalized.
	be finalized.  1-0 (3)-Bureau (RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM) 1-Chicago RWH: MDW (5)
Ĺ	11 DEC 15 1964
	malan

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

18 1964

CG 134-46 Sub B

"I just want to say hello and send my love to all the family.

"This looks like a Xmas city snow on the ground and the windows are all dressed up for the holidays. I may even pick up a few books for the grand children and mail them though I doubt that they will arrive in time - but it's worth a try.

"Again with all my best especially to the lovely little woman

"As always

"Henry (CG 5824-S\*)

"December 3rd 1964"

In addition to the foregoing, CG 6653-S on 12/6/64 advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that she also had received a brief note from CG 5824-S\* which had been postmarked 12/1/64, Shannon, Ireland, which had been received by her at another drop maintained for CG 5824-S\*. CG 6653-S stated that the note indicated that while CG 5824-S\* had arrived over London on schedule 11/30/64, his plane circled the city for four hours but due to heavy fog was unable to land. As a result, his Pan American flight was re-routed to Shannon, Ireland. CG 5824-S\* further noted that it appeared that weather conditions were improving and that they would be able to continue the flight that date, 12/1/164.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and New York. It is suggested that if New York has not previously made this information known to NY 694-S\*, that such be passed on to him at the earliest possible time.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 19: MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 5010-106-05 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

 ${\it Memorandum}$ 

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT:

TO

ReCGairtel dated October 14, 1963, captioned, "CP, USA - RESERVE FUNDS; IS - C," and CGlets dated November 5 and 7, 1963, both captioned as above.

CG 5824-S\* has advised that for the past months particularly since September, 1964, GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, has been badgering him and has been placing considerable pressure on him to invest some of the CP, USA reserve funds entrusted to him in ventures that would produce a profit for the Party.

For example, during a meeting with GUS HALL on September 26, 1964, when that individual was in Chicago, HALL strongly admonished CG 5824-S\* for being "too timid" in investing these funds on his own when he had his, HALL's, authority. At the time, HALL told him point blank "You have got to find some way of putting some of this money to work. You have got to invest some of it if we are going to make money. I authorize you and want you to invest at least \$20,000 by the next time I see you. I don't care how you do it."

CG 5824-S\* then noted that the next time he saw GUS HALL was mid-October, 1964, at a time just prior to his, the source's, departure on the 16th Solo Mission. One of the first questions which GUS HALL put to him at this time was "Have you invested that money?". CG 5824-S\* stated he could only reply to HALL that he had not been able to make any specific investment as yet and HALL was greatly perturbed at CG 5824-S\*'s response. At this time, in an effort to appease HALL somewhat, CG 5824-S\* presented HALL with \$500 which he told

(2)-Bureau (RM) 1-Chicago

RWH: MDW

< 112 PEC ## 1964

Exempt from GDS, Categor Date of Declassification Indefinit



CG 134-46 Sub F

him was the "interest" or "profit" on that promissory note he had invested in with \$7,500 of CP, USA reserve funds in October, 1963. (For details of this transaction, see recGlets dated November 5 and 7, 1963.)

He also informed HALL that the initial amount of \$7,500 which had been invested in this promissory note had now been returned and restored to the reserve funds. It was at this point that HALL remarked, "This is exactly what I have meant all along and this is why I personally want you to invest this money. You are the only one who has really shown how to make a profit with this money." HALL again called CG 5824-S\* "timid" when it comes to investing other people's money. He criticized him for being "overcautious" and afraid to invest, even though it was not his money and although he apparently had the contacts and plenty of opportunity.

On November 18, 1964, according to CG 5824-S\*; while meeting with HALL privately in New York City for briefings on the 17th Solo Mission, HALL again raised with him this question of investment of reserve funds. According to the source, HALL almost demanded that CG 5824-S\* immediately find some way of investing "that \$20,000" which he had previously authorized. Source told HALL that he had been giving this matter of investments very serious thought and was looking into all available possibilities. He told HALL that he had a couple of possibilities in mind for investment but in connection with such investments was confronted with how to handle the tax problem which would be involved with any profits arising from such investments. Source said he pointed out to HALL that if he made such an investment in his own name as HALL had indicated. that he should on a number of occasions, and if this investment was profitable, as he hoped, the question of payment of income tax on such investment return must be covered. He told HALL that under today's accounting, method utilized by the Internal Revenue Service, it would be impossible to hide interest, stock dividends, or almost any type of income derived from investments. He told HALL that the tax would necessarily have to be paid in order to avoid embarrassment to the Party. He then asked HALL if he could supply him with some individuals in whose names a substantial investment could be recorded and with someone who could justify such an investment and be trusted to keep the confidence as well as the Party's interest in this matter. He



CG 134-46 Sub F

told HALL that if he could provide him with such people, then he could probably invest the \$20,000 immediately. HALL responded, "Hell, I can't help you with such people. I got my own tax problem and I can't come up with people of the required means which I need. You just got to go ahead and handle it yourself. When the tax problem comes up, you can find a way."

In discussing this matter of investment being demanded by HALL with SA RICHARD W. HANSEN on November 24, 1964, CG 5824-S\* stated that he "can no longer resist HALL's pressures" and if he did he would jeopardize this operation and also jeopardize HALL's confidence in him as well as his own peculiar position within the CP. He stated that he felt that he had to invest the funds as demanded by HALL immediately and if necessary in his own name before he departed on the 17th Solo Mission scheduled November 29, 1964. He noted that because of investment ventures in which both he and his wife, CG 6653-S are already involved and quite successfully involved, and because of CG 6653-S's established position in the financial field, the investment of a sum like \$20,000 in his own name would not cause any suspicions as to the source of such money. He stated that \$20,000 would not be considered large when related to the overall investments currently held by CG 6653-S. He added that their present personal financial situation could readily justify an investment of this size at this time.

The source then went on to note that if he did invest such money as HALL requested, he is of the opinion that HALL hoped for and would undoubtedly expect a return of at least 5%.

In this connection, CG 5824-S\* stated that he felt that he probably could, through a current family venture, get the type of return desired by GUS HALL but that if he did not prove out this way, he would be more than willing to personally make up any differences between the actual return on the investment and the desired 5% from his own pocket just in order "to get HALL off my back." He stated that there was at this time, he believed, the possibility of making the type of investment which he felt HALL desired and this would be an investment in some bank stock in a bank, the control of which was just taken over by a highly successful holding company in Chicago, of which is brother-in-law is Chairman. He added that since the holding



CG 134-46 Sub F



company took over control of this bank, the First National Bank of Lincolnwood, 6401 North Lincoln, Lincolnwood, Illinois, a Chicago suburb, his brother-in-law has now become Chairman of this bank. He said that he and CG 6653-S already hold several thousand shares of the stock of this bank and that there is, in addition, a limited offering open to a select few including himself for some additional shares of stock. He stated that on November 27, 1964, he was to talk to his brother-in-law on the above matter concerning the availability of such bankstock. If it looked favorable, he might invest the funds that HALL demanded him to invest.

On November 28, 1964, the day before CG 5824-S\*'s departure on the 17th Solo Mission, he advised that he had spoken to his brother-in-law, IRVINGIPROJANSKY, and at this time his brother-in-law had agreed to secure an equivalent of \$20,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank of Lincolnwood, Lincolnwood, Illinois, such stock now selling at \$25 per share and have such stock issued in CG 5824-S\*'s name. His brother-in-law at this time indicated that there was excellent growth possibility in this bank stock and that he personally would guarantee a 5% return on this investment, that is, if it was necessary to liquidate before the stock growth had developed. However, under such an agreement the voting rights to this stock would have to be given over to the holding company. However, his brother-in-law informed him that it was almost a certainty that within one year the value of this stock would rise perhaps \$1 to \$2 which would be better than a 5% gain.

In view of the above and because of the urgency connected with this matter and his imminent departure on the Solo Mission, CG 5824-S\* did on November 28, 1964, invest the \$20,000 of CP, USA reserve funds in the stock of the First National Bank of Lincolnwood, Lincolnwood, Illinois. He will receive approximately 800 shares of stock which, based on current market value, is \$25 and a few cents. The stock certificate for the actual number of shares purchased will be issued in the near future and turned over to CG 6653-S who will place it with other CP monies.

CG 5824-S\* noted that while he had hoped to avoid personal and family involvement in this matter, he stated he had found it impossible to do so because of press of time and pressure of HALL. He felt that the entire transaction was undesirable from his own point of view but as there was, in his estimation, an emergency situation with the need for some positive results, he took the course of action as described.

### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub F)

TOP TOP

12/14/64

Director, FBI (100-428091) 438

1 - Mr. Donohue 1 - Mr. Shaw

solo EX-101 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 12/2/64.

Relet states that on 11/28/64, CG 5824-S\* invested \$20,000 of reserve funds of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in stock of the First National Bank of Lincolnwood, Illinois. This transaction was made through informant's brother-in-law, Irving Projansky, who advised that it was almost a certainty that within one year the value of the stock would be better than a five per cent gain. Relet also stated that CG 5824-S\* hoped to avoid any dealings which might the into family relationships, however, Gus Hall badgered informant into taking immediate action relative to investing the \$20,000 and informant was of the opinion that Hall would expect a return of at least five per cent on this investment. Relet notes that in view of the fact that CG 5824-S\* considered this to be an emergency situation with the need for some positive results, he took the aforementioned course of action.

In order that the Bureau may be fully apprised of all details regarding this transaction, you are requested to advise as to whether the stock certificate will be in the name of CG 5824-S\* or CG 6653-S.

The Bureau appreciates the necessity which prompted of CG 5824-S\* to take the above course of action in investing \$20,000 of the reserve funds of the CPUSA. However, it is desired that your office clear with the Bureau prior to permitting CG 5824-S\* to make substantial investment of Party funds. Your office should give consideration to some course of action, commensurate with the security of CG 5824-S\*, which would preclude the Party from receiving any substantial returns on its investments.

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	GA Com Wall mat mi	th CG $5824-S*$ and p	اللانجوم فومدي
Sullivan siderable press	ure on informant t	o invest some of th	e Party's
Trotter reserve funds i	n ventures that wo	juld produce a profi	t for the
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Letter to Chicago Re: SOLO 100-428091



#### NOTE CONTINUED:

Hall ordered informant to immediately invest \$20,000. Hall again met with CG 5824-S\* in mid-October, 1964, and was furious upon learning informant had not as yet taken any steps to invest Party funds. Informant explained the difficulties involved in this situation pointing out that the question of payment of income tax on such investments must be covered. Informant asked Hall to supply him with some individuals in whose names a substantial investment could be recorded and who could be trusted to look out for the Party's interest. Hall refused to do this, telling informant "you find a way." In view of the fact that CG 5824-S\* was to depart on Solo Mission 17 on 11/29/64 and knowing that Hall would expect to have these funds invested immediately and kwould expect at least a 5 per cent return, informant felt that only through a current family venture could be safely make the type of investment Hall demanded. Accordingly, informant invested the \$20,000 through his brotherin-law who is Chairman of the First National Bank of Lincolnwood. Informant noted he would be more than willing to personally make up any differences between the actual return on the investment and the desired 5 per cent from his own pocket just to get Hall "off his back." We have given this matter of investing Party funds much thought in order to arrive at some course of action which would preclude the Party from receiving any returns on its investments. However, unless informant handles these funds per Hall's instructions, it is possible Hall will place these funds in other hands. If this happens we will lose control of the disposition of these funds. However, Chicago is being requested to be alert for some course of action which would frustrate the Party in its efforts to realize some return on its investments.

Dee 14 4 ou PH '64

CON WEEL DAY



CODE

12/15/64

1 - Mr. Belmont

URGENT

- Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

TELETYPE

TO SAC NEW YORK (100-134637) FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

REURTEL DECEMBER FOURTEENIH LAST REQUESTING BUREAU AUTHORITY FOR NY SIX NINE FOUR-S ASTERICK TO TRANSMIT PERSONAL MESSAGE TO CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO: AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR INFORMANT TO SEND MESSAGE SET FORTH IN RETEL TO CASTRO. KEEP BUREAU FULLY APPRISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

WGS:pah

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. F. J. Baumgardner, dated 12/15/64, captioned same, prepared by WGS:pah.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 5 1964

THE DEC 16 1964

Tolson Belmont \_ Moht 🕳 DeLoach Casper. Callahan Evans Gale . Rosen Sull(von Tavel Trotter



# ROUTE IN DIVILOPE

		Date: 11/25/64	İ
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I	AIRTEL	REGISTERED	į
·		(Priority)	
i			
	TO: DIREC	TOR, FBI (100-428091)	Patrixia
	FROM: O SAC,	NEW YORK (100-134637)	RAMA
	SUBJECT: (SOLO	<i>)</i>	RYAN
	IS-C		
,			HANKOR
1	Piineii	ant to signal, previously a	greed upon. NY 694-S*
	personally met	with his Soviet contact VLA	DIMIR A. CHUCHUKIN at
	Uncle Elliott d	uring the late evening of 1	1/24/64. At this meeti
	CHUCHUKIN advis	ed that he wanted NY 694-S*	to deliver a most
	confidential ve	rbal message to GUS HALL.	The message, given
	verbally by CHU	CHUKIN, indicated that the	date of the preparatory
	conference sche	duled for December 15, 1964	, in Moscow was not
	derinite as yet	, but within the next sever	m of the date of the
	writ be dispate	hed to GUS HALL advising his the additional points of the	e agenda. CHUCHUKTN 🔨
	stated that the	date of the conference was	undecided because
	the recent m	eeting between the Soviets	and the Chinese in 🔍
	Moscow was not	a good one. CHUCHUKIN sta	ted that although the
	Soviets propose	d to stop the open polemics	between them and
	the Chinese, th	e latter refused to do so.	The Chinese insisted
	that the Soviet	Union must stop catering t	o the United States
	and that the So	viets must remove from their	r policy the question
	or peaceful coe	xistence with all countries existence between the Sovie	t Union and the
	Une peaceful CO	CHUCHUKIN stated that the	Chinese indicated that
	they will in no	way participate nor attend	the coming preparator
	conference if o	ne is held.	D. FAR
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	1 - NY 134-91	(Inv)(41)	in ISAN IX
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. <u>.</u> .		11-30-64 31 ne	C 16 1964
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Approved: C145 All Charge 65 DEC 18 Special Agent in Charge

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Sent .

NY 100-134637

At this meeting CHUCHUKIN stated that in the near future ANDRET GROMYKO will visit the U.S. and while here will attempt to have a discreet meeting with GUS HALL. He stated the Soviets were disappointed that GUŞ HALL did not attend their recent embassy celebration.

CHUCHUKIN and NY 694-S\* made arrangements to test their micro-transmitter and agreed to have a test run of the equipment at Goldsmith Brothers department store, NYC, on 12/9/64, according to particulars set forth in NY airtel, 9/28/64.

During the night of 11/24/64, NY 694-S\* furnished the above messages to GUS HALL who instructed him to also inform CG 5824-S\* of the messages before the latter leaves for Moscow. HALL also gave NY 694-S\* a copy of a 16mm film which he described as a propaganda film which the CPUSA is showing throughout the country to play up the "unjust war" in Vietnam. HALL instructed NY 694-S\* to deliver this film immediately to CG 5824-S\* so the latter can show it to the Soviets for the purpose of giving them some idea about what the CPUSA is doing with the money they receive. This film copy is being enclosed herewith to Chicago for delivery to CG 5824-S\*.

HALL also indicated that from information he has received he does not think he, HALL, will be able to obtain a passport at this time because if he presses for one the Government will "make it tough for him." NY 694-S\* advised that a visa is waiting for CG 5824-S\* at the Soviet Embassy in Prague.

Califi

The aforementioned film contains an interview of Senator WAYNE MORSE, which was produced by GEORGE SRENVILLE for the Californians for Liberal Representation on the occasion of an award dinner at which Senator MORSE was the recipient of the ESTES KEFAUVER award. In the interview, Senator MORSE was critical of the Administration's policy concerning Vietnam.

NY 100-134637

This was reviewed by NYO and appears to be of no investigative value, and therefore no action is being taken relative to reproduction especially in view of time element involved.

PD-36	⟨Rev.	5-2	2-64)
FD-36	4	÷.	1. 1





# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tra	ansmit the following in		
	(Type in plaintext or code)		
Via	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)	<del></del>	
,	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	REPRESENTATION	₹V
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)	COAR	14
),	SOLO IS - C	1'	
	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the and for the New York Office one copy of an informment captioned, "Matter to be Taken Up with Represent the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Concern of One Fedosy Kogut, Detroit, Michigan."	ant's sta esentative	ite-
	The information appearing in the enclose statement was furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has fur reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD Washington 11/29/64.	rnished	
	Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau is copy of the newspaper clipping furnished by CARL referred to in the enclosed informant's statement newspaper clipping sets forth full details of the referred to and background on FEDOSY KOGUT.	WINTER as	
	\ end 61328		
		SHIPO (	I that
	(1 - A) 134-40 Sub D-21	<b>~</b>	
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	65 DEC 9 Special Adent in Charge		

MATTER TO BE TAKEN UP WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING ESTATE OF ONE FEDOSY KOGUT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Carl Winter, upon the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), during the latter part of November, 1984, made available a newspaper article entitled, "Art Institute Left \$250,000 in Will of Retired Grocer," which had appeared on page 2-A of the "Detroit Free Press," March 22, 1963. The article identified the deceased grocer as Fedosy Kogut and indicates that he had left an estate valued at \$365,000 and that the estate was being administered by one attorney Alan N. Brown of Detroit, Michigan.

Winter noted in connection with the above probate of Kogut's estate, that apparently someone representing the Soviet Union was now contesting Kogut's will since that individual had no living heirs in the United States but had relatives still in the Soviet Union. Winter felt that this matter should be discussed with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and that it should be suggested to them and they should be encouraged to discontinue their efforts to contest the will. Winter stated that he had been informed that if the efforts to contest the will were discontinued, the art institute in Detroit would be more than willing to set up a special art section at the institute dealing with all forms of Russian art. stated that it was both his and Gus Hall's opinion that if such a Russian art exhibit was set up, it could have a definite beneficial effect in establishing a better understanding between the American and Soviet peoples.

#### ENCLOSURE (1) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

Xerox\_copy\_of\_newspaper clipping reestate of FEDOSY KOGUT referred to in informant's statement captioned "MATTER TO BE TAKEN UP WITH REPRESENTA TIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING ESTATE OF ONE FEDOSY KOGUT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN."

RE: SOLO IS-C

Bufile 100-428091 CGfile 134-46 Sub B

Transmitted via CGairtel to Bureau dtd 12/8/64



100-428091-4390

### Art Institute \$250,000 in Will Of Retired Grocer

An unobtrusive retired Ukrainian grocer who lived meagerly "because I don't need very much," willed \$250,000 to the Detroit Institute of Arts Thursday in a final quest

BROWN SAID Kogut seemed to know he was dying when he made the will in the hospital on Jan. 7. "When I told him that he

meagerly "because I con't need very much," which 3200,000 to the Detroit Institute of Arts Thursday in a final quest for immortality.

In his will submitted to Probate Judge Ernest C. Bochm, the late Fedosy Kogut asked that the bulk of his \$365,000 estate be given to the institute. Kogut, who was 67 when he died Jan. 39 in Herman Kiefer Hospital of complications foilowing treatment for tuberculosis, asked attorney Alan N. Brown to make a bequest expressing his admiration for cutture and his love for Detroit. "Ho wanted to show his attaclement to the city and his respect for the arts," Brown recalled. "When I suggested to him he leave a large sum to the Institute as sort of a memorial, he smiled and said, "Id like that." smiled and said, "Id like that." "He was a bright man, full of many the like that." "He was a bright man, full of many the like that is the crassed anything his tired several years ago.

A bachelor with a few close friends, he lived in various turnished rooms near downtown Detroit. He spent his leisure reading Russian and Ukrainian language papers and visiting with cronies at the Russian-American Citizen's Club of Wayno County, 4401 E. Mc-Nichols.

"He was a bright man, full of native intelligence," Brown said Ho grasped anything he became interested in quickly. Brown said Kogut speculate heavily in stocks of growins companies.

When he died, \$94,000 of his estate was in bank deposits or a safety deposit vault. Most of this was stock dividends.

this was stock dividends.

THE REMAINDER of the Cecstate was in such blue chip par stocks as Detroit Edison and Rice Pepsi Cola.

Brown said Kogut admired the arts and occasionally attended lectures or visited the in the Institute.

Institute.

"He was handsome for his age," Brown said. "He was always cleanshaven and neaf. He was a very quiet warm person who listened carefully."

Brown said none of Kogut's friends had any idea of his wealth and he kept his finances

Weath and he kept his imances in closely guarded secret.

"He was not a miser," the attorney said. "He said he didn't need much to live on and didn't want to spend money on things he didn't need."

things he didn't need."

IN OTHER bequests, Kogut left \$20,000 to Herman Kiefer Hospital; \$12,500 each to three iisters and two nicces living in his native village of Senowy en Lonowchy, the Ultraine; \$2,000 th lis nurse at Herman Kiefer, do nis nurse at Herman Kiefer, bracstine Hendrik; \$3,000 to for Lenestine Hendrik, \$4,000 to for Lenestine Hendrik, of \$1167 Magel, Hamlaramek, will get \$10,000 cach, cure at the lenestine Hendrik and the lenestine Hendrik and Lenestine Hendrik

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	OPITIONAL FORM NO. 10  MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  Tolson Belmont Mohr
	Memorandum <sub>ROUTE</sub> IN ENVELOPE
то :	Mr. Conrad DATE: December 14, 1964 Rosen William Sulfivon Sulfivon Sulfivon
FROM (	C. F. Downing
SUBJECT;	SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - C W B CONSTITUTION
لمل	Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.
[	On 12/14/64, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 176 GR 23, was intercepted.
	The plain text and cipher text are attached.
	The New York Office is aware of the contents.
	ACTION:
	For information.
	, A
	$\mathcal{Y}$
	Enclosure
	1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw) 1 - Mr. Downing 1 - Mr. Newpher 1 - Mr. Paddock
7	1 - Mr. Paddock  HS:mmg  11 DEC 18/1964  MC 18/1964
<b>6</b> 5 D	EC 22 1984
\ F	Mac Comp.

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DATAFOLD FORMS, INC., 2001 SO. CALUMIT AVE, CHICAGO

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PLEASE SEE ISTER CAROLOUTHURSDAY DECEMBER # 17 7 / ACKNOWL EDGE BY PHONE TODAY ) (SEESES

ENCLOSUIDE 100-428091-4391

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SENT BY CODED TELETYPE Mr. D'Loach Mr. Casper .. FBI NEW YORK Mr. Callaban Mr. Conrad 9-04 PM URGENT 12-14-64 Mr. Evans.... Mr. Gale \_\_\_ Mr. Resen TO DIRECTOR -18-100-428091-ENCODED Mr. Sell van Mr. Tavel FROM NEW YORK 100-134637 Mr. To ther Tele.Reom " Miss H II Miss Gandy SOLO

ON TWELVE FOURTEEN SIXTY FOUR NY SIX NINE FOUR-S ASTERISK ADVISED SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON AS FOLLOWS.

NY SIX NINE FOUR-S ASTERISK RECENTLY DISCUSSED WITH GUS HALL,
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPUSA, THE FACT THAT WHEN THE INFORMANT WAS
IN CUBA IN MAY NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR HE HAD AGREED WITH FIDEL CASTRO THAT
THE CPUSA AND CASTRO-S PARTY ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN CONTACT THROUGH THE
CUBAN MISSION TO THE UN IN NYC. THE INFORMANT ALSO DISCUSSED THE FACT
THAT TODATE, SINCE NY SIX NINE FOUR-S ASTERISK CONTACT WITH CASTRO,
BEATRICE JOHNSON, THE CPUSA REPRESENTATIVE TO CUBA, HAS BEEN
UNSUCCESSFUL IN MAKING CONTACT WITH CASTRO. IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT
CONTACT WITH CASTRO AND THE CUBAN PARTY, THE INFORMANT AND HALL AGREED
TO SEND TO CASTRO A BOOK OF POETRY, EDITED BY WALTER LOWENFELS, ENTITLED
TO NEW AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY," WITH THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE ON THE FLYLEAF

"TO MY DEAR AND ESTEERED 20 OMRADE CASTRO...

OF THE SAID BOOK.

"ON THIS, THE ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, AND
THE ADVENT OF A NEW YEAR I COMPADELY GREETINGS TO YOU COMPADE FIDER
AND THE HEROIC PEOPLE OF CUBA, TO YOU WHO HAVE STIRBED THE HEARTS
AND MINDS OF MEN AND POETS THE WORLD OVER. 11 DEC 18 1964
END PASE ONE C 22:1964 ... MR. BELMONT FOR THE DESCRIPTION.

PAGE TWO.....

"MAY THE NEW YOAR BRING YOU NEW SUCCESSES IN YOUR BUILDING OF SOCIALISM- AND NEW VICTORIES FOR THE FORCES OF PEACE, PROGRESS, AND SOCIALISM EVERYWHERE.

"ACCEPT MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS.

"COMRADELY, GUS HALL".

NY SIX NINE FOUR-S ASTERISK HAS DECIDED TO SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO CASTRO IN HIS OWN NAME, AND DESIRES BUREAU AUTHORITY TO DO SO.

"FIDEL CASTRO FIRST SECRETARY OF THE P. U. R. S.

"DEAR COMRADE FIDEL CASTRO-

"GAIN MAY I CONVEY TO YOU THE PERSONAL GREETINGS OF MY GENERAL SECRETARY GUS HALL, AND ADD TO THEM MY FIRM HANDSHAKE AND EMBRACE. INDEED, IT IS STILL UNFORTUNATE THAT THE BARRIER-U. S. IMPERIALISM-PREVENTS US FROM HANDING THESE GREETINGS TO YOU IN PERSON, AND FROM EXPRESSING PERSONALLY THE WARMTH AND ESTEEM WE FEEL FOR YOU WHOM WE SO ADMIRE, AND OUR HEARTFELT FEELINGS AND FELICITATIONS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

"COMRADE GUS HALL WAS MOST EXICTED AND PLEASED WHEN I MADE
A REPORT TO HIM OF MY JOURNEY TO REACH YOU LAST MAY AND OF MY TALKS WITH
YOU. PARTICULARLY WAS HE MOST PLEASED WITH YOUR REACTION TO THE NEED
OF BETTER CONTACT AND FOR CLOSER RELATIONS. HE FEELS THAT YOUR CONTINUED
END PAGE TWO......

CORR L1 W4 YEAR

PAGE THREE....

3 - 25 2

INTEREST IN US, AND AN OCCASIONAL INDICATION OF YOUR PARTY-S CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO OUT ACTIVITIES, WRITINGS AND PUBLICATIONS WOULD BE MOST GRATIFYING, FOR IT WOULD INSPIRE US TO WORK EVEN MORE DILIGENTLY FOR CUBA AND AGAINST OUR COMMON ENEMY - U. S. IMPERIALISM.

"YOU WILL RECALL OUR DISCUSSING YOUR NEED FOR ESSENTIAL MEDICINES.

UPON MY RETURN, I LEARNED THAT THIS MATTER COULD BE HANDLED, BUT I

WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN CONTACTUG YOU DIRECTLY IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN WHAT

YOUR NEEDS WERE AT THE TIME. IF THERE IS STILL AN URGENT NEED FOR THESE

MEDICINES, AND IF WE CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CONTACT ME THROUGH

THESE SAME CHANNELS- YOUR UNITED NATIONS MISSION DELEGATION.

"AGAIN ACCEPT MY SINCERE COMMUNIST GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR REVOLUTION, THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

"SALUD.

1

"JACK BROOKS N. C. C. P. U. S. A."

NY SIX NINE FOUR-S AS ASTERISK ADVISES THAT HE HOPES TO MAKE SOME ARRANGEMENTS WHEREBY HE CAN DELIVER THE ABOVE MENTIONED BOOK OF POETRY AND THE ABOVE LETTER TO ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA, CUBAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, PRESENTLY APPEARING BEFORE THE UN, FOR TRANSMISSION TO FIDEL CASTRO.

END PAGE THREE......

CORR L7 W4-CONTACTING-

PAGE FOUR.

IN THE EVENT THAT HE CANNOT CONTACT CHE GUEVARA FOR THIS PURPOSE,
THE INFORMANT INTENDS TO ATTEMPT TO SEND THE ABOVE TO CASTRO THROUGH SOME
OTHER MEMBER OF THE CUBAN DELEGATION TO THE UN. HE DESIRES, HOWEVER,
THAT BEFORE DOING SO HE BE ADVISED BY THE BUREAU WHETHER OR NOT THE
CONTENT OF HIS LETTER TO CASTRO MEETS WITH BUREAU APPROVAL.

THE NYO WOULD APPRECIATE AN IMMEDIATE REPLY FROM THE BUREAU WITH RESPECT TO THIS MATTER.

END:

OMS FBI WASH DC.

CC-MR SULLIVAN
M. Shaul



### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Acting Attorney General

December 21, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Reddy I - Mr. Shaw

The following information received from sources which have furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In its initial reaction to the request of the Department of Justice for a new trial under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Communist Party, USA, has instituted an emergency campaign of protest to the President, members of Congress and the Department of Justice, In addition, the Communist Party, USA, has requested prominent individuals, as well as other communist parties of the world. to issue statements expressing amazement that the United States Government is continuing to attack the legal rights of American citizens under the "infamous" Internal Security Act of 1950.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communication has been classified "Top secreta" The above information is being furnished to the President.

100-428091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

WGS:pah

ST-108

11 DEC 21 1964

NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (NY 694-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See New Kork airtel 12/16/64, captioned "Solo," IS-C."

Excluded from automatic downgrading and

doclassification

Belmont Mohr . DeLoach

Casper. Callahan Contad. Evans Gale

Rosen Sullivan Tavel Trotter

Holmes

MAIN ROSE TELETYPE UNIT





DIRECTOR, FOI (100-3-31)

10/15/64

sac, the your (100-3004)

113

CONTRIES PARTY, WAA INTERNATIONAL PARTICUS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

C'soro, is-C' coption. In lotter 8/11/2, under

Ab was indicated in referenced few York letter the mail drep maintained under the name HELDERT ANDLY ECH, PO fox 209, Church Street Station, New York, NY, was discontinued in April, 1963 but was allowed to remain in existence because NORTHLE FIDED and the World Hamilet Review occurrently used this box for transmitting material to MY 198-5\*.

Since April, 1653, ID Dox 209 has received mail on only two decenions and in discussing this matter with MY 694-9\* it was agreed that this TO Dox be discontinued. IN 194-9\* attack that in his next comparention to EDEAN INCOME THE he will educate the latter of the discontinuance of PO Tox 250 and that MEDD should continue to utilize the MICHAEL PUREY Dox for all mail. MY 694-5\* agreed that, since little or no mail has been received at the PO Dox 250 drop, it would be calcious as a this discussion, in no way, was made cause of Edicious interest in PO Dox 200.

20) will be discontinued on or before December 31, 1534.

3 - Dupocu (En) (1 - 100-423091) 2 - Chioczo (100-33729)(En) (1 - 134-46-sub B) 1 - Low York (100-134037) 1 - Low York (41)

34 DEC 21 31

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SPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-104 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, REG, NO, 27 Tolson. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Belmont 1emorandum ROUTE IN E Callahan Conrad TO Mr. W. C. Sullivar DATE: December 10, 1964 Tou C Tele. Room Mr. F. J. Baumgardne Holmes SUBJECTA: SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST NY 694-S\* recently received a message from his Soviet contact, Vladimir Chuchukin, that Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, desired to hold a discreet meeting with Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA. NY 694-S\* advised Gus Hall of the above-mentioned message and pursuant to instructions from Hall, NY 694-S\* on 12/7/64 sent a message to Chuchukin advising that Hall had suggested that his meeting with Gromyko take place at the Soviet United Nations Delegation Building. Hall requested that he be notified ten days in advance of the date of the scheduled meeting so that he will be in New York City on that date and in a position to attend the. meeting. ACTION: For information. No dissemination is contemplated at this time in view of the possible danger to the security of NY 694-S\*. We will follow this matter closely to see if Hall, meets with Gromyko and if developments are such as to make dissemination of this information possible. 100-428091 WGS:pah 1 - Mr. Belmont l - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Shaw DEC 21 1964 1 - Mr. Branigan Z SENT DIRECTOR

INRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DO-7.

FROM

#### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LO.

#### OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON	
MR. BELMONT	So -
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MR. DELOACH	
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MR. CONRAD(	) )
MR, EVANS(	1
MR. GALE	
MR. ROSEN	
MR. SULLIVAN	<b>P P P P P P P P P P</b>
MR. TAVEL	<sup>9*</sup> ),
MR. TROTTER(	).
MISS HOLMES(	)
MISS GANDY(	,
SEE ME(	) **
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FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION(	· ·
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#### FBI 12/16/64

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	, had requested	oted, as reflect d the Soviets oviet U.N. Delo	to arrange a	meeting	
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MGY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVE

TO :Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardne

DATE: December 15, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont

l - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

DeL Callahan Contad Evans Gale .

Rosen o Karitym avet. Trotter

Tele, Room

Holmes Gandy

1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT (SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that NY 694-S\*, who serves as the liaison contact between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and MARWA other communist parties of the world, be authorized to transmit a personal message to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in an effort to establish contact between the Castro regime and the CPUSA.

You will recall that in May, 1964, NY 694-S\* was in Cuba on & Solo Mission 15, and on that occasion conferred with Castro. The purpose of informant's mission was to improve relations between the Castro regime and the CPUSA. Castro readily agreed to establish personal contact with NY 694-S\* and Beatrice Johnson, CPUSA representative in Havana, Cuba, through Dr. Rene Vallejo, a Cuban official, and suggested that important documents be transmitted to him through the Cuban delegation to the United Nations (UN). However, efforts to date to maintain contact with the Castro regime have been unsuccessful.

CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall recently discussed with NY 694-S\* the problem of maintaining contact with the Castro regime. In this connection, Hall instructed informant to send Castro a book/ of poetry by Walter Lowenfels along with a personal greeting from Hall. NY 694-S\* is of othe opinion that this will afford informant the opportunity of sending a personal message to Castro and requestling that Castro establish contact with informant through the Cuban delegation to the UN. New York requests Bureau authority for NYC694-S\* to transmit to Castro the message which is set forth on page 2 of the attached teletype from New York dated 12/14/64.

NY 694-S\* hopes to make arrangements whereby he can transmit the book of poetry along with his personal message to Castro via Ernesto Che Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industry, who is presently appearing before the UN. In the event, NY 694-S\* is unable to make contact with Gueyara; the informant intends to send the above material to Castro via some other member of the Cuban delegation to the UN.

 $\tilde{U} \cdot U$ OBSERVATION: 1.24

3 REC-10 100-428091-4596

NY 694-S\* is of the opinion that the-sending of his personal message to Castro will serve to reopen channels between the Castro regime and the CPUSA. Informant will then be in the

1002428091

CONTINUED--OVER

(5)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: SOLO 100-428091

position of receiving firsthand reports from the Castro regime concerning important events within Cuba. This will permit us to keep abreast of developments in Cuba, and place us in a position to disseminate to top Government officials information which is vital in shaping our foreign policy.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached teletype, be sent to New York authorizing NY 694-S\* to transmit his personal message to Castro.

- 2 -

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

# O ROUTE IN ENQULOPE

	it the following:	(Type in plain text or code)	<del></del> ;
	AIRTEL	REGISTERED	ļ
α,—		(Priority or Method of Mailing)	
]	то :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	05
m	FROM :	SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)	Diale
	SUBJECT:	SOLO IS-C	X MARIE
	radio, a c	On 12/14/64, there was received from the So iphered message, the text of which is as fol	lows:
	Acknowledge	"Please see Sister Carol on Thursday, 12/17 e by phone today."	$I_{i}$
	"drop" coninformant	The above reflects that the Soviets desired tact on Thursday, 12/17/64, and desired that acknowledge the receipt of this message on 1	to make a 400 the 2/14/64.
	messages fi GIBBY NEEDI	On 12/14/64, NY 694-S* advised that he recer rom the Soviets, via the secondary channel, LEMAN, the said messages being partially code The plain text of the messages is as follow	ISIDORE ed. AW, O. 7 BLAW, O. 7
	1		RADONE
,	on the Edit	"On the instructions of the CCCPSU, we would that by this time most of the Communist Partorial Commission have agreed to postpone the torial Commission and to make public the texton about that.	ty membersy e conference
	conference.	"In the USSR press on 12/12, we are planning the announcement regarding the postponement. The text of the announcement was given to ter dated 11/24."  REC. 10	t of the you in the
X(	1 - NY 134	o (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM) -91 (INV)(41) -134637 (41) 18DEC 22	

NY 100-134637

"2. To Gus Hall.

"Beatrice Johnson made a request for her invitation to the Soviet Union for medical treatment and rest.

"We would like you to inform us whether you consent to include her in the quota."

"3. Moore and his wife can depart for medical treatment in accordance with the quota at any time.

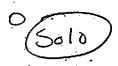
"Please notify us about the date of their departure, route, and where they would like to receive visas. Instructions were given to our Washington, D. C. Embassy."

"4. USSR public organizations were able to invite only three persons from 'Russky Golos' and from the 'Russian Mutual Aid Society of Chicago.' As a result of correspondence with the above-named organizations, Yakhontov, Radzl, and Harbin were included in the group. As for Tarlovsky, at present it is impossible to include her in addition to this group. Tarlovsky can go as a tourist. She will receive necessary attention on the part of USSR public organizations."

It is to be noted that as reflected in NY airtel 10/31/64, messages #2, 3 and 4 in instant communication were received in identical form from the Soviets on 10/30/64. Apparently the Soviets have repeated these messages by reason of the fact that the CPUSA has not as yet replied thereto.



## ROUTE IN ENVELO



December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable Bill D. Moyers Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont

l - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr.Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Reddy

Mr. Shaw

Dear Mr. Moyers:

The following information received from sources which have furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest to the President.

In its initial reaction to the request of the Department of Justice for a new trial under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Communist Party, USA, has instituted an emergency campaign of protest directed to the President, members of Congress and the Department of Justice. In addition, the Communist Party, USA, has requested prominent individuals, as well as other communist parties of the world, to issue statements expressing amazement that the United States Government is continuing to attack the legal rights of American citizens under the "infamous" Internal Security Act of 1950.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communicationshas been classified "The Secret." The

above information is being furnished to the Acting Attorney General. 100-428091 Sincerely yours a 00-428091 DeLoach Cosper from automatic Callahan Contad rading and Gale Rosen (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO) Sullivan



Honorable Bill D. Moyers

NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (NY 694-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See NYairtel 12/16/64, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

FD-36 (Re 22-64)

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

12/16/64 Date: Transmit the following in ... (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL Viα. (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) Remytelephone call to New York 12/16/64. On 12/16/64, provided SA RICHARD W. HANSEN with a letter written by CG 5824-S\* postmarked Bombay, India, 12/11/64, and transmitted to a Chicago mail drop maintained by CG 5824-S\*. This letter, together with the interpretation thereof by the Chicago Office which appears in the parentheses, was as follows: December 11, 1964 Dear Lydia (Chicago mail drop), Since a friend (apparently CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chicago, who was proceeding via Moscow to Bombay to attend the Communist Party (CP) of India Congress) was going to Bombay -- for the fun of it, I wanted to see how long a letter by air can travel 2/3 around the globe. I am trying very hard to get back in time for Xmas, it is only a 50-50 chance, but it may still be. Of course it depends on the business at hand. I will not be able to neglect most of it even if I have to wait for the managers of the departments (leading representatives of the CPSU) to get back from exhibitions (trips, vacations, etc.). 1-43-813RA Bureau (RM) 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM) REG 23 100-42809) -4-399 1 - Chicago

RWH: kzh
(5)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_ M Sent \_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_ M Sent \_\_\_ M Sent \_\_\_\_ M Sent \_

ذ

CG 134-46 Sub B

The weather delay (in London) and the holiday (apparently November 7) in Milwaukee (Moscow) delayed things considerably.

Despite weather and climate I am bearing up fairly well. I hope you are well and not too lonesome. I also hope Mr. Broadman (BUS HALL) is not too impatient. I will cut my buying trips (stops in other socialist countries) on the way back but I may have to go to at least two different places before the orders are in for New York.

What else? I wish I had some news, but that will have to wait until all contracts (requests for subsidies by various CPs including CP, USA for funds in 1965) are signed (approved).

Since Mr. Bass (NORMAN FREED, CP of Canada representative to the World Marxist Review, Prague, Czechoślovakia) is also traveling, I will drop a note to Lydia -- Hewill also see Miss Claudette (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) while on the same tour (to the CP of India Congress).

Well all my best and lots of love. If I do not make it for the holiday have a very merry one and best wishes for my friends and relatives.

#### Yours, Yogi (CG 5824-S\*)

P.S. Mr. Bass (FREED) will send a note to Mr. Perch (NY 694-S\*) in N.Y. and regards from Mr. Good (CG 5824-S\*).

The above is for the information of the Bureau and New York.

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

DEC 1 4 1964

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS ESP-R (00: NEW YORK)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST HE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN INASMUCH AS BY ITS NATURE SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY MY 694-8\*, A VALUABLE INFORMATION AS THE SOURCE UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN MY 694-8\*, IT SHOULD NOT HE INCLUDED EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION OF A REPORT.

As the Bureau is aware, NY 694-5" on 8/5/64, received \$300,000 from VLADINIR CHUCHUKIN his Soviet principal. This money consisted of \$50.00 and \$20.00 notes.

When the above \$300,000 was broken down into Pederal Reserve Districts and series, the following was reflected:

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165 DEC 15 1964

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	Total	93
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ny 05-17695

The above chart discloses that the NY FAD had the largest number of \$50.00 notes that were originally decued from any FAD with 2144 (53.495). The Chicago FAD was the beend largest with number of \$50.00 notes issued with 342 (4.553). The San Francisco FAD was the third bignest with number of \$50.00 notes that CA-4 (7.115).

The chart discloses that the NY FID had the largest number of \$20.00 notes that were originally assued from any FID with 2116 (42.453). The Nichtiand FID was the second invest with number of \$20.00 notes liquid with 030 (10.653). The Atlanta FID was the third highest with number of \$20.00 notes issued with 576 (11.53).

It is interesting to note that the \$500,000 diven to the OP. USA by the Caylete on U/5/CH. consisting of \$50.00 and \$20.00 notes that 53.495 of the \$50.00 notes here indued from NY LTD and 40.465 of the \$20.00 notes were indued from NY LTD. This is consistent upon the Caylet detivities in the past few years where the bulk of the currency used by them has originated from the NY LTD.

When the \$50.00 and \$60.00 notes were contained against the list of money which was issued to the Soviets in W and UFO, no identification was effected.

Unon the C50.00 and \$20.00 notes were compared against the index of CP and Coviet blog applicance manay chintained in captioned case. It was observed in numerous instances that these nates fell into close proximity with currency in the index.

The deterial denoted those \$50.00 and \$20.00 notes furnished to the CP, UDA, on 8/5/44, by the Ecytote.

1934 Cortes

\$50.00

FOLYISSEA CP

### 1950 Ceries

### <u>650.00</u>

Scrial Rusber	Received by	Date Received
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	\$20.00	
G00120400H	¢z	9/17/62
D110235176 E110254176	OP *	1/4/52

As the original notes involved are not available the exact significance of the above 3 identical notes is not insum, however, the IMO will recain elect for any cuch ineigents in the future with a view towards determining if the above identifies might have some pertinence with regard to this case.

The notations "OP" under the captioned Received by"
in the above chart Compton instances there the Coylete have
furnished funds to the CP, USA. Other notations under the
caption "Received By" are instances there funds have been
recovered in Double Agent operations, los B, Rusqies Ru,
Rusanian etc.

Information concerning comperison against the index in not to be set forth in record forth or discontration memorandua silthout Euraga puringrity.

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1057 104811-

	Date: 12/9/64	
Transmit	the following in AIRTEL	
itansmit	(Type in plain text or code)	
Via	REGISTERED MAIL	
	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	
1.7 5.7	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)  SUBJECT: SOLO  ReBureau airtel 12/9/64.  Referenced Bureau airtel states that the Bureau continues to be gravely concerned that the information by	MABIUM White White Macgan
65 65	furnished by relative to CHUCHUKIN and his Crecontact could seriously jeopardize the security of NY 69  The operation of is of such a delice nature that any action taken upon information furnished constantly places him in jeopardy. It is necessary to the plan each and every move based upon information furnished this source to make certain that any action taken based information furnished by this source reduces to the bare possible minimum any possibility that this source will compromised. It is also necessary to make certain that source or informants currently active in the Soviet field in no way jeopardized as a result of the Bureau's dealing this informant. At no time has been advised was possible for the Bureau to accomplish any specific a result of information furnished by him with the except several specific instances involving cases which have be prosecuted or are to be prosecuted in the future. This the Solo operation.  REC. 23    Oo - 428091 - 441	eate by him choroughly ed by upon est any ld are any ld are ins with that it ends as cion of een includes

Since the inception of the Bureau's relationship with	
he has always shown an interest in knowing what	
to the Rureau has been in terms of	
identifying Soviet agents. Replies to these inquiries on this	
- 4 - 5 - 1-4	
nature, which only serve to inform that the informa-	
tion was of some value interests in knowing what	
nature, which only serve to inform that the information was of some value. Interests in knowing what value information furnished by him has been to the Bureau quite	
- AND OUR PROPERTY OF THE MEDICAL CONTROL OF THE MEDICAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	
Towerer his motive has never been definitely established.	7.
although he does display a sincere desire to be of assistance	
to the Bureau. He seems to take great pleasure in assisting	
in the identification of Soviet agents by the Bureau and of	
course his monetary rewards are directly related to the value	
of the information which he furnishes.	D
he has many	
Throughout the operation of he has many times offered comments and advice as to how specific information	n
should be handled, specifically dealing with the advisability	-
of surveilling Soviet nationals on a given occasion. While the	
opinions of this informant have always been considered, at no	
time has he been permitted to direct Bureau operations in the	
Soviet field and he is well aware that his suggestions are not	
followed on many occasions.	
With specific regard to VLADIMIR CHUCHUKIN and	
ary 600 ca and the nagginility that	
information concerning a meeting between Chuchukin and	
NV 604_S# in sufficient time to permit coverage of such a	
would respect the decision of the Bureau with regard to any	
can be by a coverage to be afforded to CHUCHUKIN.	
told in response to inquiry that CHUCHUKIN is extremely	
lauryoillange congricus and cannot be surveilled successiully	
I that diminimize quadopded in evading a surveillance subse-	
langua to the time that a survey lance of film was introduced.	
mble legament to notion aware of the results uncation tayin	
investigation based upon information furnished by him and there	
would be no need to acquaint him with the results of investiga-	
tion based upon information he might furnish in connection with CHICHUKIN. The only exceptions involved prosecution.	
with CHICHIKIN. The Only exceptions involved prosecution.	

made of thereby indicating to continuing
interest in this Soviet as a further indication that this
Soviet's activities have not become sufficiently known to the
Bureau.
With regard to keen interest in CHUCHUKIN, consideration must be given to the fact that this.
CHUCHUKIN, consideration must be given to the fact that this
informant has voluminous information dealing primarily with the
Scientific and Technical Branch of the KGB, New York Residency.
This has resulted in a great deal of investigative activity by
being directed toward Soviet nationals in this particular
branch and their agents. This in turn has created a very
definite security problem for and in order to over-
come this security problem, the informant has seized upon
every possible opportunity he has to obtain information about
the activities of one of the other branches of the KGB, New
York Residency. CHUCHUKIN as a member of the Political Branch
of the KGB, New York Residency, is of keen interest to the
informant as it would serve informant's purpose to assist the
Bureau in identifying one or more of CHUCHUKIN's agents.
While there has been no indication of personal animosity between
informant and CHUCHUKIN, there is a possibility that informant
has some dislike for CHUCHUKIN and looks favorably upon an
opportunity to furnish information concerning him.
obbot partition no tartition turbing atou consciuming imms.

With regard to CHUCHUKIN's concern when he met NY 694-S\* on 11/27/64, this office believes that the espionage trial of JOHN W. BUTENKO and IGOR A. IVANOV then in progress in Newark, New Jersey, could have been responsible for CHUCHUKIN's concern. During that trial there were questions concerning wiretaps and informants left unanswered in a manner which could possibly have been subject to some conclusion that there were in fact wiretaps and informants used in connection with that case. This conclusion could have been reached by individual Soviets and in this case could have been reached by CHUCHUKIN. FBI techniques in investigating espionage cases, particularly from a surveillance standpoint were also there are cautious in their current operations.

In the last analysis the security aspects in the operation of and NY 694-S\* as they are related to one another only for at such time as should be compromised and relate information to the Soviets about information he has furnished to the Bureau. Should this occur

b7D

the KGB would be forced to re-evaluate the status of all agents operated out of the KGB New York [logidency and this would of course include NY 694-S\*. Every possible effort is being made to avoid the possibility of compromise of but this is always a possibility. In the absence of any compromise of this informant, there appears to be no possibility of a breach of security based upon own knowledge of his relationship with the Bureau as he would only serve to compromise himself were he to endeavor to be of assistance to the KGB by using his knowledge of his relationship with the Bureau for this purpose.

The security of NY 604-S\* will be constantly borne in mind in the handling of and any information furnished by this informant concerning NY 694-S\*\* Soviet principal will be immediately considered in the light of the security of both of these informants by personnel handling the SOLO operation, CHUCHUKIN, and

In summation, the Agents handling as the supervisory staff intimately concerned with his information are of the opinion that this source has shown no more than the normal amount of interest in the results we have achieved based on information furnished by him regarding CHUCHUKIN's agent. He recognizes of course that when he furnishes us with a telephone number whereby CHUCHUKIN might receive a signal approximately fifteen minutes prior to his meeting with the agent that this is very valuable information and it would be relatively simple, in his opinion, to identify CHUCHUKIN's agent. Therefore, we feel that we should handle this information in the same manner as any other data received from FEDORA concerning which he might inquire at a subsequent meeting. He does this quite frequently in an off-hand fashion and he is merely told that this was very helpful and we found his information most interesting. The matter is then dropped and he never pursues further. UACB we will continue to handle the information received in the future regarding this situation in the same manner as we have done in connection with all information furnished by FEDORA, unless some unusual circumstances exist in which event the Bureau would be consulted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY, 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, SEG, NO. 27 Belmont UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mohr DeLoach Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE Caspet Callahan Conrad Mr. Conrad/ Gale TO DATE: December 16, 1964 Trotter Tele. Room . F. Downing SUBJECT; SOLC INTERNAL SECURITY - C Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio. On 12/16/64 transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 287 GR 28, was intercepted. Plain text and cipher text are attached. The New York Office is aware of the contents. ACTION: For information. Enclosure 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw 1 - Mr. Downing: REC 16 100- 4260 91- 444 1 - Mr. Downing: 1 - Mr. Newpher 1 .- Mr. Paddock 11 DEC 23 1964

12/16/64

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> ENCLOSURE 100-42809/-4440/

e Service	OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1992 GHITON GSA, GEN, REG., NO. 27 UNITED ST	G 5010-106 ATES GOVERNMEN	r	0	,	Tolson Belmont Mohr
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TO :	Mr. Conra		DATË: I	Jecember 1	.0, 1004	Rosen Stayin Totel Trotter Tele. Room Hglmes
SUBJECT		SECURITY - C			AM	gendy ——
/	the inform	ant desired to sen	New York Office fu d and requested it b ork on the same dat	oe encipher	e text of a need. The c	nessage ipher
		The plain text and	l cipher text are att	ached.	1 Prac	/ cale
	ACTION:				B	grand 5
		For information.			BRO	Magn Magn
	Enclosure  1 - Mr. B  1 - Mr. C	elmont				L
. 1	2 - Mr. S 1 - Mr. D 1 - Mr. N 1 - Mr. P	ullivan (Attention: owning lewpher addock	Mr. J. A. Sizoo,	Mr. W. G	. Shaw)	Ŋ
bin	Hs:ming / (8)	ने पूर १० १५ १९व	Mar. 1	<sup>6</sup> /00 - 42	7-8	4402
	OLOBARIA	,			8 1964	
65	DEC 29 19	164		DAN S	(C.3)	

REFEREE. IN APRIVATE PERSONALTALKBETHEENEDWARD AMBAN REPRESED GREATENTHUS I ASMABOU

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-4402

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION 35A GEN. REG. HO. 27	0

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5010-106

то

Mr. Conrad

DATE: December 21, 1964

Belmont

Mohr
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Casper
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Tavel \_\_\_\_\_ rotter \_\_\_\_ Tele. Room \_\_ Holmes \_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

SOLO

C. F. Downing

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 12/21/64, transmissions were intercepted by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

### ACTION:

For information.

L

1 - Mr. Conrad

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)

1 - Mr. Downing

1 - Mr. Newpher

1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv (7) Ser 16: 100-42-8091 - 4403 (II DEC 28 1991

JAK COOL

65 DEC 29 1964

FD-367 Hev. 5-22-64)

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 12/8/64

Transmi	t the following in		ype in plaintext or code)	<del></del>	   
Via	AIRTEL	REGISTER	*		 
			(Priority)		L = == == == == == == == == == == =
	TO : DIR	ECTOR, FBI (10	00-428091)	<b>B</b> I PV	BO D
	FROM : SAC	, CHICAGO (13	34-46 Sub B)	He	NER
	SOLO IS - C			RW	28MITH
	and for the statement c Representat	New York Off: aptioned, "Int	ice l copy of : formation for l olish United W	reau are 3 copi an informant's Discussion with orkers Party	1
	mant's stat	ement was furnished reliab	nished on $11/2$	the enclosed i 9/64 by CG 5824 in the past, t	-S*, o SA
	2-Chicago	nc. 3)(RM)	Enc. 1)(Info)(	RM) VEC 23	Ryd C
	(6)		John Mis. P	11 . 6 23	2-440 G
	to total	1			ੜ
Aŗ	pproved: Special	Agenvin Charge	Sent	M Per	

INFORMATION FOR DISCUSSION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY REGARDING A WILL IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

During the latter part of November, 1964, Anthony Krchmarek, on the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), furnished the following information which was to be taken up, if possible, with representatives of the Polish United Workers Party, also known as the Communist Party of Poland:

Recently, an individual who had long resided in Cleve-land, Ohio, died leaving an estate valued at approximately \$70,000. This individual disposed of his property by will. When he died, he had two daughters, both residing in Cleveland, by the names of and He also had a wife who resides in Poland named Mrs. Teodozia Stochmal, al Zwyciestwa 38/6, Gdansk, Poland. Under the law currently on the books in Ohio, Mrs. Stochmal, as the wife, would be entitled to a third of her husband's estate and the daughters entitled to individual one-third shares. The daughters are presently contesting the disposition of the property as provided in the will and it is suggested that the Polish authorities might also like to intervene on behalf of Mrs. Stochmal. Allegedly, the only amount that the administrators of the estate are now willing to give to Mrs. Stochmal is \$3,000.

Both Hall and Krchmarek were of the opinion that perhaps if the Poles were successful in contesting this will and succeeded in getting Mrs. Stochmal the one-third share of the estate to which she is entitled, the Party here might indirectly benefit as the Poles might feel the Party here deserved some compensation for their assistance in this natter.

-1-100-42809/-4404

TO BERT - TOTAL

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100-428091—4405 ENCLOSUKŁ

# O ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 12/21/64

	•	Date: 12/21/04	
Transı	mit the followin	ng in	
	Aromet	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via 🚐	AIRTEL	REGISTERED	
<b>∸</b> -;		(Priority)	 L
ļ	<b>:</b>		
	ŢO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)  SOLO IS-C	1 Later
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)	AD
	ricori.	One Tour Court (100-154057)	7.1
-	SUBJECT	: SOLO	ـد. ا
	٠	IS-C	W
	- -	ν <sub>1</sub> ~	
[w]	weeks in to go to York on	Pursuant to advice from his physician that, frent hospitalization, he should recuperate for sent a warm climate, NY 694-S* advises that he has so San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 1/5/65, and return to or about 1/16/65. His wife will accompany him, an they will stay at the Sheraton Hotel under the	veral arranged o New and in
		At the informant's request, if contact with he no become necessary, such contact will be made disphone rather than through the San Juan Office.	
	· · _ · #	13.RB	
	1 - CHIC	EAU (RM) CAGO (134-46 Sub B) (AM RM) 1 - San Juan (RM) 134-91 (Inv) (41) 100-134637 (41)	
		REC-44 100-428091	4406
		11 DEC 30 1964	ı
	ACB: mfd	16/	M
	(7)	HS M	
I	Approved:	Sent M Per	
	65.IAN	Special Agent in Charge	

OPTIONAL FORM HO, 10 MAY 1762 EDITION OSA GEN, REG, NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### *1emorandum*

.Mr. W. C. Sullivan TO

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 24, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

Belmont

Casper. Callahan . Conrad. Evans Gale .

Sullivan 🗅 Tavel. Trotter

Tele. Room

Holmes

Mohr. DeLoach

My memorandum dated 12/21/64, captioned "Counterintelligence Program; Internal Security - C," advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, was to meet Andrei Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, 12/18/64, at the Soviet United Nations Mission. You were advised that because of security factors involving one of our top informants, no attempt would be made to publicize Hall's attendance and we would attempt to determine details of the meeting through NY 694-S\*.

On 12/21/64 NY 694-S\* determined the following through discussion with Hall:

Hall met with Gromyko for about one and one fourth hours after the formal reception at the Soviet Mission on 12/18/64. They conversed alone without an interpreter and Hall believes Gromyko did not understand much of what Hall said.

in "The New York Times." Much of the conversation consisted of an exchange of pleasantries and, as far as Hall was concerned, the conference was "a complete waste of time."

Hall attempted to emphasize the need for strengthening the communist international movement and, while Gromyko shook his head indicating agreement, Hall was sure Gromyko did not have the faintest idea of what was being said. Hall is concerned about what Gromyko will report to the Soviets with respect to this conference, since he feels Gromyko had no idea of what Hall was talking about.

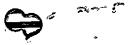
### ACTION:

None. For information. Since the details of Hall's conference with Gromyko came to us through a most delicate source and contains no outstanding developments, it is believed that in the interests of the security of the source it should not be disseminated at this time. Two will disseminate information concerning Hall's visit to the Soviet Mission on 12/18/64 in the company of five individuals with communist backgrounds to interested agencies of the Government.

11 DEC 30 1964

5-82 (Re	ov: 4-29-57)	0
A.	<del>9.</del> .*	
191	Da	te: December 10, 1964
; }	To: Director, FBI (Bufile	: 100-428091 )
ē ·	Attention	: - VIA-COURIER
	Adm: Legal Attache, Ottawa	( 105-684 )
	Title COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA	Character  IS - CANADA
		Reference Bulet to Ottawa 11/18/64
	95016	
	Enclosed are the following communications received letter dated December 4, 1964	ed from th TTWOs copies of the which is self-explanatory.
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Ī	Following offices would be interested in receiving	date 12/24/44
, <u> </u>	Status with this office:	Do not write in space below
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af S	CHARAIR ( 1900 , S	MAIN COUNTY

OPTIONAL PORT NO. 10 MAY 1762 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



1emorandum ROUTE IN ENVE

DATE: December 30, 1964

Callahan

TO

FROM

SUBJECT

: Mr. Conrad

: C. F. Down

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 12/30/64, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 125 GR 66, was intercepted.

Plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

#### Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Conrad

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)

1 - Mr. Frank

1 - Mr. Downing

1 - Mr. Newpher

1 - Mr. Paddock

REC- 44

100-428091-4409

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HS:blh

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12/30/64

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BEGINNINGFROMJANUARYWEWILLSTARTWORKACCORDINGTONEWP
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#1353#1ONFRIDAYS#1304#1#1324#1, #1344#1OTHERCHANGESW
ILLBEREPORTEDTOYOULATER GSSS

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, REG, NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mohr DeLoach norandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE Callahan Contad · Conrad DATE: December 28, 1964 Sutfly Tavel Tele. Room, . F. Downing Holmes SUBJEC(T INTERNAL SECURITY - C Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio. On 12/28/64 transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 393 GR 33, was intercepted. Plain text and cipher text are attached. The New York Office is aware of the contents. ACTION: For information. Enclosure 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw) 1 - Mr. Downing 100-128091-4410 1 - Mr. Newpher 1 - Mr. Paddock REC- Z HS:drv 11 MN 4 19651 OFC is 3 ss sH 229

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12/28/64

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HELOGFROMHOTEL TODAY, CAPINCOVERTBEGINNING UNINGUANUARY! | S
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100-428091-4410 ENCLOSURA



### ROTTE IN ENVILOPE

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(Priority)	
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	ا ر
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)	
SUBJECT: SOLO IS-C	, ,
RAMOS	MAK
ReNyairtel, 12/21/64, captioned as above, reflect:	ing
that GUS HALL had been invited to attend a reception at the Soviet UN Mission Headquarters on Friday, 12/18/64, for the	
purpose of conferring with ANDREI GROMYKO, Soviet Foreign	Life
Minister.	M
On 12/22/64 NW 604 St admined as follows:	العمالة
On 12/22/64, NY 694-S* advised as follows:	1000
On the evening of 12/21/64, NY 694-S* contacted G	us /
HALL and discussed with the latter HALL's conference with	mil
GROMYKO at the Soviet UN Delegation. HALL stated that, so the was concerned, the conference was "a complete waste of the conference waste of t	ime."
He said that after the formal reception, he and GROMYKO talks	ed ∣
for about 1½ hours. Most of the conversation was in the nat	ture
of an exchange of pleasantries. He stated that he and GROM were alone, not even an interpreter being present, and that	YKO
GROMYKO, in HALL's opinion, did not understand much of what	į.
HALL was saying.  REC. 55 1100-42809/	1/1/6
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1-d(3/ BUREAU (RM)	- [
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1 - NY 100-134637 (41)	* /
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Special Agent in Charge

HALL stated further that so far as he was concerned GROMYKO told him nothing that HALL had not already read in the "New York Times." GROMYKO's conversation, for the most part, was a series of "you know this - you know that." HALL stated that he attempted to emphasize to GROMYKO the need for strengthening the Communist international movement and referred to the reaction of the late PALMIERO TOGLIATTI to the situation in the CPSU. He stated that TOGLIATTI had felt the need "for more democracy in the CPSU." GROMYKO shook his head, indicating agreement, but HALL felt sure that GROMYKO had not the faintest idea of what HALL was talking about.

HALL expressed concern about what GROMYKO might report to the Soviets in Moscow with respect to his conference with HALL inasmuch as GROMYKO, in his opinion, had no idea of what HALL was talking about. He wondered what kind of report the latter might submit to Moscow concerning HALL.

NY 694-S\* acked HALL Whether ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA, Cuban Minister of Industry, presently visiting the UN in NY, had made any attempt to confer with HALL. HALL stated that JAMES JACKSON had conferred with CHE GUEVARA, but CHE GUEVARA had made no suggestion that he meet with GUS HALL.



# DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 02 7-3012 ROUTE TRI LINV LIOPE

1		Date;	12/16/64	CROPET
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Via	AIRTEL	REGISTERED		
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	FROM : SAC, NEW YORK	(100-134637) GIP	£209,261	MIN DISSU
	SUBJECT: SOLO	1 2	classify on: GADIR	2 Class
A A	On 12/16/64, p HALL, General Secretary to the Soviets through t GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, the fol	of the CPUSA, he secondary	NY 694-S* trachannel, ISID	ansmitted
3	The following	message was i	n cipher - co	de: IF
	"In a private p and myself, he expressed and contacts with you in puzzled about why you ha lately. He has 31 busin visit the USSR enterpris	the months p we not gotten less and scien	ast. However in touch with ice people who	h him would
	1=		"Gus Hall"	X Muchang
	The above is a 100-14646), industrialis whom HALL had recommende be as useful to them as	t and persona d to the Sovi	l friend of G	US HALL,
	The following	message was i	n partial cod	e: 00 1-10
	1 - NV 100-134637 (41		11 JAN 4 19	8091-4412 65
	(9)	GS: PANCY	This section 10	SERVET
	Approved:	Sent	M Per	
	65 JAN 1 Special Agent in Charge	<b></b>		,

#### "CCCESU

"Please transmit the following at once to Morris Childs for Castro in Cuba. It is urgent that Castro take direct action so that the best youth can be invited and go to Cuba - we must stress this.

### "Gus Hall

"There was to be a conference of youth and student editors sponsored by the Communist Youth of Cuba, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students in Cuba around January 1. Our understanding originally was that a sizeable group of US student editors, say 20-25, would be welcomed. We later heard that the number from the US should be 3 or 4.

### "We need to know -

- "1. The date the editors are invited for.
- 2. How many are invited.
- 3. A public invitation with this information needs to be sent to MarkyBrody, Features Editor, c/o The Observation Post, City College of New York, New York, NY.

"A group of 6 editors in NY have agreed that they wish to go, and have invited other editors around the country to express their desire to go to Cuba. It is, therefore, possible, based on the responses to their efforts, to get a nationally representative group of editors to go, either the smaller figure of 3-4 or 20-25 editors.

"The student newspapers involved in many cases are daily newspapers with a circulation of 10,000-25,000, and they belong to follege Editors Newspaper Association News Service that reaches newspapers with a circulation of close to two million student readers.

"Gus Hall

"To Morris Childs re above:

"This would be the first real break through by people who mean something in USA political life.

"I must say the leaders of the Cuban youth have not shown any understanding of the development - but instead want to continue with the groups of Sectarian Students led by crackpots.

"Gus Hall"

The following message was in partial code:

"Most Important - Expedite.

"To CCCPSU and to Morris Childs - Most Important - Expedite

"Re the US Government decision to again prosecute the CPUSA by setting date for new trial under the infamous McCarran Act.

"The CPUSA statement of December 14 speaks for itself. It is our opinion that the fight against the McCarran Act is now at its crucial point. The action by the Department of Justices in asking for a new trial against our Party is, in fact, an act of desperation. It is an attempt to keep the McCarran Act from dying in the courts.

"We are taking emergency steps for a special 3 months intensive campaign of protest to President Johnson, the Department of Justice, Congressmen and Senators. If the Communist Parties of the world could get quick and sharp reaction to this action by the Department of Justice along the lines of our Party's statement of 12/14/64, it would be of decisive importance in winning this struggle. Their reaction should be in vein of asking:

- "1. Where are the promises of the election campaign?
- Where is the Johnson Administration going with this line of attack?

The editorials and statements by prominent people, as well as by the Communist Parties, should say: The world is amazed and surprised that the Johnson Administration is proceeding along this road with its continued attack on the legal rights of American citizens.

"Morris Childs should note this renewed persecution of our Party, our National Committee and should call it to attention of all CP Central Committees of the world.

"Gus Hall

"Morris Childs should expedite this item."

The following message was partially coded:

"To CPSU-

"Thomas G. Buchanan - now lives at: 39 rue Theodore Honore Nogent-Sur-Marne (Seine) FRANCE

"Thomas Buchanan comes from Baltimore, Maryland where he and his family background is well known to comrade George Meyers, who highly recommends him for his political loyalty and personal integrity.

"During the early McCarthy period, Tom Buchanan was discharged from his job as a reporter for the 'Washington Star,' one of the major newspapers in Washington, D.C. He was fired on the charge that he was a Communist. Tom Buchanan then became the responsible leader of the Civil Rights Congress in Washington, D.C. and helped organize activities in that city in the defense of the rights of Communists. However, he has always been a writer by profession. He was educated at Yale University in New Haven, and at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

"During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army for 4 years, rising from the rank of private to captain. For a period of six years after the war, in addition to his work on the Washington Star, he was a political correspondent for more than twenty leading magazines in Europe and Asia. He is a free lance writer now while also working for the General Organization Company in Paris, where he lives with his wife and five children. He is the head of the Programming Department.

"Tom Buchanan went to Dallas, Texas in 1964 to report the trial of Jack Ruby, the assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald, for 'L'Express', an important French weekly publication. On the basis of this and further research, Tom Buchanan wrote the book 'Who Killed Kennedy?' which became a best-seller in 19 countries, and which has now been brought up to date and published in the United States.

"Tom Buchanan also wrote 'The Unicorn', which was

"listed by the New York Times as one of the two best American novels for the year 1960.

"Tom Buchanan now wants to devote himself entirely to writing. He has already made his mark with a broad audience.

"In a conversation with me, Mr. Buchanan expressed a thought that I think possibly should be given some consideration. He would like to in some way have an interview with either Premier Kosygin or with First Secretary, Comrade Brezchnev.

"It is my opinion that he is the kind of newspaperman that would try to put forward the best possible image for such an interview. He would deal with it in a most serious fashion without the cynicism or reckless disregard for facts or interpretation of facts that so many writers and reporters of capitalist newspapers have. Secondly, because of his newly-won popularity and fame with his book on the Kennedy assassination, his articles based on an interview would reach great numbers.

"I am passing this on only because it may be an avenue of statement of public policy where it would be treated with respect and dignity.

"Gus Hall"

"TO CPSU

"I strongly advise that Buchanan be contacted in Paris and he be granted an interview.

"Gus Hall"

NY files reflect that THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR. resides at 39 rue Theodore Honore, Nogent-Sur-Marne, (Seine) France. The Baltimore Office was last known to be 00 in this case (BA file 100-119404; NY file 100-12596). There is no Bufile number available.

The following message was in plain text:

"December 8, 1964

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is a trusted, loyal and a leading Communist youth cadre. This comrade is working in the field of the World Youth Festival. While working in this capacity, she will also work on such problems as getting a part of the United States delegation after the Festival to visit Cuba and possibly South Vietnam.

"Because of the conditions of legality in our country, it is urged that this information be kept strictly confidential but that she be accorded help and assistance and confidence of a trusted and loyal Communist cadre.

"She will be working with the International Committee on Youth Festival as a representative of the broad sponsoring committee in the U.S. This will be her public status and position all the way through. She will attend the coming meeting of the International Committee sponsoring the Youth Festival this coming week.

"Whatever assistance can be given her will be greatly appreciated by our Party.

"Comradely yours,

"/s/ Gus Hall Gus Hall"

of Bufile 100-431091

The following message was in partial code:

"CCCPSU and Morris Childs

"This is an answer regarding Beatrice Johnson and her request:

"Beatrice Johnson can go for medical treatment only on 1964 quota. Advise her that it is best she go to the USSR for her medical treatment now and not later.

"Inform her that we by no means have neglected her daughter. On the contrary, have take care of her financially from first day of her arrival and will continue to do so while she studies in Mexico, where she is now.

"There was no need for her complaints regarding her daughter.

"Gus Hall"

The above reference to BEATRICE JOHNSON's request .

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The following message was in partial code:

"To CCCPSU

"Please transmit the following message to Morris. Childs for me.

"Gus Hall

"To Morris Childs

"Important you indicate approximate arrival USA date so that I can arrange an urgent meeting with you.

"To Morris Childs

"To ascertain this time that the important felicitations and greetings from our National Committee to Cuban CP and to Castro, as well as my personal salutations to Castro on the important occasion of the Cuban Anniversary will be received, please see Cuban Embassy in Moscow, telling them I am attempting to send such greetings through closed channel.

"Gus Hall"

The following message was in partial code:

"Confirming today's radio message dated 12/16, Hall will attend reception for the reason which you know. Be sure to furnish Hall with further details on exact time of reception. In order that this meeting will not seem unusual, suggest other CP members such as Arnold Johnson, etc., be invited. Handle this through The Worker."

The above refers to a radio message from the Soviets on 12/16/64, advising that HALL was invited to meet ANDREI GROMYKO at a reception at the UN Delegation Building on 12/18/64. The above is a request that HALL be furnished with further details regarding the time of this reception.

The following message was in partial code:

"Telephone number for December and January is WA'9-9482. When I dialed it on Monday, at 7:05 p.m., telephone operator answered that the number is not in service. Therefore, from now on, I will use the February and March telephone number which is YU 9-9210 until I hear otherwise from you. Will see Sister Carol on Thursday at 7:15 p.m.

"Jack Childs"

The above has reference to the fact that when attempting to acknowledge receipt of a radio message from the Soviets on 12/14/64, NY 694-S\* ascertained that the telephone to which he was making the call was out of service. The message further reflects that the drop operation of the Soviets is scheduled for Thursday, 12/18/64, at 7:15 p.m.

The following message was in partial code:

"From January 2, 1965 until January 15, 1965, will not be available for channel number 2, or for contact through Isidore Gibby Needleman or contacts through drops. If anything for Gus Hall, use radio only. If radio messages should be very long, then devide in installments."

The above message was intended to advise the Soviets that NY 694-S\* would be out of New York between the dates 1/2/65 and 1/15/65.

The following message was in partial code:

"Confirmation telephone (WA 9-9482) still out of order. Will definitely handle drop on Thursday, December 17."

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DA-		,

FI	D-36 (Rev. 5-22-60)	
H	ROUTE IN ENVELOPE	
4	FET THE VILLAGPE	
/1	Date: 12/18/64	
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. ,	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	
	FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)	•
العديد	SUBJECT: SOLO	.1
ı	IS-C Tourney Cann	14)
	ReNYairtel to Bureau, captioned as above, dated 12/16/64, reflecting that on 12/16/64, there was received from the Soviets via radio, the following ciphered-coded message: "Gus Hall is invited to meet Gromyko at reception in delegation building on December 18, 1964."	
	Reference another NY airtel of the same date, captioned as above, on page 9 thereof the Soviets had been advised that the telephone number to be used for acknowledgement of Soviet messages would be YU 9-9210.	
en en	number was incorrect in that the agreed apon telephone number was YU 9-92122.	
14.	3- BUREAU (Encloss) (RM) 3 cc of and -community.  1- CHICAGO- (134) 46-Sub-B) (Encl. 1) (AM RM)  1- NY 134-91 (Inv) (41) REC. AM 100-1280-91-91  1- NY 100-134637 (41)  ACB: mfd (#41)  ACB: mfd (#41)  ACB: Mfd (#41)	<i>t</i> )
	Approved:  Special Agent in Charge  Sent M Per Mark Special Agent in Charge	

CHUCHUKIN then handed to NY 694-S\* a roll of microfilm containing the following messages:

1. "Please note, Our party will be at the Soviet UN Mission Building on Friday, December 18th from 6:00 to 8:00. Invitation to Hall was sent to The Worker address."

#### 2. "To Brooks.

"Use EL 5-9004 instead of WA 9-9482. I repeat: EL 5-9004. Use in December and January because WA 9-9482 was moved from one place to another and I could not find it."

(This is a new number to be used in acknowledgement of messages from the Soviets. It is a phone in booth at the Fifth Avenue and 53rd Street station of the 8th Avenue Subway. This number will be used to acknowledge receipt of radio messages from the Soviets.)

3. The 1965 proposed schedule for transmission of radio messages from the Soviets to NY 694-S\*. Copies of the said schedule are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Chicago.

In connection with the above-mentioned radio schedule, it reflects that messages will be sent occasionally on Saturdays. NY 694-S\* advised that he intends to inform the Soviets that this schedule will have to be changed to exclude Saturdays from the schedule. After consultation with the NYO regarding this matter, he will propose some changes in the schedule.

#### 4. "To Brooks.

"This is the new radio program. Please let me know whether it is acceptable for you. If you are ready for new radio program, we would begin to use it from January 1, 1965. Notify me about your preparedness."

5. "It would be appreciated if you acknowledge receipt letters mentioned above. Ring telephone number EL 5-9004 three times at 2:40 p.m. on Friday, December 18th. This will mean that you received new radio program and other letters."

#### 6. "Uncle Armstrong next."

(The above refers to a personal contact between the informant and CHUCHUKIN.)

Before leaving NY 694-S\*, CHUCHUKIN stated that GUS HALL should be advised to appear at the Soviet reception mentioned above between 6:55 and 7:00 p.m. NY 694-S\* told CHUCHUKIN that he planned to be away from New York on a business trip between January 2 and January 15th and that as he had advised CHUCHUKIN previously (as reported in NY airtel dated 12/16/64) the Soviets should communicate during that period only by radio.



100-428091-4463

ENCLOSURE

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-14646)

12/17/64

AC, NEW YORK (100-121572)



EDWARD OLIVER LAMB SM-C (00: CV)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISCEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN INASMUCH AS, BY ITS NATURE, SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY MY 694-S\*, A VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE. UNLEST THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN MY 694-S\*, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED--EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM--IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION OF A REPORT.

Re NY airtel 12/16/64 to Bureau and Chicago, captioned "GOLO, IS-C", particularly the part thereof referring to EDWARD OLIVER LAND.

on 12/16/64, NY 694-S\* advised as follows: 15

In accordance with instructions from GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, a message was transmitted to the Soviets to the effect that the above-captioned subject and GUS HALL recently conferred and that LAMB had expressed great enthusiasm about his recent talks and contacts with the Soviets. LAMB stated that he was puzzled as to why the Soviets had not been in touch with him recently. LAMB told HALL that he had 31 business and science people who would visit USSR enterprises and talk to representatives of the Soviet Union

3-Eureau (RM)
(1±100-428091) (SOLO)
1-Cleveland (100-8581) (RH)
1-NY 134-91 (HN) (41)
1-NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (42)
1-NY 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
1-NY 100-121572 (43)

ACB; eac (8)

F1418 91001 1040 5+3

8411

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On 12/17/64, NY 694-5\* adviced that on that date he discussed EDWARD LAMB with ARNOLD JOHNSON, Director of Public Relations for the CPUSA. JOHNSON told the informant that LAMB and HALL had conferred at LAMB's "Sutton Place apartment in New York City" over the weekend of December 12-13, 1954, and that JOHNSON had made the arrangements for the conference between LAMB and HALL.

JOHNSON commented that there had been an agreement between LAMB and the Soviets that LAMB would send to the Soviet Union from the United States "management specialists," including "a college dean." JOHNSON further stated that since KHRUSKCHEV had been removed as Soviet Premier, there had been no further negotiations between LAMB and the Soviets regarding this matter.

A check of New York City Directories failed to reflect that EDWARD LAMB was a resident of Sutton Place. The NYO will attempt to determine whether LAMB maintains an apartment in Sutton Place, and the Bureau and Cleveland will be advised of the results of said investigation.



# BOUTE IN ENVILOPE

		Date: 12/29/64	Special Confessions
Tran	nsmit the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via	AIRTEL	REGISTERED MAIL	
		(Priority)	
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	
	FROM:	SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)	Serv (hat)
	SUBJECT:	SOLO IS - C	156 1570
	CG 5824-S in this c "Dec. 21,	On 12/29/64, the Chicago Office through a drod for CG 5824-S* received a communication from * bearing the postmark "Berlin 1", no date. If ommunication was a brief note from CG 5824-S* 64" and two letters, one typewritten and one en. both apparently prepared by	Inclosed Company
	ship of t		J.S
	parenthet as follow	The text of CG 5824-S*'s note, together with ical explanations added by the Chicago Office, s:	Tyas J
		"Dec. 21, 64	DITT
	(two New send sind (Mos	Norma: Please give or send the enclosed letters) to Patts wife (LOUISE PATTERSON, York City). It is urgent. I was going to it on or give it to her before Xmas, but let I am going back straight to Milwaukee cow) because of some note (apparently messages ained in New York airtel captioned SOLO, IS -	C,
	prob 	ad 12/16/64) from Mr. Broadman (GUS HALL) I will ably not be in town (in United States) for days forger.	Ļ <b>,</b>
	2 - Chica (1 - RWH:kzh	u (Encl. 2) (AM) (RM) Tork (Encl. 4) (AMSD) (RM) (100-134637) ago A) 134-46 Sub B 22) REC 45/00-428091-	4414
-	Approved And Spec	5 JAN 5 1965  EX-108  Sent M Per	

CG 134-46 Sub B

Everything is fine - otherwise - and business is good.

Maybe Mr. Perch (NY 694-S\*) knows why my sales trip was redone. I wish you all especially including Yogil (CG 6653-S) a very Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

My Best Marvin Good (CG 5824-S\*)"

For the information of the Bureau and New York, Chicago has prepared and there is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York, one conv of each of the above noted letters prepared by

In addition, the original of the two letters prepared by are being enclosed herewith for the New York Office in order that they may be provided to NY 694-S\* for transmittal by him to LOUISE PATTERSON in New York City.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO (2) Bufile 100-428091 CGfile 134-46 Sub B Airtel dated 12/29/64



ENCLOSURE 100-47 3091-4414

DEAR MOTHER :

it's been a long time sonce I've written, please forgive me. I now you've been pretty worried about Sandra's condition since we called last week, one of the reasons I haven't written since then is the fact that the we have been trying to decide what to t do with Sandra after she's leaves the hospital. Weel I mentioned the fact that I was going to bring her home. Well that sounds much more simple than it really is. There is a great problem involved, therefore we want you to take it up with the lawyers and if nessary with some congressmen. We want to fight the fact that she was denied American citizenship. Of course all of this has to be done on your side because the people in the American embassy have not been helpful at all. First ae of all the fact that I came home before Sandra was born and after I was I9 should in my opinion allow hwe to have Amer. citizenship. The from the humanitarian standpoint I think the fight can be fought. We have discusse t e thought of getting a permit on/in my passport allowing me to bring her in without her having to have a citizenship, and then seeing what can be done. Then the fact that an Act of Congress can be passed making her an Amer. Citizen. So that there is plenty to be done. I know that it will take time and I am willing to send all of the data that you will need. So if you can at least ask our lawyer what are the possibilities, cause there is no need of starting an battle that is lost before it is begun. We also talked over the fact that if she takes on Cuban Citizenship that they might not want to give n her a visa although such a little baby like that should not be-dinieddenied that right but they a capable of doing that. But if the lawyers think that they will then you can write and say. And if they think that t there is a chance of her getting Amer. citizenship than let's go forward with it. I was also told that I could get her in as a non quota alien but the n she needs some kind of natunality-ionality so therefore that for the meantime is out.

Now about her. She is all better although she is still in the hospital. She had a double virus pneumonia plus serious stomach distention and intoxication that always accompanies these things and they put her in an oxygen tent and gave her all kinds of transfusions and so on that really saved her life. She got it in the nussery. One little boy in her group got sick first and died thaen she did then other children after her. Although she was the most serious after this little boy. But now she's jumping and carring on something awful.

I want to mention the fact that I am sending the same letter to our lawyer so that there should no trouble in your not receiving my letter. I will tell him to get in touch with you immediately. I think that I will probably take this year off and come home anyway with Sandra or without her. The Drs. seem to feel that the change in temperature for Sandra would be too much for . her at this moment if we sent her to Cuba therefore the question of my bringing arouse. I am giong to sign off now, cause I am sending another letter along with this one that should explain t everything more clearly. Okay then darling. Take care. Incidenatlly we haven't heard from you in the last three weeks of so. We think that the mail might be being held up somewhere along the line. I'M sure that t it is not by the Amer. cause our postal system doesn't do things like that. Give our love to everybody and save a little for yourself.

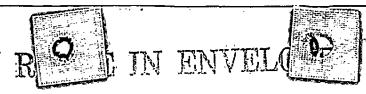
Us four.

Dear Louise -

I haven't written for I week now and Die heen trying to get myself together and decide on what to do, for I feel that this step will be one of the decisive ones in my life and I really wanted to chink it through. I feel that marghe Oll-never get hack here and study of I wanted really to know whether or not I was ready for that and then what ather for aspects are there for me ef I don't. I have to finish my education, that after Seeing that Sandra is well will be my new flat fut whether or not medicine it what I want Dis not sure. In beginning to sould that very serio. usly. I - well we'll talk about they Now about Sondra. Tomacrow were going to get her possport (Culan) and then am going to the Endany, and see about the wear. Del tryto get a rusia for somuch time so They gui without running into permanent sesedence thing. that needs to be faced I'd rather have her home buith me. I shall tall you if anything urgent comes

up but I guess nothing will happen until the hegenning of meany First of all Oqueso during the formas halitarys the sembassy doesn't energe so In sure well he forced toward until. of Jan for the phouseaux:" dra is all all preumanca but a residue endofroschitis is what they are curry new. Dray darling signing off. Dad is hetter. The is still resting. Comesout on the 23th, she been there lays-But he still neels its kest. In your totalk to the comballs here and see if they can him. Ofeel hill only listen to then Does are you - darling! Regard enery body





FBI

•			Date:	12/30/64	
Transmit t	he following in		-	<u> </u>	
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-	TO :	DIRECTOR, FB	I (100-42809)	1).	010
	FROM :	SAC, NEW YOR	к (100-13463)	· // X	X
,	SUBJECT:	SOLO			
		IS-C	4	PAT	DOCKIM
-	radio a c			eceived from the S n text of which is	
contraction of the contraction o	mula Valle	to new progr Tuesdays 131	amme. Time i 3, 1333, 1353	we will start work in January will be 3, on Fridays 1304 L be reported to y	on , 1324,
(Sand	requestin	y NY 694-S* v g change in s	ia secondary chedule prepa a Sister Caro	reply to message channel on 12/24/ ared by Soviets an ol drop on 12/17/6	64 d trans- ∧
	1 - Chica 1 - NY 13	NB u (RM) go (134-46-su 4-91 (INV)(41 0-134637 (41	ь в) (AM RM) ) REG 45 / ОС	2-42-8091-4	415
	JDO:msb (9)		. 18 <u>.</u>	6 JAN 5 1965	
Appro <b>65</b>	oved: 75 <sup>4</sup> ( JAN 1 356	A Charge	Sent	"M. Per	

W

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57387)
(ATT: ASST. DIR. WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN)

12/29/64

SAC, HEJ YORK

HIGH-LEVEL INFORMANT DEVELOFMENT COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

lb7D

NY 4309-S

0500

Rellylet, 11/12/64.

Since 11/12/64, NY 4309-S has monitored all scheduled radio transmissions in the NY 694-S\* operation and has promptly advised the contacting agents. NY 4309-S has then contacted NY 694-S\* and advised him of the messages received.

On 12/24/64, NY 4309-S stated he was visited at his place of employment by NY 694-S\*. According to NY 4309-S, NY 694-S\* appeared to display a most friendly attitude towards him and was pleased with the work that NY 4309-S has done in the past two months. NY 694-S\* told NY 4309-S that he will give NY 4309-S magnets and paper which NY 4309-S can use in this operation. NY 694-S\* then showed NY 4309-S where the magnets should be secured on a wash basin. NY 694-S\* stated he will be in contact with NY 4309-S and advise him of the January, 1965, radio schedule and the name of a neighborhood bar in the vicinity of NY 4309-S' place of employment which can be used in placing messages with the magnets he will give to NY 4809-S.

Concerning the proposed business venture in which NY 4309-S is contemplating, NY 4309-S is doing research on golf training films and no definite plans have been formulated in this venture as yet.

lb7D

W-42201/-

128 JAN 12 1965

WCH:mrd (9)

TOTAL GENERAL

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It is felt that the wife of NY 4309-S has been most helpful in the excellent progress NY 4309-S has made in the recent past.

Submitted for information.

FD-36	3 (Rey, 5-22-64)	G <sub>3</sub>		Ö	
例	> .		FBI Date: 12	·/28/64	[   
Trans	smit the following in	3 -	Type in plaintext or co REGISTERED (Priority)		
					-i
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI			V (2)
1	FROM: SUBJECT:	SAC, NEW YORK OSOLO IS-C	(100-134637)	)	Mean
	via radio a as follows:	ciphered-coded	message, the		
		02. 17 3 - mare do	Third in Mar	from Gus Hall, cow. He depart U.S. at beginn	ed Trow
	1-11378				2
	1 - CHICAGO	(RM) (134-46 Sub B)( 91 (Inv)(41) 134637 (41)	(AM RM)		
	#100:mfd (#1	<b>+1</b> )	ES.	100-4280	91-4416
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1	Approved 7 S	pecial Agent in Charge	Sent	M Per	<del>- \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</del>
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<b>**</b> .	ROUTE	IN	ENVE	LUPE
野	¢	Date;	12/24/64	e de la companya de l

Transmit the following in	
randing the journal in	(Type in plain text or code)
Vig AIRTEL	REGISTERED
	(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) SUBJECT:

On 12/24/64, NY 694-S\* transmitted to the Sovie through the secondary channel - ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, 3 messages on microfilm.

The first message was in ciper and code, the plain text of which is as follows:

"Reference radio program for 1965. Your Saturday schedule for radio creates security problem in USA. Saturday is not a working day. Strongly request, for reasons of security, Saturday be omitted and replaced by another weekday.

"On January 1 and 24, 1965, no radio due to holiday. For ideal security and reception suggest radio program hours 1300-1400 GMT throughout entire year 1965."

The second message which was in code is as follows:

"Sincerest personal wishes for a happy New Year to all.

"Jack Brooks" - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (AM-RM) 39 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41) - NY 100-134637 BÚREAU (100-428091)(RM) 1 - NY 134-91 1 - NY 100-134637 (41) /ENOTOS DRE B JAN 6 1955 ACB:rvs

Sent \_\_\_\_ Approved: stal Agent in Charge

(7)

The third message, a letter from GUS HALL to the Central Committee of the CPUSA, and particularly to LEONID I. BREZHNEV, First Secretary, is a greeting from HALL to the Soviets, is in plain text. A Xerox copy of the said letter is attached hereto for the Bureau and Chicago.

To the Central Committee Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary

Dear Comrade Brezhnev:

Allow me, in the name of our Party, to offer to you and to the comrades of the Central Committee and to the members of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a toast of comradeship and everlasting friendship on this, the beginning of a New Year.

Your leadership and the work of your Party guarantees to all that each passing year brings mankind closer to the day when civilization will cross the last barrier and reach the exalted heights of a Communist society. Once that point in history is crossed, the old designations of "BC" and "AD! will cease to have any real meaning. Instead, history will be measured in terms of "Before the advent of a Communist society" and "After the appearance of Communism."

It is an honor beyond measure and a responsibility without precedent that it is the people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU who will raise the flag of Communism on this new plateau of human progress.

New policies must always pass through the barrage not only of the enemy, but also must withstand the pillorying by the dogmatists and the skeptics, and the misinterpretations by the revisionists. The policies of peaceful coexistence have met the test fully. With each passing experience, ever greater numbers come to accept these Marxist-Leninist policies as the only realistic and victorious approach in the struggle against imperialism, war, and capitalism.

The world Marxist movement today stands at a new high in prestige, influence and confidence. This can only be attributed to its correct policies -- policies which reflect the realities of this epoch. It is to the everlasting glory

100-428091-4417

A COPY

of the leadership of the CPSU that it has initiated and struggled for these policies.

It is with a sense of Communist pride and joy that we are associated with you in this era of history. The relations between our Parties has been and is rooted in the fertile soil of proletarian internationalism. In our relations, one always feels in the attitude of your Party and leadership a sense of warm comradeship of a class brother. One senses the respect and concern for a fellow soldier, for a fighter in the cause of the same class. Your Party has and is setting a standard of working class solidarity that the whole world Marxist movement could very well emulate.

For a Party like ours, fighting as we are against a very powerful enemy —
the citadel of world imperialism —, struggling to sink mass roots while fighting
for legality, resisting the most extensive ideological and propaganda barrage in
history, the importance of this relationship with the CPSU has a very deep and
profound meaning. It is a wellspring of inspiration and renewed strength for us.

In thinking about the relationship between our two Parties, one is almost forced to ask the simple question of why it is not possible to have such relations between all working class Marxist parties. The answer, of course, is clear. The antagonistic attitudes, the lack of relations that express the oneness of our class are reflections of the fact that theories and concepts that are foreign to Marxism-Leninism, ideologies and attitudes that are foreign to the working class have temporarily penetrated into the cadre and leadership of some of the Communist parties. The ideological and theoretical framework of such cadre have become unhinged from their working class moorings. The downgrading of the spirit of proletarian internationalism is possible because opportunism has weakened the class fibers of such parties. Opportunism is inevitable if the cadre has wandered

away from the classoundations on which Marxism-Leanism rests.

As you know, our Party has had many serious encounters with opportunism. I do not want to imply that because of this we have become immune to its influence or that because of it we are now "experts" in the struggle against opportunism. But our experience has taught us that opportunism is the most penetrating, invisible and insidious of all elements around us and, if not constantly fought, the rise of its ugly head is inevitable. The CPSU since the days of Lenin has set the standards and cleared the underbrush in the struggle against opportunism.

The year of 1964 in many ways was an important year for our people and our Party. We came through the first phase of our political struggle with a very decisive victory — the electoral defeat of the ultra-Right. The overwhelming defeat of the reactionary Goldwater candidacy as well as the defeat of hundreds of ultra-Right Goldwater-like candidates for other offices was an important achievement. In the struggle for social progress, this was a political bridge we had to cross.

Now we are entering the second phase of this political struggle. This second phase is the mobilization of masses in the struggle to influence the direction of the Johnson Administration. The American people are in a better position to conduct this struggle because of the victories in the first phase of the election struggle. We continue to be confident that because of the relationship of world forces, because of the direction of history and because of our confidence in the American people, that we will also have victories in this second phase of our political struggle. In many areas the struggle will be very sharp and the criticism of the wrong policies of the Johnson Administration will properly reflect this sharpness. This sharper criticism in the second phase of our political struggle in no way is in contradiction to the

As you so cell know, 1964 also presented some difficult moments for your Party. It is a credit to the great strength and to the Marxist-Leninist maturity of the leadership of the CPSU, it is a reflection of the close ties that your Party has with the people of the Soviet Union and above all it is an expression of the correct policies which the collective of the Central Committee has developed over the years that your Party went through a change of leadership without any disruption in the carrying out of these correct Marxist-Leninist policies.

The business-like and Communist correction by your Party of weaknesses that had developed in the area of application of policies and methods of leadership has added to the prestige and feeling of confidence that the millions throughout the world have in the CPSU and its leadership.

So, Comrade Brezhnev, please convey to the members of the Central Committee and to the Communists in the Soviet Union our very heartfelt and warm comradely greetings and best wishes for new successes in the year of 1965!

Comradely and Fraternally Yours,

Gus Hall

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, REG. HO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## $\it 1emorandum$

TO

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM

Mr. J. A. Siz

SUBJECT:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson Belmont. Mohr . DeLoach Casper Callahan Contad Evans

DATE: December 30, 1964

Tavel Trotte

Tele Room Holmes Gandy

SAC Johnson, Chicago, called today concerning the trip of CG 5824-S\* to Moscow on Solo Mission #17. advised that a message had been received from the informant who was in Paris stating that the informant would arrive in Boston, Massachusetts, at 12:40 p.m., on 12-31-64. In view of the informant's health, his exhausted condition from such Solo trips and the need to rapidly debrief the informant and f writh the material to the Bureau, the two Agents regularly handling the informant from Chicago have preceded to the informant's arrival point in the United States. SAC Johnson requested authority, which was granted, in view of the time element involved, tolidispatch SA Richard Hansen and SA Walter Boyle to Boston. SAC Johnson states these two Agents will leave in time to arrive in Boston to meet the informant. Johnson stated that the debriefing of the informant will be handled expeditiously, and the Bureau immediately advised of pertinent information developed by him while in Moscow.

ACTION:

In view of the time element SAC Johnson was authorized to send Agent Hansen and Boyle to Boston for the purposes of expeditiously debriefing CG 5824-S\*.

100-428091

JFB:chs

2 JAN 6 1965

100-428091-

l-- Mr. Belmont

d - Mr. Şullivan

1 - Mr. J. Dec Donohue

1 - Mr. Shaw "



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 02-07-2012 Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

January 7, 1965

#### SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

During December, 1964, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, in which various Soviet officials commented on the meeting which took place in Moscow between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) following the November 7, 1964, celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Among the Soviet officials participating in this discussion was Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In essence this discussion was as follows:

#### Background:

Following the removal in October, 1964, of Nikita S. Khrushchev from his positions of leadership in the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the CPSU was informed by the CPC that the CPC would welcome an invitation to send a delegation to Moscow, Russia, to participate in the celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The CPC indicated that in the event such an invitation was forthcoming, the CPC delegation would be led by CHOU En-Lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China and a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC.

The CPSU agreed and issued the invitation. The CPSU anticipated that discussions with the CPC delegation would take place following the celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

## Identities of Members of the Delegations

		- "		
♪	discussions ver	wing the anniversary e held between repres	entatives of th	e CPSU and
	the CPC. The C	PC delegation was hea	ded by CHOU En-	lai. Among
. 0	those represent	atives in the CPSU de	legation were L	eonid I.
Tolson Belmont	-Brezhnev, First	Secretary, Central C	ommittee, CPSU;	Aleksey N.
Mohr	Kosygin, Chairm	an of the Council of	Ministers of th	e Soviet Union;
DeLoach Casper		<del></del>	·	
Callahan Contad				-fr
Evans		AGIN BELYEST.	ſ	ا المال
Gale Rosen	WGS:pah	Group 1	<b>^</b>	' <b>1</b>
Sullivan	- (12)	Excluded from autom	atic (SEE NOT	E PAGE 4)
Tavel Trotter		downgrading and	<b>\</b>	
Tele. Room _		declassificttion	OSURU OSURU OSURU OSURU	XIV N
Hôlmes Gandy	MAIL ROOM TEL	ETYPE UNIT TO FINCL	100-42809	1-1/0/1/2
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## SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Mikhail A. Suslov, member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; Nikolay V. Podgorny, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee, CPSU, and a number of other members of the Presidium.

#### Results of the Discussions

There were four days of fruitless discussions. The Chinese delegation commented that it had hoped that the removal of former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was done to improve Sino-Soviet relations. In this connection, CHOU said, "We are talking to you as victors because we believe that Khrushchev's removal was due to the pressure of the genuine Marxist-Leninists." The CPC delegation was told by the Soviet leaders that despite the removal of Khrushchev, the policy of the CPSU remained the same. However, the Soviet leaders expressed a villingness to discuss any reasonable proposal which could lead to greater unity.

The Chinese leaders stated that unity could be accomplished if the Soviets would give up "their wrong ideas" as set forth in the declarations of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU. CHOU specifically requested that the Soviets change their program emphasizing peaceful coexistence which was adopted at the 22nd Congress. The Soviets refused to consider this request.

The Chinese delegation appeared stunned. After a few moments of silence, CHOU said, "In that case there is nothing to discuss. We thought that after the removal of Khrushchev you would give up, at least, the erroneous decisions of the 20th and 22nd Congresses." Brezhnev asked the Chinese delegates to forget the past and to endeavor to find the means to restore the unity of the international communist movement. CHOU indicated this was not possible since nothing had changed in the Soviet Union and there was "no point to the discussions." Brezhnev suggested that discussions could be carried out on the manner of how to put an end to open polemics and how to stop the factional activities in the international communist movement. CHOU replied that he had not been authorized to discuss such matters.

Brezhnev and Podgorny asked that a discussion be held concerning the holding of a meeting of an Editorial Commission to prepare for a meeting of all communist parties of the world. Specifically, Brezhnev and Podgorny requested that suggestions be made for an agenda, time of the meeting or the broadening of the participants. CHOU categorically refused to discuss any of these

#### SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

questions, and stated, "I am authorized to discuss things with you only if I find that there is a new spirit in the Soviet Union. It is obvious since my coming to Moscow that nothing has changed since the removal of Khrushchev."

CHOU was very arrogant and on a number of occasions threatened Brezhnev by stating, "If you persist, your fate will be the same as Khrushchev's." Brezhnev remained calm and suggested that the meeting be held on another level, even in Peking, China, if the Chinese desired this. CHOU indicated that he would inform CPC Chairman MAO Tse-tung of this suggestion, and in time the Soviets would be advised of any decision reached in this matter.

CHOU remarked that it was obvious that no agreement was possible between the CPC and the CPSU. He then charged the Soviets as being "a willing tool of United States imperialism." CHOU was asked why he persisted in making such irresponsible charges, slandering not only the CPSU, but the Soviet Government and Soviet people as well. CHOU answered, "Is it not a fact that Comrade Kosygin shook the hand of the American Ambassador who is a representative of United States imperialism?" CHOU continued, "You, the leadership of the CPSU, are not fighting United States imperialism. You are running in the same harness, along the same path as United States imperialism."

The Soviet delegation had a difficult time controlling itself. The CPC delegation was asked if it had any other suggestions on which to deal with the CPSU. Several minutes of complete silence followed. Again the Soviet delegation suggested that a meeting at the highest level be held and requested the Chinese delegation to suggest the place for such a meeting. CHOU replied that perhaps consideration would be given to this suggestion and that perhaps the CPC would have some answer. The CPC's answer was the vicious attack upon the policies and leadership of the CPSU which appeared in an editorial in "Red Flag," theoretical organ of the Central Committee, CPC.

#### Soviet Reaction

The CPSU leadership has come to the conclusion that the CPC leadership is irreconcilable as it stands at the present time. The CPSU noted that the CPC wants the "ultimate," and that is the complete surrender of the programs of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU. After the discussions with the CPC delegation, the Central Committee, CPSU, has decided that it would make another try at arranging a conference of communist parties of the world.



#### SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S\*. See Imemorandum, Mr. Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan, 1/6/65, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" which sets forth the dissemination of this letterhead memorandum.

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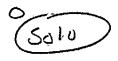
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DÉRIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 02-07-2012

The Acting Attorney General

January 7, 1965

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C



I - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum captioned "Sino-Soviet Relations" was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

The enclosed memorandum sets forth the results of the meeting between Sino-Soviet representatives which was held in Moscow, Russia, following the November 7, 1964, celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources. this communication and its enclosure are classified Trop Secret." This information is being furnished to the President and other interested officials of the Government.

Enclosure

100-428091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

EX- III NOTE: Classified "In Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S\* referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable source. See NYairtel 1/3/65 captioned "Solo, IS - C" and memorandum, Baumgardner to Sullivan, 1/6/65, same caption, prepared by WGS:pah.

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Ev	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	· <del></del> ·
<i>y</i>	FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)	/
1	SUBJECT: SOLO IS-C WHOTE WARNES WARNES	To the
<b>₩</b>	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for Chicago one copy of a LHM entitled, "Conference of Latin American Communist Parties, Havana, Cuba, November, 1964."	Hab.
S	The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 12/31/64 and 1/1/65, by CG 5824-S* to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.	
9	Enclosed LHM is classified secret since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information in the highest level concerning the international communist movement. The unauthorized disclosure of the information contained herein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, jeopardizing his security and thus adversely affecting the national security.	·Ú
	The information contained herein was obtained by the source during separate discussions held in Moscow, USSR, during December, 1964, with the following individuals:	
	1-613 RB with well  3-BUREAU (Encl. 43 (RM) 1-CHICAGO (Encl.) A (134-46 Sub 19 (AM RM) 100-12809/-442 1-NY 2-encl. REC-39	Ø
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(	Approved: Sent Sent M Per  65 JAN 25 Decirl Agent in Charge	

NY 100-134637

ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, First Secretary, CP of Mexico; RODNEY ARISMENDI, First Secretary of the CP of Uruguay; VICTORIO CODOVILLA, Chairman, CP of Argentina.

According to the source, the information appearing in this LHM was common knowledge to leading representatives of the CPSU, but the results of the meeting have not been disseminated beyond such top leadership.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-428091

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. January 3, 1965



Re: Conference of Latin American Communist Parties, Havana, Cuba, November, 1964

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late December, 1964, and early January, 1965, advised as follows:

Some time during November, 1964, a conference was convened in Havana, Cuba, with leaders of approximately 20 of the more important Communist Parties of Latin America in attendance. This conference was organized and called by the Latin American Communist Parties for the purpose of holding a discussion on Latin American problems. Among the problems that they desired to deal with were relations between the Latin American Communist Parties and the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS) in Cuba and the Cuban Government: They were particularly concerned with the matter of Cuban interference in internal affairs of other Communist Parties in Latin America. Among those who were known to have participated in this conference were Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba and Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, a member of the Directorate of PURS and a Minister of the Communist Party of Mexico, Rodney Trismendi, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Victoria Codovilla, Chairman, Communist Party of Argentina and M. Trado, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Chale.

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The manner



Re: Conference of Latin American Communist Parties, Havana, Cuba, November, 1964

Regarding this conference, it was pointed out that certain of the important Latin American Communist Parties felt that it was necessary to hold such a conference to "have things out with Fidel and the Cubans in a family battle." At the conference itself, Castro was told to "keep his fingers out of their pie," that is, the internal affairs of the other Latin American Communist Parties. Castro was further told that these Parties also have a job to do, but they cannot carry it out in the Cuban way. During this conference Castro and Cuba were openly charged with supporting guerrilla bands in certain Latin American countries as well as supporting certain factional groups which have splintered away from the recognized Communist Party in Latin America. As a result of discussions which were carried out at this conference in Havana, it was reported that a promise had been secured from Castro that he will respect the rights of these other Latin American Communist Parties and that he would reconsider the support that Cuba was rendering to certain guerrilla bands in these Latin American countries not recognized by these Latin American Communist Parties and that he would also reconsider the recognition Cuba had been giving to certain factional or splinter groups.

NY 100-134637

ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, First Secretary, Communist Party of Mexico; and CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ, a Minister of the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS).

According to the source, this information is of extremely limited knowledge among top Communist functionaries and no disclosure of this meeting having taken place has appeared to date to source's knowledge in the Western press.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-428091

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D.C. January 3, 1965

TOP SECRET

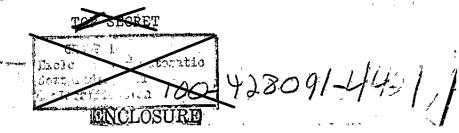
Re: Meeting of Latin American Communist
Party Leaders With Representatives
of the Communist Party of China, Peking,
China, December, 1964

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late December, 1964, and early January, 1965, advised as follows:

In December, 1964, a delegation representing Latin
American Communist Parties went to Peking, China. This delegation
of Latin Americans was headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, a member
of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution
(PURS) and a Minister of the Cuban Government, and also included
Arnoldo Martinez Weldugo, First Secretary of the Communist Party
of Mexico, and Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary, Communist Party
of Uruguay. This delegation to Peking was formed, and the actual trip
made, at the insistence of Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba. It had
been Castros hope that these Latin American Communist Party
representatives would be well received by the leadership of the
Communist Party of China and that through discussions they could
possibly open up some avenues which would lead to greater unity
within the international communist movement.

Reportedly the results achieved by this Latin American Communist Party delegation to China were negative and their meetings with the leadership of the Communist Party of China were cursory and short. They got the "cold shoulder" from the Communist Party of China leadership and in essence were told by the Communist Party of China leaders to "go to the devil" and they were informed that the price for unity within the international communist movement was the complete surrender of principles and total acceptance of the Communist Party of China line.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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NY 100-134637

MIKHAIL SUSLOV, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CCCPSU; FNU BELIKOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU; and NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

According to the source, this information is general knowledge among the leadership of the CCCPSU. While the source obtained this information in discussion with all of the abovenamed officials, he characterized as his chief source of information MIKHAIL SUSLOV, who himself was a participant in the discussions being reported herein.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 300-428091

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D.C. January 3, 1965

TOP SECRET

Re: Discussions in Moscow, U.S.S.R., During November, 1964, Between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China

During early January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During December, 1964, a discussion was held in Moscow, U.S.S.R., among members of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which included Mikhail Suslow, a member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), concerning the meeting which took place in Moscow, U.S.S.R., between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC) following the November 7, 1964, celebration of the 47th Anniversary of the October Revolution. In essence this discussion was as follows:

Following the removal in October, 1964, of Nikita S. Khrushchev from his positions of leadership in the CPSU and the Government of the U.S.S.R., the CPSU was informed by the CPC that the CPC would welcome an invitation to send a delegation to the November 7th celebration in Moscow of the 47th Anniversary of the October Revolution, and in the event such an invitation was forth-coming, the CPC delegation would be led by Chou-En Lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China and a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC.

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100-428091-442 ==

# TOP SECRET

Re: Discussions in Moscow, U.S.S.R., During November, 1964, Between the CPSU and the CPC

The CPSU agreed and issued the invitation, and anticipated discussions with the CPC delegation following the celebration.

At the time of the celebration, there were in Moscow, delegations from communist and workers parties from all over the world. The CPSU did not know what the Chinese wanted to talk about, but they hoped that the CPC would make some positive proposals. In light of this, the CPSU suggested to these other delegations the possibility of postponing the scheduled December 15, 1964, meeting of the Preparatory Commission, for a meeting of world communist and workers parties. This matter was discussed with these other delegations and most agreed that the Preparatory Commission meeting should be postponed. The date of March 1, 1965, was suggested as the date of the postponed meeting and that is the way the matter now stands.

Following the November 7 celebration, bilateral discussions were held between the CPSU and the CPC. As the CPC had indicated, their delegation was headed by Chou-En Lai. Among those included in the CPSU delegation were Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the CCCPSU; Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Mikhail Susley, member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the CCCPSU; N. V. Podgorny, member of the Presidium of the CCCPSU, and a number of other members of the Presidium. In essence, the following is the account of these discussions as related by the above members of the leadership of the CPSU: (U.S.C.)

There were four days of fruitless discussions. The Chinese delegation led by Comrade Chou-En Lai said that they had hoped that the removal of Khrushchev was for international reasons, that is, relations between the CPSU and the CPC. Comrade Chou said, "We are talking to you as victors because we believe that Khrushchev's removal was due to the pressure of the genuine Marxist-Leninists." The Chinese comrades were told by Comrades Brezhnev, Suslov and Kosygin and the other members of the Presidium who were present, very calmly and politely that despite the removal of Khrushchev, the policy of the CPSU remained the same. However, the CPSU was willing to discuss any reasonable proposal which can lead to greater unity.



Re: Discussions in Moscow, U.S.S.R., During November, 1964, Between the CPSU and the CPC

The Chinese comrades in response said, "Of course we can unite if you give up your wrong ideas as contained in your decisio of the 20th Congress, 21st Congress and 22nd Congress." The CPSU representatives again very patiently said, "Nothing doing." Comra Chou said again, "Will you change your program which you adopted a the 22nd Congress which emphasizes peaceful co-existence?" Comrad Brezhnev said, "No."

For a moment there was silence as if the Chinese delegat was stunned. Then Comrade Chou said, "In that case there is nothit to discuss between us, for we thought or believed that after your removal of Khrushchev you would give up at least the erroneous dec of the 20th and 22nd Congresses." Once again Comrade Brezhnev ver patiently said, "Comrades of the Chinese Party, supposing we forge the past. Let us imagine we are starting with a blank sheet. Our task is to find the ways and means to liquidate our split and rest the unity of the international workers and communist movement and the unity of the socialist camp."

Comrade Chou then said, "Well, since it is obvious that nothing has changed in the Soviet Union, we cannot discuss anythin or to put it more sharply, there is no point to this discussion." Comrade Brezhnev, speaking for the CPSU, suggested some problems t could be discussed: 1. How to put an end to open polemics; and 2 How to stop the factional activities in the international communis movement. Comrade Chou replied with a straight face and without blinking an eyelash that he had not been authorized to discuss the matters.

Comrades Brezhnev and Podgorny said, "Let us spend so discussing this meeting of the Preparatory or Editorial Commiss or if you don't like the name, let's call it something else. if you don't like that, let's organize something else. Let's out some suggestions for an agenda, or the time of the meeting you please, the broadening of the participants." Comrade Chacategorically refused to discuss any of these questions. Except on saying in answer to everything that was suggested, obvious since my coming to Moscow that nothing has changed your removal of Khrushchev." Comrade Chou kept repeating then said, "I am authorized to discuss things with you on find that there is a new spirit in the USSR."

Comrade Chou was very arrogant and on a number threatened Brezhnev and said, "If you persist, your fate same as Khrushchev's." Still in all, the Soviet delegation



Re: Discussions in Moscow, U.S.S.R., During November, 1964, Between the CPSU and the CPC

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Comrades Brezhnev and Podgorny said, "Let us spend some time discussing this meeting of the Preparatory or Editorial Commission. Or if you don't like the name, let's call it something else. Or if you don't like that, let's organize something else. Let's throw out some suggestions for an agenda, or the time of the meeting, or if you please, the broadening of the participants." Comrade Chou categorically refused to discuss any of these questions. He just kept on saying in answer to everything that was suggested, "It is obvious since my coming to Moscow that nothing has changed since your removal of Khrushchev." Comrade Chou kept repeating this and then said, "I am authorized to discuss things with you only if I find that there is a new spirit in the USSR."

Comrade Chou was very arrogant and on a number of occasions threatened Brezhnev and said, "If you persist, your fate will be the same as Khrushchev's." Still in all, the Soviet delegation led by

TOP SECRET

Re: Discussions in Moscow, U.S.S.R., During November, 1964, Between the CPSU and the CPC

Comrade Brezhnev kept calm and continued in a very polite, if even in a strained, comradely manner, to suggest that they meet on another level, even in Peking, if the Chinese comrades wanted. In a detached manner, Comrade Chou said, "I will inform Comrade Mao about this suggestion and in time we will let the CPSU know of our decision."

Comrade Chou continued, "It's obvious that no agreement is possible at all between the CPC and the CPSU. You are the willing tool of U.S. imperialism." When this phrase was utered by Comrade Chou, he was challenged: "Why make such irresponsible charges? You are slandering not only our Party, but our Government and our people." Comrade Chou, in a very serious way, said, "Is it not a fact that Comrade Kosygin shook the hand of the American Ambassador who is a representative of U.S. imperialism?" When we heard about this we blushed. Chou continued, "You, the leadership of the CPSU, are not fighting U.S. imperialism. You are running in the same harness, along the same path as U.S. imperialists."

By this time the Soviet comrades had a difficult time controlling themselves. The CPC delegation was asked, "Do you have any other suggestions on which to deal with us?" There was no reply. There were minutes of silence. You could hear a pin drop. Again the delegation of the CPSU suggested, "Supposing we meet at the highest level - you suggest the place." Comrade Chou replied and said, "Perhaps we will consider these discussions of today and we will have some answers for you. Perhaps." That answer was the attack upon the policies and leadership of the CPSU which appeared in an editorial in Red Flag shortly after Comrade Chou's return to the People's Republic of China.

The CPSU leadership has come to the conclusion that the CPC leadership is irreconcilable as it stands now. They want the ultimate and that is the complete surrender of the programs of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU. So, after these discussions with the CPC delegation, the CCCPSU decided that they would make another try at getting this conference of the Communist and Workers Parties together.

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MIKHAIL SUSLOV, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CCCPSU; FNU BELIKOV, Deputy to BORTS N. PONOMAREV, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU; and NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to. File No. 100-428091

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C.
January 3, 1965

TOP SECRET

Re: Information Concerning Status and Plans of March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission Meeting in Moscow for World Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties, 1965

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late December, 1964, and early January, 1965, advised as follows:

As of late December, 1964, it was the opinion of leading representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as well as the opinion of leaders of other major Communist Parties currently supporting the ideological line of the CPSU, that it was 99% certain that the scheduled March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission meeting, which had been rescheduled from December 15, 1964, to plan for a world-wide meeting of Communist and Workers Parties later in 1965, would be held as now planned.

It was further noted by leading CPSU representatives that the decision to postpone the meeting from December 15, 1964, to March 1, 1965, followed a favorable response from over fifty Communist Parties throughout the world who had received an inquiry sent out by the CPSU on this matter. However, all parties which agreed to the postponement and rescheduling of this Preparatory meeting informed the CPSU that this must be the last postponement as far as they were concerned.

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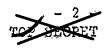
Re: Information Concerning Status and Plans of March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission Meeting in Moscow for World Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties, 1965

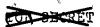
It was pointed out by these CPSU representatives that the time now intervening before the scheduled March 1, 1965, meeting will be used by the CPSU to attempt to convince the various Communist and Workers Parties that they, the CPSU, will not surrender any of their principles and that these principles are correct. The CPSU will also, during this period, seek to carry out discussions with those parties who are hesitant concerning attendance in hope that on the basis of Markist-Leminist principles of unity of the international movement that they will change their positions and attend.

As of late December, 1964, seventeen of the twenty-six Communist or Workers Parties, including all those parties in Latin America to whom invitations had been sent, had replied and accepted the invitation to participate in the March 1, 1965, Preparatory meeting in Moscow. Seven Communist or Workers Parties receiving similar invitations to attend the meeting have refused to participate. They are as follows: The Communist Party of China (CPC), Albanian Party of Labor, Communist Party of Japan, the Korean Party of Labor, Communist Party of Indonesia, Rumanian Workers Party, Workers Party of Viet Nam.

In addition, neither the Communist Party of Great Britain nor the Communist Party of Italy have responded at all to the invitation for the March 1, 1965 meeting. These parties are hesitant about attending; however, it is believed by the CPSU that although they have not answered they will be present when this meeting convenes.

In regard to the Rumanian Workers Party's decision not to attend the March 1, 1965, meeting, it is known that they are not in total agreement with the CPC's ideological position and/or its policies. The Rumanian Workers Party itself at times condemned some of the policies of the GPC and frequently chides the CPC for failure to live up to the documents of the meetings of 1957 and 1960, which they approved. The Rumanian Workers Party has frequently made reference to the CPC in pegard to their failure in official resolutions of their party. At this time however, the Rumanians believe that it is impossible to hold any kind of an international meeting without the participation of the CPC and that an absence of the CPC from such a meeting would show the entire world that there is a split in the international communist movement.





Re: Information Concerning Status and Plans of March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission Meeting in Moscow for World Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties, 1965

Yet, according to the CPSU representatives, there is no complete unity without the Rumanian Workers Party and there is a possibility that they may yet come to the March 1, 1965, meeting and participate in it. At the present time, the CPSU is carrying on bilateral discussions with representatives of the Rumanian Workers Party on the topic of Rumanian participation in the March 1, 1965, meeting.

Another factor which encourages the CPSU to believe that the Rumanians may participate in the March 1, 1965, meeting is that the Rumanians are establishing closer ties with Yugoslavia which shows that the Rumanian Workers Party is not following the Chinese line in total, since the main attack of the CPC has been delivered against Yugoslavia.

In regard to the Workers Party of Viet Nam, the CPSU has been encouraged by some recent events and believes that there is a "slight possibility" of a break-through with the Workers Party of Viet Nam and that they may attend the March 1, 1965, meeting.

In view of the objections raised by some Communist Parties in regard to the calling of this March 1, 1965, meeting, the Central Committee (CC) CPSU has now prepared and circulated a letter to the various Communist and Workers Parties throughout the world. In this letter they pointed out that this meeting of March 1, 1965, has not been called for the purpose of excommunicating any party. This meeting they note is necessary in order that the international movement can take note of changes in the world situation and be able to scentifically determine how these changes can outline the general tasks of the communist movement.

In preparation for the actual holding of the March 1, 1965, meeting, leading theoreticians of the CPSU are now preparing documents which will be presented to this meeting. Some other parties also are reportedly preparing drafts of their own documents which they plan to submit. All parties will receive copies of documents being drafted by the CPSU and they may offer their amendments. As a result these documents will be collective, not polemical and documents which will serve to unify the movement.



Re: Information Concerning Status and Plans of March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission Meeting in Moscow for World Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties, 1965

As to the March 1, 1965, Preparatory meeting itself, the first session will not attempt to deal with substantive questions. The general aim shall be first to decide what matters should be the subject of discussion and identify those items on which agreement could be reached or which will promote unity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles.



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	t the following, in	(Type in plain text or c	code)
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	head memoran	e information appearing idum was furnished by CG 5 YLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN	$5824-S*$ on $1/1/65$ to $SAs_{fi}$
	"TOP SECRET" CG 5824-S*, tion on the communist mo mation conta identify CG	e enclosed letterhead mensince it contains inform a very highly placed sour highest level concerning vement. Unauthorized disined therein would, by it 5824-S* as the source, the of this source and thus interest.	mation furnished by ree furnishing informathe international sclosure of the inforts nature, tend to hereby jeopardizing
	source, the as having be (-) 3 A (3) Bureau (En	order to provide additional enclosed letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (RM) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington REC. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (This letterhead memore en made at Washington Rec. (A) (Enc. 1) (	randum has been shown



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1965



COMMENTS OF REPRESENTATIVE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

During December, 1964, Nikolai V. Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments:

While the CP of New Zealand has formally aligned itself with the CP of China and has accepted that Party's ideological line, there is new opposition to this line rising there. This group in opposition to the present line of the CP of New Zealand is similar to that group in Japan being led by Yoshio Siga, who was expelled from the CP of Japan for voting for the test ban treaty in the Japanese Diet. This new New Zealand group stands for peace, favors the test ban treaty, and favors the position of the CPSU and the overwhelming majority of the international communist movement. As such, we will support this group or any group that stands for peace.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-4424



1/4/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM:

SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Representatives Regarding Communist Party of Japan."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/1 and 2/65 to SAs, WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "TO SECRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by the source during the course of 1-813 RAMER CHEEK

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1-Chicago

of to star

Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

discussions held in Moscow, USSR, during 12/64 with the following individuals: MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, member of the Presidium and Secretariat, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union; (FNU) BELIKOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union; and, NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.





In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1965



COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN,

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

During December, 1964, leading representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) discussed the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ) and provided the following as their analyses which in essence were as follows:

The influence of the Communist Party of China (CPC) within the CPJ is even stronger than the influence of the CPC within the Workers Party of Viet Nam, although the line of the CPJ contradicts the best interests of the Japanese The people of Japan were the first, and only, to suffer the effect of an atom bomb blast. They, therefore, greeted the test ban treaty, but the CPJ repudiated this test ban treaty and greeted the atom test of the Peoples Republic of China and are against disarmament or anything that leads to understanding among nations. As a result, the CPJ is losing membership, with many among its leadership and rank and file dropping away. In addition, the organ of the Central Committee of the CPJ, V'Akahata," is losing circulation.

In Japan there is a lot of sympathy for the USSR. For example, when the Soviet delegation came to Japan, they were warmly greeted. When A. I. Mikoyan, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, came to Japan, a Society composed of Japanese prisoners of war who had been captured by the Russians greeted him and sent gifts to the Soviet delegation. Notwithstanding this, the CPJ is now conducting one of the most

> TOP SECRET Group 1 excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-4425

COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

TOP SECRET

vicious anti-Soviet campaigns. As a result of this, it is obvious there is a big contradiction between the people of Japan and the CPJ.

Presently in Japan a new group is rising under the leadership of Yoshio Siga, the member of the Japanese Diet who had been expelled from the CPJ for defending the test ban treaty and voting for its ratification in the Japanese Diet. We, in the CPSU, tend to give support to Siga and will likewise support all groups in Japan who stand for peace.

While the CPC considers all anti-Party factions in all countries as "Parties," we do not. We still recognize formally the CPJ as the one and only CP there and will continue our formal relations and communications with that Party. The CPC does not communicate or recognize any other Party except those which agree with their line one hundred percent.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORIZY DERIVED FROM:  FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASED TEATION GUIDE
ROUTE OF ENVELOPE
PBI FBI
Date: 1/4/65
Transmit the following in REGy 38. 1—HM 10 4, 576
Via AIRTEL 3T-101
Via AIRTEL (Priority)
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
15-C Solat Relief
Brank am
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead with the standard of the standard
memorandum entitled "MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF
THE WORLD FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST MC CARRAN ACT."
The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/31/64 and 1/3/65 by CG 5824-S* to
SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.
The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified (),
CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information
on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. The unauthorized disclosure of the information
contained herein would, by its nature, tend to identify  CG 5824-S* as the source, jeopardizing his security and thus
adversely affecting the national security.
For the information of the Bureau, CG 5824-S* was in
the German Democratic Republic on 12/21/64, at which time he was recalled to Moscow by the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union (CPSU) for the purpose of handling several matters for GUS HALL, instructions concerning which had been forwarded
was recalled to Moscow by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for the purpose of handling several matters for GUS HALL, instructions concerning which had been forwarded  REG 39 100-42701-4472
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CG 134-46 Sub B

to Moscow through the Solo apparatus. This information was furnished to the Bureau by New York airtel captioned "SOLO" dated 12/16/64. One of these instructions was that the CPs of the world must be mobilized to assist the CP, USA in its fight against the Mc Carran Act. With the assistance of the CP, USA members then in Moscow and with the active support of the Central Committee CPSU who were aware of the contents of HALL's message and were very much in favor of this campaign, CG 5824-S\* convened a meeting of the CP, USA members then present and a broad campaign and series of contacts was organized and carried out. A statement was prepared by ART SHIELDS, "The Worker" correspondent in Moscow, and WILLIAM PATTERSON. The Central Committee CPSU prepared mimeographed copies of the CP, USA statement which appeared in the 12/20/64 issue of "The Worker." Both of these statements were then personally distributed by CP, USA members to the embassies of the socialist countries in Moscow and to representatives of other Communist and Workers Parties who were in Moscow for various reasons. In addition, in the case of those countries whose Party representatives had not been contacted, the CP, USA members who were going to be traveling to various countries were then assigned the task of delivering the CP, USA statements to such Parties accompanied by a strong appeal for solidarity with the CP, USA.

Finally, when CG 5824-S\* subsequently traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, he was in contact with A. SOBOLEV, acting editor of the "World Marxist Review," who had already been made aware of the world-wide anti-Mc Carran Act campaign being prepared. SOBOLEV then suggested and invited CG 5824-S\* to address the approximately 50 members of the Collegium of the magazine, representing a number of Parties from throughout the world. At that time the "World Marxist Review" had already gone to press but the staff had already in the process of being printed the insert for the magazine referred to herein. CG 5824-S\* was shown the proof sheets of this insert before he left Prague.

In carrying out the campaign of contacts with representatives of Communist and Workers Parties throughout the world, CG 5824-S\* was able to recall the following

CG 134-46 Sub B

specific assignments of members of the CP, USA abroad at that time:

WILLIAM PATTERSON was in touch with the head of the Progressive Jurists Society who is a Frenchman from Paris, then in a hospital in Moscow. PATTERSON is the CP, USA member who is undertaking the study of the international aspects of the Mc Carran Act. PATTERSON expects to go to France and, if he can overcome the present ban upon his entry, he will also go to Great Britain. PHIL BART is going to France and Great Britain and will make efforts to get PATTERSON into Great Britain.

The CPSU has agreed to handle this matter with the CP of Italy. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany will handle the contacts with the leadership of the CP of Germany (German Federal Republic). CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT will contact the CP of Finland and the CPs of other Scandinavian countries, the CP of Algeria and the other CPs of Africa during his projected trip to various countries in Africa. PHIL BART and JIM TORMEY, then in Warsaw, made the contacts with the Polish United Workers Party.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. January 4, 1965



MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF THE WORLD FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST MC CARRAN ACT

During late December, 1964, and early January, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

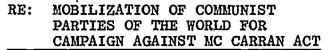
The announcement during December, 1964, by the United States Department of Justice that the U.S. Government is going to proceed with the prosecution of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Mc Carran Act) has triggered an immediate response from the CP, USA and the other Communist and Workers Parties of the world. At the present time an effort is being made to mobilize all the Communist and Workers Parties of the world in a broad campaign against enforcement of the Mc Carran Act by the U.S. Government. This campaign is being organized in the following manner:

Acting upon the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, members of the CP, USA in Moscow, USSR, and in other socialist countries during December, 1964, immediately initiated contacts with representatives of the various Communist and Workers Parties then available and with the embassies in Moscow of the socialist countries. of late December, 1964, the following Parties had been so contacted:

> CP of Argentina CP of Australia CP of Belgium CP of Bolivia Bulgarian CP

> > downgrading and declassification

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CP of Canada CP of Chile CP of Colombia Peoples Vanguard. Party of Costa Rica CP of Czechoslovakia United Party of the Socialist Revolution (Cuba) Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus Dominican Peoples Socialist Party (Dominican Republic) CP of El Salvador Socialist Unity Party of Germany (German Democratic Republic) Guatemala Party of Labor Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Workers League of Ireland Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Socialist Party of Nicaragua Polish United Workers Party Romanian Workers Party CP of Sweden CP of the Soviet Union CP of Uruguay

Furthermore, plans had additionally been made and assignments given for contacts to be made in the immediate future with the following Parties:

CP of Algeria
CP of Brazil
CP of Finland
CP of France
CP of Germany (German Federal Republic)
CP of Great Britain
CP of Italy
Peoples Party of Panama
CP of Venezuela





An assignment was also made for such contacts to be made in the near future with other Parties in Africa and other Scandinavian countries.

In addition, the representative of the CP, USA addressed an appeal for solidarity with the fight of the CP. USA against "U.S. imperialism" to a gathering in Prague, Czechoslovakia, of the approximately 50 members of the Collegium of the magazine "Problems of Peace and Socialism" (also known as the "World Marxist Review"), official theoretical journal of the international communist movement. Following this appeal, there was prepared and printed to be inserted in the January, 1965 issue of "World Marxist Review" such an appeal asking for solidarity of all Communist and Workers Parties of the world with the cause of the CP, USA. This insert contained a reprint of a substantial portion of the statement of the CP, USA which appeared in the December 20, 1964 issue of "The Worker", the East Coast communist newspaper in the United States. This insert will be distributed throughout the world.

One representative of the CP, USA has made contact with a representative of the Progressive Jurists Society which is headquartered in Paris, France, and has begun a study of the international aspects of the Mc Carran Act, which he will pursue further with the above society.

The proponents of this campaign expect that the President of the United States, the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Embassies abroad will be deluged with telegrams, petitions and delegations making representations concerning the alleged injustice of the Mc Carran Act. The U.S. Government will be accused of hypocrisy on the subject of justice and freedom, and U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson will be charged with violating the overwhelming





mandate of the people of the United States reflected in his recent election victory. Some Parties, such as those in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Cyprus, have promised to raise this matter in their countries' Parliaments. It is expected that wherever the communists have elected representation they will try to raise this question in Parliament.

It was learned that on the evening of December 27, 1964, the Presidium of the Central Committee CPSU met and voted to conduct a broad campaign of solidarity with the CP, USA. The leadership of the CPSU finds it difficult to understand this action by the government of the United States in light of the recent defeat of the political right in the U.S. elections. Some have expressed the feeling that it is possible that the United States is planning a war and may be trying to strike the first blow against the communists. The CPSU will make their campaign very broad, extending even into the provinces, not just the larger cities, and it will include mass meetings in factories and on farms, articles in the press by leading people, and articles concerning injustice in the United States directed against Negroes in Mississippi, etc. In addition, the CPSU will send a circular letter to most of the CPs of the world apprising them of the CP, USA's problem and informing them of the broad campaign being undertaken by the CPSU. Although the CPSU cannot tell these Parties what to do, they expect that these other Parties will then initiate similar actions and campaigns. Among those contacted was Gilberte Vieira, Political Secretary of the Central Committee CP of /Colombia, who made the following comments. Vieira told about the armed struggle going on in the rural areas of Colombia. The reactionaries led by . Americans using the Lasser (phonetic) Plan are suppressing the movement of the progressive people. He stated it would be helpful if the CP, USA exposed this campaign of the military against the people of Colombia in rural areas.





According to Vieira, the United States may find itself in the same position in Colombia and other Latin American countries as the United States now finds itself in Viet Nam. Vieira said the CP, USA should tell the American people that if the United States does not stop helping the reactionaries, this is what will happen.

According to Vieira, the Negroes struggle for their civil rights in the United States has gotten a big reaction in Colombia. He stated the Negroes struggle has exposed the demagogy of imperialism in the United States and shows that the United States is just parroting phrases about freedom but in reality is denying freedom and rights to the Negro. Vieira promised that the CP of Colombia will raise the problem of the CP, USA fight against the Mc Carran Act in the trade unions, in some Parliamentary groups and among the workers in general. He urged the CP, USA to send some delegates to Colombia and promised that the CP of Colombia would give those delegates full support.

Another individual contacted was Rodney Arismendi. First Secretary, Central Committee CP of Uruguay! He promised to raise the issue of the Mc Carran Act in Uruguay, in the press, in Parliament, in numerous city councils, on radio and television, in statements from intellectuals and trade union leaders, and by the issuance of a statement by Parliamentary group. Arismendi promised that there will be mass meetings and mobilization of university students. There will be actions in Montevideo and other cities. There will be demonstrations in front of U.S. institutions and in factories controlled by U.S. money. He requested that the CP, USA lawyers prepare papers showing how the Mc Carran Act stands in violation of the U.S. Constitution and in reality puts people in jail for their ideas.

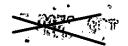




Another individual contacted was M. Trado, a member of the Political Bureau of the CP of Chile. Trado said he will inform the Political Bureau of the CP of Chile about the CP, USA difficulties. He promised they will make a real effort to help. During and after the last elections, the CP of Chile fought on an anti-monopoly and anti-oligarchy program. They were attacking U.S. imperialism. This movement is growing as reflected in the fact that the progressive movement, of which the CP of Chile is a part, received 44% of the votes in the last election. Although they did not win, they received a greater vote than the last time. So, the influence of the left is strong and therefore can easily organize a real protest campaign.

According to Trado, even the new government of the Christian Social Democrats is under great pressure especially by the peasants and that government moves only from this pressure. Yet this government will not be able to relieve this pressure. But this has forced them to form a foreign policy in which they have again recognized the government of the USSR and have increased their trade with the USSR. At the present time preparations are now under way in Chile for new Parliamentary elections. The CP of Chile will use the anti-Mc Carran Act campaign to, expose U.S. imperialism. their work they will stress the difficulties being encountered by the CP, USA. While they will emphasize the exposure of U.S. imperialism, they will also try to show that they have nothing against the U.S. people who are different from the imperialists. Trado stated that the Chilean people are glad the American people were able to smash the threat of the extremists from the right in the recent U.S. elections. He viewed the defeat of the Goldwater ticket as a help to the Chilean people. He said that the popular forces of Chile, including the CP and the intellectuals, will organize a







campaign to help the CP, USA. He urged the CP, USA to send materials on this campaign immediately so that the CP of Chile can use them during the Parliamentary elections. Trado based his support of the CP, USA in this fight on the statement "We will be true to our international duties."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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Transmit the following in	REG. 51	1-4	MA	tout or ordal

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FREGISTERED MAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Official Regarding Internal Situation in Workers Party of Viet Nam."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 1/1/65 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified SECRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby, jeopardizing the security and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C. 1-813 RD with and

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1965



COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION OFFICIAL REGARDING INTERNAL SITUATION IN WORKERS PARTY OF VIET NAM

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

In commenting on the present situation existing within the Workers Party of Viet Nam, a Party which is currently aligned with the Communist Party (CP) of China, Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, indicated that there were several things which might be interpreted as showing a "slight possibility of a breakthrough" for the CP of the Soviet Union and indicating that they might get the Workers Party of Viet Nam to participate in the March 1, 1965, Preparatory or Editorial Commission meeting in Moscow, USSR, which is to prepare for a later meeting of all world Communist and Workers Parties.

For example, it was disclosed that within the recent past, a conference, of an undisclosed nature, had been held in Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The CP of China had at this conference tried its level best to isolate the CP of the Soviet Union delegation which was present. However, the Workers Party of Viet Nam reacted well and did not follow the CP of China line and, in fact, rejected all CP of China proposals to isolate the CP of the Soviet Union delegation. It was also pointed out that while on the whole the Workers Party of Viet Nam does follow the CP of China line, this is not done foolhardily. While there are strong forces within the Workers Party of Viet Nam exercising pressures on behalf of the

TOP SECRET

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downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

was, a

COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION OFFICIAL REGARDING INTERNAL SITUATION IN WORKERS PARTY OF VIET NAM



CP of China NO Chi-minh, Chairman of the Workers Party of Viet Nam, for one, is fighting hard and has the "correct line."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

SOLO

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Remarks of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Representatives Concerning Reaction of Communist Party of China to Unity Talks Held in Moscow, November, 1964."

.The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/1/65 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "TEN SECRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by the source during the course 3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Into) (RM) KEC- 39 / O'C =

1-Chicago

AN 8 1965

ext to state

RWH: MDW **ENCLOSURE** (5)

Approved:

### CG 134-46 Sub B

of discussions held in Moscow, USSR, during 12/64 with the following individuals: MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, member of the Presidium and Secretariat, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union; (FNU) BELIKOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union; and, NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.





### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington. D. C.

January 4, 1965

REMARKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING REACTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA TO UNITY TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1964

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

According to highly placed representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), they considered that the response of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to the meeting held in Moscow following the 47th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which was held for the purpose of discussing international unity within the communist world, was clearly reflected in the editorial printed by the CPC in "Hongqi" ("Red Flag"), the Fortnightly of the Central Committee, CPC. In this editorial, the CPC not only attacked Khrushchev but the CPSU and the international movement. They charged the CPSU with betraying the Soviet people and openly asked the Soviet people to overthrow the new leadership of the CPSU. They charged that the CPSU was practicing Khrushchevism without Khrushchev. Following the actual publication of this editorial, they did then for days following broadcast its contents by CPC radio in Russian so that the Soviet people might hear it. Since then, the CPC has nearly every day broadcast or printed some new additional material in the Russian language following the same general theme.

In addition, this reaction of the CPC to those unity talks in Moscow has been repeated by the Albanian. Party of Labor (APL). For example, Envery Hoxha, First Secretary

Albania

TOP SECR

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downgrading and declassificatio

REMARKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING REACTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA TO UNITY TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1964



Secretary of the APL, at the time of the celebration of Albania's liberation, totally ignored this anniversary and delivered an attack against Khrushchev, Khrushchevism, and the Soviet people. He made the statement that other CPs should get rid of their present leadership and follow the example of the Russian people in disposing of Khrushchev and that as a result new Marxist Parties and leaders would arise. Hoxha even went so far as to actually name factionalist groups and their leaders in his speech. In addition, Hoxha, in his remarks, also called for the removal of Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary, Central Committee, CPSU, and Aleksei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He was more outspoken than the Chinese and when he called for the overthrow of the Soviet Government, he spelled it out. Even with this, the CPC was not content with its own attacks against the CPSU and it went further and reprinted and rebroadcast the contents of all of these Albanian attacks...

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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and for	Enclosed here he New York Of	fice one co	py of an int	cormant's	
Communis	entitled, "Le Party of Chil	e by the Co	mmunist Par	ty, USA."	ruė
gtátemén:	The informati was furnished	on appearing	g in the end	closed ini	formant's
W. HANSE		. <b></b>	#		Y
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Approved Special Agent in Charge

LEGAL ADDRESSES FOR CONTACT WITH THE COLLUNIST PARTY OF CHILE BY THE COLLUNIST PARTY, USA

In December, 1964, during a discussion carried on with M. Trado, a member of the Polithuro of the Communist Party (Cr) of Chile, in Moscow, USB, that individual provided two addresses for contact by the CP, USA with the CP of Chile. One of the addresses for communicating officially with the Chilcan Party on strictly Party matters was as follows:

> Luis Corvalan Lope Centinos 416 Santiago, Chilo

The other address furnished at this time to be JOSE MINQUEL VAROS used in directing material to and corresponding with the CP of Chile paper was as follows:

El Sigho Yose Mirquel Yares Lira\_361 Santiago, Chile

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100-428011-44-1

- ₽ÎD-3	(Rev. 12-13-56)
南	F B I  Date: 1/5/65
	mit the following in REGISTERED MAIL  REGISTERED MAIL
Vía.	(Priority or Method of Mailing)
W.	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  SOLO IS - C  Putper
3. 10	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Addresses for Use of Communist Party, USA, in Connection With Contact With the Communist Party of Mexico."
W	The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 1/3/65 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.
	REC- 39 100-428091-443 C EX-100 E JAN 8 1965 V
	1-V13RB with will   will will   William   Will
_	Approved: Special Agent in Charge

65 JAN 25 1965

ADDRESSES FOR USE OF COLHUNIST PARTY, USA, IN COMMECTION WITH CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

During conversation which was hold in Moscow, USSR, in mid-December, 1964, with Arnoldo Martinex Verdugo, First Secretary, Communist Party (CP) of Maxico, that individual advised that if any representative of the CP, USA, including Gus Hall, himself, desired to visit Mexico, such arrangements could easily and confidentially be made. He then provided a slip of paper bearing the following name and address of a person whom he described as reliable and as the person to be contacted regarding visits to Mexico and arrangements for confidential meetings with CP of Mexico leaders:

Mayior Chorroro
Plaza Melchoy Ocampo
No 33-2
Mexico City, DE

Vordugo then stated that Guerroro is hold in high esteem and respect not only by the CP of Mexico but also by many people of Mexico and he can be fully trusted.

In addition to the above, Verdugo also at this time provided a second slip of paper captioned "Domicilo Lega" for Guerrero which was as follows:

Herida No 186 Colonia Roma Hexico City, DF

Ile provided this latter address for the purpose of it being used for the mailing of legal Party material.

100-428071-4450

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17	Date: 1/5/65	
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N N	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  Work  Covered  Work  Work  Work  Work  Work  Covered  The Sub B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	John
	SOLO DE CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACT	3 nd Put
	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the ori and three copies and for the New York Office one copy letterhead memorandum entitled, "Presence in Moscow, U December, 1964, of Latin American Communist Party Lead	of a SSR,
Sand	The information appearing in the enclosed le head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/65 RICHARD W. HANSEN.	tter-
-	The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classi "SCRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing inficion on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the inmation contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affection the national interest.	y orma- for-
•	The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to additional security to the source.   -6/3 RD	shown provide  JH3/
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	Approved: M. Sent Sent M. Per	



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965

TOP SECRET

PRESENCE IN MOSCOW, USSR, DECEMBER, 1964, OF LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

During the first part of December, 1964, a plane load of Latin American Communist Party (CP) leaders arrived in Moscow, USSR, from Havana, Cuba, where most, if not all, of these individuals had participated in a conference of Latin American CP leaders. In Moscow these Latin American CP leaders were housed in the Central Committee hotel which would indicate they were in the USSR on official business and as guests of the CP of the Soviet Union. Included among those who comprised this group of Latin American CP leaders who arrived in Moscow during early December, 1964, were:

RUSIN

Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, a Minister Cuba of the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution

Rodney Arismendi; First Secretary, CP of Uruguay

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, First Secretary, CP of Mexico

TOP SECRET

excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-428091-4431

ENCLOSURE

PRESENCE IN MOSCOW, USSR, DECEMBER, 1964, OF LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

TOP SECRET

Russia

Victorio Codovilla, Chairman, CP of Argentina

Rudolfo Chioldi, a member of the Central Committee, CP of Argentina

M. Rrado, a member of the Politburo, CP of Chile

Gilberto Vieira, Political Secretary, CP of Colombia

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TOP SECRET

F B,I

Date: 1/5/65

Transmit the following in

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning Anibal and Cesar Escalante."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 1/1 and 3/65 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "To serer" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing informa tion on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the informa tion contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information which is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed during the course of separate discussions with CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ, a Minister of the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution, and with NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section; International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, carried on during mid-12/64 in Mosco USSR 1- F/3 RB with well

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) 🗟

JAN 8 1965.

1-New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (100-134637 l-Chicago RWH: MDW (5)

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.



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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965

TOPSECRET

INFORMATION CONCERNING ANIBAL AND CESAR ESCALANTE

In early January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In mid-December, 1964, it was learned that Cesar Escalante, an old-time Cuban communist who had become active in and a Director of the Integrated Revolutionary Organization (IRO), the predecessor of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS), is back in Cuba and continues to be very ill and is expected to die soon. He has been ill for an extensive time and has undergone medical treatment in the USSR. At the present time, he has a great amount of pain and agony and very little medically can be done for him.

His brother, Anibal Escalante, was recently granted permission by the PURS to make a return visit to Cuba from the USSR for the sole purpose of seeing Cesar. Anibal Escalante, it will be recalled, was once a member of the Directorate of the IRO and a long-time Cuban Communist Party (CP) member who was expelled in 1962 for sectarianism and went into exile in the USSR.

During this same period, a representative of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, was heard to remark that "Fidel Castro had played a dirty trick on

Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

TOP SECRET

100-428091-4432

ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING ANIBAL AND CESAR ESCALANTE



Anibal. He, perhaps, was the man who could have kept Fidel Castro and his gang from being adventurous."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI Transmit the following in . (Type in plain text or code, AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) Soro Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Robert Williams." The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/3/65 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified SECRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest. In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C. (3)-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc) JAN 8 1965. 1-Chicago RWH: MDY (5) Approved: Sent .

65 JAN 27 Special Agent in Charge



File No.



### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965

TOP SECRET

ROBERT WILLIAMS

In early January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In mid-December, 1964, Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, a Minister in the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS), remarked that to his knowledge Robert Williams had not as yet returned to Cuba and was believed to still be in Peking, China. He further noted that Cuba is not entirely happy with Williams presence in Cuba but at the present time does not know what can be done about this or what can be done to quiet him down.

Robert Williams, it will be recalled, is a United States citizen who fled the <u>United States</u> several years ago to avoid his arrest on an outstanding United States warrant. Since he fled the United States, he has taken up residence in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

excluded from automatic downgrading and

declassification

100-42-8091-4435 ENCLOSURE

FBI

Transmit the following in

V(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

EGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO

· Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Identities of Individuals in International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/31/64 & 1/3/65 by CG 5824-S\* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified " Carterian Company" Spensy" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information concerning the identities of the individuals set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was secured during the course of CG 5824-S\*!s brief trip to Berlin, German Democratic Republic, during the period 12/18-21/64. The above individuals were those with whom CG 5824-S\* specifical had contact.

In order to provide additional security to the source the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.

1-813 RB anthernal 3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago RWH: MDW

IN 8 1965 b

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Approved:

Sent \_

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965



IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS IN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY. ...

In early January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information concerning the below-noted individuals who were then connected with the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany:

### (First name unknown) Monkovski

Deputy Head of the International Department; approximately 35 years of age. This individual at one time may have had some connection with the German Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry.

B. APPROX: 193

Jerma <u>nu</u>

This individual is in charge of United States affairs and relations with the Communist Party (CP), USA, in the International Department. He is approximately 34-35 years of age and speaks English extremely well. He frequently acts as interpreter at important meetings. His working address is as follows:

In care of Central Committee 102 Berlin 2 Karl Marx Platz

excluded from automatic

downgrading and

IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS IN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

POP SECRET

Rolfe Gluekhoff

A security man in the International Department. He accompanies important visiting Party guests as companion and guide.

### Luthah Herte (phonetic)

This individual is an interpreter in the International Department. He speaks English perfectly and learned this during his early youth.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

## ROUTE LAVESLL

OPE

Transmit the following in .

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM

SAC CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO

Warrante

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "EAST EUROPEAN MILITARY GROUPS IN MOSCOW, USSR, DURING DECEMBER, 1964."

The information appearing in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 12/31/64, to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified To bearet since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained herein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national security.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is based upon the personal observation of CG 5824-S\* while in Moscow, USSR, during 12/64.

Special Agent in Charge

HLB; pak

Per.

55 JAN 28 1955 John J. 478-65-00

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. January 5, 1965



EAST EUROPEAN MILITARY GROUPS IN MOSCOW, USSR, DURING DECEMBER, 1964

During late December, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During the month of December, 1964, a number of groups of military officers from several of the East European countries were observed in Moscow, USSR. groups each numbered about a dozen and were composed of about three or four officers from each of the military The officers were mostly young, most being in the age group of 30-35, and none were observed to be above the rank of colonel. One was observed to be a naval captain. Each group was accompanied by a Russian officer. It should be pointed out that it is known that these were not the air crews which fly the aircraft for visiting officials of their countries. The countries represented by such groups, who were there at different times from each other and who remained for about one week each, were Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, in that order.

The significance of these groups is not known, but it is significant that these groups were quartered at the hotel of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This hotel is only used for the accommodation of CP people who are present in Moscow on Party business. These groups stayed close together and

> uded from automatic downgrading and

declassification

1:00-428091-443 ENCLOSURE



RE: EAST EUROPEAN MILITARY GROUPS IN MOSCOW, USSR, DURING DECEMBER, 1964



did not mix with anyone else at the hotel. The groups slept at the hotel, would take their meals there, but left everyday in a group and later returned for the night. After about a week, they would have a party which was attended by a high ranking Russian officer, usually a general, but in one case a marshal. Following this the groups left.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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	100 bdie: 11/5/65	
ansmit t	the following in BEC-5144M AD	
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α	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL	
	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	PS
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)	01
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,		Jung
	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original	inal M
	and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of	f a
	letterhead memorandum entitled, "CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, VICE	Russ
ľ	CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA."	Balla
	The information appearing in the enclosed	111
ľ	letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12	/31/64
,	to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.	1
	The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classif	ied
	"Top Secret" since it contains information furnished by	[
	CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the interna	fional
	communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the	
ļ -	information contained herein would, by its nature, tend	to
	identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing	
1	security of this source and thus adversely affecting th	e j
	national security.	ľ
	The information in the enclosed letterhead	
	memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S* during 12/64 in	ا م
	conversations with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in Moscow, USSR, an with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South Ame	u rican
]	and the company of the contract of the contrac	
	Communist Party of the Soviet Union	_11.112
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Approved: Special Agent in Charge M Per

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C.
January 5, 1965



CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT VICE CHAIRMAN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

During late December, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During December, 1964, Claude Lightfoot, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), traveled to Bombay, India, as the official representative of the CP, USA to the Seventh Congress of the CP of India. During the course of the Congress, Lightfoot addressed the Congress and a partial text of his address was subsequently printed in the December 20, 1964 issue of "New Age," central organ of the CP of India. After he extended greetings to the Congress, Lightfoot briefly discussed the recent United States Presidential elections and the role played by the CP, USA. He then chided the CP of China for its apparent theory that "the worse things get the better." He warned that the fight against the danger from the "ultra right pro-fascist elements" must continue and finally assured the Congress that the American people joined with the people of India in their desire for peace and justice. During the course of the CP of India Congress, Lightfoot was frequently in the company of, and allied with, the leader of the delegation of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Boris N. Ponomarev, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. Throughout the course of the Congress, Ponomarev and Lightfoot were in the forefront of the fight against influence of the CP of China.

Group Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-427091-4436 ENCLOSURE RE: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT VICE CHAIRMAN CP, USA



Following the CP of India Congress, Lightfoot traveled to Moscow, USSR, where he was very warmly received by the leadership of the CPSU in appreciation for his efforts, seemingly successful as of the present time, to counter the influence of the CP of China and to retain the CP of India within the sphere of influence of the CPSU.

It was learned that Lightfoot was planning to leave Moscow sometime during the first week of January, 1965, for a tour of some of the countries of Africa where he hoped to be in contact with national leaders as well as leaders of the CPs of those countries. He was to be briefed by the CPSU on Africa and the situation in various African countries before his departure. The CPSU wants him to make this trip because of the success he had at the CP of India Congress. He expects to go first to Ghana, where he hopes to see President Kwame Akrumah and Shirley Graham Du Bois, former American now residing in Ghana who was considered to be a pro-Chinese Marxist. Lightfoot's next scheduled stop is to be in Guinea and then Kenya to see Joma Kenyatta, President of Kenya. Reportedly, one reason for Lightfoot's visit to Kenya is that there have been numerous rumors that Kenyatta is spent and is no longer a revolutionary. On his way back to the United States, Lightfoot wants to go to Great Britain if they will allow him to enter that country. Sometime during the course of his trip, Lightfoot will also try to visit Algeria to see President Ahmed Ben Bella whom the CPSU leadership has characterized as cooperative although not communist. Following this, Lightfoot will return to the United States. All in all, Lightfoot expects this tour to take approximately two and one-half weeks.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.





Transmit the following in

ype in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

CSOLO **IS** =

> Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Gerhart and Hilda Eisler."

> The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/31/64 by CG 5824-S\* to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified SECRET! since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S\* in discussion with GERHART EISLER in East Berlin, German Democratic Republic, on 12/20/64.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington. D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (R 4) (RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. T) (ARGO) (RM) 1-Chicago

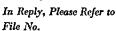
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(5)

Approved: ecial Kgent in Charge

WAB: MDW





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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965

TOP SECRET

Mr. Wys, GERHART AND HILDAY ISLER

During late December, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

Gerhart Eisler, former member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who fled from the United States in the late 1940's, continues to be employed as a propaganda expert by the Government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). He is a leading commentator on radio and television. He, together with his wife Hilda, was residing at the following address as of December, 1964:

Gerhart Eissler Niedershiebavier Platamerstr. 39

Berlin, German Democratic Republic

Eisler's home telephone number in East Berlin is: 48-20-15.

According to Eisler, following his return to Germany, he was placed under arrest for two and a half years as a United States spy. Included in the charges placed against him was the charge that he did not really have to flee the United States, but that it had been a conspiracy by the United States Government who had arranged it so that Eisler would get back to Germany. Eisler believed

excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 28091-44-7

### GERHART AND HILDA EISLER



that the reason for his imprisonment was because of his disagreements with Stalin on German policy before World War II. Following the death of Stalin and the denunciation of Stalin at the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February, 1956, Eisler was restored to his former status and position including even his military rank of General.

Relative to their mental attitudes at present, reportedly Gerhart Eisler and his wife Hilda are very bitter toward the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



DATE 02-07-2012 FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)\*\*\* Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) (134-46 Sub B) FROM: SAC, CHICAGO IS -Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Remarks of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the Directorate, United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS) Regarding Cuba and the PURS." The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 1/1 and 3/65 by CG 5824-S\* to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified TRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest. In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C. 1-813RBwith we 3 Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) JAN 8 1965 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Inf 1-Chicago RWH: MDW

Decial Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1965

REMARKS OF CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ. MEMBER OF THE DIRECTORATE, UNITED PARTY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION (PURS) REGARDING CUBA AND THE PURS

In early January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In mid-December, 1964, Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, a Minister in the Government of Cuba and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS), was in Moscow, USSR. During this period, Rodriquez was heard to make a number of remarks, the essence of which were as follows:

The economic situation in Cuba is rough but gradually improving and the government is slowly getting the economy under control. In addition, the government is now emphasizing and becoming more strict in the teaching of socialist discipline and the workers are learning. In 1965 there is an excellent prospect for a larger and better sugar crop than was the situation in the present year.

Efficiency has been developed in the cutting and the getting of the sugar cane to the mills. The cutting of sugar cane, in particular, will be helped considerably by the introduction into Cuba by the USSR of a new cane cutting machine which is very good and very practical.

In Cuba we have to be alert at all times. Not only must we be alert but we must be able to respond to all situations on a day-to-day basis. Where a big power can negotiate and threaten in order to buy time, we cannot do this because we are small. We cannot accept promises of words. no good from our enemies. For these reasons, we must be alert.

> Group 1 excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

INCLOSURE 100-428091-4438

REMARKS OF CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ, MEMBER OF THE DIRECTORATE, UNITED PARTY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION (PURS) REGARDING CUBA AND THE PURS



As far as the test ban treaty is concerned, we could not sign it without a hundred percent guarantee by the big powers. Not only must such guarantees come from our friends, but even our enemies, including the United States.

As to the recent elections in the United States, Cuba cannot and will not depend upon these election results. This is because there are strong reactionary forces still within the Pentagon and CIA which are seeking to destroy Cuba and these forces are not under the control of or responsible to the United States electorate.

Within the PURS, itself, there is an inner-Party crisis arising from the Ordoqui (Joaquin Ordoqui, former Quartermaster General of the Cuban Army and member of the Directorate of PURS) case. He is under arrest. The charges against Ordoqui are that he was a spy and they trace this back to his underground days. The old-time Party people hope against hope that the circumstantial evidence being used against him is untrue. In our hearts we believe that the charges are untrue but the charges will be difficult to overcome. If these charges do hold against Ordoqui, this will reflect upon all the old communists in Cuba.

Rodriquez then alluded that perhaps it was some of the young original people with Fidel Castro in the July 26th Movement who had been responsible for the Ordoqui affair. These young people use their imagination and take satisfaction in such tragedy. Perhaps it was a frame-up by these young people to destroy the old guard Party people who, to some extent, still hold Fidel Castro in check.

When Rodriquez spoke of the Ordoqui affair, he did so in the utmost confidence and in a whispered voice. He gave every impression of being a man worried about his own future and the repercussions of this tragedy which was transpiring within the PURS and the overall effects thereof.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.





# MemorandumOUTE IN ENVELOPE

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/30/64

42

FROM !:

SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT:

SOLO C

ReBulet dated December 14, 1964.

ReBulet noted that in order the Bureau might be fully apprised of all details regarding the transaction involving the purchase of bank stock by CG 5824-S\*, that it be advised whether the stock certificate was to be issued in the name of CG 5824-S\* or CG 6653-S.

As the Bureau is aware, CG 5824-S\* is presently unavailable for contact and the matter could not be discussed with him at this time. The matter, however, was discussed with CG 6653-S and she advised that she was not present at the time the discussions occurred and, therefore, is not cognizant at this time as to whether CG 5824-S\*'s name or her own name will appear on the stock certificate. She stated that her brother-in-law apparently is holding the certificate until CG 5824-S\* returns.

In view of the foregoing, Chicago, therefore, is not presently able to furnish the Bureau the requested information; however, it is anticipated that CG 5824-S\* will be returning to the U.S. very shortly and Chicago will at that time make the appropriate inquiry and advise the Bureau.

Bureau (RM)

RWH: MDW

(3)

ARCTED 100-423011-4439

5 JAN 8 1965

بالمستعدد التشعين المستعدد المستعدد

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1942 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1 - Mr. Belmont 'emorandum - Mr. Sullivan Callohan - Mr. Baumgardner Contad . TO 12/31/64 Mr. W. C. Sullivatan DATE: Trotter 1 - Mr. Shaw Tele. Room FROM : 1 - Mr. Decker J. A. Sizoo Holmes. SUBJECT: SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST Special Agent Arthur Hodgens of the Boston Office called at 9:05 p.m., 12/31/64, and furnished the following information to Night Supervisor Andrew J. Decker, Jr.: CG 5824-S\* arrived at Logan Airport returning from Solo Mission Number 17 at 1 p.m., 12/31/64. He is totally exhausted and will remain in Boston overnight and will proceed to New York during the early a.m. on 1/1/65. Informant will contact NY 694-S\* and Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, prior to their departure from New York City on either 1/2 or 1/3/65. Chicago Agents Richard Hansen and Walter Boyles will follow informant to New York and continue debriefing as expeditiously as possible commensurate with informant's physical condition and CP commitments. Mr. Hodgens stated Chicago and New York Office have been advised and the highlights of this most recent Solo Mission will be furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible. Mr. Hodgens was instructed to inform Special Agents Hansen and Boyles to expedite this matter if at all possible. ACTION: For your information. AJD:wle (6) REG. 139. 1 0 0-4 S 36 FH "65 JAN 8 1965

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. 26G. NO. 27	Tolson
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  Memorandum D	OTTOE TATE TATE OPE Belmont
TO Mr. Conrad	Fell
	DATE: January 5, 1965  Bosen  Tavel  Trotter  Tele: Room
FROM C. F. Downing	Holmes Gandy
SUBJECT SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - C	5-8 Magas
	volves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential s been receiving communications transmitted
	nissions were intercepted by the Bureau's cheduled times and frequencies but no messages
ACTION:	
For information.	
•	D
1 - Mr. Conrad 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: 1 - Mr. Downing 1 - Mr. Newpher 1 - Mr. Paddock	Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
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65 JAN 12 1965

## emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/31/64

AC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT:

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated December 4, 1964.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA reserve funds in possession of CG 5824-S\*. Set forth below is such an accounting:

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S\* as of November 30, 1964

#### Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, American National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.....\$32,000.00

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, 

### CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois......

150.00

Total

\$54,919.89°

In view of the fact that there have been no additions or disbursements from either Solo or CP, USA reserve funds by CG 5824-S\* during the month of December, 1964, the total amount of funds in possession of CG 5824-S\* as of December 31, 1964, remains as noted above

2-Bureau (RM) 2-New York (RM)

(1 - 100 - 134637) (SOLO)

(1 - 100-128861) (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)

JAN 8 1965

65 JANCHICASS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 16 MAY 1952 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *lemorandum*

: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 1/4/65

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637A) (41)

SUBJEC SOLO

ReNYlet 12/2/64.

The records of the NYO reflect the following transactions regarding SOLO funds during the month of November, 1964:

#### Credits

On Hand 12/1/64

\$616,595.00

#### Debits

12/10/64 To LENA SCHERER for CPUSA National Office Expenses & Payroll

\$22,000.00

12/14/64 To GUS HALL for Political and Election Campaign Purposes

10,000.00

12/30/64 To GUS HALL for 10,000.00 Personal Expenses and for Political Contact 8,000.00

12/31/64 To LENA SCHERER for CPUSA National Office 8,000.00 58,000.00 Expenses

Bureau (RM)

- Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)

1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)1 - NY 100-128861 - (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (42)

1 - NY 100-134637A (41)

JDO:msb

65 JAN 12 1965

5- Show

F BT

Date: 1/6/65 nsmit the following in . ENVELOPE (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) FROM: SOLO IS - C Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments of Leading Communist Party of the Soviet Union Representative Regarding Peoples Republic of Rumania." The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/1/65 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified. SECRET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest. In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. 100813RB middlenulle) 3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) I-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) 1-Chicago JAN 8 1965 ex 110° RWH: MDW let to State ENCLOSURE CC CF A 1/12/65 -RCPIPAN -М



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1965



COMMENTS OF LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVE REGARDING PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA

In January, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In mid-December, 1964, Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in essence, commented as follows:

There is not much which can be said regarding Rumania. They have their own ideas concerning the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), the East European equivalent for the Common Market, and they want their own markets. One might call them neo-Titoists or more correctly nationalists. While the CP of China is exploiting this situation and taking advantage of the Rumanian position in the socialist camp as well as in COMECON, we, in the CPSU, cannot use force or coercion, but, on the contrary, must display tact.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Group 1
excluded From autómatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-4444

Approved: Sent Sent Sent Sent

Office v

CG 134-46 Sub B

leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), including MIKHAIL SUSLOV, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee, CPSU; NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU; and were also shared by VLADIMIR KOUCKY, Secretary, Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D.C.
January 6, 1965



#### COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

During early January, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During December, 1964, A. Sobolev, Acting Editor-in-Chief of "Problems of Peace and Socialism" (also known as "World Marxist Review"), official theoretical organ of the world communist movement published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, engaged in a discussion in Prague, Czechoslovakia, concerning the attitude of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) concerning the CP of Italy. Sobolev, a member of the CPSU, is the highest ranking CPSU member on the staff of the "World Marxist Review" since the reassignment in October, 1964, of the former Editor-in-Chief, Alexed Rumyantsev, as Editor of "Prayda," the daily morning newspaper of the Central Committee, CPSU. Sobolev, a man well informed on these matters, with a direct line from his office to the Central Committee, CPSU, made the following comments:

There are a number of trends in the CP of Italy. One of these days there will be a big explosion in the CP of Italy and they will be torn asunder. First of all there is the right wing group led by Giorgia Amendolla, a member of the Secretariat of the CP of Italy. This group has a shade of reformism in it. Another step or two in that direction and they will be gone as far as being communists is concerned.

The CP of Italy is being kept together because the factions within it are making compromises. For example, Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the CP of Italy, did not want to publish the "Memorandum" of Palmiro Togliatti (deceased former General Secretary of the CP of Italy) but

Group I Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 1001 + 28091 - 4445

(nech)

#### RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

TOP SECRET

Longo was caught in the middle and had to publish it. It is all right for them to remain united but without Marxist-Leninist principles it is a unity which is impossible to maintain for long.

There is another group led by Pietro Ingrao. He is close to Amendolla but not completely aligned with him.

Then there is the group led by Longo which is in the middle. They follow the Leninist forms of organization such as the principle of democratic centralism, but when it comes to tactical problems they are usually found on the right.

Then there is another person, Riali (phonetic), who follows a dogmatist position. They work within the Party.

The big danger within the CP of Italy is the cry for autonomy. They are demanding autonomy not only from the international currents but they are also asking for regional autonomy. For example, the regional CP organizations in the Red Belt around Milan and the north of Italy are demanding their own autonomy. They are demanding the right to decide and do things for themselves. As you can see you cannot reconcile such positions forever.

Sobolev expects a big factional struggle and a split in the CP of Italy. He indicated great respect for Togliatti and characterized him as having been a foremost leader of the communist movement; however, in his opinion, Togliatti's "Memorandum" will be instrumental in helping to break up the world communist movement.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



FBI

Date: 1/6/65

Transmit the following in ...

(Type in plain text or code)

REGISTERED MAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

SOLO IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Visa Procedures Now in Use in USSR."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 12/31/64 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified CONFIDENTIAL since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C. 1-1/3 RB with well.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)

1-Chicago

I-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

RWH: MDW (5)

, JAN 8 1965

lal Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1965

COMMIDENTIAL

#### VISA PROCEDURES NOW IN USE IN USSR

In late December, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During December, 1964, a representative of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), advised that hereafter any person traveling to the USSR would not receive a visa stamp in his passport. Instead, such traveler would be provided by the Russians with a "loose leaf" visa, a special piece of paper, and that this visa would be picked up at the time of the traveler's departure from the country. As a result, it will no longer be possible in checking an individual's passport to determine whether that individual has been in the USSR, regardless of where he may have been traveling from. It was further noted that this new visa procedure has been placed into effect and has been operating for approximately one month.

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100-428091-4446

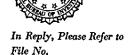


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3-ENCLOSE Approved	HAB: sck (5) Special Agent in Charge 1935	_M PerT	HERO!





#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C.
January 6, 1965



ATTITUDE OF LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REGARDING CHINA-UNITED STATES RELATIONS

During late December, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During December, 1964, Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium and Secretariat, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) commented concerning the attitude of the leadership of the CPSU regarding relations between the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) and the United States as follows:

The Government of the USSR is afraid that the United States is going to doublecross them in regard to relations with the PRC. They believe that certain interests in the United States are trying to go so far as to recognize the PRC de facto if not de jure. Perhaps they will not want to go as far as the Government of France has gone, but they believe these interests will be exerting pressure to carry on some trade with the PRC. They fear that the United States will even try to use the PRC in some manner against the USSR.

Suslov characterized the PRC as "a bride with too many suitors" and stated that the United States is included among the "suitors." Suslov took note of the discussions which have been carried on over a period of years in Warsaw, Poland between representatives of the United States and the PRC, and remarked that the USSR does not know what they are talking about or the results of these meetings. He stated

TO SECRET Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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J-E

RE: ATTITUDE OF LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION REGARDING CHINA-UNITED STATES RELATIONS



that their main concern is that some United States interests are pushing for markets and trade with the PRC which would be merely a prelude to more concrete forms of recognition.

In view of this fear on the part of the USSR, Suslov noted that the USSR must counter Chinese influence wherever they can. As a result the USSR is reluctantly, but nevertheless definitely, committed to support of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (North). The USSR believes this is the only way to keep the Chinese out. As a matter of fact, the USSR would like to see the Chinese involved in the Viet Nam war themselves and would not be sorry to see the Chinese seriously hurt by it.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Y	ROUTE IN ENVIOPE
9	Date: 1/6/65
Tran	smit the following in
**	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)
<b>-</b>	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
,	SOLO IS C
	Renyairtel dated 11/27/64.
	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of informant's statements captioned as follows:
-	"Discussion With Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, Ald First Secretary, Communist Party of Mexico, (RO FAM) Moscow, USSR, December, 1964"
	"Discussions Between Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, Manager of the Directorate, United Party of the Socialist Revolution, and a Minister of the Cuban Government, and a Communist Party,
1	USA, Representative, Moscow, USSR, December, 1964"
`	"Letter Prepared by Timur Timofeev, Deputy (Az Johnson) Director, Institute for World Economy and International Affairs, USSR Academy of
	Science, Moscow, USSR"  (Re Pecci Delink)
	"Letter Prepared by Jim West, Visitor in Moscow, USSR, to His Wife Mollie in Chicago", This Wife Mollie in (Re 114 (Re
r.	(3) Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM) REC. 0 /00-42801/ LULU 8 1-New York (Enc. 4) (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
	2-Chicago (1 - A)134-46 Sub B 25) RWH: MDW
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65 FEB 2 1985

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CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/2 and 3/65 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Any pertinent information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements of interest to other offices will be disseminated with proper caution by Chicago.

DIUCUSSICH UITH ACHOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, FIRST BECRETARY, COLLUHIUT PARTY OF MEXICO, MOSCOW, USBN, DECEMBER, 1964

In the recent past there appeared in "Politica," a Spanish language political journal which is published in Mexico City, an article entitled, "To All the Liberty - Peace Loving People in the World." The article dealt with the "Revolutionary Action Movement" (RAM) which was organized and is being led by Robert Williams, an American Negro in exile in Cuba. The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) disagrees wholeheartedly with the stated militant, nationalistic policies advocated by RAM and desired, if possible, to consider preparing an article of its own for publication in this case journal in which it could set forth its own position.

In line with the foregoing, a representative of the CP, USA met in Moscow, USCR, during Boccaber, 1934, with Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, First Secretary, CP of Mexico. At this time, the article which had appeared in "Politica" was discussed with Verdugo, but Verdugo advised that he knew little about the organization RAM and its activities. He was then informed that the CP, USA did not agree with RAM's policies and that neither the organization nor Robert Williams has the support of the United States Negro. In view of this, the CP, USA would like to possibly answer the article by one of its own in "Politica." In connection with this, Verdugo toted that while they do not control "Politica," they do have some influence within the magazine. Should semeone within the CP, USA prepare an article, Verdugo stated that he would, on behalf of his Party, exercise all possible influence and see if such an answer could be published.

DISCUSSIONS DETVILL CARLOS RAFAEL ESTRIQUEZ, A HELDER OF THE DIRECTORATE, UNITED PARTY OF THE COCIALIST REVOLUTION, AND A UNITED FARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE, LOSCON, USBR, DECEMBER, 1964

In mid-December, 1964, a meeting took place in Kascaw, USSR, between a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and Carlos Rafael Redricues, a Minister of the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PERS).

At this time, Redriques spoke generally but objectively concerning the civil rights movement in the United States and the interest of the Cubans in this movement. In this connection, it was pointed out to Redriques by the CP, USA representative that the CP, USA was very unhappy with the "horrible manner" in which Rebert Williams had been conducting himself. It was further pointed out that the CP, USA did not like Williams' organization, the Revolutionary Action Revenut (NAM), and that this nationalistic, militant organization does not have the support of the Party and is hurting the civil rights movement in general in the United States. Upon hearing these remarks, Redriques stated that he did not know specifically what could be done regarding Williams and his activity but that he night attempt when he returned to Cuba to raise this subject with the leadership of the PURS.

Rodriques then noted that the CP, USA has a standing invitation to send CP members to Cuba to visit. According to him, all that was necessary for such visitors to come to Cuba was to notify the Embassy in Rossow and then send such people.

In regard to Ecatrico Sinkind Johnson, Rodriquez remarked that she is doing some good work in Cuba and is now beginning to know some of the people there. In view of this, he felt that it would be good, perhaps, to let her remain in Cuba for awhile longer. In this connection, the CP, USA representative prepared a brief note addressed to Johnson which he turned ever to Pedriquez for transmittal to Johnson. In this moterate was suggested that Johnson be patient and continue awhile longer at her tasks in Cuba. She was told that contrary to what she had previously been led to believe that the Party did take care of her daughter

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ENCLOSUPE

Josephino and was still assisting her financially. She was also told that discussions were currently being carried on with the Canadian commend and there is a possibility that they may arrange to have her brought there to work.

Bodriques then spoke about a woman named Ada Britsas who he stated was in Cuba and known to the CP, USA. He remarked that this woman was doing some good work for the Party and, therefore, he felt it would be best for her to remain.

In regard to the foregoing reference to Dritens, Eus Hall, when told of this, remarked on January 2, 1205, that Dob Thompson recently got a letter postmarked in Paris, France, with greatings to himself and Jim Jackson. While they are not cure, they were all of the general opinion that this letter was from Dritens. They could not explain how come the was in Paris or why the had traveled there.

LETTER PREPARED BY TIMUR TIMOPERY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERMATIONAL AFFAIRS, USER ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, LOSCOW, USER

In December, 1964, Timur Timofoov, Deputy Director, Institute for World Economy and International Affairs, USBR Academy of Science, Moscow, USBR, (the son of Eugene Dennis, former decembed General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) propared a letter directed to his mother:

"Mrs. Peggy Donnis 81, Clementino Stroet Son Francisco California 94105 USA"

Timofecy requested that this letter, the content of which is set forth below, be carried back to the United States and transmitted to his mother. This letter, together with certain parenthetical comments added for the purpose of giving additional clarity, is as follows:

"Dear Lon!

"I was very glad to get your last 'big' letter. And I'm really happy to know that you had a chance to meet and talk with our common friends. (Gus Hall)

"Our family here is getting along fine.

has first successes in the school which he began to visit this autumn. Lend, (Timofoev's wife) after graduating from Moscow University, became student of the State Foreign Languages Courses. She is studying English intensively.

"I have lot of work, as usual. General mood of mine and my closest friends is good. I am trying to combine new my duties in the office with the efforts to finish my D. (Ph.D.) thesis /concerning problems of Am. labor movement in post-war period/, which, I hope, I can accomplish in forth-coming months.

ENCLOSURE:

"And now a few words - about the problem you raised in your last letter. Of course, I like very such - especially from personal point of view - the idea of a Big Reunica (in USCR). I'd be gird see you here any time. As far as other aspects of this plan are concerned, I think it would be better to discuss it during our future meetings and conversations. I hope I can see you here rather seen.

"My best wishes to Gene (Dennie) and his wife, and - to all our common good friends.

"With love

"/s/ Tim.

"Dosembor 10, 1964."

## LETTER PREPARED BY JIH WEST, VIGITOR IN LOCCOW,

On December 27, 1964, Jim West, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was then in Loccow, USBA; for rest, vacation, and medical treatment, prepared a letter for the purpose of having it returned to the United States and then sent on to his wife Kellie in Chicago. The text of this letter was as follows:

"Doc. 27, 1934.

#### "Dearest Lollie -

"I hope this finds you well & Steve, too.

I am at a canitorium about 25 miles North of
Moscow and undergoing a rest & physical-exercise
program, including diet - muscle strengthening,
injections, plenty of sleep, lets of walking &
lets of proteins. Feel much better already.
Mave quit cooking. This treatment will last
through January Cth, when I return to Moscow.
After that, the dectors will examine no & determine if there is anything else that can be dene
for me. - If so, I may be a little lenger. - if
not, I will leave shortly after the 6th semetime,
with 3 to 5 day stopovers in Varsaw, Prague and
London (to see John Williamson), - skipping Paris
this time.

"I'm going to try to call you on January
2nd - about 0 am-Chicago time. Enclosed is a
Eupee (India) from Claude for Steve. I can call
after the doctors have examined no & decide what
next. I'll try to do that, so that you can got
a better idea of when to expect me home. In any
event, in a few days after January Oth I will
know the outlook & let you know one way or another.

"Miss you very much -Love to Stove -Love /s/ Jin."

-1-100-428091-

DISCUSSION VIVII ARMOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUSO, FIRST SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO, ESSCOT, USSR, DECEMBER, 1964

In the recent past there appeared in "Politica," a Spanish language political journal which is published in Lowice City, an article entitled, "To All the Liberty - Peace Loving People in the World." The article dealt with the "Revolutionary Action Lovement" (RAM) which was organized and is being led by Sepert Williams, an American Negro in exile in Cuba. The Communist Party, ESA (CP, USA) disagrees wholeheartedly with the stated militant, nationalistic policies advocated by RAM and desired, if possible, to consider preparing an article of its own for publication in this came journal in which it could get forth its own position.

In line with the foregoing, a representative of the CP, UJA met in Loscow, UJSR, during December, 1964, with Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, First Secretary, CP of Lexico. At this time, the article which had appeared in "Politica" was discussed with Verdugo, but Verdugo adviced that he knew little about the organization RAM and its activities. He was then informed that the CP, USA did not agree with RAM's policies and that neither the organization nor Robert Williams has the support of the United States Negro. In view of this, the CP, USA would like to possibly answer the article by one of its own in "Politica." In connection with this, Verdugo moted that while they do not control "Politica," they do have some influence within the magazine. Should someone within the CP, USA prepare an article, Verdugo stated that he would, on behalf of his Party, exercise all possible influence and use if such an answer could be published.

DISCUSSIONS DETYPEN CARLOS RAFAEL ESCRICTEZ, A BELDER OF THE DIRECTORATE, UNITED PARTY OF THE COCIALIET REVOLUTION, AND A MINISTED OF THE CUDAN GOVERNMENT, AND A COMMUNICT PARTY, UJA, REPRESENTATIVE, ESCOT, USOR, DECEMBE, 1994

In mid-Docember, 1964, a mooting took place in Loscow, USDR, between a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a Minister of the Cuban Government and a member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Cocialist Revolution (PUSS).

At this time, Rodriquez spoke generally but objectively concerning the civil rights povezent in the United States and the interest of the Culans in this movement. In this connection, it was pointed out to Rodriguez by the CP, USA representative that the CP, USA wan very unhappy with the "horrible manner" in which Debort Williams had been conducting himself. It was further pointed out that the CD, CDA did not like Williams' organization, the Revolutionary Action Rovement (RAN), and that this nationalistic, militant organization does not have the support of the Party and is furting the civil rights povement in general in the United States. Upon hearing there remarks, Redrigues stated that he did not know executionally what could be done regarding Villiams and his activity but that he night attempt when he returned to Cuba to raise this subject with the leadership of the PDAS.

Rodriques then noted that the CP, USA has a standing invitation to send CP members to Cuta to visit. According to his, all that was necessary for such visitors to come to Cuta was to notify the Embassy in Loseow and then send such people.

In regard to Deatrice Siskind Johnson, Endriques remarked that she is doing some good work in Cuba and is now beginning to know some of the people there. In view of this, he felt that it would be good, perhaps, to let her remain in Cuba for awhile longer. In this connection, the CP, USA representative prepared a brief note addressed to Johnson which he turned over to Rodrigues for transmittal to Johnson. In this move it was suggested that Johnson be patient and continue awhile longer at her tasks in Cuba. The was told that contrary to what she had previously been led to believe that the Party did take care of her

166 1670 and was still assisting her financially. Cho

van also told that discussions were currently being
carried on with the Canadian comrades and there is a
possibility that they may arrange to have her brought
there to work.

Rodrigues then spoke about a woman named
who he stated was in Cuba and known to the CP,
USA. To remarked that this woman was doing some good
work for the Party and, therefore, he felt it would be
beat for her to remain.

In regard to the foregoing reference to

Gus Dall, when told of this, remarked on January 2, 1966.

Gus Hall, when told of this, remarked on January 2, 1965, that Bob Thompson recently got a lotter postmarked in Paris, France, with greetings to himself and Jim Jackson. They are not sure, they were all of the general opinion that this letter was from They could not explain how come she was in Paris or why she had traveled there.



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI MATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 92-7-2012



- Kt	₹r FBI
3	Date: 1/6/65
Trạn:	smit the following in(Type in plain text or code)
Via .	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
	ROPTOPHY OF Method P (Mailing)
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
	Solo INTONS
- پ	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Timur Timofeev, Deputy Director, Institute of World Economy and International Affairs, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow, USSR."
-	The information appearing in the enclosed letter- head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/31/64 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.
at at	The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "TC STERET" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.
	The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed during a meeting at which TIMUR TIMOFEEV came to visit the source at the Central Committee hotel, Moscow, 12/10/64.   - 8/3 R 8
-[	M M Marca

Approved: Approv

Sent . BUNGE LOS Per.

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1965

TOP SECRET

TIMUR TIMOFEEV, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, MOSCOW, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in late December, 1964, advised as follows:

As of early December, 1964, Timur Timofeev continued to hold the position as Deputy Director, Institute of World Economy and International Affairs, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow, USSR. However, at the present time, Timofeev has a special arrangement with the Institute whereby he is working only a few hours a day at his job. The remainder of Timofeev's time is now being spent doing research and work in preparation for his Ph.D. and in the writing of his thesis dealing with the topic "Problems of the American Labor Movement in the Postwar Period." According to Timofeev, his superior, the Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Affairs, is one of the best friends of Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). During World War II he was assigned as political officer and attached to a division of troops headed by Brezhnev. In view of this relationship of the Director with Brezhnev, the Institute is, today, working much closer with Brezhnev than it did with Nikita S. Khrushchev. In addition, Timofeev noted that he had good standing also with Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. Taking all of this into consideration, Timofeev analyzed his present standing in the Institute and commented, "Why should I be in a bad spot?".

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Group 1 excluded from automatic

downgrading and declassification

ENCY DETERM

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Mcidi Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D.C. January 6, 1965

LUIS CORVALAN COMMONIST PARTY OF CHILE.

During late December, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

Following the removal in October, 1964, of Nikita S. Khrushchev from his positions of leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Government of the USSR, numerous representatives of Communist and Workers Parties from throughout the world traveled to the USSR to receive a first-hand briefing from the CPSU leaders on this development. Among those who went to Moscow at that time was Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the CP of Chile. Corvalan was received by CPSU leaders who furnished him with the same explanations for Khrushchev's removal as were being furnished to representatives of other Parties. According to a member of the leadership of the CP of Chile, Corvalan, after a very stormy session, refused to accept the explanations offered by the CPSU. The discussion was so sharp that when a delegation of Latin American communist leaders traveled to Moscow, USSR, in early December, 1964, Corvalan did not accompany the delegation because he apparently was afraid to show his face in Moscow. Another member of the leadership of the CP of Chile was instead designated by him to represent the CP of Chile.

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> downgrading and declassification

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)



# DESTREAT IN MATERIALORS

JET .	ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  Date: 1/6/65
Transmi	t the following in Rox LHM  (Type in plain text or code)
Vià:	AIRTEL EX 100 REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)
2	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	SUBJECT: SOLO IS - C  CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  Warnalla
8	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL."
	The information appearing in the enclosed letter- head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/31/64, to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.
	The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified secret since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained herein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national security.
	The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S* during 12/64 in discussion in Moscow, USSR, with RODNEY ARISMENDI, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Uruguay.
	In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington Rec. 6. / 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
	1 - Chicago WAB: sck  A god de hough

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. January 6, 1965

LUIS CARLOS COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL

During late December, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During December, 1964, Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Uruguay, stated that contrary to reports in the newspapers, Luis Carlos Prestes has not been removed from his position as General Secretary of the CP of Brazil. He noted that the CP of Brazil is expected to hold a convention shortly at which Prestes may be made Chairman instead of General Secretary, but he will still be head of the CP of Brazil.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

downgrading and declassification



Transmit the following in

REGY 514 HM Istype in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

SOLO IS -

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, Member of the Directorate, United Party of the Socialist Revolution and a Minister of the Cuban Government."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 1/3/65 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Coar DENTIAL" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

L-813 RO with evel 3-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)

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1-Chicago

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

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pecial Agent in Charge





#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1965

CARLOS RAFAEL RODBIQUEZ, MEMBER OF THE DIRECTORATE, UNITED PARTY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, AND A MINISTER OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early January, 1965, advised as follows:

According to Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, member of the Directorate of the United Party of the Socialist Republic (PURS) and a Minister of the Cuban Government, there had been two attempts during the past several years in Cuba to assassinate him. On one occasion, he was wounded in the arm and on another occasion was wounded in the chest. As a result of these assassination attempts, he has spent considerable time recovering from his injuries and still carries metal fragments in his lung and still has difficulty manipulating one of his hands.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

> excluded from automatic downgrading declassification

100-428091-4452

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

A	FBI
	Date: 1/6/65
Transmit the	e following in Property additions of codes HIVVELOPE.
Via	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
*=+	(Priority or Method of Mailing)
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	SUBJECT: SOLO IS - C  Warnel  Reference  Solo IS - C
	Re New York airtel 1/4/65 captioned "SOLO" setting forth the text of three messages received by NY 694-S* through the secondary channel.
C. C. Stranger	It is noted that the second message quoted in referenced New York airtel is concerning the world-wide campaign against the Mc Carran Act being organized by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the CP, USA. This campaign was the subject of a letterhead memorandum captioned "MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF THE WORLD FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST MC CARRAN ACT" which was an enclosure to Chicago airtel 1/4/65, captioned "SOLO." We wish to point out that the message received by NY 694-S* from the CPSU is not completely accurate wherein it states that CG 5824-S* had meetings with leaders of the CPs of Finland and Italy. As pointed out in the cover airtel of Chicago dated 1/4/65, the contact with the leader of the CP of Finland was not made by CG 5824-S* but was an assignment for a future contact by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. Further, CG 5824-S* did not contact a leader of the CP of Italy but
	rather the CPSU has agreed to handle this matter with the CP of Italy.  The above is submitted merely for the information of the Bureau and New York in view of the apparent contradiction embodied in the message by the CPSU furnished to NY 694-S*.  REC-9 100-1345  3 - Bureau (RM)  1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)  1 - Chicago
Approv.	WAB: sck (5)  Med:  AM 1 Cspecial Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)



T	ransmit	the	following	ín	
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(Type in plain text or code)

Date:

AIRTEL Via .

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM

SAC CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "ARTICLE BY GUS HALL CONCERNING THE SINO-SOVIET IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT."

The information appearing in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 12/31/64, 1/1 and 1/2/65, to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified Secret since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained herein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S\* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national security.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S\* during 12/64 in discussions in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with A. SOBOLEV, Acting Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review." The letter quoted herein was prepared by SOBOLEV and turned over

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(3)- Bureau (E	ncls. 8) (RM)/		
l - New York l - Chicago	(100-134637) (Encl. 2) (	Into) (RM) 17091-L	1454
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Special Agent in Charge

Sent .

CG 134-46 Sub B

to CG 5824-S\* who subsequently delivered the letter to HALL on 1/2/65, in New York City. The text of this article by HALL was furnished to the Bureau and New York by Chicago airtel dated 10/22/64, entitled "GUS HALL, IS - C, ISA OF 1950 (Bureau file 61-8077; New York file 100-84994)."

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. January 6, 1965



ARTICLE BY GUS HALL CONCERNING THE SINO-SOVIET IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT

During late December, 1964, and early January, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During October, 1964, a copy of an article entitled, "The Present Status of the Ideological Conflict," prepared by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), was delivered to A. Sobolev, Acting Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Problems of Peace and Socialism" (also known as "World Marxist Review"), the official theoretical journal of the international communist movement. At that time the article was intended for publication in the November, 1964 issue of the magazine "Political Affairs," theoretical journal of the CP, USA, and was being furnished to Sobolev in advance merely for his information. Subsequently, however, this article was never published in "Political Affairs."

In December, 1964, Sobolev expressed the opinion that this article prepared by Gus Hall was the most basic article ever written on the Chinese situation. Sobolev was most favorably impressed by Hall's article and stated that were it not for the fact that it was to be printed in "Political Affairs," he would certainly publish it in the "World Marxist Review;" but, since the policy of the magazine is not to reprint articles from other magazines, it could not be done. However, in view of the importance of this article, the "World Marxist Review" intended to print it in their "Information Bulletin" and it would be included in "Information Bulletin Number 27" to be issued

Enclosure

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CONCERNING THE SINO-SOVIET
IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT .



soon. In this manner Hall's statement would receive world-wide distribution and attention.

In order to insure that his true feelings on this matter were brought to Hall's attention, Sobolev prepared a personal communication to Hall, the text of which is as follows:

"REDAKCE Praha dne "30" December, 1964 teoretickeho a informacniho casopisu komunistickych a delnickych stran PRAHA 6, THAKUROVA 3 Tel. 325-731

"Gus Hall 23 West 26 Street C.j.: New York 10, NY

"Dear Comrade,

"I take this opportunity to convey to you my very best wishes of success in your work in the new year and to thank you for sending us a copy of your article "The Present Status of the Ideological Conflict" published in the November issue of 'Political Affairs.'

"As far as I know, the issue at stake has not been posed for quite some time in the way you do in your article. I personally feel that it sets forth the most forward-looking views on the organization of the communist movement.

"You are quite right in saying that it has become fashionable with some communists to talk about the autonomy and independence of the Parties. That is all correct enough, of course. I myself wholeheartedly support the view that the Parties should be independent and hence I categorically reject every kind of interference by one Party in the affairs of another.



RE: ARTICLE BY GUS HALL CONCERNING THE SINO-SOVIET IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT



"But very often there is another undercurrent: Speaking of independence, people have in mind isolation, which is fraught with the danger of the development of the world revolutionary process being halted for years. Once again thanks for the article. Frankly speaking, I would have liked to see it printed in 'Problems of Peace and Socialism."

"Yours sincerely

"/s/ A. Sobolev
Executive Secretary,
Problems of Peace
and Socialism"

A copy of the article prepared by Hall, referred to herein, is attached hereto. The source has advised that although this statement has been furnished to the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union, the "World Marxist Review" and several other CPs throughout the world, to the source's knowledge the existence of this article is not widely known and has never appeared in print as yet.

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#### THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT

By Gus Hall

(Based on a Report Made to a Meeting of Communist Leaders) in September, 1964

By now it is clear that the splitting line pursued by the Communist Party of China over the past four years has caused considerable damage in the world communist movement and among the anti-imperialist forces generally. In the past we have spoken about the possible negative effects that might result from this line. Now they have become an actuality - a factor in the molding of today's political reality.

We must, of course, avoid any tendency to explain everything on the basis of the split. But to continue talking only about the <u>possible</u> negative effects would be to deceive no one but ourselves. We must soberly assess the damage and place the responsibility where it belongs. To ignore these things in the name of working for unity would be an illusion. It is an obvious fact that the anti-imperialist forces of the world have not been able to develop their full potential because of the split; that it has resulted in confusion and the forces that should be united are instead working in different directions.

It is difficult to conceal the damage which the political line and the splitting actions of the CPC have inflicted, for example, on the progressive forces of India. In large measure, thanks to this, at the most crucial moment in the history of India, a land of 450 million people, the forces of anti-imperialism and socialism are in disarrables. This has obviously strengthened and emboldened the forces of reaction in that country. There the negative effects are especially evident. But to one degree or another there have been similar effects elsewhere.

The CPC policies and splitting activities have been a negative factor in the struggles in countries like Venezuela, Brazil and Chile. A month before the Chilean elections, the Chinese distributed a reckless, irresponsible and slanderous document directed against the policies and the leadership of the Communist Party of Chile. It most likely did not change the overall election results, but it did cause considerable confusion.

For us the most disturbing of all the negative consequences of the CPC's line are its negative effect in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. How to use this split for its aggressive purposes has now become the main preoccupation of the CIA. The State Department and the Pentagon, together with the CIA, have set up a number of study centers for this sole purpose. More and more they are coming to the conclusion that it is possible to use the split to the advantage of U.S. imperialism.

The incidents in the Bay of Tonkin and the attack on the installations in North Vietman are case studies of the increasing dangers resulting from a continuation of this split. I think it can be strongly argued that U.S. imperialism would not have dared to attack the shore installations in North Vietnam if the countries of socialism were united.

That U.S. imperialism thus takes the split into its aggressive calculations is serious enough. But equally, if not more serious, is the danger that imperialism may miscalculate the depth of the split and thereby take the world over the brink to nuclear war.

In this situation, it is incumbent on our Party to call attention to this calculated use of the split by U.S. imperialism, and the dangers of possible miscalculation, and on these grounds to project the urgent need of world unity. This must be our point of departure in pressing for unity in the ranks of the working-class parties of the world.

The situation now facing the world communist movement is extremely critical. We face this crisis because of the four-year development of an opposing line - of a basic departure from the line of Marxism-Leninism - on the part of the Chinese party leadership. They have diverged from the path of Marxism-Leninism on such questions as the estimate of the present relationship of world forces and the strategic line of march of the Communist movement, and consequently on almost all tactical questions. They have abandoned Marxism even on such elementary basic questions as the role of classes and class antagonisms and they have developed a system of philosophical concepts to support this departure.

What the world Communist movement faces, therefore, is the task of defending and further developing the concepts of Marxism-Leninism and of rejecting the erroneous concepts of the CPC based on narrow nationalism, petty bourgeois radicalism and the use of anti-Sovietism as an instrument of their nationalist policies. The world movement is now face to face with the results of four years of deterioration and frustration, four years of fruitless efforts to halt or limit the public debate and to keep the discussion within the bounds of Marxist standards of conduct. The struggle is to strengthen and sink deeper roots for the working class, communist ideology and to reject petty-bourgeois ideology. The task is to raise to new heights proletarian internationalism and to reject narrow nationalism.

Such is the nature of the problem. The question is: Where do we go from here?

I have emphasized the fact that all this has been going on for four years because we should not approach the problem as if we were starting from scratch.

The 1960 world conference was an attempt to prevent such a development. I believe it did succeed in limiting the split. There have also been numerous regional meetings. There have been many world conferences organized by the World Marxist Review on specific questions, such as the struggle for democracy, the fight against imperialism, the growth of state monopoly capitalism, the building of socialism in new nations, problems of the trade unions, and others. There have been delegations to China from a number of the parties, and meetings, exchanges of letters and delegations between the CPSU and the CPC. In making proposals for the future, therefore, let us keep in mind the experiences of the past four years. Without exception, all overtures to return to the path of unity have thus far been rejected by the CPC.

If we are to make a serious contribution, there are some aspects of these developments that we need to probe into more deeply. In particular, we must try to determine why it has been impossible either to bring this debate to a conclusion or to limit its public expression. The answer to this question will go far in helping us assess the nature of the controversy.

There are some who argue that the divergence of positions is a natural outgrowth of the greatly increased diversity of specific situations in which different parties operate. But this is wrong. Diversity of circumstances does not mean diversity in theory or ideology. It does not eliminate the existence of universal laws applying to all situations.

To attribute the split to diversity of circumstances is to apologize for the Chinese position. Such differences are no excuse for the fragmentation of the world working-class movement. Nor are they an argument against the need for exchanges of experiences and views between parties. The real issue is whether parties should be permitted to use "diversity" as a cloak for concepts that depart from Marxism-Leninism while other parties remain silent. But the roots of the failure to end or limit debate go even beyond this.

There is one fundamental reason—and only one—why the world Communist movement has not been able to return to the path of unity. That reason is that the leadership of the CPC does not look upon this denate as a mere discussion of differences and has not done so for a long time. It now seems clear that their splitting approach can be dated back to the beginning of 1960. Starting with January 1960; the line of the CPC has been one of conducting not a discussion but rather a

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full-scale assault designed to capture or to split the world movement. Its aim is to reverse the course set by the 20th Congress, to destroy the influence of the CPSU, and to destroy the leadership of any party that does not go along with their non-Marxist policies.

Hence, instead of a dicussion they have conducted, and are conducting, a political-organizational drive to create a split in the world Communist movement, unprecedented in working-class history. There is no match to its recklessness, to its provocative and irresponsible nature, and their use of slander and falsehoods is without precedent.

While they have formally kept contact with other parties, they have been engaged all along in building a world organizational structure consisting of groups in different countries. They have built, and are building, regional centers with big staffs, located in Switzerland and a number of other countries. They have labored to build in every country a cadre consisting of anti-party groups, irresponsible adventurers, Trotskyites and assorted petty-bourgeois radical sects. They have withdrawn from the World Markdst Review and have set up their own magazines. They speak against a world conference of Communist parties aimed at unity when at the very same time they are organizing their own, using the Tokyo peace meeting as the occasion for calling a conference of their forces in Peking afterward. And they are spending hundreds of millions of dollars to build this world organization.

It seems clear that if both sides viewed the controvery as a discussion of differences, it could follow a logical course even though the differences are very sharp. But if one side uses the discussion only as a cover for other activities and to cloak its real aims, that also has its logic. That is why this debate has taken on the nature of a split. Under these circumstances, for the world Communist movement to continue to act as if this is a mere discussion of differences, is, in my estimate, the road to continued weakness. It is a path to disintegration.

Lenin once said, speaking about a group which indulged in pleasant phrases about internationalism but in fact followed a nationalist line, that they viewed it "as a holiday walk through the gardens of internationalist phraseology." There are, I feel, some tendencies to look upon the present controversy as a "holiday walk through the gardens of unity phraseology" -- to mistake for a flower garden what is in fact an undergrowth of thistle and cactus.

It seems to me that to close one's eyes to the real nature of this split is the most harmful of all mistakes. It is the path to opportunism and capitulation. And to try to pass it off as only a disagreement between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and China, or to suggest that somehow it is a personal feud between Krushchev and Mao Tse Tung, is but a further step along an opportunistic path.

Lenin was entirely right when he said one cannot defend or apologize for opportunism without becoming an opportunist oneself. Compromise with opportunism is not a road to unity. The only real road to unity is an unyielding struggle against

There has never been a struggle against departures from the path of Marxism, where other opportunistic weaknesses did not come to the surface. In this sense the present struggle is no exception.

Neutrality to any degree in the struggle against a departure from Marxism-Leninism is itself a reflection of opportunism. "Autonomy," "national peculiarities," "diversity" are all very important concepts that need to be developed. But if these concepts are all that motivates or guides a working-class party, then they can very well become the vehicles for opportunistic and petty bourgeois concepts. In the field of ideology there is the need for a constant struggle against the penetration of non-working-class ideas.

While there is general agreement that the tactical positions of the Chinese leaders are wrong, there seems to be a continuing reluctance to face up to what underlies these wrong positions. For example, the question is not only one of differences concerning relations between socialist states. There is also the

question of the different ideological influences which mold people's attitudes toward the resolution of such differences. There are working-class concepts and there are petty-bourgeois concepts. There is a Marxist-Leninist approach and there is a departure from that approach.

What does it mean to speak, as some do, of the relation between working-class ideology and peasant or petty-bourgeois ideology in terms of adopting a position "big enough to embrace both ideologies"? An ideology is based on the relations of a given class in a society. We must distinguish between different ideologies and understand them in these terms. But we must try not to equate them or to fuse them with the idea that "each contributes to a synthesis of Marxist concepts." To do so would be only to obscure the affinity of Marxism-Leninism and working-class ideology. The alliance of the working class and the peasantry is based not on a fusion of ideologies but on the joint struggle for mutual interests. It is an alliance based on mutual self-interests. A victory for socialism is a victory of working-class ideology. Working-class ideology does not become fused with other class ideologies. The working class wins the other class groups to its ideology.

What is the nature of the unity of the world Communist movement that we are striving to establish? First, however, perhaps we should ask whether there is a need for a new look at the question of establishing better coordination—of setting up some system of relations and exchanges within the world movement.

I am convinced this is a crucial question, that it is a key historic task now facing the working-class parties. I believe it is as crucial for us as it was for Marx and Engels when they fought for the First International, and as it was for Lenin and his co-workers before the Communist International came into existence.

Of course, the nature, the methods employed and the organizational structures established reflected the problems and conditions of those periods. Certainly they are not applicable now; our solutions must be a reflection of present-day developments.

Some warn that we must not try to build a system of relations based on the concept of the monolithic-organizational unity of the Communist International. But this is arguing about a non-existent problem. Not only are such concepts completely outdated, but also, as far as I know, no party has made any such proposals. We should not allow ourselves to be diverted by such phantoms. What can be wrong with a fresh look at this problem? Maybe we will conclude that it is not possible to establish a new system of ties, but let us do so on the basis of a new study.

I consider it also an illusion to think, as some of the parties apparently do, that they can continue their present course of immersing themselves in their own affairs and confining themselves to occasional general comments about the world problems, while the Chinese proceed to set up regional centers in different parts of the world, establish magazines and newspapers, conduct schools, creating confusion and disruption, and spreading nationalist and racist ideas.

The larger, older parties may go on in this way, at least for a time. But what about the smaller, newer parties - parties with less experience and a smaller weaker working-class base? Is it a responsible attitude, is it proletarian internationalism, to ignore these problems? Does this not reflect an over-emphasis on autonomy? Rather, we should boldly and creatively tackle the question of coordination without being gun-shy because of past mistakes, and without getting bogged down with past concepts.

Is there a contradiction between upholding the autonomy of each party and maintaining a system of relations and exchanges among the various working-class parties? I do not think so. The fact that such conflicts have arisen (or may arise again) only argues that we must learn from our mistakes and set up safeguards.

Is the safeguarding of autonomy a real question? Undoubtedly, in the past it was a problem. However, I cannot in all honesty see it from here as being such a problem today. I mention this because I feel that the question of autonomy is



sometimes raised only as a smokescreen for concepts of narrow nationalism. To this, there is only one exception, one real threat, namely, the attempts of the CPC to invade our autonomy as a party. When they set up and support anti-party cliques, this is an invasion of our autonomy.

What are some of the political questions on which exchanges and discussions are necessary? One area is the nature and role of U.S. imperialism, and methods of struggle against it.

We can agree that U.S. imperialism is the center of world imperialism and that it is as aggressive as it dares to be. But we cannot agree that it is the only imperialism worth mentioning or that the bourgeoisie is one monolithic, aggressive mass. We cannot successfully combat U.S. imperialism on the basis of such mistaken ideas. Such concepts have a built-in apology for other imperialist powers, and a cover for the most aggressive and reactionary sections of U.S. imperialism. Nor can we agree that fighting for peaceful policies of co-existence is incompatible with fighting against U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, the record shows that it is the only basis on which such a struggle can be successfully conducted in today's world.

And we must reject two closely-related questions regarding U.S. imperialism which have appeared in a number of places lately. American finance capital, to be sure, faces a growing crisis. The United States has been forced to retreat somewhat as a world power, thanks both to the growing strength of the socialist world and the continued success of the colonial liberation movements, and the increasing economic weight of its imperialist rivals. In addition, American ruling circles face a constituional crisis provoked by the tremendous upsurge of the civil rights struggle. It is these developments that have given rise to two misconceptions.

One is that because of the nomination of Goldwater and the bid of the ultra-Right for the presidency, it is a foregone conclusion that the <u>whole</u> political front will necessarily — or already has — swung to the right. Such a conclusion betrays a lack of faith in the American people. It embodies a wrong estimate of the character and history of our people. True, such an outcome is <u>possible</u>. But it is not inevitable, or even probable. On the contrary, the present situation contains the ingredients for giving our country a push to the left. To make policy on the basis of an inevitable or already existing shift to the right is wrong and uncalled for.

Related to this erroneous conception is the idea that the crisis of U.S. imperialism can lead American ruling circles in only one direction -- reaction and war. If this is so, then war is inevitable. This raises again an old question: Because of the relationship of forces, among the American people as well as on a world scale, can U.S. imperialism be made to retreat without a major world or nuclear war? To this question our reply has been, "Yes - it is possible!"

To reject this possibility is to reject one of the fundamental concepts of the policy of peaceful co-existence. We cannot base our policy on any concept of an inevitable path to reaction and war. What has happened to the positive estimates of the balance of world forces in the minds of people who now make these negative estimates of world developments? Are they only operative as phrases in public resolutions, or are they factual estimates of present reality? I am convinced that our estimates are correct and that is why I cannot go along with such sweeping negative assessments that everything has swung to the right. One must see the danger of reaction. But not to see the growth of the people's democratic movement is to be one-sided. One must see the danger of war -- but one must also have the confidence to win peace.

A second area in which we can contribute is the role of state monopoly capitalism. Its development has taken a different course here than in Western Europe, and has posed certain questions in a different light.

The European experience has given rise to questions of whether or to what extent the working class can use these state monopoly capitalist developments for purposes of transition to socialism. The question has arisen in this way because in the postwar reconstruction in Western Europe three elements were involved: domestic capital, the state, and U.S. capital. The struggle among these three

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sectors has provided room to maneuver and has opened up certain new possibilities.

But state monopoly capitalism here is quite different, particularly with regard to the way in which the state is involved. For us to project ideas similar to those emerging in some European parties would, therefore, be illusory, although it is impossible for us to foresee what might happen to the state-monopoly setup under an anti-monopoly government. At the same time, I feel that some opportunistic concepts have developed on such matters as state monopoly capitalism and the Common Market.

A third area to be examined is the spread of narrow nationalism. This is a new and special problem in the world Communist movement. There are many reasons for its development which I can only touch on here. One is the emergence of new relationships of the working classes to their nations. A second is the fact that in the struggle for national liberation, nationalism has played an important and a positive role. Third, the growth of Communist parties in newly-liberated countries and those still seeking their freedom has produced a changed class composition among the parties making up the world movement. Fourth, and most important, there has been no serious struggle against it. Weeds that are not fought against, grow. The positive role of nationalism in struggles has become transformed into an acceptance of nationalism in ideology.

Nationalism can be utilized as a progressive force only conditionally and temporarily, and then only when it operates in alliance with the ideology of the working class. Unless this is freely recognized, and unless there is a constant fight for the dominance of the ideology of working-class internationalism, it can all too easily get out of hand. When it does, then narrow nationalism replaces the working-class ideology of internationalism.

It is one thing to understand the role of national pride, or the role of nationalism in the struggle for independence and freedom. It is quite another matter when we are discussing the need for a struggle for working-class ideology.

Lenin stated it very well. He said, "Marxism cannot be reconciled with nationalism, be it even of the 'most just,' 'purest,' most refined and civilized brand. In place of all forms of nationalism Marxism advances internationalism, the amalgamation of all nations in the higher unity, a unity that is growing before our eyes ... The principle of nationality is historically inevitable in bourgeois society, and taking this society into due account, the Marxist recognized the historical legitimacy of national movements. But to prevent this recognition from becoming an apologia of nationalism, it must be strictly limited to what is progressive in such movements in order that this recognition may not lead to bourgeois ideology obscuring proletarian consciousness." (Lenin, Coll. Works, Vo. 20, p. 34.)

In the present situation, an overdose of emphasis on "independence of parties" can lead to nationalism. A cadre spoon-fed only on ideas of autonomy and independence will be a cadre that succumbs to policies of narrow nationalism.

Every party must struggle consciously for an internationalist ideology. Every party must have its own key issue in that struggle - its own grindstone on which it molds a cadre shaped by internationalism. In our country that key issue is the struggle against great-power chauvinism and its internal counterpart, white chauvinism.

I believe that a fully successful struggle against all non-working-class ideological influences, whether it is great power chauvinism or nationalism, requires a system of exchanges and international relations. Without this, one-sidedness inevitably develops on most questions. To some, for example, the events in Brazil were proof of too much reliance on peaceful methods, but to these same people the developments in Venezuela prove nothing. Without a sytem of exchange there can be no collective sharing of theoretical conclusions. No one party can draw theoretical conclusions from events in this most active and explosive epoch of the history of mankind.

There has been a four-year process of schooling of Communist parties of the world in the course of this controversy. All have moved in the same direction, but some have been slower than others. The reason for this slowness is that some

have retained illusions about the nature of the split. Thus, the Chinese at one point put out feelers about their own world conference, which they later dropped when they found that they could not get the support of enough parties. But it shows that as long as they had hopes of winning support, they kept pushing. And it shows that a firmer stand by all parties would have halted the aggressive drive for a split more effectively and sooner.

In our own party cadre, we have encountered instances in which each new wrong tactical position of the CPC has been met with exclamations of "unbelievable," "a surprise," "unfortunate," "harmful." Each new act of the Chinese leaders has forced these comrades reluctantly a little further along the road toward grasping the full nature of the split and the depth of the departure from the path of Marxism-Leninism.

But doesn't this indicate a weakness? To hesitate for a time is understandable, but to be pushed, step by step, by tactical developments for four years without drawing conclusions is another matter. Again, I think this reflects a reluctance to come to grips with the fundamental reasons for the wrong tactical positions. If we examine it, I think we will find that there is no clear understanding of the questions involved.

Disagreeing with the Chinese tactically is no real measure of understanding. Few, even of the anti-Party groups, dare openly to support them on many of their tactical stands. However, we hear all-too often the remark: "I don't agree with the Chinese on this -- <u>but</u>." The discussion then centers about the <u>but</u> -- which proves to be either an apology for the Chinese position, or it very often turns out to be an attack on the Soviet Union. Or it is said, "We all know full well how wrong the CPC is <u>but</u> we must not answer them in kind.

There are a number of questions which it would be well-worth posing to ourselves. How have we explained the Chinese position on the test ban? Do we say, yes they are wrong, <u>BUT</u> "they operate under different relationships?" Or, how do we explain the charge that the "CPSU is in collusion with U.S. imperialism?" Do we remain publicly silent in the name of "autonomy", while we privately tell the Soviet Communists in one breath that these Chinese attacks have no effect but that even Communists are wondering how there can be such a sharp dispute between two countries of socialism.

It should not surprise us that it is not difficult to get our members to reject these tactical positions. But if we stop there, we leave them "wondering" about basic questions. If they are wondering, it is only because they are given no explanation of the fundamental cause of the erroneous tactical positions. Again, the question is not whether we reject the tactical positions, but how we explain what leads the CPC to them. These questions cannot be left on the level of "good guys and bad guys." We must get at the class roots of this basic departure from Marxism-Leninism.

We need to explain that this is a bsic departure from Marxism-Leninism on such questions as the class struggle and the role of classes, the main contradiction of capitalism, the nature and role of nationalism, the estimate of the relationship of world forces, the new quality of the struggle for peace. We need to explain the Chinese advocacy of ideas like "the worse, the better" (which all-too many of our friends mistakenly believe to be our policy). We must explain the historic role of anti-Sovietism as a key ingredient of bourgeois ideology.

There are apparently some who think that we should be silent, or at least muffle our criticism, so that the Chinese leaders will keep focusing their attacks on the Soviet Union. Then there are some who lean toward the opportunist use of anti-Sovietism to prove their independence and autonomy or as a payment for a trade treaty with the imperialist powers. We cannot argue too strongly against any such ideas. Anti-Sovietism remains the key weapon in the capitalists ideological arsenal. The imperialist forces are ready to pay a high price for any expression of anti-Sovietism. This remains the key to their attempts to split and demobilize the progressive forces of the world.

Why is this so important? Because we cannot defend Marxism-Leninism without this approach. We can only reject tactical positions one by one. And if that is all we do, we will encounter situations in which comrades who go along for a time on tactical questions seemingly swing overnight to the opposite position. For example, comrades may "suddenly" become confused on our electoral policy. We are now winning people over to that policy, but mainly because it is almost impossible, without appearing insane, to follow such policies as that of the Monthly Review which apes much of the CPC position. If we are satisfied, we should not be. Rather, we should seize this favorable tactical situation to explain more fundamentally the basis of our electoral policy; to explain the deeper meaning of our policy and tactics.

Or to take another example. In the thirties the main obstacles to Left unity were: a) anti-Communism, b) the sectarian policies of our Party, and c) the role of Trotskyism. But this has changed. We must still contend with anti-Communism, but a new obstacle is now created by the coming together of Trotskyism and the new brand of petty-bourgeois radicalism that strives to isolate the Left to a narrow sectarian corner. They say they now see the danger of fascism and Goldwaterism, but they refuse to do anything about building a people's democratic front against it. All this in the name of "purity of conscience" and radical phrases. The Goldwater candidacy has forced some tactical retreats, but the basic obstacle remains.

We need to deal with such questions as the relation between the struggle for reforms and the struggle for socialism. We must convincingly show how the latter is a continuation of the former. If we do not, the petty-bourgeois radical line of the Chinese Party takes over: "the worse, the better." Our followers become infected with the erroneous idea that reforms are not only futile, but are obstacles to the fight for socialism. And if reforms are frauds, why worry about winning the American masses to struggle for them? Why worry about what differences exist in the ranks of the bourgeoisie? And so on. Is it not a fact that some Left forces have accepted the position of the CPC that the Civil Rights Bill is a fraud, etc.?

What are the prospects for the ultimate re-establishment of ideological unity? Some say there are no such prospects, that the achievement of such unity is a hopeless task. I cannot accept so negative an estimate of the Chinese Communist Party or its leadership.

For some this negative estimate becomes an excuse for not conducting an ideological struggle. Because if this is so, why fight on ideological questions? Why not confine ourselves to appeals for unity on tactics in specific cases?

We fight for ideological unity because we believe we can succeed - because we do not believe the Chinese Party is so hopelessly in the camp of petty-bourgeois radicalism and nationalism that there is no hope. Such negative contentions become an excuse for <u>not</u> fighting on the ideological front. It is one thing to argue against a monolithic world organizational structure. But this cannot be interpreted as an argument against the struggle for monolithic concepts in ideology or theory. This must always remain a goal toward which the world movement strives.

Nor can I accept the argument that the world movement is not ready for an international conference as the next step. I have a higher estimate of the world Communist movement than this, and I cannot see the logic of a position which says, "We have problems and differences; therefore we dare not get together and discuss them, for such a discussion may lead to a split."

The real danger is a continued process of drifting, of being driven apart by the centrifugal force of nationalism, each party in its own direction, while the leaders of the CPC go ahead full blast with the establishment of their regional centers and a world organization of their own.

Because we are for every possible step towards unity, we support the CPSU's proposal to call together an editorial commission to prepare materials for a world conference. We are for world conferences on the problems of today,

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for better facilities for the collective drawing of theoretical conclusions, for the establishment of a better system of relations between Communist parties. And we are for discussions with the fraternal parties of the Americas about some regional system of ties.

We feel the editorial commission should prepare documents on recent world development, on how to achieve peace, defeat world imperialism, and how the newly independent countries can move toward socialism. The commissions should also deal with the struggle against international monopoly capitalism, and should go further into the question of roads to socialism.

It should give particular attention to the problem of containing the influence of narrow nationalism, and of strengthening that of proletarian internationalism -- of making proletarian internationalism a badge of honor and a mass political weapon. And it should go further into the central question of peaceful coexistence and its relationship to the struggles for peace, democracy and socialism.

Whether there are differences or not, there is always the need within the fraternity of autonomous world Communist parties to meet, to exchange experiences.

What is this fear in some quarters about a world conference?

In the capitalist press there has been much talk about the fear of such a world conference "expelling," "condemning" or "excommunicating" some parties. This is utter nonsense. Only those who view a world conference through the eyes of the long past can conjure up such fantasies, for the simple reason that there is no such world body with such powers. There are no thoughts — nor is it possible to set up such a body within today's realities. When all of those participating in such a conference have one aim — that of starting the process that will lead to the reestablishment of unity in the world Communist movement, how can anyone draw the conclusion that it can only result in a split? It is impossible for me to understand any concept that admits that there are disagreements and differences, states they are for unity, yet refuses to take part in discussions that surely must lead to unity. The healing of the split in the world community of Communist—Marxist parties is a challenge without precedent in working—class history.

Let the editorial commission, if nothing else, explore what the areas are on which an international conference can be called. Certainly no party can object to taking part in such a meeting!

\* # # #



FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

## OROUTE IN ENVOLOPE



FBI

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12	"Dear GUS HĀLI	L,				Rydle	<b>&gt;</b>
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	65 JAN 11 196	igl Agent in Charge					

NY 100-134637

"CPUSA made its contribution to this victory over ultra-right and this creates favorable conditions to conduct extensive activities of CPUSA.

"For CP members all over the world there is no more noble task than strengthening of proletarian international and fraternal solidarity in struggle against opportunists and splitters of every stripe.

We are confident that close fraternal relations successfully developing between our Communist Parties in the course of many decades would be strengthened in the future on the bases of our common cause in the struggle for peace, for new victories of socialism and communism, for new defeat of imperialism. Allow me, dear GUS HALL, to wish to you and all CPUSA new big success in just noble and heroic work for peace, democracy and socialism.

"With warm friendly regards,"

The above message was in reply to a message sent by GUS HALL to the Soviets, reported in NY airtel 12/24/64, wherein was reported the text of the message sent by HALL to the Soviets extending New Years greetings.

"TO GUR HALL

"From CCCPSU

"CCCPSU gave much attention to your request regarding moral support of your Party in view of new trial under infamous Mc Carran Act. We pay high tribute to your courageous fight, which has international significance, your struggle against reactionaries in the citadel of world imperialism.

"CCCPSU informed other fraternal parties about your request to support the CBUSA and to begin intensive campaign of

NÝ 100-134637

"protest against new attack of USA reaction. In Moscow MORRIS. CHILDS had meetings with many leaders of Latin-American parties, and with leaders of parties of Cypres, Finland, Italy, and some others.

"For our part we suggest to undertake some measures in the defense of CPUSA. With that end in view editorials and articles would be published in our press unmasking anti-constitutional nature of Mc Carran Act, democracy in USA and false declarations about the great Society. Rallies of working people will beheld at someplants and factories.

"It is supposed that letters would be sent to the residences of President JOHNSON, to the Department of Justice, to the U. S. Congress, protesting against new attack on the legal rights of USA people. Dear US friends, at this difficult for your Party moment, we are with you.

"We with you success in a new fight of USA people against the offense of black forces of reaction.

### "CCCPSU"

The above message was a reply to a message sent by GUS HALL to the Soviets, reported in NY airtel to Bureau, 12/16/64, wherein HALL asked for the assistance of the CPSU and other CP's in a fight against the Mc Carran Act.

"To JACK BROOKS

"Thank you very much for your good wishes.

I am sending to you sincerest personal wishes for a happy New Year.

"Uncle ARMSTRONG next."

ROUTE IN ENVEL

(15) 100-423091 (SOLO)

BY LIAISON

Date:

l - Mr. Mullins 1 - Mr. Ruchl

l - Liaison 1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

To:

Director

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Department of State

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject:

HEETING OF LEADERS OF LATIN-AMERICAN

COMMIST PARTIES WITH REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE COMMIST PARTY OF CHINA. Pering, China, December, 1964

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

In December, 1964, a delegation representing Latin-American Communist Parties went to Peking, China, at the insistence of Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba. Castro hoped that these representatives would be well received by the Communist Party of China and that through discussions they could possibly open up some avenues which would lead to greater unity within the international communist movement.

Reportedly the results achieved by this delegation lb6

to China were negative and their meetings with the leadership of the Communist Party of China were cursory and short. The delegation was informed that the price for unity within the international communist revenent was acceptance of the Communist Party of China line.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, ve have classified this communication "Top

Tolson Belmont

Moht -DeLoach Casper. Callahan

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Central Intelligence Agency 114 Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

BY LIAISON

RCP:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

1 1 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

Excluded from automatic downgrading an declassification

GROUP 1

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1 - Director



Director Bureau of Intelligence and Research Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S\*, who obtained this data while on Solo Mission 17. See Nyairtel 1/3/65 captioned "Solo, IS-C."

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## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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DISCUSSIONS WITH OFFICIALS OF DEZHOUNACODNAJA KNIGA (LK) (INTERNATIONAL ECCK), LOSCOW, USSR, CONCERNING OUTLETS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SOVIET PUBLICATIONS

As previously reported, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) was instructed by Gus Hall, General Secretary, CF, USA, to take up with Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (NK) (International Dook), the Soviet Government agency responsible for the import and export of printed material, two matters concerning outlets in the United States for Soviet publications. One of these matters concerned a letter transmitted through this CP, USA representative to IN from Philip/Frankfeld in which Frankfeld advised NK that Now Era Dooks, New York City, would be dissolved in view of its unsatisfactory relations with MK. The second matter concerned the fact that Myron Sharpe, owner of Crosscurrents Press, Incorporated, New York City Apps willing to sell out but had informed Hall that he debired \$42,000 for his interest in the business and had presented Hall with a rough draft of the contract for sale under which he would sell. Hall wished approval of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for the contract conditions and other problems.

During December, 1964, a representative of the CP, USA met in Noscow, USSR, with two representatives of EK: (First Name Unknown) Zeitsov (phonetic), who handles all transactions on literature sold in the United States from EK; and (First Name Unknown) Stolgov (phonetic), Vice President of EK. Later in January, 1965, the content of this discussion was discussed with Gus Hall. Following is the essence of these discussions:

First of all the letter from Frankfeld was presented to lik by the CP, USA representative. The Lik officials immediately stated that it is their belief that Frankfeld is not the man to be running that business and that he had no business moving the business out of a streetfront store to an upper story.

160-427091-4457 ENCLOSURE

The UK representatives then went back into the history of Now Era Looks (formerly known as World Books). Initially, the business started off on a good relationship and MK was giving Frankfeld good terms, up to 70% discounts, but this would have been in conflict with their agreement with Fomkin Books (Washington no ) Dook Corporation (New York City), who are old customers. They noted that Now Era Dooks was only-getting translations of Rucsian books. They said they realized that it is difficult to make any money just selling Soviet books printed only in English. So, when Frankfeld requested books in other languages, they sent him some. The representatives from MI stated that they believe that they have fulfilled their obligations by sonding New Era whatever they themselves published. They cannot sell him what they do not publish.

The LX representatives then gave the following statistics. During 1962, New Era cold 27,000 books and pamphlets; in 1963, they cold 19,500 copies; it is expected they will sell 19,500 copies in 1934 based upon the sale of 14.000 copies during the first ten months of 1934. noted that in come cases they sold to New Era come books in the Russian language in apite of the fact that such books were covered by the franchise held by Four Continents Book Corporation.

At this point the CP, USA representative asked why it is that LX has doubt directly with the Progressive Book Shop in Los Angeles and others who have previously been customers of New Era; however, he received no response to this question.

Continuing, the LK representatives stated that in 1934 LK had given New Era \$4,000 in each for use on advertising; however, in going over the financial accounts of New Era, they have discovered that New Era only spent \$800 for that purpose. They also stated that MK gaye New Era \$1,500 during 1934 in the form of credit. During 1964 New Era paid UK \$3,252.90. New Era still owes \$729.20 in payments on literature. They then admitted that this is not a large debt.

It was noted that in his letter Frankfeld complained about being over-cupplied with some items. They stated that they realized that this had happened and when it was called to their attention, they had straightened it out by discounting the over-supply and gave New Era credit for it.

The LK representatives stated that initially Frankfold wanted \$1,000 per month which was to be used in this manner: \$500 for advertising and \$500 for yages. The CP, USA representative at this point told them to take mother look at New Era's figures which showed that Frankfeld was only getting about \$3,000 a year in salary. Furthermore their breakdown of the money did not take into account that there were items of overhead that had to be paid out of the money that Frankfeld was asking, such as rent and that therefore they should have no complaint about that request by Frankfeld.

Next they remarked that at one time Frankfold raised with MK his desire to come to Moscow to talk over some of these problems with them. Instead, MK suggested to Frankfold that he go to see their trade attache in Washington or their trade attache would come to see him in New York. They said they do not do business that way, by people traveling to Moscow to talk to them. They consider New Era just as a store doing business with them with contracts, but they do not subsidize such stores except perhaps occasionally in an indirect manner. Sometimes they give aid in the form of advertising or they may even give some discounts, but they do not give aid directly.

The UK representatives then stated that
Frankfeld had charged that Your Continents Book Corporation
in New York City and Gregory Loteman and Alexander
Evenchansky of Cross World Dooks and Periodicals in
Chicago had received \$25,000 in aid from UK. They stated
that this just was not so.

They stated that the USSA trade attache had gone to see Frankfold in New York and they had a long discussion concerning the business. Following that discussion and on his own initiative, Frankfeld had closed the store and noved the business to an upstairs location. In their opinion, Frankfeld just is not the man to run the business when he does things like that.

When this was discussed with Gus Hall, he agreed with HK and stated that although the officials of HK may be very arrogant and hard to deal with, Frankfeld is obviously not the man for this operation. In Hall's opinion, Frankfeld should never have closed the streetfront store and moved upstairs.

During the discussion with the MX representatives, the representative of the CP, USA asked why the CP, USA could not buy the Four Continents Look Corporation. The MX representatives stated that Four Continents Look Corporation is privately owned by (First Name Unknown) Rushakov (phonetic). He has sold some of his stock to a Mrs. (First Name Unknown) Glazer (phonetic). At one time Lushakov, who is of Russian descent, said that he was retiring to the USSN but he never followed through on it. Since then Eushakov has sold some more of his stock to another woman whose name was not mentioned. The MK officials had figured that if Rushakov retired and if someone put in a bid, they could buy his stock and take over Four Continents; however, it appears that Eushakov is going to stay on.

They noted that generally Four Continents does pay for the literature it purchased from LT. When in arrears, if Four Continents is pushed too hard by MK for payment, they usually reply to the effect, "Go run the store yourself--ve will turn it over to you."

Last year Four Continents sold \$65,000 worth of MK's literature; however, even Four Continents does not always pay their debts. They sell through book stores and by way of mail order. Sometimes MK does cubsidize some advertising for Four Continents, When Four Continents has an uncalcable item, MK does cancel out some debts in the form of credit.

Returning to the subject of Nov Era, MK stated that their opinion is that Frankfeld is not the man to run that operation. They give him more money than he takes in. They believe that a roal businesslike person is needed to run the business. Frankfeld's letter was a real shock to them but there is nothing they can do about it. They insisted that they do not want to force him out of business. They believe that they can come to terms on the exclusive franchise that he wants if they can get semeone in there who can really run the business.

The MK officials stated that they don't know much about the actual operation of Four Continents and Cross World because their business with them is handled by their trade attaches in Washington, Sorgei Shevchenko and (First Name Unknown) Leonev (phonotic).

They stated that they are very anxious to open a good book store in Chicago, Illinois. In great confidence they stated that they would not mind getting rid of Letsman because they feel he owes them too much money. They asked the representative of the CP, USA to see whether anything can be done to get them a store in Chicago. They promised that they could supply such a store with gift articles and wares plus technical books also. They inquired whether the Nodern Look Store in Chicago could handle this operation for LK. The CP, USA representative replied that the Lodern Book Store, which is the CP book store, would certainly not want to register as a foreign agent as would be required to do this for MK.

When this inquiry was subsequently communicated to Gus Hall, he completely agreed with this refusal to involve the Modern Dook Store in this matter; however, Hall made several suggestions of people who might possibly be used for such a store for MK. In spite of the fact that Fred Blair is unable to really make a living in Milwaukee, he might be a possibility. The CP, USA representative remarked, however, that there would be no one left in Milwaukee to run the CP there. Gus Hall next suggested Ellen Pavis of Chicago as a possibility and also Paul Romaine who presently runs a book store in Chicago. Hall was then told that the main thing is to get someone who is willing to register as a foreign agent. After these suggestions by Hall, the discussion of this subject was dropped.

Relative to the second matter which Hall wished discussed with LK, that is the matter of the purchase of Crosscurrents Press, Incorporated, Hall was told that HK stated that they are not going to interfere in any way in this transaction. If the CP, USA can do conothing about taking ever Crosscurrents, this is all right with LK, but they will not do anything to help or hinder the transaction.



# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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-	SUBJECT	Solo Burks Diggs	1.
		(but) Shi	b turger
		Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three cor he New York Office one copy of an informant's entitled, "MILTON A. GALAMISON."	PW PW
		The information appearing in the enclosed information appearing in the enclosed information was furnished by CG 5824-S* on $12/31/64_{V}$ to RD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE. $+1/3/66$	rmant's
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Agent in Charge

### HILTON A. GALANISON

Deginning in early 1963, negotiations have been going on between the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for an invitation to visit the USSR to be extended to Reverend Wilton A. Galamison, 1494 Prosident Street, Drocklyn, New York, one of the leading figures working for racial integration of schools in New York It was learned during December, 1964, that a ropresentative of the North and South American Section of the CPSU had stated that Galamison had been visited four or five months ago and there had been extended to him an invitation to visit the USSR. This visit and invitation had been made by one of the leaders of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, headquartered in Moscow, USSR. A tentative understanding was reached that Galamison will accept the invitation and travel to the USSR sometime during the spring or early summer of 1935.

When this information was communicated to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, in early 1965, he commented that this contact with Galamison had not taken place four or five months ago, but was made quite recently and that it is presently expected that Galamison will make this trip in May, 1965.

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## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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1/7/65

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### GUY ONENS

Guy Owens, the son of Henry Winston, who is Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), is currently in Moscow, USSR, where he has been attending school. It was proviously reported that Owens was subject to epileptic scizures and was quite ill in the USSA, disrupting his schooling. It was learned during December, 1964, that Owens had been confined to a sanitarium in the USSR for two weeks because of his illness and had been given extensive medical care. Soviet doctors have now concluded that Cydns is not subject to epilopsy and that his selzures are in reality psychosomatic. According to the doctors there is no reason for him to his school. As a result of his absences from school, Owens now cannot pass his examinations and is failing his courses in school. His problem is not believed to be physical but rather a result of his mental attitude and it was observed that he finds every excuse that he can why he should not go to school.

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FBI

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