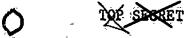
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		Mr. Tolson
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	· Ų.	Mr. Callahan
	Date: 8/28/63	Mr. DeLoach
•	·	Mr. Evans
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Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Mr. Trotter
<b>-</b> -		Miss Holmes
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	Miss Gandy
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	In accordance with Bureau instructions set	forth in
	Bureau airtel to New York, 5/14/63, captioned as above	
	are enclosed herewith the original and three copies	
	entitled "Comments concerning Relations between the	
	Union and the Peoples Republic of China by BORIS N.	PONOMAREV
× 41	and V. KORIANOV, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963."	
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76	The information set forth in the enclosed furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63 to SAS WALTER A. 1	
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ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-428091

Washington, D. C. August 28, 1963

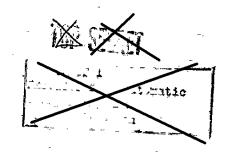
Re: Comments concerning Relations between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China by Boris N. Ponomarev and V. Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, a discussion was carried on concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic, which was participated in by Boris N. Ponomarev, member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), and V. Korianov, Deputy to Ponomarev. Set forth below is the essence of the comments in this discussion which can be attributed to Ponomarev and Korianov:

It is clear that the international movement is moving, that is, the Chinese are pursuing a resolute course for a split. It is a fact within the international communist movement that the policies of the Communist Party of China (CPC) indicate a new opportunistic trend within the movement. At this stage, there is no clear definition of this trend. You may call it left communism or perhaps nationalistic communism and perhaps new formal action is necessary before this trend can be characterized. It is very evident that this current exists.

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The first sign is nationalism and particularly that the inspirer of this new nationalism or national communism is inspired by a party in power in a big country. Such a party has greater possibilities than mere nationalists who hold no power. This current is based on (I) nationalism and (II) on a loss of confidence in the forces of socialism in China and in the international arena.

"One of the basic reasons for the loss of confidence in socialism is the Chinese inability to solve their own difficulties in their own country which are caused by the mistakes they have made on the economic front. This is due mainly to the so-called 'leap forward' which is really adventurism. Instead of the Chinese offering a policy of proportional development according to economic laws, they believe in leaps:

When they first came forward with the idea of the leap forward, we warned them in 1959 that they would fail. In 1959, MAO Tse-tung told Khrushchev, when Khrushchev was in China, that the Chinese will surpass Great Britain and then the United States. When they asked our opinion, we told them this plan was premature and that it does not correspond to reality.

"These economic policies of theirs have damaged and set back their economy by at least 7-8 years. The industrial production of China is only 50 per cent of what it was in 1959. Hundreds of plants are idle. The biggest mills in China in the industrial regions of Manchuria work at only 50 per cent of capacity now. They stupidly sent 25 million people into



"rural areas. When they did this, capital construction stopped and industrialization virtually came to a halt. Instead, they announced their agricultural aims for two decades. Of course, they will not admit to this day that they dispersed the communes and that the communes were the cause of the agricultural setback. Two years ago they turned the communes into cooperatives. But to this day they will not acknowledge or admit that.

The food shortage in China is still very bad. The average worker gets 100 grams of fat, 150 grams of meat, and 150-175 grams of sugar per month, all rationed. They only allow two meters of textile goods per year for each person.

"In such an economic situation, they undermine their faith in socialist construction. Their anti-Sovietism logically leads them to move closer to the Western camp. We already have facts to indicate this. You know they bought wheat last year from Australia and Canada. They could have bought this grain from us, but they chose to spend their valuta (their gold) in the capitalist countries. If they would have bought from us, they would not need dollars. So, instead, to raise dollars, they sold some very strategic materials to the capitalist countries, such as mercurium, tin, tungsten, and other such strategic items in order to get valuta. The United States does not sell these to the Soviet Union but the Chinese sell them to the capitalists and indirectly to the United States. Very recently the Chinese signed a big contract with the British for steel, for sensitive instruments and very sensitived equipment for their atomic industries. It is known to us that



"Governor Rockefeller recently had a secret meeting with a number of bankers in New York and he discussed with them how the United States can use these events, that is, the Sino-Soviet developments, to influence China against the Soviet Union.

"All these facts show that the Chinese have strayed from the camp of socialism. They lack confidence in socialism. This is the second feature of this new current. The third feature is the transformation of dogmatism and sectarianism. Now it has gone beyond mere dogmatism and sectarianism. This current is now on a splitting course and this is being done in each party in the entire international movement as a whole. After the 81-Party Conference, LIU Shao-shi, speaking to some Japanese communist leaders, suggested to them that it was necessary in each communist party to establish as opposition a revolutionary grouping. This idea of LIU's has now been acted upon and carried through. These groupings, or grouplets, or dogmatists, or sectarianists cannot be underestimated or ignored in many countries. They have found supporters in many countries, even in the United States. Reports are coming into us that they, the Chinese, are doing some preparatory work for a new international.

Fourthly, there is a factual linking up of the Chinese with Trotskyism. They are attracting the Trotskyists for the establishment of this international.

The fifth feature may be called anti-Sovietism, and this concerns not only party problems, but is transferred also to state relations.

Premier of Somalia, Shermarke, paid a state visit to China. This gentleman has nothing to do with communism, but out of the five days of his visit to China, the Chinese leaders spent four days to try to impose the Chinese point of view upon this Premier. In the communique they originally wanted to issue, the Chinese insisted on a statement of their views regarding the Soviet Union and war and peace.

"The Premier pleaded that he was not a communist, but they insisted. In the end, he did not agree. But we tell you this to impress you with how they work.

They made such slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union at a meeting organized to honor this Premier that the Ambassador of the Soviet Union and other ambassadors from other socialist countries and other guests had to get up and leave the meeting in protest. We can cite to you hundreds of such examples.

"We can say that the Chinese have launched a cold war against the CPSU and other parties. They are wasting their money, but it is a fact that they are spreading their literature by the tons. They use all sorts of dirty methods and tactics in their fight.

"The Polish comrades told us the following story. They found some literature containing the Chinese point of view circulating in Poland. They traced this literature to its printing place and where do you think it was located and by whom do you think it was being printed? This literature



Was being printed by the most reactionary Poles who have been in exile and who have been fighting the Polish government. They are publishing their literature in the German language in West Germany, and we found out that the firm which publishes their literature is a part of the intelligence arm of the West German government.

"In the Latin American countries we have proof that the Chinese have been using addresses for mailing purposes that are known only to the police. This gives us reason to suspect that the Chinese have contact with the police and intelligence agencies in the capitalist countries. They stop at nothing in this fight against us and other fraternal parties.

"The Chinese anti-Sovietism has now come out into the open. Their splitting tactics are not only confined to communist parties, but are also undermining and splitting all democratic mass organizations. The Chinese have not been paying dues to such organizations but they come to their congresses at their expense and try to break up or split them. Now they are trying to split these public organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America from the world organizations. They are now making attempts to form world-wide organizations, but based chiefly on Asia and Africa in the trade unions, among writers, women and the peace organizations. If they are not fully successful, they set up separatist organizations. The first basis for these will be the two-continent approach based on color (Asia and Africa) and now they are starting to work on Latin America."





Upon conclusion of the remarks noted above, Ponomarev commented that he thought the points enumerated would be of considerable interest to Comrade Gus Hall of the Communist Party, United States of America, since Comrade Hall takes deep interest in such theoretical questions. He further noted that Gus Hall's document, which he had prepared and sent to the Soviet Union during the period of the Caribbean crisis, had great influence upon us in the CPSU. These acts of the CPSU, according to Ponomarev, called for interpretations and it would be very good to receive Comrade Hall's comments and interpretations.

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The information contained herein was obtained by the source during discussions held privately on 8/14/63 with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow, USSR.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-428091

washington, D. C. August 28, 1963

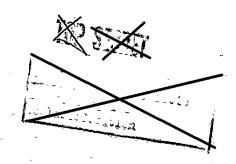
Re: Seeret Speech by KIM II Sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, to the Military Cadre of North Korea

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

It has been learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU) has come into possession of information that during the recent past, KIM Il Sung made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that they crisscross North Korea with trenches and launch an attack to reconquer all of Korea. In his speech, KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

According to one representative of the CC, CPSU, it is the belief of the CPSU that the North Koreans are being prodded in this enterprise by the Communist Party of China (CPC). This representative of the CPSU characterized KIM as a "madman" for proposing such action.

According to the source, this speech has not been published, but the CC, CPSU was able to obtain the contents of this speech and were astonished upon reading its contents.



DATE 12-20-2011

l - Mr. Belmont - Mr. Evans

- Mr. Sullivan Mr. Baumgardner Mr. Wannall

Liaison Mail Room

- Mr. Shaw

August 29, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501 100,8/29/63

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscov, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concorning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A cource which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to what transpired at this meeting. letter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy.

According to the CPSU's letters Athe OF 6 attitude during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC renffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tse-tung, that annihilation of helf of mankind can be ricked tha nuclear war in spite of the cost is declaration that huclear war is an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for communism. The CPSU Reputted the CPC's charge that the seriet Union NG 28 1 3 11 PM 163

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By Tolson Belmont Mohr

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Trotter Tele. Room .



#### Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnoll

aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is endeavoring to split the world communist movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's letter which the source provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "Too Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincorely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Classified "For 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 danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-5\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

### ROUTE IO ENVELOPE

TOP SECRET

The Attorney General

August 30, 1963

Director, FBI

Osolo)

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Eyans

COLHUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

29 PH

1 - Mr. Shaw

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet of Union (CCCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test based treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Eureau by Eoris R. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

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Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wondered why he should engage in levity at such a times. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier

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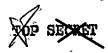
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The Attorney Goneral

Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with solling out the Gorman Democratic Republic.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Top Special." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

#### NOTE:

Classified "Top Servet" 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 danger to the Nation. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

DATE 12-20-2011



- Mr. Belmont - Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner - Mr. Wannall - Liaison Mail Room Mr. Shaw ī

August 29, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk The Sceretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ruck:

During the period July 5 through July 20, 2963, ropresentatives of the Communist Party of the Edict Union (CPGU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) mot in Loscov, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A cource which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPGU's version as to what transpired at this mooting. lottor, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy. EX-110 REC 46 100-

According to the CPSU's letter, the CPC's during the entire conference was one of exacerbating difference ences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Toe-tung, that annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear war in spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear war is an absolutely unacceptable groad Rockictory for communism. puffed the CPSE Charge Atlant the Soutet Union

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#### Honorable Dean Rusk

aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is endeavoring to split the world communist movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotsky-ism; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's lotter which the cource provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "Top Spect." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

#### 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 danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5324-S\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

DECLASSEFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATK 12-20-2011 Mr. Belmont Sullivan Baumgardner Wannall Liaison Mail Room Mr. Shaw August 29, 1933 BY LIAISON Honorable John A. McCone Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505 Dear Mr. McCone: During the period July 5 through July 20, 1983, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Loscov, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties. A source which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Moeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to what transpired at this meeting. lotter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policyREC1 / 00 According to the CPSU's letter, the SHC's assitude during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differonces, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tso-tung, that Oh annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear var/hn spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear war is Tolson an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for commission. Belmont. The CPSU Tebuffed the CPC's charge that the Soyiet Unidnes by Mohr Cosper ¥11 2 13 Callahan Conrad 100-428091 DeLoach Evans Group 1 Gale . EE NOTE PAGE TWO Breluded from Šullivan Tavel declassification Trotter Tele. Room Holmes

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#### Honorable John A. McCone

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-20-2011

DUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Solo Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501 Doar Mr. O'Bonnell:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Eureau by Boris N. Ponomarcy, Secretary of the CCCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alloviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless; the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whother President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Tolson'

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Mohr \_ Casper Callahan Conrad

to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of

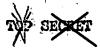
100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Croup I



#### Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

the pact in Hoscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wondered why he should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the Gorman Democratic Republic.

Bocause of the extremely sonsitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "To Secret." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

Classified "To 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," VGS:kmj/

dfn

TO SECRET

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

8/23/63

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

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

156 N 157C ReWylets to Bureau dated 6/25/63, and 7/9/63, both captioned as above.

Om 7/2/63, Mr. at the Federal Reserve Bank, Foreign Exchange Department, 33 Liberty St., NYC, was contacted by SA WILLIAMS F. DESMOND, JR.

During the interview Mr. furnished correspondence pertaining to 7 separate monttary transactions in the Ouban field where \$50 or \$100 notes which were shipped to Cuba during 1960, had been recovered by individual banks in the United States during 1962 and 1953.

As previously mentioned in this case in New York letter dated 6/25/63. a listing of \$12,500,000.00 in \$50.00 and \$100.00 notes was made available on that date to the NYO. This \$12,500,000.00 was shipped to Cuba by the Atlanta and New York FREsduring 1960.

The NYO checked the listings of serial numbers from the \$12,500,000.00 against the money index of the NYO. It was determined that \$265,250.00 recovered from the Spriets through Soviet intelligence operations and or Soviet exchange money at New York banks fell into groups of \$50 and \$100 notes of the \$12,500,000.00 furnished the Cuban O. rerment during 1960. In other words the Soviets had used a large quantity of \$50 and \$100 notes which originally had been shipped to Cuba during 1960.

4-Bureau (RM) (1-55-28939) (Applier Funds) (1-100-428091 (SOLO) 1-New York (65-5315) 1-New York (100-134637)	b6 b7C	10-4-4-2-80-9/- NOT RECORDED
1-New York (100-134637) 1-New York (105-New) 1-New York RED: cos 57 OCT 1 1963		178 AUG 27 1963

lb6 lb7C NY 65-17695

The Coviets used this Cuban money in furnishing the Communist Party of the USA funds for their operations. This information was previously set forth to the Eureau in Mylet dated 7/9/03.

in the above captioned case, Ir. was originally contacted on that date by supervisors LAURENCE is WILLIAMS and At that time Ir. advised that concerning the recovery of Suban money, the Fib on New York had attempted to sean the serial members of all \$50 and \$100 notes that were returned in large batches to the Fib in 1990, from member, banks. As a result of this \$5,950,000 of the 12 million dellars has been identified which was withdrawn by the Suban Government.

The seven items of correspondence furnished by Hr.

n 7/2/63, pet forth hereafter relate to correspondence
between and STANIEY CONTRIBUTED, Chief Coutel, Foreign
Assets, Control, US Treasury Department, Machington, DC.

These seven individual transaction listing the bank, location, number of notes of specific interest, date and place of deposite that were found to be identical with currency issued to cuba in 1930, is set forth as follows, These notes pertain to either \$50 or \$100 notes,

The First National City Bank Money Center at 399
Park Avenue, NYC, had two transactions during May, 1903, where
identical notes were discovered. One transaction involved a
deposit made in Caracas, Venezuela, and included 171 notes.
The recond deposit was made at the First National City Bank
"Banque Populaire Suisce". The number of notes deposited at
this pank numbered 101.

The Banker's Trust Company, 16 Uall Street, MYC had one deposit received from the Bank of America on June 7, 1953. The number of notes received that were identical numbered 101,

The Cankers Trust Company received another deposit from the Cank of American on February 27, 1982. The number of identical notes discovered during this transaction number 242. It was later discovered that these 642 notes had originated from Gibraltar. The none of the depositer was

b6 b7C

b6 b7C 11Y 65-17693

A deposit at the North End Dranch of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Nowark, Now Jersey on August 9, 1962, by the following insividuals:

LARSED CHALLED	<b>b</b> 6 — <b>b</b> 70

The number of notes of special interest regarding the above deposit numbered 52 \$100 notes.

A deposit made at the Canadian National Lank, Control, Canada, on August 7, 1302. The number of notes that were found to be identical numbered 21. These notes were received at the Chase Manhattan Lank in NYC, on August 10, 1932. On August 10, 1932, one note was received at the Chase Manhattan Lank in NY, which was identified as having been deposited at the Regal Lank of Canada, Mantreal, Canada on August 0, 1932.

The above is not forth for the information of the Europa:

The 1700 is opening a care entation "temporar	CUATED THE
and the line line	-
made a deposit at the	Pidelity
Union Truck Company, Howark, Now Jorsey. The amount	consisted
of 05,200 in \$100 notes and these 52 \$100 notes were	identical
with died notes furnished to the cutan covernment has	<del>the united</del>
States Treatury Dopartment. The	:as
being in the real estate pusinoss.	

Ty subsequent communication, this office will set forth its views concerning possible coverage of Cuban money.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-20-20**/1** 

ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

l - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Monorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501

Doar Mr. O'Donnell:

Boris N. Ponomarcy, Secretary of the Contral Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sonsitive sources of this Bureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see that can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be hold at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

Belmont

Conrad . DeLoach Evans .

Gale .

Sullivan

Tavel .

Trotter .

Tele. Room

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V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources, that although the CRRF is propared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is poing occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference. of such a conference.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmd

declassification

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#### Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Decause of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this commincation is classified "to Dearth." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sinceroly yours,

#### 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 danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-5\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Colo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Economic P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Musk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED- FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-21-2011

E IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

l - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Contral Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) to the recont signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Bureau by Boris N. Ponomarov, Secretary of the CCCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarcy. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership. praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was your behavior upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion

Cusper <u>,00-428091</u> Callahan . SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmi

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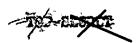
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#### Lonorable Dean Rusk

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Decause of the extremely sensitive nature of our mources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Tep Decret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincorely yours,

#### KOTE:

Classified "Too 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

# E IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Denn Rusk The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Honorable Dean Rusk

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### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 3, 1963

Director, FBI

Osolo

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Loscov attended by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this natter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great This plan.

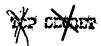
The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggregation pact with the United States

SEP 3 - 1963 COMM-FBI

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The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about west Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first energy" The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression nact to agree to a nonaggression nact to agree to a nonaggression mack.

Relative to the different picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the Belmont Mohr Caspet. Callahan WE WON B Conrad DeLogch Evens .. SEE NOTE PAGE TWO Gale Sullivan <del>Σ√√</del>ΥGS:kmj Tavel Trotter 王b des) 相图 downgrading Holm(s) declassification MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



#### The Attorney Conoral

December of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "To Special." This information has been furnished to the Resorble P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

#### 1 - The Deputy Attorney General

#### KOTE:

Classified "Typ Steret" 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 danger to the Nation. See meno Daumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

5-113 (1-10-61)



#### Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Dáte 8/26/63

We are gotting immediate further details from the informant and will disseminate at a high level.

AHB: hmm



## JTE IN ENVEL

The Attorney General

September 3, 1963

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA international relations INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 = Mr. Evans . l = Kr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baungardner 1 - Ur. Wannall 1 - Ur. Shaw

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIN Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Koren, recontly made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech. KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIH even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIN as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

1963 44 SEP

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified " This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

100-428091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Tolson

Belmont .. Mohr Casper .

Classified "To Sent" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

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8-26-63

12:55 PM

JAM

TO DIRECTOR -2-

FROM SAC NEW YORK

261455

Solo,) IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091.

CG 5824 RETURNED NEW YORK CITY AUGUST 25 LAST FOLLOWING SOLO MISSION INSTITUTED FOR SOLE PURPOSE OF SECURING FIRST- RU HAND INFORMATION FOR GUS HALL REGARDING RESULTS OF SOVIET-SINO DISCUSSIONS JULY, 1963.

CONTACT HELD WITH SOURCE LATE PM AUGUST 25. HOWEVER, DUE TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXHAUSTION RESULTING FROM ONLY SEVERAL HOURS SLEEP DURING PAST WEEK AND ABSTENTION FROM MEDICATION DURING COURSE OF TRIP, CONTACT OF BRIEF DURATION. SOURCE INDICATED FOLLOWING AS POINTS OF PRIMARY INTEREST RESULTING FROM APPROXIMATELY EIGHT DAYS IN USSR AND FOUR DAYS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA .

SINO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS JULY 5-20. ON THIS MATTER SOURCE CONFERRED AT LENGTH WITH BORIS N. PONOMAREV, A MEMBER OF SECRETARIAT AND HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU, V. KORIANOV, DEPUTY TO PONOMAREV, AND OTHERS. SOURCE FURNISHED SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE TEXT OF 24 PAGE LETTER ENTITLED VINEORMATION LETTER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOUTHET UNION, ON RESULTS OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF GHINA, WHICH IS TO BE DIRECTED TO ORIGINAL RUSSIAN TEXTOF DOCUMENT APPROVED FRATERNAL-PARTIES

MR. BELLIOHT FOR THE DIRECTOR

ontained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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Casper ...

Callahan

Conrad ...

PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK

261455

MONDAY LAST BY PRESIDIUM, CPSU AND COPY RECEIVED BY SOURCE BELIEVED TO REPRESENT FIRST TRANSLATION MHEREOF AND CPUSA FIRST PARTY TO WHOM FURNISHED. ACCORDING TO CPSU, GP OF CHINA ATTITUDE DURING ENTIRE CONFERENCE WAS ONE OF EXACERBATING DIFFERENCES, PERVERTING FACTS, AND PILING UP GROUNDLESS CHARGES WHILE MAKING NO POSITIVE PROPOSALS WHATSOEVER. ON QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE, CPC DELEGATION REAFFIRMED CONTENTION OF MAO TSE-TUNG THAT ANNIHILATION OF HALF OF MANKIND CAN BE RISKED IN NUCLEAR WAR. CPSU DECLARED THAT THERMONUCLEAR WAR IS ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE ROAD TO VICTORY OF COMMUNISM.

ON QUESTION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, CPSUPRE-BUFFED CPC CHARGE THAT SOVIET UNION AIM IS TO ABOLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION REVOLUTION BY CITING DELIVERY OF ARMS AND HELP TO ALGERIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, YEMEN, AND OTHER ARAB STATES.

ON SOVIET SINO STATE RELATIONS, CPC ACCUSED CPSU OF PUSHING MATTER TO BRINK OF RUPTURE. CPC REJECTED CPSU PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES. LETTER STATED CONCLUSIONS THAT CPC OUT TO SPLIT MOVEMENT BY SUBSTITUTION OF ADVENTURISTIC, NATIONALISTIC DISRUPTIVE POLICIES; CPC WILL LINK UP WITH TROTSKYISM; CPC WILL NOT STOP OPEN POLEMICS AND CPC STRIVING FOR HEGEMONY IN WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

SOURCE OBTAINED CONTENTS OF SEVERAL MORE IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY DELEGATES OF BOTH PARTIES AT SINO SOVIET TALKS.

2. FUTURE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONFERENCE. PONOMAREV
ADVISED SOURCE CPSU NOW PREPARING FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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# □ AIRGRAM □ CABLEGRAM □ RADIO É TELETYPE

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PAGE THREE FROM NEW YORK 261455

OF FRATERNAL PARTIES WHO THINK ALIKE TO BE HELD IN APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS. DOES NOT THINK CAN KEEP AWAY CPC WHOM PONOMAREV CHARACTERIZES AS "MAD MEN."

3. ATOMIC TEST BAN TREATY. ACCORDING TO SOVIET LEADERS, USSR VIEWS SIGNING OF TEST BAN TREATY AS MOST SERIOUS MOVE. LEADERS VIEW PRESS DISPATCHES CONCERNING SENATE DEBATE AND U.S. REACTION IN MOST SOMBER MOOD AND NOT ENTHUSIASTIC. CHIEF CONCERN WHETHER U.S. CAN BE TRUSTED AND WHETHER THEY SHOULD HAVE DRIVEN A HARDER BARGAIN TO PREVENT THE CHINESE USE OF TREATY AGAINST THEM.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, SOURCE MET WITH DR. KAREL DUDA, CZECH AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO USA AND WITH LADISLAV KOTZMAN, NEW CZECH AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO CUBA, WHILE IN PRAGUE BUT DETAILS OF THESE MEETINGS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

DURING AM AUGUST 26, INSTANT, RECONTACT WILL BE MADE WITH SOURCE, AT WHICH TIME IT WILL BE DETERMINED WHETHER INFORMANT'S HEALTH, AND/OR DEMANDS GUS HALL FOR IMMEDIATE BRIEFING, WILL PERMIT CONTINUED DEBRIEFING AT THAT TIME. THOROUGH AND COMPLETE DEBRIEFING OF SOURCE WILL PROCEED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS IS POSSIBLE. DETAILS WILL FOLLOW BY AIRTEL.

AMSD REGISTERED COPY TO CHICAGO.

RECEIVED:

1:29 PM

REM

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
Mr. Jax

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

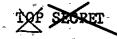


In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-428091

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF IESTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 29,1963



Information Concerning Request Made to Communist Party, Soviet Union, to Invite U.S. Students Visiting in Cuba to USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On August 20, 1963, Aleksei Grechukhin, the Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), Moscow, USSR, was in contact with a representative of the Gommunist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was at that time in Moscow. Grechukhin noted that a request had been received by the CPSU from the Cubans asking whether the Soviets would invite 54 American students who were then in Cuba to visit the Soviet Union. The Cubans noted that if the CPSU agreed to their request, they would have the students travel by air via Murmansk to Moscow.

Grechukhin inquired of the CPUSA representative whether that individual thought it advisable that these American students, now in Cuba, be invited to the Soviet Union. In response to Grechukhin's question, the CPUSA representative noted that perhaps it would not be in the best interests of the CPSU or the Soviet Union to invite these students in view of the

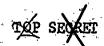
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TOP SECRET

Group 1

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downgrading and declassification



Information Concerning Request Made to Communist Party, Soviet Union, to Invite U.S. Students Visiting in Cuba to USSR

lessening of tensions between the USSR and the United States, which were evidenced by the signing of the test ban treaty. In addition, there was also some indication from the United States press that President Kennedy had remarked that steps might have to be taken to punish some of these students who visited Cuba for their violation of the law.

After being informed of the above, Grechukhin indicated that he agreed wholeheartedly with this recommendation and he further noted that the CPSU had initially not desired to issue such invitations and now undoubtedly would not invite these students to the Soviet Union.

Approved:



In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-428091

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 29,1963



Communist Party of New Zealand

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), Moscow, USSR, in mid-August, 1963, was heard to tell the following story:

When the Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of New Zealand was recently held, most of the Communist Parties who had sent fraternal delegations to that congress, presented gifts to the General Secretary of the party. When the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) arrived those who were present did not see the Chinese make any presentation of a gift to the New Zealand CP. When this matter was brought to the attention of the General Secretary of the New Zealand party, and he was asked where were their presents, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a large amount of money and replied, "Here is their present."

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

Group 1

Excluded from automatic

downgrading and declassification



### Communist Party of New Zealand

In commenting on the CP of New Zealand, Korianov noted that that party had only 4 to 5 hundred members and that everyone laughs at them because of their support for the Chinese. He noted that already many individuals have left the New Zealand party because of its support of the Chinese and some members have even left the country.

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

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FBI	EX-116	Q <sub>a</sub>

Mr. Telson. Mr. Belmont.

Mr. ldehr ....

Mr. Caepap.... Mr. Cria'an. Mr. Comad Mr. Pelerch Mr. Evans. 8/29/63 Date: Mr. Gal. Mr. Res Mr. Su. Mr. Tavd smit the following in \_ (Type in plain text or code) Mr. Trotter. Tele, Room. REGISTERED AIRTEL Miss Helmes. (Priority or Method of Mailing) Miss Gandy DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) SAC, NEW YORK FROM SUBJECT: In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to New York, 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a LHM, entitled "Comments of Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963." The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/27/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The enclosed LHM has been classified "Top Secret" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-5\*, a most highly placed, sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest/level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest. ENTRE The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect this source. (100-428091) (Enc. 4) (RM) (134-46-Sub-B) (Enc. 1) (AMSD-RM) - CHICAGO 4//... (41)- NY 100-134637 John to ODONNOW from RECO WAB:msb Holone & NG (6) 1.6-13 ijks: lchit Hero Bernstword Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

The information contained in the enclosed LHM was obtained by the source during the course of a conversation with Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, 8/23/63, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-428091

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. August 29, 1963

Re: Comments of Dr. Karel Duda,
Ambassador-Designate to the
United States of America from the
Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia,
Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

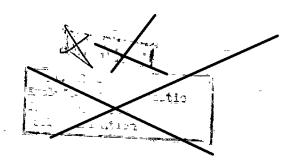
In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, engaged in a confidential discussion relative to Czechoslovak interests in the United States. The essence of Dr. Duda's comments are set forth below:

Dr. Duda laid emphasis upon Czechoslovak interest in Czech citizens residing in the United States and those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. The Czech Government desires to win the good will of these people. According to Dr. Duda, the number of tourists coming to Czechoslovakia is increasing constantly, particularly from the United States. These tourists travel to and look at their old villages or the villages from which their ancestors emigrated

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Comments of Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

and they see that these villages have made advances over the ways of the past. As a result, they reached the conclusion that the Czech communist government is not composed of barbarians and they leave Czechoslovakia with a good feeling toward Czechoslovakia. The Czech Government is going to increase their drive for tourism to Czechoslovakia. As a result of discussions held in Czechoslovakia on this problem, it is likely that Czechoslovakia will increase their assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may perhaps set up some travel agency of their own in the United States if it is determined that this will help tourism.

One of the main points which was made by Dr. Duda was that somehow or other there is a lot of Czech sympathy in the United States, stemming mainly from people in the United States having Czech or Slovak origins. United States Senator Roman L. Hruska from Nebraska is of Czech origin, as is Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois. Further, according to Dr. Duda, there are a number of communities in Texas, Wisconsin, and other parts of the United States that are mainly populated by Czechs and Slovaks and this is in addition to the Czech and Slovak populations in the large cities.

There is a world of difference, according to Dr. Duda, between the influence exerted politically by the Czechs and the Poles in the United States. The Poles have succeeded in easing the tensions between the United States and Poland to a large extent because of their political influence. There are at least ten Poles in the United States Congress and this certainly does not hurt the interests of Poland. Dr. Duda voiced the opinion that it is hardly likely that any Pole, no matter how anti-

Comments of Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

communist he might be, would like to see an atom bomb dropped on the village of his father or grandfather or would not like to see good relations with the country of his origin.

It is the view of Dr. Duda that the main emphasis of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be how to utilize some particular group for the improvement in relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of relations.

One of the vehicles by which relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the judgment of Dr. Duda and the Czech Government, would be an exchange of labor delegations. It appears obvious to these observers that the trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at one time. They just do not respond. Czechoslovakia would like to see the Czech trade unions take up relations with some United States trade unions and try to get United States trade union delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. Also, it would be very desirable if some of the labor leaders included in the United States delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are most anxious to arrive at some manner of improving trade relations with the United States.



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

# UNITED STATES DEPAREMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 29,1963

POP SPERET

Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) International Cadre Training School Moscow, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On August 22, 1963, a group of 24 young people from Brazil passed through Prague, Czechoslovakia, en route by air to Moscow, USSR. On the following day, August 23, 1963, another group of 12 young people from Colombia passed through Prague also en route to Moscow.

Subsequently, in commenting on the above, Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Ambassador designate of Czechoslovakia to Cuba, remarked that the youths who had been observed on August 22 and August 23, 1963, were en route to Moscow for the purpose of attending a CPSU International Cadre Training School which was being held there and which was scheduled to open in September, 1963. According to Kotzman, there was a deluge of such Latin American students passing through Prague to attend this school.

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 automatic downgrading and declassification

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56) Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr. FBI Mr. Casper. Mr. Callaban Mr. Conrad. Mr. DeLoach Date: 8/29/63 Mr. Evans. Mr. Gale\_ Transmit the following in . Mr. Rosen (Type in plain text or code) Mr. Sullivati Mr. Tavel. AIRTEL REGISTERED Via. Mr. Trotter. (Priority or Method of Mailing) Tele. Room. Aliss Homes Miss Gandy. DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) FROM: SUBJECT: IS-C In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Contemplated Plans of Communist Party, Soviet Union, In Connection with Refuting Charges Made by The Communist Party of China in the Communist Party, Soviet Union-Communist Party of China Ideological Dispute." The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/26/63, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified Confidential since it sets forth information furnished by CG'5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest. This lower classification was applied to the enclosed letterhead memorandum in view of the fact that some of the articles referred to therein have already appeared in the Soviet press. **REC-11** level 908433 # BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM) - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM) (41) 1 - NY 100-134637 22 SEP [4]1963 rRWH: mfd ...... Approved: L Sent

NY 100-134637

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSCE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 29,1963

Contemplated Plans of Communist Party, Soviet Union, in Connection with Refuting Charges Made by the Communist Party of China in the Communist Party, Soviet Union-Communist Party of China Ideological Dispute

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, Comminist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), noted that the CPSU will publish a series of 16 articles in which they will polemize with the Communist Party of China (CPC) and refute charges publicly made by the CRC in connection with the CPSU-CPC ideological dispute. This series of 16 articles will appear partly in Pravda, the official organ of the CC, CPSU, and in Izvestia, the official organ of the USSR.

As of August 28, 1963, it is known that at least two of said articles have already been published, one of which appeared in Pravda and the other in Izvestia.

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

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)	
	Mr. Tolson
E.M.	Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr
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Date: 8/29/63	Mr. Calla an Mr. Conrad
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(Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Rosen
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(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Mr. Trotter
	Telc. Room Miss Helmes
/C TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	Miss Gandy
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and Martha Dodd Stern, United States Citizens Residing	Prague,
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In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-428091

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 29, 1963

CONFEDENTIAL.

Information Concerning Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, United States Citizens Residing Prague, Czechoslovakia

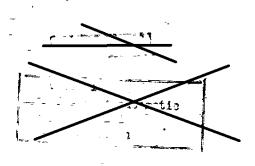
A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On Approximately August 9, 1963, Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, United States citizens residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, left Prague on vacation for Moscow, USSR. They remained in Moscow for a few days and stayed at the Hotel Nacionale. Subsequently they departed by air for Cuba where they were known to still have been as of late August, 1963.

It was also learned at this time that

Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, had recently made
a visit to the United States Embassy in Prague where he had
registered for the draft in compliance with requirements of
the United States Selective Service law.

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Meeting of CPUSA Representative with Ladislav Kotzman, Member of International Department, Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia, and the Ambassador Designate to Cuba, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August 21,1963

It has been learned that on 8/21/63, Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department, Central Committee (CC), CP of Czechoslovakia (Cz), and the new Ambassador designate of Czechoslovakia to the Republic of Cuba, met in Prague, Cz, with a representative of the CPUSA. Kotzman participated in this meeting since he was handling those matters dealing with the U.S., as well as matters related to Latin American countries. It was therefore important for him, as well as the CP of Cz, to be briefed on matters in the United States and on the political outlook of the CPUSA.

Accordingly, Kotzman was furnished by the CPUSA representative with information relating to the general line of the CPUSA and he was also informed of the availability of documents, literature and the like which had been issued by the CPUSA, and which could be utilized by the CP of Cz to enlighten themselves in this regard.

It is to be noted in this connection that the CP of Cz, as do most other Communist Parties, feel it is their duty to be informed on the general line of the other Communist Parties and therefore take such a briefing matter very seriously. They do not want to write concerning matters affecting the United States in which the party has a position, for example on matters regarding the Negro movement, the Kennedy Administration, etc. unless such views correctly reflect the views of the party. All of this has developed since the elimination of the personality cult. The policy therefore is to leave it to local parties to analyze any given situation in their own country.

Kotzman then made a number of remarks, the essence of which were as follows:

The CP of Cz have published many articles in Rude Pravo, the official organ of the CC, CP of Cz, dealing with the U.S.

The CP of Cz is now actively inviting all kinds of people from the U.S. to visit Czechoslovakia. These individuals are not all communists, but include non-communists falling into the category of pacifists and people from the civil rights field. During recent world peace, women's and writers conferences there were at least 30 to 40 Americans invited to come to Czechoslovakia for a visit.

The CP of Cz is interested in translating certain materials originating in the United States in form of novels or other items dealing with history, social problems, etc. There are two government printing houses for foreign literature in Czechoslovakia and they would like to translate and publish such material. However, they do not know what material they should select and therefore would like the CPUSA to give them information and help them select the literature or books, party or non-party, that in the opinion of the CPUSA should be translated and printed. Naturally the material recommended should be of the type which could be useful to Czechoslovakian citizens and therefore if it is not useful in a literary or political sense, they do not want it.

The CP of Cz has now decided to increase the subscription order for "The Worker" to 330 copies. In addition, they will increase the number of subscriptions they take to "Political Affairs". They will also order an additional 50 copies of the publication "Labor Today" and the party will increase their order for "Freedomways" by another ten copies.

We now have in Czechoslovakia two new publications, one entitled, "New Ideas" and the other entitled, "Progress", both of which deal with international problems and affairs. We would like several good items from the CPUSA for publication in these magazines.

Next year, 1964, will be the 45th anniversary of your party and the CP of Cz is already thinking ahead to this occasion. It is desirable that the CPUSA locate someone who could prepare some information on this occasion for publication or who could send some information which could serve as the basis for the preparation of such articles.

As the CP of Cz would like either to send greetings or publish such in the party press as an aid in staying in contact with the CPUSA, it is desirable that the CPUSA furnish the birthdays for people like Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Gus Hall and Ben Dayis.

of William Gilmore, an individual who had been arrested in the United States for alleged espionage activities, but subsequently allowed to leave the United States, is a United States citizen and now wants to go to the United States. She has written some book which is now being published in the United States and at/this time is dealing with an attorney in New York City named Dave Freedman. The CP of Cz does not want her to return to the United States and is requesting that efforts be made to get in touch with Freedman, if he is one of us, to have him attempt to convince her she cannot go to the United States. The attorney should, if he can be contacted, also be requested to take up matters with her publishers and get them to send her \$100 now and a statement as to how much money is due her. If possible it is also suggested that efforts be made to get in touch with Ruth Goodelman (phonetic) who is either the editor or the publisher of her material in the United States, for the purpose of asking her to tell Gilmore's widow that she cannot come to the United States and perhaps suggesting that Goodelman could in turn come to Czechoslovakia to visit her.

FBI

Date: 8/31/63

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

SOLO IS - C

> In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "(First Name Unknown) Lostivaka, Head of a Commission of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to Investigate the Period of the Stalin Era." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/25/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by the source during conversations with LADISLAY KOTZMAN, a member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, during the period 8/21-23/63 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "TOP SECOND" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 9824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend

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CG 134-46 Sub B

to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963

Top SECRET

BOHUSLAWY LASTOVICKA

(see sev. 4140)

(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) LOSTIVAKA, HEAD OF A COMMISSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TO INVESTIGATE THE PERIOD OF THE STALIN ERA

B, 4/29/05

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

In August, 1963, a representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), stated that as of that time (first name unknown) Lostivaka (phonetic), who is Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPCZ, was occupying the position of Head of a Commission set up by the Central Committee, CPCZ, for the purpose of looking into the period of the Stalin era and to investigate events leading up to the trial and subsequent execution in 1952 of Rudolf Slansky, former General Secretary of the CPCZ, and other leaders of the CPCZ for alleged crimes of treason, espionage, and counterrevolutionary intentions. (This individual may be identical with Borhuslav Lapspovichka, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, CPCZ.)

TOP SECRET

Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Regarding Arrival of	f Communist Party of China 5 Moscow, USSR, July 5, 19	Delegation to	
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-428091

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963



COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION OFFICIAL REGARDING ARRIVAL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA DELEGATION TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS, MOSCOW, USSR, JULY 5, 1963

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments:

When the Communist Party of China (CPC) delegation, consisting of Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary; Peng Chen, a member of the Politburo; Kang Sheng, a candidate member of the Politburo, and others, arrived at the Moscow Airport for the scheduled opening of confidential discussions on July 5, 1963, on the matters relating to their ideological differences with the CPSU, they were met by an official delegation of the CPSU. As the Chinese delegation disembarked from their plane, members of the CPSU delegation moved forward for the purpose of exchanging greetings and to shake hands with the Chinese comrades. When Teng Hsiao-ping appeared on the scene, he commented in a very sharp manner, "Let us dispose of formalities. I suggest we get to work." Thus, it became immediately apparent that the atmosphere in which the pending meetings were to be held would be most tense. This was verified during the course of the conference which ran from July 5 to 20, 1963, and as it developed, M. A. Suslov, a member of the Secretariat and a participant for the CPSU in these discussions, and Teng became the main antagonists for their respective Parties.

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Date:

8/31/63

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO-IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies, and for New York one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Remarks of V. Korianov, of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Concerning Fidel Castro of Cuba."

The information set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/27/63 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information as set forth in the enclosed IHM was developed during the course of a general discussion held with V. KORIANOV, Chief Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, at International Department, Central Committee Building, Moscow.

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Top Secret" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-5%, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and the disclosure of which information would tend to identify this source and adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as being made in Washington, D.C., in order to further protect this source.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-428091



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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963



REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was heard to make a number of remarks relating to Premier Fidel Castro and to Cuba in general, the essence of which were as follows:

"When Fidel Castro made his recent visit to the USSR in May, 1963, he travelled extensively throughout the country. However, when he was not in a travel status, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev. These discussions were not personal, but rather were being utilized by comrade Khrushchev to convince Fidel that if he really wanted to see Cuba utilized as an example and a way for other Latin American countries and to win these people over, there were several things he must do. First of all, he must build a solid economy, and secondly he must work hard so that the glow of the Cuban revolution will not wear off on these other Latin Americans. It could be pointed out that the fact that there were a number of other Latin American leaders present in the USSR at the time of Castro's visit was 'purely accidental.' (However, the source stated that the statement "accidental" was made with a smile.) However, it was very helpful to have had such people like Luis Carlos Prestes of the Brazile Party, Victorio Corodvilla of the Argentina Party and Rodney Arishmendi of the Uraguay Party here for Castro to see and visit with.

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

TAP SECRET

"While Fidel may not yet be completely in rein, he no longer talks like the Chinese. Since his visit here to the USSR, the Chinese displeasure has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Fidel by name since that time.

"The CPSU was quite pleased with the content of Fidel's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement where he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is quite a change from an earlier story we had heard about relating to Fidel's meeting with a delegation from Bolivia which was visiting in Cuba. At this meeting with the Bolivians, it was said that Fidel had told them, "You got high mountains there in Bolivia, why don't you start shooting and start your revolution?"

"Fidel today is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago. He is changing his mind now and doesn't go about telling people they should take their guns and go to the mountains. This we feel is an achievement in itself. It's for this reason that we would now like to see various Parties from Latin America, as well as the CP, USA, send some responsible Party personnel to Cuba. These would have to be people who have and will hold the correct theoretical line, and those who might be able to influence Fidel and the Cuban Party as well as to act as a controlling influence on their Latin American temperament. This could be of great value in that it possibly might prevent Fidel from once again in the future falling under the influence of people like 'Che' Guevara and others. This is important since we cannot at this time tell Fidel to do or not to do certain things. If we can get other people from Latin American Parties into Cuba and close to Fidel, they could perhaps influence him into doing or not doing the things we cannot directly tell him to do or not to do. While we do not favor the situation in Venezuela, we dare not tell Fidel this, and it is hoped that perhaps such people who might go into Cuba can

REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA



move him away from such a policy and from acting unwisely. Perhaps also Fidel can be convinced by the same means that all other countries are not yet ready for the revolution.

"As to Guevara, we know that when he left Argentina he was a communist in good standing. While a member of the Party there, he was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When these views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Party's leadership who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leadership that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into voluntary exile. We do not want Castro to come under the influence of such people."



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international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.



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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963

SECRET

COMMENTS CONCERNING INCIDENTS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN USSR AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

During late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) made the following statements concerning incidents on the border between the USSR and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC).

During the past several years there have been 156 border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the USSR and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the USSR. These peasants were hungry, starving to death, and ran across the border into the Soviet Union in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Government of the PRC demanded that the Government of the USSR drive these peasants back into China and even to use machine guns if necessary to accomplish this. The Soviet Union refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese Government that if they wanted these peasants back in China then they would have to come to the Soviet Union and bring them back themselves.

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COMMENTS CONCERNING INCIDENTS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN USSR AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SECRET

In the view of these representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, each of these border incidents, in itself, including the incident noted above, was not of a great significance. The main concern of the Soviet Union results from their fear that perhaps in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The representatives of the International Department mentioned the possibility that sometime in the future as many as six million or sixty million Chinese might violate the border. They noted that there are more Asians than there are Europeans and that future incursions by millions of Chinese were cause for great concern by the Soviet Union, bearing in mind the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

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FBL

Date:

8/31/63

Transmit the following in \_

(Type in plain text or code)

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) TO

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

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> In accordance with Bureau instructions as set'forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments by Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Concerning Puerto Rico." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office.

> The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/29/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

On 8/29/63 the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum concerning the discussion by the representatives of the CPSU on Puerto Rico was conveyed to GUS HALL At this time HALL advised that he presently had under consideration a plan to send PAT TOOHEY back to Puerto Rico to check into the Party situation in line with the Soviets' request.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "SEGRET" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furmishing information on the highest level concerning the inter-national communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest. \www. 10000

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The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.



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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963



COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING PUERTO RICO

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his Chief Deputy V. Korianov, stated that since Cuba is now being considered by the CPSU as a Socialist State, the North and South American Section of the International Department no longer includes their Party among the Latin American countries with which it has the responsibility for dealing. Since Cuba formerly had the responsibility in Latin America for assisting and handling the relations with the Puerto Rican Communist Party, it has now been necessary to detach the Puerto Rican Communist Party and reassign the responsibility for that Party to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

These same individuals noted that the CPSU wanted current information on the Party in Puerto Rico and that they desire the CP, USA attempt to secure such information and furnish it to them. In addition, they suggested that



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COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING PUERTO RICO

SECRET

the CP, USA attempt to see what might be done to arrange for several individuals from the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to visit the Soviet Union in the near future.

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179	entitled "HARRY CARLISLE."	(A) m	~
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)	by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER BOYLE.	AHLIN	10
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3	The information in enclosed LHM was developed duri	ng the	
12	course of conversation held with HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairma Communist Party, USA, who is in the Soviet Union for medical	n, [ ]	
16	treatment, during the period of the source's stay in Moscow	$\cap$	
7	8/13-21/63. The matter had been raised by WINSTON because o	f [/]	
~	CARLISLE'S desire to be accredited to "The Worker" during hi	s l/l	
<b>3</b>	stay in Hungary. According to WINSTON, GRACE GARDIS, a form CPUSA member now in Hungary, had been acting as "The Worker"	er M	
હ	correspondent, and it should be determined in the U.S. wheth	er	
	sne still handled this task. In addition, WINSTON indicated	that	
37	he had raised this matter in order to show that he was not i	n favor	
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Enclosed LHM has been classified "Seret" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and the disclosure of which information would tend to identify this source and adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as being made in Washington, D.C., in order to further protect this source.



# QUITED STATES DEPARTMENT O JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-428091

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963

SECRET

#### HARRY CARLISLE

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

When Harry Carlisle was deported from the United States in 1962, the plan was at that time that he would Tultimately return to Great Britain, the country of his origin. However, before he was to finally arrive in Great Britain, arrangements were made for him to visit the Soviet Union as the guest of a writers organization. In accordance with these arrangements, Carlisle did visit the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union, Harry Carlisle made it known to the Soviets that as a British subject and legally entitled to return to Great Britain, he did face the danger of the possibility, upon his return, of being arrested on an old charge of desertion from the British armed services which had occurred in the late 1910s or early 1920s. When this information was learned, the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain was requested by the CP-Soviet Union to check into this matter and ascertain the present extent of the danger of prosecution which Carlisle might face in connection with the old desertion charge. The CP of Great Britain did some checking into this matter and John Gollan, General Secretary, CP of Great Britain, reported back that from the basis of their investigation, Carlisle would suffer no legal penalty at this time on the old charge of desertion. Even after receiving the above information, Carlisle hesitated to return to Great Britain and succeeded in getting an invitation to visit the German Democratic Republic, where he conveniently became ill and was able to additionally forestall his return to Great Britain. Subsequently, he also arranged for himself to be invited to the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia and finally to the Hungarian Republic.

While in Hungary,

a former CP, USA, official and presently head of a Hungarian
government printing agency, made contact with Carlisle. Because
of his background as a writer, she offered to him and he signed
a two year contract to stay in Hungary and perform tasks as a

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#### HARRY CARLISLE --

DECKER

writer. In line with this new contract which he has now signed, Harry Carlisle will remain in Hungary for at least two years, with perhaps occasional trips being made to London and Paris, and he will receive some small salary for his work.

Since Carlisle will be in Hungary for the period of two years, he has now suggested that he be given a credential and accredited as the correspondent for "The Worker," a communist publication in the United States, so that he can represent the CP, USA, in Hungary.

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Department, CP, CPSU on the direction of V. KORIANOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department, CC, CPSU. GRECHUKHIN, at the time he made the document available, noted that this confidential letter represented the first translation from Russian and informed CG 5824-S\* that he was being furnished with it for the purpose of study and review and that it had to be returned. He was further told that the CPUSA, through CG 5824-S\*, was the first Communist Party to be informed of the specific content of this letter. Since he had been told that the letter had to be returned, CG 5824-S\* attempted, and was successful, in copying substantially the complete text of this item, which in its original form consisted of 24 pages of legal size paper. The original letter was returned to the representative of the International Department of the CC, CPSU on 8/21/63.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified to sever since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly paced sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement and the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has also been shown as being made at Washington, D.C. in order to give further protection to this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-420091

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. August 26, 1963

Tiener .

Re: Information Letter of the Central
Committee, Commist Party, Soviet
Union (CC, CPSU) on the Results of
the Meeting of Representatives of the
Commist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU)
and the Commist Party of China (CPC)

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During the period of July 5 - 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscov, U.S.S.R., for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning differences existing between those two parties. Based upon the discussions which transpired at that time, the Central Committee, CPSU (CC, CPSU) deemed it absolutely essential that a letter directed to the fraternal parties be prepared giving the CPSU version of

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what had transpired at this meeting with the CPC and to further develop the future direction of CPSU policy. As a result, there was prepared by the CPSU an "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union on the Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China," to be disseminated to fraternal parties of the world communist movement. The original Russian language draft of this letter was approved by the Presidium of the CPSU on August 19, 1963. Set forth below is the substantially complete content of this letter.

"To the Central Committee of the Communist Rarty

"Dear Comrades:

"The Central Committee (CC) of the CPSU considers it necessary to confidentially inform the leadership of the fraternal parties about the outcome of the meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the CPC which was held in Moscow, July 5 to 20, 1963.

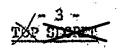
"The CC, CPSU went to this meeting in a businesslike way to discuss burning problems relating to the international situation, Soviet - Chinese relations and the communist movement in a businesslike and constructive spirit. The meeting was also to have furthered the preparation for an international conference of the Communist Parties. However, the CPC leadership was not interested in eliminating differences, but used this meeting for an assault on the decisions of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU and on the communist policy of the world communist movement. In its June, 1963, letter, the CPC cave notice that its purpose was to build tension, exacerbate the differences and extend the front of polemics.



"The June plenum of the CC, CPSU denounced the slanderous attacks on our party and other CP's in the CPC letter. The open letter of the CC, CPSU contained a fundamental approximation of the CPC letter of June 14 and detailed an analysis of the erroneous standpoints of the Chinese comrades and of the distortion of basic propositions of the Moscow Reclaration and the Moscow Statement contained therein. However, were attacks from the CPC added fresh poleoning to the atmosphere before the meeting was held.

"Acting on the decisions of the June plenum, the CC, CPSU tried to consistently overcome the prevailing differences. Comrade M. A. Susloy's speech, which opened the discussion, took into account the viewpoints of the CC, CPSU as set out in the letter of March 30, and of the wishes of the CC, CPC, as set out in its letterof March 9 and advanced the following basic propositions for discussion. These were to struggle for the further advancement of the might and cohesion of the world socialist system and for its becoming the decisive factor in the development of the human society; to struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence, against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialist camp headed by the United States of America; discuss questions of the national-liberation movement and the ways and means whereby the socialist countries can support the liberation struggle of oppressed nations; and questions of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement. Other questions of interest to both parties dealing with Soviet-Chinese relations, Albania and Yugeslavia were also suggested.

"The delegation, CPSU, dealt in detail on each of these questions and set out the standpoint of our party - a consistent programmatic document of the world communist movement.



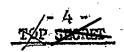


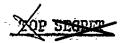
"It was shown at once that the CPC leadership thoughts on key questins departed from the common line of the communist movement. Especially as it concerns the main contradictions of the contemporary epoch; war and peace; appraisal of the role of the world socialist system; the national liberation movement in the world revolutionary process; so-called intermediate zone; the relation of peaceful co-existence policy to the revolutionary struggle; the path of the revolutionary movement in developed capitalist countries; the attitude towards the ideology and practice of the personality cult and the principles of relations between socialist countries and between the Communist Parties.

"The CPSU delegation set out in detail the position of our party which is based on the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement on the ways of strengthening unity of the communist movement and the standards of relations between the fraternal parties, stressing the need for faithful adherence to jointly adopted decisions and exclusions of any actions liable to digrupt unity.

The CPSU delegation examined the main points of the CC, CPC letter of June 14 and stated that the letter extended the differences still more. By raising the question of a new general line, the CPC leadership strikes out the existing general line of the world communist movement as set out in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement and which is fully confirmed by reality.

"In their speeches, the CPC delegation showed utter groundlessness in their attacks on the program of the CPSU, on the struggle against the personality cult, the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people and of a working class party into a party of the whole people.

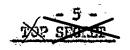




The CPSU delegation appealed to the Chinege comrades to quit ascribing alien views to our own and other parties and to maintain the communist line. However the first speech by the head of the CPC delegation, Comrade Teng Hadio-ping, evaded the problems of principle submitted for joint discussion. His speech was, from the beginning to the end, an assortment of twisted facts, falsifications of the real views of the CPSU and insulting thrusts at our party and other Mirkist-Leninist parties.

"The CPC went back to questions long settled based on appraisal of fraternal parties, for example, ignoring the opinion of the Central Committees of the Commist Parties of Poland and Hungary. The Chinese delegation attempted to capitalize on the 1956 events in those countries and to fix responsibility for them on the CPSU and to define its correct position which was in keeping with the interests of the Hungarian and Polish people, with the interests of socialism and of the whole commist revenent.

"To further discredit the CPSU, the CPC delegation resorted to new preposterous 'perversions' of the Caribbean crisis. The world knows that the Soviet Union's flexible tactics was the decisive factor in thwarting the plans the American aggressors had of attacking socialist Cuba. The Soviet royes were highly appreciated by Comrade Fidel Castro as a model of proletarian internationalism in action. While the facts show that the actions of the Soviet Union during the autumn of 1962 safeguarded Cuba from an American imperialist aggression, the CPC delegation not only continues to repeat slanderous contentions about 'edventurism and defeatism' of Soviet policy, but also went to the length of raking the unheard





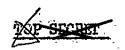
"of charge that the CPSU "wishes to help undo Cubs."

policies of the CPSU in order to mount an attack on the results of the 20th Congress. In defiance of the facts, the CPC delegation alleged that the line of the 20th Congress of the CPSU is directed against revolution. Again this shows tat the CPC is against the general line of the world commist movement and opposes the entire strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle in the contemporary conditions.

meetings drew conclusions that the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU had initiated a new stage in the development of the world communist revenent. The line adopted by the 20th Congress also comented the position of the world socialist system, of the world communist revenent as a thole.

of a doubt that they refused to recken with the distinctive features of modern times that shape the path of the revolutionary movement. They stick to the position of permanent revolution, and of export of ravolution. Quasi-left phrases or revolutionary verbiage can only hinder the larmist-leninist parties furthering socialist revolutionary practice.

"The delegation of the CPSU demonstrated in its specesses during the meeting that it is impossible in our times to advance the cause of socialist revolution without active struggle for the prevention of thermonuclear war, and without rallying the masses to the banner of peace, democracy and national independence in an arti-imperialist front.



"For their part, the CPC delegation ignored all of the facts and repeated appeals to discuss concrete problems. The second speech of Teng Hsian-ping, the speech of Teng Chen and of Kang Sheng persisted in exacerbating differences and perverting the facts, piling up groundless charges while making no positive proposals whatsoever.

The CPSV delegation struck back at the left sectarian and dormatic attacks, especially in the second speech of Comrade Suslov and in the speeches of Comrades Ponomarev and Andropov. The delegation of the CPSU hit back at the Chinese delegate who made the most repugnant attacks and most malicious thrust at the domestic policy of the CPSU, its program, the way of life in Soviet society, the leadership of our party and at Comrade N. S. Khrushchev personally. The Chinese delegation, after having whipped up tension to the utmost, suddenly, at the end of the morning session of July 19, made the proposal to adjourn the meeting. The CPSU delegation was preparing to continue in order to achieve positive results, but the Chinese comraded did not want to carry on. There was a motion then made to adjourn the meeting and to issue a communique. It was suggested that open polemics relative to this matter be ended, but the Chinese opposed this portion of the motion.

"The CPSU regards it as a duty to inform the worldcommunist movement about the approaches of the CPC delegation to basic problems,

#### The Question of War and Peace

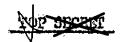
The CPC attitude in this matter is grounds for serious alarm.



"In defiance of the general line of the world comminds movement, on the possibility of averting world war, the Chinese insisted on its erroneous and ambiguous thesis about the existence of two possibilities, which from the viewpoint of the CPC are equally probable or equivalent. This sophistry is intended to disguise acceptance of the inevitability of world war. From the conduct and speeches of the CPC representatives, the delegation of the CPSU drew the conclusion that the CPC leadership considers possible the prospect of a revolutionary war by socialist countries as a means of resolving the contradictions between the two systems.

The caustic references by the Chinese representatives to the policy of peaceful co-existence testifies to this came thing. The Chinese comrades contend that peaceful co-existence cannot be the general principle of the foreign policy of a socialist state. They call peaceful co-existence begging peace from the imperialists, sliding into quagmire of defeation, and bourgeois pacifism.

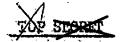
belittled the perils of a thermonuclear war, advancing the idea of its being acceptable and parading its contempt of the destructive forces of thermonuclear weapons. It persists in propagating the well-known contention made by has Tsc-tung at the 1957 Moscow meeting about it being possible to risk annihilation of half of mankind. Comrade Peng Chen, a member of the CPC delegation, said in just so many words, Comrade Mas Tsc-tung pointed out correctly that if the imperialists start a nuclear war, and, at worst, half of mankind should perish, the outlook for mankind would still be bright. The CPSU delegation denounced this attitude firmly and demonstrated that it was impossible to justify such war with dogmatic references to the irreconcilability of class interest and the interest of world revolution.



"The GPSU delegation declared that the road of world thermonuclear war to the victory of committee is absolutely unacceptable to Karnists-Leminists both for reasons of principle and also in view of the consequences it would have for the working class and the socialist countries and for all markind.

"Making light of the policy of preventing thermonuclear war, Comrade Teng Haino-ping cynically observed, 'For you, no matter how to live just so as to live. Life is everything. As for Markism-Leminism, socialism and communism, all that can be thrown overboard.'

Leninism, the nature of socialism and commism by declaring that they are not associated with the struggle for peace, for the delivering of mankind from wars and defended a position that facilitates the breaking out of world thermonuclear war and plays into the hands of the imperialists. It is in this light that we should view the policy of the Chinese leadership at the time of the Caribbean crisis, when it obviously sought to bring about a head-on clash between the two sgreat, world nuclear powers. The marting showed still more distinctly why the CPC leadership reacts so inimicably to all Soviet measures for improving relations with the United States; why it opposes all practical steps toward general and complete disarmement and why it so vindictively rejects, falsifies and distort the agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear bests.



"While the agreement on the test ban does not relieve us of the need to work for a solution of the many other urgent international problems, it is a big victory for the Leminist cause of peaceful co-existence. It is evident that already now it has deepened the contradictions between the moderate and adventurist sections of the governing came in the imperialist world as well as between individual imperialist powers. At the same time, it provides a fresh stimulus to the struggle of all the peace-loving forces, and inspires them to still more vigorous actions.

"Yet the Chinese are not ashaned to evaluate this action of the Soviet Government as a betrayal of the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, the peace-loving peoples of the whole world. This is proof that the Chinese are favoring greater tensions in the world. In effect, the edventurist course pursued by the CPC leaders means they are merging with the most reckless and aggressive imperialist groups.



#### "On the Question of the Cult of the Personality

"The CPC has made an undisguised defense and effort to legalize the ideology and practice of the cult of the personality which is alien to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese are the first in the world communist movement to justify this cult of the personality. The CPSU delegation tried to explain that it is incorrect to make. Stalinism a composite part of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but the CPC delegation stated that the conclusions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU were wrong and that the CPC will fight for the vindication of Stalin.

"By equating the mistakes and crimes of the cult of the personality with Marxism-Leninism, the CPC representatives impute to our great teaching, ideas and methods which are alien to it and which basically contradict the very nature of socialist society. The CPSU and all fraternal parties have rejected the pernicious practice of the cult of the personality and this will multiply their power of attraction of Marxist-Leninist ideas. The Chinese see it the other way around; they extoll and advocate the cult of the personality and thus discredit the ideals of socialism, the great Marxist-Leninist teaching and do serious harm to the struggle for communism.

"The CPC delegation sees the cult of the personality as an organic component of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This concept is below criticism. To call Stalin's crimes mere isolated mistakes is false. V. I. Lenin never tolerated violations of legality even during the civil war. He hit out at enemies, never at friends, and always observed the principle of collectivity, all standards of party life.



"The CPC tries to make this a problem of the personality of Stalin. They are wrong and it has been demonstrated that the matter went much further and that it concerned the ways and methods of socialist construction. (Socialist society should develop in keeping with Leninist standards and broaden and extend democracy).

"The Chinese say that the fight against Stalinism has detracted from the appeal of the socialist ideals. In characterizing the general attitude of the CPC delegation toward the cult of the personality one might say that, on the one hand, they exploited this question in order to attack the CPSU, and, on the other hand, to justify the cult of the personality practices now prevailing in the Chinese Peoples Republic.

The CPC chose this question to rally factional and opportunist elements against the general line of the world communist movement. The CPSU will fight to prevent the rehabilitation of this ideology and practice. Compromise on such a question of principle is out of the question.

#### "On the Question of the National Liberation Movement

"The CPC delegation repeated its erroncous theses about Asia, Africa and Latin America being the focal point of all the contradictions of the modern world and the chief storm zone of the world revolution. The CPSU put forward exhcustive criticism showing that the Chinese leaders deny the international working class and the world socialist system their role of leaders of the world revolutionary process. This thesis is at variance with Marxist-Leninist teaching.



"The CPSU delegation stressed that anti-Leninist conceptions of the segregation and isolation of the national liberation movement from the forces of world socialism and from the revolutionary working-class movement are only liable to cause serious damage to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world.

"The CPC delegation made monstrous charges against the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties, accusing them of ignoring the national liberation movement and of showing contempt for it. 'Your aim,' Comrade TENG Hsiao-ping said, 'lies in abolishing the national liberation revolution.' The generally known facts that the Chinese hide are that the Soviet Union is giving assistance to those peoples who are fighting colonialists. The CPC stated that the USSR was doing harm to the struggle of the national liberation movement, that it did not help the Algerian people in their struggle, and that it supported the United States in suppressing the national liberation movement of the Congo.

The CPSU delegation rebuffed this attack. The Soviet triumph of socialism and the Soviet decisive role in defeating the German and Japanese imperialists provided the conditions for a powerful upswing in the national liberation movement. Our delegation cited the fact of our delivery of arms and other specific data on our help to the people of Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab countries. It is the CPC that ignores and minimizes the national liberation movement.

"The CPC advances the concept of the 'exclusive community' of three continents and thus they separate these peoples and spread distrust among socialist countries. The CPC is taking a nationalist stand by prompting distrust of one-time colonial peoples from the working class and socialist





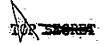
"in capitalist countries, fomenting racial discord and hampering the spread of socialist ideas.

"The CPC delegates took a stand against Lenin's theory of the possibility of a backward country or countries passing to socialism without going through the capitalist stage, against the Moscow Statement of 1960 thesis about the non-capitalist way of development, of the newly freed countries, and ignored the proposition of national democracies. The CPSU delegation showed that by denying this the CPC suggests that these people go through the hell fire of capitalism.

"The CPC perpetrated smears against the Soviet economic assistance to new countries. The object of Soviet economic aid to new states is doubtful, they said. Whether the aid rendered amounted to three thousand million rubles or thirty thousand million rubles, it will not effect social reform. The CPSU delegation showed that the Chinese share a common platform with imperialists when they oppose aid to new states whose main task is economic independence. They hinder the socio-economic progress of the states, while posing as defenders of the liberation movement.

### "On the question of the World Communist Movement

leadership inside other fraternal parties is particularly dangerous to the communist movement. They violate the agreed upon unity of the world communist movement. During the meeting, the CPC delegation confirmed that they mean to continue its splitting line. Never since the period of Trotskyism has a disruptive policy been advertised so frankly as the CPC delegation did.



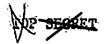
"The CPC put an arbitrariness on the principles of the equality of parties as an excuse to advance its special platform, thrusting it on all fraternal parties.

"The CPC delegation said the 'common policy' so called is the Moscow 'baton.' The CPSU delegation explained that the so-called baton was the unanimous vote of 81 parties and that the Chinese stated their views and all the other parties also enjoyed this privilege.

"The CPSU delegation firmly repelled the misrepresentation of the actual situation in the world communist movement. In the speech of the CPSU delegation the following was stated:

Your valuations of fraternal communist parties are arrogant, contemptuous and inclined to bend them to your will. Arbitrarily you exclude whole fraternal parties from the international family of communist parties. We learned with surprise from Comrade TENG Hsiao-ping's speech, for example, that the Communist Party of India is no longer a party to you, but a clique. It is evident from the same speech that you have grievances of some sort against the Communist Parties of Algeria, Iraq and Cuba.

We were extremely surprised that you did not join the campaign of protest when communists and democrats throughout the world spoke out wrathfully against the dastardly murders of the splendid leading comrades from the Communist Party of Iraq, and when the communists of Algeria and Tunisia were outlawed.



"TENG Hsiao-ping's answer was that an organized group carries on a crusade from all sides against the CPC. Forty parties passed resolutions and articles against the CPC and we know where they came from after the Caribbean crisis. We know whose baton it is.' The CPSU charged that the CPC deeply insulted fraternal parties big and small with such utterances.

"The Chinese ignore the specific conditions in each country and want to determine the policies of the various communist parties from Peking. The Chinese delegation again refused to recognize the possibility of some countries passing to socialism by peaceful means. The CPC thesis is this: 'Peaceful means nonrevolutionary,' It is incomprehensible to the Chinese that forms of struggle depend upon the actual situation in a given country. This is a departure from Lenin's well-known proposition that the proletariat must master all forms of struggle-peaceful and non-peaceful, parliamentary and non-parliamentary.

"We regard it as our duty to inform all the fraternal parties that the CPC delegation declared with complete frankness that it had no intention of renouncing its subversion against the unity of the communist parties. Comrade PENG Chen said so in no uncertain terms:

The leadership of certain fraternal parties using this erroneous line as a weapon and following this example, is pursuing the sectarian policy of striking a blow at and ousting those comrades who uphold Marxism-Leninism, the cause of revolution. It even expels them from the party...There is no reason why any revolutionary, any Marxist-Leninist party, any Marxist-Leninist, should not



"Imaintain contact with them, should not support their stand for truth, should not support them in their determined revolutionary struggles. It is perfectly proper, therefore, that we should support those revolutionary comrades, their revolutionary struggle."

"Thus the CPC delegation openly said that it will continue to back all kinds of anti-party elements and groups and will intensify its splitting activities. This confronts the world communist parties with new serious problems.

### Soviet-Chinese Relations

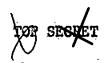
"The CC, CPSU thought it could discuss at this meeting Soviet-Chinese relations. It prepared specific proposals for removing the existing differences and for developing relations between the two countries and parties in all fields. Unfortunately, the Chinese delegates showed no interest whatsoever in our proposals. The Chinese repeated the accusations which they leveled at the CPSU in 1960. They introduced a number of further charges, particularly blaming the CPSU for the economic difficulties of the Chinese Peoples Republic, for the reduction of Soviet-Chinese commercial relations and even for the flight of starving Chinese peasants to the USSR from the border regions of China. The CPC delegation accused our party of pushing matters to the brink of rupture of Soviet-Chinese relations and even of turning the socialist camp into chaos.

"The CPSU delegation rejected these inventions and gave actual facts. First of all, the CPSU delegation showed that Soviet-Chinese cooperation reached its peak after Stalin's death. Specifically, between 1953 and 1959, the volume of Soviet-Chinese relations almost doubled and that of Soviet



"deliveries for Chinese industrial projects increased eightfold. Economic relations between the two countries showed a sharp downward trend only from 1960 on. Contrary to assertions of the Chinese comrades, the reason for this was not that the Soviet side adopted an unfriendly attitude toward socialist China and recalled its specialists. That version of theirs turns everything upside down. By its voluntarist actions in the conomic sphere and its policy of the big leap, the Chinese leadership reduced industry to a sore plight, and its policy of setting up people's communes put agriculture in a precarious position. Thereupon the Chinese leadership began to cut down industrial construction and so lost interest in the deliveries of industrial plants from socialist countries, and scientific and technological cooperation with them and, needless to say, in the use of Soviet specialists. Therefore by treating the latter in an unfriendly manner and creating abnormal conditions for their work, it provoked us over a long period to recall them.

"Our delegation cited the following facts: In October, 1960, the government of the Chinese Peoples Republic formally notified the Soviet government of its intention to revise all previous agreements on the construction of industry, establishments and all technological and scientific cooperation. In June, 1961, upon a proposal of the Chinese economic delegation, the Soviet Union's commitments to render technical assistance on the construction of 89 industrial establishments and 35 factories, shops, installations and other units were reduced. In August, 1961, speaking with the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade CHOU En-lai proposed putting off for two years the importing of complete plants and of materials from the USSR, upon which agreement had been signed a more two months carlier, and in December, 1961, China's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade declared



"that his government intended to discontinue altogether the import of complete plants from the USSR. At the negotiations held in 1961, Comrade LU Cho-hsin, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board of the Chinese Peoples Republic, who led the Chinese delegation, gave the following explanation for the decrease in capital construction and in the import of complete plants from the USSR: First, the Chinese Peoples Republic had with Soviet aid laid the foundations for an industry and was therefore in a position to build more plants without outside help; secondly, the government of the Chinese Peoples Republic had decided to concentrate on the more pressing needs of the national economy.

"Pursuing that policy, the Chinese comrades showed no interest in the proposal which Comrade Mikoyan made in a meeting with LIU Shao-shi in November, 1960, for taking up the matter of specialists again. The Soviet government signified its willingness to send any number of Soviet specialists to the Chinese Peoples Republic. Subsequently that offer was repeatedly reaffirmed by the Soviet government and by Comrade Khrushchev in person, but the Chinese comrades limited themselves to admitting a small proportion of the number of specialists they needed.

"Our delegation also called attention to the fact that in recent years the Soviet government proposed to conclude long-term agreements for mutual delivery of goods, coordinating sales and purchases on the capitalist market and the charter of foreign shipping. Early in 1963 the USSR proposed to the Chinese Peoples Republic holding negotiations to specify the volume and range of equipment which the Chinese side would like to obtain from the USSR in 1964 over and above the volume stipulated by previous agreements. There was no response. While curtailing their trade with socialist countries, the Chinese Peoples Republic leadership has lately been expanding trade with capitalist countries.



"In this last meeting with the CPC delegation, we again offered to step up mutual trade and extending scientific and technological cooperation and other forms of economic cooperation, and other forms of economic relations between the two countries. The CPSU suggested discussing specific measures to develop economic relations over a long period and also an agreement on exchanging commercial information and currency policy on the world market. But the attitude of the CPC delegation showed that the CPC leadership, which has set out to fight the CPSU has no intention of improving Chinese-Soviet relations.

# "Conclusions to be Drawn from the First Meeting of the CPSU-CPC Delegations

- There was a clash of the lines of the two delegations—the line of the world communist movement defined by the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Declaration of 1960, and the CPC line that wants to openly revise these policies in a left sectarian spirit and replace it by an adventurist, nationalist, disruptive policy. The CPC is bent on defaming the world fraternal parties.
- "2. The CPC delegation came to camouflage and maneuver to make a hypocritical showing of willingness to hold talks but to push their propaganda line against the CPSU and other parties. A comparison with their 1960 statements shows they have pushed much further and in a more undisguised form.
- Numerous facts show that the CPC leadershis is striving for hegemony in an evert form to achieve leadership of the world communist parties but differing from the line of the world communist movement.



- "4. The CPC refusal to stop open polemics shows they are bent on a disruptive stepped-up campaign. They will use the time between the first and second round of talks for further attacks on the CPSU and other parties. They will back splinter groups and will continue to try to sow ideological confusion and chaos in the ranks of the world communist movement.
- movement despite their 1960 pledge and will try to divert the communist movement on an adventurist and sectorian path.
- "6. This will cause serious damage to the common struggle for peace, against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to the entire international working-class movement and to the communist and national liberation movement. All sorts of renegades will take up with them.
- "7. The left phrases used by the CPC are merely a smoke screen behind which they conceal their special aims and designs. Their desire is to keep up world tensions and sabotage the fight to prevent nuclear war or disarmament. This is shown by their position on India and the Caribbean. They are also fanning racial and national discord. Their false theory of the intermediate zone includes everyone but the United States. Their advocacy of great power adventurism is nationalist in aim.
- 18. The result of this policy will be that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism.
- "9. We draw the conclusion since they do not back down from their present policy that we must intensify our struggle against left sectarianism, against factionalism, and continue to defend our internationalist Marxist-Leninist line. Defending all fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, we identify ourselves with all parties attacked.



"10. We will show self restraint in order to exhaust all opportunities to prevent a split in the world communist movement, however slight. Lenin's bequest places the world revolutionary movement above everything else and that is why we have agreed to continue talks with the CPC.

"We hold it necessary to talk frankly to the leadership of your party and that is why this letter is being directed to your party.

With comradely greetings,

"CC, CPSU"

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- Mr. Belmont - Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner - Mr. Wannall

l - Liaison 1 = Mr. Shaw

(DIA, 9-4-

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Lieutonant General Joseph F. Carroll Director Dofenso Intelligence Agency The Pentagon Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Promier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIN as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "To Sect." This information is being furnished to other interested officials REC- 45 100-428091of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS: kmj Conrad DeLoach

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Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll

#### NOTE:

Classified "Top Seret" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 4, 1963

Director, FBI



1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Shaw

COLLIUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chick Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments concerning the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

There has always been a good relationship existing between the CPSU and the CPUSA. The CPSU appreciates the fact that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, pays attention to international problems and offers his comments. Hall ES & regarded as a deep thinker and one who takes a militant vice

Hall's ideas regarding the sending of people to contact individuals in parties under the influence of the Chinese and regarding splitting actions in such parties are receiving consideration. The CPSU considers Hall's ideas on this subject good; however, before taking any action, the CPSU desires that he correlate such action through the CPSU.

The CPSU is planning to hold in approximately six months an international conference of all communist and workers' parties and desires to receive Hall's opinion relative to this proposed conference.

Eccause of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information, in the past, this comnunication is being classified "Top Secret."

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "Top Seret" 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 danger to the Nation. Seemeno Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/3/63 REC' 45 1/2 80012 "Solo, IS-C," WGS:kmj.

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-428091 Washington, D.C. August 29, 1963



Comments by Representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Regarding the Communist Party of China's Display of a Poster of an American Negro in Peking, China

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), on August 21, 1963, was heard to comment as follows:

A report had recently been received that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has now put on display in a Peking, China, square, a large poster depicting an American Negro holding a machine gun in his hand. Appearing as the slogan with this poster was the following:

"Down with American imperialism - freedom and equality for the American Negro."

Korianov, when he made the above information available, noted that this was just one more example of the Chinese effort to use the racial issue in furtherance of their known position and was further evidence of the CPC's lack of understanding of the real situation in the United States in regard to the Negro question.

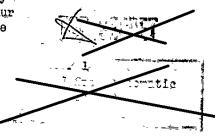
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Comments of a Representative of International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, Concerning CPUSA Relations

August, 1963

On 8/15/63, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), was heard to make the following comments:

There has always been a good relationship existing between the CPSU and the CPUSA. We are always glad for this and I want to emphasize this and you should be certain that Gus Hall is told that we appreciate the fact that he pays attention to international problems and offers his comments. We consider him a deep thinker and is a person who takes a militant view which we like.

You may also tell Gus that some of his ideas regarding the current struggle, specifically those ideas of sending people to contact individuals in parties under the influence of the Chinese and also regarding splitting actions in such parties are getting consideration. Let him know that these were good ideas and that we are doing something about them. However, before he might consider taking any action on his part, it is requested that it be correlated through the CPSU.

Comrade Hall should also be informed of the possibility of holding, in approximately six months, an international conference of all parties. His opinions regarding the holding of such a conference are solicited.

The CPSU is also interested in knowing the identies of any persons who might be good to utilize in an effort to expose Anna Louise Strong and her pro-Chinese activities. Art

Shields, a good friend of hers, who is in Moscow as "The Worker" correspondent, is now in the process of writing some story which will expose the true face of Strong.

# ENVE

The Attorney General

August 29, 1963

Director, FBI

COLLUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- Mr. Belmont - Mr. Evans

- Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner

- Mr. Wannall

- Mail Room

1 - Mr. Shaw

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) mot in Moscov, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to that transpired at this meeting. lotter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy.

According to the CPSU's letter, the CPC's attatudo during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, and while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CFU reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tec-tung, that annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear war in spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear was is an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for communitim. The CPSU rebuffed the CPC's charge that the Soviet Union aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is enceavoring to split the consumist

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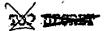
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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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#### The Attorney General

movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotsky-icm; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's letter which the source provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sonsitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "to Beard." This information has been furnished to the Coberable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

#### Enclosuro

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

#### ROTE:

Classified "Top Somet" 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 danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5324-S\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Eunorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Eusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. Eccone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

INTÉRNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

PROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

TO

SUBJECT: (

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DATE: August 30, 1963

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

l - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

Trotter 1 - Mr. Evans Tele. Room 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

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Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S\* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Soviet Reaction to the Signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), and V. Korianov, Chief Deputy of Ponomarev, made the following comments to informant concerning the reaction of the CCCPSU to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union praised the signing of the treaty as an important step toward the alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The Soviets are worried whether they can trust the United States. evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the ratification of the treaty during the debate in the United States Senate. This opposition has caused the Soviets to question whether President Kennedy is sincere or merely acting like a politician. The Soviets feel that the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing, of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets was the jocular behavior of Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow. Specifically, during his speech Rusk made some reference to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to reply personally by making a statement to the effect, "What's the matter with you? Do you want to live like a dog?" This air of levity by Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: SOLO 100-428091

In light of these worries, the Soviet leaders have begun to wonder whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned that the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for signing the treaty, noting that the Chinese are currently charging them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

#### OBSERVATION:

The reaction of the Soviets to the nuclear test ban treaty is extremely significant in view of the current debate on this matter and it is believed we should bring this information to the attention of top United States Government officials.

#### ACTION:

That the attached letters classified "Top Secret" to protect the identity of our source be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE: 12-21-2011

ENVELOPE

- Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner

- Liaison - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963 BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Eureau by Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCCP3U and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarov. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Novertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of 100-428091

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#### Honorable John A. McCone

the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wendered why he should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

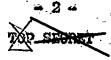
Because of the extremely consitive nature of our cources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

Classified "Top Servet" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE - DATE 12-21-2011

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

**\*** 

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Dureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Loris II.

Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive
sources that although the CPSU is prepared to hold such
a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by
leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because
they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding
of such a conference.

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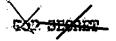
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Ronorable John A. ReCone

Decause of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

Classified "Teo Servet" 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 danger to the Nation.
Source is CG 5824-5\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and
New York airtels (2) 8/27/63; all captioned "Solo, IS-C."
Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell,
Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk,
the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director,
Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and
Deputy Attorney General.

. .

Mr. Shaw

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

September 4, 1963

Director, FBI (100-428091)

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-Internal Security - C

PIL

The Bureau has noted that several lotterhead memoranda prepared by personnel of your office in captioned matter describe CG 5824-S\* as having furnished reliable information in the past and in a position to know. In the future, it is desired that CG 5824-S\* be described only as having furnished reliable information in the past.

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## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

August 30, 1963 -

1 - Mr. Belmont

Director, FBI

- Mr. Evans 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

COLLIUNIST PARTY. USA international relations

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- Mr. Shaw

Doris N. Ponomarov, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Eureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six contas. The purpose of such a conference z is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPEU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarcy's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a O conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Pekings China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia. 100 - 42x 09

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Boris II. Ponomarev. commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources that 1963 although the CPSU is prepared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel co nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference.

Decause of the extremely sensitive nature offcur sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Top Secret." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

Tolson Belmont . FBI 100-423091

1 - The Doputy Attorney Concral

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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The Attorney General

#### NOTE:

Classified "Tep 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 danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S\*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-21-2011

PE IN ENVE

1 - Mr. Belmont

- Mr. Evans

- Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

6

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501

1902,9/4/63

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Eureau that KIN Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech. KIU proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIN even went so far as to specify whore these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIN as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Decause of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "Top Spect." Secretary of State Dean Ruck and interested agencies have been advised.

100-428091

Sincerely yours.

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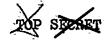
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Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS: kmj.

ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

1914/13

Honorable Dean Rusk The Secretary of Stato Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Europe that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be criscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

Solo

The Soviete regard KIM as a madman for proposing? such action and are of the opinion that the North Korcans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "top second." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

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Honorable Dean Rusk

#### 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS: kmj.

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TOP SECRET

### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 5, 1963

1 - Mr. Belmont

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Evans

COLLIUNIST PARTY. USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to most gensitive sources of this Dureau concerning incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

During the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Meslers. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants cano across the border into the Soviet Union. These pessants were starving and came across the border in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Union drive these peasants back into China and even went so far as to urgo the Soviets to use machine guns for this purpose. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese that if they wanted these pensants back in China they would have to come to the Soviet Union and take them back themselves.

The main concern of the Soviets arises from their fear that in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. Coviets mentioned the possibility that as many as 6,000,000 or oven 60,000,000 Chinese night violate the border. Since there are more Asians than there are Europeans, the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese is of 

100-423091 Callahan

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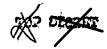
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#### The Attorney General

Decause of the consitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "For Economic This information has been furnished to the Eprorable P. Kennoth O'Donnoll, Epecial Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

- The Deputy Attorney Ceneral

#### NOTE:

Classified "To squeet" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Laumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Colo, Internal Security - Communist," VGS:kmj.

# OUTE IN ENVELOPE

Solo

The Attorney General

September 5, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Evans

- Mr. Sullivan

COLLUNIST PARTY. USA INTERNATIONAL DELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Mr. Shaw

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Hend of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments to a most consitive source of this Bureau concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

When Castro made his recent visit to the Sovieting Union in May, 1963, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchov. The discussions were utilized by Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off. It was very helpful to have had in the Soviet Union at the time such Communist Party (CP) leaders as Luiz Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Victorio Codovilla of Argentina and Eodney Arismendi of Uruguay, all of whom conferred with Castro.

While Castro is not yet completely under the Soviets' influence, he no longer talks the Chinese commist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Novement when he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is an indication that Castro is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago. when he was urging Latin Americans to take their guns and go to the mountains.

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The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States who hold the correct Marxist-Loninistaniacorotical line visit Castro in an effort

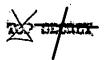
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#### The Attorney General

to act as a steadying influence on his Latin-American temperament. This is important in order to keep Castro from falling under the influence of people like Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Cuban Minister of Industries. The Seviets feel that they cannot personally tell Castro what or what not to do and would like representatives from other fraternal Parties to exert the necessary influence on Castro.

Guevara, while a member of the CP in Argentina, was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When his views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Argentine CP leaders, who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leaders that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into yoluntary exile. It is for this reason that the Soviets do not want Castro to come under the influence of Guevara.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being elassified "Top Secret." This information has been furnished to the Reporable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Epocial Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

I - The Deputy Attorney General

#### NOTE:

Classified "Too Servet" because unauthorized disciosure of this information could reveal the identity of the course, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Daumgardner to Eullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
#BI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2011

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON



Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Epecial Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501

New 9/4/63

Dear lir. O'Donnell:

Buring August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by United States Secretary of State Bean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

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The Soviet lendership, in discussing a nonnggression pact with the United States, expressed great 6 consern about States of Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet disputed in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact.

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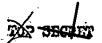
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#### Honorable P. Kennoth O'Donnell

Rolative to the current picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "To Secret." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours.

#### 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," VGS:kmj.

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. EcCone Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Mr. Belmont - Mr. Evans l - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner l - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

Dear Mr. McCone:

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soylet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet lenders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of & this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Coviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonliggression pact. EX 104 100-428091

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Honorable John A. McCone

Relative to the current picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "top source." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because unauthorized discosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Wannal1

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963.

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Doar Mr. McCone:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM II-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIH proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIN even went so far as to specify where those trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "TXp Sccret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

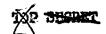
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Honorable John A. McCone

#### NOTE:

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### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 6, 1903

Director, FBI



1 - Mr. Belmont

- Mr. Evans

- Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Baumgardner

- Mr. Shaw

COLLUNIST PÁRTY, USA international relations INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following information, supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past, is being brought to your attention as a natter of possible interest.

An official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) recently adviced the Communist Party, USA, that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has put on display in a Poking, China, square, a large poster depicting an American Negro holding a machine gun in his hand. Appear-ing as the slogan with this poster was the notation: "Down with American imperialism - freedom and equality for the American Negro."

The above-mentioned CPSU official remarked thatthis was evidence of the CPC's lack of understanding of z the real situation in the United States in regard to the Negro question and an example of the CPC's effort to uso the racial issue to gain support of its position in the Sino-Sovièt ideólogical dispute.

Decause of the sensitive nature of our sources this communication has been classified "I)

100-423091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Classified "Top Seret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could regult in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S\*. Information in letter extracted from New York airtel 8/29/63, "Solo, IS-C."

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September 3, 1963

#### BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

Due 9/4/63

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Honorable Dean Rusk The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Ruck:

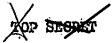
During August, 1963, a discussion was hold in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by you and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a honoggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern
about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first
enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will
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#### Honorable Dean Rusk

Relative to the current picture regarding plans. for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "Top Specet." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

#### 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 danger to the Nation.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned O"Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- Liaison Section

- Mail Room

- Mr. Shaw

#### (IS)-100-428091

Dato:

September 5, 1963

To:

Director

Bureau of Intelligence and Lesearch

Department of State

Fron:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ( SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two parties.

Enclosed for your information are four memoranda which relate to the above-mentioned meeting. This material includes:

Mcmorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned "Speech by H. A. Sucloy, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, July 10, 1963, during Moeting of Representatives of Communist Party, Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of China, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963."

2. Memorandum dated August 27, 1993, captioned "Speech by TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, Communist Party of China, on 7/8/63, during Mooting of Representatives of CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-204 1963. 1900-1/2 2091-

3. Memorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned Speech by TEKG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, Changifiles: 1963 Party of China, on 7/12/63, during a Meeting of Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963.

Momorandum dated Addict 28, 1963, contioned "Discussions between Representatives to the CPSU and the CPC concerning Adjournment and Communique at CPSU-CPC Mooting, "Hoscov, usan, July 5-20, 2563;" 5 3n bh .23

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Casper Callahan, Conrad Evans . Gale Rosen Tavel



Director Eureau of Intelligence and Research Department of State

The information in these memoranda was obtained by this Eureau from confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communication and its enclosures are classified "Top Secret."

Enclosures - 4

1 - Director (Enclosures - 4) Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

#### NOTE:

Enclosures were furnished Bureau by New York airtels dated 8/27/63 and 8/28/63 captioned "Solo, IS-C." Source is CG 5824-S\*, who received this information directly from Soviet officials during a Solo mission, 8/7/63-8/25/63. Letter refers to "sources" and letterhead memoranda dated at Washington, D. C., to provide added security to informant.

This letter is classified "Too Seed" 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 danger to the Nation.

TOY SECRET

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 6, 1963

Director, FBI

I - Mr. Belmont1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In August, 1963, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-designate to the United States from Czechoslovakia, made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Czechoslovak Interests in the United States.

The Czechoslovakian Government desires to win the good will of Czech citizens in the United States, as well as those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. As a result, the Czech Government is going to increase its drive in the United States for tourism to Czechoslovakia. In this regard, the Czech Government will increase its assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may establish some travel agency of its own in the United States.

The main emphasis of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be how to utilize some. particular group for improvement in relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of relations. One of the vehicles by which relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the judgment of Duda and the Czech Government, would be an exchange of labor delegations. Trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at one time. In view of this, the Czech Government would like to see Czech trade unions take up relations with some United States trade unions and try to get the United States trade-union delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. It would be very desirable from the Czech giespoint in some of the labor leaders included in the United States delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are rost anxious to errive at some manner of improving trains relations with the United States.

MAILED 2 SEP 6 - 1963 COMM-FBI

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Belmont \_\_\_\_\_ Mohr \_\_\_\_\_ Casper \_\_\_\_\_

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#### The Attorney General

Decause of the gensitive nature of our source, the has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication has been elassified "Decat." This information has been furnished to the Eccorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney Concral

#### ROTE:

closure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Daumgardner to Cullivan 0/5/63 captioned "Colo, Internal Security - Communist," WG3:kmj.

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and for the statement sentative of Department Prague, Cze statement	Enclosed herewith for a New York Office one entitled, "Meeting of with Ladislav Kotzman, Central Committee, echoslovakia, August The information appearant was furnished by CG 5 and WALTER A. BOYLE.	copy of an inform Communist Party, , a <u>Member of the</u> Communist Party of 22, 1963."	mant's USA Repre- International Czechoslovakia, sed informant's
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MEETING OF COLLUNIST PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE WITH LADISLAY KOTZHAN, A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMINIST PARTY OF CZECEOSLOVAKIA, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUGUST 22, 1963

On August 22, 1963, a meeting was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, between a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department, Contral Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ). The following matters were discussed:

The CP, USA representative requested information as to the status of the Czech inquiry into the matter of financial payments ewed by the Czechs for advertisements which appeared in two United States Czech language newspapers, "Nova Doba" and "Ludove Noviny," concerning which previous inquiries had been made by the CP, USA. Ketzman stated that he had made inquiries and this was the situation. There is an organization in Czechoslovakia called RAPID (phonetic) which is the advertising department or agency for the Czech Government and which is really responsible for contracts with all publications in the United States including the above two newspapers. According to RAPID, each quarter each of these newspapers get \$000. At the beginning of August, 1963, \$2,000 was sent to these two newspapers. At the beginning of 1963 they received \$1,000.

In addition to the above payments to these two newspapers, there is a society in the United States made up of Czech countrymen and they received some goods, mainly peasant articles, valued at 4,000 Czech koruny. In August, 1963, they again received goods valued at 2,700 Czech koruny. Additionally, they received 100 pieces of published material valued at 650 Czech koruny. (The source was unable to state whether Ketzman, in valuing these materials, was referring to the domestic rate of exchange of 7 koruny to the dollar or the tourist rate of exchange of 14 koruny to the dollar.)

Kotzman wished to emphasize that there groups are deceiving the CP, USA if they indicate they are not receiving money because the fact is that the Czechs have been furnishing the money to them. Kotzman stated that he wished to emphasize

that the Czech Government institution RAPID is living up to

A discussion encued concorning the manner in which Czech-U.S. relations could be improved and the manner in which Czechoslovakia can win the goodwill of the people of the United States, particularly those of Czech and Blovak origin. It was noted that the Czech establishments in the United States have various gatherings such as colebrations of the anniversary of the present Czech Government and receptions for various Czechs coming to the United Statem. There has been some problem in the past because of the facts that the Czechs publicize the names of those invited to these Eatherings. It was agreed that in the future the matter of who shall be invited to such gatherings will be cleared boforehand with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP. USA. An offort will be made to obtain from Gus Hall a list of those Porcons of Czech background who should receive invitations to such affairs. In the event no such list is obtained, thon the Czechs will send the invitations to Gus Mall and request him to issue the invitations. According to the CP, USA representative, Hall states that it is imporative that he sed the list of Party people being invited to such gatherings beforehand. Of course, the above applies to Party people only and it is naturally expected that the Czechs can invite some non-Party people without prior con-Fultation with Gus Hall. The reason for the above agreement is that conclines the Czechs will think that some people whom they invite are left sympathizers merely because they make use of left phrases but in reality they may be pro-Chinese in their sentiments rather than pro-Czechoslovak and pro-Soviet.

The CP, USA representative advised Ketzman that the CP, USA does not anticipate that they will be sending many Party people to Czechoslovakia but if the CP, USA has some problem arise then Isadore Wofsy will be sent to one of the Czech diplomatic establishments to establish initial contact. He will be sent in the name of Gus Hall or this CP, USA representative. The Czechs agreed that this was a matisfactory arrangement.

Tolson UNITED STATES GOVERNM Mohr demorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE Conrad DeLoach Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: August 30, 1963 Gole. TO Rosen Sullivan 3 Tavel 1 - Mr. Belmont Trotter Mr. F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Evans FROM: Tele. Room Holmes 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner MSUBJECT: 1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S\* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63

in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Possibility of a Nonaggression Pact Between the Soviet Union and the United States:

Officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to informant concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet leaders believe that the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward and the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the United States and the Soviet Union. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. The Soviets have observed that the British and the United States officials are not in agreement in this matter. The British Foreigh Secretary told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain.

The Soviets expressed great concern about West Germany, which they regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact. Relative to plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials indicated there is blittle possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: SOLO 100-428091

#### **OBSERVATION:**

It is believed that this information will be of assistance to top United States Government officials in formulating policymaking decisions concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

#### ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "Top Secret" to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Tolson . UNITED STATES GOVERN Belmont Mohr . demorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE Casper Zallahan Conrad -Evans : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: August 30, 1963 Gale TO Rosen . Sullivan . 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 Tavel Trotter . 1 - Mr. Evans FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner Tele. Room 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Wannall SUBJECT l - Liaison INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST 1 - Mr. Shaw Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S\* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information. Secret Speech by Premier of North Korea to North Korean Military Cadre An official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised CG 5824-S\* that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea and even went so far as to specify where trenches should be located in connection with this planned attack. The Soviets are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China. The Soviets regard KIM as a "madman" for proposing such action. OBSERVATION: KIM's speech advocating that an attack be launched by North Korea to reconquer all of Korea should be of vital interest to top United States Government officials. ACTION: That the attached letters, classified "Top Source" to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Director of Defense Intelligence Agency, Lieutenant/General Joseph F. Carroll; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General 100-428091 FWOWGS: kmi

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT	<b>O</b> ;	Tolson Belmont
Memorandum ROI	JTE IN ENVELO	Mohr Casper Gallohan Conrad Co
TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan	DATE: September 3,	Sullivan
SUBJECT: SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - CO	1 - Mr. Belm 1 - Mr. Evan 1 - Mr. Sull 1 - Mr. Baum 1 - Mr. Shaw	s Tele. Room —— Holmes ——— Gandy ——— gardner
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Pursuant to the in (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on 8/7/63 in order to hold officials relative to matter returned from this Mission has furnished the following	confidential discussions was of international intereon 8/25/63. By airtel 8/2	e Soviet Union ith Soviet st., Informant
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Hali's ideas conc individuals in parties unde consideration by the CPSU. taking any action, correlat	However, the CPSU desires	nese are receiving that Hall, before
ing of an international con parties within the next six	cited Hall's opinion relation ference of all communist and months.	tive to the hold.
OBSERVATION:		
and the CPUSA would be of in Deputyr Attorney General in exists between the CPSU and	portraying the close rela-	eneral and the
ACTION:	<u> </u>	
That the attached tect our source, be sent to Attorney General.	the Aftorney General and	the Deputy
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# IN ENVELUPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans.

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

l - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

DY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to most consitive sources of this Eureau concerning incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

During the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Koslens. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the Soviet Union. These peasants were starving and came across the border in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Union drive these peasants back into China and even went so far as to urge the Soviets to use machine guns for this purpose. Soviets refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese that if they wanted these peasants back in China they would have to come to the Soviet Union and take them back themsolves. ncG--48

The main concern of the Soviets arises from Migir four that in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The-Soviets montioned the possibility that as many as 6,000,000 45 64 34

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#### Econorable P. Kenneth O'Ponnell

or even C0,000,000 Chinese night violate the border. Since there are more Asians than there are Europeans, the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese is of great concern to the Soviets, who are well aware of the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

Decause of the sensitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "Decart." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

#### KOTE:

Classified "Top Scatt" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the course, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See meno Daumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," VGS:kmj.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 → Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

#### BY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. O'Donnoll:

50/0

In August, 1983, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee; Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Eureau concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

When Castro made his recent visit to the Soviet Union in May, 1963, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The discussions were utilized by Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off. It was very holpful to have had in the Soviet Union at the timo such Communist Party (CP) leaders as Luiz Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Victorio Codovilla of Argentina and Ecdney Arismendi of Uruguay, all of whom conferred with Castro.

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While Castro is not yet completely under the Coviets. influence, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU was pleased with Costro's speech on the 983 anniversary of the 26th of July Lovemont when he said that overy country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is an indication

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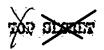
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#### Ronorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

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Guevara, while a member of the CP in Argentina, was among those the strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. Mich his views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Argentine CP leaders, who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leaders that if that was their feeling on the natter, he would go into voluntary exile. It is for this reason that the Soviets do not want Castro to come under the influence of Guevara.

Decrees of the consitive nature of our cource, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "Top Burst," Eccretary of State Dean Ruck and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

#### HOTE:

Classified "No Foret" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," UGS:kmj. DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION CUIDE
DATE 12-22-2011

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

BY LIAISON

5/10

Honorable Dean Rusk The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Lir. Ruck:

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#### Hororable Dean Rusk

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### ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Kr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

DY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Ruck The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Liv. Busk:

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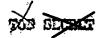
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Conorable Dean Ruck

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Dincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

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1 - Mr. Shaw

Legal Attache, London

September 6, 1963

Director, FBI (100-428091)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 1/17/63 enclosing copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Harry Carlisle" which related to Carlisle's concern about returning to Great Britain.

There are enclosed three copies of a letterhead memorandum classified "Secret" and captioned "Harry Carlisle" which relates to his current activities.

You may furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to your source in

Enclosures (3)

#### NOTE:

Carlisle was ordered deported because of his communist activities. Legat has received pertinent information concerning him in the past. Information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 8/29/63. See Chicago airtel 8/31/63 Solo, Internal Security - C," which discloses that CG 5824-S\* secured information regarding Carlisle from conversation with Henry Winston, CPUSA functionary, in Moscow, Russia, during the period 8/13-21/63. Memorandum has been classified "Secret" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation au

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DATE 12-22-2011

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1 - Mr. Shaw

September 6, 1933

#### HARRY CARLISLE

A course who has furnished reliable information in the past has supplied the following data regarding Harry Carlisle who was deported from the United States during the Summer of 1962.

When Carlisle was deported from the United States, ho was to roturn to Great Britain, the country of his origin. However, prior to going to Great Eritain, Carlinle visited the Soviet Union as a guest of a writers, organization. While in the Coviet Union, Carlisle adviced an official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that although he is a Eritich subject and legally entitled to roturn to Great Eritain, he faced the danger of being arrested on a charge of desertion from the British armed services which occurred in the early 1920's. The CPSU requested the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain to check into this matter and ascertain the present extent of the danger of prosecution which Carlisle might face in Great Dritain on the desertion charge. John Gollan, General Secretary, CP of Great Britain, checked into this matter and advised the CPSU that on the basis of the investigation conducted by the CP of Great Britain, Carlislo would not be prosecuted on the desertion charge. Carlisle, upon being informed of this information, indicated he was still reluctant to return to Great Britain. He succeeded in receiving an invitation to visit the Gorman Democratic Republic, where he became ill and was able to forestall his return to Great Dritain. He subsequently accepted invitations to visit Czochoslovakia and Hungary.

Casper	While in Eungary,  a former official of the CP, USA, and prese Hungarian Government printing agency, made Carlisle. In view of Carlisle's background she offered him and he accepted a two-year in Hungary and perform tasks as a writer. new contract which Carlisle signed, he will for at least two years, with perhaps occasi	contact with I as a writer, contract to stay In line with this remain in Hungary	
DeLoach	made to London, England, and Paris, Franco.  1 - Foreign Liaison Unit  Original and two to London by letter 9/6/63  WGS:kmj	This document contains neither recommendations nor condition	

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

l - Liaisón 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 6, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk The Secretary of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

In August, 1963, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassadordesignate to the United States from Czechoslovakia, made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Czechoslovak interests in the United States.

The Czechoslovakian Government desires to win the good will of Czech citizens in the United States, as well as those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. As a result, the Czech Government is going to increase its drive in the United States for tourism to Czechoslovakia. In this regard, the Czech Government will increase its assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may establish some travel agency of its own in the United States.

The main emphasis of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be how to utilize some particular group for improvement in relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of relations. One of the vehicles by which relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the judgment of Duda and the Czech Government) would be an exchange of labor delegations. Trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at one time. In view of this, the Czech Government would like to see Czech trade unions take up relations

Belmont.

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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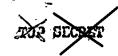
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#### Lonorable Dean Ruck

with some United States trade unions and try to get the United States trade-union delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. It would be very desirable from the Czech viewpoint if some of the labor leaders included in the United States delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are most anxious to arrive at some manner of improving trade relations with the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication has been classified "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

#### NOTE:

Classified "Do Socret" 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 danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/5/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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<i>[</i> *	то	:	Mr. W.	Ċ.	Sulliver	7	DATE:	Septembe	er 4, 1963	Del. Evar Gale Rose Sulli
	FROM	:	Mr. F.	J.	Baumgard	iner Ake	•	1 - Mr.	Belmont Evans Sullivan	Tave Trott Tele Holz Gand

SUBJECT! SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Wannall

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Belmont

1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shaw

Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S\* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/31/63, Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information.

Comments of a Soviet Official Concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), advised CG 5824-S\* that Castro's recent visit to the Soviet Union was utilized by Soviet Premier Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off.

While Castro is not under complete domination of the Soviet Union, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union. The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement when he said that any country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba.

The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States, who hold the correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical line, visit Castro to act as a steadying influ ence on his Latin-American temperament, as well as to prevent Castro from coming under the influence of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries, whom the Soviets consider to be an anarchist.

OBSERVATION:

#### OBSERVATION:

Korianov's comments concerning Castro are of extreme interest and it is believed we should bring this information to the attention, of top United States Government officials.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: SOLO 100-428091

#### ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "Top Secret" to protect the identity of our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

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OPTIONAL FORM HO. 10 UNITED STATES GOVERNM ROUTE IN ENVELOPE DATE: September 4, 1963 Mr. W. C. Sullivani Rosen Sullivan Trotter 1 - Mr. Belmont FROM: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner Tele. Room 1 - Mr. Evans Holmes . 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner SUBJECT: 1 - Mr. Shaw INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST l - Liaison Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S\* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/31/63, Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information. Border Incidents Between the Soviet Union and Communist-China Boris Ponomarev, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to Ponomarev, advised CG 5824-S\* that during the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another between the Soviet Union and Communist China. The most serious occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants who were starving came across the border in search of food. The Chinese Government demanded that the Soviets drive these peasants back into China, using machine guns if necessary. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and told the Chinese if they wanted the peasants back to come to the Soviet Union and bring them back themselves. The Soviets are fearful that in the future substantial numbers of Chinese might cross the border and specifically mentioned the possibility that as many as six million or sixty million Chinese might violate the border. The Soviets, noting that there are more Asians than Europeans and bearing in mind the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khang are greatly concerned over the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese. **OBSERVATION:** It is believed that the information obtained by CG 5824-S\* concerning the Soviets' fear of a possible invasion by Chinese forces should be disseminated to top-level Government officials 100-428091

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: SOLO 100-428091

#### ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "Top-Secret" to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

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DISCONDING VITE VLADINIE DAVIOUSET, A PAREN OF THE SECURIO SELVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEFLA COMMITTEE CRITICIES PARTY, SOVIES GIRGO, EXCOST, GREEK, S/11/88

On 8/17/63, MORRIS CHILES, a representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA, met in Moscow, USSR, with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, a member of the Secret Service Department of the Contral Committee, CP, Soviet Union (CPSU). The visit by MARKOVSKY was arranged by ALEKSEI AMDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Contral Committee, CPSU. BARKOVSKY is the Soviet in Charge of the communications apparatus between the CPSU and the CPUSA in which CHILDS participates.

About 11:00 AH, BARKOVSKY came to the apartment at which CHILDS was staying, which was located in a large building in the midst of an area of Moscow populated solely by Aussians. He greeted CHILDS warmly and for a short time they talked in generalities about the U.S.

The first specific item which was discussed was a complaint by CHILDS concerning the methods of contact in New York City between the Soviets and JACK CHILDS. MORRIS CHILDS stated that on one occasion when JACK CHILLS signaled the Soviets by making a phone call, according to instructions, it took a week to get a response from the Soviets. A few times JACK CHILDS made the phone call, which according to the arrangements should not be answered, and, to his surprise, some woman answered the phone. MORRIS CHILES pointed out to BARKOVSKY that during that time he had been trying to leave to come to the Soviet Union, GW HALL, General Secretary, was getting very impatient with the delay, and he and JACK CHILDS could not get in touch with his Soviet contact. CHILIS told BARROVERY that he and JACK CHILDS were very disartisfied with this arrangement and that as far as they could see this whole operation was a "one way street". The CDUSA was giving good service to the CPSU but was receiving nothing in return.

BARKOVSKY dismissed CHILDS' complaint that this was a "one way street" and said that such things do not depend on him; he only carries out orders. If the Central Committee, CPSU, gives him material, he will send it, then it will not be a one way street; however, even then they can only send brief items by radio and cipher. BARKOVSKY told CHILDS that they must understand that such brevity in necessary as long nessages would give the operation away and would create days of work on both ends because of the extensive coding required. He noted that on 8/6/63 they sent to the CPUSA, via a diplomatic pouch to the Soviet UK mission, three speeches which

had been delivered before the Central Committee, CFSU, in regard to the Sino-Soviet dispute. He stated that all large items sust be delivered via the diplomatic pouch.

CHILDS stated he could not understand why the CPSU could not at least send brief notes via radio and SAREOVERY replied that this is what they will have to do in the future. They also noted that they are instituting a system for contact with JACK CHILDS in New York City utilizing a "walkie-talkie" type of transmitter which JACK CHILDS can use to signal the Soviets that he desires a contact.

BARLOVERY then stated that the CPSU has no complaint whatsoever about the work being performed by the CRILES' apparatus. He stated that the Central Committee, CPSU, is highly pleased and that JACK CHILES' work has been excellent. He stated he had been up to JACK's office on one occasion and that he was impressed with what a fine setup JACE CHILES had.

As a result of MORRIS CHILIE' complaint, BARKOVSKY promised that the Soviet contacts in New York are going to get a reprisend for their inefficiency. Furthermore, they are going to improve their signals and methods of pickup in New York City. In this regard, he noted that when material is left for JACK CHILIES in a drop in New York, someone must always go back later and check to be sure that the drop has been closred. There appears to be no reason why JACK CHILIES cannot also leave something in the drop so that this can be picked up by the Soviet who goes back to be sure that JACK CHILIES has cleared the drop of material left by the Soviets. He noted that some such arrangement will have to be worked out.

CHILDS next turned to the question of the arrangements for his making contact with the Seviets through Mexico City. He told BARKOVSKY that he did not think the present arrangement was adequate. He noted that in the matter of this present trip to the Seviet Union, he had been under Party orders to make a fast trip to the Seviet Union, he had been under Party orders to make a fast trip to the Seviet Union and they are unable to get in contact with the Seviets. CHILDS raised the question that if things go bad in New York, what about Mexico. BASKOVSKY stated that everything about Mexico, that is, previous contact arrangements decided upon on the occasion of CHILDS' previous trips to the Seviet Union, still stands. CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that he does not want to spend a week in Mexico when he is in a hurry for a contact. He told BARKOVSKY that he does not know why they cannot arrive at some arrangement whereby Mexico can become a "Inst reserve". BARKOVSKY promised that they would look into this matter to create the "fast reserve" which CMILES wasted.

The discussion them turned to the question of greater utilisation of the existing apparatus. BARNOVSKY said that if the CHILDSON viched to utilize the apparatus wore, then CHILDS should discuss this with the people in the Central Committee, CPSU. If CHILDS desires more information, documents, speeches, sugmaries, etc. then he should speak to the Central Committee, CPSU, about that because BARKOVSKY is not the one to decide what is cent. In other words, BARNOVSKY heads the apparatus itself but does not decide what the transmitted the apparatus. The same is true in relation to what is transmitted via the diplomatic people for delivery to JACK CHILDS in New York.

BARKOVEKY mext turned to another subject which interested him very such. He stated that the Soviets vanted to know from the CPUSA every bit of information available concerning how the Chinese and Chinese sympathiners are working in the USA. The Soviets vanted to know what groups and individuals the Chinese are using, biographical sketches concerning these people, what channels of communication they use, whether sail or personal contact, and what hind of propaganda they are using. From MARKOVSHY's manner it was apparent that the Soviet Union is placing great emphasis on this matter and he was appealing to the CPUSA for all the assistance they could get in this matter. He noted that the People's Republic of China is not recognized by the United States, they have no Embassy or other diplomatic mission in the United States, and yet they have contacts and are able to carry on their propagands in the United States. The Soviet Union wants every detail concerning people who are pro-Chinese and how the Chinese carry on their work and propagands.

The above information concerning the interest of the Soviet Union in pre-Chinese activities in the United States was communicated by CHILDS to GUS HALL on 9/2/63. HALL's response indicated he was not particularly interested. HALL stated that this was up to the Soviet Union to obtain that information and noted that the CHISA did not even have the complete background of people like HILT HOSEN, MORT SCHERR and JOANNE GRAFT. HALL stated that this the CPUSA has to do for itself and then they will do something for the CPSU. HALL implied that he does not want to emphasize the power of the Chinese in the United States.

HALL continued that the CPSU has contacts with Cross Currents Press and there are still a couple of Chinese sympathizers working there and all the CPUSA succeeded in doing was getting SUE WARREN out. There is still SHELLA LEU there and also a voman by the mass of GOLLOSIN. If the Soviets want accepting from the CPUSA they should first get them cut of Cross Currents Press. GUS HALL stated he will advise the CPSU that CHELLA LAW has been expelled from the CPUSA. EALL instructed CMILAS to get out and talk to the various district organizors and for them to give him the mass of the Chinese sympathizers.

In relation to the request from BARROVSKY for exterial being used in the way of propaganda by the Chinese in the USA, HALL furnished to CHILII for transmission to the CFSU, a copy of the "Ad Hoc Fullstin" attacking the local CP leadership in Chicago. HALL noted that there is still an opinion held by some in the CPUSA that the Ad Hoc Bulletin is being printed by the FBI. He stated there are several reasons for this: 1) Ho one signs it; 2) There is no return address not even a past office bon.

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10.13-56)	Mr. Tolson
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Date: 9/5/63	Mr. Evans
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CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed LHM has been classified to senset since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who furnishes information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. to further protect the identity of this source.

#### LEAD

New York is requested to furnish the information in the enclosed informant's statement to NY 694-S\* per the request of CG 5824-S\*. NY 694-S\* has this address but has not previously been furnished the name HAROLD KINSLY.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. September 5, 1963



PLANS TO VISIT CANADA AND U.S. BY NORMAN FREED, CANADIAN REPRESEN-TATIVE TO 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW', PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early September, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It has been learned that Norman Freed, representative of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada to the "World Marxist Review" headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, plans to return to Canada during October, 1963. This trip will probably be made in late October, 1963 as the purpose of this trip is to attend the Plenum of the CP of Canada scheduled to be held in November, 1963. While in North America, Freed also plans to travel to New York City for the purpose of interviewing Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, perhaps with a tape recorder, for use in the "World Marxist Review".

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 ADDRÉS FOR COLLUNICATION DETREM COLLUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, AND NORMAN FREED, "FORLD LINKIST REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECTOSLOVAKIA

During the course of a visit to Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 8/10-13/63, EDRDID CHILDS, a representative of the CPCSA, not with NORMAN FREED, a representative of the CP of Chanda to the "World Marxist Mevica", Prague, Czechoslovakia. During the course of this contact, FREED furnished to CHILDS the following address which is to be used by the CPCSA to transmit to FREED materials which need security and through which FREED can submit such material to the CPCSA. Further, personal notes to FREED can be enclosed with such material:

NACOLD ANGLY 174 HILVOYTHOMA Street, Toronto, Catario

In addition, CHILD furnished to FREED, in the event FREED comes to Chicago and wants to contact CHILDS, his unlisted home telephone number, which FREED is to call and identify himself as "Hr. NORMAN calling".

FREED adviced CHILES that he expects to return to Canada in October, probably late October, since his purpose is to attend the CP of Canada Plenum in Royember, 1963, and curing that time will come to the United States, perhaps with a tape recorder, to obtain an interview with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, for publication in the "World Marxiet Review".

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)	
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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three co	pies
and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's	statement
captioned, "Information Concerning Purchase by Soviets Copies of James Jackson's Latest Book."	oi 220
The information appearing in the enclosed information statement was furnished on 8/29/63 and 9/3/63 by CG 587	ormant's
SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.	
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INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE BY COVIETS OF 250 COPIES OF JAMES JACKEON'S LATEST EDOX

In discussions with Aloksoi Greekukhin, the Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Seviet Union (CPSU), Mescow, USBN, the following was learned during the period of August 13-21, 1963:

Vithin the recent past semeone, possibly James Jackson, himself, went to the USSR Embassy in Washington, D.C., and submitted a request to them that they buy at rotall price 250 copies of Jackson's latest book entitled, "The View From Here," dealing with the subject matter of the Negro question. The Embassy upon receiving this request believed that it was an official request from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and accordingly sent it through for handling. Thereafter, the request was voted upon by representatives of the Central Committee, CPSU, who approved the purchase of the book.

When it was subsequently learned that this was possibly a private act and not an official act of the CP. UDA, the CPSI was at a less to understand how the CP. UDA leaders could act privately in such a manner particularly when such material would be accepted in the world arena as representing the CP, UDA's views on the matter to which it related.

It was also learned at this same time that the CPCU is presently in the process of translating certain portions and chapters of the above-noted book by James Jackson.

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# TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA LITERATURE TO THE CP, SOVIET UNION

It has been learned that the current method of transmission of CPUJA publications, pamphlets and literature to the CPJU in through ALT SHIELDS, Moscow Correspondent of "The Forker", the CPUJA newspaper. Contrary to former practice, "Political Affairs", official theoretical organ of the CPJJA, is no longer being transmitted vid airmail. The CPJU has now requested that this former practice be resumed and that "Political Affairs" be forwarded by airmail.

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During conversations hold in mid-August, 1903, with Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temperarily residing in Hoscow, USSA, the following was learned:

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to reside 25 cosecy, yegg, where	7C
are finishing out their education, the in	
taking a course in medicine and he is working for an engineering	
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United States. Lowever, as a proliminary to such a trip,	
went to the United Ctates Embassy in Lescow and	
having encountered no problems in cotting a pacaport for	
horself, it was decided she would make the trip alone and go	
to the United States. She received a new passport and as of	
mid-August it was contemplated that she would be in the United	
States around Labor Day, 1903. It was also learned at this	
time that was now expecting another child,	
hor provious child having died thorfly after birth approximately	
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11. 100. 428: 11-3/4/ ENCLOSURE

### VICESS XVIET

In mid-August, 1993, during conversations with Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temporarily residing in Hescow, USSA, he made the following comments:

Albert Kaha, the writer and a close friend of Yevtushenko, the Coviet poet, was recently in Loseow, USUR. Wington complained that Kaha makes about two trips a year to Loseow and that the only thing he knows of that Kaha does in to vinit with him for a short time. Winsten considers Kaha to be an arrogant "n.o.b." and a person not to be trusted. He stated he was at a loss to figure out how come Kaha is able to travel to the Coviet Union so frequently. He requested that the matter be taken up with Cum Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA.

On August 29, 1963, the above matter was brought to Hall's attention at which time he commented as follows:

Kaha in "not one of us" and the Party does not sond him to the Covict Union.

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CG 134-46 Sub B

of the source, of his review of the above-noted items which were furnished to him for study and which had to be returned to the CC, CPSU. According to the source, the information contained in these documents was not going to be made available to other CPs of the world in such detailed form and for this reason the CPSU was motivated to prepare the "information letter" of the CC, CPSU, the contents of which were furnished to the Bureau by airtel dated 8/26/63 captioned as above.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "TOP SECRET" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. September 5, 1963



Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), July 6, 1963, During Meeting of Representatives of Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and Communist Party of China (CPC), Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During the period from July 5 to 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, USSR, for the purpose of holding discussions concerning differences existing between their two Parties. The first formal speech to this group was presented by M. A. Suslov, a Secretary of the Central Committee (CC), CPSU, on July 6, 1963. The essence of Suslov's remarks were as follows:

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic



"Welcome from the CC, CPSU. We hope that this meeting will serve to promote the unity of the communist movement. The CPC has outlined points for discussion in its letter of March 9, 1963. The CPSU, in its letter of March 30, 1963, set forth more pressing problems which it believes should be examined bilaterally. Therefore the following suggestion of matters for discussion takes into account the suggestions of both parties:

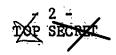
"The struggle to increase the power and the solidarity of the world socialist system still further and efforts to make it the decisive factor in the development of human society.

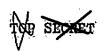
The struggle for peace and for peaceful co-existence and against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialist camp under the leadership of the United States of America.

"The question of the national liberation movement and the forms of the socialist countries support of the struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations for their liberation.

"The general question of the theory of the world revolutionary process at the present stage.

"The question of the promotion of the unity and solidarity of the world communist movement.





"In posing these questions, we were prompted by the desire to see the delegates concentrate on the fundamental problems of the communist movement at this present stage. During our negotiations we propose a calm, comradely tone befitting communists. We must examine our positions in the light of the decisions made at the Moscow Conferences of 1957 and 1960. We must create a favorable atmosphere for unity of all fraternal parties.

"After two months of discussion in connection with the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, 1961, there was approved and unanimously signed without exception, a platform binding on all of us as the law for all Communist Parties. The CPSU reaffirms that life has borne out the correctness of the program laid down in those documents. The CPSU adheres to them undeviatingly. The 22nd Congress of the CPSU reaffirms the international duty to abide by the proposals and conclusions which the fraternal parties have reached jointly concerning their common tasks in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, for democracy and socialism, and by the Declaration and Statement adopted by the Communist Parties at their international meetings. All of these have been taken into consideration in the program of the CPSU. The CPSU will fight those who unilaterally reject the fundamental conclusions of the Moscow meetings of 1957 and 1960, for which the CPC claims it has respect for.

"Yet on June 15, 1963, virtually before this meeting, the CC, CPC handed us, and circulated all over the world, another letter. Unfortunately this letter interprets the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings of 1957 and 1960 in an arbitrary fashion, and distorts highly important propositions



"set forth in these two historic documents. It again makes, despite the understandings previously reached, groundless attacks on the CPSU and on other fraternal parties and raises new questions. By having published and circulated these slanderous attacks, the CPC has violated the common suggestion of all parties on the matter of discontinuing polemics and violated the agreement which had been reached. The CPSU stopped discussing this matter and did not violate, for the time being. However, by instructions of the Central Committee Plenary meeting of the CPSU, our delegation will, in the course of negotiations, print the CPC letter of June 14, 1963, and our answer to it.

"Prior to the CC, CPC's letter of June 14, 1963, the question of the general line of the world communist movement was not questioned at the present stage. Today, however, the CPC questions if the general communist movement has a line? In effect you are attempting to replace the existing line by a new one formulated on the 25 points of your letter.

What is the explanation of the general line of the world movement on the epoch? What is the main content? It is the transition from capitalism to socialism initiated by the great October revolution; it is the existence of two opposing social systems; it is the epoch of the revolutionary and national liberation movement; the epoch of the breakdown of imperialism and the abolition of the colonial system; the epoch of transition of more people into the socialist path; and the triumph of socialism and communism on a world-wide scale. It is the merging of the common torrents of the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movement of the working class in capitalist countries, the national liberation movement of the peoples, and general democratic movement.

## TOP SECRET

Opening Speech By M. A. Suslov, A Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963, During Meeting of Representatives of CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"The Statement of the representatives of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties worked out the distinguishing feature of society today sheing determined by the world socialist system and its forces fighting against imperialism for a socialist reorganization of society. This Statement has shown the way for consolidating and achieving the complete victory of the world socialist system and that it can be done through economic competition between the two existing world systems. This document of Marxism-Leninism is an embodiment of world experience and further elaborates important Marxist-Leninist theory on the doctrines of social revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the hegemony of the working class, on the revolutionary process, the laws governing the world socialist system, socialism as an example of the world revolutionary process, the character of modern imperialism, the rote of Marxist-Leninist struggles and its peculiarity - peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist countries, and the development of democratic and socialist realities.

"The CPC does not like this line. But why should they district it and reduce one-sidedly the general line of all parties to peaceful co-existence, peaceful competition and peaceful transition. They have attempted to make absurd changes which reflect negative attitudes to the policy of peaceful co-existence, of the peaceful competition of the two systems, of a possibility of using peaceful forms of transition to socialism, all of which are questions posed by reality itself and have become questions of prime importance to the communist movement.

"Under the guise of substantiating your proposals, you have in effect departed from a Marxist-Leninist guide line of the world communist movement.

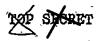
# TOP SECRET

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963, During Meeting of Representatives of CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"On the question of contradictions in the present day world, the CPC lists four fundamental contradictions. These are those between socialist and capitalist camps, between the proletariat and the bourgeois in capitalist countries, between oppressed nations and imperialism, and between imperialists and monopolies. All these contradictions do exist, but the CPC approach is fallacious because of its revision of the world line - that of all the contradictions, that between socialism and capitalism is the main one and determining contradiction with regard to the future of all mankind and to the development of other contradictions.

"Is anything in this modern world uninfluenced to a tremendous extent by the main contradictions of our times - the struggle in the world arena between capitalism and socialism? The CPC not only obscures this basic contradiction, but goes further and declares that the main contradiction in the modern world is that contradiction between the national liberation movement and imperialism. This erroneous inference leads to the wrong conception that it is not a struggle between the socialist camp, but the national liberation movement which constitutes the chief factor in the world revolutionary process.

"You comrades of the CPC state that the 'focal point of all contradictions existing in the world, the basic sites of revolutionary storms in the modern world are in the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.' Your second basic error is that the struggle of the peoples of these regions has a decisive impact on the course of the world proletariat. These focal points are at complete variance with Marxism-Leninism.



"The focal point of the contradictions existing in the world is a theater, first and foremost, where the main contradictions of the modern epoch is being decided - where the most powerful and the best organized forces of the international working class stand opposed to the main forces of imperialism. To use your phrase, 'the basic seat of revolutionary storms' in the modern world is to be found in the struggle between socialist countries and imperialist countries, and places the working class in capitalist countries as the central focal point of the existing contradictions.

"Your thesis that the Marxist-Leninist movement of Asian, African and Latin American people is of decisive importance to the cause of the world proletariat as a whole is entirely incorrect and contrary to Marxism-Leninism. These can deliver powerful blows to imperialism - shock the pillars of colonialism, but cannot destroy the imperialist socioeconomic system in state-monopoly capitalism in the metropolitan countries.

"Your thesis is that all countries in the capitalist world are in an 'intermediate zone' which embraces all except the U.S. This again depicts the role of the contradictions between socialism and capitalism. In other words you contend in substance that the U.S. aggression in the intermediate zone, rather than the struggle between the two systems, constitutes the hub of world politics at the present stage. So long as the American reactionaries do not subjugate those countries of the intermediate zone, you say there can be no question of an attack upon the Soviet Union.

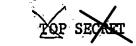
"Let us consider this theory of the intermediate zone. It has theoretical fallacies, it is baseless and politically wrong. This in effect is the substitution of a geographical approach



"in the place of a social approach. Imperialists under the domination of the U.S. in blocs aimed at the socialist countries, are in the zone of peace, but not other zones. Also, by making other countries the object of U.S. aggression, you belittle the aggressive possibilities against the socialist camp and the neo-colonialism of the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, etc. This theory is harmful and glosses over the re-emerging imperialists of Germany and Japan.

"You cannot make light of the war danger in Western Europe. We cannot agree with the Kennedy statement which he made in a speech during his recent visit to West Germany where he said Western Europe is no longer a source of modern war. We consider this a deception of the peoples. War can emanate from the German re-emergence in the process of seeking imperialism.

"The Soviet Union has cooperated with its socialist allies in Europe and Asia and as a result the socialist system has been gaining in economic competition with the capitalist system. The present share of the socialist system world industrial production amounts to 37%. Between 1950 and 1962, inclusive, the socialist countries increased their industrial production something like fourfold. Lately however, because of certain difficulties, the rate of production in the world socialist camp has dropped off, a matter which calls for some serious attention. In the period 1951 to 1962, the world socialist system exceeded non-socialist countries by 150%. In the average annual rate of industrial production growth. In the last four years, the edge has been somewhat smaller, 50%.



"It is our duty to develop our economy and strengthen the socialist camp, in order to make it a practical attraction for all working people and a practical contribution to world revolution. People do not judge events of socialism by words and theoretical works so much as they do by deeds. The only way to success is fraternal cooperation. It is wrong to drag the world socialist system or community backwards by retarding economic development.

'can exert decisive influence on the development of the history of mankind, but it leaves no room for the highly important Leninist proposition of economic construction to exert influence on the world revolution. Economic successes are not a substitute for everything and only create the conditions that help. The revolutionary working class in capitalist countries and Marxist-Leninist forces against imperialism. The success of the world socialist system speeds the ripening of political conditions for the socialist revolution in countries already ripened for it economically and facilitates the liberating process. We have no illusions about capitalism collapsing by itself.

"On the matter of the struggle for peace and on peaceful co-existence, at the 1960 meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties it was decided that there was then no task more urgent than the saving of mankind from world-wide thermonuclear disaster. This is the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence in international relations in a world divided into two social systems. The only alternative to this is a destructive war. This same statement called for economic competition between the socialist and capitalist states. The present foreign policy of the socialist countries rests upon the principle of peaceful co-existence. At this time, the CPSU



"considers the struggle for peace the prime task of its entire foreign policy and this was formulated concretely at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

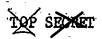
"We agree on matters regarding just and unjust wars, but we will not go into that at this time.

"Scientific data on modern wars and its consequences cannot be concealed from the people. It is estimated that between seven and eight hundred million people would die in the first atomic blow. People will fight against war when they realize these events. The thesis 'that an atom bomb is not terrible at all,' will not mobilize the people. Imperialist ideologists also underestimate or minimize the destructive effects of nuclear war. They want to justify the nuclear arms race. Lenin saw the calamity of war. War is not fatefully inevitable and through peaceful co-existence, favorable opportunities exist for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries.

"The CPSU, like other parties, realizes that the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism.

"We cannot accept the CPC charges that we are pleading for peace with imperialists. Your attacks have been slanderous and lies. We just have to remember who abolished the imperialist nuclear monopoly.

"The national liberation movement is now entering a new stage. They have eliminated direct political rule by the



"colonialists. The forces of Marxism-Leninism are now confronted with the task of great magnitude to consolidate their independence, to achieve independence, and overcome their backwardness. The economic basis of the exploitation of the Asian, African and Latin American countries lies in their national economies being subjugated by monopoly capital. The camp of imperialism headed by the United States is now the main obstacle to the socio-economic progress of the liberated countries and they are trying to prevent the consummation of the national revolution.

"The USSR has spent three billion dollars in credits to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which have aided in the building of 450 industrial plants and other projects. in 23 countries. Some of these countries are now an independent force and it is wrong to contrast interests in Asia, Africa and Latin America with socialist countries and with the capitalist working class. The line of setting the Afro-Asian peoples apart from the other peoples of the world, and the actions intended to set up Afro-Asian organizations apart from the world democratic organization and from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a harmful line. Anyone who opposes this great unity of peoples forces without distinction of color, natimality or geography, insists on preserving the racial and geographic barriers created by the oppressors and replaces the class struggle by a racial approach, by & division of the peoples into 'superior' and 'inferior' races is unconsciously backing the colonialists and imperialists and obstructing the world socialist process and the cause of revolution. History will condemn this thoroughly erroneous It is against the slogan of Marxism-Leninism that workers of all countries unite. This is still the main slogan on the struggle for victory in the world revolution.

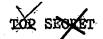


"Lenin amended it to fit the modern day to say 'workers of the world unite and the oppressed peoples unite.' Mutual support and unity is needed in the growing struggle against imperialism. The international working class and its main creation, the world socialist system, is the determinant force of the world liberation movement.

"Now on the question of the theory of the revolution at the present stage. It is apparent that the CPC discounts the proletariat of the developed countries. The CPSU will not tell or suggest to any parties the form of struggle in their own countries.

"Now on the questions of strengthening the unity and the solidarity of the world communist movement. We formally reject the methods of public, subjective criticism, intolerably rude and unfriendly in tenor being employed by the CPC leader—ship against the executive bodies of Communist Parties of the United States, France, Italy, India and other countries. These parties, where they conduct their struggle in the extremely difficult environment of reprisals, witch hunts and slanders by the imperialist revolutionaries, are entitled to expect every kind of support and not a knife in the back from the communists of the socialist country.

"Now on the question of restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia and on the ex-communicating of Yugoslavia. From experience we have found out that cutting off is not the answer. We must seek to draw them closer, offer objective criticism, help them and the like.



"It is not the task of the CPSU nor is it possible for the CPSU to prepare a program abroad for every party, and it some parties base this on their own experiences, they cannot be charged with opportunism.

"The 'baton' theory projected by the CPC is another version of the 'agent of Moscow' slander by that party.

"Now a few words about the June 14 letter of the CC, CPC. This letter was not a step in the preparation for negotiations. Instead, it deepened and extended the differences. The CPSU did not publish this letter in order to avoid the deepening and sharpening fight, and thought that you desired to negotiate. But now we will answer it.

"The typical features of this letter are baseless. It sets forth twisted arguments and challenges us to 'accept our 25 points or betray the universal trust of Marxism-Leninism. Your tone was for enemies, not for a fraternal party. You waited seven years to raise some of your arguments. Why do you justify Stalin's errors and crimes - why? Your thesis can only discredit the dictatorship of the proletariat and lessen the attractiveness of socialism to millions throughout the world."



Suslov charged that the Chinese idea of what constitutes the class struggle within the socialist society is completely wrong. CPSU documents have set forth their thesis that the Soviet Union is in the process of transforming the Soviet state from the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all people. Yet, the Chinese charge the CPSU, according to Suslov, with abandoning the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guise of constructing communism. Suslov stated that the Soviet Union has a solid socialist economy. There are no owners of property and there are no classes; when there is no capitalistic economy and no classes, then it is possible to have a state of all people.

The Chinese charge that within the Soviet Union new bourgeois elements are arising constantly. If so, said Suslov, the Soviet Union would need another revolution as a transition to communism.

Suslov then went into an explanation of the theory of the state. The dictatorship of the proletariat is only necessary in order to suppress some other class. According to Marx, the state is merely an instrument in the hands of one class to be used to suppress another class. But Susloy insisted that no capitalist remnants remain in the Soviet Union and, therefore, they need no such instrument for the suppression of another class except for protection from elements outside the Soviet society. Suslov admitted that within the Soviet society there are some agents, some corruption, some parasites, but these are not classes in the old sense of the word. The Chinese should know this but they do not want to know this because they have given up the class struggle themselves. According to Suslov, the Chinese thinking concerning the Soviet society is in terms of the old society and is not related to the new Soviet society in which none of the capitalist remnants remain.



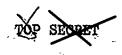


Suslow then went into a exposition of the history of communist theory and referred back to the Gotha Program which deals with the principles developed as to the transition from a lower phase, of socialism, to a higher phase, of communism—no state, no classes. You then have reached the stage where the society lives by the slogan, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The Gotha Program deals with the higher phase of communism but when Lenin dealt with the dictatorship of the proletariat, he showed that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a state of a transitional type which does exist during socialism and withers away when communism arrives. Since there are no classes to suppress, the state withers away, but not completely because the state is still necessary to protect the means of production. This is a dialetical process. The state is a state of all the people but still a state. The state withers away completely under the higher phase of communism.

Suslov countered the Chinese charge that the state of all the people is a degenerate stage of the dictatorship of the proletariat. According to Suslov, the state of all the people helps to build socialism and does not weaken state power.

Suslov charged that the CPC theory of the state and dictatorship of the proletariat is merely a scholastic contribution and he noted that in the USSR in 1936 a constitution was adopted giving the franchise to all of the classes although the dictatorship of the proletariat still existed. This laid the foundations for socialism. Suslov charged that the CPC defies the living experience in the USSR and that the theory of the CPC is opposed to Marx and Engels.

Suslov referred to the argument concerning the Gotha Program which Marx had with LaSalle. When Marx attacked the phrase "a state of all people" as LaSalle uttered it, LaSalle was referring to a bourgeois state and Marx had shown that in a bourgeois society you cannot have a state of all the people





because a bourgeois society is a state of classes. However, a socialist society is different because class distinctions have been eliminated and, therefore, you can have a state of all people.

Suslov then referred to the argument of the CPC that if you have a Party of all the people then this is a moral disarming of the proletariat. According to Suslov, the working class ideology is the ideology of the whole people in the Soviet Union and the broad base of the Party is all the people with the Party playing the leading role as the vanguard Party. The CPSU reflects the change in the class structure in the USSR. The gradual eradication of class distinctions in the USSR is the reason why even in 1933 class background was no longer a criterion for application or candidacy for membership in the CPSU.

The statements of the CPC have served only to sharpen the differences between these two Parties, according to Suslov, and is a most alarming development. An analysis of CPC statements reflects no objective reasons for these differences. The CPSU, stated Suslov, stands ready to work for unity between these two Parties and Suslov expressed every wish that their efforts might be successful.

Approved:

gh Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. September 6, 1963.

CONFIDENTIAL

GEORGE LOHR, UNITED STATES CITIZEN RESIDING IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

George Lohr, a United States citizen currently residing in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and acting as the Berlin correspondent for "The Worker," a Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) publication, reportedly made recent contact with representatives of a United States Embassy, location unknown. The contact by Lohr with United States Embassy representatives was motivated by the fact that Lohr, who is in ill health, would like to arrange for moving to a warmer climate, possibly Algeria. While Lohr is a United States citizen and holds a United States passport, his wife Helga is not a United States citizen but a citizen of the GDR, and this is one of the problems he reportedly took up with United States Embassy officials.

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 automatic downgrading and declassification

THEORYATION CONCENTING GLOCOL LCIR, DEPLIN CONCENTRAL FOR THE WORKER, "
AND WIFE HELEA

Danod on comments of Menry Vinaton, a Vice Chairman, Commanist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temporarily residing in Loscow, USBN, and John Williamson, a member of the CP of Great Dritain, the following was learned curing mid-August, 1963:

George Lohr, United States citizen residing in the Corman Democratic Depublic (CDA) and corving as the Derlin correspondent for "The Forlin", is ill and would like to move in the near future to a varger climate, possibly Algeria. Lohr has made centact with United States Embancy officials and has been negotiating with them in connection with such a move. In still pessence a United States passibly post and is a United States citizen, but his major problem lies in the fact that his wife, Helga, is not a United States citizen but rather a citizen of the German Democratic Depublic.

It was further noted by there individuals that the Last Cermans are reportedly not now particularly happy with the nature and content of Lohr's current writings, a fact which was unsubstantiated by contact with the Cocialist Unity Party of Germany representatives the approximately one year and indicated they had so explaints whatseever in regard to Lohr's writings.

These care individuals noted that it was also being runored abread that Lehr's wife Helga is now under caspicien because the reportedly spelle to the FDI on at least three occasions before the departed from the United States and did this without the knowledge of the Party.

When the latter information was made known to Cus Hall, Comeral Secretary, CP, USA, on August SD, 1983, his comment was that he had no suspicion and did not believe there was any basis for suspicion of Helga by asyone else. Hall then noted that he had been the one responsible for the Lohrs' departure from the United States. To explained this

by noting that before the Lehra left the country, George Lohr had become temperarily incame and needed medical help. Lall was verried about what night happen to Lehr and as to what he nightnay or do and he, therefore, suggested that perhaps Lohr should seek medical aid in a socialist country.

Hall then noted that bohr was sick when he loft the United States and is probably still sick. If he can continue to do the job he has been doing as the Berlin correspondent for "The Worker," he should be allered to stay. Tall further pointed out that at this time he had so concern about either Holga or Coorge Lohr.

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MICCELLANEOUS DICCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNICT PARTY OF CZECHOOLOVAKIA, AUGUST, 1963

In discussions with unrocalled representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), conducted during nid-August, 1963, it was learned that the CPCZ was very impressed with Gus Hall's pamphlot entitled, "The Only Choice, Peacoful Cookistence," They have used some of the material contained in this pamphlot and have also translated and published a portion of it. However, these Czech representatives suggested that they feel that it might be worthwhile for Hall to give some consideration at this time to updating some of the contents of this pamphlot.

It was also noted by these came officials of the CPCZ that Eyman Lumer's most recent book, "Is Full Employment Possible?", had already been translated by the CPCZ.

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The enclosed LHM has been classified \*\*Seret since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who furnishes information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. to further protect the identity of this source.

DATE 12-23-2011



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. September 5, 1963



FOREIGN LITERATURE, A NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE IN MOSCOW, USSR, NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION (CPSU)

In early September, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It has been learned that a new publishing house has been established in Moscow, USSR, which has the name Foreign Literature. This publishing house is not affiliated with the CPSU and it is under the direction of FNU Chuvikov.

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.

Encher Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification DISCUSSION WITH REPREDENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ESPANTISM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMIST PARTY, COVIET UNION (CROW), LELATIVE TO COMMISS PUBLISHING HOUSES IN THE U.S.

During August, 1933, a representative of the Communist Party (CP), the in Loscow, the with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, for the purpose of ironing out problem which have arisen between Liebdumarodnaja Eniga (IX), official that publishing and emport company and communist publishers in the UDA, International Publishers, New York City; Cross Corrents Publishers, New York City, and Cross Forld Dock Company, Chicago. These matters were originally raised by the representatives of the CPUDA with the representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPDU, who then discussed the matter with LX and returned with the following information from LX for the CPUDA representative;

of the CRSU for relay to LK that some changes must be made in their property of the CRSU for relay to LK that some changes must be made in their property of dealing with the above publishers in the U.S. If they can change their ways and forms within the CP and within their various organizations, there chould be no reason why they cannot do so internationally, since their relationship with these publishers is a Party relationship and they are not just dealing with none other country. To inquired in a joking way whether their policy of experting revolution includes celling their literature in the U.S. at one-tenth the price of the CRUM cost of printing. In a more cerious vein, he stated that if this policy continued, they would put the CRUM publishers out of business and this would leave them in a bad way since the American people would not buy material carrying a Eucsian label.

The III representatives advised that they were aware that some problems existed between them and the American publishers and that they were them in the process of drawing up on 11 point draft agreement between III and the publishers. However, they did not advice that the 11 points contained.

LE representatives instructed the representative of the CPUA to be dure to tell international Publishers and New Century Publishers in New York City to be dure to send their catalogues to Foreign Interature, a new rest-Party publisher of literature which had just been established. This publishing cutlet is under the direction of

FRU CLUVIKOV (FI) and toot orders from U.S. publishers should be addressed to that organization.

Relative to publishing rights, the LM representatives adviced that it is up to International Publishers to decide what they want to publish in New York. Then they phould sak the Doviet Union for the rights and they will get the rights for anything they want to publish in the U.S.

Inquiry was made by the Lovieta as to what International Publishers has in stock which they recomend the Covieta buy for the future, bearing in mind that the Coviets do not need such English Inquese literature. The Coviets also were concerned and raised the question for resolution whether the UNDU of the CRUIA would be open to attack by the U.S. Covernment as a result of these dealings. They noted that JAHIN ALLEN of International Publishers talks about coaling openly, but they commented that this is up to the CRUIA.

These representatives of MI also would like to receive some information regarding revalties. According to them the entire issue of revalties is now up for commideration. They complained that people are stealing things from them and are also printing things which they do not want printed. A further consideration is that it just does not look good for them to be paying revalties only to people from the left. Then this matter is settled then they containly will deal exempt an international Publishers desires to do.

IN raised the question as to what will happen to people like ILIZADITH GUALLY FLYNH if they start dealing openly on the matter of royalties. They noted that WILLIAM I. FOUTLA used to receive his money accretly. FLYNH is still subject to a fine and the last time she made a trip to the USA she was questioned upon her return by the U.S. sutherities about how she got the money to travel. If Li openly gives her royalties will the government take it, which is secrething III does not want to happen. II is worried about such command they want the Crush to arrive at sees decision in this matter.

It was montioned that the Chinese have cut down their orders from III by about 90% from their former practice of ordering about 950,000 porth per year.

In has decided that they are going to give World Doom the order for all magazines and subscriptions in the U.B. Then World Dooms can pay LE, cotting the agent's discount and making about 15-20% on the deal. Now it would appear that World Dooms in going out of business.

The LK representatives also observed that Four Continents Dook Store and Cross Currents Publishers have chested the Russians out of thousands of dollars and now may be going out of business. LK desires to be advised whether the CPUM is going to take those businesses over.

FD-36 (	Rev. 12-13-56)	<b>C</b>	 FBI	Q	Mr. Belmont. Mr. Mohr Mr. Casper. Mr. Cal'ahan			
Transn	nit the following in		Date; 9/!		Mr. Conrad Mr. DeLench Mr. Evans Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen Mr. Suliivan			
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Hojed		was furnishe ind RICHARD W.		* on 8/26/63 t	o Sas Walter			
of one of stable	The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "TOP SEART" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.							
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CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.







#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to Washington, D. C. File No. September 5, 1963



INFORMATION CONCERNING CONSIDERATION BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON POSSIBLE VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

According to Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his Chief Deputy, Vitaly Korianov, much thought had recently been given to possible avenues which could be utilized by the CPSU to reduce the support of the Communist Party of China (CPC) particularly among the Asian and African Parties which was arising mainly because of the current CPC's nationalist and racial lines. One such possibility considered was that of having Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who is presently temporarily residing in the Soviet Union, to go to North Vietnam. Since Winston is a Negro and represents one of the greatest living examples of United States imperialistic brutality, they felt he could speak out against the racial line of the CPC and perhaps exert some positive influence on the North Vietnamese to change their ideological position.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING CONSIDERATION BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON POSSIBLE VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM



However, at the last minute they got worried about the feasibility of such a trip because there were no direct air flights between the USSR and Hanoi, North Vietnam, and, therefore, if Winston were to travel by air, he would have to make a stop in the Peoples Republic of They indicated that they were afraid that under such a situation the Chinese might perhaps do something to Winston or even possibly exert some influence on him which might cause him to change his current position from that of support of the CPSU to possible support of the CPC. As an alternate to air travel to Hanoi, they also have considered ship travel for Winston utilizing the USSR Asian portof Vladivostok, but they now had ruled out that possibility. As of the latter part of August, 1963, there was no further indication nor information from the above representatives of the International Department that any further steps had been taken in regard to formalization of plans regarding possible travel of Winston.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1963

TO SECRET

#### ROBERT WILLIAMS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early September, 1963, furnished the following comments and opinions which had been related to him in August, 1963, by a United States citizen who had resided and worked in Havana, Cuba, during the past year:

The ravings of Robert Williams, the former official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from Monroe, North Carolina, who fled from the United States to Cuba to avoid prosecution on an outstanding warrant, about the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) are worse than the statements emanating from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Recently, Williams addressed a meeting in Cuba attended by United States students who were visiting the country against the wishes of the United States Government, and the remarks he rendered at that time resulted in a fist fight breaking out among the attendees.

Williams, it was noted, is developing into a rabid, outspoken African nationalist. He has threatened the Cubans by telling them that he was going to leave the

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#### ROBERT WILLIAMS



country and, as a result, has blackmailed them into giving him an additional hour of radio time. He is so nationalistic and race conscious, that when he speaks of the Cuban Negroes he calls them Afro-Cubans. The real communists in Cuba would like to see Williams leave the country and go to Africa because they feel the real Africans would not put up with him.

When on the topic of the United States, Williams becomes almost maniacal. For example, on the July 4th Anniversary of the American Revolution, "Hoy," the official organ of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution, printed an editorial, reportedly inspired by Williams. The only thing that Williams had to say in this editorial on the occasion of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence was that every signer of the Declaration had been a slave holder. He did not make any reference either to the significance of the American Revolution or to the Declaration of Independence.

Williams has written two letters to MAO Tse-tung, Chairman, Communist Party of China, dealing with the Negro question. MAO responded to Williams' second letter and now Williams has become a hero among the leftist circles and leftist Negroes. As a result of this recognition by MAO, it is believed that Williams will use MAO's letter as the vehicle which will get him to Peking, China, and that Peking will provide him with the base for the things he cannot get or have done in Cuba. There is also the opinion that the Chinese will make him the biggest hero they have, will get him anything, and, as a result, reams of propaganda will emanate from Peking from "the oppressed Negro who fled from the lynchers in the United States."

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#### RUTH DAVIDON, UNITED STATES CITIZEN RETURNING TO UNITED STATES, FROM CUEA

Ruth Davidow, the sister of Nike Davidow, a Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) functionary in New York, was observed in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 13, 1963. Defore her arrival in Prague just shortly prior to that date, she had spent approximately one year in Cuba acting as a nursing instructor and resided at the Hayana Libre Hotel. Davidow's future plans were to take her to Moscow, USDR, and then to return to San Francisco, California, her home, by September 10, 1963, for permanent residence. Davidow reportedly has to be in San Francisco on or about September 10, 1963, to appear as a witness in connection with a personal injury suit which she has pending in the courts of that city.

In discussing her departure from Cuba, Davidow noted that when she left to return to the United States, the Cubane had supplied her with a money order in the amount of \$30 which she had subsequently cashed in Prague and from which the Czechs deducted an additional \$5 fee for cashing. She was displeased with the financial ausictance the Cubana had given her and remarked that it was "a damn good thing that she had her own honey." However, she added that the Cubans did give her when she left Eavana a ticket via the Cubana Airlines for passage to San Francisco but this had also created problems for her. She folt it would be extremely difficult for her to explain to United States officials what she was doing coming into the United States with a ticket on Cubana Airlines because when she arrived she would have a clean passport which would not indicato travol to Cuba. As a result when in Prague, she negotiated with and was able to convince the Czech officials. to exchange the ticket she received from the Cubans for one on the Czechoslóvak Airlines for her passage from Prague to San Francisco.

In regard to her impressions of Cuba, she gave an indication that she had become somewhat disenchanted and was disgusted in particular with politics in general there and with the Cuban manner of just alleving everything to proceed.

The noted that most Americans presently in Cuba are a "bunch of nuts, beatniks, or Trotskyists."

While in Prague, Davidow had also met with Ladiclay Kotzman, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the new Ambancador designate of Czechoslovakia to Cuba. Kotzman reportedly was fishing for current information about Cuba which could be of assistance in connection with his future position.

Subsequently, it was learned that Davidow had departed Prague and arrived in Moscow on August 13, 1063. In Moscow she not with representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The purpose of discussions by International Department representatives with Davidow was to attempt to glean from her current information on Cuba. It was reported that in her discussions with these individuals from International Department, she had stated that while Premier Castro may have improved, she was not optimistic over the outcome.

It was also learned that after Davidow's arrival in Moscow, representatives of the International Department who had been in contact with her were attempting to arrange for Davidow to take a trip to Leaingrad with Meatrice Siskind Johnson, a former U.S. citizen who had been residing in the German Democratic Republic but was then in the USSA. Since Johnson was to proceed in the near future to Mayana, Cuba, as the Communist Party, UCA representative and correspondent for "The Worker," these individuals felt it could be beneficial for Johnson to be given a current briefing by Davidow to prepare her for her stay in Cuba.

HEETING WITH FNU SOBELOV, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISH", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 8/22/63

On 8/22/63, a meeting was held in the editorial offices of the publication "Problems of Peace and Socialism", also known as the "World Marxist Review", (WMR), a theoretical organ of the international communist movement, headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which was participated in by a representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA; FNU SOBELOV, Executive Editor of WMR; NORMAN FREED, representative of the CP of Canada to WMR, and another individual whose name is not known who is an Assistant Executive Editor of WMR. This latter individual has replaced F. HALICEK of Czechoslovakia who is now working at "Eude Prayo", official organ of the Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia. The following information was obtained during the course of this discussion:

According to SOBELOV, the total circulation of the WMR in the United States amounts to 1,284 copies. A partial breakdown of this figure indicates that of this total 1,116 copies are printed in Canada, 58 copies come from London, 21 copies are sent directly from Prague, Czechoslovakia and 34 are in the Spanish language. SOSELOV stated that they are willing to send copies free of charge to any university libraries if the CPUSA cannot afford to send them or if the universities will not buy the RMR. He requested that the CPUSA just send the names and addresses to "Progress Books" in Toronto, Ontario and the WHR will see to it that the magazines are paid for and mailed out. SODELOV stated that the WKR is very impressed with the pamphlet "The Only Choice - Peaceful Co-Existence", written by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA. The WHR would like to print this statement by HALL and give it wide circulation through the magazine which is published in many languages. When WILLIAM KASHTAN, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Canada, returned to Canada from Prague on 7/29/63, the WMR sent word through him to ask GUS HALL if he could cut down the length of the parphlot so it could be published by the WMR. The CPUSA representative advised the WAR to go ahead and shorten the pamphlet themselves and then send it to GUS HALL for approval and any changes he might wish to make.

SOBELOV appealed for greater use of the WIR by the CPUBA and requested articles from the CPUBA on Marxist-Leninist theory and the economic and political situation in the United States. SOBELOV noted that HY LUMER's book "Is Full Exployment Possible?" had been

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translated into the Czech language and they would like some articles by LUMER for the magazine. Additionally they would like an article by HALL on his views of contemporary affairs in the United States. Another subject on which the WHR would like an article written is the two party system in the United States; they would like this subject explained in an article for the magazine, setting forth the similarities and differences in the two major parties in the United States. SOBELOV also requested an article setting forth criticism of the Chinese point of view from the U.S. working class standpoint, especially to enswer the Chinese charge that the U.S. working class has lost its spirit. SOBELOV stated that they are most anxious to receive articles from the CPUSA and promised that if they receive such articles in October they will appear in the November issue of WER and if they receive articles by the end of October or no later than the first part of November, they will appear in the December issue. COBELOV recalled that in early December, 1962, the CPUSA had been advised that the Will had decided to publish a number of histories of various CPs throughout the world, each to be about 50 pages in length. At that time the WMR requested the CPUSA to submit such a history of the CPUSA and assign this task to some specific individual.

At this time SODELOV reiterated this request and said that as soon as the history is ready to send it to them and they will publish it.

At the conclusion of the meeting the WAR furnished to the CPUSA representative to be returned to the United States and furnished to GUS HALL, the following royalty payments to members of the CPUSA for articles printed in the WMR:

\$135 - HY LUMER
271 - JAMES JACKSON
40 - JACOB BUDISH
\$440 Total

on 8/29/63, the above information and money was furnished to GUS HALL and on that same date \$135 was given by HALL to HY LUMER.

Via.

REGISTERED MAIL

Daté: 9/6/63

FBI

Transmit the following in . (Type in plain text or code)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO TS - C

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Mr. Tolson. Mr. Belmont. Mr. Mohr

er Croser ", Collaban, Mr. Conrad

Mr. Tavel.

Mc Protter.

Tele. Room M'ss Holmes. Miss Gandy\_

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning the Return of Abraham Chapman and Family to the United States from Czechoslovakia." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office. Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Information Regarding Abraham and Isabelle Chapman, United States Citizens Residing in Prague and Plans to Return to United States."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and informant's statement was furnished on 8/25 and 9/3/63 by CG 5824-S\* to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and informant's statement was developed during the course of contact by CG 5824-S\* with ABRAHAM CHAPMAN on 8/10 and 8/11/63 as well as contact with CHAPMAN and his wife ISABELLE during period 8/21-23/63 which were periods of his stopovers in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.





#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. September 6, 1963



INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RETURN OF ABRAHAM CHAPMAN AND FAMILY TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during early September, 1963, advised as follows:

Based on plans now formulated, Abraham Chapman,						
his wife Isabelle, and all United States						
citizens, will leave Prague, Czechoslovakia, where they						
have been working and residing for the past few years,						
on October 7, 1963. They will depart Czechoslovakia by						
air on that date for London, England, where they will						
remain for approximately one week. Here, they will visit						
a Czech citizen who is						
an exchange lecturer at After this						
visit they will proceed by ship to the USA and are scheduled						
to arrive in New York City on October 22, 1963, after which						
they will again take up permanent residence in the United						
States.						

Reportedly all legal problems relating to the Chapmans' return have now been settled with the Czech Government as well as with the United States Government. Since the Czech Government does not consider the Chapmans to be either citizens of Czechoslovakia or members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), they turned over all matters

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relating to their departure to the Czechoslovakian Red Cross and all arrangements are, therefore, being handled by that agency and the Chapmans have been assigned a refugee status.

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INFORMATION REGARDING ADMINI AND TRADELLE CHAPMAN, UNITED STATES CITATED RESIDING INFORMATION AND PLANT TO RETURN TO UNITED STATES

On August 10 and 11, 1003, and again during the period August 21-23, 1003, there was occasion to make contact with Abraham Chapman and his wife Inabello during stopovers in Prague, Enterposlovakia. At this time, the following was learned:

Abraham Chapman wrote a letter to the Caceh Government indicating his desire as well as the desire of his wife and to return to the United States. The Caceh Government approved Chapman's request but since they consider the Chapmans neither citizens or Party members, they turned ever all matters dealing with their return to the Cacehoslovakian Red Crees. They have been given the status by that agency of refugees.

Part of the delay which is being eccasioned in connection with their roturn in due to offerts of Chapman to make some financial settlement with the Czech Government. Loudvor, at this point, all the Chapmans will apparently receive from the Czech Covernment is the cost of their fare back to the United States and the expense for transporting their household goods to the United States. Another reason for the colay in the fact that the Charmans have not yet specifically requested papers authorizing their return to the United States from the United States Embroy in Prague. They have deleved this request in topes they night be able to see who is to return shortly from Cayland whore the had been visiting for husband who is teaching at Thio 🗆 cutotanding professor who had recolved awards while in England and has been admitted to a number of honorary pocieties during his stay at \_\_\_\_ The University has requested the Czech Government to authorize his stay for an additional two years, but it is doubtful at this time whether the Czech Government will allow both to and the to return to England.

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Chapman, over the years, during his travels and they in China an well as during his stay in Checkeslovakia, has picked up many items of considerable value. In possesses rare pione paintings and other artistic works of great value, but he is presently very short of foreign exchange which even if he did possess the Checks would not allow him to take out of the country. Therefore, before his departure from Checkeslovakia, Chapman will endeavor to purchase from funds he has in Check exchange any additional items of value which can be shipped and considered as household items with the idea in mind that perhaps he might be able to gold come of these items later in the United States for each which would assist in tiding him ever.

Also, in connection with the Chapmans' contemplated departure from Chechoslovakia, a representative of the Community Party, USA (CP, USA), prepared in August, 1963, a letter which was directed to Louis Equilant, the head of the Verid Pederation of Trade Unions (WFTU) which headquarters in Prague and which organization is the current employer of Isabello Chapman. In this letter it was suggested to the UFTU that perhaps the organization could see fit to providing Isabello, in order to facilitate the Chapmans' return to the United States, a few hundred deliars if she would in turn pledge to keep in contact with the WFTU and inform these on matters of interest in the United States. It was further noted that the letter had indicated it was believed that the WFTU would certainly understand the position of the CP, USA on this matter and resder any helppossible.

It was also learned that the Chapmana tan out of Prague at this time and at a canitarium undergoing medical treatment for her hand which had been burned in a chemical employion during the course of a laboratory experiment a year or so ago. Decause of her accident, is no longer participating in inheratory work but in engaged in the language field where she has turned out to be an cutstanding linguist capable of speaking many languages.

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While Chapman will be given no financial assistance by the Checks other than that noted proviously, they have bestored upon him a Fh.D. in Literature. This degree was issued by the Charles University, a world recognized school, and the granting of this degree was based upon the thesis he had prepared and submitted prior to his next recent illness.

This additional and henored degree for Charman is believed by both Chapman and the Czechs to be of equilibrable future financial importance to him because of the additional prestige to will receive.

It was further learned that Abraham Chapman is now thinking of the possibility that after his return he will attempt to seek employment in an institution of higher learning rather than take on Party work. It will be recalled that the original move by the CP to get Chapman back to the United States was for the general purpose of putting him in charge of some CP, USA publication, possibly "Lairntream."

When the Charmanh' household goods are propared for shipment and all accessary licensed received from the Czech Government, they will be chiracel directly to Chicago, Illinois, in care of Charman's Charman had noted that Chicago will be his ultimate destination and this is the place where he will take up permanent residence.

Dy Czech standards, Chipmai is a wealthy man. He lives in a large apartment, owns an automobile, and has many luxuries. Since many of his pecsessions cannot be taken out of the country, including his automobile, he will coll these items in Czechoslevakia and leave the proceeds for his who will remain behind.

As to Chapman's health, it is not good. To has had two perious heart attacks in the recent past.

The present itinerary for the Chapmans is as follows:

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. September 5, 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

#### COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

During the early part of August, 1963, Richard Dixon, President, and Laurence Sharkey, General Secretary, Communist Party of Australia, were visiting in Moscow, USSR. During their stay in Moscow, they held meetings and discussions with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. After a stay in Moscow, the same two individuals departed by air for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 21, 1963. In Prague they were to also meet with representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and remain thereafter for a visit.

It was also learned that in connection with Sharkey's discussions with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he had advised them that Australia is fully lined up with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and supports that Party's view in the ideological dispute which is presently in existence between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. It was also learned that the decision of the Communist Party of Australia to support the Communist Party of the Soviet Union position in these ideological differences had been based by the Communist Party of Australia on the issues of war and peace as well as that of race.

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JOHN WILLIAMON, FORMER PUNTIONARY COMMUNICY PARTY, UDA, AND CURRENT MEMBER OF NATIONAL COMMUNICAL COMMUNICAL PARTY OF GREAT MINTAIN

In mid-August, 1883, John Williamson, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain, who in Lobeov, USSI, in company with his Williamson at this time tas recuperating from a very recent serious heart attack which he had suffered in Great Britain.

During conversations with Williamson at this time, he noted that he had been extremely lucky to survive his heart attack, but that now his doctors have adviced him that if he continued in the same line of work in which he was presently engaged, it would kill him. Accordingly, Williamson anticipates he will have to give up his organizer's job with the Party and if so, will lose his spot on the National Committee as well as the income he is presently receiving from the CP of Great Britain. He was, therefore, extremely worried concerning his future ability to earn an income and support his wife and family.

In connection with the above, Kenry Winston, a Vice Chairman, CP, USA, who is now temporarily residing in the Coviet Union, noted that during August, 1033, he had had occasion to talk to Williamson, who at one time had also been a national functionary of the CP, USA. During these convergations which he held with Williamson in Mescow, Wington made the promise to Williamson that if Williamson would write a book for publication in the United States by Party publishers, they could undoubtedly advance him \$1,000, which would be sufficient to cover Williamson's living expenses in Great Britain for one year.

In addition, it was learned that a representative of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Control Committee, CP, Soviet Union, had also made inquiry of a representative of the CP, USA, who was then in Noscow for Party discussions, as to whether the CP, USA, hight object if Williamson was kept on the quota of the

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United States Party for paid travel and expenses to the Covict Union. The representatives of the North and Couth American Section of the International Department felt that if they could invite Williamson more frequently to the Soviet Union, this would be of great assistance to his since he would have no living expenses during such periods. The International Department representatives were advised that this matter would be taken up with Can Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA. In line with the foregoing, the above matter was raised with Gus Mail on August 20, 1003, at which time, he noted he had no objection to placing Williamson on the United States gueta sance he did not anticipate that the Party's full quota for travel to the Coviet Union would be utilized in the immediate future.

Also, on August 20, 1983, Thill suggested that if the "World Einxist Review," the official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, which headquarters in Prague, Checheslevakia, still coaired the C2, U3A, to have a representative with that publication, perhaps Williamson should be contacted and offered this task. According to Eall, Williamson knows trade union work as well as the general situation in the United States and could do no good a job for the United States Farty as is presently being done by the Canadians. Eall noted that if Williamson would accept this job, it night be one which would give him sufficient income to support himself and his family in Prague and yet not be too streament for him.

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# ROUTE IN ENVE

Date: 9/13/63

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REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) OT

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

SOLO

ReNYairtels dated 9/4 and 6/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Regarding Discussion with Representatives, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Promised Soviet Subsidy for Publication 'The World Review.'"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 9/11/63 by CG 5824-S\* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

On 9/11/63 CG 5824-S\* furnished the information in the enclosed informant's statement after having been reminded of this discussion following briefing of the contents of NY airtel of 9/6/63. He had no notes regarding this discussion and had not previously brought it to the Bureau's attention.

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REPORTATION RESALDING DISCUSSION WITH REPREDENTATIVES, COMMISSED PARTY OF THE SOVIET CURSING FOR PUBLICATION "THE VOLLD REVIEW".

New Doors Day

In early August, 1983, Cus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), while briefing a CP, USA representative for convergations with representatives of the Communist Party of the Seviet Union (CPSU) to be conducted abroad, suggested that one matter that should be taken up, if time was available, was that regarding the Seviets' agreement with Jessica Smith to furnish a financial subsidy for her publication "The Norld Review."

This matter regarding the subsidy for "The Verld Leview" was raised with Alekset Andreevich Greekskin, Assistant to the Head of the North and Bouth American Dection of the International Department, Central Committee, CPCU, in mid-August, 1033. At the time, Creelinkhin noted he was not familiar with the background regarding this matter but tould check into it. Dubsequently, Crechukhin reported that he had completed his checking on this matter and learned that a portion of the promised subsidy for the year 1982 had already been transmitted to Jessica Caith carlier this year and that the remainder would be peat to her. To then noted that there were certain problems. not specifically causerated by him, involved in gotting this money to her. Accordingly, he naked if the CP, UJA might have any objection at this time to the Covicts using the Party apparatus maintained by Corris and Jock Childs to transmit the remainder of the 1000 submidy. When the CP, USA representative adviced that he had no objection at this time to their using the apparatus for this one specific task, Greekukhin advised that they then should expect that the remaining portion of this subsidy would be available in the United States very goon.

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The Attorney General

Coptember 24, 1963

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COMMENICA PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTERNAL EXCURITY - C

The following information supplied by a source who had furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The leaderchip of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), recently adviced officials of the Communist Party of the Coviet Union (CPCU) that the CPUSA is endeavoring to unite the Regro and the working class in the United States by emphasizing such issues as shorter hours, more jobs and the effects of automation. The CPUSA leaders inquired as to why the CPCU has not invited a Regro delegation to visit the Soviet Union, especially since the present Regro movement is a "movement that the world has not seen the likes of before."

The CPSU officials in reply advised the CPSUA leaderchip that any Regro delegation, "if decent and good," can be
sent to the Coviet Union at any time. However, the CPSU
officials noted that it would not be advisable to send such a
delegation after November since Moscow, Russia, at that time is
extremely cold and the Regroes would probably suffer Rubespably
from the effects of such weather.

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

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The Attorney General

## NOTE: (CONTINUED):

Classified "De Secret" because unauthorized a 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\*.

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Sent \_\_

Approved: 65 SEP 2Special Agent in Charge CG 134-46 SUB B

The enclosed LHM has been classified to senset since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S\*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify the source and adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

## O

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. September 4, 1963



COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING CZECH-SOVIET RELATIONS AND THE CZECH DE-STALINIZATION PROGRAM

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is in a position to know, furnished the following comments and observations concerning Czech-Soviet relations and the Czech de-Stalinization program, which source advised are the results of a series of conversations held recently with a number of representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ).

As a result of these conversations, a very definite impression is obtained that the Czechoslovakians are developing a certain amount of independence in their relations with the USSR. Some of the Czech Party leadership does not and did not like the pressure brought to bear upon the CPCZ by the CP, Soviet Union (CPSU) that the Czechs cleanse their ranks of Stalinism. The reason for the Czech dislike for the Soviet pressure is easily understood when it is realized that of all the current leaders of the CPCZ, there is not one single leader who was not involved to some extent in the original terroristic methods which resulted in the extermination of the original leadership of the CPCZ and of the Czech Government in 1952.

It was under the prodding of the Soviets that the CPCZ made the decision at the 12th Congress of the CPCZ in 1962, to set up a commission to investigate the errors of the Stalin period and to finally "balance the books". It was also under the prodding of the Soviets that the Czechs have finally destroyed the statue of Stalin which has stood for many years overlooking Prague. Since the Czechs feel that they were forced into these moves by the Soviets, they are now critical of the manner in which the Soviets have been conducting their own de-Stalinization program. The Czechs feel that they find themselves in this situation because of their ties with the Soviet Union in the first place and that the fight against Stalin has been dragged out over much too long a period. They are

Group 1
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COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING CZECH-SOVIET RELATIONS AND THE CZECH DE-STALINIZATION PROGRAM

following in the footsteps of the CPSU and they are now critical of the CPSU for dragging out its de-Stalinization moves for all this time. There is a feeling among some of the Czechs that the CPCZ will have some difficulty in carrying out de-Stalinization of the CPCZ because of the fact that some of the younger members have no background and experience and do not readily recall the terror of the days of Stalin.

When the Czechs speak of their de-Stalinization of the CPCZ they state that when they take care of it they will do a better job of it than the Soviets. They refer to the democratic traditions in Czechoslovakia and imply traditions of tyranny in the Soviet Union. They clearly communicate a connotation of national pride as opposed to proletarian internationalism. The above does not mean that the Czechs are anti-Soviet or that the relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU have lessened. It is just that there is a greater degree of independence which is visible in the activities of the CPCZ.

This independence also is evidenced in the Czech campaign against the CP of China. There is a feeling, especially among the younger people in Czechoslovakia, which questions why the CPCZ did not strike out on its own against the Chinese if the Chinese were so bad, without waiting for the Soviets to first launch the attack.

This independence is also evident in the fact that the CPCZ has not conducted the ideological campaign against the intelligentsia that the CPSU launched last spring. The Czechs believe that the situation is different in Czechoslovakia than it is in the Soviet Union and they make no effort to hide this feeling. The background for this lies in the fact that the Czechs believe that at one time they were the literary elite of Western Europe and set the style in writing and painting and this was true even in the communist ranks.

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