

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 10/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 10/25/66, there was received from Moscow,
via radio, a ciphered - partially coded message, the plain
text of which is as follows:

"October 25, 1966

"Next month we shall use the following frequencies:

"First Day 12272 14459 16126

"Second Day 12391 13912 15637"

The above refers to the SOLO radio schedule
for November, 1966.

4-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
(1- FBI LABORATORY)

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

1-New York (134-91) (Inv) (41)

1-New York (105-14931-Sub C) (NIKOLAI M. TALANOV) (341)

1-New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB: tmm
(9)

6 OCT 31 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

65 NOV 2 1966

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: October 27, 1966 *WCP*

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Wick | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| Felt | _____ |
| Gale | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

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

On 10/27/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 274 GR 49, was intercepted. In addition, message NR 253 GR 57, originally sent 10/25/66, was repeated.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents. *pl*

ACTION:

For information.

EX-110 REC-4, 100-428091-5843

Enclosure

6 OCT 31 1966

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:jab
(7)

ENCLOSURE 3 20 6H, r

65 NOV 2 1966

10/27/66

NR 274 GR 49

10/27/66

13636 10685 66433 95093 03489 27044 18245 50073 44602 51160
50853 91155 89431 64958 04222 00533 49290 05609 98889 06078
08078 99208 21527 90811 99255 35413 11203 76826 23227 55044
67326 29037 52982 17121 22475 75745 74740 83583 41549 78558
30083 77622 60700 31006 06079 18144 51822 79587 59603

NR 274 GR 49

10/27/66

PLEASE GIVE THROUGH SISTERS YOUR CONSIDERATIONS AS REGARD
^{TU}
SUGGESTION AND BATS SCHEDULES FOR #1967# IN NOVEMBER AND DECE
MBER USE FOR CONFIRMATION TELEPHONE #7449200#

ENCLOSURE

8091-5843

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "FEARS OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC RELATED TO MILITARY ACTION BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 10/15-16/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-3

Approved: MDW

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
53 NOV 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was developed during the course of conversations with YUMZAHAGIN TSEDENBAL, First Secretary, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and through personal observations during the period of the source's visit in Mongolia, 9/30-10/3/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEARS OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
RELATED TO MILITARY ACTION BY THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

At the present time there is serious concern in the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) over increasing subversion or even the possibility of future military invasion of the country by the Army of the People's Republic of China (PRC). In this connection, Yumzahagin Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, recently noted that the Chinese are constantly sending spies into the MPR and that they have placed an entire army on his country's borders. These Chinese military units are constantly carrying on military maneuvers and frequently make border incursions. To forestall or prevent serious consequences of any military acts on the part of the Chinese, the MPR requested the USSR to provide them with military instructors. To this request, the USSR has sent 6,000 military instructors to the MPR to train its military forces.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5874

FEARS OF MPR RELATED TO MILITARY
ACTION BY THE PRC.

~~TOP SECRET~~

As further evidence of the seriousness that the MPR places on possible military action against their country by the Chinese, it was observed that throughout Mongolia great numbers of troops are always visible, particularly around the capital Ulan Bator. The Ulan Bator airport is completely surrounded and guarded at all times by military personnel. Along the road leading into the capital from the airport military personnel are stationed at regular intervals of a city block or two.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2012REC-35
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code).Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority).

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel 5/18/66 and enclosed LHM captioned, "Contemplated Establishment of a New Department in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for International Relations Among All Communist Parties," and Bulet 8/23/66 enclosing copy of CIA letter dated 8/18/66 captioned, "Proposed Department in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for International Communist Party Relations."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Institute of International Workers Movement, Moscow, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15 and 18/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

- Level 904
③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)
10

EX-100

REC-35

ST-113

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

53 NOV 17 1966 Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed during the course of two visits to Moscow, August and September, 1966, by the source. During these visits, CG 5824-S* met with TIMUR TIMOFEEV and secured many of the details set forth therein. In addition, the source was present at HALL's lecture to the IIWM which was presented on 9/26/66.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum contains all information CG 5824-S* has concerning this matter and it is believed that this covers the request set forth in reBulet 8/23/66 which had been received from CIA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS MOVEMENT,
MOSCOW, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

In the past year it was reported that the Presidium of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), had made a decision to set up a new organization within the CPSU and that its purpose would be to maintain close ties with every Communist and Workers Party throughout the world. The new organization or department would handle the important task of trying to hold Parties together and improve Party-to-Party relations, not just the CPSU to other Parties but relations of all Parties to one another. The practical results of the work of this organization would be that all Parties could get together and discuss Party and international problems. At the time, it was stated that such an organization could lay the basis for a future international organization and could be the embryo that could eventually become a Comintern.

As of April, 1966, it was learned that the CPSU was continuing to work towards the establishment of such an organization but at that time there were no details available.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5845

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
WORKERS MOVEMENT, MOSCOW,
USSR

~~TOP SECRET~~

In the Fall of 1966 it was learned that the CPSU had now established the Institute of International Workers Movement (IIWM) in Moscow, USSR. In order to prevent this new institute from being characterized as a narrow instrument of the CPSU, it will carry on extensive and thorough relations with CPs in other countries. The main objective in the creation of the IIWM is to establish a framework for a new form of international organization that can keep other Parties within the CPSU orbit and serve as a possible nucleus for a new Comintern.

Timur Timofeev, formerly Assistant Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow, USSR, has been appointed head of the IIWM. The institute is officially considered as one having direct relations and responsibilities to the Central Committee, CPSU. As a result of his appointment as Director of the IIWM, Timofeev is now considered an extremely important figure in the international work of the CPSU and is being invited to attend and participate in all important meetings on international affairs.

To operate the IIWM, Timofeev has been given a budget which will enable him to eventually employ approximately 380 people. Up to the present time, fifty people have already been employed with a large number transferring from their work in the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. The IIWM is planning to build permanent facilities at a location not far from the present International Lenin School which is located on Leningrad Prospect, about half the distance between downtown Moscow and Moscow's main international airport. At the present time, the IIWM is maintaining offices at the CPSU High Party School in Moscow, and it is at this location where Timofeev maintains his office. He is presently engaged in seeking out plans and designs for the institute's new buildings.

The institute has also been provided with a hard currency budget which will enable it to employ a number of people from foreign countries and enable them to pay these individuals in full or in two-thirds in the currency of their native lands. The Central Committee, CPSU, realizes that they could not get CP leaders and scholars from other countries to work for the IIWM unless they paid them in foreign currency. This is of significance and also a sign of the importance that the Central Committee, CPSU, attaches to this new institute,

~~TOP SECRET~~

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
WORKERS MOVEMENT, MOSCOW,
USSR

~~TOP SECRET~~

for hard currency is an item particularly difficult for the USSR as well as other socialist countries to accumulate and they dispense it as sparingly as possible and only when an urgent need arises.

The institute will be affiliated with the USSR Academy of Science in order to give it greater prestige. In addition, such affiliation will enable it to give degrees up to the rank of Ph.D. and the authority to sanction the preparation of learned works on international matters.

At the present time, Aleksei Rumyantsev, former Editor of "Pravda," official organ of the Central Committee, CPSU, and who now is the head of the Department of Economic Science, USSR Academy of Science, is assisting Timofeev.

The plans of the institute are ambitious. The first official lecture presented before the institute was given by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), on September 26, 1966, during that individual's visit to Moscow while on tour of the socialist countries. Approximately 2,000 people were present for Hall's lecture and many were turned away. It was reported that "anyone who was anything" in the CPSU hierarchy wanted to be present for the opening of the institute.

One of the first written works to be issued by the IIWM will be a book or pamphlet containing some of the more recent lectures of Gus Hall. Following this, the institute will publish something for other Parties throughout the world.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTED TO
FBI ST-415 IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "GRACE GARDOS, UNITED STATES CITIZEN RESIDING IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 10/15 and 18/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-110

REC-3

OCT 28 1966

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, CG 5824-S* advised that in regard to the negotiations concerning GRACE GARDOS' release, he had on HALL's instructions submitted a letter to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP) which was delivered to ZOLTAN KOMOCSIN. In this letter it was noted that the CP, USA was aware of problems in Hungary regarding hard currency and for this reason, if necessary, was willing to lay out the money itself to cover GARDOS' return to the U.S. Within an hour of the time this letter had been delivered, a response had come back from the Central Committee of the HSWP authorizing GARDOS' release. The HSWP was, according to CG 5824-S*, a little disturbed at HALL's intimation that "cheapness" and lack of funds on the part of the Hungarians had been the cause for the long delay in handling this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MRS EMIL GARDOS
GRACE GARDOS, UNITED STATES CITIZEN
RESIDING IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY...

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

In September, 1966, the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), through the cooperation of Zoltan Komocsin, a member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP), made arrangements for Grace Gardos to be given permission to return to the United States in order that she might work for the CP, USA in New York City, New York. Grace Gardos is a United States citizen who had gone to Hungary a number of years ago when her husband voluntarily accepted deportation from the United States. Up to the present time, Grace Gardos has been acting as correspondent for "The Worker," United States East Coast communist newspaper, in Budapest. Her husband Emil is living in Budapest in a retired status and on pension.

HUNGARY
Gardos was scheduled to leave Budapest, Hungary, for the United States on approximately October 15, 1966, and was expected to arrive in the United States sometime around October 18, 1966.

In regard to Grace Gardos, it has been learned that she had not been particularly happy with her status in Hungary and there may be intent on her part at this time never to return to that country. This possible intent on

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
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declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5846

GRACE GARDOS, UNITED STATES CITIZEN.
RESIDING IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY...

~~TOP SECRET~~

the part of Gardos was not revealed by the CP, USA to the HSWP during negotiations with them. There was also some indication that Gardos, once she has returned to the United States, may make efforts for her son, who also resides in Budapest, to come to the United States for possible permanent residence.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH TRAINING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM BY THE USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/16/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

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- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-110

REC-3

100-428091-5847
6 OCT 28 1966Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was developed during conversations with A. S. BELYAKOV, a Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, during 9/66 in Moscow, USSR.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH TRAINING OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
BY THE USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

According to a highly placed individual in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the USSR is having a most difficult time molding and forming an effective Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) Air Force. The biggest problem is that the Vietnamese are not built for ultra supersonic flying. The Vietnamese framework and physical makeup is such that he cannot stand the strain of supersonic aircraft. At the same time, it was, however, made plain that the difficulties were totally physical and not mental. In this latter regard, the Vietnamese have mastered the essential techniques.

It was also stated by this individual that the USSR had encountered similar problems in connection with the training of the DRV military personnel in the utilization of other highly sophisticated weapons of war being supplied by the USSR like anti-aircraft missiles and rockets, radar, etc.

In order to remedy the foregoing problems, the USSR has made several different proposals to the DRV. It was first proposed that they possibly could supply some

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declassification~~

100-428091-5847
ENCLOSURE

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH TRAINING
OF MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE DRV
BY THE USSR

~~TOP SECRET~~

trained Russian military personnel to fly or work alongside the Vietnamese; however, it is felt that this would not be the wisest move to make. The other proposal and considered by the USSR as the most feasible was to train other selected orientals, like the North Koreans or Chinese or "anyone with slanted eyes," who would be able to operate planes or other equipment jointly with the Vietnamese. In this latter situation, if any of these individuals were shot down in enemy action and taken prisoner, the enemy would not be able to say they were Russian and they possibly could pass as Vietnamese. This would avoid some possible embarrassment.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each, and for the New York Office one copy each, of letterhead memoranda (LHM) entitled "ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF USSR, SIBERIAN DIVISION, NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR" and "USSR INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MOSCOW, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 10/15-16/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM are classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- 2 encl 904
 ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 8 Info) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
 (5)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

65 NOV 7 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF USSR, SIBERIAN
DIVISION, NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

The Siberian Division of the Academy of Science of the USSR, which is located in Novosibirsk, USSR, was created in 1957 as a result of a decision made at the time of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union. The present head of the academy is Academician (First Name Unknown) Laurentyev.

The Academy of Science of the USSR, Siberian Division, maintains seventeen separate institutes. These institutes include three in the field of physics, three in the field of mechanics, and two in the field of mathematics. As part of the academy two computer centers are maintained, one of which deals with theory and the other with practical application.

This academy works closely with Novosibirsk University and provides additional scientific training to university graduates. They also receive at the academy practical training. Students enrolling at the academy from Novosibirsk University are selected only on the basis of talent.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5848

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF USSR, SIBERIAN
DIVISION, NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR

~~SECRET~~

This academy, like the USSR Academy of Science located in Moscow, USSR, follows activities and developments in other countries. The head of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Science of the USSR visited the United States several years ago.

The academy conducts research for industries in Siberia. At the present time they are conducting research in exploding and creating "deep metals", which was noted as something that the Dupont Company is presently doing in the United States. This process of exploding and creating "deep metals" was described as a process by which they were seeking to have metals penetrate each other. The aims of the academy are finding ways to utilize the country's natural resources, while at the same time using them for the benefit of the people and development of the country.

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

USSR INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN
RELATIONS, MOSCOW, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

As of September, 1966, there were approximately 1,500 students enrolled in the USSR Institute of Foreign Relations, Moscow, USSR. This institute is maintained by the Soviet Government for the purpose of training individuals for work in the foreign service and in the field of international trade. The average age of all students enrolled in the institute is said to be 23-25. A student cannot be enrolled in the institute if he is more than thirty years old. Twenty per cent of all the students enrolled are members of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union and of the remainder, the majority belong to the Leninist Young Communist League.

Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, during his tour of the socialist countries, August-October, 1966, addressed the students at the USSR Institute of Foreign Relations while in Moscow September 24, 1966.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

- 1* -

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5848

ST-115

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
Date: 10/24/66Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each, and for the New York Office one copy each, of letterhead memoranda (LHM) entitled "INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY" and "HARRY YARIS, NEW 'WORKER' CORRESPONDENT, MOSCOW, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 10/15-17/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM are classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- 2 encls 709
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes

(5)
 100 of each ch. to 781
 11/16/66
 11/16/66

REC-3

6 OCT 28 1966

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NOV 25 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH
UNITED WORKERS PARTY

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), is Chairman of the Ideological Commission of the Party and is also responsible for the work of the International Department, Central Committee, PUWP, which handles relations between the PUWP and all other Communist Parties throughout the world.

At the present time the Chief of the International Department and person responsible to Kliszko is one Josef Kavalczyk. Acting as Deputy to Kavalczyk is one Marion Renke. Kazimier Kramarz is the Chief of the section handling relations with Parties in capitalist countries, including those in Europe, North America and Australia.

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

~~SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

- 1* -

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5849



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

HARRY YARIS, NEW "WORKER"
CORRESPONDENT, MOSCOW, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

In August, 1966, discussions were carried out with representatives of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union concerning the possibility of Harry Yaris, a former American now residing in Warsaw, Poland, coming to Moscow to replace Art Shields as the Moscow correspondent for "The Worker." The CP of the Soviet Union agreed to accept Yaris as the new "Worker" correspondent if the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) was agreeable to releasing Yaris and allowing him to come to Moscow for such an assignment.

In September, 1966, Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP, secured the authorization of the Central Committee, PUWP, for Harry Yaris to be released by that Party in order to go to Moscow as correspondent for "The Worker." At the present time arrangements are being made to move Yaris to Moscow and a residence for him in that city is being secured.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5849

ROUTED

Date: 10/24/66

OPE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

Re Chicago airtel dated 5/24/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "MIROSLAV JIRASKA, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago.

RWH/mes
(5)

REC-3

6 OCT 28 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information in the enclosed LHM was secured during conversations with VLADIMIR KOUCKY, a Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and CG 5824-S* during mid-September, 1966, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

MIROSLAV JIRASKA, INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

Miroslav Jiraska, the individual in the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the ~~Soviet Union~~ ^{Czechoslovakia}, who had been heading up the section of the International Department responsible for relations with Communist Parties in western countries, will reportedly soon be released from his tasks and it is expected that he will return to duties in the foreign office of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Prague, Czechoslovakia. In part it is stated that Jiraska's release is reportedly due to poor health. As of September, 1966, no definite replacement for Jiraska had yet been named.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5850

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for New York one copy each of the following captioned letterhead memoranda:

"XV ORDINARY CONGRESS, MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE, ULAN BATOR, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, NOVEMBER 22, 1966"

"ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW,' PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON PROBLEMS OF ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES"

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

③-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-110

6 OCT 28 1966

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in ChargeSent 11/3/66 M Per _____

5 NOV 7 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D. C.

In connection with the information appearing in the letterhead memorandum entitled, "XV Ordinary Congress, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, Ulan Bator, Mongolian People's Republic, November 22, 1966," the source advised that this invitation had been extended to the CP, USA during GUS HALL's, General Secretary, CP, USA, visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, 9/30-10/3/66.

The document referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum entitled, "Round Table Conference of 'World Marxist Review,' Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Problems of Activity of the Revolutionary Forces in the Developed Capitalist Countries," was presented to HALL during the course of a meeting held with the staff of the "World Marxist Review" on 9/15/66 in Prague. G. FRANTSOV, Editor-in-Chief of the publication and author of the document, was present at the time.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

~~SECRET~~

XV ORDINARY CONGRESS, MONGOLIAN
REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE, ULAN
BATOR, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC,
NOVEMBER 22, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (MRYL), the youth organization of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), will hold its XV Ordinary Congress in Ulan Bator, Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), commencing November 22, 1966. The agenda for this Congress has been established as follows:

- 1) Political report of the MRYL, Central Committee;
- 2) Report of the Central Auditing Commission;
- 3) Organizational questions

The Central Committee of the MRYL has invited a number of Communist Parties outside the socialist countries to send youth delegates to their Congress in hopes that such a visit would further develop relations with young people of other countries.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5851
ENCLOSURE

XV ORDINARY CONGRESS, MONGOLIAN
REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE, ULAN
BATOR, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC,
NOVEMBER 22, 1966

~~SECRET~~

The invitations to the above-noted XV Ordinary Congress of the MRYL are being issued in the name of Ch. Purnvjav, First Secretary of the MRYL Central Committee.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW,"
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON PROBLEMS OF ACTIVITY
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN THE DEVELOPED
CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

A round table conference sponsored by the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, will be held at that publication's headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the period of November 1-3, 1966. The conference will be devoted to the problems of activity of the revolutionary forces in the developed capitalist countries.

In connection with the above scheduled round table conference sponsored by the "World Marxist Review," G. Frantsov, Editor-in-Chief of the publication and a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), has prepared a document relating thereto. In part, this document read as follows:

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5851

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF "WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON PROBLEMS
OF ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN
THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

~~SECRET~~

In the course of preliminary talks and consultations with the representatives of the Parties that have agreed to participate in the conference (and also in letters received), a number of wishes and suggestions were expressed regarding which we should like to inform you in the present letter. Some comrades propose restricting the range of problems for discussion and concentrating on the following subject: "The demand for reforms and their role in the contemporary struggle against state monopoly capital, and for peace, democracy and socialism."

It has been stressed that a theoretical examination of the different aspects of this subject is most timely in the context of the fight to broaden mass contacts. It is a question before all else of examining the problems and contradictions which are engendered, on the one hand, by economic development, the scientific and technological revolution, automation, state monopoly regulation, etc., and, on the other, by the arms race, the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and the exacerbation of its internal conflicts.

The new socio-economic conditions are leaving their deep imprint on the nature of the demands advanced by the working class and other sections of the working people, on their attitude to reforms. A series of concrete questions arise in this connection which could be discussed; as, for example, how has scientific and technological progress now taking place under capitalism affected the consciousness of the working class and other social sections. The economic boom and temporary decrease in unemployment in many countries are creating certain illusions among certain sections of the working class and other social groups. Reactionary circles are trying to exploit these illusions and boost them. Furthermore, the preservation and strengthening of state monopoly and its use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress might nullify some of the working class gains. The Canadian comrades therefore also propose discussing the following questions: In what way is manifested the growing desire of the working people to ensure its future, threatened in many cases by the consequences of technological progress, its desire to preserve its positions and rights already won, and to find new opportunities for broadening these rights? What is the working class' concepts today, in the new conditions, of freedom, equality, and respect for human dignity? How have these concepts been expressed in practice?

~~SECRET~~

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF "WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON PROBLEMS
OF ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN
THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

~~SECRET~~

In these conditions the economic and social demands of the working class often become economic and political demands, demands for broader reforms or a system of reforms.

The Australian comrades have drawn attention to the existence of a wide range of issues around which mass social and political actions will apparently develop and which open new perspectives for the growth of the left forces and the development of their unity. This range of issues include those of foreign policy, the struggle for independent national development, the fight against the monopolies and for social reforms in various spheres. It includes the problems posed by present-day life which monopoly capital is incapable of tackling, as, for example, extending the rights of the workers in industry and in economic management. It includes the problem of stepping up activity to establish trade union control, to enhance the influence of the trade unions to meet the changes in the sphere of technology, and those connected with other social issues such as inflation in a number of capitalist countries and capital's offensive on the rights of the working class, on its trade unions, etc.

The comrades noted that it would be useful to analyze internal development in relation to imperialist foreign policy which increases the threat to peace. The demand to stop the war in Vietnam, the movement of solidarity with Vietnam and the protest against U.S. aggression are steadily mounting. An examination of the new issues this gives rise to in the general context of the fight for peace, democracy and socialism, would be of considerable interest.

Of considerable scientific and theoretical interest is also the question of the correlation between reforms and revolution. Discussion is continuing on this question also among left forces more or less close to the communists. The comrades spoke of the practical difficulties connected with the need to show the fundamental difference between the demands for profound democratic reforms and the programmes of the reformists.

We believe that the range of questions suggested above should be of interest to all the participants in the discussion. At the same time we should like again to stress that approval of the final conference agenda and range of questions for discussion rests with the participants.

copy
REC-47
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
FBI

Date: 10/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL, MOSCOW, USSR.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15 and 21/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

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

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was in part received during early meetings GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, held with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a

1-enc 904
3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) REC-3
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

6 OCT 28 1966

Approved: *MD*

5 NOV 8 1966

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per *WCF*

CG 134-46 Sub B

Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, in 8/66 when efforts were being made in Moscow to set up an itinerary for HALL's visit. One item on the itinerary established was for HALL to visit the International Lenin School and this visit was conducted on 9/27/66. The informant and ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA, accompanied HALL to the School at the time. HALL addressed the student body of the School over the closed circuit television and was interviewed on this television set-up by one of the English-speaking Mexican students at the School.

During the visit to the School, it was learned that one of the few countries that did not have any students attending was the CP, USA. In this regard, HALL indicated that after having seen the facilities and securing knowledge of the courses taught, he might give consideration to possibly having several students from the U.S. attend. Also, during HALL's visit to the School, he was requested to supply the School with books and other material dealing with the USA as well as the CP, USA which could be placed in the School's library. HALL agreed to this request.

Throughout the discussions relative to the School and during the visit to that location it was indicated that this School is not publicized by the CP of the Soviet Union and they make no unnecessary reference to it.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL,
MOSCOW, USSR.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

As of this time, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is again operating in Moscow, USSR, an institute known as the International Lenin School. The physical facilities for this school are located near Leningrad Prospect (Avenue) and about half the distance between downtown Moscow and the main Moscow airport. The Director of this school is one Fedor Rizhako (phonetic). Presently enrolled in the International Lenin School are 450 students from fifty-four different countries. The student body at this school receives not only theoretical training but much more including courses similar to those taught at the old Lenin School. The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) does not have any students presently enrolled in the school but there are a great number of Latin American countries represented, including a number of English-speaking students from Mexico. It was also indicated that there were some students presently in attendance from Canada. The Communist Party of Great Britain, however, is not represented by any students.

While the student body at the International Lenin School appears to be relatively young, a number of the students hold positions in their Parties as high as members of the Central Committee.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL,
MOSCOW, USSR

~~TOP SECRET~~

The course of study at the International Lenin School is two years in length. Its courses are highly concentrated and after completion of the regular course of study the student receives a Certificate of Graduation. The school also conducts certain postgraduate courses for the purpose of training instructors and professors who would go back to their own Parties and conduct courses and schools. The course of study is very broad and they not only teach the theoretical subjects like history, Marxism-Leninism, and political science but many others.

The school's library is immense and has material accumulated from throughout the Soviet Union and the world. The library maintains current newspapers and periodicals from all of the capitalist countries in the world in order that a student while in attendance for the full course will not be out of touch with events and activities abroad.

The school maintains numerous laboratories and workshops which are utilized in conjunction with its many courses. There is heavy emphasis at the school on propaganda and agitation work. There are complete print shops where students learn to build and set up presses for both legal and clandestine use which can be utilized in the preparation of pamphlets, newspapers, and other material.

There are also courses taught here of a mechanical nature. Students learn to repair and rebuild engines and motors of all types. They are given complete courses in driving.

Another of the courses and one which is quite extensive deals with all phases of training in radio and television. Students are instructed in the use of radio, the setting up of transmitters, and on techniques of broadcasting. In this same connection, there is a complete closed circuit television utilized at the school which is set up and operated by the students themselves. This is used for the training of cameramen, broadcasters, technicians, etc., who may someday be involved in such work by their own Parties.

On a regular basis, in order to broaden the scope of knowledge of the individual students and to familiarize them with countries other than their own, art and other types

~~TOP SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL,
MOSCOW; USSR.

~~TOP SECRET~~

of exhibits from various countries throughout the world are put on display at the school.

The CPSU considers this school as it relates to its relations with Parties outside of the socialist countries as being most important. It was specifically stated that the International Lenin School was a "complete school operating as in the days of the Comintern."

REC-47
F.B.I.
ROUTE

Date: 10/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each, and for the New York Office one copy each, of letterhead memoranda (LHM) entitled "INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA," ZENON KLISZKO, MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU, POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY, and "JAMES R. SULLIVAN, CORRESPONDENT OF THE 'CHICAGO TRIBUNE,' FORMERLY ACCREDITED TO THE USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period of 10/15, 16 and 19/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM are classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
(5)

OCT 31 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

5 NOV 7 1966 Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the information set forth in the LHM concerning JAMES R. SULLIVAN, the individuals furnishing this information to CG 5824-S* were A. S. BELYAKOV, Deputy to the head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, and NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union. Both BELYAKOV and MOSTOVETS sought out the source to furnish this information. Source remarked that they had undoubtedly done this as he in the past had sent to the Russians clippings of SULLIVAN's articles which had appeared in the "Chicago Tribune." Source noted that in his opinion SULLIVAN had done a rather objective job of reporting while in the Soviet Union and there was nothing which had appeared in his writings which were objectionable from a reporting point of view; however, he felt that SULLIVAN had in a number of instances made several good points which the Russians may have objected to. For this reason the source felt it was entirely possible that the Russians had been seeking some excuse which would enable them to have a basis for getting SULLIVAN out of the country.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1966

~~SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF
ROMANIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

The Chief of the section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Romania, which handles relations with CPs in capitalist countries, including the CP, USA, is one Nicu Bujor. The Chief Deputy to Bujor is one Constantin Vasiliu.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5853



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1966

~~SECRET~~

ZENON KLISZKO, MEMBER OF THE
POLITICAL BUREAU, POLISH UNITED
WORKERS PARTY

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), and the person considered by some to be the possible successor to Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee, PUWP, in case of the latter's retirement, incapacitation or death, does not at this time appear to be physically well and is obviously in poor health. Reportedly, Kliszko, about six months ago, suffered a minor stroke which has left its effects. For example, Kliszko's right arm constantly shakes and he cannot hold an object, even as large as a glass, without quivering and shaking.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

5853



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 25, 1966

~~SECRET~~

JAMES R. SULLIVAN, CORRESPONDENT
OF THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," FORMERLY
ACCREDITED TO THE USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

In September, 1966, several leading representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised that James R. Sullivan, the correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, had been requested by the Soviet Government to leave the USSR.

In describing this expulsion of Sullivan, one individual stated that they had caught Sullivan renting a secret apartment where he was maintaining a "couple of girls." In addition, this same individual remarked that Sullivan had been deeply involved in shady business dealings and sex and night life.

Another individual, in discussing this same matter, stated that Sullivan had been found to have a "second wife" or mistress in Moscow and had been moving in some very shady circles in the city. As a result of this, the Government had found it necessary to tell Sullivan to pack up and leave the country immediately.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100 - 428091 - 5853

ROUTE 1
FBI

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

Re Chicago radiogram, 10/16/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the Chicago Office one copy of an LHM entitled "Policies Regarding Vietnam by Socialist Countries, October, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 10/15-18/66 to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past.

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

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, thus adversely affecting the national security.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WAB:msb
 (7)

OCT 31 1966

Approved: _____

5 NOV 22 1966

Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NY 100-134637

For the Bureau's information, it is noted that the information contained in the enclosed LHM is in many areas repetitious of information which has appeared in other letterhead memoranda reporting the results of the 21st SOLO mission. This is a result of the fact that this LHM is an attempt to draw together in one logical communication all the information bearing upon this topic which was gleaned by the source from diverse sources during the course of this mission. It is noted that this LHM is an expansion upon the summary furnished by reCG radiogram, 10/16/66. In this case the narrative formed differs from previous reporting thereof in that it is somewhat paraphrased and abandons the first person format formerly used in order to conform to the requirements of a comprehensive treatment of the subject. The information contained was furnished by the informant, whereas the framework in which it is set was framed by the agent preparing the LHM. Set forth in the LHM also is some opinion of the source and this is clearly so indicated in the text.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
October 26, 1966

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POLICIES REGARDING VIETNAM BY
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, OCTOBER 1966

During October 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It was recently learned that during September and October 1966, a sampling of opinion was made concerning prevalent opinions and attitudes of various socialist countries in regard to the conflict in Vietnam. The opinions were expressed by leading officials of these countries and were characterized as the official policy of the governments involved rather than purely personal opinions. In each of the socialist countries contacted, the war in Vietnam is considered the most pressing problem facing the world today and concern about the solution of this problem affects all other considerations.

In the USSR, Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), characterizes Soviet international policy as "proletarian internationalism based on Marxism-Leninism and teachings of of Lenin." He states that the Soviet Union changes only tactics, not general policies which are for peaceful co-existence and independence of all people, against imperialism and against interference in the affairs of other countries. In his view, although the U. S. wages war such as in Vietnam, the USSR does not; the USSR expresses opinions and points of

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view but does not intervene with military means. Brezhnev states that U. S. imperialism is creating tensions in the world and is threatening to expand the Vietnam war to include all of Indo-China and there is no guarantee that similar incidents will not lead to a world war.

According to Brezhnev, no accommodations can be reached with the United States while the Vietnam war continues even on such pressing issues as stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons in which the USSR is vitally interested. In order to get on with the business of resolving such questions, the Soviet Union wants very much to see the end of hostilities in Vietnam. At the same time, the USSR is not unhappy that the United States is bogged down in a war and is dissipating even a minor percentage of its forces while the USSR is not directly involved. The attitude is to let the United States "get itself bloodied." The USSR will continue to supply aid, military and economic, to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) but has no desire to fight someone else's war. Brezhnev's comments convey the distinct impression that the USSR considers this war an offspring of the Chinese who don't mind unleashing a war for others to carry out the fight. Brezhnev let no doubts remain, however, that should the rest of the socialist camp be threatened by U. S. actions, then the USSR would have no choice but to step in with the full force of its military power. From the military standpoint, the actions of the USSR thus far are confined to supplying military equipment, training Vietnamese to use it, and an unaccepted offer to send "volunteers" to fight in Vietnam.

In Brezhnev's view, the USSR is under severe pressure due to the actions and statements of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Communist Party of China (CPC). The Chinese are taunting the USSR and asking why the USSR does not confront the United States militarily in Vietnam or at least open a conflict with the United States on some other front to relieve the pressure on Vietnam. The Chinese militancy, in words if not in action, places the USSR in a difficult position before the entire international communist movement. Brezhnev states, "The Chinese have placed us in such a position that we are,

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"in effect, practically the tail behind their policies.
We cannot be a prisoner of the Chinese."

The position of the Soviet Union is that the Vietnam situation cannot be resolved by military means alone. It requires applying more flexible tactics and waging the struggle on two fronts, the political front as well as the military front. Although Brezhnev claims that the USSR is paying special attention to all means of solidifying the unity of all socialist countries in order to build a united front against the United States in Vietnam, he pledges intensified efforts in this direction and to achieve a mobilization on a broad political front against the U. S. in Vietnam. In Brezhnev's words, "We cannot allow Johnson to carry a 'banner of peace' while he bombs and kills in Vietnam." In spite of the intransigence of the Chinese, and the reluctance of a number of other communist parties of both Eastern and Western Europe, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union intends to press forward with an effort to convene a world conference of communist and workers parties at least on the limited question of opposing the U. S. in Vietnam.

Brezhnev states that the USSR and the CPSU held numerous meetings with the DRV and the Working People's Party of Vietnam and have made every effort to convince the Vietnamese of the importance of the political front on which the fight against the U. S. should be waged, including the necessity for propaganda, conferences and eventually negotiations to end the hostilities. All their efforts have been in vain. In assessing the reasons for the stubborn insistence of the DRV to carry on this military struggle which in the Soviet view cannot be won by either side by military means alone, the leadership of the USSR and the CPSU have reached the conclusion that the Vietnamese have received a promise from the PRC that at some point in the struggle, the military forces of the PRC will actively intervene just as they did in Korea.

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Among the East European members of the socialist camp, general agreement with the position of the USSR set forth above has been expressed by the leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Mongolia. Complete adherence to the policy of the USSR in regard to Vietnam and unequivocal support for a policy based upon a political solution through a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict were voiced during September and October of this year by the following national leaders: Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Premier and First Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria; Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the GDR State Council and First Secretary of the Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and First Secretary of the Central Committee, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; and Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and First Secretary of the Central Committee, Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party. These four communist leaders expressed themselves in such a way as to indicate greater concern for their own internal problems than with the problem of Vietnam, but also with the full realization that Vietnam is the prime concern of the international communist movement and with a complete awareness that the solution of their domestic and international concerns hinges upon the progress toward a solution in Vietnam. The Mongolian leadership focuses its fears mainly upon the bellicose activities and statements of the Chinese with whom they share a common border, while understandably the Bulgarians, Hungarians and East Germans turn an apprehensive eye toward their western frontier and express concern about the concentration of U. S. power in Western Europe and the threat of a rearmed West Germany.

The position of Czechoslovakia on Vietnam is also fashioned along the lines of Soviet policy and this position was recently expressed in the following terms by Antonin Novotny, President of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia and First Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He expresses appreciation for the fears of the Vietnamese who had lived for centuries under the Chinese yoke, but states that he cannot agree with their subservience to Chinese policy. Novotny favors the opening

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of a second front, a political front, all the while carrying on an increased military front, although to expect the Vietnamese to kill off all the United States troops is nonsense. He characterizes as "silly" and a mistake the Vietnamese inflexible position which allows President Johnson of the United States to say he is a man of peace when, in his view, this demagoguery on the subject of peace should be exposed. To do so even in the United Nations or at Geneva would greatly aid the progressive forces, especially those in the United States. However, Novotny does not expect the Vietnamese easily to change their obdurate position since they are obviously listening to the Chinese.

Quite a different approach to the Vietnam situation has been voiced recently by Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party. Contrary to the view of most other communist leaders, Gomulka does not accept at face value any assessment that there is a growing peace movement in the United States or that the U. S. population as a whole is moving toward an anti-war position. Furthermore, he totally rejects the opinion that holding another Geneva Conference or raising the slogan of negotiations might force an upsurge in the mass movement for peace in the United States. He considers such views overly pessimistic and flatly asserts that in his opinion the peace movement in the United States would not be any bigger even if there was another Geneva Conference or the slogan of negotiations was raised. According to Gomulka's analysis, the majority of the U. S. people are not opposed to the Vietnam war. Gomulka likened the U. S. people to the German people who condemned Hitler after World War II not for being a fascist but because he lost the war; in like manner, he says, the U. S. people are dissatisfied with President Johnson not because the United States is at war but because Johnson is losing the war. Noting the differences in the ruling circles of the United States Government, Gomulka nevertheless is convinced that leaders such as Senators Robert Kennedy and J. William Fulbright cannot influence a change in the U. S. policy in Vietnam. optimistic

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Notwithstanding any political action for peace from whatever quarter of the world it may spring, Gomulka states that President Johnson's aim is to force North Vietnam to its knees in surrender and will use whatever pretext is necessary to pursue such a military solution.

Gomulka finds no worth in the belief that the key to a political solution in Vietnam is in the hands of the Vietnamese. In view of the geographic dependency of North Vietnam on its neighbor China and the relationship of the whole problem to U. S.-Chinese antagonisms, Gomulka sees the key to Vietnam resting in the hands of China who evaluates the situation on the basis of its own national interests. Furthermore, on the subject of negotiations, Gomulka considers it fatuous to discuss the subject since the Vietnamese don't think negotiations will achieve the results they seek. While Poland is urging the Vietnamese to be more flexible and not to rely totally on the hope for a solely military victory, nevertheless Poland will support the DRV completely with or without "flexibility."

The policy of Romania differs from both the basic policies expressed above (the policy of the USSR and the policy of Poland) though it incorporates certain features of both, according to the formulation expressed earlier this month by Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Romania. Ceausescu credits the disagreements within the U.S. Government circles with applying political pressure on the U. S. Administration to solve the Vietnam situation. He also seeks the solution to the Vietnam conflict through political, as well as military means and poses the question of how can all forces of the socialist camp and all the progressive forces of the world press for an end to the war. Admitting that the political struggle lags, he envisions that a united mobilization against the U. S. role in Vietnam could help the internal forces in the United States and U. S. public opinion to find solutions to put an end to the current U. S. policy in Vietnam. According to Ceausescu, the policy of a fight on two fronts, political as well as military, found agreement both with the Vietnamese and at the meeting last July in

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Bucharest of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty nations.

Ceausescu also connects the situation in Vietnam very closely with the existing split in the international communist movement. He attempts to defend the right of the Chinese to their own point of view, while at the same time not accepting that point of view as valid. Relying on the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the affairs of other countries and parties, Ceausescu says let the Chinese solve their own problems in their own way, while at the same time agreement can be reached on the subject of aid to Vietnam in which there is a common interest. Blame for the split in the world movement does not lie with the Chinese alone, Ceausescu states, but can be found in the policies and statements of many parties, including the CPSU, whose condemnations of the CPC have done much to harden the Chinese stand. In Ceausescu's opinion, the United States has gained a great advantage in Vietnam owing to the split in the international communist movement.

Ceausescu then recounted some of the proceedings which occurred at the July meeting in Bucharest as they relate to the efforts of the Warsaw signatories to aid the DRV. Although Romania and Poland were the sharpest and most militant proponents of the position set forth below, this attitude received some measure of support from most of the socialist delegations present at the meeting. The atmosphere at Bucharest was dominated by the primary concern of the East European socialist states for their western frontier. These nations are signatories to the Warsaw Pact which provides for the common defense of the socialist states in Europe under the nuclear umbrella of the USSR. An attack upon any one of these nations demands the fullest support and retaliation by all, including the armed forces of the USSR. The USSR is also pledged to the defense of the DRV, a fraternal socialist nation. Now a situation exists where the U. S. air forces are making daily armed attacks upon the DRV but the USSR retaliation is limited to notes of protest to the United States. Ceausescu quotes Gomulka's attitude to the effect: "If Poland is attacked by the United States, would the USSR merely send a note of protest also?" The Soviet Union's Warsaw partners fear that if the

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U. S. gets away with these attacks on the DRV, it will have every reason to believe it can attack the other socialist states with impunity. Thus, most of those represented at Bucharest, while on the one hand decrying U. S. escalation of the Vietnam war and condemning the U. S. bombing of the DRV, are on the other hand strongly in favor of active USSR military involvement in Vietnam and a military confrontation of U. S. by the USSR. During the discussions at Bucharest, the charge was hurled that some parties were counseling the Vietnamese to capitulate and there was no doubt that this charge was meant for the CPSU and the CPCZ, as well as for some parties in the capitalist world such as the CPUSA, the Communist Party of Italy and others.

In the light of the above atmosphere at Bucharest, Ceausescu claims that the following two demands were made upon the USSR at that meeting: (1) That the USSR demonstratively withdraw from the disarmament conferences at Geneva. The point to be made by this action is that there is no use dealing with the United States on the subject of disarmament because the whole conference is a fraud and the USSR will show the world that it will not make any deals while the United States is bombing and killing in Vietnam. (2) That the USSR send an ultimatum to the United States such as was done at the time of the Suez invasion in 1956 setting forth certain demands upon the United States, amounting to complete cessation of its current role in Vietnam, and stating that if these demands are not met by the United States, then the United States will meet the armed might and rockets of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will join the Soviet Union in this demand.

Ceausescu emphasizes that although these proposals were made at the instigation of Romania and Poland, some support was generated among most of the nations represented at Warsaw. This militancy on the part of Romania and Poland and the support contributed by the other countries are generated by their concern for their own fate, knowing full well that they cannot exist without the Soviet Union.

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Therefore, these nations are not separated from the Soviet Union but are counseling action by the Soviet Union to draw them even closer together. Of course, the demand for greater militancy on the part of the Soviet Union falls short of demanding escalation to the point of nuclear war.

At the Bucharest meeting, according to Ceausescu, a more moderating attitude was displayed by the USSR. The USSR representative stated the opinion that this was not the tactical moment for such action and therefore the USSR delegation turned a deaf ear to these proposals. As a result, Ceausescu states, the participants in the Bucharest meeting battled for four days before a resolution on the Vietnam situation could be formulated which was acceptable to all.

It is interesting to note that the account of the Bucharest meeting presented by Ceausescu was contradicted by Vladimir Koucky, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Koucky had just returned from a visit to Hanoi in a delegation led by Jozef Lenart, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. The Czech delegation had pressed upon the North Vietnamese their position which is set forth above in the remarks of Antonin Novotny. Although received in a very friendly manner by the Vietnamese, the Czechs were unable to make any impression upon the Vietnamese.

In regard to the charges outlined by Ceausescu at the Bucharest meeting, Koucky states that the Bucharest meeting was torn by no such dissension. He says that the only argument in Bucharest concerned matters in Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance), and that the Romanians were in opposition on some economic problems and on the subject of European security. According to Koucky, the resolution on Vietnam could have been released on the first day of the conference. The Romanians obstructed efforts to organize the aid for Vietnam, stating that if the Chinese are not involved then the help cannot be coordinated. They said it would do more harm than good if the Chinese were not involved.

It is Koucky's observation that the Chinese influence has been strengthened in Vietnam since August 1966 and that the Chinese influence now predominates in North Vietnam, especially in their armed forces.

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Neither President Ho Chi Minh nor Premier Pham Van Dong would permit the Czech delegation to make any derogatory statements about the Chinese.

Koucky relates that the Romanians recently sent a secret mission to North Vietnam headed by Ion Georghe Maurer, Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and a member of the Executive Committee and the standing Presidium of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Romania. Koucky alleges that Maurer probably made a report to the Vietnamese and the Chinese concerning the proceedings in Bucharest. He states that this is the view of the CPSU also. Both the CPSU and the CPCZ are rather incensed about this situation. At any rate, according to Koucky, Maurer returned from Hanoi and pronounced his mission a total failure.

At the end of the Czech mission's visit to North Vietnam, the delegation returned to Prague by way of Moscow. There a conference was held in an effort to fathom the reasons for the Vietnamese immovable stand and pursuit of an "unwinnable war." The only conclusion that could be reached by both the USSR and Czechoslovakia is that the People's Republic of China must have promised military intervention at some point in the struggle.

The source, in assessing this situation and the various conflicting policies of the socialist countries, has ventured the opinion that despite the Soviet statements of their reluctance to widen the war or to fight "someone else's war," nevertheless they cannot ignore the pressure of their socialist allies. In addition, they are under the pressure of their weakening position in the international communist movement as a result of the attacks upon their apparent inaction in the face of an attack on the socialist country of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The source concludes that no matter what the Soviet Union may want to do, they are bound to be pressed by their allies in addition to the pressures brought to bear by their enemies. Thus, the USSR has become a creature of circumstances and the United States cannot count upon them completely to continue their present course of action in regard to Vietnam.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of two informant's statements entitled as follows:

"Summary Information Concerning Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, September 13-19, 1966"

"Summary Information Concerning Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to Poland, September 19-23, 1966"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 10/15-20/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed informant's statements have been prepared in order to set forth a complete record of the itinerary and activities of GUS HALL during the course of his visits to Czechoslovakia and Poland. In many instances, material and

③-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM) REC-111 100-428091-5855
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-102)
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Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

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NOV 3 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

meetings referred to in these informant's statements are being made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda. As noted, the purpose of these informant's statements is to insure that a complete record is available regarding this travel of HALL.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING VISIT OF GUS HALL,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COM-
MUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAK
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, SEPTEMBER 13-19, 1966**

At the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), his wife Elizabeth, Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, and the remainder of the CP, USA delegation arrived in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from Budapest, Hungary, on the morning of September 13, 1966.

On arrival, Hall and the CP, USA delegation were met at the Prague airport by Vladimir Koucky, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPCZ, and the group thereafter was taken to the Central Committee headquarters in Prague. At the Central Committee headquarters the delegation was officially greeted by Koucky and Drahomir Kolder, a member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee who is in charge of the planning of the Czech national economy. This meeting lasted for a number of hours and at the time Kolder presented a detailed report on economic plans and policies of the CPCZ. At the conclusion of the meeting, the CP, USA delegation was taken to the Central Committee Hotel where they were to be quartered during their stay in Czechoslovakia.

At 8:00 p.m., on the evening of September 13, 1966, Gus Hall and the remainder of the CP, USA delegation were guests of Koucky for dinner at the Magic Lantern Restaurant and Night Club in downtown Prague.

At 8:00 a.m., Wednesday, September 14, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation, as guests of the CPCZ and in the company of Koucky, boarded a special plane which transported them to Brno, Czechoslovakia. At Brno, the delegation were official guests of the Brno International Trade Fair and toured the various exhibits. Following the tour of the trade fair, the delegation was taken to lunch and thereafter Hall appeared on Brno television where he was interviewed on the matter of trade and other problems connected with the United States.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., September 14, 1966, Hall and the rest of the delegation attended a meeting of functionaries of the South Moravian District of the CPCZ and other CP leaders. Approximately 400 people attended this function. At this function Hall greeted those present in the name of the CP, USA and answered numerous questions.

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dealing with international and domestic problems of the United States. Also, at this same meeting, Koucky, as a representative of the Secretariat, CPCZ, addressed the functionaries. Among those present were the following:

Otakar Simunek
a member of the Political Bureau,
CPCZ, and Vice Premier of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Josef Spacek
a member of the Central Committee, CPCZ,
and First Secretary of the Regional
Party Organization, Erno

Karel Neubert
Chairman, South Moravian District, CPCZ

Ladislav Manousok
Secretary, South Moravian District, CPCZ

Following the conclusion of this meeting and dinner, the CP, USA delegation and Koucky returned by plane late that evening to Prague.

On Thursday morning, September 15, 1966, the CP, USA delegation, including Hall, toured the City of Prague. Following this, Gus Hall participated in a press conference with representatives of "Rudo Pravo," official organ of the Central Committee, CPCZ, at 2:00 p.m.

At 4:30 p.m., September 15, 1966, Hall and the male members of the CP, USA delegation proceeded to the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, Prague. At the "World Marxist Review," Hall was greeted by G. P. Frantsov, Editor-in-Chief and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and A. Sobolev, Executive Editor, "World Marxist Review." After exchanging greetings, Hall participated in a symposium at which 35 workers at the "World Marxist Review" were present. During this symposium, Hall answered numerous questions for the group dealing with United States domestic and international problems. Questions were directed to Hall on such items as black power, the United States peace movement, etc.

During that same evening, Hall met with several former Americans who now reside and work in Prague and among these were George and Eleanor Wheeler and Evelyn Valiaden.

On Friday morning, Hall appeared for the purpose of preparing a taped interview to be utilized on television in Prague. After completion of this, Hall and the remainder of the CP, USA delegation proceeded to the Tesla National Enterprise, Blatná, Czechoslovakia, which is a facility engaged in the production of radio broadcasting and electronic equipment. Hall was greeted at the plant by V. Dvorak, (first name unknown) Tabana, Chairman of the plant CP and a member of the Central Committee, CPCZ, and (first name unknown) Zilbar. Hall was briefed on the history of this plant and the Party organization within the plant. Following this briefing, Hall responded with his own greetings and a brief talk. Thereafter, Hall toured the plant and met with the workers.

Following the visit to the Tesla National Enterprise, Hall and the delegation returned to Prague and went to the Central Committee, CPCZ, headquarters where he met and addressed a group of ideological workers of the Central Committee, CPCZ.

On Saturday morning, September 17, 1966, Hall and the male members of the CP, USA delegation met at the Central Committee, CPCZ, headquarters with Antonin Novotny, First Secretary, Central Committee, CPCZ, and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Also present and representing the CPCZ was Koucky. This meeting lasted approximately four hours and Hall was warmly greeted by Novotny. Novotny presented an extensive informal report to the CP, USA delegation dealing with economic and domestic matters relating to Czechoslovakia and also comments on the international movement. Following this meeting, Hall proceeded to the Prague airport where his wife boarded a Pan American Airlines plane for New York City. Following his wife's departure, Hall returned to his quarters at the Central Committee Hotel.

On Sunday, September 18, 1966, Hall had no official activities and the day was devoted to rest and recreation which included a trip to the countryside.

During the early a.m. of Monday, September 19, 1966, Hall and the remaining members of the CP, USA delegation boarded a plane for Warsaw, Poland.

In connection with Hall's visit in Czechoslovakia, "Rude Pravo" in its issues of September 14, 17, and 18, 1966, carried articles about Hall. The September 14, 1966, issue has a photograph of Hall and describes his arrival in Czechoslovakia. The issue of September 17, 1966, carries a page one story regarding Hall's visit to the Tesla National Enterprise. The September 18, 1966, issue carries a photograph of Hall and Novotny together with a story reflecting they had met on September 17, 1966.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING VISIT OF GUS HALL,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COM-
MUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO POLAND, SEPTEMBER
19-23, 1966**

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, and the remainder of a CP, USA delegation, then touring the socialist countries, arrived in Warsaw, Poland, by air from Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the a.m. of Monday, September 19, 1966. On arrival in Warsaw, the delegation was met and greeted by leading representatives of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP). After the completion of such greetings and for the remainder of the morning, the CP, USA delegation was then taken on a tour of the city.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., that date, the group proceeded to Central Committee headquarters, PUWP, for lunch and a meeting with leading PUWP personnel which included the following:

Wladyslaw Wicha
Secretary of the Central Committee, PUWP

Andrzej Worblan
member of the Central Committee and Chief
of Education and Science and Ideological
Commission, PUWP

Jozef Kowalczyk
Head of the International Department,
Central Committee, PUWP

Marion Renke
Assistant to the Head of the International
Department, Central Committee, PUWP

Kazimierz Kramarz
Chief of Section of International Department
responsible for relations with CPs in capitalist
countries of Europe, North America and Australia

Edward Dabiuch
Head of Organizational Department, Central Com-
mittee, PUWP

Following lunch and an exchange of informal greetings, Hall and the delegation then drove to Krakow, Poland, arriving

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there during the evening of September 19, 1966. That same evening Hall met with PZWP leaders in the Krakow Region among who was Jerzy Pekala, Secretary of the Krakow Region.

On Tuesday, September 20, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation visited the Nowa Huta Lenin Steel Plant and Combine. Hall was provided with details regarding the plant and its operation by plant directors and thereafter met with workers at this facility. He also met with leading functionaries and activists of the CP plant organization at Nowa Huta Combine. Among such functionaries was one Tadeusz Wachowski, Secretary of the plant Party organization.

Following the visit to Nowa Huta, Hall and the delegation were returned by automobile to Warsaw late September 20, 1966. En route back, stops were made at various historic cathedrals and similar sites. One such stop was at Czestochowa where the group was permitted to view the historic painting "Black Madonna."

Also, during this trip outside of Warsaw and while at Krakow, one of the vehicles being utilized in Hall's entourage struck and injured a child. As is normal in Poland, the cars were traveling at a very high rate of speed through the city of Krakow when a child darted into the street from in front of a bus. The car in which Hall was a passenger struck the child. The child was seriously enough injured that it was necessary that the child be taken to the hospital for medical treatment.

On September 21, 1966, in Warsaw, Hall and the CP, USA delegation met with Zenon Kliczko, a member of the Political Bureau, PZWP, and other Party leaders, during the period of 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Following this meeting, the CP, USA delegation took another tour of Warsaw and at this time Hall visited the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial where he placed a wreath of flowers on the monument which commemorates the Jewish uprising in the ghettos against the Germans. Hall also visited the Polish National Memorial which commemorates the struggles of all Poles during World War II in Poland. A picture of Hall at the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial appeared in "The Worker," October 9, 1966. That same evening the CP, USA delegation attended a performance of the Warsaw Opera Company.

On Thursday, September 22, 1966, Hall was interviewed by a representative of "Trybuna Ludu," official organ of the Central Committee, PZWP. A portion of this interview appears in the "Trybuna Ludu" edition of September 23, 1966, page 6.

Following the above interview, Hall and the CP, USA delegation went to Central Committee headquarters for a meeting with the top Polish leadership and this meeting lasted approximately four hours. Present and representing the PZWP at this time were the following:

Wladyslaw Gomulka
First Secretary

Zenon Kliszko
a member of the Political Bureau

Wladyslaw Wicha
Secretary, Central Committee

Witold Trampczynski

Jozef Kowalczyk

A brief statement dealing with this meeting and a photograph of Gus Hall with Gomulka appeared in the "Trybuna Luda," page 1, of September 23, 1966.

On the evening of September 22, 1966, a dinner sponsored by the PZWP was given in honor of Hall and the CP, USA delegation which was attended by Kliszko.

On the morning of September 23, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation departed by air for Moscow, USSR.

In addition to the material noted above as appearing in the Polish press concerning Hall's visit, there was also an article in the "Gazeta Krakowska," organ of the Krakow Regional Committee, PZWP, in its edition of September 20, 1966. This article reflects Hall's visit to Krakow and shows a photograph of him with local Party leaders.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/26/66

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "REPORT ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA BY ALEXANDRU BIRLADEANU, MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND PERMANENT PRESIDIU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period of 10/15-19/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- REC-111
- 100-428091-5856
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
 (5)

6 OCT 31 1966

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

10/3/1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information which appears in the enclosed LHM was developed during the course of a meeting held at the Central Committee offices, Communist Party (CP) of Romania, in Bucharest on 10/9/66. Present for the report of ALEXANDRU BIRLADEANU, member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee, CP of Romania, was GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, ARNOLD JOHNSON, member of the National Board, CP, USA and Public Relations Director, and CG 5824-S*.

No information is available to the Chicago Office reflecting that the details concerning the report presented by BIRLADEANU have appeared either in the press of Romania or in the press of a Western country. The fact that this meeting had been held, however, does appear in "Scinteia," the official organ of the Central Committee, CP of Romania, in an article which appeared on Page 1 of the 10/10/66 edition.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
October 26, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA
BY ALEXANDRU BIRLADEANU, MEMBER OF
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND PERMANENT
PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows.

In October, 1966, Alexandru Birladeanu, a member of the Executive Committee and a member of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Romania, and the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented a report dealing with matters relating to the CP of Romania to a leading representative of a Western CP. The essence of the report made at this time by Birladeanu was as follows:

You should know that today the CP of Romania and Socialist Republic of Romania lives only to fulfill the decisions of our 1965 Congress.

The CP of Romania now has 1,600,000 members, which is approximately eight percent of our population. In addition,

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5856

REPORT ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA
BY ALEXANDRU BIRLADEANU, MEMBER OF . .
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND PERMANENT
PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

all under the leadership of the CP of Romania, there are a number of other organizations. Such organizations include the Union of Communist Youth, of which the majority are youth; the Pioneers, who are mostly school children; trade union organizations, which are almost one hundred percent workers; and women's organizations. At this time the composition of the CP of Romania membership is made up in part as follows: 40 percent workers, 32 percent peasants, and 22 percent intellectuals. The 22 percent figure for intellectuals in the CP of Romania represents a great portion of the country's intelligentsia. This figure includes one-third of the professors in our academies and one-half of the professors in our universities. We have had no unpleasant problems from the intellectuals. The Party has always played a leading role in connection with the intellectuals but has not interfered administratively with them. Characteristically, it is a fact that of the CP intellectuals many are old, as they entered the Party in their later years.

At our last Congress there was an improvement in the rules dealing with internal Party democracy and collective work at all levels. We also at that time underlined the vanguard role of the CP. As a result of this Congress, there has been an improvement in our ideological work. After the Congress we began to name things in their proper way and were not afraid to expose our past mistakes. We told the Party and the people about our mistakes. As a result of our Congress we also gave freedom to artistic creation. We do not interfere with expressions of form, etc., yet at the same time, we do not allow any antisocial activity.

As to our role of the Party amongst the youth, we guide them. Although the youth are a problem in all countries, we find them, generally speaking, all right. They are studious and generous and there are very few negative

~~TOP SECRET~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

aspects amongst the youth. They do not attempt to copy the bad from abroad. Yet we must admit that until recently we did not understand the psychology of the youth.

Ideologically our Party is today placing stress on the history of the Party. We connect the history of the CP with the history of the Romanian people. We are the continuers of everything progressive in our history. In the past we had isolated ourselves and viewed the past and our national heroes with the eyes of the present. We would accuse the historic figures of not being Marxist before the time of Marx. People received with joy the new manner in which we were looking at things.

We now view our history objectively rather than subjectively. We have been forced to reconsider our history, especially as it relates to the Social Democrats. We now know them and their role. We made mistakes before the war and during the period of fascism, both internal and external. Even at that time we considered the Social Democrats as our "main enemy." This divided the working class and democratic forces. Thus, we were divided in 1940 when we were pushed into the war against the Soviet Union.

Now something on the forms of organization we currently are using. The CP of Romania has an Executive Committee of the Central Committee, consisting of 25 people, which meets every week. They deal with all problems that are presented to it by the Central Committee. The next highest authority is the Presidium of the Executive Committee, consisting of nine people and is made up of members of the Executive Committee.

At the present time the main occupation of the CP of Romania is economic activity. Approximately three-fourths

~~TOP SECRET~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

of the Party's time is devoted to economic problems. We realize now that our first task should be to fulfill the role of the CP by improving the living standards of our people. Our second task is to eliminate the lagging behind economically and industrially, which has been our inheritance.

In Romania we have 20 million people. We are not a big country but we do have substantial natural resources. Some of these resources had been developed in the past, particularly oil, but had been placed in the hands of foreign capitalists. Romania had always been a backward country, with only one-third of its people involved in industrial production and this, in general, was limited to light industry and food products. In the past, nearly 90 percent of the machine tools and etc. utilized in our industry had to be imported.

Up to now Romania has held the position of being a reservoir for raw material. We were placed in the position of having to pay the price of nine tons of exported goods for one ton of imported goods. The cardinal element, therefore, in our economic policy is to bring about an industrialization of our country. This we are doing. Last year the growth rate for industrial production was in excess of 14 percent over the preceding year. For the next five years we are seeking to achieve a growth rate of eleven and one-half per year. We have found that two-thirds of the machinery produced by us can satisfy our internal market. For example, in agriculture and the oil industry.

Before liberation at the end of World War II there were ten million hectares of tillable land, with only 4500 tractors in use. Today we have 80,000 tractors in operation, all of which we have made ourselves. In addition, we also produce the trucks used in agriculture. Presently we are placing great emphasis on the chemical industry. We have resources for this. We need such emphasis, especially for agricultural

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

fertilizers. For an increased standard of living for our people we need industry to meet the demands for products in short supply.

Our industry has developed 2.1 times in the past six years and during this same period our foreign trade has increased 2.5 times. Our trade has increased because of the growth of our industry. Those who say that we are not for authority slander us and our increased production and trade proves that they are wrong.

In the past we used to export our raw materials but today we export semi-finished and finished products. This trade is done on the basis of equitable exchanges. It is the position of our Party that the concrete situation of each country determines its economic policy.

After the liberation the population of Romania was 75 percent agricultural and rural. With the mechanization of agriculture, vast labor forces have been freed. Our immediate problem was what to do with these people. Emigration from Romania would have looked bad for socialism, and, therefore, we went to industrialization.

If we are to elevate the standard of living of our people, it cannot be done without raising the productivity of labor. Today our productivity is still low, perhaps five-six times lower than that in the United States.

Before the liberation 50 - 60 percent of the population of the country was illiterate but now most are literate. Also before liberation some 50 percent of our people went barefooted, today all have shoes.

In order to compete with the capitalist system we need a good starting base. So today we show the people

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

improvement in comparison with the past and show them what improvement is in store for the future. Our task is to prove the superiority of our system over capitalism. Our five year plan sets forth our task of increasing industrial production 70 percent and agricultural production 26 percent in that period.

Between 1960 - 1965 the wages of our people increased 31 percent and in the forthcoming five years wages will increase another 25 percent. The peasants' revenue also has increased by 25 percent. The forthcoming plenum of our Party will discuss a rise in the level of pensions. Beginning in 1967 there will be an increase of 14 - 15 percent.

Today we have approximately 130,000 students enrolled in higher education. This averages out to 70 students every 10,000 inhabitants. These figures are higher than it is for France. This year alone we have more students enrolled than in all of the prewar Romania. Sixty percent of the students are attending on state scholarships and receive textbooks free.

As to the health of our people. The average longevity of a citizen now averages 62 years. Before liberation it was 42 years. The mortality infantile rate has been reduced drastically.

We have made continuous efforts to build apartments to replace homes and buildings the war had destroyed. However, there has been a great influx of people to the cities, which aggravates our problem. In the cities today there is an average of seven meters per person of space, compared to five in the prewar period. The state is presently spending enormous sums for creation of living quarters for our people.

In Romania there are one and a half million Hungarians and over 400,000 Germans. In regard to these people we seek and strive to implement Leninist policies. We provide these people with their own schools, their own

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~~TOP SECRET~~

newspapers, writers and etc. We allow them to speak their own language. The world press has distorted the situation in regard to these individuals. Even the United States Congress talked of "genocide." If people would only come and visit, including writers in the capitalist press, and see reality, they would change their mind.

A year ago we adopted a new Constitution which made us a "Socialist Republic." This new Constitution reflects a social process. The fundamental character of this new Constitution is democracy and socialist legality.

Today we are seeking to insure active participation by the masses in everyday life. This is different than in bourgeois life. Decisions of our Party are first put into life by going to the people for discussion. For example, take the law on pensions. First we prepared a draft. Then it went down to the people for three months so that the Deputies could hear their constituents. We did this same thing when we proposed a reorganization of agriculture.

It used to be thought that when agriculture was collectivized, there would be a "crisis" and lower production. We are not immodest when we say we had no crisis. The revenue, acreage, cattle, production, etc., increased. Today 97 percent of our agriculture is socialist agriculture. In 1952 we made mistakes and arrested peasants, but this has now been corrected. We collectivized now, only after the peasants wanted it. There has been a radical change among the peasantry. The peasants have profited from the socialist regime as compared to the past under capitalism. In all of the socialist countries new measures have been taken to improve industry and agriculture. But we will not look into the courtyard of our neighbors and duplicate them. We reached the conclusion that we must know our own country psychologically before we adopt new measures. We feel we should not just copy others, although we should use their experience.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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BY ALEXANDRU BIRLADEANU, MEMBER OF
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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA; OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

Socialist economy must be planned but in the individual enterprises they must be allowed to use their initiative. In the past a plant could not even move within a given plan. This is now being alleviated. In the past our five year plan figures were unrealistic, so in our present five year plan the figures are lower than in the past.

In regard to giving credits. Romania is a poor country. It is hard for us to give credits to other nations, although we have given credits, for example, to the United Arab Republic, to friendly Bulgaria, and unfortunately to Indonesia. It is our policy to give credits more for ideological and political reasons than for economic reasons. We ourselves do not take credit unless we can assure ourselves that we will be able to repay. When we take from the capitalist countries we always check to determine what goods they will buy from us to offset our purchases. We do not take long-term credits as we feel all loans must be paid and we do not take them unless we can pay. Therefore, we are not in debt today. Maybe this pragmatic approach is no good but we have never had to ask for a postponement in the payment of our debts, even from the USSR. We do get armaments on credit but these goods are not ours, we only use them.

Incentives, we realize, are a fundamental factor in order to increase productivity.

In regard to religion and the role of the church, our country is Orthodox. We have had no problems with the church and our relations with it are good. Our population is not very religious. Even the Patriarch helped us out during the underground period. And we have no Jewish problem, although there are 60,000 to 70,000 Jews in our country. Many of the Jews have left for Israel.

If a worker desires to study and move up the ladder, we give him the opportunity. A worker can have two months leave

~~TOP SECRET~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, OCTOBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

of absence in order to take examinations, evening courses or correspondence work. He can also arrange his shifts to meet his educational desires. We also maintain a system of Party schools on a central and regional basis and of the caliber of lower and higher Party schools.

As to the industrial picture. We are now producing 13 million tons of oil per year. This has been constant for several years and we want to be able to guarantee our reserves for the next 20 - 25 years. We figure our annual production at six percent of our total reserve. In connection with steel we are now producing four million tons a year and hope to produce six million tons by 1970. In 1948 we produced only 400,000 tons of steel.

In agriculture 18 percent of our land is tilled. The state farms give us one-third of our wheat and corn, one-half of our meat and milk products.

Relative to trade. At the present time we have very little trade with the United States. The United States makes promises but always some problems arise like elections, etc. We will not beg them, we can live without them. Although we can use some industrial goods from the United States we will not stand for reneging like Firestone Rubber Company did. The British have helped us with oil equipment. Recently they discovered that in 1948 they had denied us some goods and then found to their surprise that we had built our own. They now admit they were naive.

At the present time the Government is made up of one hundred percent CP members. In parliament 70 percent of the membership is communist.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following letterhead memoranda:

"Lenin Steel Plant and Combine, Nowa Huta, Poland"

"Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works, Sofia, Bulgaria"

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15-19/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified ~~"SECRET"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-111

OCT 31 1966

Approved

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed letter-head memoranda was secured during the course of visits to the plants referred to when briefing sessions were provided by the directors of the facilities. The visit to the Lenin Steel Plant and Combine, Nowa Huta, Poland, occurred on 9/20/66 and the visit to the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works, Sofia, Bulgaria, occurred on 10/6/66. The source accompanied GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, on these visits.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1966

~~SECRET~~

LENIN STEEL PLANT AND COMBINE,
NOWA HUTA, POLAND

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

As of September, 1966, it was reported that 31,000 individuals were then employed at the Lenin Steel Plant and Combine located at Nowa Huta, near Krakow, Poland. Of these employees, 6,500 were reported to be current members of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) and are assigned to approximately 165 Party branches in the combine. There are also employed there 3,500 youth who are alleged to belong to the PUWP youth organization. Ninety-eight percent of all individuals employed in this facility are stated to belong to some trade union organization. In regard to the Party organizational set-up in this combine, it was indicated that they have a Central Committee consisting of 41 Party members, an Executive Committee of 13 Party members, and three Party Secretaries. The plant Party organization is affiliated with the PUWP district organization at Krakow.

To construct the Lenin Steel Plant and Combine at Nowa Huta, an initial capital investment of thirteen billion zlotys was made. The investment in the combine continues to grow with the addition of new plants and other facilities presently under construction. Production to date by the combine has reportedly amounted to fifteen billion zlotys.

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~~declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5857

LENIN STEEL PLANT AND COMBINE,
NOWA HUTA, POLAND

~~SECRET~~

All of the initial investment money utilized to construct the combine was provided by the Government Central Fund and some money is still being received from this Fund for expansion. However, at the present time it is reported that income being received from the operation of the combine exceeds the monies being received by the combine from the Government Central Fund. In two years it is alleged that the combine will have sufficient income from its own operation to pay all current obligations and also be in a position to return some money to the Central Government.

At the present time Poland, itself, supplies only twenty percent of the ore being processed at the Lenin Steel Plant. It was stated that this was due to the low grade of native ore. Seventy-five percent of the remaining ore which is processed at the Lenin Steel Plant comes from the USSR with the balance being purchased abroad, mostly from South America.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1966

~~SECRET~~

KREMIKOVTSI METALLURGICAL WORKS,
SOFIA, BULGARIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

Located northeast of the City of Sofia, Bulgaria, and within twenty-five miles of that city, the Bulgarian Government has established a new combine known as the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works. The construction of this metallurgical works was financed by a long term credit extended by the USSR which the Bulgarian Government will repay in goods to the USSR. The capacity of this metallurgical works is described as being three and one-half million tons annually, consisting of pig iron, crude steel, and rolled steel.

In preparation for the operation of this metallurgical works, five million tons of Bulgarian ore had been mined. This ore had been taken from open cut mines located near this facility. The estimate on the reserve iron ore in the nearby mines is stated to be 200 million tons. While such ore reserve is nearby, the iron content of it is said to be very low and estimated at thirty percent. However, in addition, this ore contains by content eight percent magnesium, 14.16 percent barium sulfate, and 0.6 percent lead.

At the present time the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works employs 15,000 people in its ready-operating shops of which twenty-three percent are women. About 5,000 people

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declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5857

KREMIKOVTSI METALLURGICAL WORKS,
SOFIA, BULGARIA

~~SECRET~~

are also employed here as building workers. When the entire works is completed, it is contemplated employment will total 27,000 people.

At the present time, among those employed in the plant, 3,200 are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and they are organized into 105 plant branches. In addition, 7,000 of those employed belong to the Young Communist League (YCL). Ninety-eight percent of all employees in the works are reported as belonging to some trade union organization.

The main tasks of the CP plant organization at the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works which are being presently emphasized are as follows:

- 1) To complete the unfinished facilities;
- 2) To master production;
- 3) To raise the productive level of the workers and increase the quality of their product through better training.

The plant Party organization is currently headed by Party Secretary (first name unknown) Nicolov.

The pay scale of employees at the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works is based on the country-wide scale--equal pay for equal work. The new economic incentive program which is being adopted in some of the socialist countries has not yet been placed into operation at this plant or in other industries in Bulgaria.

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ~~REC-47~~ ~~REC-47~~

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15-16/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was secured by the source during the visit made by him, GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, member of National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, to the Academy on 10/10/66, as guests of the CP of Romania. A lecture was presented to them at this time in which the details set forth were provided.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1966

~~SECRET~~

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, COMMUNIST
PARTY OF ROMANIA, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

The Academy of Political Science maintained by the Communist Party of Romania (CPR) in Bucharest, Romania, is the Party's highest school. In the field of philosophy and economics, the Academy grants degrees at the level of Doctorate. In addition, other courses are offered, including those of organization of industry and agriculture. The school was founded in 1945 and was given the status of an Academy in 1965. To date, it has graduated some 10,000 students.

In order to presently enroll in the Academy, a student must hold at least a high school diploma. The student body at the Academy in main comes from the regular organization of the CPR, from the Young Communist League (YCL), or from trade unions. The average age of the individual student is 32-33 years of age with 40 years of age being the maximum age for students. However, there are exceptions made in some cases in order to permit enrollment of some outstanding Party cadre. Each student must pass an entrance examination in order to become a full-time student and in this connection must achieve a grade of at least seventy. To graduate, the student must successfully pass a State examination.

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~~SECRET
Group 1
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downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5858

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
CPR, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA.

~~SECRET~~

In addition to its full-time courses of study, specialization courses of one-year duration are offered to trade union and YCL personnel. In addition, there are refresher or "polish up" courses of approximately two months' duration for regional or district Party personnel, etc. There are 900 students presently enrolled full time in the Academy and approximately 700 are enrolled in correspondence courses which the Academy offers.

One task of the Academy is to provide lectures in the various Party regions, districts, etc. In addition, about 2,000 hours of lectures per year are delivered at the Academy to Party functionaries.

There are 160 professors, of which thirty hold Ph.D. Degrees, assigned to the Academy staff. There are eleven chairs in the Academy. The Academy library contains 380,000 volumes covering 36,000 subjects. When the school was transformed into an Academy, a great deal of foreign currency was spent abroad in order to purchase books and similar material. This was done to give greater documentation to the various works prepared at the Academy. In enlarging this basis for documentation of its written works, the Academy receives from the CPS throughout the world their various theoretical organs and other publications. Full-time students at the Academy are required to study at least one foreign language. Among foreign languages taught are English, French, German, and Russian. The choice of the foreign language is voluntary but in order to graduate, a student must study such a language for three and one-half years. For those working toward a Doctorate degree, it is required that they learn two foreign languages. This requirement is set up so that they can lecture to more varied groups and also carry out additional research and save time. Of all the languages, English is considered most necessary, particularly for those who study world economy and sociology.

Frequently, leaders of the CPR visit the school and give lectures, particularly when the subject of Party organization is involved. One of such leaders who lectures from time to time at the Academy is Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, CPR. In addition, Ministers of Government frequently appear and present their specific problems before the faculty and student body.

~~SECRET~~

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
CPR, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA.

~~SECRET~~

As to the social composition of the Academy's regular student body, all are Party activists. Eighty percent of the students are qualified workers and the rest are intellectuals or Party functionaries. There are some foreign students enrolled and during the current year there are students from Colombia and Chile. Last year there were students from Iraq and Iran.

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

November 3, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5589

SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~letter~~ airtel dated 10/26/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

MAILED 12
NOV 3 1966
COMM-FBI

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Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosures (4)

TGM:csp
(5)

NOV 7 1966
ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM BULGARIAN

Article on Gus Hall appearing in the October 6, 1966 issue of "Rabotnichesko Delo."

GUS HALL ARRIVES IN SOFIA

After the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and two other members of the leadership of the party arrived yesterday in Sofia.

The guests were greeted at Sofia Airport by a member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Mitko Grigorov, by Dimo Dichev, by members of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and by others.

Yesterday, the General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, Gus Hall, and leaders of the party who accompanied him, placed a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and visited his sarcophagus. Accompanying him was Dimo Dichev, head of the "Foreign Policy in International Relations" division of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

TRANSLATED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN:csp *cop*
November 2, 1966

100-438091-5859
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM BULGARIAN

Article on Gus Hall appearing in the October 7, 1966 issue of "Rabotnichesko Delo."

**GUS HALL VISITS KREMIKOVSKI
METALLURGICAL COMBINE**

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, yesterday visited Kremikovski Metallurgical Combine. Accompanying him were members of the leadership of the communist party who are visiting us.

After having been greeted warmly, Gus Hall toured the combine and afterward was acquainted with the construction and exploitation of our largest metallurgical enterprise by Angel Nikolov, Secretary of the Regional Party Committee.

At a conference, held in the Cultural Home, the General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States extended warmest greetings to the communists and workers in the combine. He discussed the difficult conditions under which laborers in the United States live and work. He further added that "I would like to emphasize that the working class--the majority of the American people--is opposed to the imperialist policy of the United States Government and is currently unleashing the greatest movement in the history of the country against this policy.

Himself a worker for many years in the steel industry of the United States and one of the outstanding leaders of the steel labor union, Gus Hall praised highly the Kremikovski Metallurgical Combine and wished new successes for its 27,000 workers.

He stated that "you should be proud of your combine which, in comparison with the world standard, is completely modern."

Yovka Kocева presented the warm greetings of those attending the conference, as well as the greetings of all workers in the combine.

TRANSLATED BY: *MA*
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN: cspesp
November 2, 1966

100-428091-5659
ENCLOSURE

During their visit, Gus Hall and the other leaders of the Communist Party of the United States were accompanied by Dimo Dichev and Georgi Pirinski, Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace.

TRANSLATION FROM BULGARIAN

Article on Gus Hall appearing in the October 7, 1966 issue of "Rabotnichesko Delo."

IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, who is currently in our country with two members of the party leadership, visited the Central Committee on October 5 where a discussion was held on matters concerning relations between the Communist Party of the United States and the Bulgarian Communist Party, as well as matters concerning the international communist movement. Those taking part in the discussions for Bulgaria were: First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Todor Zhikov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Boyan Bulgaranov, and director of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" division of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Dimo Dichev.

Comrade Todor Zhikov informed on the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party which presided over the building of socialism in Bulgaria and is successfully resolving the problems in industry, agriculture and cultural life. Today, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has a stable economy which assures a constant growth in the living standards of the workers. An outstanding characteristic of life in the country in recent months has been the growing labor and political upsurge in connection with the forthcoming Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Todor Zhikov also talked about the peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria. He pointed out especially the fraternal solidarity of Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian nation with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression, and he expressed a willingness of Bulgaria to offer the Vietnamese people continued assistance.

Comrade Gus Hall discussed the activity of the Communist Party of the United States in promoting the growing struggle of the American working class in particular, for its vital interests, as well as the struggle against the criminal war of American imperialism in Vietnam. He underlined the fact that the majority of the American people condemns the military adventure in Vietnam which more and more is adversely affecting the life of the nation.

TRANSLATED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN: csp *ccp*
November 2, 1966

100-428091-5659
ENCLOSURE

Full solidarity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the United States was expressed in relation to the problems discussed, and it was agreed that the two parties would continue to work for the strengthening of unity in the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It was also agreed that they would insist on the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The Politburo gave a dinner in honor of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, Gus Hall, and party leaders accompanying him. The dinner took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Those attending the dinner were: Todor Zhikov, Boyan Bulgaranov and Boris Velchev. Also attending was Dimo Dichev.

TRANSLATION FROM BULGARIAN

Article on Gus Hall appearing in the October 8, 1966 issue of "Rabotnichesko Delo."

(Translator's Note: The beginning of this article was not included in the material submitted for translation.)

GUS HALL MEETS WITH ACTIVIST ORGANIZATION OF THE SOFIA URBAN PARTY ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1) ... the United States and expressed his great satisfaction for the opportunity of visiting Bulgaria and becoming acquainted with the successes of our country in building socialism. Gus Hall stated that "I am happy that I find myself among Bulgarian communists and among cadre educated by the great Georgi Dimitrov."

Gus Hall also discussed the struggle of the Communist Party in the United States in defending the civil rights of workers, as well as the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. He gave special attention to the powerful movement now growing in the United States in opposition to the imperialist policy of the Johnson Government, and against the criminal war which the Johnson Government wages in Vietnam. Especially underlining the history, struggle and future goals of the Communist Party, Hall pointed out the continuous growth of party influence in the United States and the activity which is being carried out by the younger generation in its ranks.

Hall stated that "the Communist Party of the United States" is a vital factor on the scene of political life and it has a decisive influence among leftists in the country. This influence continues to grow and become strengthened despite repression. One of the happiest days in the history of the Communist Party of the United States, in the history of class struggle in the United States, was the Eighteenth Party Congress of June, which took place in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm."

In conclusion, Gus Hall greeted the Bulgarian Communist Party - "the educated and wise leader of our people in the struggle for socialism. The Bulgarian Communist Party is one of the parties with a glorious and long history, and it contributes much to the great matter of world communist and labor movement with its rich experience." Gus Hall underlined the complete unity in the views of both fraternal parties.

TRANSLATED BY: *DM*
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN: csp *copy*
November 2, 1966

100-428091-5857
ENCLOSURE

After his discussion, the outstanding guest answered many question posed by those in attendance.

The guests were accompanied at the meeting by Dimo Dichev, head of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" section of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

FBI
ROUTE IN **OPE**
Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, -FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) Cryptanalysis -
SUBJECT: SOLO Translation
IS - C Section

During the recent visit of GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, abroad, he spent the period of 10/5-8/66 in Bulgaria. During this stay in Bulgaria, HALL's activities received some coverage in the Bulgarian press, chiefly in the "Rabotnichesko Delo," official organ of the Bulgarian CP. CG 5824-S*, on the instructions of HALL, secured copies of "Rabotnichesko Delo" and brought them back to the United States for HALL. Set forth below is a listing of the issues of this publication which carried articles relating to HALL:

Issue of 10/6/66, Page 1

Issue of 10/7/66, Page 1
(Two articles)

Issue of 10/8/66, Page 4

Photostats have been made of the pertinent pages of the above noted publication and are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)

1 - FBI Laboratory

1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)

1 - Chicago

RWH/mes

(6)

COPY SENT TO FBI LAB.

FOR LABORATORY REPORT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

Request of the Bureau

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis - Translation Section, is requested to prepare a full text translation of the Bulgarian language material noted above and furnish the New York and Chicago Office with copies thereof.

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

November 3, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - *5860*SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 10/26/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

MAILED 9
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COMM-FBI

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Callahan _____
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Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosures (3)

IM:jab

(5)

NOV 8 1966

(9)

ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

"Gazeta Krakowska," Tuesday, 9/20/66

Page 4, Columns 3-5

Heading under a photograph reads as follows:

Comrade Jerzy Pekala, Secretary of the Province Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, in conversation with members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., who came to Cracow.

Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in Cracow

A delegation of the Communist Party, U.S.A., visiting Poland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, arrived in Cracow last night. The delegation is made up of Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and two comrades of the Party leadership. The American comrades were greeted by the following members of the Province Committee, Polish United Workers Party: Secretary J. Pekala and Propaganda Section Chief R. Slawicki. Today the American comrades will visit the historical sites of Cracow, the Oswiecim Museum and the Lenin Steel Mill where they will meet members of its Party organization. Secretary J. Pekala will also attend this meeting. Tonight the delegation will leave Oswiecim and proceed to Katowice.

The guests will stay in our country until the 23rd of this month. (AM)

TRANSLATED BY:

October 31, 1966

:trs *typ*

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100-428091-5860
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

"Trybuna Ludu," Wednesday, 9/21/66

Page 11, Column 2

General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., Gus Hall
Visits Cracow and Oswiecim

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., accompanied by members of the Party leadership, visiting Poland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, visited Cracow and Oswiecim on the 19th and the 20th of this month.

Among others, Gus Hall met the Party members and management personnel of the Lenin Steel Mill. Tadeusz Wachowski, First Secretary of the Steel Mill Party Committee, acquainted the guests with work, achievements and future plans of more than 6,000 Party members and candidates of the Steel Mill Party organization. The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., showed interest in the problems of their work as well as in the economic and social achievements of the crew and its living conditions. Gus Hall also answered numerous questions about the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., also met with the Secretary of the Cracow Party organization, Jerzy Pekala, and leading members of the Province Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and was given information on the major political, economic, cultural and social problems of the Cracow province.

Gus Hall visited the area of the former Nazi mass extermination camp, Oswiecim-Brzezince, where he placed a wreath at the Death Wall.

Following a warm farewell party by the host, the General Secretary of the Communist Party left Oswiecim for Warsaw.

TRANSLATED BY:

October 31, 1966

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ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

"Trybuna Ludu," Friday, 9/23/66.

Page 1, Columns 2 - 3.

Comrade W. Gomulka Receives Gus Hall, General Secretary
of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party, received Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A., and two members of the Party leadership accompanying him, at the Central Committee Headquarters on September 22.

Zenon Kliszko, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Wicha, Secretary of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Trepczynski, Chief of the Secretariat's Office, and Jozef Kowalczyk, Deputy Chief of the Central Committee's Foreign Section, attended the meeting.

In the course of their talks, Wladyslaw Gomulka and Gus Hall exchanged views on the work and struggle of both Parties, as well as discussed the current problems in foreign affairs and in the international communist and workers' movement.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the PUWP, Wladyslaw Gomulka expressed appreciation of the devoted and unyielding struggle of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for social progress, democracy, civil rights and equal rights for the Negro people of the United States, for peace and understanding between nations, against the aggressive policy of U. S. imperialism and against the war in Vietnam.

Both sides firmly condemned U. S. aggression in Vietnam as a menace to world peace and expressed full support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence.

TRANSLATED BY:

November 1, 1966

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ENCLOSURE

The talks were conducted in a friendly and frank Party atmosphere and underlined the need for close cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as unity of action of the international communist and workers' movement, as well as all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world in the struggle against imperialism, for national liberation and peace.

The talks showed a complete accord of opinions on basic issues discussed.

On September 23, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., Gus Hall and his colleagues will leave the country.

*

Heading under a photograph reads as follows:

Shown are Gus Hall and Wladyslaw Gomulka during their meeting at the Central Committee Headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party.

*

*

*

Page 6, Columns 2 - 5.

Gus Hall Talks About Problems Facing U. S. Communists

Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., is presently in our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the PUWP to get to know Poland, as he stated, and to exchange views with the PUWP leadership on the question of war in Vietnam and the situation in the workers' movement. The General Secretary is accompanied by one of the top Party members, Comrade Arnold Johnson, and others. A member of the "Trybuna Ludu" editorial board talked with Comrade Hall.

*

The leader of U. S. communists made a stopover in Poland in 1931. At that time, he left Warsaw for Germany where, he recalls now, the dangerous course was beginning to take its shape. Although today the correlations of forces is completely different from that which existed in those days, Comrade Hall sees

some resemblance in the repeated tendency of U. S. authorities to rebuild the German military power. He understands and shares Poland's concern over security in Europe, which he has noticed here.

Radical Change

Comrade Gus Hall stated that the Communist Party, U. S. A., after many years of being pushed aside and relentlessly persecuted by McCarthyism and its backwash, has now returned to the political arena. It was mainly due to the fact that its activation overlapped with the growing drive for civil rights as well as against the aggression in Vietnam. Party members play an active role in both areas. Comrade Johnson, who is in Poland now, represents the Party in the National Committee for Struggle Against the Vietnam War which also includes representatives from pacifist, religious organizations, etc.

It represents a radical change in the situation of the Communist Party, U. S. A., claimed the General Secretary, because it allows the Party to operate openly, cooperate with mass organizations and recruit new members. Last year the U. S. Supreme Court abrogated a draconic provision of the McCarran Act which called for far-reaching restrictions on Party activities. Today, it is legal to be a Party member and a functionary, and a Party member can once again be an officer in labor unions.

Of course, continued Comrade Hall, there remains a great deal to be done. Not all labor unions which accepted the provisions of the McCarran Act, have rejected its principles. The Communist Party, U. S. A., is still weighed down by a fine of \$240,000 that was imposed upon it for refusing to register as an "agent of a foreign power." In practice, however, admission of Party membership usually leads to immediate dismissal from work.

However, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., is optimistic and believes that social trends sweeping America will prevent any return to the McCarthy days. Only now, after many years, Comrade Gus Hall has received his passport enabling him to go abroad.

Indispensable Alliance

The turning point, he noted, occurred a few years ago. Some youth organizations and groups of women associated with the peace movement refused to exclude communists from their ranks despite a danger of legal consequences. Next there was a heavy upsurge in favor of expanded civil rights for the Negroes, in which communists took an active part.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., sees a future for the progressive labor movement in the United States in an alliance of the civil rights movement with labor unions. The liberal capitalist elements did not oppose it as long as the Negroes were striving for equal civil rights. However, when they began to raise demands for better jobs, the situation changed because of economic problems.

Consequently, declared Comrade Hall, the civil rights movement has to join forces with the labor unions which, on their part, wage a battle against the negative aspects of automation, eliminating the jobs of many workers in certain areas. It is not an easy problem because of forces which are interested in setting white workers against black workers. There are, however, some encouraging signs of solidarity. The Communist Party will do its utmost to stimulate this solidarity and to provide, at the same time, a base for expanding its work.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., came away with a very encouraging feeling from numerous contacts with many representatives of the American college youth. American colleges and universities, gathering several million young people, emanate ferment; there is a sudden and tremendous interest in the socialist world. It has been told for a long time, remarked Comrade Gus Hall, that there was only one world, its own; however, the myth exploded. Nuclear problems have brought American youth closer to some remote problems of the past; the scientific and technological achievements of the Soviet Union have become well known and the question of peace -- a matter of life and death.

When, a few years back, Comrade Hall was invited for the first time to a public lecture on a college campus and saw several thousand students, he had the feeling, as he said, that they had come to see a football game. However, shortly thereafter, invitations began to pour in from all parts of the country. In Oregon Comrade Hall spoke to 15,000 people and in Honolulu to 10,000 people.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., made a reference to an opinion voiced by a "Wall Street Journal" reporter who had reluctantly admitted that the Communist Party has a common language with many mass trends. Despite the existence of many difficulties and obstacles, this state of affairs, in Comrade Hall's opinion, gives rise to optimism.

Criticism of the Chinese Communist Party

At the same time he is convinced that the struggle of the Vietnamese people, in conjunction with the solidarity of socialist countries as well as a mobilization of peace forces in the United States and throughout the world, can force the U. S. Government to give up its aggression. There is no precedent, said Comrade Hall, for the suppression of a national liberation movement by imperialism. "As far as I am concerned," he added, "I am proud of the increase in the extent and vigor of the action in my own country against the war in Vietnam."

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., spoke out firmly in favor of unity of the workers movement and blamed the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party for the lack of this unity. Their stand has an adverse effect on the struggle against U. S. imperialism and the propagandizing of socialism. In criticizing the current events in China, Comrade Hall also pointed out that the active anti-Soviet policy pursued by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party is a position which a communist has to reject.

"The behavior of Chinese leaders," concluded Comrade Gus Hall, "has led to a disassociation from them of several Communist Parties. Simultaneously, it also created obstacles to the work of many workers parties in capitalist countries because the policy pursued by the Chinese Communist Party cannot be presented to the masses as a communist policy worthy of imitation." -- Interviewed by M. Berezowski.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) Cryptanalysis -
SUBJECT: SOLO Translation
IS - C Section

During the recent visit of GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, abroad, he visited Poland during the period of 9/19-23/66. During this period information concerning HALL's activities in Poland appeared in the official Polish press. On HALL's instructions, CG 5824-S* secured copies of several Polish publications which carried stories concerning the visit and returned this material to the United States. The newspapers CG 5824-S* was able to secure which contained information on HALL's trip, were as follows:

"Gazeta Krakowska," the organ of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), Krakow Region, for 9/20/66, which carries an article and photograph of HALL on Page 1

"Trybuna Luba," organ of the Central Committee, PUWP, Warsaw, which carries an article on Page 1

"Trybuna Luba," of 9/23/66, which carries articles and photographs of HALL on Pages 1 and 6

- (4) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - FBI Laboratory
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWV/mes

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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(Adm return)

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10-31-66

CG 134-46 Sub B

Photostat copies of the pertinent portions of the above noted Polish language publications have been made by the Chicago Office and are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York.

Request of the Bureau

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis - Translation Section, is requested to prepare a full translation of the enclosed and marked articles from the Polish press and furnish New York and Chicago with full translations thereof.

~~TOP SECRET~~ NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

October 28, 1966

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

~~TOP SECRET~~ SOVIET AID TO CUBA

Sources which have supplied reliable information in the past have furnished the following regarding Soviet aid to Cuba.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union prepared a document on Soviet aid to Cuba which leading representatives of various communist parties visiting the Soviet Union in the Summer of 1966 were permitted to review. The essence of this document was as follows:

Military Aid

The Soviet Union will not hesitate to come to the defense of Cuba. The Soviet Union has furnished Cuba the most modern military equipment including airplanes, helicopters, tanks, artillery, machine guns, mortars, rifles, radar, and radio equipment. Cuba has also been furnished necessary spare parts and ammunition for this equipment. To provide necessary training, Soviet military experts have been sent to Cuba, and Cuban military personnel are being trained in the Soviet Union.

Technical and Economic Aid

From January 1, 1960, to January 1, 1966, equipment and technical aid sent to Cuba amounted to 490,800,000 rubles. In addition, Cuba received "unrepayable aid" for economic purposes in the amount of 10,600,000 rubles.

One hundred four projects are being built or reconstructed in Cuba with Soviet assistance. These projects are in agriculture, powerplants, chemical plants and in the metal industry. Almost 3,000 Soviet civilian specialists were sent to Cuba between 1960 and 1965 to give

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

NOV 2 1966

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

SOVIET AID TO CUBA

technical aid. As of May 1, 1966, there were 1,095 Soviet civilian specialists and interpreters in Cuba.

During the period 1960 to 1965, some 5,000 Cubans received training in Soviet civilian educational institutions, and in early 1966 about 1,400 Cubans were receiving such training in the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists sent to Cuba have given technical training to over 2,000 Cubans.

Trade

Trade with the Soviet Union is most important to the Cuban economy. Imports from the Soviet Union complete or almost complete Cuba's needs in oil, metals, fertilizers, lumber, paper, tinned meat, condensed milk, fats, synthetic rubber, chemicals, medicine, automobiles, machine tools, grains, and ball bearings. Some commodities exported to Cuba are especially purchased by the Soviet Union in capitalist countries. These include jute sacks, technical grease, coconut and flax oil, and the catalyst necessary for crude oil cracking. Spare parts for much of the equipment which is used in Cuba's sugar and nickel refining industries and which originally was manufactured in the United States are made and supplied to Cuba by the Soviet Union.

Cuba's economic difficulties and lack of exportable goods, other than sugar, mean that the cost of imports from the Soviet Union have exceeded exports since 1961. At the request of Cuba, the Soviet Union has granted credits of over 700,000,000 rubles to cover the unfavorable trade balance. This was done at an interest rate of two per cent annually, payable in Cuban goods, during the course of a twelve-year period.

On February 11, 1966, a trade agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and Cuba provided for a turnover of trade in the amount of 798,000,000 rubles, which is thirty per cent more than the total in 1965.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this document is classified "Top Secret/No Foreign Dissemination."

~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

SOVIET AID TO CUBA

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~/No Foreign Dissemination" since unauthorized disclosure of data reported could reasonably result in the identification of the sources (CG 5824-S* and CG 6653-S) who are of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Honorable Richard Helms, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CG airtel 9/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 10/27/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" prepared by RCP:dmk.

~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *bfb*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

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Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This memorandum recommends that data developed by CG 5824-S* regarding Soviet aid to Cuba, be disseminated to the White House; Secretary of State; Secretary of Defense; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

You will recall that on 8/7/66, CG 5824-S* and his wife, CG 6653-S, departed for the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 21 during which CG 5824-S* accompanied Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, during his conversations with leading officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On the occasion of one of their meetings with the Soviets, Hall and company were shown a document prepared by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning Soviet aid to Cuba. According to CG 5824-S*, the essence of this document was as follows:

The Soviet Union will not hesitate to go to the defense of Cuba. The Soviet Union has furnished Cuba with the most modern military equipment along with spare parts and ammunition. Soviet military experts have been sent to Cuba and Cuban military personnel are being trained in the Soviet Union.

From 1/1/60, to 1/1/66, Cuba received equipment and technical aid from the Soviets in the amount of 490,800,000 rubles plus "unrepayable aid" for economic purposes in the amount of 10,600,000 rubles. Almost 3,000 Soviet civilian specialists were sent to Cuba between 1960 and 1965 to give technical aid; and, as of 5/1/66, there were 1,095 Soviet civilian specialists and interpreters in Cuba. During 1960-1965 some 5,000 Cubans received training in Soviet civilian educational institutions and in early 1966 about 1,400 Cubans were receiving such training in the Soviet Union.

Enclosures *100-428091-33*

100-428091

RCP:dmk
(7) dmk

EX-108

REC-68

6 NOV 1 1966

CONTINUED-- OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Soviet trade is most important to the Cuban economy since imports from the Soviet Union fill most of Cuba's needs. Some items that the Soviets send to Cuba are purchased from capitalist countries. Cuba's imports from the Soviet Union have exceeded exports since 1961. To cover the unfavorable trade balance, the Soviet Union has granted Cuba credits of over 700,000,000 rubles at an interest rate of two per cent annually, payable in Cuban goods, during a twelve-year period. On 2/11/66, a trade agreement was concluded between the two countries which provides for a turnover of trade in the amount of 798,000,000 rubles which is 30 per cent more than the total in 1965.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Honorable Richard Helms, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, by routing slips, incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

WEL *WCS* *db* *P* *GM* *H* *✓*

ROUTE FBI

LOF

Date: 10/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C5-5107
Rec 10/26/66

On 10/24/66, there was received, at a New York City mail drop, a note from WILLIAM KASHTAN, Canadian CP leader, for transmission to GUS HALL. The note is as follows:

"October 21st. 1956.

"Dear Herbert:

"We understand that a conference on problems in the Jewish field originally planned for now will instead be held the early part of the new year. We read the draft resolution with interest. In fact one of the Jewish papers asked us for a statement on the question and then misrepresented your viewpoint as well as ours in flaming headlines. They since accepted a correction. In any case the mutuality of interest being what it is, we felt it would be useful for the editor of the paper here to attend the above conference whenever it is held. I hope there is no objection to that. As you probably know, his views are close

1904
3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
1-New York (134-91) (Inv) (41)
1-New York (100-134637) (41)

REC-42

100-428091-5862

ACB: tmm
(7)

OCT 28 1966

11-1

Approved: [Signature]
NOV 7 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

to your own editor on this specific problem. Your discussions should undoubtedly be of some assistance and may prove helpful in our own efforts to formulate a position which could strengthen our work here in this field. We would therefore welcome prior information on when the above conference will take place so that arrangements can be made for his attendance.

"I shall be going over for a week, leaving on October 29th and expect to return on or about Nov. 10th and will leave Nov. 13th for a western tour, returning home on or about Dec. 5th. I mention this because of your previous note mentioning that I would be advised of questions of interest as a result of a recent tour.

"all the best,

"as ever,

"B"

With respect to the above message, the following will be noted:

In the August, 1966 edition of "Political Affairs," there is an article entitled "Draft Resolution on the Jewish Question." The article states, in part:

"With reference to the work of the Communist Party relative to the Jewish question, the 18th National Convention adopted the following proposal: 1. That a National Party Conference on work among the Jewish people and the fight against anti-Semitism be scheduled within the following four months - - The proposed National Conference is tentatively scheduled for the weekend of November 12 - 13."

F B I

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
AIRTEL REGISTERED (Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

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

On 10/27/66, there were received from Moscow, via radio, two ciphered-partially coded messages, the plain text of the first message being as follows:

"Please give through drops your considerations as regards radio and walky-talky schedules for 1967. In November and December use for confirmation telephone 744-9200."

The second message was a repeat of the message received on 10/25/66, furnishing the SOLO radio schedule for November 1966. Apparently the Soviets did not receive the acknowledging signal which was sent to them on the evening of October 25, 1966.

- 1 - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
~~1 - NY 100-134637 (41)~~
 1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV) (341)
 1 - New York (41)

ACB:msb
 (8)

REC-42

100-428091-5863

EX-104

NOV 1 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section,
FBI Laboratory

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one Xerox copy each of a two-page item in the French language prepared by the Parti d'Entente Populaire d'Haiti. The item was transmitted to GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, during that individual's stop in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 9/66, and turned over by him to CG 5824-S* to bring back to the U.S. The document appears to deal with the anniversary of the founding of the Parti d'Entente Populaire d'Haiti.

Request of the Bureau

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, is requested to prepare a full text translation of the enclosed item and furnish both the New York and Chicago Offices with copies thereof. When the translation is received, it will be reviewed by the Chicago Office to determine whether any pertinent information is contained therein and should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

- 4-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago T-75883

RWH:MDW
(6)

COPY AND TRANSLATION MADE IN LAB.
FOR ACTION REPORT

6 NOV 2 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 NOV 10 1966

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter

November 1, 1966

EVENTS LEADING TO THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" IN COMMUNIST CHINA

1 - Mr. Bamgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

EX-113

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has advised as follows:

During August and September, 1966, a number of individuals prominent in the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia commented on the events leading up to the "Cultural Revolution" in Communist China. The comments of these individuals generally coincided, and, in essence, were as follows:

Leading officials in Communist China, including Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China (Communist China) and Peng Chen, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, became concerned over the physical condition of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China. They feared he might become totally incapacitated or even die. As a result, these individuals began to discuss plans to govern the country in the event Mao Tse-tung was unable to continue in his position of leadership.

These discussions were carried out in utmost secrecy among a limited number of top leaders in both the Government and Communist Party of China. As a result of these discussions, a number of documents were prepared including an analysis of the growing dissatisfaction in the Party, the Army and among the people of Communist China as a result of economic failures and international political reverses. These documents also included possible steps to be taken to remove existing differences between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Mao Tse-Tung somehow learned of these discussions. When Liu Shao-chi went to Pakistan in March, 1966, on an official visit, his quarters were raided and some documents containing details

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RCP:dmk
(12)

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOV 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Oct 31 3 07 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

EVENTS LEADING TO THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" IN COMMUNIST CHINA

of these were located. These documents became "death warrants" for many people. Liu Shao-chi was officially "finished" but was not removed publicly from his position because of the fear of possible repercussions.

Lin Piao, Defense Minister of Communist China, played a leading role in crushing the "anti-Mao forces." Since there was some belief that the Army was wavering, the Red Guards were formed to conduct the "purge" or "Cultural Revolution" in Communist China.

Leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had considered Liu Shao-chi to be a "solid figure" who held "no crazy ideas" or "leftist tendencies." The Soviet leaders had hoped Liu Shao-chi would "inherit the mantle of Mao."

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which provided the above information, this document is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 10/31/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" prepared by RCP:dmk. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Richard Helms, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/22/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cötter
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam
1 - Liaison

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This memorandum recommends that information developed by CG 5824-S* on his recently completed Solo mission, regarding the events leading up to the "Cultural Revolution" in Communist China, be furnished the White House, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

BACKGROUND:

On Solo Mission 21, CG 5824-S* accompanied Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, abroad during his discussions with leaders of various foreign communist parties. In addition, source had private discussions with leading representatives of the Communist Parties in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The comments of these individuals regarding the events leading up to the "Cultural Revolution" in Communist China generally coincided and, in essence, were as follows:

Leading officials in Communist China, concerned with the physical condition of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, held secret discussions to develop plans to govern the country in the event Mao should become incapacitated. Mao learned of these discussions and when one of the participants, Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China (Communist China), left the country on a state visit to Pakistan, his quarters were raided and documents relating to these discussions located. These documents became "death warrants" for many people, but Liu was not publicly removed from this position because of possible repercussions. Lin Piao, Defense Minister of Communist China, played a leading role in crushing the "anti-Mao forces." Since there was some belief that the Army was wavering, the Red Guard was formed to conduct the "purge."

Enclosures *sent*

100-428091

RCP:dmk

(7)

EX-113

CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 2 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Soviet leaders had hoped that Liu Shao-chi would inherit "the mantle of Mao" since they considered him to be a "solid figure" who held "no crazy ideas" or "leftist tendencies."

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary incorporating information furnished by CG 5824-S* be furnished, by routing slip, to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Richard Helms, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

[Handwritten initials: J, WA, OK, JAS/KM, and a checkmark]

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet dated 7/12/66 and enclosed letter from CIA, and CGairtel dated 8/2/66 and enclosed LHM captioned, "International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15 and 20/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC 10

6 NOV 1 1966

Approved: *MDW*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

65 NOV 7

1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

During October, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

As of September, 1966, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), continued to be in charge of and to hold the overall responsibility for the operation of the International Department. Holding the next ranking position of authority in the International Department, Central Committee, was Dimitri P. Shevlyagin, and he is, in effect, Chief Deputy to Ponomarev. However, it was reported that as of September, 1966, Shevlyagin was not playing an active role in the day-to-day activities of the International Department but was involved in other matters.

In addition, it was learned that the following individuals, all considered to be of equal rank, held titles of Deputy to the Head of the International Department: A. S. Belyakov, Ye. I. Kuskov, Rotislav A. UL'Yanovskiy.

Of the above-noted three individuals, Belyakov appears to have the most authority and is now supposed to have replaced Vitaly G. Korianov, former Deputy and the

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

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

160-428091-5866

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~TOP SECRET~~

individual with the responsibility for the work being carried on by the North and South American Section, International Department, which is still being handled by Nikolai V. Mostovets. Korianov was reported as of September, 1966, to be in the hospital and it was stated that he would probably not be returning to the International Department. In this connection, it was indicated that he probably would be assigned to the International Commission of "Pravda," official organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU, where he would work on matters relating to United States affairs.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "AVDARKHANGAI COLLECTIVE FARM, SERGELEN SOMON OF CENTRAL AIMAK (PROVINCE), MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15 and 19/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"SECRET"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC 10

100-428091-5867

NOV 1 1966

Approved: MD
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 NOV 10 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information concerning the Avdarkhangai collective farm was developed during the course of a visit to that collective farm on 10/2/66 as guests of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The source accompanied GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1966

~~SECRET~~

AVDARKHANGAI COLLECTIVE FARM, SERGELEN
SOMON OF CENTRAL AIMAK (PROVINCE),
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

During October, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

When the Avdarkhangai collective farm, Sergelen Somon of Central Aimak (Province), Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), was originally established by the Central Government a number of years ago, it had only sixteen families and two hundred fifty head of livestock. Today, this same collective farm reportedly has in excess of 1,200 people and 60,000 head of livestock with about one hundred head of livestock for every working person. During the first eight months of 1966, it was stated there were thirty-six children born to members of this collective farm.

The workers at the collective farm are divided into four brigades, three of which are employed as herdsman, and the other tills the soil. At the present time 1,500 hectares of land are being tilled by this collective farm and planted into grains consisting of barley, wheat, and oats.

The production on this 1,500 hectares of land averaged out at 9.10 centners per hectare. This harvest was considered a disappointing yield and was blamed on bad conditions during the present year. In the next few years the emphasis will be placed on increasing cattle production of the collective farm rather than upon the production of the tilled land.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

160-428091-5867

AVDARKHANGAI COLLECTIVE FARM, SERGELEN
SOMON OF CENTRAL AIMAK (PROVINCE), MPR

~~SECRET~~

At the present time they are constructing on this collective farm a larger school building plus a garage to house four trucks, two autos, and two tractors.

The average earning per working member of the collective farm in 1965 was between 4,000 and 5,000 Tugrik, but this figure does not include additional private earnings. The maximum earned by a single worker of this collective farm in 1965 was 11,000 Tugrik. Life reportedly is improving for the members of the collective farm as a result of greater purchases being made by the State of wool, milk, and related products.

Water, in the main, for the farm is sufficient although this is always a problem of Mongolian collective farms. This farm has at the present time twenty-nine water wells and sixty-two natural water holes. The State has helped to dig five of the wells and will dig four more wells for the collective farm during the current year.

Of the total population of the collective farm, 47 individuals are members of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). Nineteen of these members are women and three are candidate members. The Party members are organized into three Party groups. There is also organized within the collective a Party youth organization of seventy-five members. The living standard of the members of the collective is improving. Seventy percent of the families in the collective now have radios and newspapers are available to them. Consumer goods are being made more plentiful. A culture club is maintained by the collective and mobile movies are brought in from the Central cooperative.

Annually, the collective supplies the State with approximately 700 head of horses which are sold to the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China. Horses are also the source for a number of other products produced and sold by the collective including horsehair, horse wool, and mare's milk. In regard to mare's milk, production, the average annual amount per mare is about two hundred liter.

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for New York one copy each of two informant's statements entitled as follows:

"Summary Information Concerning Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to Mongolian People's Republic, September 30 Through October 3, 1966"

"Summary of Information Concerning Activities of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation, During Visit to the USSR, September 24-30, 1966"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 10/15-20/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed informant's statements have been prepared in order to set forth a complete record of the itinerary and activities of GUS HALL during the course of the noted visits to the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub. B-103)
RWH:MDW
(6)

6 NOV 1 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 NOV 10 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In a number of instances, full details regarding the matters referred to in the informant's statements have been made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda where it was felt such information might be of possible intelligence interest to other agencies.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING VISIT OF GUS HALL,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COM-
MUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC, SEPTEMBER 30 THROUGH OCTOBER 3, 1966**

At approximately 12:30 p.m., local time, Friday, September 30, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA, and other members of the CP, USA delegation arrived in Ulan Bator, Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), for an official visit. The invitation to undertake this visit had been formally extended to Hall in September, 1966, by Yumzahagin Tsedenbal, First Secretary, Central Committee, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP).

Upon arrival at the Ulan Bator airport, Hall and the CP, USA delegation were cordially greeted by Tsedenbal and other members of the MPRP. Thereafter, the group was transported to Ulan Bator and taken to the Central Committee and Government Building. At the Central Committee offices Hall was personally introduced by Tsedenbal to various members of the Political Bureau, MPRP. Here, again, warm greetings were extended to Hall for having made this "historic visit" and photographs of the occasion were made. Subsequently, the delegation were made the guests of honor at a luncheon presented by Tsedenbal.

At approximately 4:00 p.m., the CP, USA delegation visited the Central State Museum in Ulan Bator. Among the various individuals Hall was introduced to at this time were one B. Baldo, Director of the Central Committee Research Institute and specialist on Party history, and B. Wangchindorj (phonetic), from the Foreign Ministry Office. Following this visit, the CP, USA delegation attended a special showing of the film "Rainbow Over the Ancient Land" which dealt with the history, culture, and people of the MPR.

During the morning of Saturday, October 1, 1966, Hall and the delegation visited the main industrial combine located in Ulan Bator. He was briefed regarding production activities of this combine and thereafter spoke with the director and the workers. Hall was warmly greeted here and given a number of gifts which included a dozen pair of canvas shoes which the workers had manufactured.

Following the visit to the combine, Hall and the delegation returned to the Central Committee and Government Building at approximately 10:30 a.m. for a meeting with members

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-5868

of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, MPRP. Tsedenbal acted as chairman and at this time presented an extensive report for Kall's benefit on matters relating to the Party, the country, and the Party's position on international matters. Among those of the MPRP leadership present at this time were the following:

Demchigin Molomjants
member of the Political Bureau and
a Secretary of the Central Committee

T. Dugersuren
member of the Political Bureau and
a Secretary of the Central Committee

S. Lubsan
member of the Political Bureau and
First Deputy Chairman of the State
Council of Ministers

N. Zhagvaral
member of the Political Bureau and a
Secretary of the Central Committee

D. Maidar
member of the Political Bureau and
Deputy Chairman of the State Council
of Ministers

B. Lubsanravdan
candidate member of the Political Bureau
and Chairman of the MPRP Control Committee

P. Shagdarsuren
member of the Central Committee and Head
of the International Department, Central
Committee

(first name unknown) Toivo
member of the Central Committee and First
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Later, that same afternoon, the delegation visited the Palace of the Pioneers where Kall was greeted by and visited with members of the Young Pioneers, pre- and teenage youth.

At 7:30 p.m. that evening Kall was the guest of honor at a National Wrestling Contest held in the Sports Palace, Ulan Bator. The event was for the Mongolian National Wrestling Championships and when the final bouts were over, the winner presented his trophy, a large silver cup worth many hundreds of dollars, to Kall as a gift. This trophy is being shipped by the MPRP to the U.S. for Kall.

Following the wrestling matches, Hall then attended a State Concert held in his honor with leading performers from the State Ensemble of Folk Dance and Song, State Opera and Ballet Theatre, and Symphony Orchestra of the National participating.

On Sunday morning, October 2, 1966, Hall and other members of the CP, USA delegation, in the company of Tsedenbal and other MPRP leaders, motored to Sargolen Semon of Central Aimak (Province) to meet with members of the agricultural cooperative of Avdarkhangai. Since there are very few developed roads in the Mongolian countryside, a large number of armed military personnel had been sent out before this trip was started. These military personnel were placed at intervals across the countryside to mark the trail that the Party caravan of vehicles was to take to Aimak. At the agricultural cooperative the CP, USA delegation was warmly greeted by both the members of the cooperative and the Central Regional First Secretary, (first name unknown) Agvansodov. Hall was extensively briefed on the operation of the farm. During his visit here the members of the farm presented Hall with a purebred Mongolian horse which was named "Eakhtuya," meaning "Peace and Light." This horse will be maintained in Mongolia in the name of Hall but a saddle with complete silver trimmings, worth perhaps hundreds of dollars, will be sent to Hall as a reminder of this great occasion.

During the afternoon of October 2, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation, together with Tsedenbal, were the guests of honor at a feast of the Aimak leaders. The affair was held in a Mongolian hut or tent made from wool. All native foods were served, including mare's milk, a fermented beverage, and roast lamb. Each guest of honor was served a whole lamb, head and all, and was expected to eat from all parts thereof. In preparation of the lamb for this feast, the entrails had been removed by sword from the rear. It was then stuffed with burning hot stones and placed over a spit to be cooked on the outside. The wool and hide had not been previously removed but during the roasting process, both the wool and the hide were burned off. To refuse to partake in such a feast would have been an insult and none of the CP, USA delegation members did decline.

During the late p.m. of October 2, 1966, the group returned to Ulan Bator.

On the morning of October 3, 1966, the CP, USA delegation, with Hall, visited the Temple Museum and the Fine Arts Museum in Ulan Bator.

At approximately 12:00 noon, Hall addressed a meeting of Party functionaries from Ulan Bator at the Central Committee building.

Later in the afternoon of October 3, 1966, the CP, USA delegation was invited as the honored guests to a reception being sponsored by the Political Bureau, Central Committee, MPRP, and the Government of the MPR. Among some of the government leaders attending this reception were Comrade T. Ragchaa, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the State Planning Council, and (first name unknown) Gotov, Secretary to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural. Also present was the Ambassador of the USSR to the MPR. The lamb ceremony was again performed at this reception and as guest of honor Hall was given the first cut. Numerous toasts, both personal and to the movement, dealing with good luck and goodwill were made by both the leaders of the MPRP and CP, USA. The festivities relating to Hall's visit were concluded by Tsedenbal bestowing upon Hall at this reception a robe which in the traditions of the Mongolian people makes him a blood brother.

Late that afternoon, Hall and the CP, USA delegation proceeded to the Ulan Bator airport where they were placed on a special military plane provided by Tsedenbal to fly them to Irkutsk, USSR, where they caught Soviet commercial jet transportation to Moscow, USSR, on October 4, 1966.

After Hall's visit to Mongolia, the following communique on the visit was prepared with the joint approval of the MPRP and the CP, USA delegation:

"At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party, comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, visited the Mongolian People's Republic from September 30 to October 3, 1966.

"During his stay comrade Gus Hall visited industrial enterprises, cultural establishments and the agricultural cooperative 'Avdarkhangai' in Sergelen Somen of the Central Aimak (province) as well, and had meetings and talks with Party and State leaders, public figures and representatives of the working people.

"Comrade Gus Hall was heartily received in the Central Committee of the MPRP. Comrade Yu. Tsedenkal, First Secretary of the CC MPRP, had sincere and friendly talks with comrade Gus Hall. Taking part in the talks were: Comrades Ts. Dugersuren, N. Zhagvaral, S. Luvsan, D. Maidar, D. Molomzhants, members of the Political Bureau of the CC MPRP, comrade N. Luvsanravdan, Alternative Member of the Political Bureau of the CC MPRP and comrade P. Shagdarsuren, member of the CC and chief of section at the CC MPRP.

"In the course of the meetings and talks held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and complete mutual understanding between comrade Gus Hall and the leaders of the MPRP, there was a broad exchange of views and information on question of mutual relations between the two parties and on other problems of common interest.

"The representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the USA unanimously expressed their preparedness to resolutely fight in the future, too, for consolidation of universal peace and international security against aggression and neo-colonialist intrigues of imperialists headed by the American monopolists, to stint no efforts for cementing the unity of all peace-loving anti-imperialist forces and to support, in every possible way, national liberation struggle of peoples.

"The two parties expressed their solidarity with heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the American imperialism - the world gendarme and suppressor of freedom and independence of peoples, unanimously condemned the direct armed aggression of the US militarists in South Vietnam and the barbarous bombings of peaceful cities and villages of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the US air force.

"The both parties consider that the Vietnamese problem should be settled on the basis of the proposals of the people of the DRV and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, proposals which fully correspond to the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China.

"The representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the USA recognized that in the present international situation the foremost important task facing the communist and workers' parties is to consolidate by all means the unity of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of the fundamental documents - the 1957 declaration and the 1960 statement.

"The two parties reaffirmed their desire to promote in every way the strengthening of cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"The both parties expressed their readiness to further consolidate the friendly relations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the USA in the interests of triumph of our great common cause.

"The exchange of opinions between the representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the USA displayed the full identity of views of the two parties on the most essential international issues, on problems of the world communist movement and of mutual relationship between our two parties."

In connection with Kall's visit to Mongolia, information appeared in "Namyn Uaen," official organ of the MPRP in its issues of September 30, October 1-3, 1966.

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING
ACTIVITIES OF GUS HALL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION,
DURING VISIT TO THE USSR, SEPTEMBER
24 - 30, 1966**

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, and other members of a CP, USA delegation, arrived in Moscow, USSR, on Friday, September 23, 1966, from Warsaw. On arrival they were met by representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, and from the airport were taken to a villa where they were to be housed, which is located in the Lenin Hills area.

On Saturday morning, September 24, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation went to the Central Committee Headquarters, CP of the Soviet Union, located in the Kremlin, where they were met and greeted by Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, and other representatives of the International Department. This particular meeting with Ponomarev was held in the office formerly occupied by Georgi Dimitrov, Dmitry Manuilsky and other former leaders of the Communist International after it had been abandoned.

At this meeting Ponomarev informed Hall that he had personal greetings for him from Brezhnev, General Secretary, CP of the Soviet Union, but due to unfortunate events, a trip to Yugoslavia to see Marshal Tito, he would be unable to meet Hall at that time. However, Brezhnev wanted it made clear that he desired to see Hall as soon as he returned to the city of Moscow. In addition, Ponomarev noted that he had, if Hall approved, made arrangements for him to address the workers of the Central Committee; visit and speak at the International Lenin School; speak at the USSR Institute of Foreign Relations; and present a lecture at the Institute of International Workers Movement, during his present stay in the USSR. In addition, he passed on to Hall a request received from the CP of France that Hall agree to appear at a mass rally scheduled to be held in Paris, France, on October 12, 1966. Hall, at this time, agreed to all of the above arrangements.

101-428091-5868

In line with the above, later on September 24, 1966, Hall did appear at the USSR Institute of Foreign Relations, where he delivered a speech which was recorded and which he was promised he would be furnished a tape recording of at a later date.

On Sunday, September 25, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation participated in no formal activities. Hall was, however, picked up at his villa and taken for a drive into the country where he visited a thoroughbred horse breeding farm.

On Monday evening, September 26, 1966, Hall addressed a meeting of the Institute of International Workers Movement and delivered the first formal lecture since its creation. About 2,000 people reportedly attended this affair, including the Institute Director Timur Timofeev, son of the former General Secretary, CP, USA, Eugene Dennis, and Aleksei Rumyantsev, former editor of "Pravda" and now at the USSR Academy of Science.

On Tuesday, September 27, 1966, Hall appeared at the International Lenin School, Moscow, where he toured the school and addressed the student body over closed circuit TV.

On Wednesday, September 28, 1966, Hall spent some time during the AM shopping and visiting historic spots in the city. Later during that same day he and the CP, USA delegation went to the Central Committee Building, where a meeting had been arranged with Brezhnev. This meeting lasted for several hours and among the top CP of the Soviet Union leadership present in addition to Brezhnev were Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, and Ponomarev.

On Thursday, September 29, 1966, Hall, between the hour of 10:00 - 11:00 AM, was interviewed for Russian radio and television and also held a press conference with representatives of "Pravda."

At approximately 2:00 PM, September 29, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation attended a meeting at Central Committee Headquarters of Central Committee workers. This meeting was chaired by Ponomarev. Hall spoke to the Central Committee workers telling them of mass work being carried on by the CP, USA; about the electoral system in the United States, including primaries and election laws which he alleged

kept the CP, USA off many ballots; about trade union activities in the United States; about Negro and civil rights movements in the United States; about the war and peace movement in the United States; and about legal questions and legal status of the CP, USA. Following Kall's formal remarks he answered numerous questions placed by the Central Committee workers on such subjects as the following: CP, USA draft Party program; monopoly and anti-monopoly struggles in the United States; make-up of CP, USA such as age, class, etc.; China and world situation; and possible United States Presidential candidates, etc.

During the evening of September 29, 1960, Kall and the CP, USA delegation departed Moscow by air for Ulan Bator, Mongolian People's Republic, via Irkutsk, USSR.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Invitation of Socialist Unity Party of Germany to Send Several Communist Party, USA Representatives to the German Democratic Republic for Study."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 10/15/66 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

REC 10
EX 101

NOV 2 1966

③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INVITATION OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY
TO SEND SEVERAL COMMUNIST PARTY, USA REPRESENTA-
TIVES TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FOR STUDY**

During September, 1966, representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) extended an invitation to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), while the latter was visiting in that country, to send three or four CP, USA representatives to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for the purpose of study. These representatives of the SUPG stated that they would like such people to stay in the country for about two weeks and during this period would pay all expenses involved. The only condition that the SUPG placed on this matter was that they be given at least three to four months' advance notice of the coming of such a group in order that they could plan for the visit and that no one be sent before January 1, 1967.

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5869

F B I

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
Date: 10/27/66Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "BILLY MULLIS, FORMER AMERICAN, BERLIN, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 10/15/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels regarding the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REG 10

6 NOV 1 1966

EX 101

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 NOV 10 1966



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

BILLY MULLIS, FORMER AMERICAN, BERLIN,
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

As of September, 1966, the person responsible for North American work at Radio Berlin International, Berlin, German Democratic Republic (GDR), was one Billy Mullis, who originally is from the State of North Carolina. Mullis can be contacted in Berlin at the following address:

Radio Berlin International
16 Berlin - Oberschoneweide, Nalepastre-18-50
Telephone 63-28-31

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

~~SECRET
Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5870

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY, SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS, SEPTEMBER, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period of 10/15-19/66 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
(5)

REC 10

NOV 1 1966

REC-35

Approved: [Signature] 11/6/66
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

The meeting, at which the comments set forth in the enclosed LHM were made, was held on 9/13/66 at the Central Committee Headquarters, Communist Party (CP) of Czechoslovakia. Attending this discussion, in addition to the source, were GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA.

While articles concerning GUS HALL's visit to Czechoslovakia did appear in "Rude Pravo," official organ of the Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia, the only information pertaining to the meeting referred to in the enclosed LHM is that DRAHOMIR KOLDER did meet on 9/13/66 at Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia Headquarters, but no specific details were set forth. The 9/14/66 issue of "Rude Pravo," Page 1, set forth this fact.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND
VLADIMIR KOUCKY, SECRETARY, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
ON ECONOMIC MATTERS, SEPTEMBER, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

During September, 1966, Drahomir Kolder, a member
of the Presidium and a Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party (CP) of Czechoslovakia, and the person
responsible for the CP of Czechoslovakia economic planning,
together with Vladimir Koucky, another Secretary of the
Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia, met with a leading
representative of a Western CP. At this time Koucky and
Kolder presented comments related to economic matters in
Czechoslovakia. The discussion was commenced by Kolder
and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

I would like to present you with some background
information on the new system of economic management we have
instituted.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5871
ENCLOSURE

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY,
SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CP OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS,
SEPTEMBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

In the last 20 years we have produced over six hundred billion pounds of goods without aid or credits. Recently we took stock and decided that our economy needed some new vigor. We, therefore, decided that in order to do this some new incentives were needed.

We realized that the new tasks confronting us could not be solved by older methods. The old system was a deformity and no longer corresponded to the needs of our planning. While there was some political uncertainty about the law of value, the conclusion was that this law should be actively applied.

The basis of the matter involving the economy is to take advantage of socialist planning and to connect this socialist planning with the market. We are blazing a new path and believe that the other socialist countries should contribute to the theoretical study of this.

In some countries, the problems we face do not stand out as sharply. In our country we have no raw materials nor do we have a labor reserve. We, therefore, must provide remuneration for the work performed. We will have some problems because some people still believe that socialism does away with all material inequalities.

Today we have put to use a program of material incentives. Income that is received depends on how the work is managed and performed and on the market. We are now experimenting and so far life has proven we are on the right path.

We know that there are risks involved in our new program. We have had no experience on the regulation of prices by the market. However, we are taking the necessary steps that will enable us to foresee the problems that might arise in order that we will not be surprised.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY,
SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CP OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS,
SEPTEMBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

Experience has shown us that our people have great capacities that need to be given only a free rein. As an example, I can tell you of the increased productivity of labor in the mining industry. This increased productivity has been increased to such an extent that they have saved over 1,700,000 korunas and the work week of the miners was reduced first to 44 hours and now to 40 hours. The cost of production also has been reduced by a half a million korunas. The average wage of the miners has gone up by 100 korunas per month. These are human relations and aid us in overcoming past problems.

We are the first among the CPs to adopt new methods which resulted in a differentiation in wages. This caused problems at first. The reaction of staffs and workers differ but it is the task of the CP to do away with misunderstandings.

In Czechoslovakia our basic problem was the fact that there was a very short supply of manpower. We had no unemployment and there was no reserve of manpower left in the villages, which in the past had served as our reservoir. The one key to the problem was that if we were to develop our economy, we had to find a way to husband our manpower and utilize the skills of the people to the utmost. Since we have no other resources, we must improve that which we do have. We, therefore, decided to modernize our factories, introduce new methods, educate our workers and prepare them for a scientific and technical revolution.

It is up to us to show the workers in the capitalist countries what socialism can do to improve the standards of its people. Hundreds of thousands of our people travel and millions come here and today they can compare. In regard to this travel of our people, we have to explain carefully to them that all is not glitter in the West. Yet at the same time we must give our own people more goods and more promise for the future.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY,
SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CP OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS,
SEPTEMBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

We use the funds received from the tourist trade to buy goods abroad and place them into the market in Czechoslovakia. We do this in order to compel our people to improve the quality of goods here.

We studied all of the socialist countries and compared them before we decided upon our own new methods. It is the conclusion of all socialist countries that there must be a connection between central planning and the market. Our studies have shown that similar economic problems exist in all the socialist countries but that there are specific differences based upon the circumstances within each country. For example, the Soviet Union is self-sufficient and derives only two percent of its national income from foreign trade. They have plenty of raw materials, labor is plentiful, etc.

Before we made our decision, consultations were carried on on a bilateral basis. As a group, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) has not yet arrived at solutions to the economic problem. We must state this frankly. We must analyze the objective and subjective reasons of the market. The law of value must be respected in Comecon. Values (prices) cannot be established administratively and all countries must have a similar level of development if we want to overcome the chains that hold us back.

In Czechoslovakia our firms cooperate with firms in the capitalist countries and are even undertaking planning for foreign firms, for example, in Great Britain, Sweden, etc.

At this point Koucky then spoke briefly and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

Why is there a lack of cooperation on economic problems amongst the socialist countries? I must say that the objective reason is a lack of integration of the economies and the varying levels of the economy in these countries. While this is not an impossible hurdle, it makes

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY,
SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CP OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS,
SEPTEMBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

cooperation more difficult. Wait until we do better in our economy. For example, Romania is not in the same situation that we are. They have many raw materials, etc., and are not forced to solve their problems like we must. In the Common Market countries they are all on a more equal level and do not face the problems of the Comecon nations. In regard to Romania they say that there has been too much pressure and administration from Comecon and that their own past mistakes have not yet been overcome. They, therefore, say they are not ready for the type of cooperation called for in Comecon.

Kolder continued: Many fields of endeavor have not yet been fully examined. In all socialist countries they are tackling the problem of raw materials but this requires vast sums of money. Another problem we have in common is the status of agriculture. Another is foreign trade. With the exception of the Soviet Union, all of the other socialist countries have a deficit in foreign trade.

The situation today is different than in the period up to 1960 when most socialist countries were first becoming industrialized. At that time there was no problem in trade. We could give them machinery and they in turn gave us agricultural products. Now it is not so, they have their own machines, etc., and can produce their own goods.

Presently we find that goods that have a world standard are not difficult to export, even to the United States. Therefore, it is easy to understand the need for high quality and top standards of our products, especially in machines. In the past we had made some mistakes in this connection but they have been straightened out.

The task at hand is to determine the role of our country within the socialist system. We believe that the other countries should do the same.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF DRAHOMIR KOLDER, MEMBER OF THE
PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND VLADIMIR KOUCKY,
SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CP OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON ECONOMIC MATTERS,
SEPTEMBER, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

At this point Koucky again spoke and his remarks were as follows: Perhaps today there is something wrong with the social consciousness of the people in the socialist countries. But at the same time we cannot forget that there is a need for a material base also. When we took over, we believed that a new economic system would automatically bring a new social consciousness on the part of the people but this was not so. As you have observed, we do not frequently speak now about going over to communism.

In regard to agriculture, since we began mechanization 1,700,000 people have been released for other forms of production. While we still have some agricultural reserves, we will find it necessary to make more capital investment in that field, particularly in regard to fertilizers. A great majority of our farmers today work in cooperatives but still eight percent of the land is in private use. What state farms we have found are not as productive as cooperatives.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of two informant's statements entitled as follows:

"Summary Information Concerning the Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to Bulgaria, October 5-8, 1966"

"Summary Information Concerning the Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania, October 8-11, 1966"

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 10/15-19/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed informant's statements have been prepared in order to set forth a complete record of Hall's itinerary and activities during the course of his noted visits to Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In a number of instances, the full details regarding some of the matters referred to in the enclosed informant's statements have been made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda where it was felt that such information might be of possible intelligence interest to other government agencies.

③-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago (1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-105

Approved: MDW
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 NOV 18 1966

6 NOV 1 1966

**SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF GUS
HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO BULGARIA,
OCTOBER 5-8, 1966**

At approximately 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, October 5, 1966, Moscow time, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), and the CP, USA delegation, touring the socialist countries with him, departed by air for an official visit to Bulgaria. The delegation arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, at approximately 11:00 a.m. and was met by leading representatives from the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP). From the airport, the CP, USA delegation was driven to a villa in Sofia for lunch.

Following lunch, the delegation was taken to a hotel for a brief rest and thereafter went on a tour of the City of Sofia. During this tour, Hall laid a wreath at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, a hero of the Bulgarian and international communist movement. At this time, they also visited the Museum of the Revolution.

On the evening of October 5, 1966, the delegation went to the BCP Central Committee building for an informal but extensive meeting. Participating in discussions at this time were Todor Zhivkov and other members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the BCP, among whom were Boyan Bulgarinov, Boris Velchev, and Mitko Grigorov. Also present was Dima Dichev, a member of the Central Committee and the person in charge of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee. The entire meeting was very informal with both Zhivkov and Hall exchanging remarks on activities of their respective Parties.

During the morning of Thursday, October 6, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation traveled to the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works located northeast of Sofia. There the delegation was greeted by one (first name unknown) Nicolov, Secretary of the plant Party organization. The delegation was briefed by this individual on the history and the activities of the metallurgical works. Following this, an inspection tour was made of the plant and Hall addressed a gathering of the workers.

Following the plant tour, the delegation drove to the mountain home of Zhivkov for a luncheon given in Hall's honor by members of the Political Bureau.

At 3:00 p.m., the same date, the CP, USA delegation returned to Sofia and visited the National Art Gallery and thereafter conducted a shopping tour.

At approximately 9:00 p.m., October 6, 1966, the delegation was driven to Earevitz (phonetic), Bulgaria, where they stayed overnight at the hunting lodge of former King Boris of Bulgaria.

The following morning, Friday, October 7, 1966, the delegation motored to Plovdiv, the second largest city in Bulgaria. On arriving in Plovdiv, they were met by the Regional Head of the ECP, an individual who has a brother who is an opera singer who has toured the United States. This individual presented a briefing on the local area and thereafter the delegation was taken for a tour of a nearby agricultural cooperative and vineyard. Later, that same day, the delegation toured a plant engaged in processing of lead and zinc which was also located in the same area.

Following the above, the delegation returned to Sofia where they were guests that evening at a meeting of Party activists. This meeting was attended by approximately 1,000 people and chaired by Stephan Vasilov, Party Secretary for the Sofia Region. Hall spoke to the group and following this answered numerous questions which had been placed to him by the audience. Such questions included inquiries concerning the membership of the CP, USA, youth and its influence, government attitude towards Hall's traveling, CP, USA position on China, Party activity in women's matters and on behalf of the farmers.

At approximately 9:15 p.m. that evening Hall appeared on a live television broadcast which lasted about forty-five minutes.

In the afternoon of October 8, 1966, Hall and the delegation departed by air for Bucharest, Socialist Republic of Romania.

In connection with Hall's visit to Bulgaria, the ECP prepared and issued the following communique:

"At the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

"The Secretary General of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States Comrade Gus Hall, and

"two members of the Party leadership accompanying him, who are now on a visit to Bulgaria, paid a visit to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on October 5th. The talks held, centered on relations between the Communist Party of the US and the Bulgarian Communist Party, as well as on problems related to the international communist movement. On the Bulgarian side in the talks were: the First Secretary of the CC of the ECP, Todor Zhivkov, members of the Politbureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party comrades Boyan Dulgaranov, Boris Velchev and Mitko Grigorov, the member of the Central Committee in charge of the 'Foreign Policy and International Relations' department at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Dimo Dichev.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov informed the guests on the activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party which, firmly united, is leading the people in socialist construction and is successfully coping with all problems connected with the industrial, agricultural and cultural development of the country. Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria has a stable economy, ensuring a steady rise in the living standards of the population. A characteristic feature of life in the country in recent months is the growing labour and political impetus of the people in connexion with the forthcoming Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke about the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He laid particular stress on the fraternal solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and of the whole Bulgarian people with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression, and expressed their readiness to continue to render all-round assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

"Comrade Gus Hall told his interlocutors about the activities of the US Communist Party and about the intensified struggle, especially of the American working class in defence of its vital interests and against the criminal war of US imperialism in Vietnam. He underlined that the majority of the American people condemned the military adventure in Vietnam, which was having an ever more detrimental effect on the life of the people. Complete agreement was reached on all problems discussed at the talks.

"The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the US will continue to work in future for strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the principles

"of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They will defend unyieldingly the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The Politbureau gave a luncheon in honor of the Secretary of the National Committee of the US Communist Party, Comrade Gus Hall, and the members of the Party leadership accompanying him. The luncheon passed in a cordial atmosphere. It was attended by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the members of the Politbureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, comrades Boyan Bulgaranov and Boris Velchev, the member of the Central Committee in charge of the 'Foreign Policy and International Relations' department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Dima Dichev."

Also, in connection with Hall's stay in Bulgaria, the official organ of the Central Committee, BCP, known as "Rabotnichesko Delo," carried a number of stories in its issues of October 6, 1966, page 1; October 7, 1966, page 1; and October 8, 1966, page 4, regarding Hall.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF GUS HALL,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
ROMANIA, OCTOBER 8-11, 1966**

The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) delegation, including Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, and Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA, arrived in Bucharest, Socialist Republic of Romania (SRR), during the afternoon of October 8, 1966, by air from Sofia, Bulgaria. Aboard the same plane on which Hall was traveling was a delegation from the Liberal Party of Japan which had also been invited to visit Romania. When the plane arrived at the airport, the Liberal Party of Japan delegation, as a group, attempted to disembark from the plane first but were held back by the Romanian security forces in order that the CP, USA delegation be allowed to disembark first and be greeted by the Party. Greeting this delegation at the airport was a group of leading representatives of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Romania (CPR) and among this group were the following:

Alexandru Birlandeanu
Member of the Executive Committee and
member of the Permanent Presidium of
the Central Committee, CPR

Mihai Dales
Secretary of the Central Committee, CPR

Costache Zavu
Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs Office of the SRR

Lia Baran
an activist of the Central Committee,
CPR

Nicu Bujor
Chief of the Section of the International
Department, Central Committee, CPR, dealing
with capitalist countries

Constantin Vasiliu
Deputy Chief to Bujor

After being cordially welcomed and an exchange of greetings, the delegation was driven to a villa at which they would be staying. At this time, arrangements were

ENCLOSURE 100-421091-5672

also made concerning the schedule which had been set up for them by the CPR which included meetings with members of the Political Bureau of the CPR.

On Sunday, October 9, 1966, as had been previously scheduled, the CP, USA delegation went to the headquarters of the CPR in Bucharest and there met with leading members of the Political Bureau. Birlandeanu chaired this meeting and for the benefit of Hall presented an extensive briefing on the CPR and on Romania in general. At this time, Birlandeanu also informed Hall that Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the CPR, would meet with Hall for a continuation of the discussion on the following day.

On the following day, Monday, October 10, 1966, Hall visited the Academy of Political Science, the highest CP school in the country, where he was given a briefing on its program, curriculum, etc. In addition, Hall also visited the Academy of Social Science where he delivered a lecture to a meeting which was chaired by J. Comartin, Rector of the Academy. The points covered by Hall in his lecture at this time included the following:

Postwar period of United States imperialism;

Struggle of the CP, USA and peace forces for peace;

The division of the United States ruling class and CP, USA vanguard role in leading the mass movements through this breach;

The comeback of the CP, USA since the McCarthy period;

Results and activities of the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA;

Use of anti-monopoly coalition as a step to socialism; etc.

In addition, on this date, the meeting previously mentioned and at which Ceausescu, General Secretary, CPR, would attend was held at the Central Committee, CPR. In addition to Ceausescu, other leading members of the CPR, including Birlandeanu; Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Committee and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPR, were present. This meeting was extensive with both Hall and Ceausescu presenting their individual analysis of domestic situations within their respective countries, the world situation and problems within the international communist movement.

When the meeting adjourned, Ceausescu had not as yet completed his comments because at numerous places in his presentation Hall had interrupted with remarks and questions regarding some of his statements.

Since a banquet had been planned in Hall's honor for the evening of October 10, 1966, by the CPR and Ceausescu was to be present at this affair, the discussions which started earlier in the day were continued. This banquet was held in a palace relatively close to the villa where Hall and the CP, USA delegation were staying. As noted, Ceausescu continued his remarks at this banquet and by the time both Hall and Ceausescu had completed their discussions, it was 12:30 a.m., October 11, 1966.

On October 11, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation departed from Bucharest with Hall and Arnold Johnson proceeding to Paris, France, where Hall was to participate in discussions with Waldeck Rochet, General Secretary, CP of France, and also to participate in a mass meeting in Paris which was to mobilize world sympathy against United States activities in South Vietnam. At the time Hall left Bucharest, it was his intention to remain in France until October 14, 1966, when he would proceed to Rome, Italy. He would remain in Rome until October 17, 1966, when he would fly to Great Britain for contact with representatives of the CP there. Hall was scheduled to return to the United States on October 23, 1966.

Based on the mutual agreement between Hall and officials of the Central Committee, CPR, there was drawn up by the CPR a communique type release for publication which dealt with Hall's visit to Romania. The text of this was as follows:

**"ON THE VISIT OF COMRADE GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IN THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA**

"At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, accompanied by two Comrades who are members of the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, visited the Socialist Republic of Romania between October 8 and 10, 1966.

"During the visit, Comrade Gus Hall was received at the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee

"of the Romanian Communist Party, Alexandru Birladeanu, member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Leonto Rautu, member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Mihai Daloa, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Constantin Vasiliu, Deputy Chief of Section of the CC of the RCP.

"During the talks the representatives of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party USA had a useful exchange of information on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and a comprehensive exchange of views on questions of mutual interest. The subjects discussed were questions concerning the development of fraternal relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party USA, and current problems of the international situation and of the communist and working-class movement.

"In the course of the exchange of views on the international situation, the representatives of the two parties emphasized that at present the social-political forces which are rising against the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, headed by American imperialism, are growing. These forces express themselves and militate for the implementation of the advanced aspirations of contemporary mankind, for collaboration between States and peoples, for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, for the establishment of the people's security.

"Reaffirming their position of resolute condemnation of the aggression of American imperialism in Vietnam, the two parties expressed full solidarity and fraternal support for the righteous struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people, who have courageously risen to defend the independence and dignity of their country. The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party USA consider that the only way to solve the conflict in Vietnam - which represents an extremely serious threat for the fate of world peace - is the cessation of USA aggression, an end to the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the withdrawal of the interventionist troops from South Vietnam, observance of the Geneva Agreements. The Vietnamese people should be left to solve the problems of their domestic affairs by themselves, without any outside interference.

"The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party, USA salute and reaffirm their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation, and the consolidation of independence, for the flourishing of their national economy and social progress, for equal rights between States and nations.

"The two sides voiced their belief that all anti-imperialist forces have to unite in a powerful front in order to thwart the aggressive plans of the imperialists. Acting in close unity, the socialist countries, the international working class, the young independent states, the national liberation movement, the democratic forces and the peoples throughout the world can prevent the carrying out of the aggressive plans of the imperialists, can defend world peace and safeguard human civilization.

"The representatives of the RCP and the CP, USA, emphasized that the strengthening of world peace and security essentially depends on the placing of the relations between States and peoples on the basis of the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for the inalienable right of every people to decide their fate for themselves without foreign interference.

"Emphasizing the need to develop multilateral relations between all countries, whatever their social system, the two parties pointed out that a factor that can substantially contribute to the creation of a climate favouring rapprochement and collaboration between peoples is the development of economic, cultural and technical-scientific links.

"In discussing the problems of the international communist and working-class movement, the two sides pointed to the need of continually strengthening the unity of communists everywhere as a condition for the implementation of the great tasks they have in the struggle waged by the peoples for freedom, national independence, democracy, social progress and peace.

"The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party USA declare that consistent respect for the basic norms of relations between parties, for the principles of equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and proletarian internationalism, is of decisive importance for the re-establishment and strengthening of the unity of the world communist and working-class movement. Drawing on the experiences of each other, the Communist Party, the revolutionary and patriotic forces of each country alone have the right to elaborate the political line, the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the working class, the fighting methods, creatively applying the general truths of Marxism-Leninism in the given circumstances.

"Loyal to these principles, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party USA have stated their resolve to

"continue and develop the fraternal relations of friendship existing between them, thus making their active contribution to the cause of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, to the cause of socialism and peace."

Information concerning Hall's visit to the SRR appeared in a number of newspapers published in that country and among these were the following:

"Scinteia," official organ of the Central Committee, CPR, for October 9-11, 1966;

"Romania Libera," organ of the SRR, which carried items on pages 1 and 2 in its issue of October 11, 1966;

"Neuer Weg," official German language publication of the SRR, which carried an item on page 5 of its issue of October 11, 1966;

"Elore," official Hungarian language publication of the SRR, which carried items on pages 1 and 4 in its issue of October 11, 1966.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Summary Information Concerning the Visit of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party, USA Delegation to the German Democratic Republic September 5-9, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, 10/15-19/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed informant's statement has been prepared in order to set forth a complete record of HALL's itinerary and activities during the course of his noted visit to the German Democratic Republic.

In a number of instances, the full details regarding some of the matters referred to in the enclosed informant's statement have been made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda where it was felt that such information might be of possible intelligence interest to other government agencies.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-106
RVH:MDW
(6)

6 NOV 1 1966

Approved: mg
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 NOV 10 1966

SUMMARY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, SEPTEMBER 5-9, 1966

At approximately 11:00 a.m., Monday, September 5, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), and a delegation which included Hall's wife Elizabeth, [redacted] Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA, and Manny Pousada, arrived at Schonefeld Airport, Berlin, German Democratic Republic (GDR), by air from Moscow, USSR. This delegation had come to visit the GDR at the invitation of the Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG). Gus Hall and the delegation were met at the airport by representatives of the SUPG which included Hermann Axen, a candidate member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee; Horst Brasch, a member of the Central Committee; Paul Markowski, Chief of the International Department, Central Committee; and, Ursula Hertzberg, a translator (who was with Hall during the entire stay in the GDR). Axen, on behalf of Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary, SUPG, and the Central Committee, SUPG, extended greetings to Hall and the delegation. b6 b7C

Following this, Hall and the CP, USA delegation had lunch with representatives of the SUPG who had met them at the airport and at this time finalized plans for the remainder of Hall's stay in the country.

During the afternoon of September 5, 1966, the delegation was taken to Friedrichsfelder where Hall placed a wreath. Following this, the delegation went to Treptow Park in Berlin where they viewed the soldiers' memorial for Soviet troops who had died in the battle for the liberation of Berlin during World War II.

On the evening of September 5, 1966, the delegation attended a performance at the Brecht Theatre in Berlin.

On September 6, 1966, the CP, USA delegation traveled to Eisenhuettenstat, GDR, which is located on the GDR-Polish border. They were accompanied at this time by Horst Brasch. On arrival in Eisenhuettenstat, they were

welcomed by the First Secretary of the district leadership, Karl Denk, and Mayor Siegfried Sommer at a meeting in the marriage hall of the city. After a briefing on the history and development of Eisenhüttenstat, they were taken on a tour of the city during which time Hall visited a school and stopped at a home to converse with a housewife. Following this tour, they proceeded to the East Steel Works Complex which is located at Eisenhüttenstat and where they were greeted and briefed by the Complex Director, Wilhelm Marter. After this, they toured the Complex and then returned to Berlin.

On Wednesday, September 7, 1966, the delegation proceeded to Leipzig, in the company of Brasch, where they were met and greeted by Paul Froehlich, a member of the Political Bureau, SUPG, and First Secretary of the District Party leadership. Later, the group, escorted by Leipzig's Mayor, Walter Kresse, and First Secretary of the Leipzig City organization of the SUPG, Karl Brauer, visited the Leipzig Trade Fair which was then in progress and toured other areas of the city. During the tour of the city, the group visited the old Opera House, City Hall, etc. They were also taken at this time to a book exhibition then in progress in this leading German printing center. At the book exhibition, Hall reviewed with interest an exhibition of books by the Prentice Hall Company of the U.S. and had a picture taken of himself in front of this exhibit.

Later, the group visited the Dimitroff Museum and were given a conducted tour by the director, Dr. Hans Bernhard. As mementos of this occasion, the delegation was presented with a record of Dimitroff's voice which was from a discussion he carried on in 1933. They also received numerous pamphlets and other material at the Museum. Following the Leipzig visit, the delegation returned to Berlin.

On Thursday, September 8, 1966, the CP, USA delegation was at the Central Committee, SUPG, building and met with Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary, and other members or candidate members of the Political Bureau, SUPG, which included Erich Honecker, Gerhard Grueneberg, Hermann Axen, etc. At this time, Ulbricht praised Hall and the CP, USA, in particular for the outstanding fight against U.S. imperialism and U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Ulbricht placed great emphasis on the leading role the CP, USA was playing in connection with the drive for unity within the international communist movement. Hall responded to Ulbricht's praise with praise for Ulbricht and the SUPG and he proclaimed the great successes of socialism in the GDR. The meeting lasted over many hours and concluded on a most cordial basis.

On this same date, [redacted] and Manny Pousada boarded a plane in Berlin for their return to the United States. These individuals left the delegation at this time because in the case of [redacted] he had to go back to school, and in the case of Pousada, he had to return to work.

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On September 9, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation departed the GDR for Budapest, Hungary.

In addition, information concerning Hall's visit to the GDR appeared in a number of issues of "Neues Deutschland," the official organ of the Central Committee, SUPG. The issues of this publication which carried articles concerning Hall were as follows:

September 6, 1966, issue, page 1, story and photograph;

September 7, 1966, issue, page 1, story and photograph;

September 8, 1966, issue, page 1, story and photograph;

September 9, 1966, issue, page 1, story and photograph (Hall is photographed with Walter Ulbricht and other members of the Political Bureau, SUPG).

~~REC-35~~
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith are two copies for the Bureau and two copies for Chicago of an informant statement entitled "Planned Activities of ~~International Publishers~~, New York City, and Request for Payment of Royalties From Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga."

NY
The information in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE on 10/15/66 and 10/22/66, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past.

lead 904
3-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1- A(134-46 Sub B)
1-New York

WAB:tmm
(7)

REC 10

100-428091-5874

6 NOV 1 1966

THK
ENC. SEC. 2

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 NOV 10 1966

Planned Activities of International Publishers,
New York City, and Request for Payment of
Royalties From Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga

During September, 1966, an official representative of the Communist Party, USA met in Moscow, USSR, with officials of Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (MK) (International Book), the official Soviet Agency for the publication of books in foreign languages and publication of foreign books in the Russian language. This contact was being made at the request of James Allen of International Publishers (IP), New York City, who had furnished a list of inquiries he wished made of MK along with a request for payment of certain royalties Allen believed were owed to IP by MK. The inquiries by Allen concerned some pending projects by IP in connection with the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution in the USSR and concerning which Allen desired to know the plans and desires of MK. Furthermore, Allen was proposing certain activities in connection with the 100th Anniversary of the publication of "Capital." These inquiries and the comments of MK relative thereto are set forth below:

"As far as we know the following two books have been translated and published, and royalties are due to IP, for the authors:

"Philip S. Foner, HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN
THE UNITED STATES, Vol. III
(MK comment: Royalties will be sent soon.)

"Labor Research Association, LABOR FACT BOOK 17
(MK comment: Not yet printed. As soon as published, royalties will be sent.)

"Immediate payment of these would be greatly appreciated.

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ENCLOSURE

"It may also be that other titles from our recent list, as given below, may have been translated and published. In any case, we would like to know if any of them are now scheduled for translation and publication. (Naturally, if any have already appeared we would also appreciate receiving the royalties immediately):

"Philip S. Foner, HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENTS Vol. IV
" " " THE CASE OF JOE HILL
(MK comment: Not yet prepared but are now being translated.)

"Hyman Lumer, POVERTY: ITS ROOTS AND ITS FUTURE
(MK comment: Planned for 1967.)

"Sidney Finkelstein: EXISTENTIALISM AND ALIENATION
IN AMERICAN LITERATURE
(MK comment: Planned for 1967.)

"Howard Selsam, ETHICS AND PROGRESS
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Herbert Aptheker, MISSION TO HANOI
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"W.E.B. Du Bois, THE WORLD AND AFRICA
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Jacob Budish, IS COMMUNISM THE NEXT STAGE?
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Stanley Ryerson, THE OPEN SOCIETY
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Amado Hernandez, RICE GRAINS: SELECTED POEMS
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Josh Dunson: FREEDOM IN THE AIR: SONG MOVEMENTS
OF THE 60's
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Walter Lowenfels, ed., POETS OF TODAY
(MK comment: Plan to publish our own anthology, not his edition. Some poems may be used from the IP book.)

"Anton Refregier, AN ARTIST'S JOURNEY
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Hugh Mulzac, A STAR TO STEER BY
(MK comment: No plans to publish.)

"Herbert Aptheker, ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN NEGRO
(MK comment: Do not plan to publish at this
time.)

"AMONG PENDING PROJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

"50TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

"We ourselves are planning the following:

- "1. A collection of documents showing the impact of the October Revolution on the United States, 1917-1921, with annotation and introduction by Philip S. Foner. The Mss. should be ready in November 1966, and we plan to publish it in Sep. 1967.
(MK comment: Send manuscript to MK when completed.)
- "2. A semi-autobiographic book by Jessica Smith on the USSR today and as seen in retrospect from her own experience since 1922.
(No comment.)
- "3. A new edition of John Reed's TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, with some new autobiographical materials and a special introduction.
(MK comment: This project should be IP's own.)
- "4. A new revised, up-to-date edition of Maurice Dobb's SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1917, with new chapters on the recent economic changes.
(MK comment: We would prefer holding this project in abeyance for the time being.)

- "5. The 3-volume LENIN SELECTED WORKS, issued by Progress. On this there is a pending proposal for a co-edition to be printed for us in Moscow; or failing that for a business arrangement by which we can undertake the printing here.

(MK comment: We agree with this project. We will need more technical details in about six months. IP can send the manuscript sheets to MK or it can be published in Moscow bearing either the imprint of International Publishers, New York and Moscow, or International Publishers, Imported from Moscow.)

"We would like to know what is being planned in Moscow for possible or actual publication in English that would be appropriate for publication here, in plenty of time.

(MK comment: Most projects are not yet ready.)

"We have been asked to make certain suggestions, and we have done so, among them, for preparation in the USSR:

- "1. Publication in a single volume of new documents and materials on the October Revolution, previously unpublished, and recently made available.

(MK comment: We have not yet decided whether to undertake this project or not.)

- "2. An anthology of selections from 50 years of Soviet literature--from novels, plays, poetry, short stories. And/or an anthology of the revolutionary poets, 1917-1924.

(MK comment: We have not yet decided whether to undertake this project or not.)

- "3. A book on main stages of Soviet economic and social planning, which would place the recent changes in historic perspective.

(MK comment: We have not yet decided whether to undertake this project or not.)

- "4. The best biography that exists is by Krupskaya. Although it would be too late for the actual Anniversary, would it not be wise to have a really top-notch literary writer to prepare a full biography of Lenin, of real stature?
(MK comment: This project is being undertaken for the 100th Anniversary of Lenin in 1970.)

"100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF CAPITAL

"On this occasion we would like to do the following:

- "1. Issue, in paperback (as well as cloth), the 3-vol. edition of CAPITAL, as issued by Progress Publishers. (At present, the three volumes are no longer in print in the U.S.)
(MK comment: This project raises the question of credit; therefore, we intend to have an MK representative visit IP.)
- "2. Issue, in paperback (as well as cloth), the 2-vol. SELECTED WORKS OF MARX AND ENGELS, as issued by Progress Publishers.
(MK comment: This project raises the question of credit; therefore, we intend to have an MK representative visit IP.)
- "3. Together with Progress Publishers, to publish the new translation now under preparation in Moscow, of Marx's CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
(MK comment: The translation of this work is not yet completed. Completion is expected in 1968.)

"With respect to (1) we have been informed by Progress that a co-edition is not possible, since they have just reprinted one volume, and have the other two scheduled for later printing. We have therefore made a counter-proposal through MK's representative here, for a business arrangement which would make it possible to undertake this project here.

"With respect to (2) we have had no definite response, and this is also true with respect to (3).

"On the above matters, it would be very helpful if we could have definite responses as soon as possible.

"In addition to the above, we are cooperating with Lawrence & Wishart in London, who is acting for us, to arrange for co-editions of the English-language COMPLETE WORKS OF MARX AND ENGELS, which is a long-range project."

F B I

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

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

While in Moscow, USSR, during late 9/66, the Deputy Mayor of Moscow presented CG 5824-S* with a chart he described as the current organizational structure of the Moscow City Government. Photostats of this chart, and organizational breakdown, with all titles in Russian, have been made and are enclosed herewith for the Bureau. It is felt that the Bureau may have some use for such a chart and may desire to have an English translation made thereof. Since the Bureau also may desire to furnish a copy of this chart to CIA, two photostats are being enclosed herewith.

*Translation of titles
made on chart.
11/14/66 SR*

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
 (4)

6 NOV 1 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 NOV 18 1966

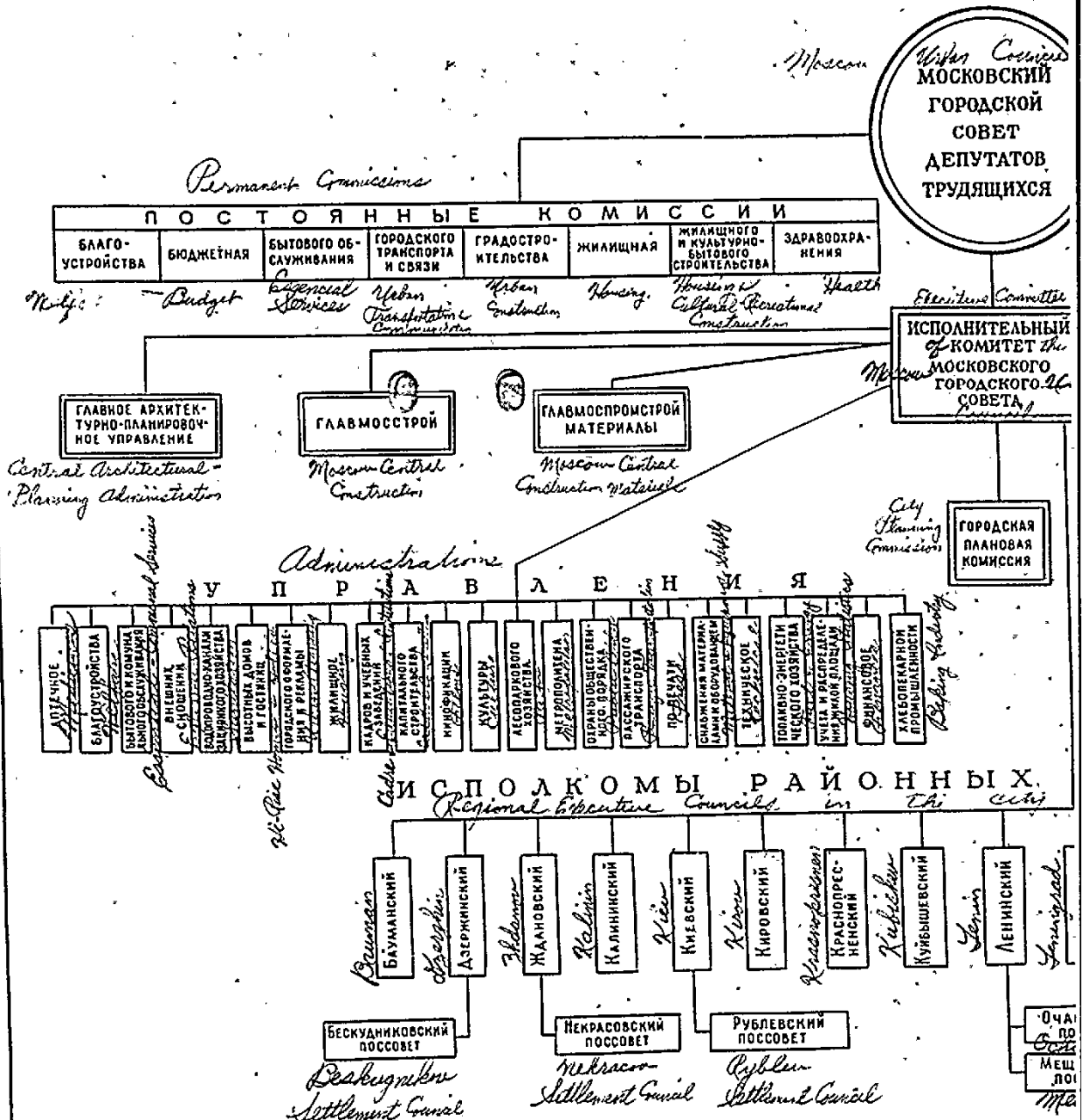
ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (2)

Photostats of chart, described as
current organizational structure of
Moscow City Gov't

Bureau 100-428091
Chicago 134-46 Sub B

100-428091-5875

Структура МОСКОВСКОГО ГОРОДСКОГО СОВЕТА



У Р А
А ДЕПУТАТОВ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ

Permian & Comanche

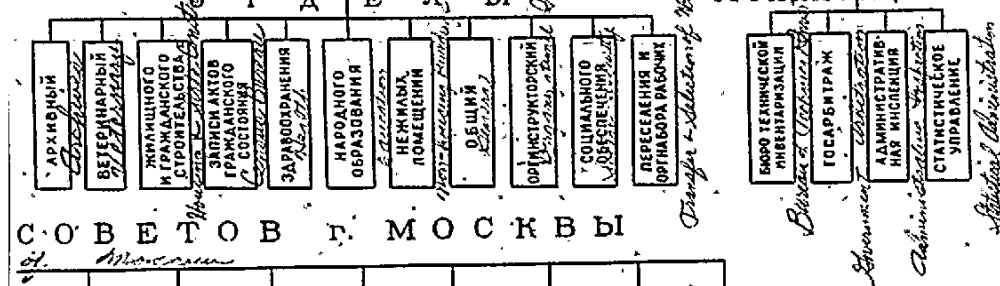
| ПО С Т О Я Н Н Ы Е К О М И С С И И . | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| КОММУНАЛЬНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА | КВАРТАЛЫ | НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ | ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ПИТАНИЯ | ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ | СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ | СОЦИАЛИСТИ- ЧЕСКОЙ ЗАКОН- НОСТИ | ТОРГОВЛИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И СПОРТА |

Communes, Customs, Education, Public Feeding, "Growth" of Village, Housing, Police, Land, etc.

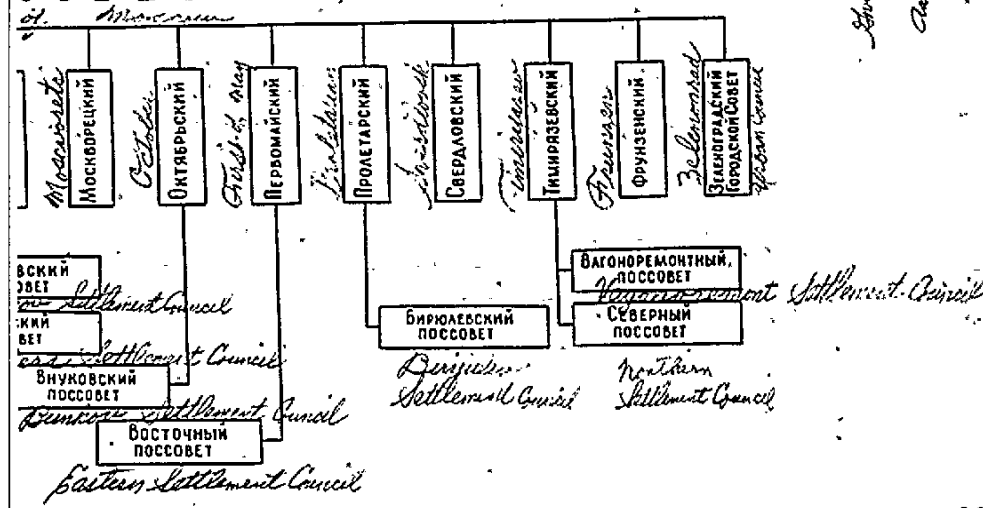
~~Departments~~

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Организации



С О В Е Т О В Г. М О С К В Ы



1965 год

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/1/66

FROM :

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

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS - C

Remylet, 10/3/66.

Debits

10/23/66 to CG 5824-S* for GUS HALL's personal use and to alleviate the CP's immediate financial crisis. \$5,000.00

10/25/66 to CG 5824-S* for HELEN WINTER 2,000.00

10/27/66 to CG 5824-S* for HELEN WINTER. 3,000.00

This \$5,000.00 is for the CP, USA National Office expenses and to pay for the large deficit in the CP, USA, Youth encampment held in the Summer of 1966 and for the deficit incurred by "Political Affairs".

10/27/66 to CG 5824-S* for GUS HALL. This money is to be used primarily for HERBERT APTHEKER's election campaign. 5,000.00

10/27/66 to CG 5824-S* to GUS HALL. This money to be used for helping HERBERT APTHEKER's election campaign. 12,787.70

100-428091-5876

REC 109

12 NOV 2 1966

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-128861-Sub B) (CP, USA RESERVE FUND) (42)
1 - New York (41)

WCM:rmp
(6)



5010-108

53 NOV 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 100-134637-Sub A

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| 10/27/66 | to CG 5824-S*. This money is kept by CG 5824-S* to aid him in paying minor expenses that he incurs for the CP. | \$212.30 |
| 10/27/66 | to CG 5824-S* for ELIZABETH HALL to reimburse her for expenses incurred abroad. | 500.00 |
| 10/29/66 | to CG 5824-S* for HELEN WINTER. This money is for National Office expenses. | \$10,500.00 |

Total: 39,000.00

Balance

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| On hand as of 9/30/66 | \$1,243,467.03 |
| Less Debits | 39,000.00 |

On hand 10/31/66 \$1,204,467.03

LOCATION OF SOLO FUNDS - NEW YORK TERRITORY:

Maintained by NY 694-S*

Safe-deposit box, Chemical Bank-New York
Trust Company
67 Broad Street
New York City, N.Y. \$110,000.00

JACK BROOKS Regular Checking Account at
Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company
20 Pine Street
New York City, N.Y.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Account #1 (991-228919) | 28,317.03 |
| Account #2 (001-232835) | 32,345.92 |
| Account #3 (001-237942) | 49,204.08 |

NY 694-S* personal checking account
Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company
67 Broad Street
New York City, N.Y. 4,000.00

Sub-Total: \$223,867.03

NY 100-134637-Sub A

Maintained by NYO-FBI

Safe-deposit boxes
Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Company
69th Street at Third Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

\$980,600.00

TOTAL (As of 10/31/66)

\$1,204,467.03

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091.

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 3, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ZENON KLISZKO
INTERNAL SECURITY - POLAND

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), is the person generally considered as the successor to Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary, Central Committee, PUWP, in case of Gomulka's retirement, incapacitation or death. However, Kliszko is presently in poor health. He suffered a stroke about six months ago. As a result, Kliszko's right arm constantly shakes and he cannot hold an object even as large as a glass, without quivering.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/25/66, captioned "Solo IS-C."

WGS:dmk

(7) *smk*

Pen
h
ck

| | |
|------------|--|
| Tolson | |
| DeLoach | |
| Mohr | |
| Wick | |
| Casper | |
| Callahan | |
| Conrad | |
| Felt | |
| Gale | |
| Rosen | |
| Sullivan | |
| Tavel | |
| Trotter | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Holmes | |
| Gandy | |

61 NOV 9 1966

BY COURIER SVC.

92 NOV 3

COMM-FBI

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 NOV 1966

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 3, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: SOVIET INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS
MOSCOW, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

The following information was furnished by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

As of September, 1966, there were approximately 1,500 students enrolled in the Soviet Institute of Foreign Relations, Moscow, USSR. This institute is maintained by the Soviet Government for the purpose of training individuals for work in the foreign service and in the field of international trade. The average age of all students enrolled in the institute is from 23 to 25, and 20 per cent of all the students enrolled are members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The majority of the remainder belong to the Leninist Young Communist League.

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, during his tour of communist bloc countries, August to October, 1966, addressed the students at the Soviet Institute of Foreign Relations while in Moscow on September 24, 1966.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

19 NOV 3 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
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Conrad _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:dmk

(7) dmk

61 NOV 9 1966

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

Date: November 2, 1966

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. Shaw

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: MIROSLAV JIRASKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CZ

Go/0

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

Miroslav Jiraska, who has been in charge of the section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia, responsible for relations with fraternal parties in western countries, will soon be released from his position. Jiraska's release is reportedly due to poor health and he will be assigned to duties in the Government foreign office. As of September, 1966, no definite replacement for Jiraska had been named.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

REC 22

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

WGS:dmk
(7) emk

12 NOV 3 1966

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solov IS-C."

Tolson _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BY COURIER SVC.

91 NOV 3

COMM-FBI

NOV 1 3 06 PM '66
~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

REC'D DE ROYCH

NOV 8 23 44 '66

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

November 3, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 10/27/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

- 1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.

MAILED 2
NOV 3 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enc. (3)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED

19 NOV 8 1966

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE HAITIAN PEOPLE

October 17-24, 1966

Circular to Brother Communist Parties.

Comrades,

October 17, 1966, will mark the 7th anniversary of the founding of our Popular Entente Party of Haiti.

As you know, our Party, founded as an underground movement, is the only one in Haiti which has learned, through many and difficult experiences, to defy the monstrous methods of the terrorist dictatorship of Duvalier. It is the only one which exists and lives effectively, because it is armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory which permits its militants to discover the best ways of joining the Party to the working masses amid the conditions of the bloodiest dictatorship in Latin America.

Also, during these seven years of organization, propaganda and struggle, the Party has inspired and conducted the battles of workers and peasants for multiple and immediate claims. The influence and prestige of the Party have greatly increased through these concrete demonstrations of defense of the proletariat and revolutionary interests.

We are working to strengthen this influence despite the difficult conditions of an indescribable repression to lead decisive action against the power of Francois Duvalier, tool of American imperialism and of feudal landowners.

In view of a decisive action against Duvalier, our Party does not underestimate the threat of United States military intervention in Haiti. That would only be the repetition of a practice dear to the imperialists and rejected by all the progressive forces of the world.

However, our working people must be convinced of the attention which the proletarians of the world bring to these dramatic conditions. Your demonstrations of solidarity will strengthen the Haitian people's assurance in the next victory.

TRANSLATED BY: *gr*

November 1, 1966

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-

b6
b7C

We therefore ask you, during the Week of Solidarity with Haiti, to denounce international public opinion:

a. The illegal and gangster regime of Duvalier, who on October 22 will enter his tenth year of crimes and plundering.

b. The threat of "preventive intervention" on the part of North American imperialism which, faced with the increase of revolutionary and democratic sectors of Haiti, has decided to send its troops, as in the Dominican Republic, to protect the Duvalier regime, or to replace it with another lackey in the pay of Washington.

The Popular Entente Party appeals to all the brother Communist Parties to solicit their support for the Haitian people's struggle:

- For the restoration of public liberties in Haiti and the respect of the right of the man and of the citizen,
- For the liberation of 2,000 political prisoners who stagnate without trial in the prisons,
- For the future of a democratic regime and the conquest of national sovereignty.

Make the Haitian situation known to the masses of your country!

Demand the freedom for the Haitian political prisoners of the Haitian government.

Give your fraternal assistance to the struggle of the Haitian people for liberation.

For the Political Bureau
of the Popular Entente Party

Jacques Dorcilien

10/27/66.

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section,
FBI Laboratory

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one Xerox copy each of a two-page item in the French language prepared by the Parti d'Entente Populaire d'Haiti. The item was transmitted to GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, during that individual's stop in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 9/66, and turned over by him to CG 5324-S* to bring back to the U.S. The document appears to deal with the anniversary of the founding of the Parti d'Entente Populaire d'Haiti.

Request of the Bureau

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, is requested to prepare a full text translation of the enclosed item and furnish both the New York and Chicago Offices with copies thereof. When the translation is received, it will be reviewed by the Chicago Office to determine whether any pertinent information is contained therein and should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

- ④-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
- 1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(6)

[Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left]

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 3, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY

Gols

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

Zenon Kliszko, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), is currently Chairman of the Ideological Commission of the PUWP. Kliszko is also responsible for the work of the International Department, Central Committee, PUWP, which handles relations between the PUWP and other fraternal parties throughout the world.

At the present time, the Chief of the International Department and the person responsible to Kliszko is Josef Kavalczyk. Marion Renge is acting as Deputy to Kavalczyk. Kazimier Kramarz is the Chief of the section of the International Department which handles relations with fraternal parties in capitalist countries, including those in Europe, North America and Australia.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

19 NOV 3 1966

BY COURIER SVC.
92 NOV 3
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:dmk
(7) *dmk*

FBI 102111
REC.D - 201111VH ~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE-PAGE TWO
FBI

NOV 5 10 25 AM GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

REC.D DE FOVCH

61 NOV 9 1966

-MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jwe*

DATE: October 31, 1966

FROM : G. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 10/31/66, the New York Office furnished the text of three messages which the informant desired to send and requested that they be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:jab *jab*
(7)
my

REC-4

EX-113

6 NOV 3 1966

5 NOV 7

1966

F283

10/31/66

31997 78423 54783 72359 15681 49545 87296 01155 34514 19697
12052 95368 74987 98903 81060 40741 08216 36309 95323 00202
27201 44878 36523 57318 34752 01054 80778 10326 17190 84637
45300 69141 52417 98119 52936 20719 25359 99639 20252 72933
10224 33631 44048 54528 27375 05060 09543 29698 07210 47143
02144 80663 56882 17628 67976 02297 09363 85244 43696 05743
47206 49514 05240 14103 08814 07000 55099 55316 62800 80202
66805 53822 37374 78402 69159 79679 57266 87875 88230 98675
75273 28199 36782 74392 66084 17719 18567 50338 37603 21885
81784 36158 33220 14919 65779 25632 41964 89514 25512 38780
48035 40326 42899 29392 91330 46206 53322 30501 00096 79339
17942 75656 08950 25556 59005 46828 64221 00590 71435 21323
54327 64306 89602 57221 41049 73566 88493 73184 84689 65683
02368 38200 64169 06981 01567 29931 70295 47219 92474 07740
24561 20968 70985 04719 65516 56246 87175 87851 32665 54221
85452 26418 67393 23423 53543 43462 35379 40911 36280 19517
54288 55445 98235 23972 72852 51565 43936 34972 42094 22828
89758 72345 97981 93649 06781 25595 88176 14175 95322 48941
10977 33208 36151 83316 57160 29853 77107 28238 33427

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5881

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SUGGESTED TUG DAYS, THE BEST TIME AND FREQUENCIES FOR #1967# EVERY CONSIDERATION AND THOUGHT WAS CAREFULLY PUT INTO THIS, SUCH AS COVE NATIONAL HOLIDAYS, ETC., FOR IDEAL RECEPTION AND FOR EVERY PRECAUTION AND SECURITY. USE #12# MEGACYCLES TO #15# MEGACYCLES AS FREQUENCIES FOR ENTIRE YEAR. TIME PERIODS #1230# TO #1330# GMT FOR JANUARY THROUGH APRIL AND ALSO FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER #1967#. FROM MAY THROUGH OCTOBER #1967# USE #1130# TO #1230# GMT. THIS IS BECAUSE DURING THESE MONTHS IN COVE TIME IS ONE HOUR EARLIER THAN STANDARD TIME AND IS KNOWN AS DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5881

10/31/66

11516 85611 69076 96097 42512 79682 61853 35771 65974 11439
84118 01207 19434

THE FOLLOWING IS TUG SCHEDULE FOR #1967#

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5881

10/31/66

31815 99488 94864 40309 05886 85286 50345 16507 40793 91186
03205 98967 31084 33885 30430 08715 50339 45211 69812 71599
80876 40125 70478 17423 43794 42801 41536 19703 57677 01286
53939 17078 77692 41938 22495 43458 78417 42412 60188 97485
93598 30074 64582 38671 50919 48081 34650 39985

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BAT DAYS FOR 1967. THE TIME PERIOD WILL
BE THE SAME. 7. 50 PM TO 8 PM SHARP. SIGNALS WILL BE
THE SAME AS 1966 UNLESS YOU DESIGNATE OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5881

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO: Mr. Conrad *Jue*

DATE: November 1, 1966

FROM: C. F. Downing *CFD*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

On 11/1/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dy
(7)

EX-113

REC-4

100-428091-5882
NOV 3 1966
FBI
RECEIVED

NOV 7 1966

ROUTE IN ENROUTE

Date: 10/31/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned informant's statements:

"Communist Party, USA Request for Material Aid from Communist Party of the Soviet Union for 1967"

"Possibility of a 'Worker' Correspondent Being Assigned to Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 10/15 and 19/66.

EX-110

7-904 941 with 2 under
③-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

REC-45

6 NOV 3 1966

RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved: MDW 34
53 NOV 17 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**COMMUNIST PARTY, USA REQUEST FOR MATERIAL AID
FROM COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR
1967**

After some preliminary discussions on the matter with Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), and after Hall had raised the subject in a general way with the top leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), a memorandum was submitted on October 5, 1966, to the Central Committee of the CPSU dealing with the matter of financial assistance to the CP, USA for 1967. This memorandum was specifically addressed to the Central Committee, CPSU, and, in essence, included the following:

The CP, USA wishes to thank the Central Committee, CPSU, for all of its past expressions of international proletarianism. Comrade Hall has personally voiced such appreciation on a number of previous occasions and expressed it again at his recent meeting with General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and other members of the Secretariat, Mikhail A. Suslov and Boris N. Ponomarev. In the good days and in the dark days of the past the CPSU has been the most reliable of the brother Parties in giving support to the struggles of the CP, USA against oppression. This support which the CPSU has given has not only been spiritual but also in a material form.

While there has been a breakthrough to millions of people in the United States as a result of our 18th National Convention, an historic event, there will be even sharper struggles in the future which will necessitate that we receive even greater material assistance. As a result, we must again ask for more material aid for the forthcoming year, 1967. The figures listed below have been worked out after many discussions with Comrade Hall and he has already told you in off-the-record discussions of our future needs for such assistance.

The CP, USA and its friends each year raise approximately one million dollars, but the amount we raise is not sufficient to meet all of our needs. The figures which you will study are, in reality, the deficit of funds which we must have available in order that we meet our day-to-day needs. We call this a deficit because we do not raise an amount for our total activities.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Political and election activities..... | \$300,000.00 |
| Work among the Negro movement..... | 300,000.00 |
| For Party legal defense and contingent reserve..... | 200,000.00 |
| For youth work and activities..... | 200,000.00 |
| For radio, television, literature, throwaways, leaflets, and propaganda in general..... | 150,000.00 |
| For Party magazines' subsidies-- "Freedomways," "Labor Today," "Dialog," "Political Affairs"..... | 150,000.00 |
| For special propaganda and mailing service..... | 50,000.00 |
| For "The Worker" and "Peoples World" (present deficit \$250,000.00)..... | 300,000.00 |
| For support of Puerto Rico, for activities among Mexicans, and in agricultural work throughout the West and Southwest..... | 20,000.00 |
| For old comrades, sick comrades, pensions, etc. | 50,000.00 |
| For AIMS..... | 20,000.00 |
| Total | \$1,740,000.00 |

While the above figures represented the alleged basis for the request to the CPSU for material aid to the CP, USA in 1967, the amounts listed do not necessarily have a basis in fact as to the actual needs for the specific item noted or that such a sum of money would be spent for the activity noted. For example, \$300,000.00 was being noted for Negro youth work but, in reality, probably nothing near that figure would be spent and it represents a highly inflated figure. The Russians, however, will not question or argue with Hall as they are not in a position to do so and cannot ask that he provide them a specific basis for the request made. They realize that to ask Hall such questions would be considered by Hall as an insult.

Subsequent to the delivery of the above-noted financial request to the Central Committee, CPSU, it was related that the Central Committee would discuss the request for aid in 1967 and that a decision would be given to the CP, USA sometime before December 31, 1966.

POSSIBILITY OF A "WORKER" CORRESPONDENT BEING
ASSIGNED TO HANOI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

In September, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), met in Moscow, USSR, with Nguyen Van Keen (phonetic), Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) to the USSR. In discussions with Nguyen Van Keen, Hall raised the possibility of a "Worker" correspondent being sent to Hanoi. The DRV Ambassador, who is also a member of the Central Committee, Workers Party of North Vietnam, indicated that he would take up this matter and that a reply might be forthcoming.

REC-11 & encl. 1

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 10/31/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Schulz

FRANIGAN

Schulz

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned letterhead memoranda:

"International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany"

"Andre Urnov, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union"

4.55K

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 10/15 and 19/66.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement and thus adversely affecting the national security.

1-904 94D 624 2244

③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)

REC 45

100-428091-3884

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

6 NOV 3 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per *[Signature]*

65 NOV 25 1966 Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as being prepared at Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

October 31, 1966

~~SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

Hermann Axen, a candidate member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, is the person on the Central Committee charged with the responsibility for the operation of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Axen's chief deputy in the International Department is one Paul Markowski.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5884



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

ANDRE URNOV, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

During October, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

As of September, 1966, Andre Urnov, who had in the past been a worker in the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in Moscow, USSR, handling some United States matters and serving as an English translator, was no longer in that Section. While still working for the International Department, Central Committee, Urnov has now been transferred to that section dealing with African problems.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5684

~~TOP SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 1, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

11-3-66
delivered
CMB

Nov 1 11 25 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest:

During October, 1966, a number of leading officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) expressed some opinions concerning the current status of the leadership of the CPSU. According to these officials, prior to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU there had been a struggle involving the top CPSU leadership. A group led by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary, CPSU, emerged as the apparent winner depending on the success or failure of the economic and agricultural policies of that group.

Following the 23rd Congress, the struggle continued until the Brezhnev group asserted full authority. As a result, the more militant Soviet leaders such as those advocating a return to the hard line reminiscent of Stalin lost their influence. Thus, such leaders as Aleksandr N. Shelepin, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, and Vladimir Semichastny, Chairman of the Committee of State Security (KGB), are now involved in "collective work" and pose no challenge to the Brezhnev group.

Brezhnev, at the present time, is in solid control as the supreme authority in the Soviet Union. Even in governmental matters, Brezhnev exceeds all.

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Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:jep
(6)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
11 NOV 4 1966

15 NOV 8 1966 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

authority the position of Aleksei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Political Bureau, CPSU, is second in command to Brezhnev. However, the qualification that much depends on the success or failure of the economic and agricultural policy of the current leadership as laid down in the current Soviet five-year plan remains applicable. The current bumper yields in some crops have enabled Brezhnev to assert that the economic situation is improving rapidly. As a result Brezhnev is very optimistic and feels quite secure.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

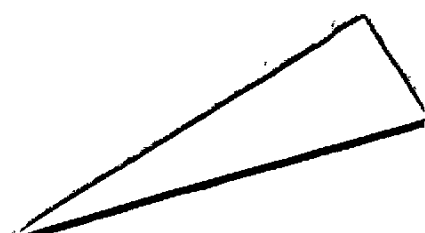
TO [redacted] 11/24/66
[initials]

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C." A summary of this data was previously disseminated to the White House and Secretary of State under the caption "Latest Developments in the International Communist Movement."

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

Date: November 3, 1966

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: JAMES R. SULLIVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

In September, 1966, a leading official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised that James R. Sullivan, the correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, had been requested by the Soviet Government to leave the Soviet Union.

According to the Soviet official, Sullivan had clandestinely rented an apartment in Moscow, Russia, where he maintained a "couple of girls." Sullivan was deeply involved in "shady business dealings" involving sex and night life. As a result of this, the Soviet Government had found it necessary to order Sullivan to leave the Soviet Union immediately.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

REC 46 100-428091-5886
16 NOV 4 1966

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE: Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/25/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

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Sullivan _____
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Gandy _____

WGS:dmk
(6) dmk

100-428091-5886

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

51 NOV 10 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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REC'D DEFOUCH
NOV 8 1966

FBI

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-423091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 2, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, the youth organization of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, will hold its 15th Congress in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, commencing November 22, 1966. The agenda for this Congress is as follows:

- (1) Political report of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee
- (2) Report of the Central Auditing Commission
- (3) Organizational questions

REC 36

100-428091-5887

16 NOV 4 1966

The Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has invited a number of communist parties outside the communist bloc to send youth delegates to its Congress in the hope that such a visit would further develop relations with young people of other countries. The invitations are being issued in the name of Ch. Purnvjav, First Secretary Central Committee, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.

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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

WGS:jep

E B I

(7) DEC 10 1966

NOV 10 1966

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GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

b6
b7C

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

70
11/15/66
11/15/66

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

O O

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 11/1/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 9/30/66 enclosing a LHM entitled "Igor Mikhailov, Assistant to Head of North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

ReLHM advised that MIKHAILOV, a specialist in US affairs in the International Department, expected to travel to the US in late September or early October, 1966, in some Soviet tour group.

On 10/28/66 CG 5824-S* advised that just prior to his departure from Moscow, USSR, he was informed by NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), that MIKHAILOV was then scheduled to visit the US sometime during 11/66. MOSTOVETS had not stated whether this delegation would tour the US early or late in the month nor did he divulge the nature of the group. He intimated that CG 5824-S* might desire to get in touch with MIKHAILOV while he is in the US.

CG 5824-S* noted that during his stay in the USSR he had submitted for consideration of the Central Committee, CPSU, the request by the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) for financial assistance from the CPSU during 1967. This was a request for a very large amount of money and CG 5824-S* was aware that at the time he was preparing to return to the US this request for funds was still under consideration by the CPSU. Noting that no answer was received by him before

③-Bureau (RM)

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

1-Chicago

WAB:MDW (5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per NOV 7 1966

6 NOV 16 1966

11-766
WAC

CG 134-46 Sub B

leaving, and that the CPSU might not wish merely to direct a communication to the CP, USA advising of the amount of the approved subsidy (which very likely will be substantially less than the request), CG 5824-S* theorized that the CPSU might take advantage of MIKHAILOV's trip to the US to send this information by way of MIKHAILOV. MIKHAILOV could perhaps pass this information directly to HALL sometime during his stay in the US, but CG 5824-S* sees no reason why we should get this information secondhand from HALL.

Therefore, CG 5824-S* requested that the Chicago Office be advised by the Bureau of the identity of any Soviet delegations touring the US during 11/66, their itineraries, and the identities of the members thereof. In the event either MIKHAILOV or some other highly placed official of the Central Committee, CPSU, known to CG 5824-S* does visit the US during 11/66, consideration will then be given to whether CG 5824-S* should then attempt some type of secure contact with this individual, for the purpose of determining whether any decision has been reached by the CPSU regarding the 1967 subsidy for the CP, USA. Consequently, the Bureau is requested to furnish the above information to the Chicago Office expeditiously.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 11/1/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "George Pirinsky, Former United States Resident Now Residing Sofia, Bulgaria."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 10/15, 16, and 19/66.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC 1

REC 33

11 NOV 1 1966

Approved: MDW

Sent _____ M Per _____

85 NOV 22 1966 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

November 1, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

GEORGE PIRINSKY, FORMER UNITED STATES
RESIDENT NOW RESIDING SOFIA, BULGARIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

George ~~Pirinsky~~, an individual who had formerly resided in the United States and deported to Bulgaria a number of years ago, continues to reside in Sofia, Bulgaria, with his wife. While George Pirinsky is not a member of the Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), he is considered to be a part of the leadership and heads up the work on the Peace Commission. Pirinsky is also a member of the Bulgarian Parliament representing the home district of Pirin.

It was also learned that within the recent past Pirinsky had been considered for several diplomatic assignments abroad. In one instance, his name was presented to Great Britain for the position of Bulgarian Ambassador but the British Government responded by stating that Pirinsky was persona non grata. Pirinsky was also being considered in 1965 for the position of Ambassador to Indonesia but because of the revolt in that country, this appointment did not materialize.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5889

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 11/1/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 4/28/66 and enclosed informant's statement captioned, "Information Relative to Financial Subsidy of the Communist Party, USA by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Meetings with Representatives of the Security Branch of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Relating to the Communication Apparatus Between Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Communist Party, USA."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN during the period 10/15-21/66.

③-Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)

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

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-103

REC 33

11 NOV 7 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent

M

Per

6 NOV 16 1966

MEETINGS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SECURITY BRANCH
OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, RELATING TO THE
COMMUNICATION APPARATUS BETWEEN COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

In mid-August, 1966, before the arrival of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), in Moscow, USSR, a meeting took place with Vladimir (last name unknown), a representative of the Security Branch of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), who is referred to as "Abé Lincoln" because of close physical similarity to that individual. Vladimir, in the past, has been the individual in charge of the clandestine apparatus which functions as the communication link between the CP, USA and the CPSU and by which means the CPSU financial subsidy is passed to the CP, USA. The meeting was cordial and friendly with Vladimir making inquiry concerning the possible existing problems in connection with the communication apparatus. In view of his inquiry and at the request of Jack Brooks, one matter raised was the limited time of transmission which was currently available by using the micro-transceiver. After some discussion of this matter, Vladimir promised that within a matter of weeks something would definitely be done so that the micro-transceiver could be utilized for periods of up to ten minutes.

Vladimir then inquired about the health of Brooks, noting that they had been worried and were aware that he had been hospitalized. He was informed that Brooks had been in the hospital only for the purpose of a complete check-up and full details concerning Brooks' physical condition were not raised with Vladimir.

Vladimir at this time again raised the question of Jessica Smith and remarked that they could not straighten out any further the past money problems. He indicated that they still have no means established for future delivery of funds to her so the CP, USA would have to continue for the time being to accept responsibility of receiving the money for her and getting it to her. He promised, however, that they would have some representative contact her in the near future.

This initial meeting was relatively short but Vladimir promised that there would be additional discussions before the final departure of Hall from Moscow.

Just after Hall returned to Moscow from his trip to Mongolia on October 4, 1966, he received a request to come to the Central Committee, CPSU, building for a meeting. Hall participated in this meeting alone and indicated that Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, had been there as well as another individual who was possibly the head of the Security Branch of the International Department. During this meeting, Ponomarev displayed to Hall a paper setting forth figures which Ponomarev stated were the amounts in financial aid which the CPSU had given to the CP, USA. Ponomarev asked Hall if the amounts shown were correct and Hall stated that he informed Ponomarev that the figures were correct. In connection with this matter, Hall had been previously warned that such a situation could develop as the Russians at one time had showed Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who was then Chairman of the CP, USA, a paper with such figures. He was forewarned that if this did occur, he had better be prepared to acknowledge these figures as being correct to the best of his knowledge. Hall stated that he had responded without hesitation in acknowledging the correctness of these figures.

A few hours after the above meeting with Ponomarev had been held, Igor Mikhailov, the assistant to the head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, came to the villa in the Lenin Hills area of Moscow where Hall was then residing and said "that some people" are coming to see you and Gus. About two hours later, two individuals did arrive for this meeting which was held in the library of Hall's villa. For privacy in holding this meeting, all the doors to the room were securely closed. The two individuals who appeared for this meeting were obviously from the Security Branch of the International Department. The one who acted as the spokesman and obviously the ranking person was a man of about 5'7", 150 pounds, light brown hair, light complexion, medium build, well groomed and dressed well, wore glasses, and spoke very good English. This individual, from all indications, may have spent some time in the United States. The second individual had been met previously and had been the person who had delivered the report on handwriting examinations conducted by the CPSU on the documents involved in the William Albertson case. The spokesman and obviously ranking Russian was fully aware of all the aspects of the communication apparatus and knew the most intimate details connected with it.

One of the first points that this spokesman for the Security Branch raised was who in the CP, USA knew of the fact that money was being received from the CPSU. Hall advised that only those individuals presently in this room plus Jack Brooks knew of the full details including how it was received. However, he noted that Helen Winter is sometimes involved in financial matters and is provided with certain funds which she funnels into the Party and may have figured out the source of this money but is not aware of the amounts received or other details. Hall further added that others might assume that we get some money but they know no details. Hall then told the Russians how he does from time to time create money problems within the Party in order to cover the funds funneled into the Party. He stated he makes trips throughout the country and reports back successful contacts with friends who have given substantial contributions to the Party. In this way, he prevents a lot of questions.

At this point, the Security Branch spokesman again raised the matter concerning the alleged discussions which reportedly occurred sometime ago between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Anatoly F. Dobrynin, USSR Ambassador to the United States. In this alleged conversation, Rusk, in essence, was supposed to have said to Dobrynin: We know there is close contact by the USSR with the CP, USA in the U.S. on a daily basis. We know all about your close relationship with the CP, USA. We know that you are financing the work of the CP in the U.S. and the Government knows that this money is coming into the U.S. and how you give them this money. The Russian then added that not only did Rusk imply at that time that the U.S. Government had knowledge of the money being received from the CPSU, but he told Dobrynin that the Government also knows about the communications that come to the American Party from the CPSU. Allegedly, when Dobrynin heard Rusk's remarks, he told Rusk to cut out the propaganda and Dobrynin walked away.

When this was raised by the Russian, Hall immediately responded by noting that the Government has always charged that we receive money from abroad. He noted that they have been saying this for a long time while at the same time the Government has never proved it and if they could, they would have done so long ago.

Hall then inquired of the Russians as to the possibility as to whether the U.S. Government could possibly have broken the code. The Security Branch spokesman immediately indicated that he felt the combination of code and cipher being utilized was foolproof and he did not believe what Rusk had been referring to was coming from that source.

This Russian spokesman then raised the matter previously discussed regarding the possible setting up of a firm abroad through which money from the CPSU could be furnished to the CP, USA. This suggestion was argued against because it was felt that the U.S. Government is keeping close track of American firms abroad and that if the money was to be brought legally into the United States, then the Party must be prepared to pay taxes on it and this would be a substantial amount. Hall concurred in the validity of this argument as did the spokesman from the Security Branch. At this point, the spokesman from the Security Branch suggested as a possible alternative perhaps a small business might be secured in New York City, the type of business where people could walk in, conduct business, and carry bundles in and out. He proposed that perhaps a small laundry might meet such requirements. He stated that a laundry business is one where people come and go at frequent intervals, carry in bundles and leave without them or enter and bring out bundles. With such a firm operated by the Party, their people could come in with bundles containing money and not attract the least bit of attention. They could also use such a location to leave messages. Hall thought this was a "wonderful idea" and promised to try to get someone into the laundry business as soon as possible.

The Security Branch spokesman then raised the need for finding new locations for meets. He stated that they would like to have more places in the Westchester and the Bronx areas for use in such meets. He further added that they would prefer staying away from the areas of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Long Island.

When this was raised, Hall indicated he might know of some places in the Westchester area and stated that in his opinion he felt it was a good area for meets as long as they stayed away from the area near his home. Hall offered to check for locations and even to mark maps with these locations for the Russians.

When the Russians were asked if they desired the use of the established locations in Manhattan and Brooklyn be completely eliminated, they replied no. However, they stated they felt that in big buildings and in highly traveled and populated areas you could not be sure who was around whereas in the country and at lonely places you could immediately ascertain if there were strangers about.

The Russians then indicated that while they were not asking that drops be eliminated, they were in favor of cutting down on their use as much as possible. In this connection, the spokesman for the Security Branch stated that the electronic

equipment presently available, micro-transceivers, would be improved upon within a month or so so as to give five minutes of time.

The question was then raised by the Russian spokesman regarding Isadore Needleman and his current use. They were told that they had placed him in the spotlight for the past 20 years. They acknowledged this fact and remarked that although they trust him, he may sometimes talk too much. It was their preference therefore that he not be used too often. They asked if Jack Brooks was in frequent contact with Needleman and were told that at most he sees him once in a great while and in most cases would send his wife to contact Needleman rather than do it himself.

The spokesman for the Security Branch then asked Hall where his wife Elizabeth worked. Hall told him that she was employed at International Publishers. The Russian immediately commented he thought that this was good; here was a book establishment where lots of people, authors, and the like come in at regular intervals. These people can come and go with bundles and packages and not draw attention. They requested Hall to provide the address of International Publishers and told him that he should tell his wife that she might be contacted sometime in the future. Hall agreed to some possible future use of his wife in a limited manner in connection with the communication apparatus.

In regard to future methods of contact on an emergency basis, the spokesman for the Security Branch noted that they should continue to set these up as they have done in the past. He again repeated that while they would not cut out the drops, they would like to see the use of them limited.

The spokesman for the Security Branch then made inquiry concerning Jack Brooks. They noted that they knew he was in a hospital and said they were concerned. He stated that the work performed by Jack Brooks was very hard and they were interested in knowing whether any consideration had been given to locating someone to give Brooks a lift. The Russians were told that in the past they had been informed that the Party had someone with technical training available. However, the CP, USA had been instructed not to take any action on this and it was suggested that we put off consideration of it until some future time. The Russians were informed that the individual being considered was known to them but his name was not mentioned at this point. At this point, Hall stated that before we do anything in this connection, I want to know him. He told the Russians that when they were ready to approve a helper they should let us know. This was the first occasion where the

Russians actually indicated they were prepared to consider or accept a helper for Brooks and that they desired the CP, USA to take some steps in finding such a person. While the Russians were not furnished with the identity of the individual the CP, USA has in mind as a possible helper to Brooks, this person is, in fact, one Al Freedman. The Russians had been previously told about this individual and Freedman's father had died in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman for the Security Branch then remarked that when Brooks is ready to consider the introduction of a helper, they would like him to take a trip and meet with them and discuss this matter. They stated this meeting need not be held in Moscow but could be set up in Prague, Czechoslovakia, or some similar location. However, before any positive action is taken, they desired to see Brooks and discuss this situation.

As a result of the foregoing discussions, held by the Russians, Hall is now fully aware of the most intimate details of the Party communication apparatus and knows specifically how the funds are delivered to the Party. Hall has now made himself a part of this apparatus and has committed himself on certain matters and has allowed his wife to be inserted into the apparatus. The net result of these meetings is that hereafter Hall may be asking for and taking a fuller role in all phases of this communication apparatus.

~~SECRET~~

05040

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 4, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

The Academy of Political Science, maintained by the Communist Party of Romania in Bucharest, Romania, is the Party's highest school. The school was founded in 1945 and was given the status of an academy in 1965. It reportedly has graduated some 10,000 students.

In order to enroll in the Academy, a student must hold at least a high school diploma. The student body at the Academy comes mainly from the Young Communist League or from trade unions.

When the school was transformed into an academy a great deal of foreign currency was spent abroad in order to purchase books and similar material. This was done to give greater documentation to the various works prepared at the Academy. In enlarging this basis for documentation of its written works, the Academy receives, from communist parties throughout the world, their various theoretical organs and other publications. Students at the Academy are required to study at least one foreign language. Among the foreign languages taught are English, German, French, and Russian. The choice of the foreign language is voluntary; but, in order to graduate, a student must study such a language for three and one-half years. This requirement was

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOV 7 1966

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

established so that the graduates can lecture to more varied groups and also carry out additional research and save time. Of all the languages, English is considered most necessary, particularly for those who study world economy and sociology.

Frequently, leaders of the Communist Party of Romania visit the Academy and give lectures, particularly when the subject of communist party organization is involved. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, Communist Party of Romania, lectures from time to time at the Academy. In addition, Ministers of the Romanian Government frequently appear and present their specific problems before the faculty and student body.

All of the Academy's regular student body are communist party activists. Eighty per cent of the students are qualified workers, and the rest are intellectuals or communist party functionaries. There are students from Colombia and Chile currently enrolled at the Academy. Last year there were students enrolled from Iraq and Iran.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 4, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: KRENIKOVTSI METALLURGICAL WORKS
SOFIA, BULGARIA

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

The Bulgarian Government has established a new combine known as the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works, located 25 miles northeast of the City of Sofia, Bulgaria. The construction of this combine was financed by long-term credit extended by the Soviet Union, which the Bulgarian Government will repay in goods to the Soviet Union.

In preparation for the operation of this metallurgical works, 5,000,000 tons of Bulgarian ore had been mined. This ore had been taken from open-cut mines located near this facility. While such ore reserve is nearby, its iron content is said to be very low and estimated at 30 per cent.

At the present time, the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Works employs 15,000 people, and it is contemplated that 27,000 people will be employed when the entire Works is completed. Among those employed are 3,200 members of the Bulgarian Communist Party. In addition, 7,000 employees are members of the Young Communist League.

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
REC'D DEPT OF JUSTICE

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The main tasks of the communist party organization at the Kremikovtzi Metallurgical Works presently being emphasized are as follows:

- (1) to complete the unfinished facilities
- (2) to master production
- (3) to raise the productive level of the workers and increase the quality of their product through better training

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 2, 1966

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To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R. Putnam

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - RUSSIA

11-3-66
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Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past have advised as follows:

In late September, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, while touring abroad, visited the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union he met with Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and several other top Soviet leaders. During this meeting Brezhnev stated, in essence, as follows:

The CPSU has twelve and one-half million members. It is united and there are no internal Party problems. Some difficulty has been experienced in the field of agriculture. The problem of raising agricultural productivity is related to, in part, the use of chemicals as fertilizers and insecticides. For three years, there have been difficulties in agriculture. This was not only because of bad weather, but also because of mistakes on the part of the planners. At the present time, there are noticeable changes. There is stability and a guarantee for the future of people engaged in agriculture. This has helped to increase production of foodstuffs. Now a variety of breads, sugar, butter, animal fats, and so forth are available in all parts of the country. There is even an oversupply of butter. In the past quarter many thousands of tons of butter could not be sold. There is a similar oversupply of vegetable oil.

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The measures that have been taken to improve agriculture, and the weather have combined to produce good crops; in fact, it is expected that the harvest will exceed anything previously achieved in the history of the Soviet Union. In order to overcome the differences of climatic conditions, plans for irrigation and the draining of swamplands are proceeding according to plan. If there are no unexpected international events, agriculture in the Soviet Union will continue to prosper.

There has been a continued improvement on the collective farms, and farmers are now beginning to receive the privileges that industrial workers already have. This has improved the mood of the peasantry, and letters of thanks are being received by the millions.

Because of rapid growth in industry, a tremendous level of capital investments has been achieved. All this new industry needs supplies, and the inefficiency of any one industry affects the growth of the economy as a whole.

The Soviet Union continues to discover new mining areas and gas and oil deposits annually. Because of the vast reserves of oil western Siberia contains and the forest reserves there, the Soviet Union can afford to be independent of outside assistance in these fields for 100 years.

Additional problems were created by the proposal to locate new industries near raw materials. This requires new cities and attendant problems growing with the building of a city where none existed heretofore. Another important problem facing the Soviet Union has been the creating of incentives for greater production and quality in production. A gradual attempt is being made to put industry on a five-day week. This creates additional problems as to how to use equipment which is idle for two days a week and at the same time provide the workers with two days off a week.

The international situation requires the Soviet Union to spend a large amount of money for defense. It would be desirable to cut armament expenses but this cannot be done in the present situation.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Soviet Union has an international policy which is proletarian internationalism based on Marxism-Leninism and teachings of Lenin. The general policy of the Soviet Union in the international field never changes. The only changes are in tactics and methods. The Soviet Union has lost no friends in the world except for Communist China. Many of the difficulties in the international communist movement are due to the actions of Communist China. These policies of Communist China hinder efforts in support of the people of Vietnam against United States aggression and weaken the international movement as a whole.

The cultural revolution in Communist China has already isolated China. It is clear that the Communist Party of China has departed from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and it is believed the time is right to call an international conference of communist parties without Communist China.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished this information this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

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b7C

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

TO C.I.A. 11/13/66
ODJ

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Defense Intelligence Agency To DIA 11/13/66

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as sources in order to further protect this valuable informant. Source received this information on Solo Mission 21 to the Soviet Union and other countries on which he accompanied Gus Hall and was present during the discussion with Brezhnev. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/19/66 captioned "Solo, IS-C." Highlights of Solo Mission 21 were previously furnished to White House and Secretary of State.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 2, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - MONGOLIA

The following information relating to the concern of the Government of Mongolia to military action by Communist China is being brought to your attention as a matter of interest.

At the present time there is serious concern in Mongolia over the possibility of future military invasion of the country by the military forces of Communist China. In this connection, Yumzahagin Tsedenbal, First Secretary, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, recently noted that the Chinese are constantly sending spies into Mongolia, and the Chinese have placed an entire army along the border between Mongolia and China. The Chinese are constantly carrying on military maneuvers and frequently make border incursions into Mongolia. In view of the serious consequences of these acts on the part of the Chinese, the Government of Mongolia requested the Soviet Union to provide military instructors. The Soviet Union complied with this request and has sent 6,000 military instructors to Mongolia to train its military forces.

As further evidence of the seriousness the Government of Mongolia places on possible military action against its country by the Chinese, it was observed that throughout Mongolia great numbers of troops are always visible, particularly around the capital, Ulan-Bator.

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NOV 10 1966

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Ulan Bator airport is completely surrounded and guarded at all times by military personnel. Along the road leading into the capital from the airport, military personnel are stationed at regular intervals of a city block or two.

The above information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of the source, this communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

TO [redacted]
11/5/66
[signature]

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NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelations could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 2, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

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

In early September, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, met in the Soviet Union with officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Australia. On this occasion, the Australian Party officials discussed with Hall various matters of interest relating primarily to the activities of the Communist Party of Australia. The essence of this discussion was as follows:

The officials of the Communist Party of Australia commenced the discussion by noting that a new party, known as the "Socialist Unity Party," has been organized in New Zealand. It has a membership of approximately 150, which has broken away from the old Communist Party of New Zealand, and aligned itself with the Communist Party of China. The Socialist Unity Party is a genuine communist party and the Communist Party of Australia will recognize this new party as soon as the Socialist Unity Party holds its convention in a few weeks.

In discussing the Australian Government, the Australian Party officials noted that the Government is constantly developing a closer alliance with "United States imperialism." This was explained as being primarily due to the fact that Great Britain will soon have to leave the area "east of Suez." Conscription was cited as the major issue in Australia today, and the Australian Communist Party officials noted that trade unions, the Labor Party, the Communist Party of Australia, and other "liberal" groups were busy demonstrating against con-

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

scription and the war in Vietnam. The center of all political activity in Australia at the present time, according to the Australian Party officials, is the war in Vietnam. They noted that there have been many demonstrations against the war in Vietnam, and they termed the Vietnam situation as being largely responsible for inflation in Australia. They indicated that a "left movement" is definitely developing in the Australian labor movement, and this is important as it means growing collaboration with the Communist Party of Australia. The Australian Party officials noted that the "right wing" influence is quite strong in the trade unions, but that the Communist Party of Australia influences some basic trade unions.

The Australian Party officials mentioned that the Communist Party of Australia plans to hold its Congress in June, 1967, and requested that the Communist Party, USA, send a delegation to this Congress. They estimated the membership of the Communist Party of Australia as 5,500, and noted that the Party was having to contend with the "Hill group" which has approximately 140 members, mostly concentrated in the Melbourne area of Australia. They indicated that the "Hill group" has regular contacts with the Communist Parties of China and New Zealand.

The Eureka League, the youth group of the Communist Party of Australia, was described as doing good work, but in need of reorganization in order to develop more contacts. The Australian Party officials agreed with Gus Hall that this is a new era for the youth generation, and they noted that the youth in Australia are groping with the challenges of the present day world. They pointed out that the Eureka League has organized each year for the past three years a "National Trade Union Week," and noted that this activity has received the blessing of the trade unions.

The Australian Party officials expressed themselves as being in complete agreement with a suggestion made by Gus Hall that a world conference of youth should be held for the purpose of exchanging experiences, but it was their opinion that such a conference should be held in a capitalist country.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

They also agreed with Hall's proposal for the creation of an international communist news service. In this regard, they noted that there was a problem concerning the start of such a venture. They suggested that perhaps two or three communist parties could start out such a service by exchanging weekly cables and photographs.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "Top Secret/No Foreign Dissemination."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret/No Foreign Dissemination~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from CGairtel 9/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

11/7/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Shaw

To: SAC, Chicago

From: Director, FBI

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 11/1/66.

Reairtel requested the Bureau to advise of the identity of any Soviet delegations touring the United States during November, 1966, their itineraries, and the identities of the members thereof.

At the present time there are no Soviet delegations scheduled to tour the United States during November, 1966. However, the following Soviet citizens are planning to tour the United States during November, 1966.

(1) Nikolay Nikolayevich Imozentsev, Director, Soviet Institute of World Economics and International Relations. Imozentsev, who is also an Editor of "Pravda," plans to arrive in the United States on 11/10/66, for a three-week American Express tour.

(2) Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, writer-poet, plans to arrive in the United States in the early part of November, 1966, for the purpose of giving a recitation at Cross World Books and Publications, New York City.

(3) Oleg Arzevov, a correspondent, plans to arrive in the United States in the early part of November, 1966, in order to cover the international horse race at Laurel, Maryland, on 11/11/66. Arzevov plans to stay in the United States for a period of one month.

1 - New York (100-134637)

WGS:dmk

(5) dmh

ASEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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NOV 17 1966

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REC-25

100-428091-5876

6 NOV 8 1966

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

In regard to Igor Mikhailov, your attention is directed to Bulet dated 5/26/66, captioned "Visit of Soviets Invited by Citizon Exchange Corps, 1966, IS-R (Group)." It is noted that Mikhailov did not travel to the United States as planned. This was possibly due to the opposition voiced by George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, who took exception to the plans of this group to confer with American labor leaders.

A stop has been placed concerning the identity of any other Soviets planning to visit the United States during November, 1966, and your office will be promptly advised of the identities of any such individuals as well as their itineraries.

NOTE:

CG 5824-S*, while in the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 21, during October, 1966, learned that Igor Mikhailov, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, planned to tour the United States in November, 1966, with some Soviet tour group. CG 5824-S* expects that Mikhailov will very likely pass on to the CPUSA the amount of financial subsidy the Soviets will allot to the CPUSA for 1967. CG 5824-S* desires to make contact with Mikhailov to discuss this matter rather than having Mikhailov contact Gus Hall or some other official of the CPUSA. In view of this, Chicago desires to ascertain what Soviets will be traveling in the United States during November, 1966.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad *AK*

DATE: November 4, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

On 11/4/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 267 GR 45, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

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ENCLOSURE

NOV 15 1966

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NR 267 GR 45

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81281 51044 28794 51329 30349 88591 49713 98560 42105 63623

14536 21629 59162 24730 66169 69423 28738 29579 01248 61083

81822 01018 48494 05004 72868 91034 66364 79462 85415 84146

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NR 267 GR 45

11/ 4/66

TO BIRCH. TRAVEL EXPENSES OF YOUR FULL REPRESENTATIVE AT OH-
MS. OHMSKEN. KEN. IN MONGOLIA WILL BE REIMBURSED BY THE NEST F
ULL ORGANIZATIONS TWINE ON HIS ARRIVAL AT HOTEL.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5899

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

On 11/4/66, there was received from Moscow, via radio, a ciphered-partially coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"TO GUS HALL

"Travel expenses of your youth representative at Komsomol conference in Mongolia will be reimbursed by the USSR youth organizations committee on his arrival at Moscow."

Re above, see NY airtel 10/6/66.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

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REC-25

100-428091-5898
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Approved: 77 NOV 16 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 2, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL~~

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

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is again operating in Moscow, USSR, an institute known as the International Lenin School. This school is located near the Leningrad Prospect and about half the distance between downtown Moscow and the main Moscow airport. Fedor Rzhako is the Director of the school and there are 450 students from 54 different countries enrolled. The student body receives not only theoretical training but also courses similar to those taught at the old International Lenin School. There are students in attendance from the Latin-American countries and from Canada. However, the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Great Britain are not represented at this school.

The student body of the International Lenin School appears to be relatively young, but a number of the students hold positions in their parties as high as members of the Central Committee. The course of study at the International Lenin School is two years in length. The school also conducts postgraduate courses for the purpose of training instructors who would go back to their own parties and conduct courses.

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DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-25 100-428091-5897
WGS:jep

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOV 8 1966

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The school's library is immense and has material accumulated from throughout the world. The library maintains current newspapers and periodicals from all of the capitalist countries in the world in order that the students, while in attendance at the school, will not be out of touch with events abroad. There is heavy emphasis at the school on propaganda and agitation work. There are complete print shops where students learn to build and set up presses for both legal and clandestine use. There are also courses taught of a mechanical nature. Students learn to repair and rebuild engines and motors of all types.

Another of the courses and one which is quite extensive deals with all phases of training in radio and television. Students are instructed in the use of radio and setting up of transmitters. There is a complete closed circuit television utilized at the school which is set up and operated by the students themselves. This is used for the training of cameramen, broadcasters, and technicians who may someday be involved in such work by their own parties.

The CPSU considers this school, as it relates to its relations with fraternal parties outside of the communist bloc, as being most important. It was specially stated that the International Lenin School was a "complete school operating as in the days of the Comintern."

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "Top Secret."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

TO CIA
11/5/66
PSS

b6
b7c

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field

November 4, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - CREGISTERED MAIL

Enclosed is certain foreign language material:

Copies of six articles in Romanian as described in
airtel from Chicago dated 10/31/66, copy of which is attached.

This material should be processed as indicated below:

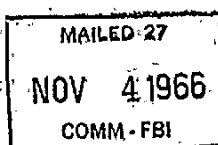
As requested by Chicago.

Following disposition should be made of enclosure and
translation:Both to Chicago: Copy of the translation to New York
and the Bureau, attention FBI Annex.If the results of your review are not furnished the Seat of
Government, in accordance with instructions set forth above, then the
office initiating the request, to which translation is made available
by you, has the responsibility of appropriately notifying the Bureau
of any pertinent information contained therein.

Enc. - 7

1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)
1 - New York (100-134637)

Tolson _____
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Trotter _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SDH *plb*
(6)

4400 *170*
51 NOV 16 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROUTE IN ~~FI~~ ~~FOPE~~

Date: 10/31/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) Cryptanalysis -
 SUBJECT: SOLO Translation
 IS - C Section

During the travel of GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, to the socialist countries, he visited the Socialist Republic of Romania during the period of 10/8-11/66. During the period of this visit HALL received considerable coverage in official organs of the CP of Romania or of the Socialist Republic of Romania. CG 5824-S*, on instructions of HALL, attempted to secure copies of the various publications which carried articles regarding HALL and brought them back to the United States. Set forth below is the listing of the publications, dates and other pertinent information which carried a record of HALL's activities in Romania:

"Scinteia," official organ of the
 Central Committee, CP of Romania,
 10/9/66, one article, Page 1

"Scinteia," 10/10/66, one article,
 Page 2

"Scinteia," 10/11/66, two articles,
 Pages 1 and 5

- 1-904 2AD
 (4) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
 1 - FBI Laboratory
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 6) (Info) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
 (6)

Letter to SAC, WFO

Dated 11/4/66

PSS

NOT RECORDED

6 NOV 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

SEVEN

ENCLOSURE

CG 134-46 Sub B

"Elore," official Hungarian language publication of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 10/11/66, which contains two articles, Pages 1 and 4

"Neuer Weg," official German language publication of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 10/11/66, which contains one article, Page 5

"Romania Libera," official publication of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 10/11/66, which contains two articles, Pages 1 and 2

Photostat or Xerox copies of each of the above noted publications and pertinent pages thereof have been made by the Chicago Office and copies of each are being enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York.

Request of Bureau

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, is requested to prepare full text translations of each of the enclosed articles concerning GUS HALL which appear in the above enumerated publications. On completion of translation of this material, it is requested that both the New York and Chicago Offices be furnished with copies thereof.

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

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____

ST-115 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Kuzmin Metalworking and Rolling Mill Plant, Novosibirsk, Siberia, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 10/15 and 20/66.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement, and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

A higher classification is not being placed upon the material appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum because in part the information set forth is contained in an article written by ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA, which appears in the 12/13/66 issue of "The Worker," page 5, entitled "Gus Hall on his Sojourn in Siberia."

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

AGENCY

DATE

HOW TO

RWH:MDW

(5)

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

85 NOV 22 1966

REC-57 100-428091-5700

6 NOV 9 1966

ST-115



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KUZMIN METALWORKING AND ROLLING MILL
PLANT, NOVOSIBIRSK, SIBERIA, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during October, 1966, advised as follows:

The Kuzmin Metalworking and Rolling Mill Plant, Novosibirsk, Siberia, USSR, was started at this location during World War II after having been moved here together with its personnel from Zaporozhye, Ukraine, USSR.

In this plant hot and cold rolled steel is manufactured as well as soft and hard steel. Altogether, some eighty-five different kinds and sizes of steel products are manufactured in the plant. The Mesta machinery utilized in this plant is from the prewar period. Originally, the plant had a capacity for the production of steel amounting to 330,000 tons annually; however, as a result of the addition of new machines and new labor processes, the plant now produces a million tons of steel a year.

There are 7,000 workers in this plant and they allegedly fill all plans and quotas. In the plant there are 950 members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and 620 members of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL).

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5900

KUZMIN METALWORKING AND ROLLING MILL
PLANT, NOVOSIBIRSK, SIBERIA, USSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This plant allegedly has been a profitable operation and made thirteen and one-half million rubles profit in 1965. At the present time, the plant is preparing to switch to a new system of planning and accounting. This new system will be instituted January 1, 1967.

The products of this plant are shipped direct to all parts of the Soviet Union. The products manufactured here are utilized in the auto, electrical, and other types of industry. Finished products are also exported to the rest of Europe; Asia, including Vietnam; and to Cuba.

When the United States and Germany a number of years ago prohibited the export of large pipe to the USSR, the USSR then built its own facilities for the manufacture of such pipe. Such pipe is now produced in Chelyabinsk located in the Ural Mountains of Western Siberia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: NOV 3 1966

ST-111866

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK DISTRICT COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN during the period 10/15-19/66.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest levels concerning the international communist movement and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)

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

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

AGENCY State, CIA
DATE 11/8/66
HOW FOR 11/8/66
CY 11/8/66

REC-57
6 NOV 9 1966

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 NOV 22 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

CG 5824-S* has advised that the meeting described in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was held on 8/27/66 at the headquarters of the Novosibirsk District Committee, CPSU, Novosibirsk, Siberia, USSR. Leading members of the district Party organization were present as well as GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA; ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director, CP, USA; and the source.

Reference to this meeting and the report delivered by GORYACHEV appears in limited details in "The Worker" of 9/13/66, in an article on page 5 entitled, "Gus Hall on a Sojourn in Siberia," and also in the 8/28/66 issue of "Soviet Siberia," organ of the District Committee, Novosibirsk, CPSU, but such articles do not contain the detailed type of information set forth herein.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

NOV 3 1966

~~SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV, MEMBER OF
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE
NOVOSIBIRSK DISTRICT COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION.

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, in October, 1966, advised as follows:

In the late Fall of 1966, F. S. Goryachev, a mem-
ber of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet
Union (CPSU) and First Secretary of the Novosibirsk District
Committee, Novosibirsk, Siberia, USSR, presented a briefing
and the essence of his remarks at this time was as follows:

There was a discussion concerning the wheat crop
which is the best crop for this area. This year's harvest
is not typical because of the severe dry spell during July.
Agricultural methods in this area do not depend upon inten-
sive agriculture but rather depend on farming a great amount
of acreage. The main grains are wheat, barley, oats, and
rye. The orchards in this area are very slow-growing and,
therefore, their products are mainly for the local market.
The trees are small and are saved during the winter by the
heavy-snow covering. We grow many berries of all kinds.

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

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5901

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV, .
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU,
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

The main farms in the region are state farms. Our livestock industry is devoted primarily to cattle and sheep. Two-thirds of the cows belong to state farms. The amount of individually owned land by the farmers is unlimited because of the broad, available land in the area. Farmers are allowed to have a cow and calf, some pigs, etc. The co-ops and state farms supply the individual farmers with fodder, etc. This year they were given 400,000 tons of fodder.

Our region develops its industry and its farming simultaneously. The farms of our area are self-sufficient and, furthermore, deliver to the government, for example, dairy products, milk, butter, and meat in the amount of 150,000 tons, etc. On the whole, we are gratified with the farm yield for the state. When we have a good harvest, even more will be delivered. I must point out that until the October Revolution there was no industry whatsoever here and in adjoining areas of Siberia. We built all the industry during the first three five-year plans and the seven-year plan. We have developed hydroelectric generator facilities and also produce 20 million tons of oil a year. In Omsk, they will soon be producing seven million tons of oil. We have discovered more oil in the north of this region and have brought in a number of gushers. Also, coal and iron ore have been discovered.

The production of machinery constitutes 40% of our total industrial production. This will be increased at a rate of 12% per year. Light industry will grow 15% to 17% per year. We will also develop the textiles, clothing, shoe, and dairy industry. We will push the chemical industry now since the discovery of oil. Fertilizer plants will also be developed. The current five-year plan envisions a great deal of building. We are supplying industry with three million tons of cement and two million tons of reinforced concrete. At the same time as we are building industry, we are also building housing, schools, and hospitals. In Novosibirsk each year we are building 500,000 square meters of living space. You should know the contrast in our housing structures. During each year for the past seven years we have added 400,000

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV,
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU,
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

to 500,000 meters of living space. Yet, you will notice our inheritance from the Czarist days, the shacks in ravines. The capitalists ignore our new housing space and keep on photographing the slums. During this five-year plan we will demolish the shacks and fill in the ravines. We are building new apartment houses to replace them. In this city alone during the next five-year plan we will construct one million square meters of living space.

We have our problems also. One is housing. Since our industry is growing, we will need 30,000 additional workers and we will have to house these workers. In addition, we have to build for the farmers. We have built 140,000 square meters of space for the farm workers and as a result can now cultivate 17 million hectares of land instead of the former eight and a half.

This area has a population of two and one-half million and of this 500,000 people reside in the rural area. Our five-year plan envisions more rural construction and the building of agricultural processing facilities there together with the things that go with this, housing, schools, hospitals, etc. This region under the Czar had no industry and was an agrarian area except for 1,200 workers, and 300 engineers and technicians. Now, there are 27,000 engineers and technicians. At the time of the Czar, the population of Novosibirsk was 49,000; on the eve of the October Revolution, the population was 69,000; during World War II, the population had risen to 409,000; and, now, the population is over one million in the city.

The current cultural level of the area bears no comparison to the time of the Czars. At that time there were two schools attended only by the children of the rich. There were 230 teachers. Now, there are 7,000 teachers. Under the Czars there were 1,200 students; today, the secondary schools alone have over 400,000 pupils. By way of example, all the regions now have medical schools. A university was opened here in 1959. Now, during this and last year, we have opened a financial institute. Next year we will open an institute on planning. There are fifty technical schools in the city with 100,000 students. This year 7,000 students graduated from institutions of higher education.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV,
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU,
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

For the youth in the rural areas we are establishing schools in medicine, trade, for agricultural technicians, for professionals, civil engineers, etc. Our Government has passed decisions to develop education in the rural area. This will keep young people who want an education in the country instead of requiring them to come to the city. Five thousand students in the countryside get subsidies to study at night.

In agriculture we now have 30,000 tractors, 11,000 combines, and 12,000 trucks on farms here. But we need people to run these pieces of equipment from engineers to mechanics. This is why we encourage youth to go to trade schools, etc.

Novosibirsk has many research institutions. There are also research institutions for agriculture, grain production, genetics, biology, etc. Each industry has its own research centers now.

On the subject of transportation--railroads, cars; roads, and water. During the Twentieth Century there was only one railroad, the Trans-Siberia Railroad. Now, the Trans-Novo-Siberia Railroad, itself, has 6,000 miles of rail and it is all electrified. The amount of cargo carried is greater than that of West Germany, Belgium, Italy, and France combined. We were awarded the Order of Lenin for this good work. The airlines transported one million passengers but this is not enough. We are extending all transportation facilities, including the railroads, the airport, and the river port.

Cultural facilities are also being extended. We have six functioning theatres and are now building a circus with 10,000 seats. An operetta also was just built and a big theatre for 2,200 seats was built. There are 342 workers clubs in the country, 500 clubs in the city, and there are 190 reading halls. New plans call for movie houses and libraries to be built. All factories and farms have their own libraries. The libraries have eight million volumes. We are now building a new library which will have seven million volumes. There are 2,300,000 subscriptions to newspapers, both local and national, which amounts to almost a paper for each member of the population. We have social and cultural organizations and writers and musicians' conservatories. Cultural demands are high.

~~SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV,
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU;
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT-COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

A few words about communists. In this area of Siberia we have 120,000 CP members; in other areas of Siberia there are more CP members. The Party has been growing since the XXIII Congress of the CPSU and we are introducing new methods of work. There are 4,000 Party groups and some are temporarily set up on building sites or on farms to increase the influence of CPs. These constitute the primary Party organization. The leadership practices democracy and self-criticism. The membership is informed on a regular basis and when Party leaders go to speak to people in industry, in trade, etc., the leadership also raises international and national problems.

The educational program of the CPSU is set up on a study of political economy, dialectical materialism, philosophy, history, Marxism-Leninism, etc. Last year there were 120,000 people in these CP schools. We recruit propagandists from industry engineers, agronomists, etc., who are qualified to talk to the people.

Our new economic program is going well and our people are studying new methods of control, etc. Our Party educational activities are creative and allow for disputes, debates, and a sharing of opinions, proposals, etc. In rural areas we have such discussions also. We have voluntary teachers and lecturers on the social basis for work, etc. Writers, musicians, composers, doctors, etc., go to the countryside and educate the people. The people display a great interest and this is all a part of political education. We want the people to be versed in Marxism-Leninism, in the problems of economy, politics, etc.

Science develops very rapidly and we must give this knowledge to the people. This requires voluntary efforts on the part of scientists in all branches of life. It is a voluntary society for the dissemination of knowledge. One thousand, seven hundred people are elected to the Soviet and so people are involved in control work thus drawing people into directional work. The cadre must be trained not only in philosophy and history, but also in industry.

Several years ago we had many Chinese training here in the city. All have left here now. Last year we were asked

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV,
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU,
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

by members of a Chinese circus if we use soldiers in our industry. They were surprised when we told them we do not. Our population listens to Chinese radio broadcasts and they are disgusted.

Although I am a member of the Central Committee, I can speak as an individual who worked under Stalin also for fifteen years. I have known about our relations with China for a long time. The so-called "cultural revolution" going on in China at this time is in reality a "pogrom." Their stormtroopers, just like those under fascism, will soon be using daggers also. The Chinese say that because our farmer has a cow or pigs, that is private property and thus is capitalism. They say the same about our reforms in industry. We are switching to the new system in our industry in an orderly fashion. We are also investigating a system of credits, the rhythm of production, incentives of ten to eighteen percent increase in wages, planned on the new basis of competition, incentives, and plan accounting. We use socialist emulation on a big scale and 450,000 people are members of such teams. We use moral encouragement, meetings, banners, medals, prizes, etc., and, in general, place the emphasis on moral factors. All our people gain from this system.

You cannot come to socialism through poverty as the Chinese think. On many of our collective farms and state farms they have schools and hospitals built by the government. But under this new system, they receive a "profit." They use these "profits" for building their own schools and hospitals. This profit is not for a private capitalist. You cannot get to socialism without prosperity for the people and increased standards of living. The Chinese are wrong in their assessment of our new system.

How do we train our cadre? We sent engineers and technicians to part-time schools, to institutes of economics, to lectures, etc. Before the school year starts, there are two-month Party training schools where theory and methods are taught on how to use Marxism-Leninism. There is a

~~SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS OF F. S. GORYACHEV,
MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU,
AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NOVOSIBIRSK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~SECRET~~

methodical council with qualified theoreticians in control under the leadership of the District CP. Theoretical cadres are trained in the Academy of Sciences, Academy of Social Science, and in the Higher Party School.

Here, in Novosibirsk, there are a two-year school and a four-year school. We train the people for all Siberia although there are local schools. The Academy of Sciences has a branch here and gives degrees. Those with a degree go to our school for two years. Those who do not have a degree go for four years. Each school has a chair in Marxism-Leninism. Institutes are also attached to the factories and students also go to work for a few months each year in the industry for which they are specializing. In this way they do not lose contact with the spirit of the people.

In regard to the problem of air pollution, we are eliminating boiler plants and are proceeding with our electrification program. We are supplying gas for small towns or for farms. Our policy is that no factory can be built that will pollute a river or the air. We have a twenty-five kilometer green belt where no industrial plants can be built.

We have 120,000 CP members and sixty-two full-time Party workers. Most work for the Party without pay. There are forty-six organizers in this District, all of whom work without pay. The Soviets also work mainly with volunteers. The same system is followed in the trade union organizations. There are 600,000 members in the trade unions of whom seventy-eight are full-time people. There is no percentage figure by which the size of the Party's growth is controlled. Despite what we say in our program, we are a Party of people. We strive to enlist workers. Every month we review the figures and these are the most current. Seventy percent of the recruits are workers. Sixty percent of our total membership are workers. The number of officials are restricted.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE USSR AND FINLAND, AUGUST 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 5, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 10/15-20/66.

The enclosed informant's statement has been prepared in order to set forth as complete as possible a record of HALL's itinerary and activities during the course of the noted visits to the Soviet Union and Finland. In a number of instances, the full details regarding some of the matters referred to in the enclosed informant's statement have been made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda where it was felt such information might be of possible intelligence interest to other government agencies.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-108

RWH:MDW
(6)

REC-57 100-428091-5902
6 NOV 9 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____

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Per _____

53 NOV 17 1966
Special Agent in Charge

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF
GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA, AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE
USSR AND FINLAND, AUGUST 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 5,
1966**

On August 17, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA); his wife Elizabeth; his [redacted] Arnold Johnson, a member of the National Board and Public Relations Director of the CP, USA; and, Manny Pousada, comprising a delegation from the USA, arrived in Moscow, USSR, aboard Aeroflot Flight #050 from Paris, Franco. Hall and the rest of the CP, USA delegation had come to the USSR as official guests of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Prior to the time of his arrival in Moscow, Hall had been to Montevideo, Uruguay, where he had attended a Congress of the CP of Uruguay, and he had also spent a day in Paris. While in Paris, Hall had sent his wife to the Embassy of the USSR to check on their visas and when she arrived at the Embassy, she received very little cooperation on this matter. Later, at the Paris airport while preparing to board their Aeroflot flight, the airline representatives initially refused Hall first class seating although he held tickets for such accommodations. Finally, Hall forced them to allow him to sit in the first class section of the plane but they served him only second class accommodation food. In addition, upon his arrival at the Moscow airport, Hall was met by M. A. Suslov, a member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, and P. B. Grishin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau, and other Party leaders. However, Hall felt that Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU, should have been present and for this reason felt slighted. Because of all of the foregoing items, Hall's mood was not too good at the time he arrived and he was almost considering an early departure from the country. However, the CPSU leaders who met Hall advised him that Brezhnev had intended to be there but urgent business had taken him from the city and a personal meeting would be arranged as soon as Brezhnev returned.

After preliminaries were concluded at the airport, Hall and the delegation were taken to the Lenin Hills area where they were to be housed. Hall and his family were

supplied with a large villa staffed with a large number of service personnel. For his protection during his stay in Moscow, Hall was provided with a security guard and for his convenience was furnished a chauffeur driven automobile.

On the following day, Thursday, August 18, 1966, Hall and the delegation participated in a series of welcoming events including a long meeting with the Mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promoslav, and leading members of the Moscow Soviet.

On Friday, August 19, 1966, Hall and the delegation visited the editorial offices of "Pravda," official organ of the Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow, and met with Mikhail V. Zimyanin, Editor-in-Chief. A long discussion took place between Hall and Zimyanin at this time and subsequently "Pravda," on August 24, 1966, carried a long article on the subject of Hall's remarks.

Later, this same day, Hall met with Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the CP of Venezuela, who is now living in exile in Moscow. This meeting lasted for several hours.

On Saturday, August 20, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation departed by air for Leningrad. On their arrival at Leningrad, the delegation was met and greeted by the Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the CPSU, Gregory V. Romanov; Secretary N. V. Merenitshev; First Deputy of the Leningrad Executive Committee, A. P. Boykov; and B. A. Popov. Hall at this time was presented with a key to the City of Leningrad.

Following their arrival, the CPUSA delegation proceeded to Smolny, the headquarters of the CPSU and Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Leningrad Region, where a meeting was held with the regional and city leadership of the Party. At this time, Hall was briefed in detail concerning the organization and activities of the regional and city Party organizations. He was also provided with a general briefing on the industrial, scientific, and technical achievements of the Leningrad area.

After this, Hall viewed the office at Smolny which had once been occupied by V. I. Lenin and was shown a film entitled, "Victory at Leningrad." Later in the day, Hall toured the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad where he placed a wreath. This cemetery contains hundreds of thousands of Russians who had given their lives in defense of Leningrad during World War II.

On Sunday, August 21, 1966, Hall and the delegation devoted most of the day to sightseeing and visiting historical sites in the area dealing with Marxism-Leninism. Among the places visited was Petrodvort where a palace built by Peter The First is located.

On Monday, August 22, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation visited the Memorial XXII Congress, CPSU, Metal-working Plant, Leningrad. The delegation was accompanied on this trip by Romanov and Merenitshev of the Leningrad regional and city Party organizations. At the entrance to the plant Hall and the guests were met by one A. A. Gruzdev, Director of the Plant, and thereafter an extended discussion was held in the plant offices. During this discussion, V. V. Savin, Secretary of the plant Party committee, spoke to the CP, USA delegation, noting the following:

This plant has a long and glorious revolutionary and workers tradition. Our workers have always been a part of the revolutionary movement. They greeted V. I. Lenin when he first returned to our country from Finland, and they participated in the storming of the Winter Palace here in Leningrad. Today, they continue to keep alive their revolutionary traditions.

Before 1917, the production of a 10,000 kilowatt turbine would have been considered an outstanding achievement, but today turbines of 50,000 kilowatt capacity are considered routine. In the past, the turbines produced in this factory were based on designs of foreign firms. This is no longer true. We have developed our own system for the education and the training of cadres of technicians.

In the USSR most power stations are filled with turbines produced in this factory. Production of turbines in this factory only stopped after Hitler's attack, but afterwards we again resumed production. During the actual siege of Leningrad we worked for the front by repairing tanks and producing arms, etc. During the war, however, some of our workers did leave for the Urals to man the factories which were being set up there. After the war, our factory was completely re-equipped with new equipment. So, today, we are not producing any turbines of less than 50,000 kilowatts. Some turbines of 100,000 and 200,000 kilowatt capacity have been manufactured and we have also made two turbines of 800,000 kilowatt capacity. Our factory is now producing gas turbines also, with a 25,000 kilowatt capacity. Our work is

now leading towards producing gas turbines of 100,000 kilowatts. Some of our production goes for foreign export and is being used in such places as the Aswan Dam in Egypt, in India, and in other countries.

Following the XXIII Congress, we were assigned some complex tasks and goals. We are trying to produce the best and do it most economically. Yet, we envisage the production of even more powerful turbines, those with capacities in excess of 800,000 kilowatts which we have already produced.

In our factory there are 11,000 workers and technicians. Of this number, 2,200 belong to the Party and 2,000 belong to the Komsomols or the Leninist Young Communist League. The Party here is headed by a factory committee which, in turn, is related to the district committee. There are some 36 functioning primary organizations in the factory and 160 Party groups. The most important task of the Party is the assignment and distribution of the cadres.

We also conduct important educational courses in the factory and many of our workers are studying in higher schools. One thousand workers and technicians are now studying and over one hundred of our people are in trade schools. The Party committee sees to it that education continues.

The Party in the factory has two main tasks. The first is to increase the quality of our techniques and work and laboratories. The second task is to find means of switching over to new methods which can produce more economically and result in more efficient work.

Following this, Gruzdev, the plant Director, spoke and answered a question of Hall's as to how the CPSU keeps alive the old class relations and class consciousness of the people. In his response, Gruzdev noted as follows:

This is a substantive question. Thirty years ago the old workers saw it themselves but now the people who work here were born after the revolution and even some were born after the war. So, in order to do this, we use many methods. Here, we will take advantage of your visit to this factory. In this factory we have many foreign visitors and we maintain international committees here for contact with other countries. Some of our personnel travel abroad. Our chief engineers have been to the U.S. and Canada as well as to a number of other countries. It is a rule here that when these people return

they report on the situation in the countries which they have visited and they do this to our collective. We also see to it that our workers study the history of our Party's past and learn how to relate it to the present.

Gruzdev, in answer to another question of Hall's, continued: We, too, see the need for material incentives under socialism but we never forget the moral consciousness and our people understand this. They are not selfish and they understand that this is the reason why economic reforms are in the interest of our society and not for special groups or profiteers.

After these discussions, a mass meeting of the plant workers was held by the plant Party organization. The workers greeted Hall and expressed solidarity with the American workers in their struggle for peace and against the aggressive actions of the United States imperialists in Vietnam. In response to the workers' greetings, Hall addressed the rally and told the workers of the struggles of the CP, USA for the urgent interests of the American people, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Later, that same day, Hall and the CP, USA delegation, at the invitation of the CP of Finland, proceeded by air to Helsinki. On arrival in Helsinki, the delegation was met by Villi Pessi, General Secretary, CP of Finland, and Anna-Liisa Hyvonen, a member of the Political Committee of the CP of Finland.

Hall and the CP, USA delegation remained in Finland until Thursday, August 25, 1966, when they returned by air to Leningrad. During the course of the stay in Finland, the CP, USA delegation was housed in a youth hostel (student hotel) located outside of Helsinki. During the course of his stay in Finland, Hall displayed great nationalism and "almost became a Finn." Throughout his stay, he spoke the Finnish language. Hall was interviewed by the press on a number of occasions while in Helsinki and also appeared on Helsinki television. Several meetings occurred between the CP, USA delegation and the leadership of the CP of Finland and on one occasion Hall, on behalf of the CP, USA, hosted the Finnish leadership at a dinner. Hall and the delegation while in Finland also visited a Party higher school called Sirola where the Party trains its cadre. The school is located some 45-50 kilometers outside of Helsinki and reportedly receives about 95% of its support from the Finnish Government.

During the course of one of his meetings with the Finnish leadership, Hall was told that the current membership of the CP of Finland was approximately 50,000 and that the current circulation of the Party paper "Kansan Uutiset" was approximately 75,000.

As noted, Hall returned to Leningrad on August 25, 1966, and that evening appeared on Leningrad television. Late the following day, Friday, August 26, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation boarded a plane for flight to Novosibirsk, Siberia, USSR. This was a long flight with two stops en route. On arrival at Tolmashov Airport, Novosibirsk, Hall and the delegation were met by regional and local leaders of the CPSU. Since the hour was very late, they were taken to a villa where they were to remain for their stay in the area.

On Saturday, August 27, 1966, Hall and the CP, USA delegation met at district headquarters of the CPSU with the district and city leaders, Novosibirsk. First Secretary of the District Committee, F. S. Goryachev, at this time presented an extensive briefing relating to the CPSU in the Novosibirsk Region and to agriculture, science, and industry of the area.

Following the meeting and after lunch, Hall and the delegation visited the Efremov Plant in Novosibirsk which is engaged in the production of heavy machines and tools. Hall spoke to the plant workers after a tour of the plant. He was introduced to the workers as the General Secretary of the CP, USA by the Secretary of the plant Party organization, Ivan P. Kutuzov. In opening his remarks, Hall indicated he had brought greetings from those in the United States who oppose United States imperialism and United States actions in Vietnam. He closed his remarks by praising the work being performed here by the workers and called for a strengthening of relations between the CPSU and CP, USA and the peoples of the two countries. After the visit was concluded, Hall was presented with a number of gifts which included a miniature hydraulic press, a symbol of the products manufactured at the plant.

After this, an individual identified as V. Titkov, representing the Artists Union, presented Hall with a painting by a Soviet painter.

Following this, Hall was taken to the Kuzmin Metal-working and Rolling Mill Plant, Novosibirsk, where he toured the plant and again met with the Party leaders and workers.

Following this, Hall attended an athletic event at which he was the guest of the Novosibirsk Party leadership.

On Sunday, August 28, 1966, the CP, USA delegation visited the Siberian Division, USSR Academy of Science, Novosibirsk, where they were the guests of the Academy Director, Academician (first name unknown) Laurentyev. Laurentyev provided a tour of the Academy and described the Academy's activities to the delegation.

Subsequently, the delegation visited the Novosibirsk University where they were the guests of Rector Spertak Belyayev, a theoretical physicist and member of the USSR Academy of Science. Belyayev is a person of approximately 32 to 33 years of age and had spent a year in Denmark working with physicist Niels Bohr. He had served in World War II while a very young boy. In describing the University, Belyayev indicated that the University had now 3,000 students and that it was anticipated that within two years enrollment would be 4,500. He indicated they could accept more students at the University if the Science Institute could take them and use the University graduates. He further noted at the time that the University engaged in practical work by assisting in the building of industry in the Siberian area. During the present year, 800 students were occupied in such work with 200 of them active in the Arctic region.

Following the stay in Novosibirsk, Hall and the delegation then proceeded by air to Simferopol in the Crimea. Here, Hall was to relax and rest for a few days and to do so was provided with a most luxurious villa located on the Black Sea near Yalta. On the evening of Tuesday, August 30, 1966, and again on the evening of Wednesday, August 31, 1966, Hall was visited at his villa by Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, who, himself, was on vacation in the area. On both evenings, Hall and Ponomarev held extensive discussions on matters dealing with the CP, USA and the CPSU as well as on matters relating to the international communist movement.

During the day, August 31, 1966, Hall and the delegation were taken on an extensive tour of the Crimean area and to places such as palaces as well as the meeting place where the historic Yalta conference took place during World War II which had been participated in by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Josef Stalin.

During his stay in the Crimean area, Hall and the delegation were official guests of the Mayor of Yalta who accompanied the group on a number of its tours. During one

of their contacts, the Mayor briefed Hall as follows concerning certain features of the City of Yalta. The essence of his remarks at that time was as follows:

The City of Yalta is the center of 84 resort establishments with accommodations for 35,117 people. There are 53 sanatoria, 14 rest homes, 8 resort hotels, a medical institution, and the Artek Young Pioneer Camp. Another 3,370 visitors are accommodated in 9 tourist hostels and four Pioneer Camps. The two out-patient clinics located in the area can handle 4,000 cases a day. In 1965, 1,300,000 people visited and recuperated in the Yalta area, including 30,000 foreigners. In the course of the first eight months of 1966, Yalta received 1,200,000 Soviet citizens and 24,000 foreign tourists.

The monthly rates at Yalta range from 90 rubles to 120 rubles for the trade union sanatoria, up to 88 rubles for the resort hotels, and 60 to 90 rubles for the rest homes. A Soviet citizen pays only 30% of the cost of his keep with the balance being paid by his union.

On Thursday, September 1, 1966, Hall and the delegation visited Artek, the all-union Young Pioneer Camp located on the Black Sea between Gurzuf and Ayu-Dag. Children come to this camp from all over the USSR as do official guests from all over the world. Hall at first had some hesitancy about visiting this camp because it was here that the General Secretary of the CP of Italy, Palmiro Togliatti, suffered his stroke and died in August, 1964. Hall has considerable fears regarding such matters. However, Hall was prevailed upon to visit and tour the camp and at the time was warmly greeted by the children. During this greeting, Hall was impressed by the fact that a group of English-speaking children had presented him with a bouquet of roses. After having toured the camp, Hall spoke to the youth who were there and later viewed a show put on by the youth.

On September 1, 1966, Hall and the delegation also traveled to Sevastopol, the site of an historic battle between Russian and German forces in World War II. The group toured the battlefield, viewed the battle diorama, and then toured the city. Later in the day the male members of the delegation were taken aboard the USSR naval cruiser "Michael Kotuzov" which is based at the Sevastopol Naval Base. Hall was warmly greeted aboard this ship and numerous banners and placards of greeting were placed about the vessel. Hall met and spoke with the ship's officers and crew and that evening the delegation dined with the ship's staff.

During the entire stay in the Crimean area, Nikolai V. Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and his assistant, Igor Mikhailov, were also in the area and available to Hall. These individuals in general made all arrangements regarding Hall's stay in the area.

On September 3, 1966, Hall returned by air to Moscow and remained in that city until September 5, 1966, when he departed for the German Democratic Republic (DDR). During this stay in Moscow, Hall attended a number of exhibits and performances as well as participating in a number of meetings. Two of these meetings occurred on September 3, 1966. In these meetings he met with Dolores Ibarruri, President of the CP of Spain. Later, the same day, he met with Richard Dixon, Chairman of the CP of Australia, and Alec Robertson, a member of the Central Committee, CP of Australia, and Editor of "The Tribune," the Party newspaper in Australia.

During Hall's visit in the USSR and in Finland, as noted above, he received considerable publicity in the press of the two countries. Among the newspapers of these two countries which are known to have had articles dealing with Hall's visit and activities were the following:

"Kansan Uutiset," organ of the CP of Finland, in its issues of 8/23 and 25/66

"Pravda," official organ of the Central Committee, CPSU, in its issues of 8/18, 21, 23, and 24/66

"The Leningrad Evening," official organ of the Leningrad Region and City Government, in its issue of 8/22/66

"Soviet Siberia," organ of the Novosibirsk District Committee, CPSU, in its issue of 8/23/66

"Komsomolskaya Pravda," organ of the Leninist Young Communist League, in its issue of 8/23/66

In addition, "The Worker," United States East Coast communist publication, carried articles concerning Hall's visit in these countries in its issues of August 30; September 4, 13, and 18, 1966.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: 11/4/66

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated October 5, 1966.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of all receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* for the preceding month.

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of October 1, 1966

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois.....\$121,001.38

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois..... 568.00

Total \$121,569.38

1-904
②-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-134637) (SOLO)
(1 - 100-128861) (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)
1-Chicago

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CG 134-46 Sub F

Additions

Solo

10/66 received from CP of the Soviet Union during course of 21st Solo Mission and representing balance of money brought back to U.S. as reimbursement to CP, USA for fares of official delegations to USSR (for full details, see CGairtel 11/2/66 and enclosed informant's statement).....\$9,274.70

10/24/66 transferred from Solo Funds, NYC, to Solo Funds, CG..... 212.30

Total \$9,487.00

CP, USA Reserve Funds

None.

Disbursements

Solo

None.

CP, USA Reserve Funds

10/20/66 for albums, books, etc., provided to GUS HALL on arrival, NYC, 10/23/66.....\$ 36.00

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of October 31, 1966

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.....\$130,488.38

CG 134-46 Sub F

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois.....\$ 532.00

Total \$131,020.38

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2012

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R. Putnam

Date: November 8, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~AVDARKHANGAI COLLECTIVE FARM~~
SERGELEN SOMON OF CENTRAL AIMAK (PROVINCE), " MONGOLIA

A source which has supplied reliable information
in the past has furnished the following:

In early October, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary,
Communist Party, USA, visited Mongolia. While in Mongolia,
Hall visited the "Avdarkhangai Collective Farm, Sergelen
Somon of Central Aimak (Province)." While on this visit,
Hall obtained the following information regarding this farm.

When the farm was established, it had 16 families
and 250 head of livestock living on it. Now, the farm has
approximately 1,200 people and 60,000 head of livestock.

The workers of this farm are divided into 4 brigades.
Three of the brigades work as herdsmen. The fourth brigade
tills the soil. The farm has 1,500 hectares of land planted
in barley, wheat, and oats. At the time of Hall's visit,
workers on the farm were constructing a new school building
and a garage. The garage was being built to house 4 trucks,
2 automobiles, and 2 tractors. These vehicles represent all
the mechanized transport on the farm.

Water is always a problem for a collective farm in
Mongolia. This farm has 29 water wells and 62 natural water
holes. The Government of Mongolia provided assistance which
helped to dig 4 of the water wells and will provide assistance
to help the farm dig 5 more wells this year.

Forty-seven of the approximately 1,200 people on
the farm are members of the Mongolia People's Revolutionary
Party (MPRP). Nineteen of these are women. The farm also
has an MPRP youth organization with 70 members. Almost 70

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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GROUP 1
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SOLO

BY COURIER SIG. 8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

per cent of the families living on this farm have radios and newspapers available to them. The farm also has a culture club and mobile movies are brought to the farm.

This farm supplies the Government of Mongolia with approximately 700 head of horses each year. These horses are sold to the Soviet Union or to Communist China. Other products of the farm are horsehair, "horsewool," and mare's milk.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could cause grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* obtained this data while on Solo Mission 21 to the Soviet Union and other countries in the company of Gus Hall. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/27/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2012

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 8, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT~~
~~CENTRAL COMMITTEE~~
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The following data were supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

At the present time, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, continues to have the over-all responsibility for the operation of the International Department. Dimitri P. Shevlyagin is the Chief Deputy to Ponomarev. However, as of September, 1966, Shevlyagin was not playing an active role in the day-to-day activities of the International Department.

In addition, the following individuals, all considered to be of equal rank, held titles of Deputy to Ponomarev: A. S. Belyakov, Ye. I. Kuskov, and Rotislav A. UL'Yanovskiy. Belyakov appears to have the most authority of these three individuals and, reportedly, has replaced Vitaly G. Korianov, who formerly had the responsibility for the work being carried on by the North and South American Section of the International Department.

As of September, 1966, Korianov was in the hospital and, reportedly, will not return to his position in the International Department. In this connection, it was rumored that Korianov would be assigned to the International Commission of "Pravda," official organ of the

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
REC'D DE COVEN

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Korianov, reportedly, will specialize in matters relating
to affairs in the United States.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/27/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

November 3, 1966

~~POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

Sources which have supplied reliable information in the past have furnished the following:

During September and October, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, held a series of discussions with leaders of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations regarding the conflict in Vietnam. During these discussions, Hall obtained what he believed was the official policy of these countries regarding the situation in Vietnam.

Soviet Union:

Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, commented, in essence, as follows:

In international relations, the Soviet Union does not change policies. It only changes tactics in favor of peaceful coexistence. However, no accommodation can be reached with the United States while the Vietnam war continues, even on such pressing issues as stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In order to get on with the business of resolving such important questions, the Soviet Union wants, very much, to see the end of hostilities in Vietnam.

The Soviet Union is under severe pressure due to the statements of Communist China, which taunts the Soviet Union for its failure to at least open a conflict with the United States on some other front to relieve pressure on North Vietnam. Communist China has placed the Soviet Union in the position of being the tail behind the policies of Communist China, and the Soviet Union cannot be a prisoner of Communist China.

RCP:dmk (12) ~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

GROUP 1

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downgrading and
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 6

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67 NOV 14 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE
COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The position of the Soviet Union is that the situation in Vietnam cannot be resolved by military means alone. There must also be a struggle on the political front. Therefore, the Soviet Union will press for an international meeting of all communist parties, at least on the limited question of opposing the United States in Vietnam. The Soviet Union cannot allow President Johnson to carry "a banner of peace" while the United States bombs and kills in Vietnam.

Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary and Mongolia:

East European members of the communist camp expressed general agreement with the Soviet views set forth above. In private discussions with Gus Hall, the following individuals expressed complete adherence to, and unequivocal support for, a policy based upon a political solution through negotiations: Todor Zhivkov, Premier of Bulgaria; Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council of East Germany; Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and Yumzhagyn Tsendenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

These individuals expressed themselves in a way which indicated greater concern for their countries' own internal problems than with the situation in Vietnam, although they are aware that the solutions of their domestic and international problems all hinge upon a settlement in Vietnam. In addition, the leadership of Mongolia is deeply concerned with the bellicose activities of Communist China since the countries share a common border. The Bulgarians, Hungarians and East Germans are more apprehensive about their western frontiers, the concentration of United States power in Western Europe and the threat of a rearmed West Germany than the problem in Vietnam.

Czechoslovakia:

Antonin Novotny, President of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia, commented, in essence, as follows:

~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

~~TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE
COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Czechoslovakia follows the Soviet line on Vietnam. There is an appreciation for the fears of the Vietnamese who lived for so long under the "Chinese yoke," but there is no agreement with Vietnamese subservience to the policy of Communist China. Czechoslovakia favors the opening of a political front on the question of Vietnam while carrying on increased military efforts. The inflexible position of North Vietnam permits President Johnson of the United States to pose as a man of peace, and this demagoguery on the subject of peace should be exposed.

Poland:

Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party, commented, in essence, as follows:

Contrary to the views of most other communist leaders, Gomulka does not accept any assessment that there is a growing peace movement in the United States or that the people of the United States are moving toward an antiwar position. The opinion that another Geneva Peace Conference might force an upsurge in the peace movement in the United States is totally rejected as overly optimistic. The majority of the people in the United States are not opposed to the Vietnam war but are dissatisfied with the Johnson Administration because the United States is losing the war. The United States is attempting to force North Vietnam to surrender and will use whatever pretext is necessary to achieve this end.

The key to the political solution of the situation in Vietnam is in the hands of Communist China where the problem is evaluated on the basis of the natural self-interests of Communist China. While Poland is urging North Vietnam to be more flexible and not to rely on the hopes of a military victory, Poland will support North Vietnam completely, with or without "flexibility."

Romania:

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, Communist Party of Romania, commented, in essence, as follows:

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~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE
COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The policy of Romania differs from both basic policies expressed above. Leaders of Romania believe differences in the ruling circles in the United States are applying political pressure to bring about a solution in Vietnam. Political and military forces must be used to solve the problem. A united mobilization against the United States could help internal forces in the United States change the current policy on Vietnam.

The situation in Vietnam is closely connected with the existing split in the international communist movement. The split is not the fault of Communist China alone. Other "socialist" countries, including the Soviet Union, have issued statements which have done much to harden the position of Communist China. The split has given the United States a great advantage in Vietnam.

At the July, 1966, meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations in Bucharest, Romania, the problem of Vietnam caused a great controversy. Poland and Romania wanted the Soviet Union to take some action against the United States. It was proposed that the Soviet Union withdraw from the Geneva Disarmament Conference as a protest against United States bombing of North Vietnam. It was also proposed that the Soviet Union issue an ultimatum to the United States that if it did not cease its current activities in Vietnam, it would have to face the armed might of the Soviet Union. Although instigated by Poland and Romania, these proposals received some support from other socialist countries, at the Bucharest meeting, concerned with their own fate if attacked by the United States. However, the Soviet Union assumed a moderate role, stressing that this was not the tactical moment for such action and dropped the proposals. As a result of these discussions, it took four days of battling before a satisfactory resolution on Vietnam could be formulated.

Conflicting View

Vladimir Koucky, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, contradicted the report of the Bucharest meeting as pictured by Ceausescu.

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~~TOP SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE
COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM

He indicated there was no dissension on the question of Vietnam and that the only arguments at the meeting concerned economic problems and the question of European security. He felt the resolution on Vietnam could have been released the first day of the meeting. He did note that the Romanians obstructed efforts to organize aid for North Vietnam, holding that if Communist China was not involved, then the aid could not be coordinated and would do more harm than good.

Koucky had just returned from a visit to North Vietnam in a delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. He observed that the influence of Communist China now predominates in North Vietnam, especially in the armed forces. He noted that President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Phan Van Dong, of North Vietnam, would not permit the delegation to make derogatory comments about Communist China.

On their return trip to Prague, the delegation stopped in Moscow where a conference was held to try to fathom the reasons why North Vietnam persists in fighting an "unwinable war." The only conclusion reached by the Soviet and Czech participants in the conference was that North Vietnam must have received assurances from Communist China that, at some point in the struggle, Communist China will intervene militarily as was done in Korea.

Assessment by the Communist Party, USA

Despite Soviet statements of their reluctance to widen the war in Vietnam or to fight "someone else's war," they cannot ignore the pressure from their communist allies. In addition, the Soviets are under the pressure of their weakening position in the international communist movement as a result of attacks on their apparent inaction in the face of an attack on a fellow communist nation, North Vietnam. No matter what the Soviet Union may want to do, it has become a creature of circumstances and the United States cannot depend on the Soviet Union to completely continue its present course of action in regard to Vietnam.

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POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITE
COUNTRIES TOWARD THE WAR IN VIETNAM

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~/No Foreign Dissemination" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*), who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Dissemination being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Honorable Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 11/2/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by RCP:dmk. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/2/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

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This memorandum recommends that data developed by CG 5824-S* regarding the attitude of communist nations toward the war in Vietnam be furnished the White House, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director of Central Intelligence Agency, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Acting

BACKGROUND:

CG 5824-S* accompanied Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, on visits to various communist countries and sat in on discussions between Hall and foreign communist leaders. The following represents a summary of the comments of these leaders toward the situation in Vietnam:

Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, felt that no accommodation could be reached with the United States while the war in Vietnam continues. The position of the Soviet Union is that the Vietnam situation cannot be resolved by military means alone but will require political action. The Soviet Union will press for an international meeting of all communist parties, at least on the limited question of opposing the United States in Vietnam.

East European members of the communist camp expressed general agreement with the Soviet views expressed above. Leaders of Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary and Mongolia expressed support for a political solution in Vietnam but were more concerned with internal problems in their respective countries.

Contrary to the attitude held by many communist leaders, Wladyslaw Gomulka, Communist leader in Poland, did not believe there is a growing peace movement in the

Enclosures

100-428091

RCP:dmk

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6 NOV 8 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

United States. He believes people in the United States are not antiwar but are dissatisfied with the Johnson Administration because the United States is losing the war in Vietnam.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Romania, indicated the policy of his country differs from both basic policies expressed above. He feels the split in the international communist movement is closely connected to the problem of Vietnam and has given the United States a great advantage. He claims the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations in Bucharest, Romania, was split over the problem of Vietnam. He said Poland and Romania proposed that the Soviet Union issue an ultimatum to the United States to stop meddling in Vietnam or face the armed might of the Soviet Union. The Soviets indicated that this was not the tactical moment for such action and dropped the matter.

Vladimir Koucky, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated there was no dissension on the question of Vietnam at the Bucharest meeting.

CG 5824-S* assessed this information as follows:
The Soviets cannot ignore the pressure from their communist allies to take some action to protect a communist country under attack. No matter what the Soviet Union may desire, it has become a creature of circumstances and the United States cannot depend on the Soviet Union to continue on its present course of action in regard to Vietnam.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary of the data developed by CG 5824-S* be furnished Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Honorable Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Acting Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slip.

WCS *WCS* *WCS*

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R. Putnam

BY LIAISON

Date: November 4, 1966
To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: GUS HALL'S REPORT TO LEADERS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Sources which have furnished reliable information
in the past have advised as follows:

In late September, 1966, Gus Hall, General
Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, while touring abroad
visited the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union, he
met with Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and several other top
Soviet leaders. During this meeting Hall reported on
conditions in the United States. In essence, Hall's report
was as follows:

Vietnam:

The basic problem today is the war in Vietnam.
The majority of the people in the United States do not support
this war. Because of this attitude, it is now politically
wise to oppose the war in Vietnam. Senator Robert F. Kennedy
of New York has increased his popularity in recent polls
because he does not follow the Johnson Administration either
on Vietnam or on Latin-American policies.

While there is some support for the war, there is
a split in the ruling circles in the United States. Those who
favor the war are reactionaries who are not supported by the
majority of United States capitalists looking for some way
out of the war.

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SEE NOTE PAGE 4

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The big question is that of raising the political level of struggle against United States imperialism. This mobilization is necessary because of the disagreement among United States capitalists, many of whom fear isolation and are mobilizing politically to influence future events.

There is growing dissatisfaction over the war because of how it detracts from the welfare program. As a result of the war, inflation has become a problem. It appears that the negative features of the present situation will result in gains for the Republican Party in the 1966 elections.

Some members of the ruling circles in the United States say that a military victory in Vietnam is impossible and want to adjust to the new relationship of world forces. We must realize that United States capitalists are practical men and see the desirability for a change in tactics. Differences between leaders in the Democratic Party are sharper than have shown up in public. It is interesting to note that a number of peace candidates who ran on the Democratic Party ticket during the recent primary elections were defeated by the smallest margins. The peace movement is continuing in the United States and a new development is the bringing together of peace and civil rights groups who have set November 6-8, 1966, as special dates for demonstrations for peace in the United States. However, the trade unions have not fully supported the peace movement. While there are strikes and trade-union committees for peace, the Government in the United States has controlled these activities with threats. This is shown by the action of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in accepting a new contract on the west coast which was a step backwards "for us in the war in Vietnam."

The Economy of the United States:

The United States is in the midst of a war boom economy with restrictions on investments to avoid overproduction. The boom economy may result in serious dislocations and cutbacks in industry; for example, the housing industry has suffered a cutback to the lowest number of new housing starts in more than six years. It will not take large cutbacks in industry to cause a crisis in unemployment in the United States.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Communist Movement in the United States

The communist movement in the United States is small. A party the size of the Communist Party, USA, cannot take advantage of all situations. The Communist Party, USA, lost a generation of cadre, but is developing a new cadre. This new cadre lacks experience, but is being trained on an emergency basis. The Communist Party, USA, is united despite weaknesses in past cadre.

Youth:

Hall proposed the holding of a world conference of various communist parties to exchange experiences about youth.

International Press Service:

Hall recommended the formation of a new world press service to transmit public information about political events in the world which would not be tainted by "the bourgeois press."

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished this information, this communication is classified "Top Secret."

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security
Defense Intelligence Agency

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. CG 5824-S* obtained this information while on Solo Mission 21 to the Soviet Union and other countries in the company

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE CONTINUED:

of Gus Hall. Informant sat in on the discussion with the Soviet leaders. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/19/66 captioned "Solo, IS-C." The high lights of Hall's report were previously disseminated to the White House and Secretary of State.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-423091

BY LIAISON

Date: November 4, 1966

To: Director 1 - Liaison
Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1 - Mr. Shaw
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~TRAINING OF NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY~~
~~PERSONNEL BY THE SOVIET UNION~~

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

According to a highly placed individual in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is having a most difficult time forming an effective North Vietnamese Air Force. The biggest problem is that the Vietnamese are not built for ultra supersonic flying. The Vietnamese framework and physical makeup is such that they cannot stand the strain of supersonic aircraft. The difficulties are totally physical and not mental.

The Soviet Union has encountered that same problem in connection with the training of North Vietnamese military personnel in the utilization of other sophisticated weapons of war being supplied by the Soviet Union. This would include such weapons as anti-aircraft missiles, rockets, radar and the like.

In order to remedy the foregoing problems, the Soviet Union has made several different proposals to the North Vietnamese. It was first proposed that the Soviet Union could supply some trained Soviet military personnel to fly or work alongside the North Vietnamese. However, it was generally felt that this would not be a judicious way to handle this situation. The other proposal, and the one considered most feasible by the Soviet Union, was to train other selected members of the oriental race, such as North Koreans or Chinese, who would be able to operate aircraft or other equipment jointly with the North Vietnamese.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

In this latter situation, if any of these individuals were shot down in enemy action and taken prisoner, the enemy would not be able to say they were Russians, and they would possibly pass as North Vietnamese. This would avoid some possible embarrassment.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source who made the above information available, this communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~."

- 1 - Director (BY LIAISON)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

- 1 - Defense Intelligence Agency

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/24/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

BY LIAISON

Date: November 4, 1966

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. Cotter

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. R. Putnam

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Sources which have furnished reliable information
in the past have advised as follows:

While touring abroad in the late summer and early fall, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, held a series of discussions with leaders of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania. While other individuals were present, the discussions were actually exchanges between Hall and Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ); Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), and Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, Communist Party of Romania (CPR), on different dates while Hall was visiting in each country.

Discussion with Antonin Novotny, First Secretary, CPCZ

In essence Novotny's comments were as follows:

It is not easy to adhere strictly to socialist principles while trying to absorb all the new technology and science in the world. If a socialist state is to progress, it is necessary to take everything new and good from the capitalist world and use it within the framework of the socialist system.

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The CPCZ favors a conference of all the communist parties of the world, not for the purpose of recreating the old Comintern but rather to discuss problems facing the world. This should not be a conference to give orders but to establish a common platform. This platform would not regulate the

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

individual communist parties since the platform would have to be applied independently by each party under conditions peculiar to it. Communist China cannot prevent such a conference from being held.

The situation in Communist China is sheer madness. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, has run amok. He is destroying the Communist Party of China (CPC) with the immature "Red Guard." The CPC has failed to influence anyone internationally and does not even influence the communist parties in Asia. The CPC leaders are trying to cover up past mistakes and shortcomings while preparing for war and, eventually, a conflict with the Soviet Union. Communist China is trying to promote a war between the Soviet Union and the United States in the belief that such a war would weaken those two countries to the point that Communist China would be free to occupy territory in Asia, including some territory in the Soviet Union.

With respect to Hall's proposal to form a communist news and information service to exchange information between communist parties without dependence on the capitalist press, Novotny felt this was a good idea and should be afforded additional discussion.

Novotny indicated his Government was unhappy with the activities of Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. He stated that Cuba gets a considerable amount of aid from Czechoslovakia but misuses all of it.

Discussion with Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary, PZWP

In essence Gomulka stated the following:

Everyone is aware that there is a lack of unity in the international communist movement and why this lack of unity exists. This development could not have been foreseen even by leading theoreticians. No one knows how long this situation will last, but sooner or later it will pass and the international communist movement will be reunited.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

With respect to Hall's proposal for an international press and information service to keep all communist parties informed on each other's problems, Gomulka noted the following:

No communist party in the socialist world can complain that there is a lack of information concerning Poland. The "World Marxist Review" (theoretical organ of the international communist movement published in Prague, Czechoslovakia) is a source of information for all communist parties of the world. This proposed organization would be mainly for the benefit of the communist parties in the capitalist world. If this proposal comes up, Poland will support it, participate and help organize it. However, there is no assurance such an agency would be of assistance and its organization would stimulate charges that it was passing on "orders from Moscow." Personally, Gomulka did not feel he could express a definite opinion on the question at this time.

Discussion with Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, CPR

In essence Ceausescu commented as follows:

While there are many differences in the international communist movement, these differences should not interfere with the possibilities of united action on common problems. The problem of unity in the international communist movement is the most important issue in the world today. In order to achieve this unity, it is necessary to start from a position which would assure the cooperation of all communist parties. The principle of non-interference in the affairs of one party by another is basic to this unity. Such interference is not supposed to exist. But while it does not exist in theory, it exists in practice. It results from the efforts to force a certain point of view on all communist parties. The international communist movement cannot advance if all parties are reduced to receiving ideas elaborated by others.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

The CPR disagrees with the interpretation that only certain people or certain communist parties have the correct line. Marxism-Leninism was distorted by Stalin. What was incorrect for a single man (Stalin) is also incorrect for a communist party. There can be no unity when all communist parties must accept, without discussion, the dictates of an individual or another communist party.

In regard to the "cultural revolution" in Communist China, many communist parties have published declarations condemning what is taking place in Communist China. The CPR has not done so because there is no way to know what is actually happening in Communist China. The CPR does not agree with what is happening in Communist China but it also does not agree with things that are taking place in other socialist countries. If declarations were published on all things on which there is disagreement, there would be numerous splits in the international communist movement. The problems in Communist China are internal problems to be solved by the Communist Party of China and solutions cannot be prescribed by outsiders.

In regard to Hall's proposal for a new international news and information agency, Ceausescu indicated he thought it might have some value. However, he expressed doubt that such an agency could remain an objective distributor of information. He thought it likely it would turn out like the "World Marxist Review," which was supposed to fulfill this task but has not done so. Concerning this publication, Ceausescu noted:

The "World Marxist Review" is not a free forum; it informs only in a unilateral manner. As a result the CPR did not even reproduce the "World Marxist Review" for a long time and even now reproduces only parts of it, excluding all polemics.

In conclusion Ceausescu stated that there is a great need to re-establish unity in the international communist movement. Anti-Soviet statements by Communist China cannot be accepted but statements attacking Communist China must also be rejected.

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret.~~"

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

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NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Data extracted from Chicago airtels 10/21, 22 and 24/66 all captioned "Solo, IS - C." Source obtained this data while on Solo Mission 21 to the Soviet Union and other countries in the company of Gus Hall. Highlights of Solo Mission 21 have been previously furnished the White House and the Secretary of State.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

11/9/66

1 - Mr. Shaw

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 11/1/66, requesting the Bureau to advise of the identity of any Soviet delegations touring the United States during November, 1966.

Buairtel 11/7/66 set forth the names of three Soviet citizens planning to tour the United States during November, 1966.

The Department of State has recently advised that the following Soviet citizens will arrive in the United States in late November, 1966, in order to attend an international conference on vaccines against viral and rickettsial diseases of man.

(1) Mikhail Petrovich Chumakov, who has attended similar conferences in the United States since 1956. He last visited the United States in January, 1963, at which time he was accompanied by his wife, Marina Voroshilova.

(2) Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Smorodintsev, who has previously attended conferences on polio in the United States. He last visited the United States in November, 1964, to attend a virology symposium.

(3) Valentin Dimitriyevich Solovyev, who previously visited the United States in 1960 to attend a World Conference on Asiatic Flu.

1 - New York (100-134637)

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Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
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(4) Otar Georgiyevich Andzhaparidze, who previously visited the United States in November, 1961, with Soviet virologists.

(5) Marina Konstantinovna Voroshilova, who previously visited the United States in November, 1964, to attend a conference on virology.

NOTE:

CG 5824-S*, while in the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 21, during October, 1966, learned that Igor Mikhailov, an official of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, planned to tour the United States in November, 1966. CG 5824-S* expects Mikhailov to pass on to the CPUSA the amount of financial subsidy the Soviets will allot to the CPUSA for 1967. Informant desires to make contact with Mikhailov rather than having Mikhailov contact Gus Hall or some other official of the CPUSA. In view of this, Chicago desires to be kept advised of all Soviets who will be traveling in the United States during November, 1966.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 9, 1966

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~FOREIGN~~ POLITICAL MATTERS - RUSSIA

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available a chart described as the current organizational structure of the City Government of Moscow, Russia.

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the above-mentioned chart. The enclosed chart is not to be disseminated outside your Agency.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source who made the chart available, this communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosure

WGS:dmk
(5) *dmk*

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. The data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/28/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C." We are obtaining a copy of the enclosed chart and are having it translated.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub F)

11/10/66

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Shaw

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYlet 11/1/66, (copies to Chicago) and CGlet 11/4/66 (copies to New York).

ReCGlet disclosed that on 10/24/66, the sum of \$212.30 was transferred from New York Solo funds to Chicago Solo funds.

ReNYlet disclosed that on 10/27/66, the sum of \$212.30 was paid to CG 5824-S* out of New York Solo funds and that this money was to be kept by the informant to aid in the payment of minor expenses he incurred in behalf of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the above-noted conflict in the handling of the \$212.30, it should be promptly ascertained whether this amount was transferred to Chicago Solo funds as indicated in reCGlet or paid to CG 5824-S* as indicated in reNYlet.

2 - New York (100-134637)

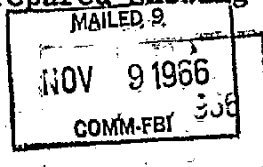
WGS:dmlk

(6) dmlk

NOTE:

CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* currently are holding over a million dollars in funds received by the CPUSA from the Soviets. Every month, New York and Chicago submit an accounting of these funds and list all debits and credits to this fund. This accounting of the Solo Fund is audited at the Bureau and a memorandum prepared showing the current status of the fund.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



REC 17 100-428091-5912

6 NOV 9 1966

NOV 17 1966

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WGS

~~SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: November 7, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LENIN STEEL PLANT AND COMBINE
NOWA HUTA, POLAND

The following information was supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

At the present time, there are 31,000 individuals employed at the Lenin Steel Plant and Combine located at Nowa Huta, near Krakow, Poland. Of these employees, 6,500 were reported to be current members of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP). In regard to the Party organizational setup in this Combine, it was indicated that there is a Central Committee consisting of 41 Party members, an Executive Committee of 13 Party members, and three Party Secretaries. The plant Party organization is affiliated with the PUWP district organization at Krakow.

An initial capital investment of 13 billion zlotys was made to construct the Lenin Steel Plant and Combine. Production, to date, by the Combine has reportedly amounted to 15 billion zlotys. All of the initial investment capital utilized to construct the Combine was provided by the Government Central Fund, and some capital is still being received from this Fund for expansion. However, at the present time, it is reported that income being received from the operation of the Combine exceeds the monies being received by the Combine from the Government Central Fund. In two years, it is alleged the Combine will have sufficient income from its own operation to pay all current obligations and also be in a position to return some money to the Government.

Tolson _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

WGS:dmk

(6) dmk

EX 108-2071-111

REC-60

NOV 11 1966

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

11 NOV 8 1966

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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NOV 16 1966

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

At the present time, Poland supplies only 20 per cent of the ore being processed at the Combino. It was stated that this was due to the low grade of native ore. Seventy-five per cent of the remaining ore, which is processed at the Lenin Steel Plant, comes from the Soviet Union, with the balance being purchased abroad, mainly from South America.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this data could reveal the identity of the source, CG 5824-S*, who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 10/26/66, captioned "Solo, IS-C."

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jwe*

DATE: November 8, 1966

FROM : C. E. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Wick | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| Felt | _____ |
| Gale | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

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

On 11/8/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:jab

EX-103

REC-57

6 NOV 14 1966

5 NOV 18 1966

RECEIVED - CONRAD

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

11/14/66

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Shaw

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 7/14/66.

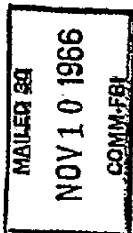
Reairtel related to an assignment given to CG 5824-S* to prepare a paper on informant's opinion concerning what United States foreign policy should be toward the Soviet Union. It was pointed out in reairtel that it would not be possible for informant to carry out this assignment until after informant returned from the 21st Solo Mission.

In view of the fact that informant has returned from Solo Mission 21 and the debriefing of informant is almost completed, you are requested to have informant expedite the preparation of the above-mentioned paper.

WGS:dmk
(4) *dmk*

NOTE:

On 6/13/66, by telephone call from Assistant Director Sullivan to SAC Johnson of Chicago, a request was made that CG 5824-S* prepare a paper on what U.S. foreign policy should be toward the Soviet Union. In view of the fact that informant was preparing to leave the U.S. on Solo Mission 21, it was not possible for informant to carry out this assignment. Informant returned to United States on 10/17/66, and since the debriefing is almost completed, Chicago is being requested to expedite the handling of this assignment.



35-11 3114-241

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EX-103

REC-57

6 NOV 14 1966

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