

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/23/59

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959. This report contains addresses in Japan to which material concerning the fight for the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA should be mailed.

cc - 12-12-43 g/D with 1cc encl

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

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2 ENCLOSURE

EX-105

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

**ADDRESSES IN JAPAN TO WHICH MATERIAL
CONCERNING THE FIGHT FOR THE "LEGAL
RIGHTS" OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
SHOULD BE SENT**

During the first week of October, 1959, SANZO NOZAKA, head of the Communist Party of Japan delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, furnished to the head of the Communist Party - USA delegation the following addresses to which material dealing with the fight for the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA should be sent:

Sohyo (Trade Union Council of Japan)
8-2, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Jiyuhoso-Dan (Free Lawyers Society)
21 Shiba-kotohira-cho, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Jiyujinken-Kyokai (Society of Defense of
Human Rights)
c/o Takeko Building
1-4 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Nippon Kyosanto (Communist Party of Japan)
Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

100-428091-432
- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/20/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page concerning [redacted] to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959.

- ② - Bureau (AM)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
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NOV 23 3 31 PM '59
FBI - CHICAGO
REC'D - CHICAGO

EX 109

REC-9

100-428091-433

DEC 1 1959

INT. SEC.

Information Concerning
[redacted]

During one of the many conversations with TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, he asked MORRIS CHILDS of the CP, USA, to obtain information and to possibly contact [redacted] whose address is [redacted] New York City. TANG Ming-chao said that [redacted] had been in China and was interested in Chinese work. *12*

TANG Ming-chao stated that if [redacted] wants to return to China, whether or not he is a member of the CP, USA--as long as he is not anti-CP--the CP of China would like to have him come to China.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/18/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating an article by TANG MING-CHAO entitled, "The Leap Forward Continues". This article appears in the Volume 8, Number 11, November, 1959, issue of "China Reconstructs" published in English in Peking, China.

It is noted that TANG MING-CHAO is a Vice Chairman of the editorial board of "China Reconstructs".

CG 5824-S* has advised that TANG MING-CHAO works in the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. TANG MING-CHAO is a former Resident of the United States and has worked closely with CG 5824-S* on the occasion of both trips of CG 5824-S* to China.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division; the Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1A(61).

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
- 1 - Chicago

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(4)

EX 109

REC-9

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24 DEC 1 1959

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62 DEC 4 1959

Glorious Tenth Birthday

RICH, jubilant and crowded with unforgettable impressions were the days during which our People's Republic marked its tenth anniversary. In every city and village, our liberated people rejoiced as they reviewed the results of their decade of hard work in building socialism. Celebrating with us in the capital were the leaders of the Soviet Union and other countries of our socialist family of nations whose brotherly aid has speeded China's achievements. Marxist-Leninist parties all over the world which have expressed the support of the working class everywhere for our socialist cause sent their outstanding representatives. Joining us too were delegates and guests from many peoples and countries—particularly those of Asia, Africa and Latin America—who support us because we champion national liberation and peace.

to our readers

Press and radio carried summaries of the Chinese people's experience by our leaders, and recounted the progress in every field. Industrial and agricultural exhibitions showed the new standards reached. A dazzling pageant of drama, music, dance and film took place in Peking. Great, beautiful

buildings were completed there to meet the festival. Erected in the amazingly short space of a few months, combining the best of our traditional art with the most modern construction, they, like the products in the exhibition, were fruits of our General Line: "Go all out, aim high, to get greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

THIS principle is a precious possession. For it answers the main question: how to make our hitherto poor country into strong and prosperous in the shortest time. Chairman Mao Tse-tung formulated it after a searching examination of initial experience in socialist construction, and in May 1958 the Communist Party put it before the nation. The first year of work by its light brought about that miraculous transformation—the big leap forward in all fields. From it sprang the nationwide organization of people's communes, "the red sun appearing on the eastern horizon." The communes have proved themselves, by increasing the output and prosperity to 500 million peasants. How they fought natural calamities this year is told on page 9. They are also the budding shoots of the future: the form of transition from ownership by collectives to ownership by the whole people in the countryside and ultimately from socialism to communism.

Now our workers and peasants are putting all energies into increasing production and economizing resources, carrying out the General Line with ever-growing ability. They are approaching their immediate target—to reach the main goals of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) by the end of this year. For more details, read "The Leap Forward Continues" on page 2.

OUR people need peace to wrest wealth from nature for an abundant, happy life for all. In relations with countries having different social systems, therefore, we hold firmly by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We respect the territory and sovereignty of others, and firmly protect our own. We resist resolutely all encroachments by imperialism, and all schemes from which this predatory, dying, anti-human force can profit.

The anniversary celebrations were a re-dedication to our great goals: the progress of socialism and national liberation throughout the world and peace and unity among all peoples.

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FRONT COVER: *Workers at the Shih-ching-shan Iron and Steel Works in Peking, answering the call for a continuous leap forward, write wall newspapers pledging to fill their 1959 target ahead of time.*

Photo by Chu Yung-ching

BACK COVER: *Building a Canal Through the Mountains. Chinese ink and water-colour by Ching Chih-yuan and Sung Wen-chih.*

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT:

THE "CHINESE-INDIAN" BORDER ISSUE	
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THE LEAP FORWARD CONTINUES

TANG MING-CHAO

CHINA'S leap forward is continuing. Our people are carrying it further, inspired by the decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Eighth Plenary Session in Lushan last August. The session summed up what had been done to implement the General Line for Socialist Construction proclaimed in May 1958: "Go all out, aim high, for greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." It adjusted some of the targets for 1959 in the light of the achievements of the first half of this year. It called on the whole nation to unite in acting on the General Line, and so to overcome all obstacles in the way of increasing production and economizing resources. The aim set was to reach the main goals of the entire Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) by the end of 1959, three years ahead of time!

The period for "catching up with Britain in the output of major industrial products" was cut, accordingly, from fifteen years to around ten. The twelve-year national programme for the development of agriculture (1956-1967) is also to be fulfilled well ahead of schedule.

"Long live the General Line! Long live the Big Leap Forward! Long live the People's Communes!"

These watchwords now resound in town and country in enthusiastic answer to the party's timely call to action, which reflects our people's deep desires and aspirations. A new high tide of socialist labour is swelling. Total industrial output was 14 per cent higher in August than in July and 27 per cent higher in September than in August. Steel production rose by 13.5 per cent in August and by a further 20 per cent in September. The harvest of summer crops, notwithstanding serious natural calamities, reached 69.5 million tons, or 1.25 million tons more than last year's bumper summer harvest. Reports on the mid-season rice crop generally indicate per unit-area yields from 10 to 30 per cent higher than last year.

Such was the response of the Chinese people. Far different was that of reactionaries in the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries. Confronted with our rapid progress, they seized on the adjustments of certain figures as a heaven-sent opportunity to hurl new slanders against us. According to them, China's socialist construction had failed. The General Line had "fallen on its face". The great leap forward was "a great leap backward". The people's communes were a "flop".

Well, words are cheap. The facts, however, make nonsense of the fumings of the imperialists

and their parrots, whose hatred for China's socialism befuddles their wits.

Race up from Poverty

The facts show that China's socialist construction has had an unparalleled record of success. Ten years ago, China, after a century of aggression and exploitation by the imperialists who now slander her progress, was poor and bare indeed. The people took power in 1949. Led by the Communist Party, they completed the programme of economic rehabilitation in three short years. Between 1949 and 1952 there were big increases in the output of steel, coal, grain and cotton.

	1949	1952
Steel (tons)	158,000	1,349,000
Coal (tons)	32,430,000	66,480,000
Grain (tons)	108,100,000	154,400,000
Cotton (tons)	444,500	1,303,500

This was only a preliminary to China's planned economic construction. Under the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), the following striking increases and rates of growth were achieved:

	1957	Increase (1953-57)	Average Annual Increase (1953-57)
Industrial output* (million yuan)	78,290	44,060	18.0%
Agricultural output (million yuan)	60,350	11,960	4.5%
Steel (million tons)	5.35	4.00	31.7%
Coal (million tons)	130.00	63.50	14.4%
Grain (million tons)	185.00	30.60	3.7%
Cotton (million tons)	1.64	0.34	4.7%

* Including handicrafts

Though the big leap had not yet begun, the economic growth was far more rapid than that recorded by any capitalist country starting from the same baseline.

But the Chinese people, feeling their new strength as masters of their country and their destiny, wanted to go much more quickly in breaking away from the hated past of poverty and backwardness. They were not satisfied with either the output level or the speed attained.

The General Line

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as always, understood and gave effect to the people's will and enthusiasm. After summing up the experience of the First Five-Year Plan, it formulated the General Line for Socialist Construction in 1958. This is expressed in only a few words, but they are very rich in content.

"Go all out" describes the spirit of our people.

"Aim high" stresses the role of subjective initiative.

"Greater, faster, better and more economical results" defines the objective possibilities.

The three aspects are inseparable. They embrace the subjective and the objective, the ideological and the material factors in our socialist advance. They represent the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the existing reality in China.

In implementing the General Line, the Central Committee announced, the policy is "to walk on two legs". On the basis of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, this requires:

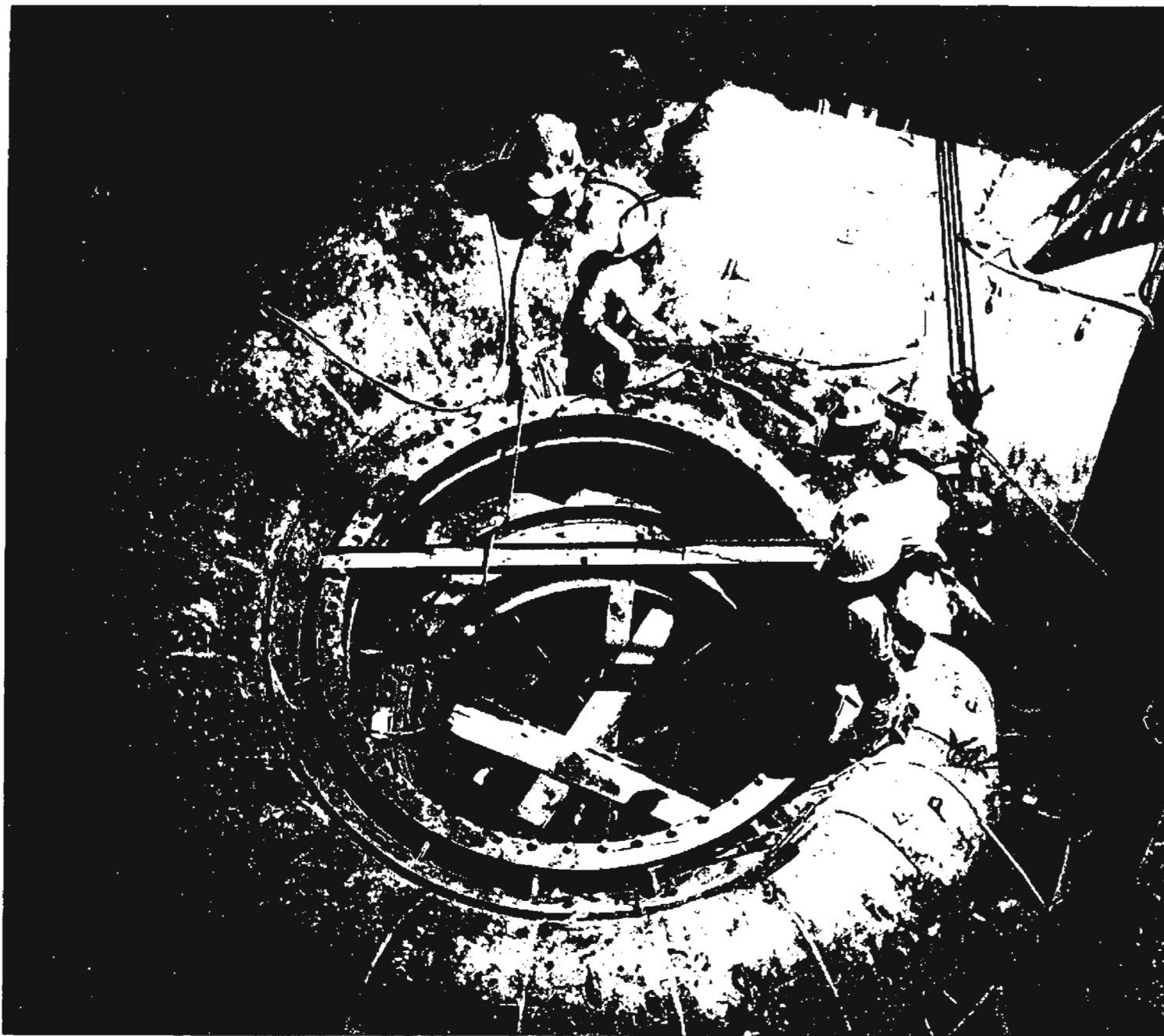
Simultaneous development of industry and agriculture; which enlists the enthusiasm of over

500 million peasants, along with that of the workers, in socialist construction.

Simultaneous development of heavy and light industry; which ensures both the expansion of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

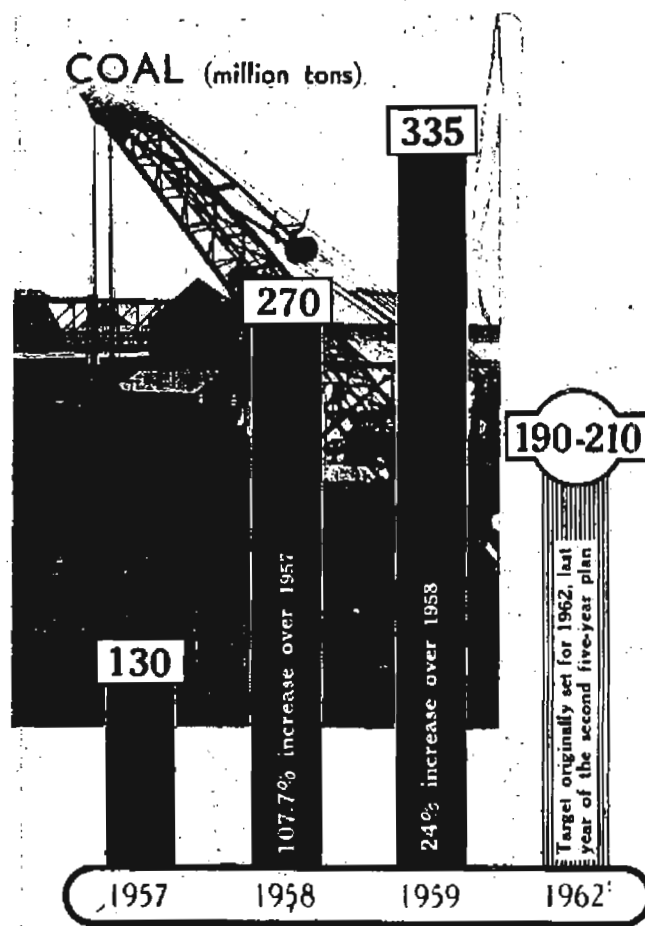
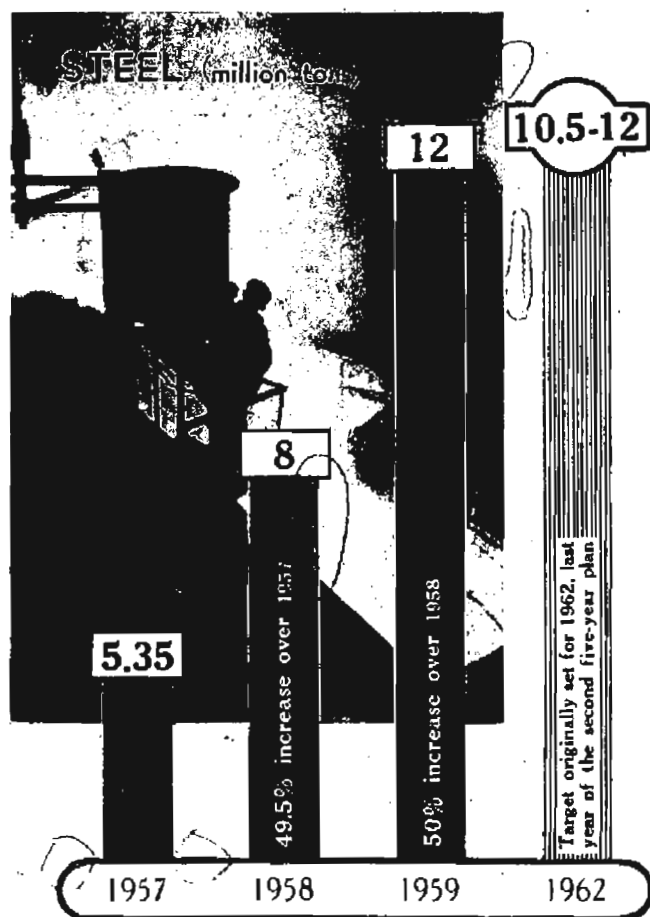
Simultaneous development of industries operated by the central government and by local governments; which combines unified leadership of the economy with full scope for initiative on the spot.

Simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises and simultaneous development of modern and indigenous methods of production; both of which combine centralized leadership with mass movements in production.



Installing one of the four giant turbines at the Hsianghungtien hydro-electric power station in Anhwei province. The turbines were made in Harbin, and the station was designed by provincial technicians.

Li Fu-kun



* Thus use is made of every potential, thereby generating a speed unattainable by "hopping on one leg" alone. As Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China wrote recently:

The adoption of such policies will avoid various types of one-sidedness in the leap forward of the national economy, such as emphasizing the importance of industry to the neglect of agriculture, emphasizing the importance of heavy industry to the neglect of light industry, emphasizing the importance of large enterprises to the neglect of medium-sized and small ones, emphasizing the importance of unified management of industries by the central authorities to the neglect of the initiative of local authorities in the development of industry, and emphasizing the importance of modern methods of production to the neglect of indigenous methods of production, and so on. That is to say, while developing the national economy at high speed, the General Line of our Party calls for a unity of objective possibility and subjective activity, due attention to the various kinds of proportions and observance of objective economic laws.*

Our socialist construction is inseparable from our socialist revolution. Its aim is to change the country, to transform the old China into a new one, to conquer both nature and the remnants of the old society.

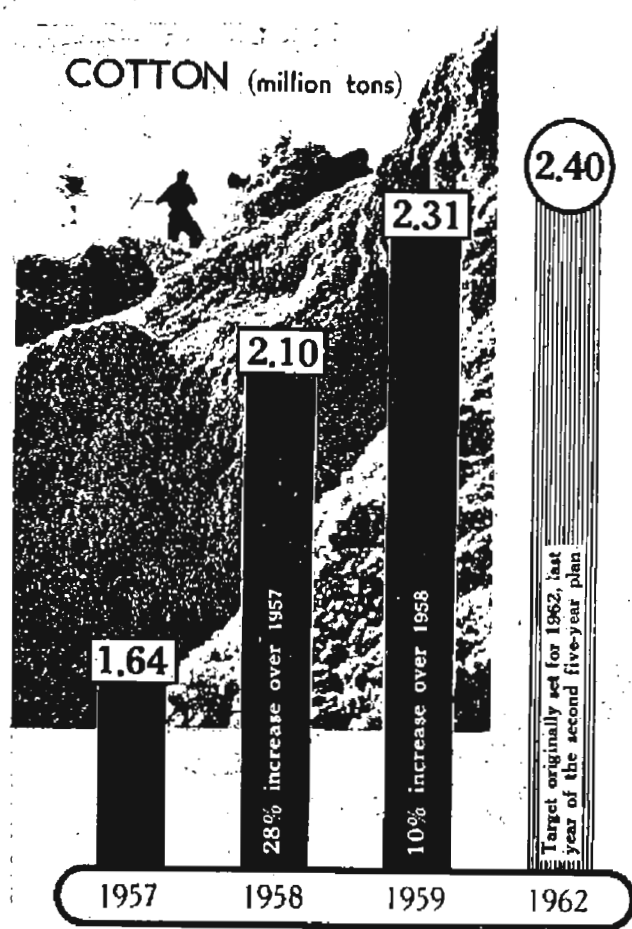
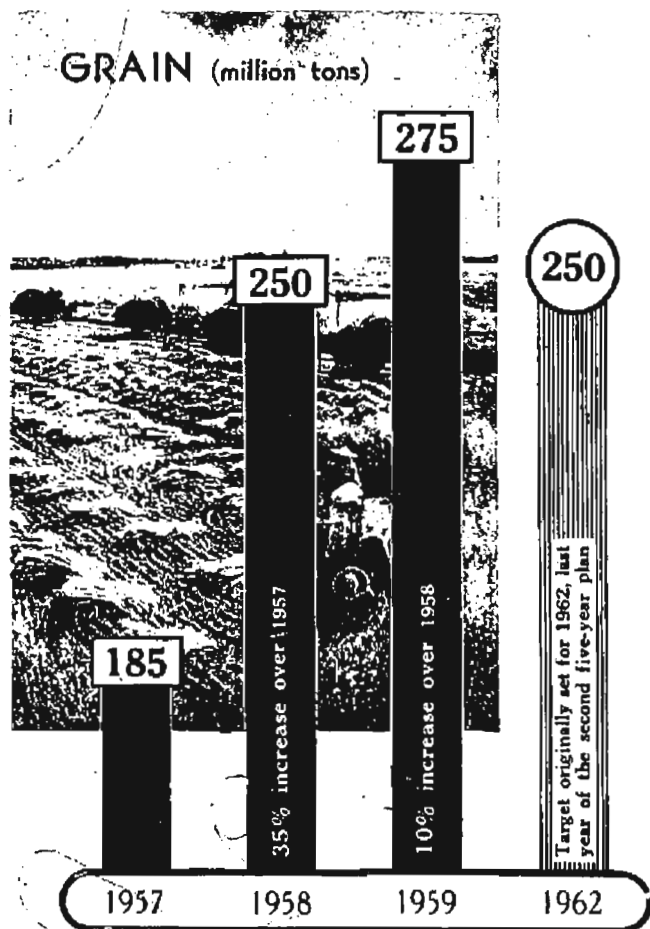
This cannot be done by a few persons drawing up plans and blue-prints behind closed doors, and

*Liu Shao-chi: "The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China", an article in the journal *World Marxist Review* (Problems of Peace and Socialism), October 1959.

ordering the people to carry them out. It can only succeed as the conscious movement of millions. Without mass participation and mass creativeness, there can be no full vitality in socialist construction and it would be impossible to achieve the goal of "greater, faster, better and more economical results". The soul of the General Line, therefore, is the mass movement, rallying the whole people, concentrating their will and desires, linking objectively possible goals with the revolutionary energy of millions, and leading millions to action through clear policies understood and adopted by all.

The basis for great mass movements in our economic growth is the eagerness of a quarter of mankind to build China quickly into a strong socialist country. The mass movement is the dynamo of socialist construction. We are changing our old fate of poverty and backwardness with our own hands and brains, thus continuing our revolution and completing our liberation.

What is the explanation for the tremendous universal upsurge of energy? The Chinese people have overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. They have changed the system of private ownership of the means of production into one of collective and state ownership. This victory of the socialist revolution on the economic front, together with the successes gained on the political and ideological fronts, has released the productive forces from the fetters of old property forms and has enabled the revolutionary energy of



the people to erupt with a force no obstacles can withstand.

The Leap of 1958

The General Line, the "Two Legs" policy and the "Mass Line" turned this energy into the Big Leap Forward that began in 1958. It has produced a speed of economic development far greater than that of the First Five-Year Plan and opened the way for new leaps in the future.

In 1958, the aggregate value of China's industrial and agricultural output increased 48 per cent as compared with 1957, reaching a total of 184,100 million *yuan*. That of industry, taken alone, increased by two-thirds, while that of agriculture rose by one-quarter. Such rates of growth occurring in one year are absolutely without parallel.

In the main products, the leap from 1957 to 1958 was as follows:

Steel: From 5.35 million tons to 11.08 million tons, an increase of 107 per cent for the year. Of this total, 8 million tons, 49.5 per cent more than in 1957, were produced by modern equipment and were up to the highest standards of modern industry. The other 3.08 million tons, made by indigenous methods, were suitable for farm tools and other rural use.

Coal: From 130 to 270 million tons, up 108 per cent.

Grain: From 185 to 250 million tons, up 35 per cent.

Cotton: From 1,640,000 tons to 2,100,000 tons, up 28 per cent.

For coal, timber, salt and grain, the goals set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, were reached or exceeded.

Was there a big leap, or did it fall on its face? The figures we have cited give the answer.

Here are other facts that make it still plainer. Steel output (including that from indigenous furnaces) in 1958 rose by an absolute amount 3.4 times the annual average rise in 1953-57; pig iron, 5.2 times; coal, 7.4 times; petroleum, 2 times; metal-cutting machine tools, 5.1 times; cotton yarn, 6 times; cloth, 2.3 times; grain, 9.5 times; and cotton, 8 times.

Now let us compare our present progress with the situation in the old China our imperialist critics sigh over.

The first modern furnaces in China were installed in 1890, fifty-nine years before the founding of the People's Republic. In all that time, a total of 7.6 million tons of steel was made. This was less than last year's 8 million tons from modern furnaces!

For coal production, the highest pre-liberation year was 1942 with an output of 61.88 million tons. At this rate it would have taken more than four years to dig the 270 million tons we produced in 1958.

The highest peak pre-liberation crop of grain was 138.7 million tons in 1936, which was consider-

ed an exceptionally good year. Last year's output was 80 per cent greater.

This is what our enemies call a "leap backward". Clearly they do not know whether they are coming or going.

1959: The Leap Goes On

How about 1959? After the targets were readjusted, the total value of the output of industry and agriculture in 1959 is to be 220,800 million yuan, one-fifth higher than in 1958. For steel made by modern methods, the target is 12 million tons, up 50 per cent over last year. For coal, 335 million tons, up 24 per cent. For grain, 275 million tons and for cotton, 2.31 million tons, both up about 10 per cent.

This year's record thus far shows that these targets can be guaranteed and indeed are likely to be over-fulfilled. In the first nine months of 1959, industry produced 45.5 per cent more than in the same period last year. For steel the increase was 67 per cent and for coal 72 per cent. Agricultural output, despite serious and widespread natural calamities affecting nearly one-third of the total area under cultivation, was also higher. It was the communes, with their greater possibility of allocating manpower and resources on a large scale, that made it possible not only to fight this year's attacks of nature, but to raise agricultural production 10 per cent over last year.

So by the end of 1959, China will have basically completed within two years the Second Five-Year Plan 1962 targets for steel, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine-tools, cotton and cotton yarn. In grain, as we have mentioned, she already in 1958 equalled the Second Five-Year Plan target for 1962.

Capitalism Outstripped

How does the speed of our industrial and agricultural development compare with that of capitalist countries?

Steel: It took Britain 56 years (1880-1936) to raise output from 1.31 to 11.97 million tons. The United States needed 21 years (1880-1901) to go from 1.27 to 13.69 million tons; France, 58 years (1897-1955) to go from 1.34 to 12.59 million tons; and Japan, 32 years (1925-57) to go from 1.3 to 12.58 million tons. China will have shot ahead from 1.35 to 12 million tons in seven years (1952-59).

Consider only this present year's increase in China's steel output. Steel made from modern furnaces will rise from 8 million tons in 1958 to 12 million tons in 1959, an increase of 50 per cent. To cover this same distance Britain took 21 years, the United States 3 years and France 30 years.

Coal: Output in 1958 was over ten times that of 1949. For 1950-58 China's annual average rate of increase was 26.6 per cent. From 1950 to 1958, coal output in Britain grew at an annual rate of 0.03 per cent, in France by 1.4 per cent, in Japan by 2.9 per cent. U.S. coal production did not go up at all, it declined.

Grain: China's aggregate increase in output in 1949-58 was 131.3 per cent. The annual rate of increase was 2.8 per cent. In the same period, the

U.S. increased its crops by 25.2 per cent, France by 33 per cent and Japan by 21.6 per cent. In Britain, the output fell by 6.5 per cent.

Cotton: From 1949 to 1958, China added 1,655,000 tons to her annual output, an increase of 372.4 per cent. The United States, in 1958, produced only 72 per cent as much cotton as in 1949.

The comparisons we have made prove that the rates of growth of capitalist economies were and are far slower than that of socialist China both before and after the 1958 big leap. In times of crisis, capitalist economies not only do not expand, they actually slip back. Socialist countries are crisis-free, and their advance is sustained. Socialist economies can leap; capitalist economies are unable even to keep up a slow walk without stumbling.

Naturally, rapid progress is impossible without occasional imbalances. For instance, in the course of China's quick progress there was, early this year, a temporary tightness in the supply of certain consumers' goods. This occurred because the growth of purchasing power, especially in the villages, outran the considerable rises in the production of those items. Such imbalances are short-lived under socialism and are quickly overcome, while the imbalances of capitalism are permanent and insuperable, growing ever more acute and inevitably breaking through every effort to patch them up.

Due to inexperience and the unprecedented bumper crops last year, China's 1958 harvest was overestimated. In the course of verification of the estimates, we ourselves discovered these errors and corrected them (the original statistics for the 1958 big leap in industry were confirmed by subsequent re-examination). Everyone can see for himself that these corrections do not in the least alter the fact that a big leap forward took place last year in agriculture as well as in industry. As for the communes, which over 500 million peasants set up in a few months, they meet the desires of their members and the needs of the country so well that, far from collapsing, they have been consolidated and are going from strength to strength.

As experience testifies, when a huge mass movement arises and a whole nation throws all its initiative and energy into it, some isolated transient disproportions are bound to appear. The socialist system is not fixed and stagnant. In its rapid revolutionary advance, accustomed procedures are constantly shattered; otherwise, new ones giving full scope to the increasing productive forces could not appear. As in everything new, there is inexperience at first, causing passing difficulties. But, again as shown by the facts, these can be easily overcome. No doubt, as China's economic growth continues, new problems will crop up. This is nothing to be feared. What is necessary is prompt discovery and adjustment.

Under the beacon-light of the General Line and guided by the decision and spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Chinese people are continuing the leap forward. We are determined to fulfill the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan this year. We are determined to build our land, at unprecedented speed, into a strong and prosperous socialist country.

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審校

Speech of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Austria

奧地利共產黨代表團的致詞

Comrades:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria has the honour and considers it a great happiness to convey, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the brotherly and heartfelt greetings of the Communist Party of Austria to the heroic Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people. The greetings are brought to you from Vienna, the city where the Seventh World Festival of Youth and Students was held this year. In the spirit of this festival, in the spirit of friendship and peace, we congratulate the Chinese people on the great achievements they have scored in their socialist construction.

Austria is a small country which is several thousand kilometres away from the great China. But the Austrian Communists and all the progressive forces of our country are aware what a tremendous significance the victory of the Chinese people's revolution over Chiang Kai-shek's bloody regime, over feudalism and imperialism has for the entire international workers' movement and for the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have made great contribution to the people of various countries in their struggle for freedom and independence, for peace and peaceful co-existence. The People's Republic of China, in close union with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, is a strong bulwark against all forces of war and racial hatred.

It is only ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, yet what a tremendous change has been brought about in these years on the face of the globe and particularly in Asia and Africa!

The profound shock which the great October Socialist Revolution gave to imperialism and its colonial rule has been considerably reinforced by the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. New China and her great achievements in the economic, social and cultural fields are an inexhaustible source from which the oppressed peoples in Asia and Africa draw strength, courage and confidence in victory in their arduous struggle against colonial enslavement.

The great victory of the socialist camp, the historic great leap forward in the People's Republic of China and the heroic struggles of the colonial peoples have all borne out the words of Comrade Mao Tse-tung: The East wind has prevailed over the West wind and imperialism is only a paper tiger which can be beaten and subdued, if we become aware of our own strength.

Comrades! Although Austria has not established formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the Austrian working people have only feelings of friendship and sympathy for the Chinese people. Before we left Austria, a great number of common Austrian people asked us to assure the Chinese people that China has a great many friends in Austria who stand by the side of China with full sympathy.

The warm welcome received by the Chinese Youth Delegation at the World Youth Festival in Vienna was a particularly vivid proof of the brotherly solidarity between the working peoples of China and Austria. The great artistic achievements of the Chinese youth and Peking opera were acclaimed with extraordinary enthusiasm and left an indelible impression on our people.

The Austrian Communist Party is true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, and has written on its fighting banner the slogan of "friendship with China." We take it as one of our fighting tasks to maintain and promote the friendship between the peoples of our two countries. We are confident that it won't be long before the ruling clique of our country will be obliged to recognize the fact that the Chinese working class and the Chinese people are in power and that the establishment of normal friendly relations between Austria and the Chinese People's Republic is in keeping with the interests of our people and world peace.

We are confident that in the near future we shall welcome official Chinese delegates in Austria, because the forces of peace and for friendship among the peoples of different countries are stronger than those blocs bent on undermining and obstructing the friendship among the peoples.

Long live the friendship between the Austrian and the Chinese peoples!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Speech by the Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Australia, Comrade
L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the
Communist Party of Australia

澳大利亚共产党代表团团长澳共总书记兰·路·夏基同志致词

Comrades,

Our Australian delegation wishes to express its pleasure at being here with you on this joyous and historic occasion, to take part in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the triumph of the great Chinese Revolution, led by your glorious Communist Party, and the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

The event we are celebrating is truly one of the most significant in all the annals of the human race, in the long and chequered history of its onward march towards the eventual dazzling goal of Communism.

Just as did the Great October Revolution in Russia, so, too has the Chinese Revolution altered the course of world history.

It has delivered a fatal blow to anti-human imperialism; liberating one fourth of the human race from colonialist chains while inspiring hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to end foreign oppression.

Proceeding to the task of constructing socialist society, the great Chinese people, led by their Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have recorded significant, indeed, unparalleled achievements.

In fact, one feels some difficulty in absorbing and fully comprehending the colossal gains summed up in the words "The Great Leap Forward," the amazing growth of the People's Communes and many other phenomena of socialist construction in your country.

As you have repeatedly emphasised a main factor is the selfless assistance extended to China by the glorious Soviet Union and by the whole socialist camp.

We in Australia have experienced a somewhat different type of "aid".

For example, General Motors have established a large factory in our country. It recently published its profit for the previous twelve months, amounting to an all time Australian record, 15,000,000 pounds; while the worker's wage is taxed by means of a dozen different devices, this capital is exported tax free to the U.S.A. The Australian bourgeoisie were told they were to be "taken into partnership" but their share of the 15 million profits amounted to a miserable 39 thousand pounds.

This illustrates the vast and unbridgeable gulf between the relations, based on proletarian internationalism, of the socialist countries and of "the devil take the hindmost," the law of the jungle relations of the capitalist world.

The "The Great Leap Forward," together with the magnificent Seven Years Plan and the brilliant scientific achievements of the USSR, the progress of the socialist world as a whole, are already quite visibly changing

the outlook of Australian people, who are becoming increasingly favourably disposed towards the socialist world and towards our party.

When the Soviet Union outstrips the U.S.A. and China leads Great Britain in basic production the world climate will in truth be radically changed.

Your triumphs have given new vigor and enthusiasm to the Australian working-class movement in its struggle for socialism.

The common task today is above all the struggle to maintain world peace, to guard the peaceful labors of the peoples.

To cover up their own evil activities and intentions, it is the tactic of the imperialists to accuse the Chinese people of aggressive policies, of even wanting to "conquer Australia."

We pledge ourselves to even more energetically expose these slanderous inventions, to fight for correct diplomatic relations between our two countries, to vigorously campaign for the return of China's rightful place in the United Nations, for increased cultural and economic exchange between our peoples.

We are confidently looking forward to even greater achievements on the part of the Chinese people in the grand work of socialist construction.

We rejoice with you on this memorable birthday, the Tenth Anniversary of the People's Republic.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Eternal friendship between the peoples of China and Australia!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

May the People's Republic grow ever more prosperous and strong!

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審校

Message of Greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran

伊朗人民党中央委员会賀詞

Dear Comrades,

The great Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have victoriously concluded their struggle for liberation, cast off the rule of the imperialists and of the reactionaries at home and abroad, and established the people's state power and a new democratic system. The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, in its own name and in the name of the Iranian people, conveys heartfelt greetings to you on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people. The great significance of the Chinese people's revolution for the history of mankind is today clearer than at any time in the past. This is the most important event in mankind's history since the Russian October Socialist Revolution. Taking place as it did in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, it has had an important impact on the growth of the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples in Asia and Africa, thus making its significance so much the greater.

The Chinese revolution, carried to victory by the Chinese Communist Party, headed by that outstanding Marxist theoretician Comrade Mao Tse-tung and rich in the experience of struggle, has brought the creativeness of a great people into full play and achieved tremendous successes in the economic and cultural fields. A close bond of brotherly friendship has been formed among China's various nationalities. In the short historical period of ten years, New China has scored gigantic successes in the struggle to strengthen her political and economic independence and to win universal prosperity and progress. Through the example set by your great country, Marxism-Leninism has once more given brilliant proof of its vitality. The People's Republic of China is defending peace throughout the world; no intrigues, direct or indirect, on the part of the imperialists, will shake her power. The day is not far off when the People's Republic of China will take that seat in the United Nations which is rightly hers but which is now unlawfully occupied by a usurper, a member of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and play the part befitting her in that organization.

Our people are rejoiced and inspired by the victory gained by the Chinese people in the building of their new economy, their campaign for an extensive and intensive transformation of agriculture, and their cultural development, for in many respects our people suffered the same fate as the Chinese people before their revolution. The people of our various nationalities are aware that the strengthening of the socialist camp will shorten their road to liberation.

At the present time our country is suffering from a rampant fascist reign of terror under Shah Muhammad Reza. This is a most difficult historical period for our people and our Party. But our people and our

Party are determined to carry on the fight until the final victory is won. The victories won by socialism on a world-wide scale and the achievements gained by the Chinese people have been an inspiration to our own struggle.

Dear Comrades! Allow us to congratulate you once more on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China. We are convinced that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people will be able to fulfil their present long-term plan — to overtake and surpass Britain in a few years — and furthermore, that it will not be long before the People's Republic of China, as a leading world power with a mighty highly-developed economy, will be devoting her efforts to the cause of peace and of the liberation of all peoples.

Dear Comrades, please accept our fraternal greetings.

Radmanesh, First Secretary, and
Eskandari, Secretary,
of the Central Committee of
the People's Party of Iran

**Message of Greetings of the Delegation of the
Labour-Progressive Party of Canada**

加拿大勞工進步黨代表團賀詞

We bring the warmest fraternal greetings from the party of Canadian Communists, the Labour-Progressive Party to the people of China on this historic celebration of the tenth anniversary of your liberation.

Your victory over the combined forces of imperialism, feudal landlords, and the Four Big Families was a victory for all the workers of the world. The reactionaries and war makers led by U.S. imperialism received a blow from which they can never recover.

We join in solemn tribute to the immortal memory of the many tens of thousands of brave Chinese workers and peasants who gave their lives in the long struggle for freedom on the battlefields and in the cities and villages across this great country. Their sacrifice won for their beloved people a new happy life building socialism in peace. This is a profound contribution to the peace and wellbeing of all mankind.

We honour the glorious Communist Party of China which led the people through these decades of heroic struggle — in the hard years of Chiang's encirclement campaigns, on the Long March, in ceaseless battle against the Japanese aggressors, and now in the good years of the Great Leap Forward. Even in the few days we have been in Peking we have been deeply moved by seeing with what enthusiasm and rapidity the people are wiping out the relics of the past, and proudly creating the New China. How effectively this reality gives the lie to the silly and malicious prattle in the Western press about the "failure" of socialism in China.

Through the years, democratic Canadians have sympathized with and supported the great revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people. In the 1930's many thousands of Canadians took part in the movement for the boycott of Japanese goods, against the shipment of scrap iron from Canada for the Japanese armament makers. Many linked these anti-fascist actions with support for the fight of the Spanish Republic at that time against Franco, Hitler and Mussolini. That unity of democratic purpose is symbolized by the life of that great Canadian Communist, Dr. Norman Bethune whose devoted service to his own country and to yours was cut short just twenty years ago next month.

Today there is in Canada a wide demand for the recognition of and the development of trade with the People's Republic of China. It comes not only from the left but from the entire trade union movement, the farm organizations, and influential sections of the capitalist class. Anger is growing in our country that the government of Canada still submits to the orders of the State Department in Washington and votes against the seating in the United Nations of the lawful representatives of the 650,000,000 people of China.

Our party is opening its 7th Congress on October 9 in Toronto. There we will be planning the ways to strengthen our campaigns to arouse

ever broader sections of the Canadian people to the fight for peace, for the independence of our country from political, economic and military subordination to U.S. imperialism and for socialism. An essential part of our fight will be the continued work to win the recognition by Canada of the People's Republic of China and to combat the confusion spread by the lackeys of U.S. imperialism in our country which tries to deceive the people by claiming that there are "two Chinas", thus vainly striving to revive the stinking corpse of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which still befouls Taiwan.

Our Canadian delegation, Comrades Beeching, Caron and myself will take back to Canada the story of this great anniversary celebration which expresses so well the flowering of the creative labours of all the people of China in the building of socialism. We will take back its message of peace and friendship to all the world. We pledge our party to work ceaselessly for the opening up of mutually advantageous trade, for the development of the friendly exchange of knowledge and culture between our countries (in which we have so much to learn from you).

Although we in Canada live in one of the few remaining strongholds of imperialism in this world, the great idea of socialism, the truth of which has been so brilliantly demonstrated in the Soviet Union, in People's China and in all the other socialist countries, is beginning to grip the minds of the Canadian people too. With profound confidence we look forward to the day when our country together with all humanity will take the road to socialism and lasting peace.

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審核

Message of Greetings from the
Delegation of the Communist Party of Chile

智利共產黨代表團賀詞

Comrades,

As head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile I have been entrusted with the great honour of conveying the warm greetings of the communists, people and working class of Chile to the beloved Chinese people, the Chinese proletariat and its glorious vanguard, the Communist Party of China.

Through these greetings and our presence here we share the joy with which the other peoples of the world, and our brother parties in all countries, are today celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of your glorious liberation and commemorating the birth of the great Chinese People's Republic.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Chinese Revolution fills us with pride and inspires us with optimism and confidence in the complete triumph of our principles, the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The ten years of life of the Chinese People's Republic represent a historic and decisive contribution to the cause of socialism, to the struggle of the peoples for liberation and to peaceful co-existence among nations.

Each of your successes in the construction of socialism inspires us in our own struggle against the common enemy, Yankee imperialism and its lackeys. Never for an instant has U.S. imperialism ceased to oppress our people, appropriate our wealth, subject our workers to super-exploitation or try to use us as cannon-fodder or accomplices in its military adventures. However, in our country, as in others in Latin America, the struggle to wipe out these evils is being intensified.

Many bloody dictatorships, tools of imperialism, have been overthrown. The Chilean people too are playing their full part in the anti-imperialist struggle. We have defended our oil from the greed of the monopolies; we fought against the manoeuvres of the imperialists at the Conference of American Foreign Ministers held in Santiago; we are expressing our solidarity with the Cuban Revolution and with our brothers who are struggling against the remaining dictatorships.

Chile's national liberation movement is developing vigorously. In the last election, the anti-imperialist candidate fell short by only 30,000 votes of becoming president of the republic. The People's Action Front, a coalition of people's parties, to which our Party belongs, is preparing for new struggles, strengthening its organization, linking itself more closely with the struggles of the people and carrying out joint actions with other political forces in defence of our national sovereignty.

The unity of the workers is growing in strength around the Central Union of Workers of Chile, and this has smashed the splitting attempts of paid imperialist elements. The peasantry is bringing new forces into the liberation struggle for land, bread and the right to organize.

Despite the existence of an openly reactionary government, the popular movement for relations with the socialist world is gaining ground. This campaign has the support of important progressive groups, political parties, big business circles and cultural organizations. Even well-known anti-communist personalities have made statements demanding that the government establish official relations with the Soviet Union, People's China and other socialist countries.

The profound changes taking place in international politics have their repercussions even in the most reactionary circles of our country. The successful carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan, the Great Leap Forward, the launching of a rocket to the moon, the visit of Comrade Khrushchov to the United States, and the general progress of the socialist countries, are contributing powerfully to breaking down the isolation to which the cold war policy of imperialism has subjected us.

The people and the working class of Chile, with their vanguard party, are preparing themselves for the great battles that are approaching. The present government continues to carry out the "policy of austerity" mapped out by imperialism for various countries. The economic crisis is becoming more acute; the total of unemployed workers has reached 200,000 and the cost of living is rising at a dizzy speed.

The popular movement, resisting the effects of this policy, is preparing to go over to the offensive. The proletariat is reviewing its organization and methods of struggle in order to fight its new battles better and to head the advance of the democratic liberation front. The Communist Party is strengthening its organization; in the two recruiting campaigns carried out during the last thirteen months the number of Party members increased by 226 per cent.

In the whole perspective facing our country, we Chilean communists prize the great help that flows from the extraordinary advances of the Chinese people in their socialist construction. The fulfilment of your First Five-Year Plan, the transformation of the relations of private ownership in agriculture, commerce and industry into socialist relations of ownership, the creation of the people's communes, the improvement of style and methods of work and leadership, the Great Leap Forward which you are making in the creation of the New China, — all these are great experiences from which we gain valuable lessons. We have witnessed in your country the enthusiasm and activity of the many-millioned labouring masses working for a new society, wisely led by their Communist Party and their beloved Chairman, Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

We wish you, on this glorious anniversary, the greatest happiness and joy and the greatest victories in the joint struggle for peace, national independence, socialism and communism.

Speech at the Banquet in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

September 30, 1959

Comrades and friends,

It is ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

We are very happy that the leading comrades of our great ally the Soviet Union and of other brother countries, the leading comrades of our fraternal Parties, government representatives of friendly Asian and African countries, and comrades and friends from various countries are here with us celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of our People's Republic. They have come from afar, bringing with them profound friendship. They are good friends of the Chinese people. Let us give them a hearty welcome.

We are particularly happy that Comrade Khrushchov, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, is also with us in Peking today at this banquet. We congratulate him on the success of his visit to the United States as an envoy of peace. We welcome the communique of the talks he had with President Eisenhower of the United States.

During these ten years, our country has undergone gigantic changes. We have won great victories in the socialist revolution. We have achieved great successes in socialist construction. We have begun to change the face of China.

In the course of the revolution and of construction we have received enormous support and assistance from all the socialist countries, especially from the Soviet Union, and broad sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. All our achievements are inseparable from the help and support they have given us. On behalf of the Chinese people, I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to them.

The construction which we have started is only a beginning. We are still lacking in experience and there are still not a few shortcomings and difficulties in our work. The great thing is, however, that after several years of groping we have, in the light of the common principles of Marxism-Leninism regarding socialist construction, begun to work out a general line for building socialism suited to the conditions of China. We have already brought about a situation of great forward leaps and set up in the countryside people's communes, a new form of organization favourable to the development of the productive forces. We may be sure that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung it will not take us too long a time to build China into a prosperous, rich and strong socialist country and together with the other socialist countries we shall triumph over capitalism in peaceful competition.

The present situation is very favourable to the people of the world. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has become stronger and more consolidated. The solidarity of the socialist countries is as firm as a rock. The struggle for national independence, for democracy and freedom of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism of the people in various countries in the world continue to forge ahead. No force on earth can prevent the just cause of the people from attaining victory.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live friendship among the peoples of the world!

Long live world peace!

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審校

**Speech by President Ho Chi Minh, Head
of the Party and Government Delegation
of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam**

越南民主共和国党政代表团团长胡志明主席的致詞

Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Dear Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, allow me, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese working class and the Vietnamese people, to extend the warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese working class and the Chinese people.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China are the greatest events in the history of mankind following the Russian October Revolution. In the past ten years, the Chinese people have successfully accomplished the socialist revolution and have scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction.

The big leap forward and the establishment of the people's communes have propelled New China's construction work to advance at the rate of "concentrating twenty years in one day," a speed unprecedented in history. Today the People's Republic of China has become a great power and is playing an increasingly important part in defending peace in the Far East and the world.

The great victory of the Chinese people is a victory of Marxism-Leninism. This victory has proved the wisdom of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which creatively applies the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. This victory has played an important part in strengthening the power of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and has been a great inspiration to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Vietnam and China are two brother countries, as close to each other as lips to teeth. Our two countries have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder for national independence and the socialist cause. The victory of the Chinese revolution is of momentous significance for the Vietnamese people. The brilliant examples of the October Revolution in Russia and the Chinese revolution have illuminated the path of the Vietnamese revolution. At present the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam, are engaged in a struggle for building socialism in the north and for the unification of the motherland. With the resolute struggles of the whole Vietnamese people, the whole-hearted aid from the Soviet Union, China and other brother countries, and the

sympathy and support from the progressive peoples all over the world, we are fully confident that the cause of building socialism in our country will be successful and the cause of unifying our motherland will be triumphant. We wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government as well as our Chinese brothers and sisters.

Comrades and Friends! Precisely at a time when the countries of the socialist camp are stronger and more united than ever before, when the national liberation movements are rising in an upsurge, and when the world peace movement is growing in strength, we bring our warm greetings to the People's Republic of China on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. The successful sending of the first space rocket to the moon by the Soviet Union and Comrade Khrushchov's visit to America have filled all progressive mankind with immense enthusiasm and enhanced their confidence in the cause of defending peace. Let us hail fervently the signal victories of the Soviet Union, China, the socialist camp as a whole and the forces of peace.

May the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, score new, ever greater successes in building socialism and in the cause of defending peace!

May the unity within the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union be ever more consolidated!

May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China be ever more consolidated and prosperous!

Long live Communism!

Long live the World Peace!

Speech by Head of Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation

保加利亚党政代表团团长的贺词

Dear Chinese Comrades and Friends, Brothers and Sisters,

Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung,

Dear Comrade Liu Shao-chi,

Allow me, on behalf of the Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation, to convey to you all, and through you to the entire Chinese people, the ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people on the occasion of your National Day—the glorious tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic.

Ten years ago the heroic Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of feudalism and of bureaucratic capital, liberated their country from imperialist dependence and created the powerful Chinese People's Republic—a state of the democratic dictatorship of the people headed by the working class.

It is with great joy that we have been following the enormous successes in the country's industrialization, in the reorganization of agriculture on a collective basis, in the growth of industrial and agricultural production and in the stormy development of the forces of production, which the Chinese people have achieved during the period under review under the leadership of its glorious and heroic Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the all-recognised leader of the Chinese people, and relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and on the co-operation with the countries of the socialist camp. The centuries-old dream of the Chinese people to have enough food and clothing and to enjoy a bright and happy life has come true.

China's upsurge is rapid not only in the economic field but in all walks of life as well. The quick pace at which illiteracy is being done away with, the scope of national education, the decisive improvement in the health services, etc., speak most eloquently of the great progress made in the fields of education and culture.

Relying on the support of the vast majority of the people, the Chinese Communist Party has dealt a crushing blow to the right-wing elements which were attempting to push China along the road of the re-establishment of the old regime. As a result of all your successes and victories and after the defeat of the counter-revolutionary revolt in Tibet, the moral and political unity of the Chinese people has immeasurably strengthened and the power and authority of the Chinese Communist Party have grown further.

We are boundlessly happy that the general line of policy of the Chinese Communist Party for the building of a socialist society, as well as the ways and forms of this movement towards socialism under the concrete conditions prevailing in China, have been accepted and taken up by the entire nation, becoming flesh from their flesh and blood from their blood, and turning into a great material force capable of wonders.

All your successes in the construction of your new life have disclosed in a brilliant way the great advantages of the socialist system and have turned China into a truly great power without the participation of which it is not possible to solve the important international problems. The Chinese People's Republic is a powerful factor of peace and progress not only in Asia but in the whole world as well. It is high time the ruling circles in the United States and in some other countries realised that only the Government of the Chinese People's Republic can be the lawful representative of the 650-million strong Chinese nation in the United Nations, and that the island of Taiwan which is an inseparable part of the Chinese state, should be reunited with People's China.

The example of China and the other Far-Eastern socialist countries shines as a sun over the countries of Asia and warms up the hearts of millions of people who can see in practice the great transforming power of socialism and of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teachings.

The Bulgarian people are following with joy and with real love the rapid all-round development of your great country. We feel profound respect for the heroic Chinese people, for their industriousness, boundless honesty, modesty and courage, for their exceptional discipline and tenacity and for their great talents.

We are proud that in the struggle for peace and socialism headed by the Soviet Union our people is marching firmly and unshakably shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the other socialist countries, including the Chinese people — the biggest nation on our planet; we are proud that we have such strong, sincere and loyal friends. The economic strength and the political unity of the socialist camp enable us to wage a successful struggle for peace. We wholeheartedly greet the efforts and successes of the Soviet Union in the consolidation of world peace, the visit of Comrade Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev to the United States which has just ended and the enormous work for the cause of peace he did there.

Within 15 years of free life the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by their Communist Party and by the Fatherland Front Government, have achieved remarkable successes in all fields of Bulgaria's economy and culture. Formerly a backward agricultural country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a large-scale mechanized socialist

rural economy. The new social system has fully triumphed in the town and in the countryside. The centuries-old backwardness of the country and the international isolation of former bourgeois Bulgaria are a thing of the past.

At present our country is in the grip of a powerful nationwide movement for the fulfilment of the Third Five-Year Plan in shorter terms with a view to taking a leap in the country's economic development, completing the construction of socialist society and creating the prerequisites for the gradual transition to the highest stage of the communist society.

Our country's friendship with the socialist countries in the Far East is expanding and strengthening day after day. Distance is no obstacle for us to feel the nations of these countries like our closest brothers, because we are bound by the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, because we are inspired by the common goal of building a socialist and communist society. That is why we are a component and inseparable part of the great world socialist family headed by the Soviet Union.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, friends and brothers, new and still greater successes in the further development of your national economy and culture, in the struggle for the complete victory of our common cause—the cause of socialism and communism, the cause of peace and friendship among all nations.

Long live the glorious tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic!

Long live the great Chinese people, its glorious and heroic Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by the outstanding disciple of Marx and Lenin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live and strengthen the eternal friendship between the Bulgarian and the Chinese peoples!

Long live and strengthen the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the great Soviet Union!

Long live world peace!

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審校

Message of Greetings from the French Communist Party Delegation

法国共产党代表团的賀詞

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the French delegation, I warmly thank the Chinese Communist Party for affording us the joy of participating in the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

On this outstanding occasion, I am happy to bring to the great Chinese Communist Party the fraternal greetings of the French Communist Party and its general secretary Maurice Thorez, of the French working class and of the people of France.

Since the great October Socialist Revolution which marked the coming of a new era for international working-class movement and for progressive mankind, the liberation of China and the victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have been, as we see it, the most important event on a world scale after the Second World War.

In fact, since the moment when China, a vast country with 650 million people, took her place by the side of the mighty Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the alignment of forces between the old capitalist world and the new socialist world has been changed radically in favour of socialism.

In particular, the glorious example of the Chinese people has not failed to give fresh impetus to the struggle of Asian and African peoples against colonial oppression and for independence. Further, there are the amazing successes achieved by the People's Republic of China during the past ten years. You have brought about in a few years more changes, for the benefit of your people, than all those made in past centuries. By taking into consideration the situation of your country and the specific conditions of your revolution, and by relying firmly on the alliance of workers and peasants, you have succeeded in creating the conditions which will guarantee the victory of the building of socialism in China.

Your revolution is a tremendous experience which proves emphatically the creative power of Marxism-Leninism.

For this reason the French communists, like those of all countries, have followed and are following with passionate interest and enthusiastic confidence the march forward of New China.

Dear Comrades,

Your achievements, like those of the great Soviet Union and of all the countries of the socialist camp, have been of great help to us in the struggle we are carrying on in France for peace, democracy and socialism. We have in France a government of personal rule which pursues in every sphere a policy that is reactionary and backward to the core. The big bourgeoisie of France, unable to solve the problems posed by the will

to independence of the colonial peoples, is furiously waging the colonial war in Algeria now going on for more than five years.

In the international sphere the reactionary government of France is pursuing an adventurist policy which serves to keep up the cold war and obstructs the relaxation of international tension.

Hence the French reactionary government is hostile to the historic meeting that has just taken place between Comrade Khrushchov and the President of the United States, and also to the disarmament plan of the Soviet Union. It is clear however that Comrade Khrushchov's trip to the United States and the disarmament plan he presented to the United Nations on behalf of the Soviet Union are fully in keeping with the interests and aspirations for peace of all peoples, including the French people, who are bending under the crushing load of military expenses. That is why, conscious of its role to defend the true interests of France, and of its loyalty to proletarian internationalism, the French Communist Party is fighting:

- against the Algerian war and for negotiation with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on the basis of the right to independence and in the mutual interests of the two countries;

- for a relaxation of international tension, for the banning and destruction of atomic weapons, for disarmament and friendly co-operation among all the peoples;

- for the seating of People's China in the United Nations and its recognition by the French Government.

We consider that it is indeed absurd to refuse to recognise officially the existence of the People's Republic of China with its 650 million inhabitants, occupying an important position in world affairs.

We are moreover convinced that all the endeavours of the reactionary circles of France, as well as of the United States and other imperialist countries, will be defeated thanks to the growing force of the socialist camp, thanks to the progress of the forces of peace in the world and to the development of the liberation movement of the colonial and dependent peoples.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has reminded us on many occasions that tactically and for each particular battle we should not underestimate the capitalist and reactionary enemy, but from the strategic point of view and in perspective we should never allow ourselves to be impressed and intimidated—because capitalism is doomed by history while communism is assured of victory.

It is inspired by this Leninist concept that we French communists are fighting, in France, against the reactionary regime set up with the complicity of the right-wing socialist leaders, and striving enthusiastically

for the unity of the working-class and democratic forces for the defence of the vital interests of our people, for peace and for the restoration of democracy. We have an arduous and difficult battle to carry out, but we are fighting it with absolute confidence in the future because we know that in France, as elsewhere, the future belongs not to capitalism but to the people and communism. All we see and feel here can only reinforce our conviction and our determination.

Hail to the immense successes made by the Soviet Union, by your great country, by all countries of the socialist camp!

Hail to the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist camp!

Hail to the indestructible unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism!

All this constitutes the sure guarantee of the final victory of socialism and communism in the world!

Long live peace and friendship among all peoples!

Long live the glorious Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the solidarity and unity of the Communist Parties of all countries!

Long live communism!

ENCLOSURES
100-428091

Negatives for Enclosures to Bureau memorandum
to Attorney General 10/18/76

Microfiche

Downgraded to

Secret per

60324 UC BAW/RS

on 3/16/2011

SOCO 1/1/10

No.

Microfiche

Downgraded to

Secret per 60324

UC BAW/RS

on 3/16/2011

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)
CAN NOT
BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

~~TOP SECRET~~

Belmont
Baumgardner
Decker
Liaison Section

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

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON

*To A. Dulles
12/11/59
RWS*

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

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

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

Sincerely,

Enclosure NOTE ON YELLOW:

100-428091

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

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AJD:med:mpp

EX-109 REC-15 100-428091-515
See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59
captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

10 DEC 11 1959

55 DEC 21 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 11/27/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

A I R T E L

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 27, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report concerns a meeting in Peking, China, with SANZO NOZAKA, Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan.

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

JEK/kws
 (5)

REC-91

EX-124

11 NOV 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 201

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Per

67 DEC 15 1959

**MEETING BETWEEN SANZO NOZAKA, CHAIRMAN OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN, AND MORRIS
CHILDS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY - USA, IN PEKING, CHINA**

On or about October 15, 1959, ~~SANZO NOZAKA~~, Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan and head of the Japanese Communist Party delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, was brought to the apartment of ~~MORRIS CHILDS~~ in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Peking, China. NOZAKA, who speaks English and Chinese, was accompanied by his personal secretary and by the bodyguard for ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. NOZAKA spent a number of years with ~~MAO Tse-tung~~, ~~LIU Shao-chi~~, and ~~CHU Teh~~ in the caves around Yenan, China, and is highly regarded by the Chinese leadership.

NOZAKA stated that he had asked for an official contact with the representative of the Communist Party - USA so that some program might be worked out between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Japan. This program would call for a campaign against United States bases on Japanese soil, since those bases are designed for use against Russia.

NOZAKA said that he would like to discuss a campaign against the new security treaty between the United States and Japan. He mentioned that Premier ~~NOBUHARU KISHI~~, of Japan, is scheduled to visit the United States sometime in December, 1959. NOZAKA said that the Communist Party of Japan has a powerful movement, in the form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan, against a renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. He said that this is the most important political problem the Japanese face today, since a new treaty could lead to war.

CHILDS asked if the leadership of the Socialist Party of Japan agrees with this campaign. NOZAKA replied that publicly the leadership of the Socialist Party of Japan does not agree, but secretly they meet with the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan. Furthermore, we have a national alliance to back up this campaign. In this national alliance, we have local alliances composed of Socialist Party members and others. There are over three hundred such local alliances or committees in existence.

100-425091-516
ENCLOSURE

NOZAKA stated that last year the Communist Party of Japan helped to defeat repressive, McCarthyite legislation which the United States wanted to have adopted and which KISHI tried to get through Parliament. In this campaign against this proposed legislation, the Communist Party of Japan formed a united front with the Socialist Party and with the trade unions. Now there is a united front against the security treaty between the United States and Japan.

NOZAKA requested that from the United States the Communist Party - USA attack this proposed security treaty between Japan and the United States.

In regard to the Communist Party of Japan, NOZAKA stated that the inner situation in the Party is very much improved. He stated that they kicked out the sectarians, stopped the factional fight, and brought back into the Party some people who were kicked out a few years ago. He said that the Communist Party of Japan publishes a paper with a daily circulation of 50,000, and an additional circulation of 50,000 on Sunday.

NOZAKA stated that he had read the draft of the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA and agrees with the general line in this resolution.

NOZAKA asked for closer contacts between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Japan, especially since Americans can travel to Japan. He said that the Communist Party of Japan does not talk to just any Americans who come to Japan and represent themselves as members of the Communist Party - USA, since the Communist Party of Japan is still semi-illegal. He stated, however, that when LARRY BRIDGES was in Japan, the Communist Party of Japan talked to him through Communist Party members who are also trade union members.

NOZAKA requested CHILDS to send him copies of "Mainstream" and "Economic Notes" and any other publications which might be of interest to the Communist Party of Japan. He stated that as soon as the Communist Party of Japan obtains more members who read and write English, they will translate some material issued by the Communist Party of Japan and send it to the Communist Party - USA.

Subsequently, NOZAKA sent to CHILDS some addresses in Japan to which material can be mailed. These addresses have been reported separately.

During this discussion, NOZAKA asked CHILDS if he knew a person called ADEOSI (phonetic), who is in Hawaii and claims to be a Communist Party member. NOZAKA said that ADEOSI corresponds with him. CHILDS said that he did not know ADEOSI, but would attempt to obtain some information concerning him.

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Vol. V. No. 255(1307) Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

P A R T I

- * The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket in Flight
(All papers)
- * Unmatched Scientific Feat
(Pravda leader)
- * Our Relations Are as Clear as Sunny Day
(Pravda, Izvestia)
- * UN Must Bring Itself Into Line with the
Spirit of the Times (Pravda)
- * Better Late Than Never
(Izvestia)

P A R T II

- * The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket
(Pravda, Izvestia, Sovetskaya Rossiya)

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Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

, THE THIRD SOVIET COSMIC ROCKET IN FLIGHT

TASS Announcement

In accordance with the programme of scientific explorations, the apparatus on the automatic interplanetary station, designed to obtain an image of the part of the Moon which is invisible from the Earth and to transmit this image to the Earth, was switched on at 6:30 Moscow time on October 7.

For photographing the Moon the automatic station is provided with a system of orientation and phototelevision apparatus with special devices for the automatic processing of the photographic film.

The picture taking was timed so that the station should be on its orbit between the Moon and the Sun, the latter illuminating about 70 per cent of the invisible side of the Moon. The station at this time was 60 to 70 thousand kilometres from the surface of the Moon.

Switched on by a special command the orientation system turned the station in such a way that the camera's lenses were trained on the farside of the Moon and gave the command for the photographic apparatus to switch on.

The photographing of the Moon continued for about 40 minutes and yielded a considerable number of pictures of the Moon in two different sizes.

Processing of the films (development and fixing) was carried out automatically on the interplanetary station.

The signals of the photographic images of the Moon were transmitted to the Earth by means of a special radiotechnical system. This system ensured simultaneously the transmission of the orbit's data, and the transmission of guidance commands from the Earth to the interplanetary station. The television apparatus ensured the transmission of half-tone images with a high resolving power.

The first photographs of the hidden side of the Moon, received as a result of preliminary processing, will be published in the newspapers on October 27 with the necessary descriptions, and subsequently -- in scientific publications.

The USSR Academy of Sciences has set up a commission to name the craters, mountain ranges and other peculiarities of the unseen part of the Moon.

The automatic interplanetary station has likewise been equipped with apparatus designed for conducting scientific research in outer space. The results of the scientific studies made have been recorded on tape at ground stations and at the present time are being processed.

The work of the automatic interplanetary station during the first revolution has revealed that:

* of scientific measurements. determination

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the flight of a cosmic object on a complex, predetermined orbit has been carried out with success;

the task of orientating an object in outer space has been solved;

radio-telemecanical communication and the transmission of television images at cosmic distances have been carried out

images have been obtained of the reverse side of the Moon, hitherto inaccessible to investigation, as well as other scientific results.

* * *

On October 27 at 20:00 Moscow time the interplanetary station will be situated at a point over the Earth's surface 38° 6' W. Long. and 6° 30' N. Lat. at a distance of 484,000 km from the centre of the Earth.

A more detailed study of the orbit of the automatic interplanetary station shows that it will exist approximately half a year from the time of launching and will make between 11 and 12 revolutions around the Earth. At the end of this time the interplanetary station will enter the dense layers of the Earth's atmosphere where it will burn up.

(All papers. In full.)

REPORT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMISSION

To Name the Formations on the Reverse Side of the Moon

A commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences of which A.A. Mikhailov, Corresponding Member of the Academy, is Chairman, having studied the research material concerning the photographs received from board the automatic interplanetary station, has approved the names given to the authentically established formations on the reverse side of the Moon, unseen from the Earth.

These names and a description of the newly-established formations are published in the article "The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket" (which is included in Part II of this Bulletin)

As new formations on the other side of the Moon are disclosed, their names and descriptions will be published.

Moscow, October 26, 1959

(All papers. In full.)

UNMATCHED SCIENTIFIC FEAT

Pravda leader

...The circling of the Moon and the Earth by the automatic interplanetary station, the photographing of the farside of the Moon by this cosmic laboratory at a distance of 65,000 km, the transmission of images to the Earth from the depths of outer space--each of these achievements is an unmatched scientific feat!

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And the fact that it has been performed by Soviet people is a highly natural phenomenon. It testifies to the unsurpassed successes of mathematics, mechanics, physics, radioelectronics, and chemistry; to the achievements of the Soviet metallurgists, astronomers, and other scientists, to the achievements of our engineers, technicians and workers, who have translated theoretical calculations into technical devices which in our times crown the attainments of human genius. This feat is an expression of the great industrial might of our country which has been able to create the equipment, instruments and materials necessary for carrying out these grandiose plans. It shows the indisputable superiority of the Soviet socialist system, graphically demonstrating to the whole world what the creative and constructive labour of a nation freed from the fetters of capitalist oppression is capable of.

The epochal achievements of our scientists, specialists and workers are a great victory of the entire Soviet people who are building communism under the leadership of the Leninist Party. They are an outstanding contribution to the development of world science. Progressive people throughout the world admirably applaud the Soviet conquerors of outer space, congratulating them on their signal achievements.

It is significant that the new unsurpassed victories of Soviet science and technology have been scored on the eve of the anniversary of the Great ^{October} Revolution which marked a turning point in the development of human society. They again vividly show that the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has put an end to the exploitation of man by man, has opened up to the peoples the only correct way of development, the way of building socialism and communism. This way leads to the unprecedented flowering of the economy, culture and well-being of the people, and is now followed by more than 1,000 million people.

Indeed, our country has made tremendous progress in the 42 years since the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landlords and the establishment of the Soviet power of workers and peasants. From a backward and ruined country, it has become one of the mightiest powers of the world whose economic, scientific and cultural achievements astound all mankind. The flight of the third Soviet cosmic rocket is a striking expression of this might eclipsing all feats hitherto performed in the name of science and progress.

Created by Soviet people, the multi-stage rocket set the interplanetary station on a pre-calculated orbit and directed it to circle the Moon. Guided from the Earth, the station passed near the Moon, took a peep at its farside which no human eye has ever seen before. A special system of orientation put the station in such a position in which the lunar disc came within the range of the camera's lenses. For 40 minutes at different exposures, so as not to make any mistakes, the Soviet cosmic press-photographer took pictures of that side of the Moon which hitherto has been unknown to us. The automatic photographic apparatus has developed and dried the photographic films with their precious shots.

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Then by command from the Earth a special system transmitted the images of the lunar surface over vast distances of hundreds of thousands of kilometres, and they have been received on the Earth.

Here is what Soviet science and technology of our days are able to accomplish! What other proof of their achievements, their superiority in the major fields of human knowledge is necessary!

A preliminary examination of the first photographs of the Moon's farside already enables Soviet scientists to draw important conclusions concerning the specific features of its surface. Further detailed study of the surface of the Moon's reverse side will broaden man's knowledge regarding the development of planets. But even now selenography has been enriched with new names approved by a commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These names record the victory of Soviet science which has made an invaluable contribution to world's science.

A big crater sea has been named the Moskva Sea, after the capital of our country, the world's first socialist state that has blazed the trail to the conquest of outer space. In the Moskva Sea there is the Astronauts Bay. Who can doubt that the first cosmic body which the conquerors of outer space will visit in the future will be the Moon? Craters Tsiolkovsky, Lomonosov, and Joliot Curie perpetuate the names of these great scientists. Their works were of tremendous importance for the development of science, including those of its branches which have now led to starting the conquest of solar space by man. A mountain range named Sovetsky will forever remind mankind of the feats of the Soviet people who are building communist society. The Sea of ~~Mechta~~ (Dream) has been so named in honour of the first Soviet cosmic rocket that has become the first artificial planet. Does not this name testify to the fact that the Soviet people are transforming mankind's age-old dreams into reality, that we have entered an era of unprecedented flowering of science and technology, economy and culture, when fairy tales are really becoming fact!

According to the scientists' calculations the automatic interplanetary station will exist for half a year and then will burn up in the dense layers of the atmosphere. But the unmatched scientific feat of the Soviet people who have effected daring flights of spaceships to the Moon and around the Moon will forever be an unfading landmark in the history of studying the infinite depths of the Universe.

Today when the first results of the unparalleled scientific experiment are published, an experiment which has been splendidly consummated with new victories of Soviet science and technology, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is beginning its new session. The people's representatives will discuss major questions connected with the further development of communist construction.

10-27-59

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THE THIRD SOVIET COSMIC ROCKET

The third cosmic rocket was successfully launched in the Soviet Union on October 4, 1959. The purpose in launching it was to solve a number of problems connected with outer space research. The most important of them was to obtain photographic images of the surface of the Moon. Particular scientific interest was attached to obtaining photographs of that part of the surface which, as a result of the peculiar features of the Moon's movement, is altogether inaccessible to observers on the Earth, and also the part of the surface visible from the Earth at such small angles that it can not be reliably studied.

The automatic interplanetary station was built in order to make a detailed study of outer space and to obtain photographic images of the Moon. With the help of a many-stage rocket it was put in orbit rounding the Moon. Precisely according to calculations, the automatic interplanetary station passed at a distance of several thousand kilometres from the Moon and, as a result of the Moon's attraction, changed the direction of its movement. This permitted obtaining a flight trajectory that was convenient both for photographing the side of the Moon unseen from the Earth and for transmitting the scientific information obtained to the Earth.

The launching of the third cosmic rocket and the placing of the automatic interplanetary station in the set orbit necessitated the solution of a number of new and highly complicated scientific and engineering problems. The many-stage rocket used in placing the station in its orbit was distinguished for the great perfection of its design and had powerful engines working on high-calory fuel. The rocket-guidance system on the ~~boost~~^{phase} ensured receipt of required characteristics of the rocket's movement with a high degree of precision.

The scientific investigations conducted with the help of the automatic interplanetary station have made it possible to obtain a large amount of material which is presently being processed. The photographs obtained of the side of the Moon unseen from the Earth are of tremendous scientific interest. For the first time in history it has become possible to look at that part of the Moon's surface which has never been observed from the Earth.

The launching of the automatic interplanetary station bears testimony to the high level of development of Soviet science and engineering.

The Structure of the Automatic Interplanetary Station

The automatic interplanetary station is a cosmic flying vehicle equipped with an intricate complex of radio-engineering, photo-television and scientific apparatus, a special system of orientation, installations for programme guidance of the work of the apparatus on board, a system for automatic heat regulation within the station, and a system of power feeding.

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The special radio-engineering system ensures measurement of the parameters of the station's orbit, the transmission of television and scientific telemetrical information to the Earth, and likewise the transmission from the Earth of orders to guide the work of the apparatus on board the interplanetary station.

The orientation system ensured the orientation of the interplanetary station in outer space with respect to the Sun and the Moon, necessary for photographing the unseen side of the Moon.

The entire guidance of the work of the apparatus on board the station is carried out by radio from the Earth and likewise by autonomous programme installations on board. This type of combined system permits scientific experiments to be guided with the most convenience and information to be received from any sectors of the orbit within the range of radio-visibility from observation stations on the Earth.

An automatic system of thermoregulation is functioning uninterruptedly to maintain the required heat regime within the station. It provides an outlet to the heat produced by the instruments through a special radiation surface into the surrounding outer space. For the purpose of regulating heat irradiation there are shutters on the outside of the body which open the radiation surface when the temperature inside the station reaches $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The power supply system contains ^{independent blocks of} chemical batteries which power the instruments that function for short periods; it also contains a central buffer chemical battery. The power expended by the buffer battery is replenished by solar energy. The instruments on the rocket are powered through converting and stabilising devices.

The set of scientific instruments aboard the automatic interplanetary station ensures further development of explorations in outer space and the space near the Moon, started on the first two Soviet cosmic rockets.

The automatic interplanetary station is a thin-walled hermetically sealed cylindrical vehicle with spherical end plates. The maximum diameter of the station is 1,200 mm, and its length 1,300 mm (without the antennas). Inside the vehicle the apparatus ^{and} chemical power sources are mounted on a frame. Some of the scientific instruments, the antennas and sections of the solar battery are mounted on the outside. The upper end plate has a porthole with a cover which opens automatically before photographing begins. The upper and lower end plates have small portholes for the orientation system's solar pick-ups. The orientation system's guiding engines are mounted on the lower end plate.

An arrangement whereby the cameras are trained by turning the entire automatic interplanetary station has been found the best for photographing the Moon.

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The orientation system on the station turned and maintained the automatic interplanetary station in the required direction.

The orientation system was switched on after the station came close to the Moon, at the moment when the station was at its prescribed position in relation to the Moon and the Sun, a position ensuring the necessary conditions for orientation and photography. At that time the station's distance to the Moon was 60 to 70 thousand kilometres, as calculated.

When the orientation system, which includes optical and gyroscopical pickups, logical electronic devices, and guidance engines, started working there first ceased the arbitrary rotation of the automatic interplanetary station around its centre of gravity, arising at the time when the station separated from the last stage of the carrier-rocket.

The automatic interplanetary station is illuminated by three bright celestial bodies -- the Sun, the Moon and the Earth. Its trajectory was chosen with a view to the station being approximately on a direct line connecting the Sun and the Moon at the time picture-taking with the Earth being aside from the Sun-Moon direction, so that the station should not be oriented on the Earth instead of on the Moon.

The aforesaid position of the interplanetary station with regard to the celestial bodies at the beginning of the orientation has made it possible to use the following method: first its lower end plate was trained on the Sun with the aid of solar pickups; in this way the optical axes of the cameras were trained in the opposite direction, on the Moon. Then the appropriate optical device, in whose line of vision the Earth and the Sun could no longer appear, switched off the orientation on the Sun and ensured accurate orientation on the Moon. A signal received from the optical device, showing that the Moon was in focus, permitted the automatic picture-taking. During the entire photographing time the orientation system ensured constant training of the automatic interplanetary station on the Moon.

After all shots had been exposed, the orientation system was switched off. As the system was switched off it made the automatic interplanetary station revolve regularly with a certain angular velocity, chosen so that on the one hand to improve the thermal regime, and, on the other, preclude the influence of rotation on the functioning of the scientific instruments.

Flight of Interplanetary Station

The orbit of the automatic interplanetary station has been specially suited to the solution of the complex of scientific problems set it. To achieve the necessary orbit, besides ensuring the right speed and direction of the station's flight at the moment when the engine of the last stage of the rocket was switched off, the influence of lunar gravitation was also made use of.

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The trajectory of the station's flight around the Moon had to satisfy a number of demands. To make sure that the orientation system would be functioning correctly at the time of photography it was necessary, as has been noted above, for the Moon, the station and the Sun to lie approximately along one straight line at the moment of initial orientation. The distance from the station to the Moon at the time of photography was set at about 60 to 70 thousand kilometres.

The trajectory had to be such as to ensure the receipt of the greatest amount of information during the first loop of the flight especially at short distances from the Earth's surface. To satisfy that demand, the best possible conditions for radio communications with the interplanetary station from points situated on the Soviet Union's territory had to be ensured.

It was also highly desirable, for scientific purposes, to obtain a trajectory which would keep the interplanetary station moving in the cosmos for a sufficient period of time.

Flight around the Moon followed by a return to Earth can be effected with trajectories of different types. To achieve such trajectories, the speed at the end of the launching phase must be slightly less than the so-called second cosmic or parabolic velocity, which at the surface of the Earth comes to 11.2 kilometres per second. If the trajectory of the flight passes tens of thousands of kilometres from the Moon, the latter's influence will be comparatively small, and the path of the flight in relation to the Earth will take approximately the form of an ellipse with its focal point at the centre of the Earth.

However, there were a number of serious drawbacks to a far trajectory around the Moon, which would pass it at a distance of tens of thousands of kilometres. In flights at great distances from the Moon, direct investigations of outer space in the immediate vicinity of the Moon are made impossible. When a rocket is fired from the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth, its return to Earth takes place from the side of the Southern Hemisphere, which makes it difficult to carry out observations and receive scientific information at observation stations situated in the Northern Hemisphere. Movement near the Earth during the return flight takes place out of sight of such stations in the Northern Hemisphere, and therefore it is impossible to receive the results of the scientific observations near to the Earth. On returning to Earth, the rocket enters the dense layers of the atmosphere and burns up, in other words, the flight ends after the first loop.

These drawbacks can be avoided if trajectories of another type are used in the flight around the Moon, trajectories which will pass it at smaller distances, in the neighbourhood of several thousand kilometres.

The flight trajectory of the automatic interplanetary station passed at a distance of 7,900 km from the centre of the Moon, and was chosen so that at the moment of maximum closeness the station would be south of the Moon.

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As a result of the Moon's attraction the trajectory of the automatic station, in accordance with calculations, deviated to the north. This deviation was so significant that the return to the Earth was effected from the side of the northern hemisphere. Following its approach to the Moon the maximum height of the station above the horizon increased from day to day for the observation posts situated in the northern hemisphere. Accordingly, the intervals during which direct communication with the automatic station was possible also increased in length. When it had approached the Earth sufficiently the automatic station could be seen in the northern hemisphere as a permanent celestial body.

The conditions for receiving information at the approach to the Earth and the conditions for conducting scientific investigations during the return to the immediate vicinity of the Earth proved sufficiently favourable. During its return to the Earth in the first revolution, the station did not enter the atmosphere and **did** not perish, but passed at a distance of 47,500 km from the centre of the Earth, moving on an elongated orbit of extremely large dimensions, close to elliptic in form. The station's greatest distance from the Earth was 480,000 km.

It has thus been made possible, in passing near the Moon, to obtain trajectories of the automatic interplanetary station's movement which are exceptionally interesting and advantageous from the point of view of conducting scientific investigations and receiving scientific information.

The flight of the interplanetary station in the vicinity of the Earth is taking place at such great distances from its surface that there is no slowing down consequent on the resistance of the atmosphere. Therefore, if it were moving only due to the force of the Earth's attraction, the automatic station would be a satellite of the Earth with no limit to its period of existence.

In reality, however, the station has a limited period of movement. Due to the perturbation of solar attraction, the orbit's closest distance from the Earth -- the height of the orbit's perigee -- is constantly dropping. Therefore, after having completed a certain number of revolutions, the station will in time in one of its returns to the Earth enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and burn up.

The extent to which the height of the perigee diminishes in one revolution depends on the size of the orbit and particularly on the height of the apogee, that is, on the greatest distance of the orbit from the Earth, increasing sharply as the height mounts.

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In that case the approximation between the station and the Moon would take place at about the same point of the lunar orbit as the first time. In the event of a repeated close approximation, the movement of the station may change substantially. If the interplanetary station passes the Moon from the southern side, that is the second approximation follows the same type as the first, the number of rotations will greatly increase, and so will the time the station continues to exist with the basic property of its trajectory intact -- that is, to approach the Earth from the side of the northern hemisphere. If passage takes place repeatedly from the north, the height of the orbit's perigee will decrease, and, if the disturbances in it are strong enough, the station may strike the Earth during its next period of return to it.

In those loops of the orbit where close approximation with the Moon does not ensue, the Moon nevertheless exercises some influence on the movement of the station. Although the force of lunar gravitation in that case is very small, still by acting on a great many loops of the trajectory the force of lunar gravitation may have a noticeable effect on the movement of the automatic station resulting in a decrease in the height of the perigee and in the time the station continues on in its orbit.

The picture of the movement of the automatic interplanetary station under the simultaneous influence of the gravitational forces of the Earth, Moon and Sun is very involved. The way the station passes near the Moon during its first approximation has a determinative effect on its subsequent movement.

Since no corrections are made in the movement of the interplanetary station during its flight, and its whole trajectory is determined in the last analysis by the parameters of its movement at the end of the launching phase (basically by the extent and direction of the speed) it is clear that for the interplanetary station to achieve the trajectory described above the guidance system of the carrier-rocket in the launching phase must be highly perfected.

Calculations have shown that in a deviation of 1,000 km from the set point of the station's passage through the inclined plane, the minimum distance between the Earth and the station during return will change by 5-10 thousand kilometres and the time of its greatest approximation to the Earth 10-14 hours. In this case the inclined plane is the name given to the plane which passes through the centre of the Moon perpendicularly to the line: Earth-Moon.

For the utmost deviation of the minimum distance between the Earth and the station not to exceed 20,000 km., the precision of guidance in the period when the rocket is brought into orbit must be such as to ensure a deviation of no more than 3,000 km at the point where it intersects the inclined plane.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

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Therefore such a trajectory had to be chosen for the interplanetary station where the apogee should be possibly smaller and should not be much greater than the distance from the Earth to the Moon, while the perigee should be possibly greater on the first circuit. Upon meeting these two requirements depends the total number of the station's revolutions around the Earth and the length of the station's existence.

The influence of the Moon is not limited to the effect it produces during the period of initial close approximation. Disturbances in the orbit of the station as a result of lunar gravitation do not bear the same regular character as disturbances resulting from solar gravitation, and depend to a marked degree on the period of the station's rotation round the Earth. The influence of the Moon may prove great if in one of its subsequent rotations another and sufficiently close approximation to the Moon taken place.

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At first glance this demand on the system of guidance seems an easier one to satisfy than the task of reaching the Moon, since to reach it, the utmost deviation of the rocket from the point at which it is aimed, or the calculated point at which it is to intersect the inclined plane, must not exceed the radius of the Moon, in other words must be about half of 3,000 km. However, in the movement of the station along a circunlunar trajectory, mistakes in getting the rocket into orbit influence the deviation in the point of its intersection of the inclined plane much more than in the case of the lunar-landing version realised by the second cosmic rocket.

Indeed, as reported earlier, deviation of one metre per second in the velocity of launching the rocket to the free flight phase in the variant of hitting the Moon results in a deviation of the intersection point by 250 kilometres on an inclined plane; while in the round-the-Moon variant this deviation will be 750 kilometres, or three times as great. Only a comparison of these figures shows that the given round-the-Moon variant requires not less but even greater accuracy of the rocket guidance system than in hitting-the-Moon variant.

As stated above, when the interplanetary station passes near the Moon there is a great perturbation in the station's trajectory, which makes it alter its original course and return earthward from the side of the northern hemisphere. This same perturbation effect of the Moon substantially increases the impact of the flight parameters deviations at the end of the launching phase from their calculations upon the nature of the station's flight earthward after circling the Moon. Therefore, even small errors in determining these parameters result in quite substantial errors in calculating the flight of the interplanetary station on its return to the Earth.

At the same time, reliable radio communication of the interplanetary station with ground observation posts requires a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the changes in the station's flight with time. This is necessary for an accurate calculation of the target indications set for the measuring stations and for determining the time of switching on the transmitters aboard the station. This circumstance demands systematic measurement of the interplanetary station's trajectory, processing of the data and establishing with greater accuracy the station's flight characteristics both before approaching the Moon and after circling it. The influence of the Sun and the Moon on the evolution of the orbit of the interplanetary station in the course of its further flight, likewise require constant measuring and more accurate determination of the station's movement characteristics.

The above circumstances make serious demands on the work of the automatic measuring set-up designed for measuring the parameters of the interplanetary station's trajectory, calculating its expected movement,

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

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calculating the target indications for the measuring and observation posts, calculating the time for switching on the transmitters on the interplanetary station during the entire course of its flight around the Earth.

This setup includes radiotechnical stations for measuring distance, angular parameters and radial velocity of the object's movement, telemetric information receiving stations; automatic communication lines between the measuring posts and the coordination computing centre which in turn is linked with ground stations which give the command to switch on the transmitters aboard the automatic interplanetary station.

The command radio line makes it possible to switch on the radiotechnical instruments of the station at certain intervals best suited for radio communication of the instruments on the station with ground posts situated in the Soviet Union. The duration and time of radio communications with the station are selected with a view to ensuring accumulation of the information necessary for forecasting with greater accuracy the characteristics of the movement of the interplanetary station, as well as with a view to maintaining a power balance for the instruments aboard the station.

The preliminary processing of the trajectory measurements now shows that the automatic interplanetary station will travel along its orbit until April 1960, making 11 to 12 revolutions around the Earth.

Photographing and Transmission of Images

In evolving the complex of means for taking photographs and transmitting the images of the hidden side of the Moon from the automatic interplanetary station, the task was successfully accomplished of creating a photo-television system to obtain a high-quality half-tone image and transmit it over distances measured in hundreds of thousands of kilometres.

In doing this a number of complicated scientific and engineering problems have been solved.

While the photographs were being taken the orientation system kept the automatic station in a position whereby the Moon's disk was right before the camera lenses.

The construction of the photo-television apparatus guaranteed it the capacity to operate under the difficult conditions of cosmic flight; in the conditions of the harmful action of cosmic radiation the photographic supplies were ^{preserved} intact, the apparatus for processing the photographic materials and other equipment worked normally in conditions of weightlessness.

In transmitting images over super-great distances, using a very low-capacity radio transmitter, the speed by which images were transmitted was several thousand times lower than the speed by which images are transmitted from ordinary telecasting centres.

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In making these first photographs of the reverse side of the Moon, it was expedient to photograph as large a part as possible of its unknown surface. This led to the necessity of photographing the fully illuminated disk the contrast of which always being far less than when there is illumination from the side which creates shadows from the details of relief.

To ensure high-quality transmission of low-contrast pictures, the television apparatus has been provided with automatic adjusting of the scanner tube's brightness. Self-adjusting devices have been applied also to ensure reliable faultless operation of the set in changing regimes. The coordination and guidance of the work of all units, including the electronic setups, the optical, mechanical and photochemical installations were effected through a special system of automatics and programming.

The photo-television apparatus of the interplanetary station has the following basic structure. A camera with two lenses having focal distances of 200 and 500 mm with the help of which pictures were made simultaneously in two different scales. The 200 mm focal distance lens produced an image of the disk which fit into the picture fully. The large-scale image produced by the 500 mm focal distance lens exceeded the bounds of the still and gave a more detailed picture of this side of the lunar disk.

The photographs were made with automatic changes of the exposition to obtain negatives with the most advantageous densities. The photographing lasted about 40 minutes during which the hidden side of the Moon was photographed repeatedly.

The photographing began at a command signal given after the lenses were fixed on the Moon. The entire subsequent process of photographing and processing the film was done automatically according to a set programme. Special 35 mm film was used which can be processed at high temperature.

In order to prevent the film from being veiled due to the action of cosmic radiation, a special protection was provided chosen on the basis of investigations conducted with the help of the Soviet sputniks and cosmic rockets.

After it was shot, the film entered a small automatic developing and fixing device.

A special process was used in its treatment which minimized the dependence of the parameters of the negative on temperature. The necessary measures were taken to prevent this process from being upset by conditions of weightlessness. After the film was treated, it was dried and moisture absorbed, thus ensuring its preservation. Then the film passed into a special case and was prepared for the transmission of the picture.

Test marks had been made on the film in advance, part of which were developed on the Earth, and the rest--on the station while the shots of the far side of the Moon were being treated. These marks, or signs when transmitted to the Earth made it possible to control the processes of photography treatment, and transmission of the pictures.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

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To transform the image on the negative, a small scanning tube with a high resolving capacity and stable photoelectronic multiplier was used.

Transmission of the pictures to the Earth was effected in the same way motion picture films are transmitted by TV centres.

To deflect the ray of the electronic-ray tube, economic low frequency scanning devices were used. Magnification and setting of the signals of the pictures were effected by a special narrow-tape stabilised amplifier which automatically compensated the influence of changes in the average density of the negative on the outgoing signal. All the schemes were carried out in the main with transistors.

Provision was made for the pictures to be transmitted in two regimes; slow transmission over large distances and fast transmission for shorter distances as the station approached the Earth. The television system made it possible, in accordance with the conditions of transmission, to change the number of lines into which the picture was broken up. The maximum number of lines reached 1,000 per shot.

To synchronise the transmitting and receiving scanning devices, a method was used which ensured high resistance to interferences and steady operation of the apparatuses.

The pictures of the Moon were transmitted from the automatic interplanetary station along the radio communication lines serving at the time for measurements of the parameters of the movement of the station itself, that is: distance, velocity, and angle coordinates, and also for the telemetric transmission of the results of the scientific experiments. The various devices on board the station were switched on and off and their regimes changed by special orders being transmitted from the Earth over the same radio line.

The pictures of the Moon have been transmitted and all the other operations on the line of radio-communication with the station have been carried out by means of continuous radiations of radiowaves as distinct from the impulsive radiation used previously in certain cases. This is the first time such a combination of functions in one radio-communication line working under permanent radiation has been attempted. It ensured reliable radio communications even at maximum distances, with the least possible expenditure of energy on the station itself.

Radio communication with the station consisted of two parts: one line "Earth-Station" and another line "Station-Earth," and included command devices, powerful radio transmitters, supersensitive receiving and recording devices, antenna systems stationed at radio communication points on the Earth, and also transmitting, receiving and antenna devices on the interplanetary station. In addition command and programming radiotechnical installations were set up on board the station.

The entire apparatus of radio-communication lines both on board and on the Earth was duplicated in order to increase the reliability of communication.

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In the event that one of the radio-engineering instruments on board went out of commission, or the resources needed for its work were exhausted it could be replaced by the reserve instrument through a corresponding order being given from a guidance point on the Earth.

The pictures of the Moon were transmitted at commands from the Earth. At these signals the television apparatus on board was switched on, the photo film was moved and the television apparatus was switched on to the transmitters. As a result the law of the changes in the brightness along the lines, on which the image is broken up was transmitted to the Earth.

The total volume of scientific information transmitted by radio, including the photographs of the Moon, far exceeds the volume of information that was transmitted from the first and second Soviet cosmic rockets.

To secure the reliable transmission of this information under conditions of a high level of interference by cosmic radiation, an especially effective method of radio communication was used guaranteeing the minimum expenditure of energy by the power-feeding sources on board.

For considerations of economising electric power, the power of the radio transmitters on board was established at a few watts. Semiconductors and other modern parts and materials were used in the receiving and transmitting radio apparatus on board. Particular attention was paid to having the instruments of the minimum volume and weight.

An idea can be obtained of the difficulties encountered in securing reliable radio communications with the automatic interplanetary station by estimating what part of the power emitted by the radio transmitter on board actually comes down to the receiving devices on the Earth.

To ensure that communication with the station is not suspended as it revolves, the station's antenna emits radio signals evenly in all directions so that the power of emission for a unit of surface will be the same for all the points of the imagined sphere in the centre of which there is the station.

The part of the power transmitted to the ground receiving antenna is determined by the ratio of the effective area of the receiving antenna to the surface of the sphere with a radius equal to the distance from the station to the receiving point. For that reason large receiving antennas are used to intercept the signals from the station.

However, even in this case, when the station is at a maximum distance from the Earth, the part of the power emitted by the transmitter on board that is actually intercepted, is 100 million times smaller than the average power intercepted by an ordinary TV set. Extremely sensitive receiving devices, with low static must be used to intercept such weak signals.

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The static produced by the ground receiving devices consists of the static of cosmic radiation intercepted by the antenna and the static produced by the receiver itself, which is reduced to a minimum by a number of special measures. As a rule the reduction of the static is connected with a reduction of the speed at which information is transmitted.

In view of what has been said, methods of processing and transmitting signals have been used in the radio communication line on board the station and on the Earth's receiving points that reduce the static level to the maximum degree and retain the permissible speed of transmission.

Economical consumption of the power aboard the station; employment of radio-communication lines with continuous radiation and combined functions; application on the Earth of special receiving antennas and highly sensitive reception devices the use of special methods of processing and transmitting signals -- all this has made it possible to ensure reliable radio-communication with the interplanetary station, faultless operation of the command radio line, and systematic reception of the Moon's photographs and telemetrical scientific information.

The television signals received by the ground stations have been recorded by various instruments, which ensured the necessary reservation and made it possible to control the course of transmission and exclude specific distortions caused by the peculiarities of the communication line and recording devices.

The signals transmitting photographs of the Moon have been recorded by special television devices on a photographic film; by magnetic recording apparatus with high-stability of the magnetic tape speed; by skytron (electronic-ray tubes which keep the image on the screen for a considerable time), and by open recording instruments taking down the image on electrochemical paper. The materials obtained by all these recording methods are being used in studying the invisible side of the Moon.

The television system on the automatic interplanetary station has transmitted images over a distance of up to 470,000 thereby the possibility of transmitting half-tone images of high accuracy without any essential specific distortions in the process of radiowave propagation has for the first time been confirmed experimentally.

The Invisible Side of the Moon

The period of the Moon's rotation around its axis coincides with the period of its revolution around the Earth. Therefore, only one side of the Moon is always turned towards the Earth. In the distant past, millions of years ago, the Moon rotated around its axis faster than it does now, making one revolution in several hours.

The force of the tidal friction caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Earth have slowed down the Moon and lengthened its period of rotation around its axis to 27.32 days

Until now only the regions of the Moon visible from the Earth, regions which have now been studied for three and a half centuries, could be mapped. These maps show circular mountains, mountain ranges, dark areas of lunar soil, called seas, and other formations.

A little more than a half of the Moon's sphere, namely, 59 per cent, is visible from the Earth. On this part of the Moon many formations are located at the very edge of the visible disc and therefore could not be explored in detail owing to great perspective distortions. The fact that a little more than half of the lunar disc can be studied from the Earth is due to the so-called librations of the Moon, that is, the oscillation of the Moon as seen from the Earth.

The Moon was photographed from the interplanetary cosmic station at the moment when the station was on the line connecting the Sun and the Moon, that is, when the Moon was an almost completely illuminated disc with regard to the station. The boundary between the visible and invisible parts of the Moon is indicated by a dotted line on the picture.

The photographs have recorded a part of the Moon's surface invisible from the Earth and a small area with already known formations. This latter area on the photographs has made it possible to connect the previously unseen features of the lunar surface with those already known, and thus determine their selenographic coordinates.

The Moon's features visible from the Earth photographed by the interplanetary station include: Mare Humboldt, Mare Crisium, Mare Marginis, Mare Smith, a part/Mare Australe, and others.

These seas located at the very edge of the Moon visible from the Earth, owing to perspective distortion, appear to us, as narrow and long, and their true form has hitherto been indefinite. On the photographs taken from the interplanetary station these seas are situated far from the visible edge of the Moon and their form is only insignificantly distorted by perspective. Thus, we have for the first time learned the real shape of a number of lunar formations.

It is noticeable that mountainous areas predominate in the invisible part of the lunar surface, while there are very few seas, similar to those in the visible part. Crater seas in the southern and near-equatorial regions stand out sharply.

Of the seas situated near the edge of the visible part the photographs, greatly foreshortened, clearly show almost without any distortions Mare Humboldt, Mare Marginis, Mare Smith and Mare Australe. It appears that a large part of Mare Australe lies on the reverse side of the Moon, and its coast-line has a tortuous configuration.

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Mare Smith is rounder than Mare Australe, and on its southern side a mountainous region cuts deep into it. Mare Marginis is somewhat elongated northerly and has a depression in the opposite direction from Mare Crisium.

Mare Humboldt has a peculiar pearlike shape. The entire area adjoining the western edge of the Moon's far side (that is Mare Marginis) has an intermediary reflecting power between the mountain regions and the seas. For its reflecting power it resembles the region of the Moon lying between the craters Tycho, Petavius, and Mare Nectaris.

South-south-east of Mare Humboldt, on the border of the above-named region, there runs a mountain range 2,000 km. long, crossing the equator and extending to the southern hemisphere. Beyond the mountain range is an extensive continent with a heightened reflecting capacity.

A crater sea some 300 km in diameter lies in the region between 20° and 30° N. Lat. and 140° and 160° W. Long. In its southern part this sea ends in a bay. There is a large crater more than 100 km. in diameter with a dark bottom and a bright central hill surrounded by a broad light bank, in the southern hemisphere, in the area -30° Lat. and $+130^{\circ}$ Long.

To the east of the above range, in the area $+30^{\circ}$ N. Lat. is a group of four medium-sized craters, the biggest of which has a diameter of some 70 km. A separate round crater is to be seen southwest of this group in the area $+10^{\circ}$ Lat. and $+110^{\circ}$ Long. On the western edge of the southern hemisphere there are two regions with sharply lower reflecting power.

Besides that the photographs show regions with somewhat higher or lower reflecting power and numerous small details. The nature of these details, their form and dimensions can be established after a deep study of all the photographs.

The televising, for the first time, of images of the invisible part of the Moon by the interplanetary station opens up wide prospects of studying the planets of our solar system.

* * *

The flight of the third cosmic rocket has inscribed a new page in the history of science. Penetrating into outer space Soviet cosmic rockets will now send to Earth not only information about the physical characteristics of interplanetary space and celestial bodies but also photographs of heavenly bodies which they pass in their flight. Televising of images over a distance of hundreds of thousands of kilometers has been accomplished for the first time. Broad prospects are opening up to astronomy which is now able to move its instruments closer to the celestial bodies.

The first Soviet automatic interplanetary station makes every Soviet citizen proud of our great socialist country, of our advanced Soviet science and technology. It is also admired by all progressive mankind. (All papers. In full.)

THE END

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the Volume V, No. 255 (1307), Tuesday, October 27, 1959, edition of "Daily Review of Soviet Press", published by the Soviet Information Bureau. This issue deals primarily with the third Soviet cosmic rocket.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B (14).

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

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURES ATTACHED

B. J. Brennan

EX-124

REC-92

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T. J. Brennan

~~SECRET~~

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

The Attorney General

November 27, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

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

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

Enclosure

100-428091

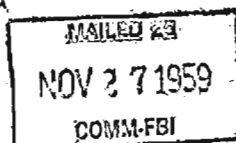
NOTATION YELLOW:

ENCLOSURE

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. REC-9/80-428091-435

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EX 109

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

November 27, 1959

SOVIET RUSSIA'S AND RED CHINA'S
REACTION TO NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S
PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE LINE

(U)

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, recently made an extended trip to Red China and the Soviet Union. This individual had lengthy discussions with high-ranking officials of the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. As a result of these conversations and his personal observations, he made the following comments concerning the reaction of the Soviet Union and Red China to Nikita Khrushchev's current peaceful coexistence line and the type of reception President Eisenhower could expect during his forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union: (U)

The Russians consider as their main objective the development of what they term the new relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. This Communist Party, USA, functionary is of the belief that the Soviets in furtherance of their peaceful coexistence line may make certain concessions to the United States in a diplomatic sense but will not make any concessions on matters of communist ideology. The Soviets will, however, avoid any actions which would cause a setback in the relationship between the Soviets and the United States. For example, Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not send greetings to the Communist Party, USA, on the latter's 40th anniversary in the Fall of 1959 and will not send greetings to the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, in December, 1959, inasmuch as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes that this action might interfere with Soviet - United States relations. As a further example of Soviet thinking along this line, the international communist publication, "World Marxist Review," has decided against printing an article authored by William Z. Foster, chairman emeritus of the Communist Party, USA, in this review inasmuch as Foster's article makes certain references to President Eisenhower which the Soviets believe would damage Soviet - United States relations. (U)

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This Communist Party, USA, functionary observed that the Soviets are preparing the Russian people for improved relations and peace with the United States. The Soviets have prepared a special newsreel concerning Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and have issued a book dealing with friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The theme in Russia today is for friendship with the United States and the enthusiasm for better relations and peace with the United States was described as being almost like that at a revival meeting. The President of the United States is affectionately referred to as "Ike" and is termed a great President, and he will receive a tremendous reception in Russia. It was noted that there are no verbal attacks against Vice President Richard M. Nixon and he is referred to affectionately by the Russian people as "Dick." This Communist Party, USA, functionary further noted that as a result of his trip to the United States and his peaceful coexistence line that Nikita Khrushchev is more popular in Russia today than ever before. ~~X~~ (U)

Concerning the reaction of Red China to Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, this Communist Party, USA, functionary stated that while the peace sentiment is prevalent in Soviet Russia, he received the opposite feeling upon entering Red China. He noted that Khrushchev spoke at a banquet held in Peking, China, in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of Red China and that during his speech Khrushchev repeatedly emphasized the need for peace. While at the conclusion of this speech, there was applause, it was only polite applause and indicated to this Communist Party, USA, functionary that the Chinese did not support Khrushchev's current peaceful coexistence line. The Chinese Communist Party leaders who also spoke at this anniversary celebration stressed the necessity of defeating United States imperialism and avoided making any reference to Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Photographs of Chinese Communist Party leaders and of Marx, Lenin and Stalin were prominently displayed during the anniversary celebration; however, there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display, which indicated to this Communist Party, USA, leader the Chinese displeasure with Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line. ~~X~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/27/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS-C

Reference Chicago letter dated 11/19/59, requesting that \$600 in \$10 bills received by CG 5824-S in Peking, China, for the use of the CP, USA, be checked against appropriate lists.

On 11/24/59 said bills were checked with negative results against a list of currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D.C.

- 2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Solo) (Info) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:mfd
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REC-46

100-428091-436

EX 104
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son
Decker

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

November 27, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

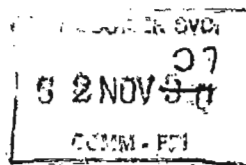
In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR 100 - 4-2241 - 247

REC-46

7 DEC 1 1959



Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

100-428091

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Gandy _____

Nov 27 1959
FBI
READING ROOM

Liaison
Mr. Decker

November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

~~TO BE~~ DELIVERED

104RDS 1505 11/28/59

JFH

REC'D-READING ROOM
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Enclosures - 2

NOTE ON YELLOW:

13 Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosures are so classified. The enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. 100-202371-46

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- Liaison
- Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-05-2011

~~DECLASSIFICATION CONTINUED~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~D. Garrow~~
Classified by ~~1678 DPM/ML~~
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~~NE 86-127~~

November 27, 1959
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

[Circled stamp with 'C' and '1'] (U)

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. (U)

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

TO BE DELIVERED

BY COURIER SERVICE

SAT. 11/28/59

Sincerely yours,

5 2 NOV 30

LEEDGAR HOOVER

[Stamp: 100-428091-439]

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

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- Gandy _____

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

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1 - Ltatsion
1 - Mr. Decker

November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

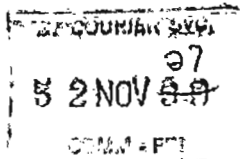
My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER



Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

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Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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Date: 11/18/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E LAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains the itinerary and a listing of meetings attended in connection with a trip to China for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

LOPEZ

*1-1243 + and
Desbriegen*
 3 - Bureau
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
 1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

up from 5824-S*

57 DEC 3 1959

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ITINERARY AND LISTING OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
IN CONNECTION WITH A TRIP TO CHINA FOR THE
CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- 9/23/59 : Left New York City via Sabina Airlines.
- 9/24/59 : Arrived in Brussels, Belgium. Went to the Czechoslovakian Consular Office on Avenue "A" and obtained floating visas for Czechoslovakia. Stayed overnight at the Palace Hotel.
- 9/25/59 : Left Brussels on a two-hour flight on Sabina Airlines for Prague, Czechoslovakia. Met at the airport by LADISLAV KOCHAN, of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and was taken to the hotel used by visiting Communist Party dignitaries. KOCHAN stated that he assumed we were going to Peking, China. We advised him that we were going to China, but planned a stop-over in Moscow, Russia. We went to the Chinese Embassy and were advised that we would not stay overnight in Moscow.
- 9/26/59 : KOCHAN called the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy. He came to the hotel and assured MORRIS CHILDS that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) knew that he was on his way to Moscow.

In a later conversation, KOCHAN stated that CHILDS should plan to spend a few days in Prague on his way back to the United States. He said that the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia wanted to talk to CHILDS concerning the improving of contacts and relationships between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia wanted to ask CHILDS some questions about some people in the United States. It also wanted some preliminary information concerning the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA. Also, some information on the visit of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States.

During this conversation, KOCHAN called the office of the "World Marxist Review" and ascertained that TIMMY DENT had been stationed in Moscow for a month.

Left Prague for Moscow in the afternoon. Met at the Moscow Airport by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU; his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, and the representative of the Chinese Embassy. Was informed that all arrangements had been made by the Chinese and that we would leave for Peking in three hours.

Spent the time waiting for the plane to China in the dining room of the Moscow Airport. Leading Communist Party members from many parts of the Western world were in the dining room waiting for planes to Peking.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked if CHILDS had brought any books, documents, or written material with him. When he replied that he had, they insisted that this material be left with them. They said that if CHILDS took this material to China, the Communist Party of China would want it and he would never be able to return to Moscow with it.

After spending about three hours in Moscow, boarded a special plane for Peking. Among those passengers in this plane were HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain; LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES, of the Communist Party of Brazil; APOSTOLOS GROZOS, Chairman of the Communist Party of Greece; KHALED BAKDASH, leader of the Communist Party of Syria; TZVI BREITSTEIN, of the Communist Party of Israel; and GEORGE PARINSKY (phonetic), of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, who was a former resident of Detroit and New York.

9/27/59 : Arrived in Peking, China, after refueling stops at Omsk and Irkutsk. There was a large reception committee at the airport. After a security officer boarded the plane and checked the passports, an announcement was made that all delegates were to remain seated and the delegates would be escorted from the plane by a representative of the Communist Party of China who spoke the language of a particular delegation. The Communist Party - USA delegation, which was not announced, was the last delegation to leave the plane and was escorted by TANG Hing-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

CHOU En-lai, CHU Teh, and WANG Chia-hsiang, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of

China, and other members of the leadership of the Communist Party of China greeted the delegations to the accompaniment of band music. MORRIS CHILDS and his wife were taken to a curtained automobile by TANG Ming-chao and were driven to a guest house in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. There they were introduced to the translator assigned to them. His name is KOW.

Meeting with FRANK COE, resident of the United States.

9/28/59 : Toured the People's Congress Hall, which was built in ten months by approximately 30,000 people.

Attended a reception for heads of delegations of Communist Parties attending the 10th Anniversary celebration. MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and other leading members of the Communist Party of China talked informally with the heads of the Communist Party delegations at this reception. Madam SUN Yat-sen was also present at this reception.

Attended opening session of two-day public meeting in connection with the 10th Anniversary celebration.

9/29/59 : Attended closing session of two-day public meeting in connection with the celebration.

9/30/59 : Attended a meeting for leading members of delegations from other Communist Parties. This meeting was chaired by WANG Chia-hsing and was addressed by LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier, Director of State Planning and member of the Standing Committee of the Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

Attended a banquet for 5,000 people. At this formal banquet, CHOU En-lai was the chairman, and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV gave the only speech.

10/1/59 : Observed the parade and in the evening the fire-works display, street theatrical performances and dancing in Ten Ah-men (phonetic) Square.

10/2-4/59 : Attended two separate meetings for leading members of the delegations from other Communist Parties.

One meeting was addressed by PO I-po, and the other by LIU Shao-chi.

10/5-14/59: Trip to Shanghai, with short stop-over in Nanking. The British, Canadian, Australian, and two Portuguese delegates also made this trip. In Shanghai, met for three days with Chinese who were in the underground in Shanghai prior to the time the Communists took over the government. LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY, of the Communist Party of Australia, participated in some of these meetings.

10/15-17/59: Meeting with LIU Shao-chiⁱⁿ in Peking. Meeting with WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Meeting with TANG Ming-shao and MANYA REESE.

10/17,18/59: Returned to Moscow from Peking, China.

10/18/59 to
11/5/59 : Attended two meetings with OTTO KUUSINEN and BORIS PONOMAREV in attendance. MIKHAIL SUSLOV attended a portion of one of these meetings. Meeting with TIMMY DENNIS. Meeting with V. J. JEROME. Meeting with DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain

Meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTEⁱⁿ, of the Communist Party of Cuba, and VICTORIO CODOVILLA, of the Communist Party of Argentina.

Meeting with JOHN PITTMAN.

Meeting with VICE DEPUTY MAKAROV and others of the Russian Foreign Literature Department in the Foreign Office Building, Moscow.

Almost daily contacts and meetings with ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN and NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS.

11/5/59 : Departed Moscow, Russia, for Prague, Czechoslovakia.

11/5-9/59 : Two meetings with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Meeting with the Editors of the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with ALF DEWHURST, of the Communist Party of Canada, who is in Prague with the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with JOHN GIBBONS, of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who is also in Prague with the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

- 11/9/59 : Departed Prague, Czechoslovakia, for Brussels, Belgium.
- 11/10/59 : Departed Brussels, Belgium, for New York City.
- 11/11/59 : Arrived in New York City.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 25, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO

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 McGuire _____
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 Holloman _____
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ASAC McCabe called this afternoon concerning the contemplated meet between the informant and his Russian contact to be held at the Townhouse in New York at seven o'clock tonight.

McCabe advised that a survey had disclosed that a fixed surveillance could be maintained from the fourth floor of the National Cash Register Company which is diagonally across the street from the meeting place. He said that the management is cooperative and will permit our Agents to be in the building, though they will have no knowledge whatsoever of their purpose there. He assured me that full security was available. I told him to go ahead with his plan to use this fixed coverage. He will advise the Bureau later tonight whether or not the contact is made.

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

JAS:mtb
 (4)

REC-15

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EX 104

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57 DEC 3 1959

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F B I

Date: 11/27/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
 IS - C

Re telephone calls from Inspector JOSEPH SIZOO to the New York Division on 11/24,25/59, concerning information from CG 5824-S* as to the kind of reception President EISENHOWER might expect in Russia.

Reference is also made to New York teletype, 11/11/59, in which it is stated that CG 5824-S* observed that the Russians are preparing the Soviet people for improved relationships and peace with the United States. Also, that CG 5824-S* is of the opinion that as of this moment President EISENHOWER will receive a tremendous reception in Russia; that the President is referred to affectionately as "IKE" and also as a great president. Further, that the Russians think that the Republican Party is the better party for world peace than is the Democratic Party, and they wish that President EISENHOWER could be elected to a third term.

On 11/25/59, CG 5824-S* was asked if he might be able to elaborate on the above points. The following pages contain the comments of CG 5824-S* as furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING. These comments may or may not add substance to what was reported in re New York teletype, 11/11/59. 100-428091-443

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 1 - New York (SOLO) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M. Per _____

57 DEC 3 1959

Comments on the Current Attitude of
the Soviet Union Toward Relationships
with the United States and Opinions as
to the Type of Reception President
EISENHOWER May Expect to Receive in
the Soviet Union

About two days after MORRIS CHILDS met officially with representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on October 23, 1959, he engaged in a discussion with BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, participated in this discussion. While this was not an official discussion, through experience it is known that whatever a leading member of the CPSU says is a reflection of the thinking of the CPSU leadership or a reflection of Party policy.

In this discussion, CHILDS was asked what he thought of WALTER REUTHER. CHILDS replied that it appears that REUTHER has some differences with GEORGE MEANY. CHILDS was told that the Soviet press reprinted a verbal exchange between labor leaders, including REUTHER, and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, during the latter's trip to the United States. The Soviet people resented this type of discussion and came to the defense of KHRUSHCHEV.

Further, a letter dealing with REUTHER was printed in "Trud", official publication of the trade unions in the Soviet Union. This letter was written by a Russian who is a former acquaintance of REUTHER and worked with REUTHER in the Gorky Automobile Plant. In this regard, REUTHER is charged with abandoning socialism and his former belief in the Russian revolution. While "Pravda", the organ of the CPSU, made reference to this letter, it did not reprint it.

When asked what CHILDS thought of this letter, CHILDS said that he did not think much of it. When asked the reason, CHILDS said that it will not be accepted by the people in the United States. On the other hand, it will build up REUTHER, who wants to get rid of the label that he associated with radicals in the past. The most the letter will do is influence some Russians.

Then CHILDS asked why the CPSU did not reprint an article on REUTHER by KEMPTON which appeared in the September 22, 1959, issue of the "New York Post", a liberal newspaper. PONOMAREV replied that they were going to do this but since this article appeared while KHRUSHCHEV was in the United States, it was feared that a reprinting of it by Russia might be considered as

ENCLOSURE 44

interference in American affairs. CHILDS said that he thought that the printing of the letter concerning REUTHER was even worse in this regard. Both PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS said, you are probably right. We want to do away with the atmosphere and the language of the cold war. We want to leave the door open so we can talk to a lot of people in the United States and have good relationships with them. We suppose that you noticed that we have been writing in a different vein.

Next CHILDS was asked what he thought about an article by a Russian professor of history. In this article the Russian professor carried on a polemic against a professor or an assistant professor from Harvard. The Harvard professor had written a letter which was printed in the magazine section of the "New York Times". In this letter the Harvard professor said that he wanted some answers to some questions on disarmament. Yet, he stated that no one was going to give any answers because there is no practical answer to disarmament in the United States since disarmament might affect the American economy. Further, that Americans have found moral excuses for greater and greater armaments.

CHILDS replied that he did not think much of the article by the Russian professor because it attacked the Harvard professor since his philosophy is not Marxist. CHILDS said, you have been telling me that you are not going to use the language of the cold war even in defense of Marxist-Leninist ideology. I then say that in this respect this article is a failure.

CHILDS was asked if he had watched Russian television while in Moscow and also if he ever listened, in the United States, to the English language broadcasts of Radio Moscow. CHILDS replied that he had watched some television in Moscow, but that since he did not have a short-wave radio he very rarely heard a Radio Moscow broadcast in the United States. PONOMAREV said, we are really interested in your viewpoint as to the reaction of the American people and outstanding personalities in the United States to our treatment of problems and personalities. We want to know if we are doing things differently or are we compounding some errors. We take your criticism seriously because we want to do everything possible to change relationships with the American Government and people.

Then PONOMAREV said, you wait and see. We are going to have the kind of welcome for EISENHOWER that he will never forget. We are going to let him talk to our people and we will show the contrast between his visit here and some of the abuses comrade KHRUSHCHEV had to stand for.

In reply, CHILDS said that even in the ranks of the bourgeoisie in the United States there were conflicts in regard to the reception for KHRUSHCHEV. Yet, when the United States Government noted that some local politicians tried to use KHRUSHCHEV's visit for their own purposes, EISENHOWER, NIXON, and LODGE all asked that KHRUSHCHEV be treated politely and correctly.

Continuing, CHILDS said, you must understand that the American people do not favor Communists although they do favor peace. Many may have believed that if they cheered comrade KHRUSHCHEV, it might have been misunderstood as a cheer for Communism.

PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS replied, our people will not be cheering capitalism. Yet, they are so in favor of peace that they will be cheering the man they believe is striving for peace--President EISENHOWER.

Then PONOMAREV stated, we know that some of the capitalist statesmen in the United States, in the Administration and others, are having difficulties in adjusting their foreign policy for a better understanding with us. There are the conflicting interests of the "merchants of death" who want to sell their arms; who are the personalities who are against the ending of the cold war, and what economic interests do they represent? When CHILDS said that he had no answer to this question, PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS said that they think that the ROCKEFELLER and DU PONT interests are against IKE's policy.

During this discussion, CHILDS was asked to watch the Russian press and he will observe that there will be more material concerning the United States. They want an objective study of the United States. A handbook on the United States will deal "objectively" with the United States and will be issued by 1960. PONOMAREV said, we need more facts on the United States. The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) can carry on its propaganda as it sees fit.

In other discussions with MOSTOVETS, and in still other discussions with TIMMY DENNIS, and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, and from discussions with elevator operators, housekeepers, cooks, delivery boys and from a reading of the Russian press, there is every indication that the Russian attitude toward the United States is different now than it was even last January and February. This was substantiated in the official discussion with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They said that they do not want to be openly identified with the CPUSA even though they have the same sympathies for and the same ideological outlook as the CPUSA.

All persons contacted in Russia, from representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU down to housekeepers, talked of "IKE and DICK" in a popular or affectionate manner. PONOMAREV and NASTOVETS both said that it is too bad that the present Administration of the United States has only a few more months in office.

There is every indication that the Russians are building up a friendly attitude toward the United States. It is believed that they think that President EISENHOWER genuinely wants to achieve peace in the world and the Russians also want peace.

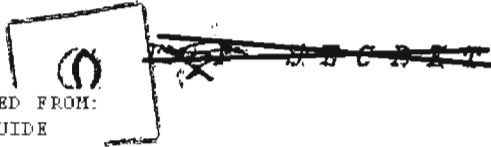
From what was heard, observed, and read, the Russians are planning a friendly reception for President EISENHOWER and they will put their best foot forward when receiving American delegations in the Soviet Union.

This reporter has made four trips to the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. The attitude toward the United States has changed to a considerable extent during this period. The Russians have now turned every facet of education and propaganda toward friendly relationships with the United States. Even when they attack the cold war in newspaper cartoons, the war monger is depicted as a prototype of a German militarist.

The "World Marxist Review--Problems of Peace and Socialism" is read as a Bible by Communists throughout the world. It is felt very significant that RUMYANTSEV (phonetic), editor in chief of this magazine, asked that a message be conveyed to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER; that even though FOSTER had been promised that one of his articles would be reprinted in this magazine, some things FOSTER says about President EISENHOWER in this article cannot be printed in the "World Marxist Review" since new circumstances make it inadvisable to do so.

It is suggested that Russian support of international Communism could be a point of discussion between the United States Government and the Soviet Government at this time. While the Russians might tend to be evasive, it is believed that they would give it some serious thought. This would apply not only to their support of the CPUSA but also to their support of Communist Parties, in other countries, which are carrying on propaganda campaigns against the United States.

Such an approach might create a conflict between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. The Chinese do not want the CPSU to shirk its international responsibilities at this time. Proletarian internationalism or proletarian solidarity, the Chinese know, includes aid to China. While the Russians are taking their national interests into consideration, the Chinese will not let them forget their international responsibilities.



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

December 2, 1959

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Solo

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

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

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

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

REC'D NY 12-2-59

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DEC 3 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

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

December 2, 1959

INFORMATION RECEIVED BY A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
FUNCTIONARY IN RED CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION
CONCERNING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

In recent discussions in Red China with Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, learned that the Communist Party of Mexico presently has a five-man secretariat. The Communist Party, USA, functionary was told that one Verdoga (probably Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo) is considered the present leader of the Communist Party of Mexico. He was told that Verdoga and one Cortes (probably Fernando Granados Cortes) represent the minority in the Communist Party of Mexico but presently control it. The two Communist Party of China officials asked that the Communist Party, USA, support this minority group.

While in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, USA, functionary was told the same information concerning the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico by Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Mostovets' assistant, Aleksei Grachukin. The Soviets also urged the Communist Party, USA, to support the minority group headed by Verdoga. In addition, they stated that Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, titular head of the Communist Party of Mexico who presently is in jail, still represents the majority in the Communist Party of Mexico but that Encina Rodriguez will be expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico upon his release from jail.

This Bureau has been advised by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past that supporters of Encina Rodriguez have been desperately trying to keep a national congress of the Communist Party of Mexico from convening as opponents of Encina Rodriguez, including Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo and Fernando Granados Cortes, definitely have enough strength to oust Encina Rodriguez from his position as head of the Communist Party of Mexico.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

44

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" inasmuch as the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

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See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

~~S~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 11/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via: A I R T E LAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to
 SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This
 is a report on a meeting with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in New York City
 on Wednesday evening, November 25, 1959.

LOPEZ

- 3 - Bureau
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
 1 - Chicago

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Letter:
 V-P, w.H.,
 State + AG
 12/1/59 enclosing
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*no dissemination
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 Barkovsky*

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11 NOV 30 1959

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100-428091-445

ENCLOSURE

Approved:

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

57 DEC 3 1959

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS AND VLADIMIR
BARKOVSKY IN NEW YORK CITY ON WEDNESDAY
EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1959

On Wednesday evening, November 25, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS went to the Townhouse Restaurant at 138-39 Queens Boulevard in the borough of Queens, New York City, arriving there shortly before 7:00 P.M. CHILDS entered the restaurant, ordered a drink, and thought that he observed BARKOVSKY some distance from the restaurant. At approximately 7:15 P.M., CHILDS observed BARKOVSKY, hatless, pass in front of the restaurant. CHILDS left the restaurant, caught up with BARKOVSKY, and walked alongside him. Out of the corner of his mouth, BARKOVSKY said, Follow me to the subway and get off at 75th. As BARKOVSKY constantly looked around to see if they were being followed, CHILDS and BARKOVSKY entered the subway at the Van Wick (phonetic) stop and entered into separate subway cars.

Both departed the subway cars at 75th, which is the second stop from the Van Wick station. When no one else departed from the subway at this stop, BARKOVSKY again told CHILDS to follow him. He entered Topsy's (phonetic) Restaurant on Queens Boulevard. This restaurant specializes in Southern fried chicken. CHILDS followed BARKOVSKY to a table, where they ordered food and drinks.

BARKOVSKY said, I want to repeat, the day after I met you I was followed. That is the story and that is the truth, and that is what I told them in Moscow. He then asked CHILDS, When was the last time you were followed? CHILDS said that sometime in August he was with GUS HALL and they were under surveillance. CHILDS said that there may have been some routine check-ups since then, since all of us in the Communist Party - USA leadership expect this from time to time.

BARKOVSKY then asked if it is generally known that CHILDS travelled to Moscow recently, since he travelled under his true name. CHILDS said that this fact was not made public and that there is no record in his passport to reflect that he had been in Moscow. BARKOVSKY then asked to what extent CHILDS would participate in the coming Convention of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA). CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that the CPUSA has recently conducted a referendum which will permit all National Committee members to be elected by the National Convention. BARKOVSKY said that he did not know this. CHILDS said that as a

100-428091-445
ENCLOSURE

result of this change, he may be placed on the National Committee by co-optation instead of through a formal ballot.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked, How well known is JACK CHILDS as a Communist? Are you sure that he is not known as a Communist? MORRIS CHILDS replied that JACK CHILDS has been out of known activity and has not been affiliated with a Party organization for fifteen years. He stated that JACK CHILDS sees two or three people in the national leadership of the CPUSA from time to time, but even this has been cut down recently.

BARKOVSKY stated that he had tried unsuccessfully to call JACK CHILDS. Also, that he had tried unsuccessfully to meet JACK CHILDS at the Townhouse Restaurant. He then asked how JACK CHILDS is feeling at the present time. He then asked where MORRIS CHILDS stays when he comes to New York City. MORRIS CHILDS replied that he usually stays at a hotel, but that sometimes he stays at his brother's residence. BARKOVSKY asked, That is in Long Island City, isn't it? CHILDS replied in the affirmative.

Next, CHILDS stated that he had not used his true name in travelling from Chicago to New York City for this trip, and that he would not use his true name on the return trip to Chicago. He also said that he had not seen anyone in the CPUSA since his arrival in New York City, and would not contact anyone in the Party prior to his departure for Chicago.

CHILDS then asked what happened in regard to the scheduled meeting the day before. He said that he could not make it. Then BARKOVSKY stated, You are going to tell me that the place where we were supposed to meet isn't there, but the number is still there. CHILDS said that he had been waiting for BARKOVSKY the previous evening. BARKOVSKY replied, All right, we made it today.

At this point, CHILDS said, You must have heard from Moscow. BARKOVSKY replied, I received the dates for the contact. CHILDS asked what else he had heard, and then told BARKOVSKY that while in Moscow he had discussed some political problems and had told the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that the CPUSA is in a financial crisis, that the Convention is only a few weeks away, and that there was dissatisfaction with arrangements to meet BARKOVSKY and no way to contact him. BARKOVSKY replied, We will work some of these things out now.

CHILDS said that he had been told in Moscow that a

package of money might be delivered to JACK CHILDS prior to this contact. He asked what had happened in this regard. BARKOVSKY replied, The only instructions I have is to establish a regular contact with you and with JACK CHILDS. In regard to the money, I suppose they are trying to get some "clean money". I will transmit information to the effect that I saw you and the urgency of your financial situation. The money will probably come through.

CHILDS replied, I just cannot understand it. I met with the leadership in Moscow and was told the money would be delivered before I met with you and now you say that there is no money.

In reply, BARKOVSKY said, Contact is very irregular and carefully conceived these days and that is it. I received instructions that I am to contact only you and JACK CHILDS. There is a feeling that my "life expectancy" in the United States may be limited. With this remark, BARKOVSKY smiled. Continuing, BARKOVSKY said, I may introduce someone else to you. For sure, I will introduce somebody who will have contact with JACK.

Then BARKOVSKY said, I am going to tell you something else. I do not know the political problems you discussed in Moscow. But we were told that we are to work carefully and are to cut out contacts with people affiliated with your outfit or even suspected of being Communists.

Then BARKOVSKY asked, Would you tell known Communists to quit bothering us for jobs and not to come around to our affairs? A fellow named JOHNSON (this is ARNOLD JOHNSON) has been coming around to some of our affairs. He asked that his wife be given a job in the Amtorg Trading Corporation. We cannot do this. Furthermore, if somebody wants a job in Tass and is connected with your organization, tell him that this cannot be done. (Parenthetically, this is a reference to Dr. ALPHEUS HURTON). If he needs a job or money, tell him to write a book on peace or a book on Africa. We could give him some money for the book, but we cannot give him a job.

CHILDS then asked, What about MARY (KAUFMAN), and you know that this involves JOHN ABT? I understand that she was told that somebody from Russia would contact her here. BARKOVSKY replied, We have been vetoing all such contacts. If this is wrong, we will take the responsibility for it. CHILDS retorted that MARY (KAUFMAN) is not known as a Communist. BARKOVSKY replied, Maybe she is known to somebody as a Communist. We may

give her some help in some other way. We are reviewing every contact. We cannot have contacts in this present situation.

Next, BARKOVSKY stated, Before we go into anything else, I want some information in regard to your Party, but only that which they do not have in Moscow. That is, anything which is new.

CHILDS said that there are only a few things which are new. The referendum passed and the National Committee will be elected by the National Convention, and the National Committee will be reduced in size. Also, there will be a shift in the leadership, but the composition of the Secretariat will be the same. The following is the proposal for leadership:

EUGENE DENNIS, Chairman
GUS HALL, General Secretary
BEN DAVIS, National Secretary, which really
means Legislative Director
JAMES JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker"
HY LUMER, Educational Director

Also, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN as Vice Chairmen, but not as members of the Secretariat.

BARKOVSKY asked CHILDS to go over this leadership proposal five or six times. He said that he wanted to get it right. CHILDS then stated that the majority of a sub-committee on leadership and the majority of the National Executive Committee agrees with this proposal. Further, that the National Convention will most likely endorse these recommendations, although BEN DAVIS, who wants to be the Chairman, is not in agreement with it. CHILDS stated that this last statement will not be a complete surprise to Moscow and that there might be some changes or shifts in the top leadership positions.

BARKOVSKY asked, You are not going to take the title away from WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, are you? CHILDS replied in the negative, and stated that FOSTER is only the honorary chairman. CHILDS also said that the only other thing which is new is the draft of the resolution on trade union work for the National Convention; and that if BARKOVSKY wanted a copy of it, CHILDS had one with him.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked if CHILDS will be a delegate to the National Convention. CHILDS replied that he would be, but

that he and EUGENE DENNIS were elected as delegates at the Illinois District Convention by acclamation and not by a formal ballot. BARKOVSKY asked, Can you get on the National Committee that way? CHILDS replied, Possibly. BARKOVSKY said, This would be a most desirable thing. We have just got to be careful. CHILDS replied, This is the opinion of our leadership too. BARKOVSKY stated, We have just got to narrow this thing down.

Then BARKOVSKY said, You know, we may reach a better understanding -- that is, our government and your government. But you guys (CPUSA members) are going to get it in the neck. The economic situation in the United States is not good. The steel strike is not settled. There is general dissatisfaction. So, there will be more attacks against your Party. What about an underground skeleton for your Party? Who knows about it? CHILDS replied that he, EUGENE DENNIS, and PHIL BART knew about it. It is probable that GUS HALL does, and possible that BOB THOMPSON does. He said, the fewer that know the better, because you guys have to be prepared.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked, What happened to the Leftists in your Party? CHILDS replied that he thinks that this group has been pretty decisively set back.

BARKOVSKY then asked what happened to STEVE NELSON and said that he had heard that NELSON is out of the Communist Party and is a printing salesman. CHILDS asked who told BARKOVSKY that NELSON is out of the Communist Party. When BARKOVSKY did not reply, CHILDS stated that NELSON is still in the Communist Party. CHILDS also told BARKOVSKY that he had learned in Moscow that a correction will appear in the "Kommunist" in reference to a previous statement in the "Kommunist" concerning BILL SCHEIDERMANN.

BARKOVSKY commented, The limited knowledge I have of your Party these days I get from reading "The Worker".

During this discussion, BARKOVSKY was very jittery. He kept looking around at all times and made certain that CHILDS knew when the waitress was approaching the table so that the conversation would be guarded on such occasions.

At this point, BARKOVSKY said, Our time may be running out. So here is what we will do. We had an emergency meeting set for December 16, 1959, but that is too close to your Convention. Let's make it the second Tuesday in January (this is January 12, 1960). You will go to the Willard (phonetic) Theatre on Jamaica

Avenue and 96th in Queens. Go to the theatre at least 40 to 45 minutes before 7:00 P.M. Go inside the theatre. Look at your watch. When it is a minute or two before 7:00 P.M., walk out of the theatre. Walk down 96th. Somebody will catch up with you. Most likely it will be myself and we will go someplace from there. BARKOVSKY then asked CHILDS to repeat these instructions.

Next, BARKOVSKY said, As for JACK CHILDS, I will telephone him. MORRIS CHILDS asked, Do you mean that he has to wait for a call? He has to go out on business at times. BARKOVSKY replied, If the answering service states when he will be back, we will listen. If JACK is there, we will ask for SAM BROWN. Asked if he knew that BROWN is dead, BARKOVSKY said that he knew this. JACK should reply that SAM BROWN is not there. On the next day at 7:00 P.M., JACK should go to the Townhouse Restaurant, enter the restaurant, and order a drink. I, or someone else, will go to the restaurant and order a drink. When JACK sees that I, or the other person, is about to finish his drink, he should walk out of the restaurant, walk to the left, and then turn to the left into the side street. I, or the other person, will catch up with him and go somewhere else.

CHILDS again asked about the arrangements for funds. BARKOVSKY said, I will transmit your urgent request. When it comes, you will get it. We will get in touch with JACK.

BARKOVSKY then asked, Didn't the people in Moscow make some financial arrangements with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG? CHILDS replied, Whether you know it or not, no one in the CPUSA, including JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG, was to discuss anything in regard to funds in Moscow. All questions in regard to contacts, organizational matters, and financial problems were to be discussed only with me, and my "credentials" from the leadership so indicated. Therefore, whatever TRACHTENBERG may know about his own business, he knows nothing about these things.

BARKOVSKY also stated, When I see JACK CHILDS and when I introduce him to another person, we will make some emergency arrangements for you (both MORRIS CHILDS and JACK CHILDS) whereby you can request an emergency meeting with us.

At this point, CHILDS stated that last week EUGENE DENNIS wanted him to get a message to LOUIS WEINSTOCK, who was in Moscow. DENNIS wanted WEINSTOCK to go to Hungary. CHILDS stated that Canada is too far and too expensive a trip in order to convey such a message. Therefore, it was not possible to deliver this

message. BARKOVSKY replied, I understand and we will work something out.

Once again, CHILDS stated that the previous arrangements for contact were not satisfactory and that the money from Moscow was coming into the United States too slowly. CHILDS said he was told in Moscow that the contacts and the delivery of funds in the United States would be expedited. CHILDS said, Unless you received instructions to the contrary, let us keep this in mind. BARKOVSKY replied, I cannot tell you any more. When the money comes in, we will reach you.

In regard to the resolution on trade union work for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, BARKOVSKY said that if CHILDS was going to mail a copy to Moscow then he did not need it. When CHILDS suggested that BARKOVSKY may want to read it, BARKOVSKY replied, All right, as we leave, walk into the washroom. If no one is there, hand it to me when I come in. This procedure was followed.

As the discussion concluded, CHILDS said, When I was in Moscow we talked of the possibility of someone (possibly JACK CHILDS) making a trip to Prague and probably to Moscow after the National Convention. I hope that we can settle some of our problems of contact before this person has to make this trip. BARKOVSKY replied, I hope so too.

As CHILDS and BARKOVSKY left the restaurant, BARKOVSKY paid the check, looked at CHILDS and said, Cherrio! Once outside the restaurant, BARKOVSKY turned abruptly to the right and walked swiftly away as CHILDS walked to the left.

This meeting consumed approximately two hours.



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 05-06-2011

4
(11)

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
 Special Assistant to the President
 Executive Office Building
 Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

E

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

Solo

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

REC-100-428091-46
 DEC 10 1 35 PM '59
 FBI
 READING ROOM

100-428091

Enclosure
 NOTE ON YELLOW:

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Gandy _____

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

AJD:med (4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

67 DEC 8 - 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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~~SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
Mr. Decker

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to
see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this
transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

JEH
EDGAR

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~"
inasmuch as its enclosures are so classified. Enclosures are
classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained
from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this
information would tend to disclose the identity of this source
with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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REC-62

100-428091-447

DEC 1 11 13 AM '59

EX 104

~~SECRET~~

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DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 8 - 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2011

December 1, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW: JP

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Gandy _____

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

AJD:med^m (4) 100-428091-447
~~TOP SECRET~~
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

The Attorney General

December 3, 1959

Director, FBI

2
Salo

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

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

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

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
AJD:med
(6)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 8 - 1959

REC-32
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REC-32
DEC 23 1959

100-428091-14148

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 2, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Gandy	_____

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to the United States on 11-11-59 following a seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By letter 11-23-59, Chicago furnished information regarding informant's conversations during the period 11/5-9/59 with Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia.

Soucek advised that as a result of a defection by a military attache in a Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person Soucek referred to is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek claimed that 99 per cent of Czechoslovakian activities in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. He said that any contact in the United States between Czechoslovakians and representatives of the CPUSA will have to be 100 per cent secure.

OBSERVATIONS:

The statements by Soucek concerning illegal Czechoslovakian activities in the United States are extremely significant in view of his position as head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia. It is believed that we should bring this information to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

Enclosures *sent 12-3-59*
100-428091

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

AJD:med
(4) *med*

EX 109

10 DEC 4 1959

67 DEC 8 - 1959 *P189*

REC-9/00 - 128091-449

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

detached 10/5/50

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

GP
W.H.
GP
W.H.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Decker

The Attorney General

December 3, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

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

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

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

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DeLoach _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 3, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION
BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

In connection with his recent travel to the Soviet Union and Red China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, had the occasion to confer at length with Dolores Ibarruri, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain. Ibarruri was in Peking, China, in September and October, 1959, where she participated in the events surrounding the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain is growing and is spreading its influence in Madrid, Valencia and the Asturias, a mining region in Northwest Spain. In addition, the Communist Party of Spain is growing in the rural areas, which she described as a new trend. Ibarruri related that the Communist Party of Spain now operates an illegal broadcasting station which broadcasts daily from the hours of 5:30 p.m. to midnight, Madrid time. This broadcasting station is an aid to the Communist Party from the standpoints of transmitting information, publicity and propaganda and in addition it has helped to organize communist groups in Spain. Ibarruri claimed that poverty-stricken farmers have pooled their resources to buy radio sets so that they can tune in on the Communist Party broadcasts.

Ibarruri continued that the present policy of the Communist Party of Spain is that of national conciliation. This policy is not one of class collaboration but is a broad policy of national unity aimed at the Franco dictatorship without compromising the demands of the working class and the poor peasantry. She explained that the basis for the policy of national conciliation is the present poor economic state in Spain. She pointed out that many people have been ruined in Spain including the smaller businessmen as well as the peasants and the working class. Ibarruri added that while sections of the bourgeoisie are against the spilling of blood, they would like to overthrow the Franco dictatorship.

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Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Ibarruri further stated that the policy of national conciliation is not mere propaganda. It has been discussed with the leaders of all the camps in Spain. She said that when the Communist Party's policy was made known and publicized, the government carried on a fight against it. However, the Catholics and later the republicans also favored the policy of national conciliation. In addition, the president of the republicans in exile also declared in favor of this policy. Ibarruri added, however, that the left forces which she described as the Socialist Party and the Anarchists are in favor of a front which would exclude the Communist Party of Spain.

According to Ibarruri, the Communist Party of Spain has reached the conclusion that there is a need to redefine the definitions of right and left in Spain. She stated that while the Communist Party of Spain favors unity with the Socialist Party and with the Anarchists, such unity will not be allowed to interfere with the approaches to or unity with the right sections. She stated that the Communist Party of Spain in raising the slogan of conciliation and the objectives of unity has forced the socialists to take a stand. She pointed out, for example, that the national strike in June was organized by the Communist Party but others signed the strike appeal. She noted that this strike appeal was signed by the Catholics, student representatives, Catalonia nationalists and the Socialist Party inside Spain. She noted, however, that while the Socialist Party members living in Spain agreed with the Communist Party, their leadership in exile does not. Ibarruri continued that within Spain at the present time there is a possibility that the Socialist Party will split away from its leadership in exile. She stated that although the Communist Party of Spain is pushing for a split, it is not giving this any publicity.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain has extensive contacts within Spain with the right forces. The right forces have suggested that a regency be established in Spain in order to do away with the Franco dictatorship. They say that this regency would prepare for general elections after Franco is overthrown but that the regime could be a monarchy or republican form of government. According to Ibarruri, the right forces suggested that the communists should participate in such a government. According to Ibarruri, the

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Communist Party of Spain accepted the proposals of the right but also made some counterproposals with which the right agreed. However, the right forces are hesitant in making these facts public. The right forces have asked the communists to recognize the monarchy; however, the communists have refused to commit themselves in this regard.

Ibarruri claimed that the circumstances and conditions in Spain at the present time are such that when the Communist Party of Spain makes a proposal, the people listen and they believe the communists because the communists are known as a fighting party. On the other hand, if the Socialist Party tried to put forward similar proposals, the people would reject the proposals because they would suspect the motives of the socialists.

Ibarruri said that the Communist Party of Spain had certain problems in regard to revisionism and sectarianism. However, after these problems were corrected, the Communist Party of Spain was able to mobilize large masses in Catalonia and succeeded in organizing a popular movement against Franco. Ibarruri claimed that the Communist Party of Spain has been able to convince the workers to participate in elections for office in the trade-union locals and thousands of communists were elected as leaders of trade-union locals or as shop stewards. She claimed that the policy of the Communist Party of Spain was not a narrow policy and it asked the people only to elect the best people available even if they were not communists. She continued that the workers did elect thousands of Communist Party members and that these communists guided the strikes which have occurred during the past year or two.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain is asking for the liberation of many of the Communist Party members who are now imprisoned. She stated that at the present the Communist Party of Spain is carrying on a big campaign for amnesty and that it is receiving support from many sections of the population. For example, she pointed out that a former chief of the Franco Air Force along with other monarchists and former followers of Franco, including artists, professors, doctors of medicine and writers, are signing the petition for amnesty.

Ibarruri advised the Communist Party, USA, functionary that the Communist Party of Spain is willing to participate in an international campaign to fight the persecution of communists

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in the United States and will do everything possible to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and American justice. She emphasized the desirability of additional contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Spain and a tentative arrangement was made to facilitate such contacts.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-8-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

Original on plastiplate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

DATE: 11/28/59

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information pertains to preparations for and a meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

- 1 Rm 1243 *27D*
- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
 (4)

Letter
 V.P. w. H.
 State + AG
 12/1/59
 ASD: med

Letterhead memo
 to Above same date
 ASD: med

EX-121

REC-62

100-428091-451
 DEC 4 1959

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FBI - CHICAGO
 REC'D

67 DEC 8 - 1959 R189

PREPARATIONS FOR AND A MEETING WITH
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL COM-
MITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION

Preliminary Discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS
and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN on September 26, 1959 9/11

Upon the arrival of MORRIS CHILDS in Moscow on September 26, 1959, he was told that there would be only a three-hour stop-over before proceeding to Peking, China.

During this three hours, there was a preliminary discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN. Most of this discussion was with GRECHUKHIN, since MOSTOVETS had to divide his time with LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES, of Brazil, leading Communist Party delegate from Latin America to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of People's China.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that the CPSU had not sent any "greetings" to the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA. They said that the comrades in the Central Committee of the CPSU were anxious to see CHILDS in order to explain to him why the CPSU did not send "greetings" to the CPUSA. MOSTOVETS said, I am sure that Comrade SUSLOV and Comrade PONOMAREV will want to explain this to you. MOSTOVETS went on to say that as a substitute for "greetings" to the CPUSA, the CPSU would reprint in "Pravda" the lead article by HYNDEN in the September issue of "Political Affairs". This article deals with the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA.

Taking cue from these apologetic statements, CHILDS stated that he was going to ask why "greetings" were not sent to the CPUSA, although he knew the reason for this and DENNIS knew the reason for this, and normally that DENNIS would not ask that the CPSU be questioned about this. CHILDS said that he understood why "open greetings" were not sent to the CPUSA at this time. He said that he planned to ask a question concerning this not because the leadership of the CPUSA does not understand the reason for it, but because some elements in the CPUSA would misuse the failure of the CPSU to send "greetings" to the CPUSA in

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- 1 -

CLO

order to prove a lack of confidence by the CPSU in the present leadership of the CPUSA.

KOSTOVETS replied, I cannot speak for the Central Committee, but the opposite is the case and it will be explained to you. The representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU will receive you as soon as it can be arranged.

Preparation of Documents by MORRIS CHILDS

On or about October 19, 1959, or a day or two after the return to Moscow from Peking, it was learned that the Supreme Soviet would be in session for the next several days. MORRIS CHILDS asked NIKOLAI KOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN how this would affect his scheduled meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They replied that Comrade EDUIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, would try to get a date for the meeting, even if this date will be between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. They also stated that one of the most important speeches to be delivered at the Supreme Soviet would be by NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and that it would deal with foreign policy and his trip to the United States. KOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked CHILDS, in preparing for the meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to prepare some material and any questions he wished to raise, so that this material could be translated and the meeting itself could be reduced to the most important matters.

In preparing for the meeting, CHILDS wrote a number of documents, which were later typewritten.

One of these documents was about seventeen or eighteen pages in length. It dealt with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States as it was discussed at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA on September 17, 1959. This was supplemented by material concerning the visit and which had appeared in the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", such as statements of the National Executive Committee, an editorial, and excerpts from the speech of EUGENE DENNIS delivered at Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA. It was also supplemented by material which appeared in the national magazines, such as "Newweek", "U.S. News and World Report", and "Time". Also, by material taken from the European editions of the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune".

In essence, however, this document concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States was the report of EUGENE DENNIS to the

National Executive Committee on September 17, 1959. Parenthetically speaking, DENNIS' analysis of the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, which was not concluded as of September 17, 1959, was in complete agreement with the analysis of the CPSU. Even NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV's report to the Supreme Soviet was very similar to the analysis by DENNIS of the effect of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States.

Also in this document, CHILDS conveyed "greetings" to the CPSU from the CPUSA. It said that the CPUSA hails the success of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States. It referred to KHRUSHCHEV's speech on disarmament delivered before the United Nations. It said that the CPUSA was celebrating its 40th Anniversary at the time KHRUSHCHEV was in the United States, and that the meetings in connection with this celebration were the most successful the CPUSA has had in a decade. The document stated that undoubtedly KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States aroused more interest in the CPUSA. Thus, a large measure of the success of the meetings in connection with the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA can be attributed to Comrade KHRUSHCHEV. The document praised KHRUSHCHEV for projecting the ideas of peace and Socialism in a very brilliant, Marxist-Leninist manner.

Concerning peace, the document stated that there is no organized peace movement in the United States which is influenced by the Communist Party. However, there is a peace movement of sorts which is composed of diverse elements such as pacifists, churchmen, and scientists. Furthermore, there is a lot of sentiment for peace in the United States.

This first document concluded with statements concerning the relationship between the United States and Russia and the possibility of ending the cold war. It was pointed out that these questions are not yet fully solved. That struggles are taking place within both major political parties and among various groups in the United States. Furthermore, that this problem may not be resolved speedily, since 1960 is a Presidential election year in the United States. The document ended with a statement that there is a need for international peace and co-existence, and that the CPUSA is and will continue to struggle for this.

Another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the concepts of GUS HALL in regard to variations of the united front. It was pointed out that this problem was projected by HALL for discussions in preparation for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. The plan was to place the idea of mass work in the center

of things in order to break the isolation of the CPUSA. CHILDS, in this document, stated that the united front or a form of the united front as a democratic front or as an anti-monopoly coalition is contained in the draft of the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention and this is how this problem was discussed at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA on September 17, 1959. *WJ*

CHILDS prepared another document which dealt with the report of IRVING POTASH to the meeting of the National Executive Committee on September 17, 1959. This report by POTASH dealt with the new offensive against the American worker. This document prepared by CHILDS dealt briefly with the economic situation in the United States, why there was no settlement of the steel strike, and the statements made at the AFL-CIO Convention to the effect that the Democratic 86th Congress betrayed the labor movement with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill. The document pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin Bill contains some sections aimed at the Communists. This document further stated that there are possibilities for more strike struggles in the United States and that there is a resistance to automation and change in work rules.

Still another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the preparations for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. It informed the Central Committee of the CPSU that the CPUSA is going into its 17th National Convention under circumstances different from those which existed at the time of the 16th National Convention. For example, the CPUSA rid itself of revisionists. The draft of the main political resolution was adopted without any dissenting votes, although there were four or five abstentions. Thus, the CPUSA leadership is united on the main line, even if there may be some differences in regard to emphasis. Also, there is some clash of personalities in the leadership. While a preliminary discussion on leadership was held, it was not decided whether there would be a Secretariat of three or five members. Also, it was not decided whether there will be Secretaries or Vice Chairmen or both.

WJ
This document also gave the essence of the discussion on leadership. It pointed out that EUGENE DENNIS, GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS, JAMES JACKSON, and HY LUMER would still be in the top leadership of the CPUSA after the 17th National Convention. CHILDS, in this document, stated that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER had turned in a proposition for a new leadership in which he suggested a Secretariat of three, and mentioned HALL, DENNIS, and DAVIS for this Secretariat. The document indicated that while there is a clash

of personalities, there is agreement on basic principle. Thus, even if there is a shift in positions in the leadership of the CPUSA, it would not make any difference.

Another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the circulation and the financial status of "The Worker". This document was based on information received from JACK STACHEL. It was pointed out that the CPUSA still had not given up the idea of resuming publication of a daily paper. CHILDS said in the document that this idea may be projected at the National Convention. The document stated that the deficit for publication of "The Worker" had been underestimated. Thus, the purpose of this document was to lay the basis for an appeal to the CPSU for funds.

CHILDS also prepared a two-page letter which asked the CPSU for extra money for expenses in connection with the 17th National Convention. It pointed out that the CPUSA had financial commitments based on promises. Yet, the money from Russia was slow in coming into the United States. Yet, even if all they had promised had been received, there would still be a deficit. That Comrades DENNIS and KALL had asked that CHILDS do what he could to alleviate the financial situation of the CPUSA. The letter reflected that the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA would cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. This letter concluded with an expression of appreciation by the CPUSA for the funds it has thus far received from the CPSU. It expressed the hope that CHILDS would have an opportunity to discuss with the CPSU financial arrangements for the CPUSA for the year 1960.

The last of the series of documents prepared by CHILDS contained eight pages of economic notes. This material was collected from AFL-CIO economic reports and bulletins and from financial pages of various magazines and newspapers. It contained information in regard to the cost of living index, production figures for various industries, average weekly wages in the United States, number of unemployed, percentage of unemployed, and a comparison of the unemployment statistics of 1959 with 1958. It also contained statements to the effect that there is a boom in the United States at the present time, but that the percentage of unemployed is increasing in relation to the total work force. It stated that there is a lack of capital investments in the United States, that inventories appear to be building up, and that there may be another recession by 1961.

This last document stated that the CPUSA is convinced that Socialism will be victorious in the United States some day, and that the CPUSA is inspired by the Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet

Union. It congratulated NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV for popularizing the Leninist policy of peace.

All of these documents were translated and were in the possession of representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the time of the meeting with them.

Meeting with Representatives of the
Central Committee of the CPSU

On Wednesday, October 23, 1950, at approximately 3:00 P.M., YURI IVANOV, a translator in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stated that CHILDS should be ready to be received by some of the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU at 5:00 P.M., and that they would leave CHILDS' apartment, Number 23, 9 Gorky Street, at 4:40 P.M., in order to arrive at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU at 5:00 P.M.

IVANOV and CHILDS arrived in front of the main building of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU at exactly 5:00 P.M., and were met there by NIKOLAI KOSTOVETS. The three then proceeded past security guards to an elevator and to "KUUSINEN's Cabinet". There were two male "receptionists" in the outer office. The three were ushered into KUUSINEN's office and were met there by OTTO KUUSINEN and BORIS POPOVAREV. As the usual greetings were being exchanged, MIKHAIL SUSLOV entered the room. YURI IVANOV acted as the translator.

Remarks of MIKHAIL SUSLOV

MIKHAIL SUSLOV stated that he would not be able to attend this meeting. He said that originally he thought that he would be able to join in and participate in the meeting. He apologized and explained that because the Supreme Soviet is in session, the Presidium is very busy. SUSLOV stated that he wanted to tell CHILDS, so CHILDS could tell the CPUSA, that the Central Committee of the CPSU thinks no less of the CPUSA than it has before. Next, SUSLOV said, I am going to tell you that our leadership has asked Comrade KUUSINEN to explain, for all of us, why the CPSU Central Committee did not send your Party "greetings" on the occasion of your 40th Anniversary. SUSLOV emphasized, I want you to know that Comrade KUUSINEN will be speaking for all of us.

SUSLOV, after asking about the health of FOSTER, DENNIS

and JACKSON, asked that he be excused, since he had to get back to some important meetings and some comrades were waiting for him. He said that he was sure that those present will have a profitable discussion because Comrade KUUSINEN represents the viewpoint of the Central Committee. In leaving KUUSINEN's office, SUSLOV asked CHILDS to give his regards to Comrade FOSTER, Comrade DENNIS, and other comrades in the leadership of the CPUSA. He asked how long CHILDS would be in Moscow, then said that possibly they could get together before CHILDS left Moscow, and then said good-bye.

Remarks of OTTO KUUSINEN

OTTO KUUSINEN said, Please convey our sentiments to the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA. Our Central Committee always closely follows the activities of the CPUSA. In the forty years of its existence, the CPUSA has covered a hard, but glorious road of struggle. Your Party has been constantly fighting for democracy, equality and for better living standards for the people. We can say, always fighting for the best interests of the people. The CPUSA is always in the front ranks in the fight for peace and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Next, KUUSINEN stated, The CPUSA even now is being persecuted and harassed. Your Party has been attacked many times by the revisionists, but the CPUSA has withstood the tests and has remained true to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism. The Central Committee of the CPSU sends its heartfelt greetings to your Party. We wish you success in the struggle which you carry on bravely in the interests of your people. You are always rallying all the forces who are fighting for peace, progress and democracy.

Then, KUUSINEN said, We send "greetings", through you MORRIS CHILDS, to your National Executive Committee. Please explain to them why we cannot extend "greetings" openly. You explain to your leadership that our leadership has asked you to do this. We believe your leadership will understand. We were going to print in "Pravda" an article by IVY LUBER on the occasion of your 40th Anniversary, but when Comrade KHRUSHCHEV came back to Russia from the United States we decided that this may not be advisable. We did let our active know what we think of your Party. We printed an article by your Comrade APTEKER in "Party Life". This article dealt with your fighting history. We cannot or should not do anything which will hinder the fight for peace. The betterment of the relationship between our two peoples must not give

those opposed to the easing of tensions opportunities for diversions from the main goal -- peace and peaceful co-existence.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, We have read your main resolution for the 17th National Convention. We think your main line is correct. We are happy that no important leader voted against this resolution. This, as we understand it, means that your leadership is basically, politically united. This means that you will use your energies for mass work. No Party, especially your Party, can afford the luxury of an inner struggle. Then KUUSINEN emphasized, You have had your struggle and have decisively defeated the revisionists and the other anti-Party elements.

Turning to the concept of a united front, KUUSINEN said, Insofar as the theoretical aspects of the united front are concerned, this subject has been dealt with and explained many times. Two years ago, Comrade POMOLAREV wrote a very good article on this special question. The Twelve-Party Declaration correctly placed, in a general and theoretical way, the problem of the united front. If your leadership is interested in the general problem of the united front, they can remember the new textbook, "The Foundations of Marxism-Leninism", which has just been published. In this book, there are some special chapters on the united front; the way the united front was placed by LENIN.

Then he stated, There is, however, a need to combine the Leninist concept of the united front in the context of present day events -- always keeping in mind your concrete situation in the United States. The experiences of the Communist International need to be studied and re-studied. The current experiences of the French and Italian Communist Parties in the present situation can be interestingly studied.

Next KUUSINEN emphasized, But beware! Just use the generalized experience. Do not copy! All of these observations would help -- so would the new textbook -- in your formulation of the concept of the united front. But the United States' problem is not only a theoretical problem. You must solve some immediate problems in this immediate period. Your draft resolution and Comrade HALL's ideas contain a whole number of correct theses.

Then KUUSINEN said, We are of the opinion, however, that there are still traces of a search for organizational slogans which you think would be of help. You use the terms "democratic front", "anti-monopoly coalition", and "third front". We get the feeling that some of you believe that all of the problems of the united front would be solved with a correct slogan.

Again with emphasis, KUUSINEN said, At present the CPUSA is isolated from the masses. Your first task -- which you correctly state in your resolution -- is to establish contact with the widest masses of people. Participation in the daily struggles is the key! This is clear, we believe, to your Party. The CPUSA is participating in strikes, trade unions and other organizations of the people.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, Your Party's analysis of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States is correct. It is the same as ours. Certainly this new situation and the visit should help you, too. Then he asked, Is there in the United States one political issue which would help you establish contact with the masses and give them a lead? Maybe such an issue can be expressed in the struggle against monopoly. But would the American worker be ready for the slogan of nationalization? Some workers would say that this is not realistic.

At this point, BORIS PONOMAREV interrupted. Parenthetically speaking, PONOMAREV's remark may be interpreted as a dig against GUS EALL. PONOMAREV said, Some workers would say that this is not realistic in that you are handing them a blueprint.

Then KUUSINEN continued and asked, What about the slogan of the struggle for democracy? This slogan is true in every country and certainly it is true in the United States. But would that be enough, by itself, to mobilize masses? Can we mobilize the workers by appealing to them for the democratic front? That is not enough. Before such slogans are placed, we need a struggle to defend democracy in daily life.

(In response to a question asked of this reporter, it should be noted that the term "united front" is used when reference is made to only the working class, while the term "democratic front" is applied when other classes, in addition to the working class, are taken into consideration.)

Then KUUSINEN placed the following question: When are you going to write -- you yourselves agree -- that rigid organizational forms cannot and should not be imposed on such movements? There is one outstanding, broad, political issue which is at the same time an economic issue. Furthermore, Communists are expected to participate in this broad movement and this is the movement for peace. For us, the visit of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has revealed a great feeling for peace in the United States -- a feeling against war -- for friendship with the Soviet Union -- for relations of

mutual benefit. This issue for peace contains a complex of questions which offer many opportunities for your Party.

Continuing with this thought, KUUSINEN said, This is not only a political question. It is an economic question, as I stated before. Such questions as taxes, unemployment, trade relationships with Russia and other Socialist countries are involved. All of these things need to be considered when you discuss peace. If there are normal relationships between the Soviet Union and the United States, some of these questions will be solved and this will benefit the United States and will be of special benefit to the working people.

Then KUUSINEN stated, The question of disarmament is a very popular question. There is even competition among Capitalist groups -- although mostly in the demagogic sense -- for disarmament. But we should also be clear that within the bourgeoisie there are differences on this issue, as well as the general issue of peaceful co-existence. Therefore, the whole complex of issues provides opportunities for making contacts with the widest masses and groups of people. The Communists must use these issues or they will lose opportunities to strengthen their ties with the masses.

KUUSINEN continued and stated, We are speaking cautiously because we Communists, by ourselves, cannot organize too wide a movement for peace. First, you must make contact with masses of the people. If the CPUSA would say that it wants to organize a people's front, some people would immediately say that this is a Communist movement and the label would stick. You might even be called before a Committee on Un-American Activities, which would say that this people's front is Communist. Or, if you just say, in general, that you are creating an anti-monopoly coalition, we doubt that the people would listen.

Continuing, KUUSINEN stated, If the CPUSA comes out concretely for trade relations and for other friendly relations with the USSR, well, even IKE has come out for improved relations between Russia and the United States. People in the United States will listen. On this basis, by raising daily, concrete demands, without labels or schemes from the top, you can reach the people. This is the way to end the isolation of the Party. Perhaps we are raising a simple question which is well known to you, but we wanted to underline why you need to engage in daily, concrete propaganda work for peace. The elections in 1960 will offer all kinds of

opportunities for the CPUSA, provided that it knows how to raise the daily demands of the people.

KUUSINEN stated, Sectarians fear participation in mass movements. The CPUSA cannot live without contact with the masses. It is one thing to come out with a scheme to lead a united front that does not correspond to our capabilities, and another thing to frame daily demands that would unite people. Perhaps the CPUSA should give itself more modest tasks. The main objective being to make contact with the masses. The work of the Party for the daily demands should be consistent and should have a long-term outlook. The main thing is to get it started.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has set the best example of how this struggle can be carried out in two directions at once -- first, to reach the masses; and second, to defend the Party and Marxism-Leninism. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has shown how you can fight for peace so the masses understand and yet at the same time defend the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

Next, KUUSINEN said, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has stated on many occasions that we in the Soviet Union will not only pass and surpass the United States, but that we will create a new society also. I want to repeat that we agree with your National Executive Committee's analysis of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States. It is a turn in the relationship of forces. It is a turn in the relationship between countries and the relation of forces. This visit of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV certainly helped the CPUSA. But the thing is to utilize in full all the feelings that were created for peace and friendship.

KUUSINEN said, The sectarians, who are against mass work, will scream of the Right dangers. Every step you make to strengthen your ties with the masses will be considered a Right danger by the sectarians. But you must consistently go forward and do mass work. The CPUSA has the greatest experience as regard the meaning of the Right danger. You fought against the liquidationalists, those who wanted to destroy the CPUSA. Those were the people who you exposed and defeated. They were the ones who wanted to white-wash Capitalism. The fact remains that you smashed this Right danger. You have rejected DITTELMAN's concept because it was an apology for Capitalism and was closely related to the bourgeois idea of a people's Capitalism.

Then KUUSINEN stated, If in the United States you had a large social democratic party, as in the Scandinavian countries for

example, then you would face dangers of another sort. The Communist Party might face the loss of its independence and could become a tail to a broad mass movement. But in the United States you have a different situation. The Socialist groupings in the United States are small. They are sectarian groupings. The Communist Party would gain nothing to tail behind such sects or to unite with such sects.

In conclusion, KUUSINEN stated, The CPUSA must strengthen its ties with the masses because isolation of the Party from the masses of people would mean disaster,

General Discussion

Funds

KUUSINEN then said that the Central Committee of the CPSU received CHILDS' letter in regard to material aid for the CPUSA. He asked CHILDS to present the problem very concretely. When CHILDS asked if he should do this at this meeting, KUUSINEN replied, Yes, particularly in regard to your Convention. CHILDS said that the CPUSA needed from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for its Convention, and that it also needed money for 1960. KUUSINEN stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU would consider this and that CHILDS would later meet with POLOZAREV in regard to it.

CPUSA Constitution

Next KUUSINEN discussed the Constitution of the CPUSA. He said that he does not agree with the present method of electing members of the National Committee. He stated that the CPUSA should get a new Constitution which would be in keeping with democratic centralism.

CHILDS explained to KUUSINEN that the plans are to amend the Constitution, particularly in regard to the method of electing members to the National Committee. He pointed out, however, that some elements of the National Committee are afraid that they would not be re-elected if all National Committee members were elected by the National Convention. CHILDS stated that while there is a referendum to change the method of electing National Committee members, at this time he was not certain that this referendum would be adopted.

CHILDS also stated that there are some legal problems involved. If the CPUSA replaces its Constitution abruptly, some people in the United States will say that it is following orders

from abroad. Thus, the CPUSA will probably amend the present Constitution instead of substituting a new one for it.

KUUSINEN and PONOMAREV both stated that they did not agree with this and that they think that the present Constitution of the CPUSA is a bad one. However, if the CPUSA feels that it has to retain the present Constitution for tactical reasons, then it is up to the CPUSA as to what it should do.

"Personal Greetings"

KUUSINEN and PONOMAREV said that they are cheered by every activity participated in by the CPUSA and by every effort the CPUSA makes toward unity. They asked CHILDS to convey "personal greetings" from the Central Committee of the CPSU and from those present at this meeting to the members of the National Executive Committee, FOSTER, DENNIS, EALL, and others. They again repeated that CHILDS should deliver heartfelt greetings from the CPSU to the CPUSA.

Contact Between the CPSU and the CPUSA in the United States

As this meeting drew toward a close, KUUSINEN said that CHILDS would meet with Comrade PONOMAREV and other comrades in regard to concrete questions. At this point, CHILDS complained about the poor contacts between the CPSU and the CPUSA. He said that these contacts are important for the CPUSA and he wondered what would happen in regard to them since he had been told that it is necessary at this time to be careful so as not to divert from peace and peaceful co-existence. CHILDS said that it is necessary to improve the direct contacts in the United States.

DORIS PONOMAREV said that there has been a laxity in regard to contacts in the United States. First of all, this was due to political reasons, such as negotiations between Russia and the United States, KHRUSHCHEV's trip to the United States, and President EISENHOWER's proposed trip to the Soviet Union. He said that the CPSU did not want to create any situation which would affect these political developments.

CHILDS then asked, What do you suggest? Do you want to abandon contacts in the United States? PONOMAREV replied, No, I do not want to abandon contacts altogether, but I think that within the next period of time it would be more advisable and easier if we

could manage to meet in other countries, such as Paris, Rome, Prague, or even Moscow. It would be loss of a danger to our security if some of the contacts were held in these capitals.

In conclusion, PONOMAREV said that these things could be worked out more concretely in the next few days.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/30/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 24, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This report concerns a discussion in Moscow, Russia, concerning funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

- Rm 1243*
- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-124

REC-62

100-428091-452

25 DEC 3 1959

ENCLOSURE

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont

12/2/59

ASD: ccj

FBI - CHICAGO
RECEIVED

67 DEC 8 - 1959

DISCUSSION IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, CONCERNING
FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA FROM
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

USA
Russia
MORRIS ~~CHILDS~~ attended a meeting with BORIS ~~PONOMAREV~~ on or about October 30, 1959. This meeting was held in between the two meetings of CHILDS and "Comrade PETER". The meeting with PONOMAREV took place in Building Number 2 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, Russia. NIKOLAI ~~KOSTOVETS~~, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, also participated in this meeting. There was no translator present, since CHILDS understands some Russian, and PONOMAREV and KOSTOVETS both understand some English.

CHILDS indicated that the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) would need between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for expenses in connection with the 17th National Convention.

PONOMAREV, while giving every indication that this figure would be approved, stated that everyone is busy with sessions of the Supreme Soviet. He said, We have many tasks and are also preparing for the November 7th holiday. Those who have to pass on this will be busy, but we will let you know. The formal decision will be made sometime after the holiday.

na/pc
PONOMAREV indicated that some money still due the CPUSA on the promise of the CPSU for 1959 funds would be delivered in a package to JACK ~~CHILDS~~. PONOMAREV said that if a formal decision is made in regard to funds for expenses for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, there will be a message in the package delivered to JACK CHILDS. This message will be something to the effect that "We made a sale".

In regard to 1960, PONOMAREV asked if the amount for 1959 (\$200,000) would also do for 1960. CHILDS replied that since 1960 is a Presidential election year in the United States, the CPUSA may require more than \$200,000 in 1960. CHILDS stated that he will make a concrete request for 1960 sometime after January 1, 1960, and this request will contain a breakdown reflecting what the specific sums are needed for.

100-428091-452
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/20/59

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

SUBJECT: 6 SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains information concerning GEORGE NICKOLOFF PIRINSKY, BORIS STEVENS, and ETHEL BERAN STEVENS (Bureau file 100-31415).

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

JEK:fes
(4)

*no dissemination
would pinpoint
informant*

EX-124

REC-62

100-428091-453

7 DEC 3 1959

ENCLOSURE

NOV 23 3 31 PM '59
FBI - CHICAGO
REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS

1959 6181

Information Pertaining to GEORGE
PIRINSKY, BORIS STEVENS, and
ETHEL BERAN STEVENS

One of the persons on board the plane which left Moscow, Russia, for Peking, China, on September 26, 1959, with the Communist Party (CP) delegations to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China was GEORGE PIRINSKY. PIRINSKY was a former resident of the United States and lived in Detroit and New York City prior to the time he was deported from the United States.

Mich. - 169
PIRINSKY is a ~~leading member of the CP of Bulgaria,~~ and is on intimate terms with members of the Central Committee of the CP of Bulgaria. He stated that he is active in the International Department of the CP of Bulgaria, and that he is in charge of the peace movement in Bulgaria and in this connection has made trips to Indonesia, Stockholm, Sweden, Moscow, Russia, and other parts of the world. He stated that he is considered an American expert by the CP of Bulgaria. He said that Bulgaria wanted him to be the Bulgarian Ambassador to Great Britain. He protested that Great Britain would not accept him because of his activities in the United States, but the CP of Bulgaria insisted on presenting his name. He said that his estimate was correct inasmuch as Great Britain did not accept him and termed him a persona non grata.

PIRINSKY, who speaks English very well, stated that he is in touch with American affairs since many people, particularly Bulgarians, in the United States still write to him. He also reads the CP, USA, press.

Czech - Bulgaria
During the conversation with PIRINSKY, he mentioned ~~BORIS STEVENS~~ and his wife, ~~ETHEL BERAN STEVENS~~, who was a Czechoslovakian. During the 1920s, ~~BORIS STEVENS~~, a machinist, was a member of the CP District Committee in Chicago, Illinois. BORIS and ETHEL STEVENS left the United States several years ago. PIRINSKY said that BORIS and ETHEL STEVENS are currently residing in Sofia, Bulgaria. PIRINSKY said that BORIS STEVENS is near death with cancer of the throat.

100-428091-453
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 11/19/59

Re Chicago letter, dated 8/19/58, captioned as above and containing information pertaining to a couple believed to be [redacted] and [redacted]. The Bureau file for [redacted] is 100-46895. Her father is WALTER EDWARD SACHS. [redacted] has a Ph.D. from Harvard University and in 1940, he was working as a Research Fellow in Neurology and Physiology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

b6
b7c

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN.

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

JEK:fes
(4)

Copy to 2cc Philadelphia
by routing slip for

☒ info ☐ action

date 11-27-59

by REA/6

REC-62

EX-124

23 NOV 23 1959

67 DEC 15 1959

FBI - CHICAGO
REC'D RECHNOIb6
b7c

EXP. FROM

Information Pertaining to a Couple
Whose Last Name is [REDACTED]

On or about September 27, 1959, TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was discussing an American couple whose last name is [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a member of the GOLDMAN or SACES banking family. [REDACTED] is a Physiologist. They have been residing in China. They are not members of the Communist Party but were sympathetic to the Party at one time and may still be sympathetic toward Communism. The wife does not understand what Communism is all about. [REDACTED] is described as an objective scientist.

The wife's parents have obtained a job for [REDACTED] at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. The Chinese Communist Party feels that the family bought this job for [REDACTED] and his wife planned to return to the United States sometime during November, 1959.

TANG Ming-chao stated that while the [REDACTED] are not enemies of the Party they are considered to be petty bourgeois and, therefore, not good for the Party. He requested that this opinion be transmitted to the Communist Party, USA, and it will be up to the Communist Party, USA, to decide what it wants to do in regard to this couple.

[Handwritten notes and signatures, mostly illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/23/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 19, 1959. This report contains information from GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in regard to Czechoslovakian activities in the United States.

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

JEK/kws
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

Memo:
B. G. Goucher to Belmont
12/2/59

LETTERS:
VP, W.H., STATE,
VP, W.H., AG
CIA, W.H.
12/3/59

ADD: Mead

H2A 52 @ 21 WH.28

67 DEC 15 1959

REC-62

EX-124

24

DEC 25 1959

100-428091-455

12-3

100-428091-455
DEC 25 1959
FBI

INFORMATION FROM GUSTAV SOUCEK REGARDING
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED
STATES

During the period between November 5 and 9, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS participated in two meetings with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. LADISLAV SOCHAN, of the same department, also participated in these meetings.

SOUCEK stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. He said that as a result of this, the Embassy staff in the United States is being completely re-organized. He also reminded CHILDS that MILOSLAV RUZEK, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States, was in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in Great Britain for several years, speaks perfect English, and had participated in the meetings in Prague which CHILDS attended on his last visit to Prague.

Parenthetically speaking, this was the first time CHILDS had learned the identity of RUZEK.

SOUCEK said that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON had asked a representative of the Czechoslovakian diplomatic staff for funds. He stated that he believes that the military attache who defected knew about this request.

SOUCEK said that 90% of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal. If there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party - USA, it will have to be 100% secure. He said that all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off.

During this discussion, SOUCEK said that [redacted], of Chicago, had made the arrangements for a group of Communist trade unionists in Chicago to travel to Europe in the fall of 1959.

b6
b7c

100-478091-455

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/20/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO

IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN on November 16, 1959. This information pertains to the current leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico.

- 1 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-124

REC-62

4 DEC 3 1959

100-428091-456

#597

INT. SEC.

Letterhead memo
to White House,
Vice Pres. Nelson,
Sec. of State, Martin &
CIA Director, Dulles.
AD: AM/med. 12/2/59

67 DEC 15 1959

NOV 53 3 37 PM '59

Information Concerning the
Current Leadership of the
Communist Party of Mexico

In a conversation with WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, and TANG Hing-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, it was learned that the CP of Mexico presently has a five-man secretariat. The members of this secretariat do not have official titles, such as chairman or general secretary, but one VERDEGA (phonetic) is presently considered the leader of the CP of Mexico. VERDEGA is under thirty years of age. Another person currently in the leadership of the CP of Mexico is one CORTEZ. This group around VERDEGA and CORTEZ represents the majority in the CP of Mexico, but it is presently in control of the CP of Mexico. WANG Chia-hsing and TANG Hing-chao asked that the CP, USA, support the VERDEGA group.

In a conversation with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union, and his Assistant ALEKSEI GRECHUKIN, they reported the same information concerning the leadership of the CP of Mexico. They also urged that the CP, USA, support the group headed by VERDEGA. They stated that DIONISIO ENCINIA RODRIGUEZ, who is in jail, still represents the majority in the CP of Mexico, but that he will be expelled from the CP upon his release from jail.

100-428071-456

ENCLOSURE

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-21 (Rev. 11-3-58)

INSTRUCTION: Upon return of SERIAL to file, this
charge out is to be removed from file
and forwarded to the Files Supervisor

Date of Request <u>11/20/59</u>	File Number <u>100-428091</u>	Removed By <u>YPI</u> on <u>3/23</u>
Subject <u>Salo</u>		
Description and destination		
Serial Number	<u>456 encl</u> has been removed for Mr. <u>Decker</u>	
to be sent to	<u>over use</u>	



liaison
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

4
111

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

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

EX-124

REC-62 100-428091
Sincerely yours,

16 DEC 2 1959
J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOV 13 1959
RECEIVED
1 35 PM '59

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Gandy _____

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

AJD:med (4)

~~SECRET~~

67 DEC 8 - 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 20, 1959

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Donahoe

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Cotter

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

This matter pertains to a highly placed Bureau informant who recently traveled to the Soviet Union and Communist China and during his trip engaged in discussions with various high-level Soviet representatives as well as leaders of Communist Parties (CP) from other areas. By airtel 11/16/59 Chicago furnished information regarding the source's conversations with Anibal Escalante, leader of the CP of Cuba, which took place in the Soviet Union. Cuba - Russia

In summary, Escalante told our informant that the Cuban revolution is much deeper than what appears on the surface and that the CP of Cuba has entrenched itself and intends to go further than a mere "bourgeois democratic revolution." Escalante has said Castro's agrarian reform movement not only represents agricultural reform but is also a blow against U. S. imperialism in view of the fact U. S. imperialists have large land holdings in Cuba. According to Escalante, agrarian reform movement is already in the hands of "left" as are the armed forces and "left" elements are rapidly gaining in the Cuban Cabinet.

Escalante charged that the U. S. is exerting great economic pressure in effort to destroy Cuban revolution, chiefly by reducing sugar imports, but that Cuba would resist this pressure by establishing trade relations with all countries and by becoming self-sufficient agriculturally. He alleged that the U. S. was attempting to provoke an incident whereby it could intervene forcefully in Cuban affairs but that the Cubans were being careful not to allow such an incident to develop and would, if need be, forcefully resist U. S. imperialism. He said that the Cuban CP has increased its influence since the advent of Castro and is growing stronger. Escalante urged the need for closer relations between the CP of Cuba and the CPUSA and tentative arrangements were made to establish definite contacts in this connection. While Escalante was evasive in answering questions about the size of the CP of Cuba, he did specifically state that the CP is playing a very important role in Cuba.

During discussions with Soviet representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union and with Escalante, informant was given the impression that Soviets, while they do not want the CP of Cuba to surrender its position

RDC:gmh (6)
 Enclosures
 100-428091

sent 11-24-59

67 DEC 8 - 1959 R189

DEC 8 1959

NAT INT SEC

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: SOLO
100-428091

or influence, do advocate caution. The Soviets indicated that it is felt that the U. S. Government would not tolerate an outright communist regime in Cuba for even a single day and that they do not want communist control over the Cuban Government to become so apparent that it would provoke U. S. intervention and thereby result in the crippling of the CP of Cuba, as well as an adverse effect on the communist movement throughout Latin America. Informant also received clear impression that the CP of China is very much interested in the current Cuban situation and has been furnishing advice to Cuban communists as to methods of infiltration and general strategy.

OBSERVATIONS:

This information, which our top-level informant, CG 5824-S, developed during his discussions with Anibal Escalante and with the Soviets, is extremely significant and certainly indicates the strong position the CP occupies in the Government and armed forces of Cuba.

It is believed that we should bring this information to the attention of top-ranking U. S. officials, carefully paraphrasing the information to indicate that it was derived from our over-all coverage of the CPUSA and, therefore, affording additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are separate letters to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General and Secretary of State Herter, transmitting a memorandum incorporating the pertinent data furnished by this informant. Also attached is a letter to Army, with copies to CIA, Navy and Air Force, transmitting copies of the memorandum to those agencies. This information has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" and recipients are being requested to afford it the most careful security.

ME SBD/KH
OSW
G
V
OK.
Hs.

FBI

Date: 11/19/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E LAIR MAIL -- REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 18, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This information pertains to a meeting with LIU Shao-chi, President of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
 (5)

MEMO: Baumgardner to Belmont
 11/24/59 AJD:med
 letters: Stoltz, CIA, U.P.W., 12/1/59
 11/25/59 AJD-mog

EX-124

Letter Chi.
 11/27/59 REC-62
 AJD-mog

100-428091-459

NOV 21 1959

3 ENCLOSURE

62 DEC

9 1959

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

MEETING WITH LIU SHAO-CHI, PRESIDENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, AND MEMBER OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL
BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

MORRIS CHILDS returned to Peking from a trip to Shanghai on or about October 14, 1959, and was advised that prior to October 17, 1959, the agreed upon date of his departure from Peking to Moscow, he would meet with either MAO Tse-tung or LIU Shao-chi. TANG Ming-chao, a member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stated that since there were so many delegations from other Communist Parties in Peking, that MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi had to divide their time among the various delegations, but that either one or the other would meet with CHILDS; and since CHILDS had met with MAO Tse-tung on his last visit to Peking, it was probable that he would meet with LIU Shao-chi.

On the very next day, CHILDS was advised that he would meet with LIU Shao-chi. TANG Ming-chao, CHILDS, and KOW, a translator with the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, went to the Communist Party headquarters in the walled city inside Peking. They were greeted by WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and all then proceeded to the meeting with LIU Shao-chi, which was conducted around a T-shaped table with the translator sitting at the end of the table. During the meeting, tea and cakes were served by servants who tip-toed in and out during the meeting.

It should be noted that prior to this meeting, CHILDS had turned over to the Communist Party of China written greetings from the Communist Party - USA on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. CHILDS had also turned over a letter from the Communist Party - USA addressed to MAO Tse-tung. This letter greeted the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary, and pointed out that only a token representation had been able to come to the celebration from the Communist Party - USA, inasmuch as travel to China from the United States is prohibited. The letter thanked the Communist Party of China for the invitation from the Communist Party of China to send five delegates to the celebration. It contained personal regards from Communist Party - USA leaders, such as WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, GUS HALL, JAMES JACKSON, and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. It stated

that the Communist Party - USA was preparing for a National Convention and that at this convention it would re-affirm its adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At first, some pleasantries were exchanged. LIU Shao-chi asked about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS. He said, We hear that GUS HALL is active again. He asked how CHILDS had been feeling and asked when he left the United States. CHILDS said that he left the United States on September 23, 1959, and had seen FOSTER, DENNIS, HALL, and JAMES JACKSON just prior to his departure, and they all send their regards. LIU Shao-chi asked if JAMES JACKSON had any serious trouble getting back into the United States. CHILDS replied that JACKSON had been called before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

During this exchange, CHILDS also mentioned that he had attended a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA prior to his departure, and that this was most likely one of the last meetings of the National Executive Committee before the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA.

LIU Shao-chi said, You have made some real progress since your last Convention. CHILDS replied that the Communist Party - USA will hold its Convention under different circumstances. The National Committee of the Communist Party - USA adopted its resolution without any dissenting votes, although there were a few abstentions. LIU Shao-chi asked if any of the known leaders had abstained. CHILDS replied in the negative. He stated that there have been discussions since then. The resolution may have to be strengthened, but the main general line is the same. CHILDS said that there is a lot of emphasis being placed on the united front. Also, the question of an anti-monopoly coalition had been raised and this is what the Communist Party - USA will work for. CHILDS mentioned that there is no prospect of a third party in the United States in 1960; although the Party believes that as a result of what has happened at the Congress controlled by the Democratic Party, the American working class may engage in more independent activities. They will be more selective. They will not give their votes to the Democratic Party as they have in the past.

LIU Shao-chi asked why this is so. CHILDS discussed the newly adopted Landrum-Griffin Bill. CHILDS said that this anti-labor legislation has aroused labor and even the conservative

leaders, such as GEORGE MEANY, are now up in arms about the behavior of the Democrats in the last Congress because of their support of this anti-labor legislation.

Continuing, CHILDS stated that there is an offensive against labor in the United States. He mentioned that there is a steel strike, which is nearly three months old. The essence of the problem is the conversion to automation, which increases unemployment. He said that United States industry may have had a monopoly on the world market until recently, but now it has to put in more modern machinery and more automatic machinery if it is to compete on the world market.

CHILDS stated that there will be some sharp struggles and more strikes in the United States as a result of this situation.

Next, CHILDS said that for this reason, the Party is very much concerned about its mass work and considers the tactic of the united front as the heart of the matter. CHILDS stated that GUS HALL suggested that if some of the international comrades want to write or say something in the way of helping the Communist Party - USA, that they could say something about the importance of mass work. He said that while the Communist Party - USA recognizes that revisionism is the main danger, ideologically speaking, and that the Party must carry on a constant struggle against it, if other Parties want to do something practical to help the Communist Party - USA, they should attack dogmatism and sectarianism. We believe that there are many opportunities in the United States, today, but sectarianism is not the answer.

Continuing, CHILDS stated that the National Executive Committee concluded at its last meeting that while there may be an easing of tensions resulting from the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States and President EISENHOWER's possible visit to the Soviet Union, that simultaneously with this there will be an attack against the working class and, of course, against the Communists, too.

LIU Shao-chi asked how the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV was received in the United States. CHILDS mentioned what had been said at the last National Executive Committee meeting he attended, and repeated some of DENNIS' remarks concerning the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. LIU Shao-chi then said, What is your Party's estimate of the result of the visit of KHRUSHCHEV? CHILDS quoted

from the statement of the National Executive Committee, a couple of paragraphs from DENNIS' speech which he delivered at the 40th Anniversary celebration of the Communist Party - USA held at Carnegie Hall, and from an editorial, all of which appeared in the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker".

Having already observed the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Communist Party of China to the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, CHILDS stated that DENNIS in his speech, the statement of the National Executive Committee which was adopted in the name of DENNIS, and the editorial, emphasized that the cold war has not yet come to an end. There may still be a lot of struggles before this is achieved -- that is, the ending of the cold war or disarmament. There are forces in the United States which do not favor an understanding in regard to peaceful international relationships.

Next, LIU Shao-chi asked, What does the leading committee of your Party think were the facts which prompted the EISENHOWER Administration to consider discussions and improved relationships with the Soviet Union? He said the editorials appear to be a good estimate of the situation. DENNIS' speech is very good, too.

At this time, CHILDS stated that the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA has reached some conclusions regarding changes in the relationship of forces in the world. That is, some leading imperialist circles in the United States have concluded that the policy of strength may not lead to good results. Therefore, they have given up the idea of a rollback or liberation. And as the statements have indicated, undoubtedly the Communist world's ability to utilize modern armaments may also have had something to do with it.

LIU Shao-chi then said, We can then conclude -- and this is what I believe and the estimate of your leading committee is the same -- that the old policy of DULLES, the policy of strength and the policy of rollback and liberation, is a failure and this is what prompts certain circles to change their policy.

MORRIS CHILDS replied, This is what our National Executive Committee said. The most we will say now is that the American ruling classes are re-appraising their policy, but they have not yet adopted a new policy. LIU replied, That may be, and

asked about other ruling forces in the United States. Could you name some of them? He stated, We hear that ROCKEFELLER and the oil interests still favor the continuation of world tensions and the old policy as put forth by the strong man -- DULLES. LIU Shao-chi said, Don't you think that it was impossible for EISENHOWER to assert his personality when DULLES, representing the oil interests, was the leader in foreign policy? CHILDS replied, I do not know. Undoubtedly DULLES was a strong person. But you will also have to agree that one personality would not determine the entire policy. If you agree the reason for the policy change is correct, then, of course, we have to agree that while personalities play a role, the role is minor. Economic, political, and military factors are also involved and would be the real factors instead of one personality. LIU Shao-chi agreed with this.

Then LIU Shao-chi said, your estimate of the situation in your country and in the world as we see it and read it, and as your National Executive Committee and resolution stated, is the same as ours.

Parenthetically speaking, LIU Shao-chi had translated portions of the Communist Party - USA draft resolution before him. LIU Shao-chi and WANG Chia-hsing also had another document. CHILDS had written about the question of the offensive against labor or the working class in the United States. This was based on an estimate of the National Executive Committee. They also had the notes on GUS HALL's united front conception, which CHILDS had given to them.

WANG Chia-hsing asked to see the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", and he read some of the quotations from the editorial and EUGENE DENNIS' speech. (Parenthetically speaking, WANG Chia-hsing understands a little English. He also speaks Russian, since he once worked in the Comintern).

When WANG Chia-hsing read from "The Worker", LIU Shao-chi asked him if these things had been printed in the Chinese press. WANG Chia-hsing said they had not. This is the first time we have seen this issue of "The Worker". It was just received. LIU Shao-chi said he thought these things should be printed in the daily newspapers on the next day. On the evening of this meeting, TANG Ming-chao asked CHILDS for the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", and later advised CHILDS that excerpts from it were printed in the Chinese press.

Then LIU Shao-chi said, We have got to use our initiative while the imperialists are on the defensive. We have to force a change in their policy. We have got to discredit them. This is the policy we pursue. After we discredit them, we will have them on the defensive. Then maybe we will permit them to recognize us. The same holds true for the United Nations. LIU Shao-chi said, Don't give them any respite. The United States occupies our territory. The United Nations called us the aggressor. They are going to have to withdraw these statements and apologize.

LIU Shao-chi then went on to say, The line and the policy of your Party is a correct one. He said, United States imperialism is a powerful enemy for you. To defeat them will require a long, hard struggle. The center of world reaction is in the United States. United States imperialism speaks for all the other Capitalist countries. But the United States needs some of these other Capitalist countries as allies in order to maintain its strength. The American working class is oppressed by your Capitalist class. The same bourgeoisie also oppresses our people. They are always maneuvering against us and conspiring against us. They occupy some of our territory. We have to unite -- your Party -- our Party -- other Communist Parties of the Socialist camp -- to defeat United States imperialism. He stated that United States imperialism will eventually be defeated and the future is Socialism. Socialism will be achieved only under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in your country under the leadership of the Communist Party - USA.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi stated, Although United States imperialism is strong, the opposing forces are also strong. There is the camp of Socialism, which is quite powerful. There is the colonial movement and the anti-imperialist movement in the independent countries. We have allies in the workers of the European countries, even though some of these countries at this moment may be allies of the United States. All of these are against United States imperialism.

Next, LIU Shao-chi stated, Yours is not an isolated struggle. I could say ours is not an isolated struggle. We are with you. You have many troubles and difficulties now. But you are going to win because, keep in mind, the majority of the people are struggling against United States imperialism.

Then LIU Shao-chi went into a discussion on the aims of United States imperialism in the so-called neutral areas or

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non-committed countries. He said, Actually, United States imperialism uses the slogan "Struggle Against Communism" to cover up its effort to dominate this big zone made up of countries which are at the present time neutral or non-committed, or allied with this or that empire, such as the British and French. The United States is beginning to dominate this big zone, taking away fragments of former empires. But the people will resist in these countries and the United States is laying the basis for the digging of its own grave.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi said the American Communists should represent the national interests of the United States. He said, You actually do represent the national interests of the United States against imperialism, because you do not mean to harm other people. You are fighting for freedom. Your program must be the opposite of that of imperialism and you will win the American people and the people in the colonial, semi-colonial and neutral countries to your side.

LIU Shao-chi said, the United States now claims to have the highest standard of living in the world, and this is possibly so. The American Party needs to put forth a very positive program in which they tell the American working class, first of all, that this standard of living, which is seemingly high now and is high compared to other countries, can be even higher under a Socialist system of society. He said, the United States has the highest standard of living, but I want to emphasize that this standard of living is subject to change. It will not be long when the Soviet Union will have this high standard of living, and some day the Chinese standard of living will change too. When that happens, the arrogance of the United States bourgeoisie will no longer prevail. The American Communists should continue to point out what would happen to the country if their system was changed -- how things would be much better, the standard of living would be higher, etc. Although not many will come to your side right now, as time goes on people will listen to you more and more and will come to your side. Your aim must be to win over workers, farmers, and other laboring people. You must give them a new type of thinking. You must talk about arousing them with thoughts of a new way of life. Arouse their interest in Socialism and gradually they will awaken.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi said, As your draft resolution states, your aim is to establish an anti-monopoly coalition. This formulation -- this slogan -- is correct. But in this united

front, you must make an effort to convince the middle groups, the intellectuals, etc., to support labor. Your purpose must be to narrow down the enemy and to isolate it. Let the big bourgeoisie remain by itself without support. When you speak of the united front, actually you should mean two united fronts: (1) an internal united front; and (2) an international united front. With these two united fronts, you can cope with United States imperialism and United States imperialism can be defeated. The international united front is a powerful front. Do not underestimate it. Such an international united front never existed in history before, but it does exist now. When we speak of this international united front, we do not narrow it down only to the Socialist countries. In your case, every time Latin America is mentioned, have this in mind.

LIU continued by stating, All the attacks which are being launched against us are not the expression of the strength of the imperialists. Despite your difficulties, you must ask yourself the question and you will have the answer: How come such a powerful imperialist power as is in the United States is afraid of such a small Communist Party such as yours?

Remember, United States imperialism is in a life-and-death struggle. Your Party opposes imperialism. You must be prepared for further attacks. They are not going to be easy on you, precisely because this is a life-and-death struggle. Imperialism is ferocious as it approaches its last days. Actually, your Party is illegal, although there may be a few legal trimmings. If your Party was to ask me for advice, I would say that you must plan for illegality for a long time. To cope with this situation -- that is, this illegal or at best semi-illegal situation -- it is necessary for many Party people to carry on work under non-Party labels. Your Party ought to divide itself into two parts. Those who are known as Communist leaders should be out in the open. Through the press and other means, they should propagate Communism. The other group or organization should consist of secret Party members made up of those who work in mass organizations. The more secret members you have, the better it will be for your Party.

Further on this question, LIU Shao-chi said that the leadership should be divided into two parts: (1) a public leadership; and (2) a secret leadership. These two systems of leadership should exist in parallel. The power has to be in the underground leadership, and co-ordination and contact has to be of

such kind that one or two people in the legal leadership will always know what the underground leadership means.

LIU Shao-chi said that these two systems of leadership are necessary. Your industrial members are secret anyway. He then asked MORRIS CHILDS if the industrial members ever came to Party headquarters. He said he understands they do not. They are a separate organization and this should be kept this way -- that is, completely divorced from the other organization. Since your Party is now carrying on a campaign for legality, keep in mind that if these laws are upheld, your Party will, in fact, be declared illegal anyway.

LIU Shao-chi then stated, I am talking not only about secret members, but also about secret command posts. No one in the open Party should know who makes up these secret command posts. Maybe a DENNIS, a FOSTER, or a HALL may know, but no one else should know. This is an outlook for a long-term struggle. This is the outlook which can cope with all situations.

In response to a question from LIU Shao-chi, MORRIS CHILDS stated that the new leadership of the Communist Party - USA would probably consist of a Secretariat of three or five members. LIU Shao-chi said, Whether you have a Secretary, General Secretary, or a Chairman, have that type of leadership which is best suited for your country.

LIU Shao-chi said, Our form of organization is different from that of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the power lies in the Chairman. Ours is with the General Secretary. Do whatever is best for your needs, taking into consideration the habits in your country.

On the question of the defense of the Communist Party - USA internationally, LIU Shao-chi said that the Communist Party of China agrees with this international program. It will do everything possible to support this program. While the Communist Party of China can carry on publicity which would have more influence than other Communist Parties, it would be better to start the campaign in the Capitalist countries -- especially the countries which claim to be democratic and are allies of the United States. This is where United States imperialism should be exposed and pressure should be put on them. They may be sensitive enough to respond when they see themselves exposed. But we will do everything possible to help you.

LIU Shao-chi went on to say, Your general line is correct. You have many objective difficulties. It is these difficulties which are responsible for your small membership. The size of your Party is not due to the fact that you have not done good work. We know that your objective difficulties are great. While we may grow stronger, and the rest of the Socialist countries may be growing strong, we know the overthrow of United States imperialism depends on you. For this reason, the world Communist movement has a responsibility to give the Communist Party - USA all the help it can.

LIU Shao-chi then raised the question if, in the United States, in addition to the Communist Party there is a need for a broad progressive movement, without a Communist Party label. He said, As far as the form is concerned, this movement does not necessarily have to be in the form of a party. But in actuality, the Party should lead such a movement which has no Party label on it. He said he is talking about a broad non-Party movement which would be considered non-Communist, but which would be led by the Communist Party. In our country, we call it "walking on two legs". The Party is one leg, and the non-Communist movement is the other leg.

LIU Shao-chi repeated that the difficulties in the United States are only temporary. It is not a permanent phenomenon. Your resolution mentions the 1960's and the bright, great hope of the future which lays in the 1960's for humanity. This perspective, if viewed from a world-wide point of view, is correct.

WANG Chia-hsing spoke next and repeated some of the things said by LIU Shao-chi. He said that the Communist Party - USA is fighting and working hard in the bulwark of imperialism. It is a glorious, fighting Party. It has a great future.

LIU Shao-chi echoed the sentiments of WANG Chia-hsing that the Communist Party - USA is a glorious, fighting Party, and it would be wrong for the Communist Party - USA to have a pessimistic view simply because it now is a small Party. Your Party will grow.

LIU Shao-chi went on to say that it takes years to set up and build two systems of command. He kept on emphasizing this. He said, Think it over. Then you will not have to worry about the size of your Party. CHILDS replied that he did not think the Communist Party - USA was pessimistic about the number in its

Party. However, where Communist Parties are legal, they do not seem to understand why our Communist Party is not larger. LIU replied that if he were in our place, he would not worry about these things.

LIU Shao-chi asked CHILDS, When you were in Shanghai, did they tell you the number of Communist Party members there were at the time of liberation? CHILDS replied, As I recall, at the time of the liberation of Shanghai, there were only 8,000 Communists. These 8,000 Communist Party members mobilized thousands of guards and policed the city and took it over. LIU Shao-chi said, I do not want to go into all the details, but I want to remind you that we were left with less than 800 members after the Canton commune in 1927.

CHILDS reminded LIU what GUS HALL had said about the need for articles concerning sectarianism. LIU Shao-chi turned to WANG Chia-hsing and asked if he had furnished CHILDS with documents from the archives concerning sectarianism. LIU had written these articles, which concerned LI Li-san's line. After WANG had stated that this was done, CHILDS said that he had read the documents and had taken notes from them. LIU Shao-chi said, Show these documents to the comrades again. CHILDS said, I would appreciate reading them again, but reminded those present that the Communist Party - USA felt that it was necessary for some leading comrade from another Communist Party to write an article concerning sectarianism, so that it would be of benefit to the Communist Party - USA at the present time. LIU Shao-chi then asked, Why don't you print this material from our archives? You have my permission to do so, but do not use my name. We cannot make these documents public and show the Communist Party of China as the source because it might arouse bad feelings. However, I gave the answer to sectarianism in these documents.

As this meeting drew to a close, LIU Shao-chi asked if there was anything concrete the Communist Party - USA wants in the way of help. He said they would be glad to help. WANG Chia-hsing said, We have made some offers to the Communist Party - USA and it is being considered. CHILDS thanked them for the offer and said he would have further discussions concerning this matter with WANG Chia-hsing. CHILDS said he was glad to hear that one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party has the Communist Party - USA in mind.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

One gets the impression that the Chinese Communist leadership is very much concerned and interested in the Communist Party - USA. They consider the United States the chief enemy and they need somebody in the United States to give them support. They mean it when they say they do not underestimate the size of the Party; because no matter how small, it is still something -- and that is the something they have to depend on and work with in this so-called international united front.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/20/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report contains information primarily concerning FRANK and [] COE and VICTOR PERLO.

In regard to this information, reference is made to Chicago letter, dated June 24, 1959, and captioned "CP, USA, FUNDS (RESERVE FUNDS), IS-C", Bureau File 100-3-102.

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

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CHICAGO
DEC 3 15 1959

not to be disseminated

B. [unclear]
[unclear]

EX-124

REC-62

100-428091-460

4 DEC 3 1959

MEMO:
B. [unclear] to [unclear]
12/2/59
ATD [unclear]

ENCLOSURE

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FBI - CHICAGO

67 DEC 8 - 1959

Information Concerning FRANK and
[REDACTED] COE, VICTOR PERLO, and Others *Chen*

After 10/16/59
Soon after their arrival in Peking, China, on September 27, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS and SYLVIA CHILDS were taken by TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, to the apartment of FRANK and [REDACTED] COE. On this occasion, [REDACTED], who is studying Chinese and is doing very well in these studies, was not present. However, one evening FRANK and [REDACTED] COE accompanied MORRIS and SYLVIA CHILDS to a special theatrical performance. Also, on October 16, 1959, FRANK and [REDACTED] COE, TANG Ming-chao and his wife, Madam XU Chi-ing, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, and a Chinese physician in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China who had taken care of SYLVIA CHILDS, participated in a farewell dinner for the CHILDSes.

FRANK and [REDACTED] COE have a little girl about three years old who speaks some Chinese. They have a very fine four or five room apartment in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China. They have maid service and obtain food from a communal kitchen since individual cooking facilities and fuel for cooking are very scarce in Peking. By way of comment, it was observed that the Chinese treat foreigners, who are working for them, very well. They try to give these people living standards to which they are accustomed in their native land.

FRANK COE is a monetary specialist and an economist. He was formerly an aide to HENRY MORGENTHAU and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He said that while he has been a CP member for a long period of time he was always a member-at-large and was never attached to a Party organization. He said that he receives by air mail practically every magazine and newspaper from the United States which deals with financial matters.

By way of opinion, it is believed that FRANK COE is working in the Central Committee of the CP of China and advises the CP of China on financial and economic problems. During October, 1959, he was making a study of the American export and import situation, particularly as regards gold reserves, for the CP of China. He was also planning to make a trip to Shanghai, Canton, and other cities with Chinese experts in the economic and monetary fields.

In the presence of TANG Ming-chao, COE stated that before he left the United States, he had participated in the formation of an organization for the purpose of trade with China. He stated that at the time it was felt that there would be a

*This is the two Continents
Commodity Corp. -*

boom in trade between the United States and China. COE stated that he was under the assumption, as was the CP of China, that this organization was formed at the behest of the CP, USA. At this point, CHILDS commented that the CP, USA, had nothing to do with this trading corporation and knew very little about it. COE then stated that maybe it would be well to disband this trading company if it is possible to do so. He explained that the Chinese do not see any immediate prospects for a pick-up in trade between China and the United States. It will take a few years--maybe three to five years--before there may be a change in the trade relations between the two countries. Therefore, unless those involved in this trade organization want to wait that long, CHILDS should tell BOB COE, who is involved in this organization, that the prospects are dim and that they might as well disband the organization.

COE and TANG Ming-chao also asked CHILDS to see TIM BUCK, leader of the CP of Canada, and apologize because he had also been told to organize a similar trading organization in Canada for trade with China, and this organization never amounted to anything either.

In regard to VICTOR PERLO, TANG Ming-chao and COE stated that some of the material PERLO has prepared is of no value to them. Yet, if he has worked up something of value in regard to economic matters in the United States, they would like to have it. Also, he should be the one to give guidance to the kind of material they receive in the economic field. They would prefer more statistical material. For example, PERLO should study Congressional hearings and give them the bare facts or direct them to some official government or other documents dealing with economics and which would give them the bare facts.

During this discussion, it was learned that the CP of China is receiving most of its literature from the United States through JOE FELSHIN (phonetic) of New Century Publishers. It is suggested that when PERLO selects some publications for the CP of China that he should give his selections to [redacted] of Two Continents. [redacted] was described as a CP member who was formerly the librarian at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City. Two Continents has some business relationship with an English firm. Thus, the books could be sent to England and from England to China.

During this discussion with COE, CHILDS arranged, with the permission of the CP of China, for COE to send written communications to CHILDS at a Post Office box in Chicago.

Comments of CG 5824-S*

TANG Ming-chao commented that FRANK COE is very happy in China. However, one gets the impression that COE pretends that he is happy. Through a former marriage, he has grown children in the United States. Except for one or two isolated notes, he has not heard from these children during all the time he has been in China. [redacted] stated privately that FRANK COE misses his children in the United States. He commented that his brother, BOL COE, is not too anxious to correspond with him but occasionally does so through their mother.

7/10/10

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

50%

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to
see,

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this
transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

REC-19 100-428091-461

16 DEC 4 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~"
inasmuch as its enclosures are so classified. Enclosures are
classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained
from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this
information would tend to disclose the identity of this source
with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned
"Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Gandy

67 DEC 8 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 2, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

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

Sincerely,
EDGAR

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



~~SECRET~~



Belmont
Baumgardner
Decker
Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR

REC-19

16 DEC

DEC 3

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 24, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Gandy	_____

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, the informant returned to New York 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in China from 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia 10-17-59 to 11-5-59.

By airtels 11-19-59 and 11-21-59, Chicago furnished details concerning the discussion informant had while in China with Liu Shao-chi, president of the People's Republic of China and vice-chairman of the CP of China, as well as informant's observations concerning the role the CP of China plays in that country.

Liu is in complete accord with the draft political resolution and current line of the CPUSA and agreed that it is essential that the CPUSA establish an antimonopoly coalition which will result in the isolation of big business or bourgeoisie. Liu indicated that the CP of China is very much concerned and interested in the CPUSA. He emphasized that despite the small size of the CPUSA, it is of great importance inasmuch as it does exist in the United States, the camp of the enemy. He pointed out that there were only 800 CP members in China after the Canton Commune in 1927. Liu added that the overthrow of U.S. imperialists depends on the CPUSA and for this reason the world communist movement has the responsibility of giving the CPUSA all help possible.

Liu particularly emphasized his belief that there must be in the U.S. a secret illegal CP existing with the legal CP. The existence of the illegal CP and the identity of its leadership and members should be known according to Liu only to a select few top CP functionaries. In addition, Liu proposed that the CPUSA form a broad noncommunist movement which would be considered noncommunist but which would be led by the CP and used to further the CP's policies in the U.S.

Liu said that China did not particularly care at present whether the United Nations recognized China or admitted it to membership. He stated that prior to allowing the "imperialists" to recognize China, they would have to withdraw statements made that China has been an aggressor and must remove troops from Chinese territory. (The last statement apparently is in reference to Formosa.)

Enclosures sent 11-25-59
100-428091

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Decker AJD:med (4)

REC-94

10 DEC 4 1959

100-428091-463

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Liu further voiced the opinion in reference to U.S. foreign policy that U.S. imperialism is being compelled to maneuver and change its position because its previous policy has proven to be bankrupt. He said that while the U.S. utilizes a slogan of struggle against communism on a world-wide scale, the U.S. is actually trying to capture the so-called neutral nations in Asia and Africa. Liu stated that when the U.S. extends itself into these areas, it is digging its own grave because these people will rise up against the U.S.

The informant gained the impression through his discussion with top Chinese CP and government leaders that the CP of China places greater emphasis on Marxism-Leninism than does the CP of the Soviet Union. The CP of China favors an international policy which could be characterized as uncompromising or a policy which pushes aggressively for maximum concessions. Through this policy, the Chinese believe that imperialism will be kept off balance and communism will win out. According to informant, this theory is expressed in many speeches, meetings and private discussions.

Outside of the socialist camp, the CP of China views the rest of the world as being on the defensive and in a state of crisis. It feels that the imperialist countries are confronted with revolt, particularly in the colonial and semicolonial countries. Also that the backward or less developed countries are in a sort of passive revolt even though some of them may be anticommunist.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that the information obtained by our informant concerning the Chinese communist assessment of the international situation as well as the Chinese statements concerning the CPUSA should be disseminated to top-ranking Government officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA.

It is to be noted that information previously obtained by informant during his earlier Solo operations was disseminated to top-ranking Government officials.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval appropriate communications setting forth pertinent data set forth above. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

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(JT)
50/0
Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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10 DEC 4 1959

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Honorable Christian A. Herter

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

Sincerely yours,

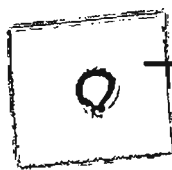
J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-G" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~



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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2011

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December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

5010

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think
the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosure,
this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

6 DEC 3

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

ENCLOSURE

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned
"Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

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REC-94
100-428091-465
10 DEC 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 3, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

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Q

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

6
Sc/p
Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

100-428091

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Honorable Gordon Gray

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

Sincerely yours,

LE EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2011

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So/o

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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10 DEC 4 1959

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

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Mr. Allen W. Dulles

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

Sincerely,

WEDGAR ~~REDACTED~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~



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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

REC- 94

100-428091
EX-133 16 DEC 4 1959

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12-16-59
11:05 AM '59

57 DEC 2

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

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December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to
see.

Sincerely,

6 DEC 4

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Enclosures - 2

REC- 94

100-428091-439

100-428091

16 DEC 4 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned
"Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

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DATE 05-10-2011

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

December 3, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR

ENCLOSURE

REC-94/00-428091

16 DEC 4 1959

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR

6 DEC 4

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

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

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

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~~(U)~~

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. ~~(U)~~

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

Sincerely yours, REC-94

J. EDGAR HOOVER

100-428091

16 DEC 4 1959

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Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

(U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned

"Solo. IS-C" AJD:med.

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1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-10-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

4
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Solo
Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

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Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59, "Solo, IS-C"
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~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

The Attorney General

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

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

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

Enclosure

EX 109

REC-46

100-428091-173
23 DEC 7 1959

100-428091

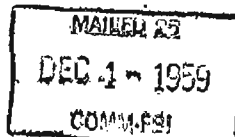
NOTE ON YELLOW:

ENCLOSURE

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

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

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

December 4, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION
BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

In connection with his recent visit to the
Soviet Union and Red China, a leading functionary of the
Communist Party, USA, had the occasion to converse at length
with Victorio Codovilla, the founder of the Communist Party
of Argentina and a member of the Presidium and Central
Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina. Codovilla
was the head of a delegation from the Communist Party of
Argentina to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the
founding of the People's Republic of China held in Peking,
China, in September and October, 1959. (U)

While in Moscow, Russia, this Communist Party, USA,
functionary discussed with Codovilla and other Latin American
communists the question of aid to the Communist Party, USA,
in its international campaign for "legal rights." Codovilla
pledged the support of the Communist Party of Argentina and
added that the League of Struggle for the Rights of Man will
be asked to assist the Communist Party, USA, in its international
campaign. He described this organization as a group of lawyers
which the Communist Party of Argentina has used to fight against
reactionary laws in Argentina. He noted that this lawyers'
group publishes a newspaper with the assistance of a united
front composed of social democrats and progressives. Codovilla
stated that the Communist Party of Argentina hopes to turn
this publication into an organ of the national democratic front.
He said that the Communist Party of Argentina has illegal
newspapers with a total circulation of 150,000 which he inferred
could be used to assist the Communist Party, USA. (U)

Concerning the Communist Party of Argentina,
Codovilla related that up to a few months ago, it had 125,000
members. However, since the Party went into the underground
it has dropped some members and today has a membership of
about 80,000. He noted that there are an additional 28,000
members in the Communist Party of Argentina's youth group
known as the Young Communist League. He claimed that the

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE

AJD:med

(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

00 ~~SECRET~~ 00

Communist Party of Argentina continues to strengthen itself and wields great influence in the labor movement and among the peasants in some provinces. The Communist Party, he claimed, is leading strikes and is growing. (U)

Codovilla related that while the Communist Party of Argentina is not yet formally illegal, it is now de facto illegal. He stated that although there is a mass movement in Argentina to prevent legislation designed to outlaw the Communist Party, the situation is grave. He noted, for example, that during recent months there have been 143 arrests of Communist Party members in Argentina and it was necessary to hold the last congress of the Communist Party of Argentina in an underground status. (U)

Concerning Argentina, Codovilla stated that this country is characterized by complete economic and political instability. He said that President Arturo Frondizi came into power in Argentina with the help of the Communist Party, the Peronista Party, labor, the peasantry and Frondizi's own party, the left radicals. Frondizi's promises to carry through an antifederalist and anti-imperialist program and to revise the foreign concessions agreement have failed to materialize. In addition, he has failed to carry out his pledges for agrarian reform, liberal labor laws and peaceful relations with all countries. (U)

Codovilla related that at the outset, Frondizi gave freedom to all parties including the Communist Party and falsely pretended to improve relations with the socialist countries by signing an agreement for \$100,000,000 in trade with the Soviet Union. However, very soon Frondizi submitted himself under the heel of the monopolies and the army. Frondizi decided to make concessions to the imperialists. This resulted in strikes to defend Argentina's oil resources from foreign monopolies and partial and general strikes in many other industries. Codovilla claimed that Frondizi used the reactionary forces of the army to suppress the people's movement but despite the repressions, the masses continued to push forward. The peasants began to seize the land. The workers and students were united under the Communist Party on a mass scale culminating in a 48-hour strike in which 4,000,000 people participated. (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Codovilla continued that with this mass struggle, the Communist Party, the youth movement and other mass organizations increased in numbers to the point where Frondisi had to either succumb to the people's pressure or resort to the methods of a dictatorship. Frondisi chose the methods of a dictatorship. He placed the blame on the Communist Party and now wants to formally declare it illegal. Codovilla stated that while the army is now demanding a complete dictatorship, there are many opportunities to check this dictatorship inasmuch as all of the political parties in Argentina fear that the dictatorship will be used not only against the Communist Party but against them as well. He emphasized that for this reason all political parties have voiced opposition to declaring the Communist Party illegal and are insisting upon more democracy. ~~(U)~~

Codovilla remarked that the Communist Party of Argentina now advocates a national democratic front. In this regard, he stated that the Communist Party has entered into a pact with the Peronists and with the trade-unions. He claimed that the Peronists are made up of large sections of the working class and that the Peronists are preparing to overthrow the Argentinian Government. He alleged that the Communist Party of Argentina is against a coup d'etat even if it is led by the Peronists. Codovilla continued that in the event of such a situation, the policy of the Communist Party of Argentina will be to mobilize the masses for a general strike and to demand a coalition government. He stated that at the present time, reaction is on the offensive but the militancy of the masses as well as the roots of the Communist Party among the masses and its influence guarantee the Communist Party's victory. He added that the main enemy of Argentina is United States imperialism and claimed if it were not for the interference of the United States, the Communist Party would have done away with the oligarchy. ~~(U)~~

During the period they were in Peking, China, the Latin American Communist Party delegates decided to hold a People's Congress of Latin America. They planned to have this congress called by outstanding liberals and mentioned in this regard former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, Jorge Alessandri, president of Chile, and Fidel Castro of Cuba. Concerning this congress, Codovilla stated that details are being discussed and worked out in Havana, Cuba. He claimed that certain government officials may be in attendance at the congress although they will speak as individuals and not in behalf of their governments. He said that the congress would include delegates from North American countries if they are against United States imperialism. ~~(U)~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
- 3 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

[See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~(U)~~ Original on plastiplate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 11/17/59

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Handwritten signatures and initials:
BAUMGARDNER
Lester
B...

CG 5824-S*, on November 15, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains primarily to ALFRED K. STERN and LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

LOPEZ

3- Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

Handwritten: no dissemination

EX 109

REC-46

100-428091-4774

3 NOV 19 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 15 1959

Stamp: INTERNAL SECURITY

INFORMATION CONCERNING ALFRED K. STERN
AND LOUIS WEINSTOCK

On the way to Moscow and Peking, MORRIS CHILDS stopped over in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and while there was contacted by LADISLAV KOCHAN, a member of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. KOCHAN works on American affairs, particularly trade union matters. He also serves as a Czechoslovakian-American translator. KOCHAN asked CHILDS if on his return trip from Moscow he would take time to see ALFRED K. STERN, husband of MARTHA DODD STERN. CHILDS was told that STERN wanted to retain his membership in the Communist Party - USA and also to give some money to the Communist Party - USA.

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the first week of November, 1959, it was learned that STERN had heard that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was in Prague; and since he was anxious to contact a member of the Communist Party - USA, he made arrangements to see WEINSTOCK on November 6, 1959.

Subsequently, CHILDS saw WEINSTOCK. According to WEINSTOCK, STERN is doing some work in the peace movement in Czechoslovakia. WEINSTOCK said that apparently the Czechoslovakians remember the class background of STERN and are careful in their dealings with him. WEINSTOCK said that STERN gave him \$1,000 for the Communist Party - USA, and promised to give at least \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year to the Communist Party - USA.

WEINSTOCK said that he planned to get travelor's checks with this money. He said that he will tell only IRVING POTASH and PHIL BART where he obtained this money for the Party.

It should be noted that since the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would have to authorize the conversion of Czechoslovakian money into dollars, no one will be able to see STERN to obtain a contribution from him without the knowledge and permission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

100-428091-474
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 3, 1959.

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

6 DEC 4

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

16 DEC 4 1959

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6) med

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

67 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 11/21/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 18, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains information pertaining to an offer by the Communist Party of China to supply funds to the Communist Party - USA and the method of transmittal of these funds.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
 (5)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 DEC 15 1959 Special Agent in Charge

**OFFER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA TO
SUPPLY FUNDS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
AND THE METHOD OF TRANSMITTAL OF THESE
FUNDS**

In discussions with ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, he indicated that the Communist Party of China was willing to supply the Communist Party - USA with funds. ~~MORRIS CHILDS~~ was reluctant to accept this proposal for fear that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would think that the Communist Party - USA was shopping around for funds from other Communist Parties.

During the meeting with ~~LIU Shao-chi~~, he said the Communist Party of China would be glad to give concrete help to the Communist Party - USA. ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~ told ~~LIU Shao-chi~~ that he had made a similar proposal to ~~CHILDS~~. ~~LIU Shao-chi~~ said to ~~CHILDS~~, Suppose you discuss this matter again with ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~.

On or about October 16, 1959, ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~, accompanied by ~~TANG Ning-chao~~, came to the apartment of ~~CHILDS~~ in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

~~WANG Chia-hsing~~ stated that the Communist Party of China is willing to give the Communist Party - USA \$25,000 within two months, and \$100,000 within six months to one year. It is up to the Communist Party - USA to say how much money it wants.

~~WANG Chia-hsing~~ stated that while the Communist Party of China does participate with other Communist Parties in unitedly contributing resources and advice to other Communist Parties, in addition the Communist Party of China prefers to have separate relationships with other Communist Parties.

~~WANG Chia-hsing~~ stated that there would be no strings attached to these funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of China. That is, the Communist Party - USA could do what it wants with the money, although ~~JAMES JACKSON~~ told the Communist Party of China, after the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party - USA needed money for certain specific purposes.

Continuing, ~~WANG Chia-hsing~~ said that the only condition being placed on these funds is that the Communist Party - USA

100-428071-476
ENCLOSURE

must not tell the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the content of the relationship between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA when such practical matters as this are involved.

WANG Chia-hsing said that the Communist Party of China could have money at the disposal of the Communist Party - USA on short notice. The method for transmitting information and funds would be as follows:

Mr. CHAO Yi-min, one of the Chief Editors of the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism", is located in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and he will be the contact for the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can be advised that CHAO Yi-min is the contact between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China for the delivery of Party publications and other written material, exchange of information in regard to individuals, travel arrangements for Communist Party - USA members going to and from China, etc. But the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is not to know that there is any transmittal of funds from the Communist Party of China to the Communist Party - USA.

If the Communist Party - USA accepts the offer of funds from the Communist Party of China, then MORRIS CHILDS, through TIM BUCK, of the Communist Party of Canada, is to notify the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia that an individual from the Communist Party - USA will travel to Prague and will want to contact CHAO Yi-min while there.

This arrangement for contact with CHAO Yi-min in Prague was discussed with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, during the period between November 5-9, 1959. CHILDS told SOUCEK that someone from the Communist Party - USA may be sent to Prague to contact CHAO Yi-min in regard to some problems between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China. If this person comes to Prague, he will also carry Communist Party - USA documents and material for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and possibly Communist Party - USA documents and material to be transmitted to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, were also advised that the Communist Party - USA might send someone to Czechoslovakia to contact

a representative of the Communist Party of China in regard to some problems between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA regarding individuals. Further, that this person would be given Communist Party - USA documents to be delivered to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On November 12, 1959, ^{USA} the offer of the Communist Party of China was presented to EUGENE DENNIS. CHILDS said that he was placed in an embarrassing position and could not retreat from it. DENNIS blamed JAMES JACKSON for going too far in discussing the financial needs of the Communist Party - USA, and agreed that CHILDS could not do anything but to agree to present the offer to the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS did not render an opinion in regard to this offer on November 12, 1959.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

It is hoped that EUGENE DENNIS will accept the offer of funds from the Communist Party of China. If he accepts, it is very possible that JACK CHILDS, if he can obtain a passport, can be utilized as the representative of the Communist Party - USA who will meet with the representative of the Communist Party of China in Prague, Czechoslovakia. This would make possible direct contact with the Communist Party of China. Since the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has been given advance notice of the fact that such a contact may occur, it would allow the representative of the Communist Party - USA to pass through Czechoslovakian customs without a check of his baggage.

It is very doubtful that any other Communist Party would make the offer that the Communist Party of China is making. While the representative of the Communist Party of China indicated that the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia should not be aware of any transmittal of funds from the Communist Party of China to the Communist Party - USA, the impression is received that this is more for the benefit of the Communist Party - USA than for the benefit of the Communist Party of China, and that the Communist Party of China would not be concerned if the Communist Party of the Soviet Union became aware of it.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ab/br*

DATE: December 32, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *8070*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Gandy	_____

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, informant returned to New York City 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in Red China from 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia, 10-17-59 to 11-5-59.

While in Peking, China, informant had the opportunity to converse with Virginus Frank Coe on a number of occasions. (In 1946 Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet courier, advised that she had never met Coe but was told by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that Coe was a member of the Soviet espionage network.) Coe, an American citizen, is residing in an apartment in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China and in informant's opinion, Coe is employed by the Central Committee of the CP of China as an adviser on financial and economic problems. Coe during the period informant was in China was making a study of American export - import situation for the CP of China.

Coe told informant that he, Coe, had been a member of the CP for a long period of time but always as a member at large without attachment to any particular Party organization.

Coe was instrumental in formation in 1957 of the Two-Continents Commodity Corporation in New York City for the purpose of developing trade with Red China. Coe advised informant that he will recommend disbanding this corporation inasmuch as Red Chinese do not foresee any immediate prospect for trade between the United States and Red China, and Coe believes it will take from three to five years before there will be a change in trade relations between the two countries. As a result of informant's contacts with Coe, he determined that the CP of China is quite interested in obtaining studies concerning economic matters in the United States and are specifically interested in United States Government documents dealing with economics.

Enclosures

100-428091

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Decker

AJD:med

(4)

REC-62

10 DEC 7 1959

EX-133

38 DEC 8 - 1959

#5-2410

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that in view of Coe's background in Soviet espionage, the information obtained by our informant concerning his activities in Red China would be of interest to other Government agencies. However, inasmuch as this information was obtained by our informant in personal conversations with Coe, dissemination of this information would tend to pinpoint our informant.

ACTION:

For your information. This data will not be disseminated inasmuch as it would tend to jeopardize the security of this most valuable informant.

AD
BK
JL
A
✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 1, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. DeckerSUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CClassified by 62-3
Declassify on: OADRTolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with this operation, informant (CG 5824-S) returned to New York City 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in China 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia, 10-17-59 to 11-5-59. The following information pertains to the informant's conversations with high-ranking officials of the CPs of Red China and the Soviet Union regarding the CP of Mexico.

Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department, Central Committee of the CP of China, indicated to informant that the CP of China favors the leadership of Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo Arriaga and Fernando Granados Cortes who represent the minority group in the CP of Mexico and requested that the CPUSA support this minority group.

While in the Soviet Union our informant conversed with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union and Mostovets' assistant, Aleksei Grechukin. The Soviets also urged the CPUSA to support the minority group in the CP of Mexico led by the individuals identified above. In addition, the Soviets advised our informant that Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, titular head of the CP of Mexico who is presently in jail and who represents the majority in the CP of Mexico will be expelled from this CP upon his release from jail.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the increased interest in Latin America brought about by Mikoyan's recent visit to Mexico, the Cuban situation and recent anti-American riots in Panama, this information is quite significant. Despite statements by Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders, it is increasingly evident that the CP of the Soviet Union not only has an interest in other CPs but is making every effort to control these CPs.

We were previously unaware that the CPs of Red China and the Soviet Union intend to support the minority group in the CP of Mexico although we have developed information previously that the CP of the Soviet Union distrusts the CP of Mexico.

Enclosures
100-428091AJD:med
(4)

57 DEC 18 1959

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EX-133

10 DEC 7 1959

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

~~SECRET~~

It is believed that we should bring the above information to the attention of high-ranking U.S. officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

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

lit *Q* *✓*
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(U) ~~S~~

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *also*

DATE: November 27, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *for*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~SECRET~~Classified by *6-3*
Declassify on: OADR
CA 77 CIV 911Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China. During the informant's second trip to Russia to attend the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union, January - March, 1959, he was instructed by the Soviets regarding the establishment of clandestine apparatus for transmittal of funds and communications between the Soviets and the CPUSA. This apparatus designed to effect direct contact between the Soviets and CPUSA rather than through Canada as was the case in the past.

Russia
As a result of arrangements made in Russia, our informant had a meet on 4-14-59 in New York City with Vladimir Barkovsky, counselor, Soviet delegation to the U.S. and subsequently on 4-23-59 as result of arrangements made at the initial meeting, Barkovsky contacted informant's brother, NY 694-S, at his New York office and delivered \$50,000 from the Soviet Union.

During the course of informant's most recent trip to the Soviet Union and Red China from which he returned on 11-11-59, a tentative arrangement was made for the informant to have a meeting with a Russian in New York City on 11-24-59 and in the alternative on 11-25-59. The Soviets promised the informant that money would be given to the CPUSA prior to the 17th National Convention 12/10-13/59.

The meet scheduled for 11-24-59 did not take place. ASAC Norman McCabe, New York Office, telephonically advised 11-25-59 at 7:34 p.m. that on 11-25-59 at 7:00 p.m., our informant met with Vladimir Barkovsky outside of the Townhouse Restaurant in the Queens Section of New York City.

Barkovsky advised informant that he had no money to transmit at this time and the meet was for the purpose of re-establishing contact. An arrangement was entered into whereby informant will next meet with Barkovsky on 1-12-60 at approximately 7:00 p.m. on the street outside of Willard's Theater, Jamaica Avenue, Queens, New York. Barkovsky stated that either he or someone else will contact the informant's brother (date not mentioned) and will make arrangements for a contact with informant's brother, NY 694-S, outside of the Townhouse Restaurant.

100-428091

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

AJD:med (5)

67 DEC 15 1959

REC-62
EX-133

10 DEC 7 1959

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

~~SECRET~~

Russia
Barkovsky indicated to informant that he, Barkovsky, might not be in the U.S. very long and told informant to tell his people (CPUSA members) to quit bothering the Soviets for jobs. Informant inquired concerning Mary Kaufman and Barkovsky said the Soviets were vetoing such contacts. (Mary Kaufman, New York attorney, who is frequently utilized by the CP, traveled to the Soviet Union, July and August, 1959, and entered into an agreement reportedly approved by the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union to set up a law office in New York City to handle legal defense of CPUSA as well as Soviet legal business in the U.S. Apparently from what Barkovsky told the informant, the Russians have now decided against contacting Kaufman for the purpose of setting up the proposed law office.)

Barkovsky and informant had a conversation quite general in nature concerning the CPUSA and Barkovsky indicated he did not know too much about the CPUSA. The only pertinent remark by Barkovsky was his statement that if the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. reach a better understanding, "You guys may get it in the neck."

OBSERVATIONS:

Inasmuch as the Soviets advised our informant in Russia that money will be furnished to the CPUSA prior to the national convention, 12/10-13/59, it is quite probable that the Soviets will contact NY 694-S in New York sometime prior to the above date and furnish money for the use of the CPUSA.

The remarks made by Barkovsky that he did not desire the CPUSA to bother the Soviets for jobs and additional fact that the previously approved law office to be established by Mary Kaufman for the defense of CPUSA and to handle Soviet legal business in this country has now been vetoed, it is apparent that the Russians are reluctant at this time to have any contact with the CPUSA except under extremely covert circumstances. This is in line with the current Soviet policy as developed by our informant during his recent trip to Russia to enter into no actions which will disturb the present U.S. - U.S.S.R. relations and which could prevent a summit meeting.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information. We will continue to afford this matter close attention and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

ASP
J
lit

J

A

V

~~SECRET~~

GRC
11/27

(U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/2/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReChicago let to Bureau and New York dated 11/23/59, requesting that two \$100.00 bills - Federal Reserve notes issued by the Bank of New York, series 1934-B 02094352A and series 1934A-B 13279000A - be checked against lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

The requested check has been made with negative results.

SOLO
 IS - C
 37

Briggs
E

- 2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637)

ACB:gmg
 (4)

REG-62

EX-133

100-428091-480
 5 DEC 3 1959

DEC 3 1959

309
 67 DEC 8 - 1959

Suber
INT. SEC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/30/59

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the September 28 and 29, and October 1, 2, and 3, 1959, issues of "Renmin Ribao", also known as the "People's Daily", the official organ of the Communist Party of China. The October 1, 1959, issue is a special anniversary issue.

It should be noted that these issues contain numerous photographs of leading Communist Party members who were in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Also, that some of the photographs contain many Chinese leaders. It is possible that current information and photographs of leaders of the Communist Party of China are contained in these issues.

These issues were not photostated by the Chicago Division, since it was felt that it would be much easier to identify individuals through the captions from the original. Whether or not the Bureau decides to translate these issues, the Chicago Division requests that they be returned as soon as possible, since they were given to CG 5824-S* with the view in mind of exhibiting them to members of the Communist Party - USA. He has not as yet done this. If other members of the Communist Party - USA should travel to China, they might be asked if CG 5824-S* had exhibited this material to any members of the Communist Party - USA.

2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

encls returned to CG 5824-S by 12-4-59*
(Encls. 5) (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)

REC-34

25 DEC 8 1959

335

#5-910

309
67 DEC 8 - 1959

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

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to
see.

Sincerely,

JCH

62 DEC 7

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-3-59
captioned "Solo. IS-C," AJD:med.

REC-34

100-428091

25 DEC 7 1959

REC'D - HEADQUARTERS ROOM

DEC 7 1959 11 58 AM '59

AJD:med

(6) DEC 14 8 11 AM '59

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McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 8 - 1959

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 4, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR



DEC 4 10 58 AM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW
DEC 11 1959

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned

"Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

25 DEC 7 1959

AJD:med (6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
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Parsons _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4
JTH

December 4, 1959
BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

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

Sincerely, 100-428091-483
EDGAREC-23

62 DEC 4

100-428091
Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

EX 109

25 DEC 7 1959

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Gandy

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-G," AJD:med.
AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

67 DEC 15 1959

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
DEC 4 10 58 AM '59

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

EX 100

REC-23

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med (6)

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

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

(4)
(ST)

December 4, 1959
BY COURIER SERVICE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

~~Classified by 1670 RFP/mg
Declassify on: OADR 2/18/86
NKE 86-120~~

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina. (U)

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

Sincerely yours,

EX 103

REC-23

100-428091-485
DEC 7 1959
REC'D - READING ROOM
F B I
DEC 11 11 56 AM '59

J. EDGAR HOOVER

25. DEC 7 1959

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

(U) See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~SECRET~~

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/23/59

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959. This report contains information pertaining to [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

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

JEK/kws
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

[illegible]

REC-92 100-428091-486
EX-109

EX 109

62 DEC 21 1959

from C. A. M. 3/24

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]

During the period between November 5-9, 1959, LADISLAV KOCHAN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, discussed [REDACTED]. He said that [REDACTED] formerly resided in Hollywood, California, was supposed to have been a member of the Communist Party - USA in about 1951 or 1952, and appeared before a Congressional Committee. [REDACTED] is currently in Europe and has a wife who is working as a translator in Switzerland. [REDACTED] wants to live and work in Prague, Czechoslovakia. KOCHAN asked that information be obtained concerning [REDACTED] since he will be admitted to Czechoslovakia if he is a former member of the Communist Party - USA.

During this conversation, KOCHAN said that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia follows the practice of most Communist Parties, in that a person who holds citizenship in another country will not be admitted to membership in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia unless he renounces his citizenship.

Office Memorandum •

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/1/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 24, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains to [redacted] a former resident of the United States now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7c

- and
RM 1243 41*
- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-92

100-428091-487

EX-109

DEC 3 1959

DEC 3 15 1959

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 18 1959

INT. SEC.

COPIES

37

0 0

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]

✓ [REDACTED] currently resides in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and is working in the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague. (REDACTED) 111

[REDACTED] formerly resided in New York City and was active in the furriers union. He was also a Communist Party Section Organizer in New York and New Jersey. He attended the Lenin School in Moscow, Russia, for eight months during the years 1930-1931. He either left voluntarily or was deported from the United States. He left the United States on the same boat with RUDY PAKER, who is currently a professor in Yugoslavia. b6 b7C

The following is [REDACTED] current address and telephone number:

[REDACTED]
Praha 10
PI 921693

100-428091-487
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/27/59

REC-61

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following page. This report concerns the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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

JEK/kws
 (4)

EX-124

REC-61

100-428091-488
18 DEC 3 1959

62 DEC 9 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DELEGATION OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA TO THE
CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The leader of the delegation from the Communist Party of Australia to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY. His wife also accompanied him to Peking.

Also present in Peking was one AARON (phonetic), from the Communist Party of Australia. AARON had been in China since May 1, 1959. He is an organizer in charge of one of the provincial organizations of the Communist Party of Australia. While in China, he suffered a heart attack. After this occurred, the Communist Party of China brought his wife and child to China. While in China, AARON's wife was given a physical examination, it was discovered that she has cancer, and she has undergone an operation.

100-425091-488

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

DATE: 12/1/59

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated November 16, 1959, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning a meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, head of the delegation from the Cuban People's Socialist Party (the Communist Party of Cuba) to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Referenced Chicago airtel reflects that ESCALANTE furnished an address which should be used by MORRIS CHILDS if he goes to Cuba.

On November 24, 1959, CG 5824-S* orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page in regard to the address furnished by ESCALANTE:

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

JEK/kws
 (4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-32

100-428091-489

EX 109

DEC 3 1959

FBI

DEC 3 15 45 PM '59

RECEIVED

55 DEC 21 1959

EXP. PROC.

37

ADDRESS FURNISHED BY ANIEAL ESCALANTE TO
BE USED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMU-
NIST PARTY - USA ON A TRIP TO CUBA

On October 30, 1959, ANIEAL ~~ESC~~ALANTE, of the Communist Party of Cuba, furnished the following address to be used by ~~MORRIS~~ ~~CHILD~~S, of the Communist Party - USA, in the event that ~~CHILD~~S goes to Cuba:

Conora Candalaria ~~RO~~driguez
Calle Altamira 53
(Bajos)
Jesús Del Monte
Habana, Cuba

Upon arriving at this address, the Communist Party - USA representative should say, JAMES ~~C~~ARTER asks for ALBERTO LUIS ~~R~~ODRIGUEZ. Also, JAMES CARTER asks to see ELIAS ROCA or ANIEAL ~~E~~SCALANTE.

End

100-425091-
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

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

The Attorney General

December 7, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

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

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

Enclosure

100-428091

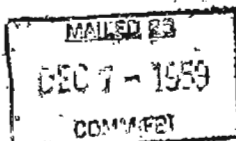
NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned "See IS-C," AJD:pw

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DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AJD:pw



MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

1628109/mg
NLS 86-420 2/19/86

December 7, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION
BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN IN PEKING, CHINA

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, recently visited the Soviet Union and Red China. While in China, he had the occasion to converse with Sanzo Nozaka, chairman of the Communist Party of Japan. Nozaka was the head of a delegation from the Communist Party of Japan to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China held in Peking, China, during September and October, 1959. (U)

Nozaka advised the Communist Party, USA, functionary that he desired to work out a program between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Japan. This program would call for a campaign against United States military bases on Japanese soil inasmuch as these bases are designed for use against the Soviet Union. (U)

Nozaka stated that the Communist Party of Japan has developed a powerful movement in the form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan directed against the renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. Nozaka stated that this is the most important political problem facing Japan today inasmuch as a new treaty could lead to war. (U)

Nozaka related that while the leaders of the Socialist Party of Japan do not agree publicly with the Communist Party of Japan's fight against the renewal of the security treaty, they secretly met with the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan. In addition, the Communist Party of Japan is supported in this campaign by a national alliance. This national alliance consists of over 300 local alliances or committees composed of Socialist Party members and others. (U)

Nozaka requested that the Communist Party, USA, attack the proposed security treaty between Japan and the United States and pointed out that this matter is of particular significance in view of the scheduled visit of Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi to the United States in December, 1959. (U)

ENCLOSURE Orig. on Plastiplate

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont
"Solo" LS-C, AJD:pw.

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Gandy _____

AJD:pw (13)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

In regard to the Communist Party of Japan, Nozaka stated that the internal situation in the Party is very much improved. He explained that the sectarians have been ousted, the factional fight stopped and some persons who were expelled from the Party a few years ago have returned. He added that the Communist Party of Japan publishes a paper with a daily circulation of 50,000 and an additional circulation of 50,000 on Sunday. (U)

Nozaka related that the Communist Party of Japan together with the Socialist Party and the trade-unions during the past year helped to defeat repressive legislation that Nobusuke Kishi attempted to get through parliament. Nozaka claimed that the United States desired to have this legislation adopted. (U)

Nozaka concluded by asking for closer contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Japan and an arrangement was made to facilitate these contacts. (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 7, 1959

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

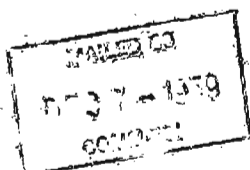
SOLO, IS-C

You are instructed to advise expeditiously the additional information the Bureau can expect to receive from CG 5824-S as a result of this most recent operation. The Bureau considers the information received to date to be of outstanding value and desires that the remaining information be obtained expeditiously to assure prompt dissemination to interested Government officials.

AJD:lmk
(4)

EX 10

REC- 22

428091-491
27 DEC 8

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

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

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (2)

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59,
captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Gandy _____

AJD:pw

68 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

12 DEC 8 1959

~~SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

December 7, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

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

Sincerely,
EDGAR



Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
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Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned

SOLO, IS-C, "AJD" ~~SECRET~~
MAIL ROOM () TELETYPE UNIT
AJD:pw (6)

12 DEC 8 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 11/19/59

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report pertains to a sum of \$600.00 received by CG 5824-S* in Peking, China, for the use of the Communist Party, USA (CP). The report also contains information concerning other sums of money transported which was sent to the CP, USA, by the CP of China.

It is suggested that the New York Division check the list of serial numbers against appropriate lists to determine if any of this money was distributed to Russian or other diplomatic establishments.

- 1 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
B. G. Jones
11/23/59

REC-21

100-428091-494

23 NOV 23 1959

62 DEC 21 1959

REC'D - FBI

EX-103

Information Concerning A Sum of
\$600.00 Received in Peking, China,
for the Use of the Communist Party,
USA, and Other Sums of Money Which
Have Been Sent to the Communist Party,
USA, by the Communist Party of China

Prior to leaving Peking, China, on October 17, 1959, TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, in the presence of KOW, a translator for the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, and former resident of the United States, MANYA REISS, gave to MORRIS CHILDS \$600.00 in the form of sixty \$10.00 bills. TANG Ming-chao stated that this money was a donation to the CP, USA, by former members of the CP, USA, who are presently residing in China. TANG Ming-chao stated that this money could be used by CHILDS as he saw fit. That is, it could be used either by the National Office of the CP, USA, or by some District Office of the CP, USA. A listing of the serial numbers on these bills is attached.

TANG Ming-chao advised that when JAMES JACKSON was in Peking, China, after the 21st Congress of the CP, SU, he was given \$2,000.00 for the CP, USA, and that this sum had also been collected from a group of former members of the CP, USA, who are now residing in China.

TANG Ming-chao also advised that when SHIRLEY GRAHAM, wife of Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS, was in Peking she was given \$1,400.00 from the CP of China. GRAHAM was instructed to give this sum of money to JAMES JACKSON with instructions that it be used by the CP, USA, for research projects in the United States in behalf of the CP of China.

1 - Mr. Decker
Liaison

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods.
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure,
which I think the Vice President might want to
see.

Sincerely,

JCH

Enclosures - 2

DEC 4 7 33 PM '59
FBI
FBI-READING ROOM

BSM

62 DEC 7

EX 100
REC-15

100-428091-495

DEC 9 1959

100-428091

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Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

AJD:med
(2)

ERI-71
DEC 4 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
DEC 15 1959

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Decker
Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

December 4, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

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

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

Sincerely,

EDGAR



REC-15

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

13 DEC 9 1959

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

AJD:med
(4) *med*

~~SECRET~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
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Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/27/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains to

- pc*
WEL
X
- ② - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

*see Decker prior
to any dissemination*

B. J. [signature]
W. P. [signature]
no dissemination
still in [unclear]
only online type [unclear]
12c
EXP. PROC.

b6
b7c

32

REC-67 100-428091-496

NOV 30 1959

EX-153

2- ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 10 1959

NOV 30 15 03 PM '59

FBI - CHICAGO

a [unclear]
[signature]
[signature]
INT. SEC.

[redacted] of "Mainstream"

During a conversation with TANG Ming-chao, member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, FRANK COE and MANYA REISS on or about October 16, 1959, it was learned that [redacted] of "Mainstream", after attending the Writers Congress in Moscow in the fall of 1959, went to Peking, China. While [redacted] was in Peking, \$2,000 was collected from former members of the Communist Party, USA in China and was given to [redacted] to transport to the United States and turn over to the Communist Party, USA.

F B I

Date: 11/21/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E LAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated November 17, 1959, requesting the Chicago Division to contact CG 5824-S* concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China and the official positions of several Chinese who were listed in referenced Bulet.

Since the return of CG 5824-S* to the United States on November 11, 1959, the following factors have all contributed to make it difficult for the Chicago Division to obtain the most important information or that information in which a time element was involved:

(2) The fact that CG 5824-S* had to make a trip to New York City to consult with EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL.

(3) The fact that CG 5824-S* must engage in some activity and personal contacts with Communist Party members in Illinois in an effort to be selected as a delegate to the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA and then possible selection to the National Committee. The ability of CG 5824-S* to remain in or close to the leadership of the Communist Party - USA may determine whether there will be any "SOLO" operations in the future.

55 DEC 21 1959

③ - Bureau

1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kws

(5)

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

For the above reasons, CG 5824-S* has not been able to go through all of his notes and convey the information to the Chicago Division. In some of this material, he has notations which will assist him in more fully answering the questions placed in referenced Bulet. In addition, CG 5824-S* mailed some material on the Communist Party of China which will further assist him in answering these questions. As yet, this material has not arrived in Chicago. A lack of familiarity with Chinese names has made CG 5824-S* reluctant to attempt to fully answer these questions, for fear of making an error, until he has gone through all of his notes and has some reference material available to him.

With the above as a preface, the information on the following pages is an attempt to partially reply to referenced Bulet. This information was furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN during the period between November 11 and 18, 1959.

LOPEZ

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

LIU Shao-chi addressed a meeting of heads of some of the Communist Party delegations who were in Peking, China, to attend the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This meeting occurred during the first week of October, 1959. At this meeting, LIU Shao-chi stated that the following were removed from their positions in the government, but not from their positions in the Party:

Marshal PENG Teh-huai

HUANG Ke-cheng

CHANG Wen-tien

CHOU Hsia-chou, who was the Head of the Hunan province.

LIU Shao-chi stated that these were the only individuals removed from their positions. In regard to PENG Teh-huai, LIU Shao-chi stated that he may have been a good professional soldier but he never absorbed the substance of proletarian philosophy -- Marxism-Leninism. He still gave expression to the dying class, the bourgeoisie.

Through observation, it appears that the structure of the Communist Party of China is similar to that of most Communist Parties, and, in particular, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of China has a Chairman, Vice Chairman, a General Secretary, and a Secretariat.

The Communist Party of China also has a Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. This Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is the most important committee in the organization of the Communist Party of China. The leadership lays down basic policy by working through this Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. This committee has power to issue orders. The Secretariat carries out the orders or tasks of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and might be termed a practical executive branch of the leadership. The Secretariat does not make policy. It is considered a training ground for membership in the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and most of its members will be on the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau in the future, unless they make some serious error in the meantime.

The most important man in the Communist Party of China is the Chairman -- LAO Tse-tung.

100-428091-492
ENCLOSURE

The heir apparent to MAO Tse-tung is LIU Shao-chi. He is the President of the People's Republic of China, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China. He still handles some Party organizational problems despite the fact that he is the head of the country.

Others in the top leadership are CHOU En-lai; CHU Teh; TUNG Pi-wu, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China; CHEN Yi, who is the Foreign Minister.

In regard to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, it would appear that the breakdown is similar to but not identical with that of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Except for Asia, the English-speaking people seem to come under one section of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, whereas the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union separates the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of Canada, and places the latter in the British Commonwealth Section. On the trip to Shanghai, the delegates from the Communist Parties of Great Britain, United States, Canada, and Australia were together. While TANG Ming-chao dealt with the representative of the Communist Party - USA, he was also with HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain, on many occasions. Madam YU Chi-ying travelled with POLLITT and met frequently with him. While it would seem that the International Liaison Department is broken down by languages, AJOY GHOSH, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, speaks English but did not live near or participate in meetings with other English-speaking delegates.

At the same time, the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China must also have a North and South American Section, since the Latin American delegates lived near the delegate from the Communist Party - USA and participated in closed meetings attended by the heads of delegations from the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Canada.

There is a separate compound for guests from the Socialist countries in Western Europe, so the International Liaison Department must have a Western European Department. There is also a special section for over-seas Chinese, who are separated and kept apart from all other guests of the Communist Party of China.

Information Concerning Individuals

LIU Ning-yi

Chairman of all trade unions in China. Member of the International Liaison Department and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Madam XU Chi-ying

Influential member of the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department. Escorted British and American delegates to Nanking and Shanghai after the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

TANG Ming-chao

Influential member of the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department. He is a former resident of the United States. His wife just returned to Peking after spending one and one-half years in a village on Party instructions. Their daughter, NANCY, has just been admitted to the Young Communist League, and her parents consider this very important. NANCY speaks English very well and is studying Russian. They have one other daughter, who is in kindergarten.

LIN Tang

Works in the English language section of the International Liaison Department. Was an escort for NELSON CLARKE, BILL BEECHING and CHARLES CARON, the delegation from the Communist Party of Canada. TANG Ming-chao stated that he was sorry to have to report that LIN Tang had flunked out of an advanced Party school.

LIU Shao-chi

Heir apparent to MAO Tse-tung. President of the People's Republic of China, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

WANG Chia-hsing

Head or Director of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China. He was removed as Vice Minister

of Foreign Affairs or Deputy Foreign Minister. However, this was considered a ceremonial position which WANG Chia-hsing no longer needs. His standing in the Party has not diminished.

KANG Sheng

Vice Premier. He is a Secretary of the Communist Party of China and is in charge of ideological work. He is either a member or an alternate member of the Political Bureau.

LI Hsien-nien

Financial expert and Vice Premier.

WU Hsiu-ch'uan

Deputy Director of the International Liaison Department and former Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

TENG Hsiao-ping

General Secretary of the Communist Party of China and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. He controls the Party organization under MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi.

LI Fu-chun

Vice Premier, Director of State Planning, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

PO I-po

Alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

KOW

A translator in the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China. He works under TANG Ning-chao. He is about thirty years of age, 6' in height, slim build, and is married.

Observations in Regard to the
Communist Party of China

In China, even more so than in Russia, the Party is the commanding force, whether farms, communes, industries, governments, colleges and universities, or any other organizations are involved. In each institution, the Party leader is directly involved and gives leadership. Even in those instances where an individual carries the title of the head of a commune or the mayor of a city, if he does not also carry the Party title, then there is a Party man to whom he is responsible. While the Russians have a similar system, the Party does place power in the hands of government officials who do not have a Commissar standing over them constantly.

The Communist Party of China places constant emphasis on ideology -- that is, on Marxism-Leninism. It places emphasis on proletarian internationalism to a much greater extent than does the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Outside of the Socialist camp, the Communist Party of China views the rest of the world as being on the defensive and in a state of crisis. It feels that the imperialist countries are confronted with revolt, particularly in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Also, that the backward or less developed countries are in a sort of passive revolt, even though some of them may be anti-Communist.

The Communist Party of China believes that the imperialist or Capitalist countries, especially those which are not powerful such as India and Indonesia, are faced with an economic crisis. That is, they are confronted with either a land problem, a hunger problem, an unemployment problem, a lack of trade, or a lack of finances. The less powerful Capitalist countries, naturally, rebel against their dependency upon this or that Capitalist country which is more powerful.

On the other hand, the Communist Party of China feels that there is the opposite -- the Socialist camp. The Socialist camp is growing stronger day by day in every sphere -- economically, politically, and, with emphasis, militarily. Therefore, when the bourgeoisie or imperialists of any country want to negotiate or to make a concession, this is not due to a position of strength or to a spirit of compromise. It is due to a weakness. This also applies to the United States, which may seem all powerful and strong on the surface.

Because of the above reasoning, the Communist Party of China favors an international policy which could be characterized

as uncompromising or a policy which pushes aggressively for maximum concessions. Through this policy, imperialism will be kept off balance and Communism will win out. This theory was expressed in many speeches, meetings, and private discussions.

The Communist Party of China uses a certain phraseology which is reminiscent of the early revolutionary writings of MARX, STALIN, and even the Trotskyists. There is a certain radicalism and militancy prevalent in the philosophy of the Communist Party of China. In a practical sense, this may account for the differences between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In analyzing imperialism, or Capitalism, the Communists in the Soviet Union will say, LENIN was correct; imperialism is decaying; Socialism is growing day by day; the Communist victory is assured. However, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will state that there will be a long period of co-existence, especially now, since there are powerful, destructive weapons in the hands of both the Capitalist and Socialist systems. Therefore, at this time it is necessary to try to reach some understanding with the Capitalist world, particularly the United States. Communism will win in the long run, either by demonstrating that it is a superior system or by example combined with revolutions which may take place in the Capitalist countries. Thus, at this time the Communist Party of the Soviet Union does not favor direct intervention and aggressiveness as does the Communist Party of China.

COMMENTS OF CG 5324-S*

It is believed that the difference in approach and philosophy or difference in strategy and tactics between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China at the present time is not merely a question of the interpretation of Marxian theory. China faces problems which are different than those of the Soviet Union. China can play an important role in the entire camp of Socialism only if there are tensions in the world. These tensions would compel the Russians and other Socialist states to give speedy assistance to China because of its strategic geographical position in Asia and its vast manpower. However, if the Soviet Union can reach an understanding with the Capitalist world and build its economy in relative peace, it will not be so dependent upon the ability of China to assist in the use of force.

The Chinese also know that if they become a part of the world community and thereby become obligated to carry through certain treaties, agreements, etc., they could not continue to carry through with their guerrilla diplomacy. But even more important, they could not exhort the Chinese people to make the sacrifices they are now making because they feel that they are surrounded by imperialists or are in danger of an attack by the imperialists.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

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

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

100-428091

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-4-59, captioned

"Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ~~SECRET~~

AJD:pw (6)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ab/pa*

DATE: December 3, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Gandy	_____

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to the United States on 11-11-59 following a seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By letter 11-27-59 Chicago furnished information regarding informant's conversation with Dolores Ibarruri, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, which took place in the Soviet Union on 10-27-59.

Ibarruri stated that the CP of Spain is growing and spreading its influence not only in large cities but in the rural areas which she described as a new trend. This CP operates an illegal broadcasting station in Spain which has aided the CP from a propaganda standpoint and in organizing CP groups in Spain.

The present policy of the CP of Spain is national conciliation, a broad policy of national unity aimed at overthrowing the Franco regime. Ibarruri stated that this policy is based on the present poor economic conditions in Spain and has the support of such rightist groups as the Catholics and republicans despite the opposition of the Spanish Government. She claimed that the Socialist Party members living in Spain agree with the communists but that their leadership in exile does not. Ibarruri said that there is a possibility that the Socialist Party in Spain will split from its exiled leadership and that while the CP is pushing for a split, it will not publicize this fact.

Ibarruri claimed the CP of Spain is very influential with the Spanish people and has succeeded in organizing a popular movement against Franco. In addition, she claimed that thousands of CP members in Spain have been elected as leaders of trade-union locals or as shop stewards and have guided the strikes of the last year or two.

Ibarruri continued that the CP of Spain is carrying on a big campaign for amnesty for imprisoned CP leaders and that this campaign is being supported by many sections of the population including monarchists and other right forces.

Enclosures *sent 12-3-59*
100-428091

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

AJD:med

(4)

55 DEC 15 1959

REC-32

EX-133

7 DEC 9 1959

100-428091-499
#5 *[Signature]*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Ibarruri pledged the support of the CP of Spain in an international campaign against persecution of communists in the United States and said the CP of Spain will do everything it can to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and justice. Arrangements were made for future contacts between the CP of Spain and the CPUSA utilizing the CP of France for nonconfidential material and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for confidential material.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is quite pertinent to note that despite the fact that the CP of Spain is illegal and operating clandestinely, it is quite powerful and appears to exert considerable influence in Spain. In fact, the claim by Ibarruri that this Party has popular support of both the right and left is certainly significant.

It is believed that we should bring the above information to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

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

MP

g A V g

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison Section
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DEC 15 1959

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

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned

"Solo, IS-C," AJD: [initials]
MAIL ROOM [initials]
AJD:pw (6)

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/27/59

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information consists of a report on a meeting in Moscow, Russia, with DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain.

- 1 - Rm 1243 ap - 1 Encl
 2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
 (4)

Memo:
 B. Gardner to Belmont
 12/2/59
 Letter + letterhead memo:
 VP: A.G., W.H., STATE, + CIA
 12/3/59
 ATD: mod.
 Top Secret

REC-32

100-428091-500
11 NOV 26 1959

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 21 1959

EXP. PROC.

Meeting in Moscow, Russia, with
DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General
of the Communist Party of Spain

DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain, traveled from Moscow, Russia, to Peking, China, on September 26-27, 1959, and participated in the events surrounding the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China. She attended meetings with other Communist Party (CP) delegates who were in Peking. These meetings were addressed by LIU Shao-chi, PO I-po, and LI Fu-chun. *China*

On October 27, 1959, she was brought to the apartment at 9 Gorky Street, Moscow, Russia, where MORRIS CHILDS, CPUSA Representative to the 10th Anniversary Celebration in Peking, *China* was staying. She was accompanied by her secretary, who is about 23 or 30 years of age and speaks five languages, including perfect English. IBARRURI does not speak English. No representative of the CPSU participated in this meeting. However, after the meeting YURI IVANOV, an English translator in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, left CHILDS' apartment with IBARRURI and her secretary in a chauffeured-driven Russian automobile. *Russia - China*

IBARRURI started this discussion by stating that some time ago she received a memorandum concerning the persecutions of Communists in the United States. She said that she is surprised that the CPUSA did not utilize these suppressions in an international campaign prior to this time. She stated that the CP of Spain will do everything it can do to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and American justice. This is especially necessary because the United States is the prop behind Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO in Spain at the present time. Our two Parties have to have special contact in this fight. We are also asking for the liberation of many of our comrades who are in jail.

Then IBARRURI stated, you know that we have an illegal broadcasting station which broadcasts every single day from 1750 hours to midnight, Madrid time. This illegal broadcasting station has helped us not only to transmit information, publicity and propaganda, but also helped us to organize Communist groups in Spain. The Spanish CP is growing and is spreading its influence in Madrid, Valencia, and the Asturias (a mining region in northwest Spain which is IBARRURI's original home). The CP of Spain is also growing in the rural areas; that is something new. In Spain, there are four million farm laborers and millions of poverty-stricken farmers. These farmers get together, pitch in their small change and buy radio sets collectively so that they can tune in on the CP broadcasts.

100-428091-500
ENCLOSURE *71*

Next IBARRURI stated, our policy, the policy of the CP of Spain, is formulated in the slogan, National Conciliation. We know that not all of those who fought on the side of FRANCO are fascists. This policy of national conciliation is not a policy of class collaboration. It is a broad policy of national unity aimed at the FRANCO dictatorship without compromising the demands of the working class and the poor peasantry.

IBARRURI said, we must point out, however, that economics are the basis for our unity. Many people have been ruined financially in Spain, including the smaller businessmen as well as the peasants and the working class. Economically Spain is in a state of decay. While sections of the bourgeoisie are against the spilling of blood they would like to overthrow the FRANCO dictatorship. This is why they, too, are for reconciliation against the FRANCO dictatorship.

Then IBARRURI stated, before the Civil War in Spain we Communists defended the united front. After 1934, we formed the Asturias united front, and at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International we put forward the idea of the people's front. The people's front meant unity in the fight against reaction. During World War II, FRANCO joined with ADOLPH HITLER to fight the Soviet Union. We then raised the slogan of a National Front. We were justified in raising this slogan because even some capitalist groups in Spain were against an alliance with HITLER.

Continuing, IBARRURI said, we supported these groups. We showed them that they could save our country--Spain. We also used the slogan, National Union. This slogan was well received especially among the Catholics. After fascism decomposed we raised the slogan of National Conciliation. This is not mere propaganda. We have talked to the leaders of all the camps in Spain. When our policies were made known and publicized, the Government carried on a fight but the Catholics favored conciliation. Later on the socialists and the republicans also favored this policy of conciliation. The president of the republicans, or the president in exile, also declared in favor of this policy. The Left, the Socialist Party and the Anarchists declared for a front without the Communists.

Then IBARRURI said, we have come to the conclusion that we need to redefine the definitions of Right and Left in Spain. We favor unity with the Socialist Party and with the Anarchists, but such unity cannot interfere with the approaches to or unity with the Right. In raising the slogan of conciliation and the objectives of unity we have forced the socialists to take a stand. The national strike in June was organized by the CP but others

CATALONIA

signed the strike appeal. This strike appeal was signed by the Catholics, student representatives, Catalonia nationalists, and the Socialist Party inside Spain as against the Socialist Party in exile. The Socialist Party members living in Spain agree with us but their leadership in exile does not.

IBARRURI stated, we have extensive contacts in Spain with the Rightist forces. They have suggested that a regency be established in Spain in order to do away with the FRANCO dictatorship. They say that this regency would prepare for general elections after FRANCO is overthrown, but the regime could be a monarchy or a republican form of government. It was these Rightists who suggested that the Communists should participate in such a government.

According to IBARRURI, the CP of Spain accepted these proposals of the Right but also made some counterproposals which the Right agreed with. However, the Rightists are hesitant in making these facts public. They are also asking that we, the Communists, agree to recognize the monarchy. While we refuse to commit ourselves in regard to the recognition of the monarchy, we did not break with these people. We expect these Rightists to hesitate every once and awhile.

Within Spain now, according to IBARRURI, there is a possibility that the Socialist Party will split away from its leadership in exile. We are pushing for a split, but we are not giving this any publicity.

Next IBARRURI stated, the circumstances and conditions in Spain are such these days that when the CP proposes something, even such things as national reconciliation, the people listen and they believe us; that is because we are known as a fighting party. If the Socialist Party tried to put forward a similar policy the people would reject it because they would suspect the motives of the socialists. They do not believe them.

Then IBARRURI said, we had some sectarians in our ranks but we isolated them, defeated them. We have no real problem of revisionism in the CP of Spain but we still have some problems of sectarianism, especially regarding the methods of work. Some of these sectarians in our Party did not want to work with the fascist trade unions in 1943. After we corrected this sectarian policy we were able to mobilize large masses in Catalonia and succeeded in organizing a popular movement against FRANCO.

Continuing with this thought, IBARRURI stated, most important, we convinced the workers to participate in elections

for office in the trade union locals. Thousands of our people were elected as leaders of trade union locals or as shop stewards. In the past, most of the workers would abstain. They would say, you cannot beat the Government. Our policy was not a narrow policy that asked only for the election of Communists. We said, elect the best people even if they are not Communists, but the workers did elect thousands of CP members. These Communists guided the strikes of the last year or two.

Spain In concluding her remarks, IBARRURI stated, the FRANCO dictatorship is carrying on a brutal fight against our Party in Spain. However, the people are not so afraid of terror as they used to be and the repression has eased a bit. Right now we are carrying on a big campaign for amnesty, and it is receiving support from many sections of the population. Even General KENDALTI (phonetic), who was the Chief of the FRANCO Air Force, along with other monarchists and former followers of FRANCO, including artists, professors, doctors of medicine, writers and the best people of Spain are signing for amnesty.

After CHILDS gave DOLORES IBARRURI a brief picture of current developments in the CPUSA, and an interpretation of the draft of the Main Political Resolution for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, IBARRURI stated that she believes that the CPUSA is following a correct line.

USA IBARRURI said that she agreed that the CPUSA and the CP of Spain have to have more contacts. She suggested that if there is any CPUSA material of the kind that the CP of Spain can utilize and if this material does not name names or if it is not too confidential, that it be sent to the CP of Spain through the CP of France. The innerwrapping would direct that it be transmitted to the CP of Spain. Any material not falling within this category would have to be transmitted by word of mouth whenever representatives of the CPUSA go to either Prague, Czechoslovakia, or Moscow, Russia. The CPSU and/or the CP of Czechoslovakia would be able to convey the message to the CP of Spain.

Speaking about STEVE NELSON, *USA* IBARRURI said that she could hardly believe that NELSON would take a position in favor of the revisionists. She said that the CPUSA should try to "save him" if it can. She said that she is willing to write a letter to NELSON without raising anything too concretely. She also stated that she hoped that she can see him some day. She promised to give CHILDS a letter for NELSON to be delivered to CHILDS through the Central Committee of the CPSU, but this letter was not available when CHILDS left Moscow.

During the discussion of STEVE NELSON, IBARRURI stated that a few years after the Civil War in Spain they had a real fight in the CP of Spain. During this fight the CP of Spain came to the conclusion that it is very easy to expel from the CP. Now the CP of Spain follows the policy that if a CP member submits to Party discipline and follows the majority line, even though he has some differences with this line, the CP will keep him and will only expel those who are against the Party or who fight the Party. She stated, however, that there is a need to fight deviations in all CPs.

At the conclusion of this discussion, IBARRURI remarked that the United States imperialists are the enemies of everybody.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *af/psl*

DATE: December 2, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *fmj*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to my memorandum 11-12-59 which set forth some of the highlights of CG 5824-S most recent trip to Russia and Red China. This memorandum noted that the Communist Party (CP) of Soviet Union promised that money would be given to the CP, USA, prior to the Seventeenth National Convention of the CP, USA, 12-10-13/59. Chicago, by letter dated 11-30-59, furnished additional details concerning a meeting our informant had on 10-30-59 with Boris Ponomarev.

Ponomarev, who is the head of the International Department of the Central Committee CPSU, advised our informant that the CP, USA, would probably receive between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for expenses in connection with the Seventeenth National Convention. Ponomarev pointed out that this figure would quite likely be approved but added that the formal decision would not be made until some time after 11-7-59.

Ponomarev indicated to our informant that some of the money still due the CP, USA, from the CPSU would be delivered to NY 694-S, the brother of CG 5824-S.

In regard to funds for the CP, USA, for 1960, Ponomarev indicated that the CP, USA, would probably receive \$200,000 for 1960.

OBSERVATIONS:

It seems quite evident that the CP of the Soviet Union will continue to furnish substantial sums of money to the CP, USA. We are extremely fortunate in having our top informants in a position where they are aware of the exact sums received from the Soviet Union and to a large extent aware of the uses to which this money is put. It is to be noted that thus far the CPSU has furnished the CP, USA, a total of \$253,500.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. This matter will be followed quite closely and you will be kept ~~advised~~ of 1959 pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:cef (4)

55 DEC 15 1959

REC-32
EX-1

100-428091-502

DEC 9 1959

#520

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A) (415)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS-C

ReNYlet 10/21/59 furnishing an accounting of "SOLO, IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 11/19/59, NY 694-S* advised that on 10/26/59, he received \$10,000 from a foreign source, and that from funds for which he is depository he gave to EUGENE DENNIS \$10,000.00 on 11/2/59, and \$10,000.00 on 11/4/59. DENNIS indicated that the \$20,000.00 given him would be used to defray current 11/1 expenses of "The Worker" and also expenses incidental to the full NEC meeting that began on 11/4/59.

The informant further advised that he currently is depository for \$48,500.00 in Soviet funds.

Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed
3 - Bureau

(100-428091) (RM)

(1- 100-3-102) (CP, USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUND)

1 - Chicago

(134-46-Sub F) (INFO) (RM)

1 - NY 134-91

(INV) (415)

1 - NY 100-128861

(CP, USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) (415)

1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (415)

ACB:msb
(7)

EX-124

REC-11

100-428091-503

NOV 23 10 50 AM '59

13 NOV 23 1959

55 DEC 15 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

9 D
~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-4-59,
captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/20/59

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*.....\$61,000.00
as of 9/22/59

Additions

None

Disbursements

\$300.00 for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman,
Communist Party of Illinois, on 11/20/59
per instructions of EUGENE DENNIS.....300.00

Balance as of 11/20/59.....\$60,700.00

1 - ~~Pr 1243 + 1~~
3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102) (CP USA, Funds) (Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-124

REC-11

14 DEC 10 1959

67 DEC 15 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 11/30/59

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report consists of observations by CG 5824-S* in regard to the reception, the two day open meeting, the banquet, and the parade held during the period from September 28, 1959, through October 1, 1959, in Peking, China, in connection with the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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

JEK/kws
(4)

*let to Milton
+ AG
12/4/59
apw med*

*Donohue
Rutledge*

EX-124

REC-11

10 DEC 11 1959

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 15 1959