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 this source.







#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. December 7, 1963

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-22-2011



NORMAN FREED, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA REPRESENTATIVE TO "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW." PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

Norman Freed, Communist Party (CP) of Canada representative to the "World Marxist Review," Prague, Czechoslovakia, is scheduled to travel, together with a CP of Italy representative to the "World Marxist Review," to the Republic of Indonesia during mid-December, 1963.

Freed and the Italian CP representative have been invited by the CP of Indonesia to come to that country and lecture on the Party situation in their respective countries. The CP of the Soviet Union encouraged the acceptance of this invitation by Freed and the Italian Party representative and felt it would be a valuable opportunity for these individuals to "take a few whacks at the Chinese and straighten out some of those in the Indonesian CP." This was felt to be particularly important since the Indonesian CP has now aligned itself with the CP of China.

Freed and his companion expect to be back in Prague on or before January 1, 1964; however, they may stop off en route to Prague for a brief stay in Ceylon. In this connection, the CP of Ceylon has extended a formal invitation to them for this visit.

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

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declassification

FD-36 (Re)	z. 12-13-56)
e. si	The following in  (Type in plain text or code)  REGISTERED MAIL
/A	FBI TATE
母	Date: 12/7/63
ransmit	AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)  REGISTERED MAIL
Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
	solo Jen de la companya del companya del companya de la companya d
	In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel 5/14/63 captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "ANIBALIZECALANTE, FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY OF CUBA."  KNOWN AS COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA."
	The information in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/2/63 to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.
	The information set forth in the enclosed HHM was developed during the course of discussions with ALEKSEI A. GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, during November, 1963.
	Enclosed LHM has been classified top sers since it sets forth information 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 and thus adversely affect the national defense interests.
	The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.  3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM) 1 - New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM) 1 - Chicago RWH: mec (5)  Sent M Per
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In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.



### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

December 7, 1963



ANIBAL ESCALANTE, FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY OF CUBA, Also known as Communist Party of Cuba

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

Anibal Escalante, former Executive Secretary of the People's Socialist Party of Cuba, also known as the Communist Party of Cuba, continues to reside in exile in Moscow, USSR. According to a high Soviet official, comrades of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), speak of Escalante very sympathetically, but in view of current circumstances and Soviet relations with Cuba, there is little that they can do for him. The CPSU has arranged to bring over from Cuba Escalante's 83 year old father for a visit and have also arranged for his brother Cesar to see him; however, it is being said that Anibal is "dying from dejection."

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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	In accordance with Bureau instructions set in Buairtel dated 5/14/63 captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "DISCUSSIC BETWEEN L. L. SHARKEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNITY OF AUSTRALIA, AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CHINA, JANUARY, 1962." One copy of above is also enclosed for New York.  The information set forth in the enclosed lead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/3/63 12/4/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.	re ee DN NIST Y OF Losed etter- 3 and
	The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was contained in a four-page document entity "Summary of Talks Between Comrade L. Sharkey and Community of China Leaders, January, 1962," in a file main by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union (CPSU) concerning their relations with the CP of Upon instructions of BORIS N. PONOMAREV, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Committee, CPSU, this document, along with several oth from that file, were made available to CG 5824-S* on by VITALY KORIANOV, Chief Deputy to PONOMAREV in the national Department. The purpose of this was so that CPUSA would be informed of the efforts which the CPSU	tained Soviet China. Central pers 11/27/63 Inter-the
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CG 134-46 Sub B

been making over a long period of time to resolve differences existing between the CPSU and the CP of China. CG 5824-5\* returned this document to KONIANOV on the same date.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "" 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 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 this source.



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. December 7, 1963

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-22-2011



DISCUSSION BETWEEN L. L. SHARKEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, JANUARY, 1962

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

During November, 1963, it was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) maintains a file concerning the differences between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). Included in this file is a document entitled, "Summary of Talks Between Comrade L. Sharkey and Communist Party of China Leaders, January, 1962," the essence of which is as follows:

Sharkey could not understand the inflexibility of CPC leaders during a talk with them on the way back from the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. This inflexibility concerned the CPSU vis-a-vis Albania, and the world communist movement. When Sharkey suggested that this would have a bad effect upon the world communist movement and other Communist Parties, TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the CPC, said that a split would not be a bad result. He stated that Karl-Marx split the First International after founding it, Engels started the Second International and Lenin split away from it because of its opportunism, but the sky did not fall on account of this. Lenin was a minority and yet he founded the Third International and put the world communist movement onto the right path.

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declaration



DISCUSSION BETWEEN L. L. SHARKEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, JANUARY, 1962

Today there are 90 Communist and Workers Parties, but in the opinion of the Chinese leaders, they, including the CPSU, are infected with opportunism and revisionism, and if the world communist movement disintegrates, the sky will not fall on account of that either. TENG stated, "The Communist Party of China has taken a principled stand and no matter what happens, will go its own way."

Sharkey was shocked by the lack of principle and the Chinese cynicism dismayed him. The manner in which they contradicted their own arguments of a year or two before left him gasping.

TENG said that CHOU En-lai left the 22nd Congress not because of work at home, but in protest against the CPSU stand on Albania. In the future, he said, the CPC will not send fraternal delegates to congresses of other Parties and they will not participate in any international meetings of the Communist and Workers Parties.

Sharkey said that in 1960, the CPC had said that the peace movement was worthless and even reactionary and that the CPSU policy of peaceful coexistence will lead to "conciliation with capitalism and opportunism." During a previous talk, TENG had said that the testing of a 50-megaton bomb by the Soviet Union had been "harmful" because it had caused confusion among the peace supporters and had brought a split in the unity of the world communist movement.

When economic relations between the USSR and China were discussed, TENG said that the Chinese were paying for everything down to the last screw, and were paying a higher price than any other country. That is why, he declared, the Chinese are forced to buy wheat in Australia and Canada.





DISCUSSION BETWEEN L. L. SHARKEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, JANUARY, 1962

When Sharkey wanted to discuss basic problems or problems touched upon at the 22nd Congress, the Chinese swept aside all arguments and declared, "Everything the Soviet comrades do is bad." TENG added that the Chinese "do not believe a word the Russians say and do not want to believe them."

TENG tried to foist onto the Australian comrades a thousand copies of a book on Stalin written by some Trotskyite and which was widely circulating in the USA and other capitalist countries. Sharkey refused.

In order not to listen to anymore anti-Soviet tirades of the Chinese, the Australian CP delegation left China after only a 48-hour stay on this occasion. Upon his return to Australia, Sharkey reported to his Party concerning the 22nd Congress of the CPSU and his talks with the CPC in Peking.

Sharkey cannot explain or understand the reasons for the change in the position of the CPC leaders. Although in their talks the Chinese exhibited their dissatisfaction in regard to their economic relations with the CPSU, Sharkey believes that this is not the real reason for their present position.

During the Peking talks, the Chinese leaders had told him that the Soviet Union provided China with armaments, including submarines and radar installations. However, according to the Chinese comrades, the Soviet Union had tried to get control over these armaments and in this way tried to establish its control over China. For instance, the Chinese comrades told the Australian delegation that the Soviet Union had tried to use its submarines to gain control over the





DISCUSSION BETWEEN L. L. SHARKEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, JANUARY, 1962

Chinese seaboard and to keep operations of radar installations in its own hands. This suspicion of the Soviet Union by the Chinese, in Comrade Sharkey's opinion, has its origin in Chinese nationalism and in their mistrust of all white people, including the Soviet people.

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CG 134-46 Sub B

purpose of this was so that the CP, USA would be informed of the efforts which the CPSU has been making over a long period of time to resolve differences existing between the CPSU and the CPC. CG 5824-5\* returned this document to KORIANOV on the same date.

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

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

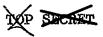


# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. December 7, 1963



SPEECH BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV ON OCTOBER 14, 1962, ON THE DEPARTURE OF LIU HSIAO, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE USSR

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

During November, 1963, it was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), maintains a file concerning the differences between the CPSU and the CP of China (CPC). Included in this file is a document entitled "From the Record of N. S. Khrushchev's Speech at a Lunch Given on the Occasion of the Departure of Comrade LIU Hsiao, Ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China to the USSR on October 14, 1962." The entire Presidium of the CPSU was present for this speech. The essence of this document is as follows:

"We are gathered here to mark the departure of Comrade LIU Hsiao, Ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC), because we attach great importance to relationships between the CPSU and the CPC. Our countries are two great socialist states guided by our two parties. A strong and durable friendship between the USSR and the PRC is the most important condition for the cohesion and unity of the entire socialist camp. The CPSU and the USSR are, for their part, doing everything necessary to strengthen close ties and friendly relations with the PRC and the CPC.

"I must say frankly that up to 1958 we had very good relations with the CPC and its leadership. Nothing

Group 1
Exclude from automatic

downgraping and declassification



SPEECH BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV ON OCTOBER 14, 1962, ON THE DEPARTURE OF LIU HSIAO, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE USSR

better could be desired, nothing clouded these relations. Since 1958 there has been a change. These relations became colder and that situation continues to this day. In the opinion of our party, this does not benefit either our two parties and countries or the world communist movement and working class movement.

"Our common enemies, the imperialists, are trying to take advantage of the present situation to drive a wedge between the CPSU and the CPC, between the USSR and the PRC. After 1958, when relations between our two countries deteriorated, the imperialists began to foster hopes that it would be easier for them to carry out their aggressive plans against the socialist camp. True enough, our forces had not been weakened by this, no matter what the imperialists think. As individual countries, we have remained strong. When we are together, however, our forces grow in geometric progression. It is not merely the arithmetic addition of two forces, but forces multiplied a hundred fold. We should always remember this.

"We constitute a mighty force for the imperialists and are conducting an offensive all along the line while the imperialists are on the defensive all along the line - in economics, science, technology and matters military. They based their hopes for salvation on a possible rupture between the Russians and the Chinese. The Chinese comrades and we are well acquainted with the articles in the bourgeois press on this subject and with every type of action on the part of the imperialists aimed at worsening the relations between our parties and countries. It is quite obvious that only the imperialists stand to gain from a deterioration of relations between our two countries. They do not hesitate to employ all available means.

"We had a meeting with the French politicians, Shmuttlein and Paul Reynaud, who passed through the USSR on their way from China. They talked of the existence of a





SPEECH BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV ON OCTOBER 14, 1962, ON THE DEPARTURE OF LIU HSIAO, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE USSR

"yellow peril" from the East, meaning China (other countries including Japan were included). I dealt them a sharp rebuff and told them we are united on class lines and Marxism-Leninism, for the prevention of war, against imperialism, and for the victory of socialism.

"I can cite facts proving that the capitalist press wants to bring disunity into the relations between our two countries and parties. We must, however, very resolutely say that there are no grounds, no reasons, for disputes and differences between our parties and countries. We have no disputes over territories and frontiers.

"As far as the question of the building of socialism and communism in each of our countries, or in any other socialist country, is concerned it is the internal affair of each country, each people, each Communist Party. The CPC has a better knowledge of conditions in its own country and we in ours. The same applies to any Communist Party guiding socialist construction. For this reason there are no grounds for interfering in the internal affairs of Communist Parties which are directing their countries.

"We know that the PRC is experiencing certain economic difficulties at the present time, but we are sure these difficulties will be overcome and the Chinese people will with even greater energy continue building a socialist society.

"Our practical work demands unity and cohesion of our ranks. We know that the present state of relations between the CPC and the CPSU is creating no little difficulty for many Communist Parties, especially for those in the capitalist countries. Bourgeois propaganda is playing up Soviet-Chinese relations in every possible way and is spreading all sorts of provocative rumors among communists. We are strong and you too can live in this atmosphere. Some of our fraternal parties



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SPEECH BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV ON OCTOBER 14, 1962, ON THE DEPARTURE OF LIU HSIAO, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE USSR

are not strong and find themselves in a serious position. They respect China and the Soviet Union. We have to understand this and not provide nourishment for our enemies. Let us open a clean new page to restore relations to the condition as it existed before 1958. Let us not rake over old matters. If we start to explain who did this and when, who started to breach good relations, we shall again get stuck in a tangle of differences and that would cause new disputes and discussions and lead to further worsening of relations. Of course, that would not be to our common interest.

"You know we have always supported and still support the PRC in international affairs. When there was a threat of an attack on the PRC in the summer of this year and earlier, we announced resolutely and confirm it again today that we regard an attack on China as an attack on the Soviet Union and shall deal the aggressor a crushing blow.

"We must strengthen our forces. We occupy active positions in respect to the imperialists. For the first time in the history of the world communist movement, the working class possesses material strength that is no less than that of the imperialists. We have good prospects. Our economy, science and technology are flourishing. In space exploration we hold first place. When we sent up the first Sputnik the Americans promised to do the same in five years. Today, although they have launched satellites and space ships, they still have to admit that they lag behind the Soviet Union. I do not want to boast but I must say that we have laid a good foundation for further successes in the conquest of space. Not everything is going well with us, of course, and we still have our shortcomings.

"I should like to repeat once more that there would be much better conditions for the development of the revolutionary movement throughout the world if the cold were driven out of the relations between our parties and our countries and its place taken by warmth.



SPEECH BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV ON OCTOBER 14, 1962, ON THE DEPARTURE OF LIU HSIAO, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE USSR

"We sincerely wish the CC, CPC, and the government of the PRC the very best success in the building of socialism and the strengthening of the PRC. Please give my heartiest wishes to the Presidium of the CC, CPC, and to Comrades MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TENG Hsiao-ping and CHU Te."

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





12/7/63 Date:

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

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In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Buairtel 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 Representative of Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Action of the Peoples Republic of China on Shipment of Arms to Iraq." One copy of the above is also enclosed for New York.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 12/3 and 4/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed during the course of private discussion held with VITALY KORIANOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, at Central Committee offices, CP of the Soviet Union, in Moscow, during 11/63. CG 5824-S\* could not recall the specific date of this discussion but believes it was during the period 11/18-21/63.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "TOP SHEET" 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

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international communist movement, the disclosure of which would 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 this source.





#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. December 7, 1963



COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON ACTION OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO IRAQ

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

During mid-November, 1963, Vitaly Korianov, a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was heard to make a number of comments relating to recent Communist Party of China (CPC) activities, the essence of which is as follows:

When the Baathist coup d'etat occurred recently in Iraq and that regime took power and began to pursue the war against the Kurds, the Soviet Union stopped giving the Iraqis fuel, spare parts, and the like for their military forces. The thought behind this was that it would have the effect of slowing down the war in Kurdistan. However, shortly thereafter, the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) proposed that they supply the Baathist regime with fuel, arms and other supplies. The Baathist regime accepted the PRC offer and the Chinese followed through on it.

Since the PRC had a supply of obsolete Soviet arms formerly utilized by their own armed forces but subsequently replaced by newer weapons purchased mostly from Great Britain,

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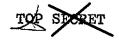
COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON ACTION OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO IRAQ



they sent such obsolete armaments which bore Soviet markings to Iraq. This was a provocation by the CPC and the PRC so that it could be said later that the Soviet Union had supplied the weapons which were used to fight the Kurds.

The Chinese are also shipping our weapons and old spare parts to other revolutionary groups in other parts of the world. We don't know where they will show up next. This provocative action on the part of the CPC has resulted in embarrassment to the Soviet Union.

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



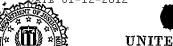




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Und what lend 10-15-65	In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel 5/14/63 captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three/copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "ZENICKWAGNER, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia." One copy of the above LHM is also enclosed for New York.  The information in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/3,4/63 to SAS,RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.  Enclosed LHM has been classified to be set since it sets forth information 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 and thus adversely affect the national defense interests.  The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made
<u></u> ?	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.

December 7, 1963



ZENICK WAGNER, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

The person presently in charge of the Latin American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Czechoslovakia, and who is responsible for the dealings with all Communist Parties in Latin America is one Zenick Wagner. In addition to his foregoing responsibility, Wagner also acts as the alternate contact with the CP, USA during the absence of (first name unknown) Jandik, who has this regularly assigned responsibility.

Wagner is approximately five feet ten inches tall, 32 to 34 years of age, of medium build and has dark hair. He speaks English extremely well, and the Spanish language is like a mother tongue to him. He has travelled widely in both Central and South America, and it is definitely known that he has been to both Cuba and Chile. Wagner appears to be very competent and well trained for his work. He exhibits a great amount of initiative and is hopeful for a future assignment abroad.

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FD	-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)	
Tro	Date: 12/7/63  (Type in plain text or code)	VELO.
Vio	AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (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 for	7
15 4 AG (PRG)	in Buairtel 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 of Boris N. Ponomarev, Member of the Secretariat and Head the International Department, Central Committee, Commun Party of the Soviet Union, Relating to Soviet-Sino Relating to Copy of the above is also enclosed for New York.  The information set forth in the enclosed less than the second of the second set of the second second set of the second sec	of of nist ations."
当当	head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/2 and 12/4/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.  The meeting at which the comments of BORIS N. PONOMAREV were received by CG 5824-S* was held in PONOM private office at the Central Committee Building, Community Party of the Soviet Union, in Moscow, USSR. The specific date on which this meeting was held is unrecalled by the source at this date but it occurred during the period of 11/18-21/63. Others present during this discussion, in	MAREV's unist fic he of
Nothers to Rush, McComo	addition to PONOMAREV and the source, were VITALY KORIA Chief Deputy to PONOMAREV, and a translator from the In national Department, Central Committee, Communist Party the Soviet Union.  REC-31  3+Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM) 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info)(RM) 1-Chicago RWH: MDW (5)	NOV, ater-
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CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "TOO STEAT" 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 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 this source.



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. December 7, 1963



COMMENTS OF BORIS N. PONOMAREV, MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT AND HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, RELATING TO SOVIET-SINO RELATIONS

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

In mid-November, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), gave on behalf of the Central Committee, CPSU, a report dealing with the current status of the Soviet-Sino differences to a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). The essence of Ponomarev's remarks at this time was as follows:

"Have no illusions that the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the CPSU will agree. However, there may be some effort to improve relations with the Chinese.

"We know many Parties have been hurt by the Chinese. For this reason we are trying to use the tactic of trying to help other Parties by muzzling this thing; that is, the vocal expressions by the CPC and their attacks on other Parties. However, the CPC has just published another book 'Two Lines of War and Peace' which is in our opinion

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"diametrically opposed to our concept of international developments as related to peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

"We had hoped that during the Summer, 1963 meeting with the CPC we would have obtained some positive results from our get together. Our line at that time was to defend and fight for the general line of the movement and to avoid any split. Comrade Khrushchev has tried to do everything possible to avoid a split. We went to the July meetings with the outlook of not to pour oil onto the fire. We hoped that a thorough, comradely discussion with the Chinese could find a common language.

"We want to remind you Comrades in the CP, USA that since the 81-Party Conference in 1960 continuous efforts have been made by us to minimize the differences between us and the CPC and our effort has been a continuing one to avoid a split.

"After the 81-Party Conference had been concluded in 1960, Comrade Khrushchev spoke to a high Party school held in Moscow, January, 1961. At this time Comrade Khrushchev was asked many questions. One of these questions was framed as follows: 'Tell us, who was the victor at the 81-Party meeting? Did our line win out or did the CPC?' In response, Comrade Khrushchev said, 'Do not place the question in that way. At the Conference there were no victors, no losers, the majority adopted our principled line but always keep in mind that all Parties present signed the statement.'

"Then on November 7 of that year at our celebration Comrade Khrushchev again suggested that we ought to try to stop polemics between us and the CPC and perhaps normalize relations with the CPC as well as with the Peoples Republic of China (PRC).

"As you well know, Comrade Khrushchev and other leading members of our Party met with Chinese Ambassador LIU Hsiao when he left for China in the Fall of 1962. The





"purpose of this was another effort by the CPSU to normalize relations. We have a document on this and I hope you get a chance to see it. The CPSU used the occasion of the Chinese Ambassador's departure to once again extend the hand of friendship. Comrade Khrushchev said, 'Let us give them our hand of friendship, let us start anew and work like we did for the past twelve years.' Well, it looks like we did all the talking, the Chinese did not say a word in answer. Our aim at that time and as it still is was not to widen the split, but our efforts were interpreted by the CPC as a sign of weakness. They followed our efforts by continuing their old line and by publishing their article entitled, 'Workers of All Countries Unite, Oppose Our Common Enemy.'

"The Chinese think all CPs in the world are opportunists and, therefore, are going ahead with their efforts to split all the Parties if they can. This is one reason why I had asked you if their action has had an effect upon you.

"The point that is most disgraceful is the CPC's ideodogical attack on the Soviet Union. In this way, they are calling for a split in the socialist community. Of course, they claim they are only against the leadership but we know they are against the CPSU and the Soviet Union. We know that where in the past they treated our people with respect, they are now very insulting to them.

"Regarding the prospect of an international meeting which you raised. We have given a lot of thought to this idea. What would be the positive and what would be the negative results in calling such a meeting? At this moment, I would say that the negative would stand out. It would mean an open split. This would mean a split not only of Communist and Workers Parties but a split of the socialist camp as well. They, the CPC, in the event of such a conference and/or split, would have only ten to twelve Parties with them. This does not seem like much but nevertheless it would mean a separation.





"What are the positive features for holding such a conference? Well, events the way they are moving now, are giving the CPs opportunities such as have never existed before. Some Parties are afraid they can't utilize this situation if we speed the split.

"When we analyze the entire situation, we can come to only one conclusion. We cannot become reconciled with the principles of the Chinese and we see no reconciliation with the Chinese. We shall stand by our Marxist-Leninist principles and we will not compromise these. The CPC also stands pat, but they have no defensive argument. They are doing things in the world movement, the like of which has never been done before. They resort to lies, distortions, and they take the wrong unprincipled line.

"Well, what about the question of a conference as such? We had no intention of calling a conference as such at the time of the 46th Anniversary of our revolution. Although at the time of this anniversary Comrade Khrushchev again said, "Let us see if we can't cut down polemics. Let us have another effort without illusions to avoid an open In any case, to call an early world meeting would not do. We need a lot of time for that. First, we must try before such a world Party meeting to have a meeting with the CPC. This would be done to also see if we could not work out some manner of getting together with them if a conference was called. Once again I would point out we would do this without sacrificing any Marxist-Leninist principles. Then, secondly, in the case of the CPC continuing its struggles against the general line of the world movement and we are ready to call a conference, we need time to prepare for the drafting of documents and would consult your Party as well as all other Parties on this. Therefore, we could not hold a meeting without your Party knowing and such a conference will not come within the near future. I would summarize our position on a conference as follows:





"First, we are against a split in the communist movement; yet, at the same time a fear of a split will not cause us to give in on any principled matter. We will continue to fight for our line and the world communist movement.

"The CPC has its strategic plan to split all the CPs and establish CPs under their own leadership. They are going about this very gingerly where they can in any country. They are seeking to split off from five to ten people from such Parties and then they call them a Party. Already, we have examples of this in Brazil, Chile, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries. When these groups then assume the title of the Party, the CPC will argue that if a conference is held why not invite the real Marxist-Leninist Parties. This action by the CPC is much worse than anything the Trotskyists ever did. That is why it is very important to expose them.

"We of the CPSU are constantly thinking of the other Parties and their problems. May be your Party can also do something along this line. Instead of waiting for such a conference to be held, may be you can make some appeals to the CPC and make the suggestion against any action that would lead to a splitting of the Parties and the movement and also to the needs for holding a conference to adjust the differences. This type of an appeal can be made on the basis that a meeting isnecessary for the unity of the movement and at the same time would show the Chinese that they are achieving no results from their splitting actions. So far the Chinese have tried to use every type of conference held, like the Women's, Asian-African Solidarity, and Peace, but have always been defeated.

"Some Parties like the Italian are in favor of bilateral contact between the CPC and the CPSU. They feel that the calling of any kind of meeting would be characterized by the CPC as splitting. The Italians do not want to give the





"Chinese an argument. They feel that we should let them bring the split as time is on our side.

"Let the various Parties bring their influence to bear and contact individual Parties and explain the international situation. It is up to each Party to create its own contacts. The individual CPs will have to work out the basis of persuasion. The majority of the Parties are not pro-Chinese; however, yet we must realize that the Chinese continue to fight and have not been moved by any argument. Principles to them do not appear to matter.

"There are some Parties that now agree with the Chinese. The question arises here, how come until the CPC moved in, some of these same Parties could not be bought or influenced by the bourgeoisie. Obviously, the CPC succeeded where the bourgeoisie failed. Therefore, contact with such Parties, to be of any use, cannot be limited to the leadership but must be established with broad sections of the membership. In some of these Parties there are leaders who say they have the same views that we have but that their leadership does not and, in reality, fights us.

"You inquired concerning the reaction of the CPC to the latest moves of the CPSU; that is, the suggestion for the discontinuance of open polemics. Well, they have not responded. Most Parties, especially those under attack by the Chinese, did not propose the stopping of polemics and, therefore, we say to these Parties we have no objections to your continuing them. The CPC has created for many Parties situations which make it impossible for them not to respond to the CPC attacks. For example, how can the CP, USA or the CP of France stop their polemics without giving up principles? For us the situation is different. We control the press, we have one governing party and the only party in the country. We can control polemics and the degree of their sharpness. However, in the case of the CP, USA, where the Party is constantly being persecuted and under a barrage of bourgeoisie propaganda, it would be much more difficult for the Party to stop polemics then it would be for the ruling party.



TOR SECRET

COMMENTS OF BORIS N. PONOMAREV, MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT AND HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, RELATING TO SOVIET-SINO RELATIONS

"One argument of the enemy is that there are no national CPs. The CPC says that the CP, USA is an agent of Moscow. So, now, when Moscow asks that polemics subside or stop and if your Party mechanically stops such polemics without consideration of principles, this would indicate to them you were following the baton of Moscow. So, if you see no need to stop polemics, why should you stop them now with the CPC? Besides, the CPC is acting in a way that it seems to us we may have to intensify our own polemics. We propose to stop but the Chinese are not listening. We can say our hands are clean. If they continue them, we may have to say to all Parties let's get together and decide what to do.

"The Chinese haven't the slightest understanding as to what is happening in the capitalist countries today but at the same time they are establishing closer relations with the capitalist countries and class. For example, this is happening in Japan, England, France, and West Germany. Their effort to get together with the capitalist class in such countries is gaining momentum. I want to use this occasion to point out to your Party that some United States monopolies are also establishing closer ties with the Chinese. They are doing this through establishments in Japan and other places.

"During the 14th Anniversary celebration of the PRC, the Chinese used the Soviet exhibition grounds for a Japanese exhibit. The Japanese spent a lot of money setting up and during this exhibit. It is known that among those Japanese corporations present there were quite a few Japanese firms negotiating for United States companies and they were seeking to sell complete factories to the Chinese that would have originated in the United States.

"France recently sent some mission to China. George Picheau (phonetic), a representative of French business, was recently received by Premier CHOU En-lai of the PRC and he was very attentive to this representative of French business.

TO SECRET



"CHOU En-lai told this representative of French business that France should not be worried about their recognition of Formosa. He then suggested that perhaps the French not only might be interested in opening a trade mission in Peking but also possibly an embassy. If France was not ready for diplomatic relations on an embassy level, CHOU En-lai noted that the trade mission could act with ambassadorial powers. After the above visit, a former French minister followed with a visit to China.

"China and Japan have also been extending their trade. This year it amounts to \$150,000,000; next year they hope for \$600,000,000. We also know that the Japanese have proposed to the Chinese that the PRC permit them to or make a deal with them which would allow them to establish concessions in China again, especially in those areas where the Japanese had a lot of experience, like Manchuria.

"We also know that some big British firms have agreed to establish an atomic energy industry in China for them.

"Now, let me give you a little detail or story. As you know, information from China is not always complete or reliable. However, I will vouch for the following:

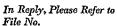
"We know that recently in Peking a very important Party meeting was held. At the moment I cannot tell you if it was a politburo meeting or plenum, but at this meeting LIU Shao-chi, Chairman of the PRC and Assistant Chairman of the Central Committee, CPC, spoke and said the following: 'One of the results of the line pursued by the CPC is the fact we have shaken the idols, altars, and Gods of the church. Let us destroy all of the idols, altars, and Gods completely and we, ourselves, will be the Gods.'"

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



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	THE CALL	,
B	FBI RC IN VELO	
Tro	nsmit the following in	
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	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	<b>-</b> -
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)	
	FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  SOLO IS-C	
NOT OF OR INTE	Enclosed LHM has been classified top secret since it sets forth information by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed	
	The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.  REC-31  (3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM) 1 - New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM) 1 - Chicago  RWH:mec (5)	1
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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

December 7, 1963



ALFRED K. AND MARTHA DODD STERN, UNITED STATES CITIZENS, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

As of early November, 1963, Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, United States citizens, were vacationing in Cuba and scheduled to remain there until some time around the Christmas season, 1963. Following completion of their Cuban visit, the Sterns are to return to Prague, where they will resume their employment and permanent residence.

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# FBI ROUTE IN ENVELOP

			Date: 12/7/			
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. December 7, 1963



VITALY KORIANOV, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

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

Vitaly Korianov, a Deputy to 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), now holds the position of second in rank in the International Department and is subordinate only to Ponomarev, himself. During the period September through October, 1963, Korianov in his official capacity traveled extensively in Latin America and among the countries which he is known to have visited was Uruguay. During this same period Korianov traveled as part of an official delegation to Algeria and met with Premier Ahmed Ben Bella.

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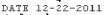
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CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Top Start" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5324-5;, 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 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 this source.







## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. December 6, 1963



INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTE INVOLVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE WITH OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

In early November, 1963, Norman Freed, Communist Party of Canada representative assigned to the "World Marxist Review," the international theoretical organ of the world communist movement, Prague, Czechoslovakia, made the following remarks:

"There has been a terrible fight taking place at the 'World Marxist Review' headquarters in Prague between the representatives of the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of Italy. In part, the differences have arisen from the fact that the French Party opposes and the Italian Party supports, in part, some of the action of the Common Market. The differences are also in part based on the fact that the Italian Party pursues a policy of utilizing flexible tactics whereas the French do not and the Italians consider them to be a 'bunch of stiff-necked Stalinists.'

"As a result, the head of the French representation at the 'World Marxist Review,' a person named Hongeis, now

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INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTE INVOLVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE WITH OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA



"claims that he has received instructions from his Party that the French will be withdrawing from the 'World Marxist Review.' He stated the reason for this was that the French were not being treated as equals, were not getting the breaks, and because many Parties consider them disloyal for some of the positions they had taken and that the French Party will not stand for this.

"Hongeis is not a bad guy and for this reason the Editor-In-Chief of the 'World Marxist Review' wants us to attempt to talk to and reason with Hongeis. The Editor-In-Chief would also like for us to contact the various Parties and have them write letters to the Communist Party of France requesting them to reconsider their action on the basis that it will open our ranks further which would be bad and, secondly, that, in fact, there was no basis for any disagreement.

"In talking to Hongeis, I argued with him. He told me that in Paris he had tried to convince the Party people not to take this action, but they said we just feel that we cannot be placed in the position we have been placed in on the magazine. Therefore, their delegation was going on a leave of absence although not officially withdrawing. They would leave the time of their return open.

"If the French break away from the 'World Marxist Review,' this would seriously jeopardize the magazine. The Italians, however, would like this and because of these difficulties have now become more loyal to the magazine.

"The opinion is also held that the French Party is afraid that the 'World Marxist Review' will turn into the kind of an organ which begins to dictate policy for the various Parties. Thus, because of the rivalry between



INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTE INVOLVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE WITH OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA



"the Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and because the Italians have become strong on the 'World Marxist Review' staff, the French feel the Italians could then have some effect on their inner-Party matters."

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, REG. NO. 27 Tolson UNITED STATES GO ERNMENT Belmont Mohr Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE Casper Callahan Contad Evans Mr. Conrad Gale TO DATE: December 6, 1963 Roser Spllevan Tavel Trotter Tele, Room FROM C. F. Downing SUBJECT! SOLO INTERNAL SECURITY - C ìb7€ On 12/5/63, at about 2:45 P. M., Supervisor New York Office, telephonically furnished the text of two messages the informant desired to transmit and requested they be enciphered. At 5:40 P.M. the same date the cipher text of the messages was furnished to New York. The plain text of the messages is set forth below. The cipher text is attached. DISREGARD BLACK GAMMA CYPHERS NUMBERS (number) 33464 TO (number) 07952, (number) 43 LINES. BEST THAT I DID NOT CONTACT YOU DURING THIS TIME BECAUSE OF SERIOUS SITUATION, CONTENTS OF THESE MESSAGES ARE NOW OBSOLETE. \*SPRING (Jack Brooks). REFEREE (Central Committee): MOST URGENT. CIRCUMSTANCES COMPEL ME TO ASK YOU IF IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO RUSH TO US AN EMERGENCY AMOUNT OF (number) 50 COLOR PRINTS (repeat) (number) 50 COLOR PRINTS BEFORE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. HUB (Morris Childs) WAS NOT APPRISED OF THIS EMERGENCY AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY. BIRCH (Gus Hall). The cipher messages to be disregarded were the subject of my memoranda dated 11/26/63, dealing with President Kennedy's assassination and with the return of Morris Childs; dated 11/7/63, dealing with a trip by AFL-CIO head George Meany to USSR; and dated 10/30/63, dealing with Morris Child's trip to Moscow, with Child's acting of behalf of Gus Hall, and with his plans while there. The 50 COLOR PRINTS probably refers to \$50,000. ACTION: For information. DEC 11 1963 Enclosure

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
PWP:dry
(10)

1 - Mr. Belmont

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ENCLOSURE

AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE E 12-22-2011 OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 Tolson UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Belmont. Mohr. Casper Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE December 6, 1963 Mr. Conrad TO Information contain Tele, Room FROM C. F. Downing Holmes HEREIN SOLO SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - C On 12/6/63, at about 9:15 A. M., Supervisor New York Office, telephonically furnished the plain text of a message the informant desired to transmit and requested it be enciphered. At about 10:45 A. M., same date, the cipher text was furnished to The plain text is set forth below. The cipher text is attached. REFEREE (Central Committee), PONOMAREV (repeat) PONOMAREV: BEST COMRADELY AND PERSONAL WISHES TO YOU AND TUSK (Khrushchev) (repeat) TUSK. ANSWER TO LAST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF THIS LETTER DESIRED ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER (number) 16 TH, MOST IMPORTANT. BIRCH / PONOMAREV is probably identical with Boris Ponomarev, a Soviet official in the USSR. The letter referred to above is not known. ACTION: For information. DEC 11 1963 Enclosure 1 - Mr. Belmont 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw) PWP:đry

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