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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 photostats and for the New York Office 1 photostat of 2 programs printed in the Russian language and issued in connection with social and cultural events presented by the CPSU for all delegates to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held 10/61. These cultural events were part of the official activities of the Congress and were held in the Palace of Congress on the dates of 10/22/61 and 10/31/61, the latter date being the concluding day of the Congress.

Since these programs relating to cultural events in connection with the Congress were made available by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN, photostats are being submitted herewith in order that the Bureau and New York may have some information concerning other aspects of the Congress.

GALE

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

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ПРОГРАММА концерта

КРЕМЛЕВСКИЙ ДВОРЕЦ СЪЕЗДОВ

22 ОКТЯБРЯ 1961 года

І О Т Д Е Л Е Н И Е

ШОСТАКОВИЧ
Праздничная увертюра

Исполняет Государственный симфонический оркестр Союза ССР, симфонический оркестр Московской Государственной филармонии и группа музыкантов сводного оркестра Московского гарнизона.
Дирижер — народный артист СССР К. ИВАНОВ.

«Я — гражданин Советского Союза»
Литературная композиция по произведениям советских поэтов

Исполняет народный артист РСФСР С. БАЛАШОВ.

ДОЛУХАНИЯ
«И мы в то время будем жить»

Исполняет народный артист СССР П. ЛИСИЦИАН.

ШОСТАКОВИЧ
Вальс

Исполняют учащиеся Московского хореографического училища.
Постановка — С. ХОЛФИНОЙ и заслуженного артиста РСФСР Ю. КОНДРАТОВА.
Дирижер — заслуженный деятель искусств ДАССР Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

ИНТЕРМЕДИЯ
«Зеленый свет»

Исполняют заслуженный артист РСФСР Л. МИРОВ и М. НОВИЦКИЙ.

ПОНОМАРЕНКО
«Ивушка»

Исполняют лауреат Всероссийского конкурса артистов эстрады Л. ЗЫКИНА и заслуженный артист РСФСР А. ЭЙЗЕН в сопровождении Государственного русского народного оркестра имени Н. Осипова.
Дирижер — В. ГНУТОВ.

МУРАДЕЛИ
«Россия — Родина моя»

Народные мелодии

Исполняет группа участников художественной самодеятельности Калининской области.

Хореографическая картинка
«После трудового дня»

Исполняет Государственный ансамбль народного танца Калининской области художественной самодеятельности Калининской области.

ЛЕВАШОВ
«Песня о маяках»

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Ю. ПРИТУЛА и К. КРУГЛОВ и муж-
ская группа Сибирского народного хора.

АНДРЕЙ НОВИКОВ
«Провожала меня»

Исполняет женская группа Сибирского
народного хора, художественный руко-
водитель — заслуженный деятель
искусств РСФСР В. ЛЕВАШОВ.

Гостиница «Москва»

Исполняет народный артист РСФСР
А. РАЙКИН.

Фантазия на темы песен советских
композиторов

Исполняет эстрадно-симфонический оркестр
Всесоюзного радио и телевидения.
Дирижер — Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

ДУНАЕВСКИЙ
«Ради счастья советских людей»

Исполняют Государственный Московский
областной хор, художественный руково-
дитель — народный артист РСФСР
В. СОКОЛОВ и лауреат Международ-
ного конкурса народной самодеятель-
ности хоровая капелла Дворца культу-
ры имени Горбунова, художественный
руководитель — Ю. УЛАНОВ.
Эстрадно-симфонический оркестр Всесо-
юзного радио и телевидения.
Государственный эстрадный оркестр
РСФСР под руководством народного
артиста РСФСР Л. УТЕСОВА.
Эстрадный оркестр под руководством
заслуженного артиста БССР
Э. РОЗНЕРА.
Эстрадный оркестр под руководством
О. ЛУНДСТРЕМА.
Соллисты — В. ЛЕВКО и Я. КРАТОВ.
Дирижер — Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

II ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

ГОЛУБЕВ
«Прелюдия»

Исполняет ансамбль виолончелистов и арфисток — студентов Московской Государственной консерватории имени П. И. Чайковского. Руководители ансамбля: заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. ДУЛОВА и заслуженный артист РСФСР М. РОСТРОПОВИЧ.

КОЛМАНОВСКИЙ
«Я люблю тебя, жизнь»

Исполняет народный артист СССР ГЕОРГИ ОТС.

СОЛОВЬЕВ-СЕДОЙ
«Вечерний Ленинград»

Старинный русский вальс
«БЕРЕЗКА»

Исполняет Государственный хореографический ансамбль «Березка», художественный руководитель — народная артистка РСФСР Н. НАДЕЖДИНА.
Дирижер — А. ИЛЬИН.

ГУНО
Вальс Джульетты

Исполняет лауреат Международного конкурса Г. КОВАЛЕВА.

Выступление артистов цирка

Исполняют артисты цирка:
Жонглеры — ОСКАЛ-ООЛ.
Пластический этюд на пьедестале — ДЕМКИНЫ.
Акробаты на подкидных досках — ЮРЬЕВЫ.
В интермедиях — народный артист РСФСР ОЛЕГ ПОПОВ.

Интермедия и куплеты
на современные темы

Исполняют заслуженные артисты РСФСР П. РУДАКОВ и В. НЕЧАЕВ.

МАССАЛИТИНОВ
Сцены из современной народной оперы-песни «Земля поет»

Исполняют Воронежский русский народный хор и его спутник — самодеятельный хоровой коллектив профсоюзов.
Постановка заслуженного артиста РСФСР И. ШАРОВА.
Художник — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. МАМОНТОВ.
Дирижер — В. ЕСИПОВ.

Частушки на современные темы

Исполняет группа артистов народных хоров.

КОЛХОЗНАЯ СВАДЬБА
Танцевальная картинка

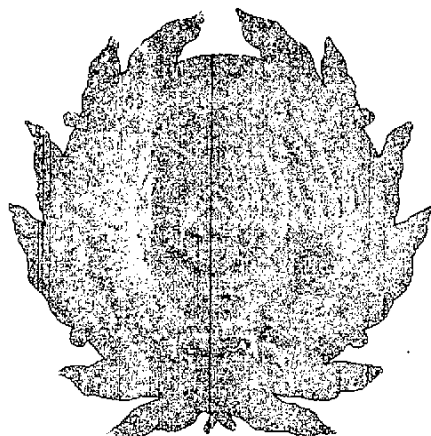
Исполняет Государственный русский народный хор имени Пятницкого.
Постановка — народной артистки СССР
Т. УСТИНОВОЙ.

НОВИКОВ
«Родина, Ленин, партия»

Исполняют Государственный русский народный хор имени Пятницкого.
Художественный руководитель — народный артист СССР П. КАЗЬМИН.
Воронежский русский народный хор.
Художественный руководитель — народный артист РСФСР
К. МАССАЛИТИНОВ.
Сибирский русский народный хор, художественный руководитель — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. ЛЕВАШОВ.
Группа артистов Уральского народного хора.
Художественный руководитель — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
Б. ГИБАЛДИН.

Режиссеры концерта — заслуженные артисты РСФСР
А. ТУТЫШКИН и В. ПОЗНАНСКИЙ

Художник — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
М. ВАРПЕХ



ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ СССР

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

МАСТЕРОВ ИСКУССТВ НАРОДОВ СССР

31 октября 1961 г.

КРЕМЛЕВСКИЙ ДВОРЕЦ СЪЕЗДОВ

г. Москва

ПЕРВОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

МУРАДЕЛИ

Текст Суркова
«Поэма свершений»

Исполняет объединенный хор в составе:
хора Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР, Большого хора
Всесоюзного радио и телевидения,
Государственного Московского областного хора
в сопровождении оркестра Государственного
академического Большого театра Союза ССР
Соллист народный артист СССР И. ПЕТРОВ
Текст читает заслуженный артист РСФСР
Е. МАТВЕЕВ

Художественные руководители хоров: заслуженный
деятели искусств РСФСР А. РЫБНОВ, народный
артист РСФСР К. ПТИЦА, народный артист
РСФСР В. СОКОЛОВ
Дирижер заслуженный артист РСФСР
Е. СВЕТААНОВ

ГЛИЗЭР

Мелодия для скрипки
с оркестром

Исполняет народный артист СССР лауреат
Ленинской премии Д. ОЙСТРАХ в
сопровождении оркестра Большого театра Союза ССР
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
Н. АНОСОВ

Русский девичий хоровод
«Березка»

Исполняет Государственный хореографический
ансамбль «Березка»
Художественный руководитель народная артистка
РСФСР Н. НАДЕЖДИНА. Дирижер А. ИЛЬИН

Интермедия и куплеты

Исполняют заслуженные артисты РСФСР
П. РУДАКОВ и В. НЕЧАЕВ

ЗАХАРОВ

«Песня о России»

Исполняют Государственный русский народный хор
имени Пятницкого, Государственный Сибирский
народный хор, Государственный Уральский народный
хор, хор Московского областного Дома творчества
Художественные руководители: народный
артист СССР П. КАЗЬМИН, заслуженный деятель
искусств РСФСР В. ЛЕВАШЕВ, заслуженный
деятели искусств РСФСР Б. ГИБАЛИН,
Н. КАЛУГИНА
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
Г. ПАНТЮКОВ

ОВЕЗОВ, МЕИТУС,
АЛЛАНУРОВ, КУЛИЕВ
Танцевально-вокальная
сюита «Труд торжествует»

Исполняют Государственный ансамбль народного
танца Туркменской ССР, Туркменский
Государственный хор, артисты балета
Государственного театра оперы и балета
Туркменской ССР
Солисты: народная артистка СССР М. КУЛИЕВА,
народная артистка Туркменской ССР
А. АННАКУЛИЕВА, Д. КАРАДЖАЕВ
Художественные руководители: заслуженный деятель
искусств КБАССР Л. СМЕЛЯНСКИЙ,
заслуженный артист Туркменской ССР А. ЭСАДОВ
Дирижер заслуженный артист Туркменской ССР
Х. АЛЛАНУРОВ

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«Соловей»

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Дирижер народный артист Армянской ССР
С. ЧАРЕКЯН

САТЯН
«Сбор винограда»

КОТОЯН
Танец севапских рыбаков

Исполняет Государственный заслуженный
ансамбль народной песни и пляски Армянской ССР
Солисты: народная артистка Армянской ССР
Л. КОШЯН, А. КАРАПЕТЯН
Художественный руководитель народный артист
Армянской ССР Т. АЛТУНЯН

БУРХАНОВ
«Очарован тобой»

Исполняет солист Узбекской Государственной
филармонии Б. ЗАКИРОВ
Дирижер Н. ХАЛИЛОВ

ЛЕВИЕВ
Узбекский вальс «Пахта»

Исполняет Государственный ансамбль народного
танца Узбекской ССР «Бахор» и хоровая капелла
Узбекской Государственной филармонии
Художественные руководители: народная артистка
СССР М. ТУРГУНБАЕВА, А. СУЛТАНОВ
Дирижер Н. ХАЛИЛОВ

Литовские народные танцы
«Кяпурине» и «Ругучай»

Литовская народная мелодия
«Скудучий»

Танец с лентами
«Резгипеле»

МУРАДЕЛИ
«Берегите мир»

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ансамбль песни и танца студентов Вильнюсского
Государственного университета. Постановка танцев
заслуженного артиста Литовской ССР
И. ГУДАВИЧУСА
Художественный руководитель заслуженный
артист Литовской ССР В. БАРТУСЯВИЧУС

УРБАХ
Ария Замона из оперы
«Знатный жених»

Исполняет народный артист Таджикской ССР
А. БОБОКУЛОВ
Дирижер заслуженный артист Таджикской ССР
И. АБДУЛЛАЕВ

Таджикский народный танец
«Занг»

Исполняют артистки балета Государственного
театра оперы и балета Таджикской ССР
Солистка народная артистка СССР А. ЗАХИДОВА
в сопровождении группы дойристов
Постановка народного артиста Таджикской ССР
Г. ВАЛАМАТ-ЗАДЕ

ПРСЦЕК
«На Украине звездочка
взошла»

Исполняет Украинский Государственный народный
хор
Художественный руководитель народный артист
Украинской ССР Г. ВЕРЕВКА

КОС-АНАТОЛЬСКИЙ
«Ой ты дивчина
з гориха зерня»

Исполняет народный артист СССР Д. ГНАТЮК
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Украинской ССР Ю. ЛУЦИВ

Танец «Ползунец»

Исполняют солисты Государственного заслуженного
ансамбля танца Украинской ССР. Художественный
руководитель и постановщик народный артист СССР
П. ВИРСКИЙ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Украинской ССР И. ИВАЩЕНКО

БАХНОВ, КОСТЮКОВСКИЙ
«Дорогой подарок»

Исполняют народные артисты Украинской ССР
Ю. ТИМОШЕНКО и Е. БЕРЕЗИН

Украинский танец
«Гопак»

Исполняет Государственный заслуженный ансамбль
танца Украинской ССР
Постановка народного артиста СССР
П. ВИРСКОГО
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Украинской ССР И. ИВАЩЕНКО

ВТОРОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

КУЛИЕВ
«Песня о Москве»

Исполняет объединенный хор в составе: хора Государственного академического театра оперы и балета Азербайджанской ССР и Азербайджанского радио и телевидения
Солисты: народный артист СССР Р. БЕЙБУТОВ, народный артист Азербайджанской ССР А. БУНИЯТ-ЗАДЕ, заслуженные артисты Азербайджанской ССР Ф. АХМЕДОВА, Р. ДЖАБАРОВА, Ф. МУРАДОВА, Р. АТАКИШИЕВ, Л. ИМАНОВ и артисты М. БАДИРОВ, И. КАРАСЕВА
Дирижер народный артист СССР НИЯЗИ

Музыка народная
«Танец радости»

Исполняет танцевальная группа Государственного заслуженного ансамбля песни и танца Азербайджанской ССР в сопровождении квартета народных инструментов
Постановка народного артиста Азербайджанской ССР А. АБДУЛЛАЕВА
Художественный руководитель заслуженный деятель искусств Азербайджанской ССР Д. ДЖАГИРОВ

ОРДЕЛОВСКИЙ
Латышский колхозный танец

Исполняет танцевальная группа Государственного ансамбля песни и танца Латвийской ССР «Сакта»
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ТОНС

СЕН-САНС
«Лебедь»

Исполняет народная артистка Латвийской ССР В. ВИЛЦЫНЬ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ТОНС

ВЕРДИ
Ария Леоноры из оперы «Трубадур»

Исполняет народная артистка Латвийской ССР Ж. ГЕЙНЕ-ВАГНЕР
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ТОНС

СОКОЛОВСКИЙ
«Неман»

Исполняет хоровая группа Государственного народного ансамбля песни и танца Белорусской ССР в сопровождении Государственного народного оркестра Белорусской ССР. Дирижер народный артист Белорусской ССР И. ЖИНОВИЧ

КОНЬШИН
«Речицкая лирическая»

Исполняет женская группа хора Государственного народного ансамбля песни и танца Белорусской ССР
Художественный руководитель народный артист Белорусской ССР Г. ЦИТОВИЧ
Солистка М. ОРЛОВА

Белорусский народный танец
«Лявониха»

Исполняет Государственный ансамбль танца Белорусской ССР
Художественный руководитель и постановщик заслуженный деятель искусств БССР
А. ОПАНАСЕНКО

ТЛЕНДИЕВ
«Байтак дала»

Исполняет народная артистка СССР
Р. ДЖАМАНОВА
Дирижер Т. ОСМАНОВ

КУРМАНГАЗЫ, ЕСПАЕВ
«Кыз куу»

Исполняет хореографическая группа Государственного ансамбля песни и танца Казахской ССР
Художественный руководитель и постановщик народная артистка Казахской ССР и заслуженная артистка Украинской ССР Л. ЧЕРНЫШЕВА
Дирижер Т. ОСМАНОВ

АБДРАЕВ
«Моя республика»

Исполняют солисты Государственного академического театра оперы и балета Киргизской ССР заслуженные артисты Киргизской ССР
А. МЫРЗАБАЕВ, С. ТОКТОНАЛИЕВ, солистки Г. САТАЕВА, Н. АКРАМОВА
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Киргизской ССР А. ДЖУМАХМАТОВ

АЙДЫРАЛЫ
«Койронку»

Исполняет ансамбль комузистов Киргизской Государственной филармонии
Художественный руководитель К. УКУБАЕВ

ДЖУМАХМАТОВ
«Танец цветов»

Исполняют артистки балета Государственного академического театра оперы и балета Киргизской ССР и учащиеся Фрунзенского хореографического училища
Солистка народная артистка СССР
Б. БЕЙШЕНАЛИЕВА
Постановка Э. МАДЕМИЛОВОЙ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Киргизской ССР А. ДЖУМАХМАТОВ

МИРИАНАШВИЛИ
«Песня о мире»

Исполняет вокальный дуэт Грузинской Государственной филармонии: Н. ЦИЦКИШВИЛИ, Н. МКЕРВАЛИДЗЕ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Грузинской ССР В. ПАЛИАШВИЛИ

АРАКИШВИЛИ

Ария Абдул-араба
из оперы «Сказание о
Шота Руставели»

Исполняет солист Государственного театра оперы и
балета Грузинской ССР А. ЗЕЙНКЛИШВИЛИ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Грузинской ССР В. ПАЛИАШВИЛИ

РОССИНИ

«Тарантелла»

Исполняет заслуженная артистка Грузинской
ССР М. АМИРАНАШВИЛИ
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Грузинской
ССР В. ПАЛИАШВИЛИ

Музыка народная
Грузинская сюита

Исполняет Государственный заслуженный ансамбль
народного танца Грузинской ССР. Художественные
руководители народная артистка Грузинской ССР
Н. РАМИШВИЛИ и народный артист СССР
И. СУХИШВИЛИ

ЛИПАНД

«Летние дни молодежи»

Исполняет женский вокальный ансамбль
Государственной филармонии Эстонской ССР в
сопровождении ансамбля народной музыки
Художественный руководитель Г. ПОДЕЛЬСКИЙ
Дирижер У. ВЕЭНРА

Музыка народная
Эстонская сюита

Исполняет коллектив народного танца
Государственной филармонии Эстонской ССР в
сопровождении ансамбля народной музыки
Художественный руководитель народный артист
Эстонской ССР У. ТООМИ
Дирижер У. ВЕЭНРА

КАПП

«Будущее строим мы сами»

Исполняет народный артист СССР Т. КУУЗИК
Дирижер заслуженный артист Эстонской ССР
Р. МАТСОВ

Музыка народная
Вокально-хореографическая
композиция
«Хора мирных долин»

ЛАЗАРЕВ

«Гимн человеку»

Исполняет заслуженная капелла Молдавской ССР
«Дойна», заслуженный ансамбль народного танца
Молдавской ССР «Жок» и оркестр народной музыки
«Флуераш». Постановка танцев заслуженного
деятели искусств Молдавской ССР В. КУРБЕТА
Музыкальный руководитель заслуженный деятель
искусств Молдавской ССР С. ЛУНКЕВИЧ. Дирижер
заслуженный деятель искусств Молдавской ССР
В. МИНИН

ХОЛМИНОВ

«Песня о Ленине»

Исполняют все участники концерта
Солист — солист Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР Г. ПАНКОВ
Дирижер заслуженный артист РСФСР
Е. СВЕТЛАНОВ

Главный режиссер концерта народный артист РСФСР и Грузинской ССР
И. ТУМАНОВ

Музыкальный руководитель заслуженный артист РСФСР
Е. СВЕТААНОВ

Главный художник народный художник РСФСР В. РЫНДИН

Художник заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
Б. КНОБЛОК

Режиссеры: народный артист Грузинской ССР Д. АЛЕКСИДЗЕ
заслуженный деятель искусств Азербайджанской ССР
Ш. БАДАЛБЕИЛИ

народный артист Таджикской ССР Г. ВАЛАМАТ-ЗАДЕ

народный артист Киргизской ССР В. ВАСИЛЬЕВ

народный артист Узбекской ССР А. ГИНЗБУРГ

народный артист СССР А. КАРЛИЕВ, Г. ЛЕХЦИЕВ

заслуженный артист Украинской ССР Л. СИЛАЕВ

заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР Р. ТИХОМИРОВ
Г. ЧАЙКОВСКИЙ, В. ЧИБИРАС

Художники: народный художник Азербайджанской ССР М. АБДУЛАЕВ
заслуженный деятель искусств Киргизской ССР А. АРЕФЬЕВ

Н. АЛЕНТЬЕВ, Д. БОРОВСКИЙ, И. ВАЛЬДЕНБЕРГ

заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ВАРДАУНИС

народный художник Латвийской ССР А. ЛАПИНЬ

заслуженный деятель искусств Грузинской ССР П. ЛАПИАШВИЛИ

заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. МАМОНТОВ

народный артист Украинской ССР Ф. НИРОД, А. и В. НАСВИТИС
В. ПОДПОМОГОВ, М. ТИУНОВ, Д. УШАКОВ, В. ФУФЫГИН

заслуженный артист Казахской ССР Э. ЧАРНОМСКИЙ
заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР Е. ЧЕМОДУРОВ

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting of Canadian and U. S. Communist Party Representatives with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, November 12, 1961, Moscow, Russia."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/12 and 20/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The meeting referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was held in the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, hotel room in Moscow assigned to LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, who had been in the Soviet Union for the purpose of attending the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Participating in this meeting as the sole CP, USA representative was CG 5824-S* and the sole Canadian CP representative was TIM BUCK, General Secretary, Communist Party of Canada.

1cc + memo 808 RB
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago
25 JAN 9 1962

RWH:MDW
(5)

memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
12/29/61
C. C. Wick
SFP:lyc

~~AGENCY: *[initials]*~~
~~REQ. REC'D: *[initials]*~~
~~DATE FORW: *12-29-61*~~
~~HOW FORW: *[initials]*~~
~~BY: *[initials]*~~

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Per *memo Baumgardner to Sullivan*
Date *12-29-61*

63 JAN 7 1962
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

5-8

CG 134-46, Sub B

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF
CANADIAN AND U. S. COMMUNIST PARTY
REPRESENTATIVES WITH LUIS CARLOS
PRESTES, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST
PARTY OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER 12, 1961
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

On November 12, 1961, representatives of the Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party, USA met in Moscow, Russia, with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil. All of the individuals participating in this meeting had been to the Soviet Union for the purpose of attending the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which had been held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961. This particular meeting had been arranged by the participants in order that Prestes might brief the others in regard to the current political situation in Brazil as relating to the Communist Party of Brazil.

The essence of the remarks made by Prestes during the course of this meeting were as follows:

"Greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1805 file 58
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

A source, which has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information concerning a meeting held by Luis Carlos Prestes in November, 1961. This meeting was arranged in order that Prestes might brief those in attendance in regard to the current political situation in Brazil as it relates to the Communist Party of Brazil.

The essence of the remarks made by Prestes during the course of this meeting as supplied by our source is as follows:

"Greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil."

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-1805
ENCLOSURE

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"After the resignation of President Janio Quadros, many big and complex events took place which were not easy to understand from outside the country. Beginning with the last election, the situation in Brazil has been extremely unclear to outsiders. The most reactionary forces in Brazil which included the importers, the bankers and those connected with the United States, supported Quadros at the last election. The Communist Party and the progressives supported Henrique Lott and Joao Goulart in this same election. Quadros was a typical Latin American politician who starts with (or as) left, almost leaving the impression that he is a 'Communist.' He was a real demagogue like Romulo Betancourt, President of Venezuela. At the time, Quadros had a lot of influence among the workers of Sao Paulo. He made his campaign on the basis of left demagogic slogans, he visited Moscow, he expressed sympathy for Castro and Cuba. During the campaign he promised to end inflation, the high cost of living, to recognize Moscow, etc. Lott, his opponent, was a true patriot with no direct connection with big business.

"The prestige of Lott at the time was based on the struggle which gave former President Juscelino Kubitsek the Presidency when the reactionaries sought to prevent it. Basically, Lott was limited in ability. He was a limited reactionary. At the height of the election, Lott came out against the recognition of the Soviet Union and criticized the fact 'Cuba was shooting too many people.' The Communist Party of Brazil criticized him for such remarks which helped to defeat him.

"Quadros, on the other hand, spent large sums of money received from big business and landlords. The contradictions were such at the time that even landlords were afraid to support Lott because he was a true patriot.

"The electoral campaign was long but was important for us, the Communist Party, because we were able to reach

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

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"the people. I myself spoke to over one million people. In Brazil this is important because so many people are illiterate.

"In the election, Quadros received six million votes which represented over 50 percent of the total cast. Lott received four million votes. Goulart at the same time, although running on Lott's ticket, was victorious as the Vice Presidential candidate.

"On January 31, 1961, Quadros was inaugurated. He appointed ministers who were very reactionary and represented the imperialists. For example, his Minister of Finance was an open agent of the imperialists and his Minister of Commerce was a General Electric or Westinghouse agent. The ministers he appointed for the armed forces were selected from the extreme right. These appointments in connection with the armed forces were a serious step because in the army there are many patriots in the officers corps including Communist Party officers. Such individuals were transferred to distant places and not given command of troops. These reactionary ministers reorganized the armed forces in order to attack the workers and the progressives.

"The financial and economic policies of the government under Quadros were dictated by the International Monetary Fund and reactionary economic policies were applied. These policies were reflected in 1) the devaluation of the currency which in this regard is reflected by the Cruzeiro dropping in a few weeks from 180 to 260 in exchange value to the U. S. dollar; 2) he put an end to the control of foreign exchange; 3) he froze salaries. In connection with imports necessary for industry in Brazil, there was prior to the Quadros administration a set monetary purchase price of 100 Cruzeiro to the United States dollar. After Quadros was installed to power, this figure dropped first to 200 and then to 260 Cruzeiros to the U. S. dollar.

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER 1961

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"The economic policies of the government had been anti-nationalistic. The cost of living in Brazil is up 34 percent. The working class is in trouble and the economy is at a low ebb.

"At the same time, Quadros in connection with his foreign policy retained the same policies regarding the United States. He did, however, establish relations with Hungary, Bulgaria, and had intentions to recognize the Soviet Union. He was against intervention in Cuba by the United States and other Latin American countries. When Cuba was invaded, Quadros made a statement condemning it which was important for all of Latin America.

"These contradictory policies of Quadros reflect the contradictions existing in the camp of the bourgeoisie in Brazil. On one hand they want an independent policy but yet they do not feel strong enough to break the old relationships with the United States.

"The Communist Party of Brazil supported the mobilization of the masses to fight the reactionary policies of Quadros but at the same time it did support some of his more progressive policies. When Quadros supported Cuba, the Communist Party sent congratulations. They also congratulated him on his effort to recognize the Soviet Union. As time passed, the contradictions in Brazil became deeper and more profound and it became impossible to continue the Quadros policies. On one hand the workers and the peasants were pressing the government for their demands among which was that of land reform. On the other hand, there was a reorganization of the army.

"During the time he was in power, Quadros obtained \$1,700,000,000 in credits from imperialism. This made Brazil more dependent on the imperialist countries. He did not take one step against landlords, while the masses, the peasants, pressed for reform. The situation reached a stage finally where Quadros had to take a position--either to keep his promises to the masses or give in to the military.

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

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"At the time of his resignation, Ké would have had the support of both the masses and of the Communist Party if he had taken steps against the military. He chose escape like Peron of Argentina. Worst of all, he turned over power to the military to establish a dictatorship, fascist-like in character.

"The resignation of Quadros as President was more complicated than shown outside of Brazil. Outside of Brazil, Quadros was presented as a 'progressive' but this was not really so as reflected by the contradictions of the classes in Brazil itself.

"Today, the imperialist forces of the United States in Latin America, especially in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Chile are seeking a base amongst the national bourgeoisie. The 'New York Times' lamented the resignation of Quadros. The North American monopolies had expected Quadros to be a 'model' and would have given him concessions in order to keep him in power. The position of the bourgeoisie in Latin America today is to retain relations with the United States imperialists, while on the other hand they want a freer hand in world relations. They would like to speculate a little in order to gain the advantages of both sides. For the Communist Party this is very difficult to combat because the bourgeoisie seem 'for progressive foreign policy' while at the same time are reactionary domestically. Commercially, these individuals can gain from relations with socialist countries particularly in trade involving coffee.

"Brazil today is still developing economically but the crisis in coffee of which Brazil produces 50 percent of the world crop is serious. She exports 18 million bags of coffee per year but there are usually 40 million bags in surplus stock. Now, there is a new crop of 35 million to 40 million bags which might result in the necessity of having to burn this crop.

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

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"During the period of the danger of military dictatorship, the masses of people reacted rapidly and in a fighting spirit. On the day Quadros resigned, the Communist Party called upon the masses to mobilize and demand the Constitution be lived up to and that Goulart be made President.

"The Communist Party of Brazil believes that Goulart will only deepen the contradictions. The Generals in the Army consider him 'Communist.' While Goulart is President of the Labor Party, he is a rich man who owns ranches and 30,000 head of cattle. Yet, he has influence among the workers. The workers were active at this time and organized political strikes under slogans of the Communist Party of Brazil. Railroad workers on the mainline struck for 12 days until Goulart became President. This same type of action was repeated in many industries--imports, textiles, metal.

"Student movements held a 12-day general strike which was very important. Peasants were also active and organized themselves into brigades, 60,000 people, who were looking for arms. The struggle reached a high point in the extreme South of Brazil in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Goulart's home state. In this state, the Governor was threatened by Generals but he fought back. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the population organized to defend democracy against the military. The Party started to enlist men for brigades and had organized 300,000 on such a basis. This enlistment was duly organized. We knew where they all lived, what arms they had, where the barricades were located, etc. This great mobilization had much to do in influencing the armed forces. The national patriotic forces in the army, we found, were on the side of the people and legality. The Third Army from its top down was for the people and they established relations with the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul. At the same time, radio played an important role in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and was set up in the Governor's palace, forming a network called 'Voice of Legality.' This

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

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"radio was heard all over Brazil. The mass movement at this time was so strong that the Catholic Church had to keep 'neutral' or silent. Students in Catholic universities at Rio de Janeiro took copies of my Manifesto and distributed them.

"In Mina de Rio, a local priest installed loud speakers in his church in order to listen to radio broadcasts relating to this crisis.

"Two days after the Communist Party's Manifesto was published, the Generals said that Goulart will not be allowed to take power. Yet, two to three days later, the Generals were helpless and could not stop Goulart. The bourgeoisie was aware that Brazil was on a verge of civil war and therefore wanted to compromise and save some legal forms. At the same time, the workers were not strong enough to prevent such a compromise. Political strikes, though important, did not spread to decisive sections of the population fast enough. The forces of the bourgeoisie accepted Goulart as President after limiting his powers as President by an amendment to the Constitution. Today, the executive power exercised by the President and his cabinet has to be endorsed by Parliament which is in the hands of the reactionaries. However, the Communist Party believes that the bourgeoisie has not interrupted nor prevented a higher stage of influence by the masses. The crisis has demonstrated that there are contradictions so profound in Brazil that some change must take place that will put the workers and the peasants in a different position.

"Since Goulart has come to power, none of the main problems have yet been solved. In regard to inflation, the Cruzeiro now stands at 330 to the U. S. dollar. The cost of living continues to rise. Radicalization of the masses is rapid. Yet, at the same time the new government is trying to reach a compromise with reactionary forces, especially since the reactionary generals have leading positions. Although the reactionary forces are somewhat weaker today, such forces still have a prominent influence in the government and armed forces.

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

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"Today, there is a new wave of strikes in Brazil and there is a greater consciousness on the part of labor. Almost all strikes have been victorious with raises in wages (as much as a 40 percent received in some cases). A realignment of political forces in the country--radicalization of the masses--has had influence on all the Parties. On October 24th Governor Brizola (phonetic) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and Governor De Gojos (phonetic) got together with some members of the Brazilian Parliament and issued a manifesto appealing for a national front of liberals. This movement bases itself on an anti-imperialist program and is for land reform. This was a Communist Party program originally, but now has been adopted by the nationalists. The Communist Party is asking that this movement be organized on a national basis everywhere. Before Brizola published this program, he consulted with me but stated that he did not want the support of the Communist Party. What is our position? We do not want it to appear that we are on the inside as its authors.

"The right-wing is also organizing in Brazil based on activities of the generals in the Army.

"Then, too, there is a large section of the bourgeoisie that plays a dual role; for example, Goulart and his ministers. We attack the reactionary program of the government and the ministers and are asking for a more progressive Council of Ministers. We are exploiting the contradictions. The President can dissolve the Parliament if three of his ministers are rejected.

"The Communist Party of Brazil is today stronger as a result of these struggles. We are practically legal although there is still a law on the books which states we are illegal. Formally, we do not exist but we are organized in all states, have offices in all cities. Our Party during the crisis demonstrated its fighting capability. We fought for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Brazil with mass pressure, but the masses also showed enthusiasm when it looked

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
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"as if there might be an armed fight. The Communist Party of Brazil demonstrated great initiative through utilization of its contact centers and its local organizations. These two Communist Party organizations, though disconnected, took a correct position in the crisis. The crisis showed that the Communist Party policies were correct. We fought for a peaceful solution of the crisis, but we were prepared for an armed struggle if necessary. Our line had been supported by the last Party Congress. Our influence has increased.

"Today, we lead the working movement in Brazil and our line is accepted, although the trade union movement is still weak, organized on top but not yet below in factories, etc. We won a victory and defeated reactionary trade union leaders connected with the Congress of Labor. We now have a national trade union organization and in this regard it is important that Goulart helped organize a National Trade Union Conference held by the trade union leaders of the Party of Goulart.

"In Brazil we have had several student movements and ours won a recent election. Catholics, too, have influence in the universities. We are in a united front with the Catholics in universities. Catholic intellectuals have asked for a national front with the Communists against the right-wing and church.

"Our weakness is in the peasant movement but here, too, we are making progress. Francisco Jullian (phonetic), a member of the Socialist Party--an intellectual party with no influence amongst the masses of the workers--does have influence among the peasants. He is a lawyer. In peasant leagues we are strong and are the organizers. In addition, there are widespread associations, leagues, and unions of agricultural workers.

"On November 15th the first National Congress of All Peasants and Workers will hold its first state-wide

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OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"conferences. In regard to these conferences, a majority of our Communist Party slogans were adopted, one of which was 'Eleven Million Peasants Without Land.'

"The Communist Party is campaigning to be registered as an electoral party and in this regard needs 50,000 signatures. That is easy, we will have 100,000 by the end of November. We expect that through the pressure of the masses that we will be legal for the next election. Up to now, our candidates were in other parties, especially Goulart's. Today, there are three deputies in Parliament known as Communists who have won on the Labor Party ticket. Under such conditions people like myself cannot run for office; only members with prestige can do so. Legality of our Party is important. The masses at the present are afraid to join our 'illegal party.'

"Now, on the internal situation in the Party. The National Committee we elected at the September, 1960, meeting of the Fifth Party Congress has standing. We went through the crisis of 1956-57 after the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In August, 1957, three people were removed from our Presidium. Afterwards, Crudo (phonetic), Amazonas (phonetic), and Ginbois (phonetic) began an undercover factional fight. They were defeated and removed from the National Committee at the Fifth Congress.

"The National Committee has tried to win over to their point of view those individuals with different opinions; however, there are three of the opposition on the National Committee as candidate members. Donella (phonetic) is one of these. These individuals have continued their factional activities after the Congress. Now, too, they are trying to take advantage of the situation presented by the law regarding registration of the Party. They charge that instead of being the Communist Party of Brazil we have become the

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

"Brazilian Communist Party, inferring we are not international. They also charge we took away from the Party the concepts of Marxism-Leninism and the Proletarian Internationalism. This group poses as the defender of the principles of Internationalism. They have charged we have changed names of committees; for example, instead of National Committee, we use Directorate; that instead of General Secretary, we use Chairman. The factionalists say the Party has gone too far.

"Since Democratic Centralism has not been affected by these people so far, there is no call to eliminate these factionalists; however, at the last National Directorate, these three people were removed from the Directorate. At the same time we called for unity and discipline. The result of this action means that these steps to expel them have been approved unanimously.

"Today, the Communist Party of Brazil has 30,000 members but we are now conducting a campaign extending to March, 1962, to increase our membership to 60,000. After the last crisis, we increased membership particularly among the youth. Today, the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil consists of 31 members and 25 alternates.

"The Fourth National Congress of Trade Unionists is scheduled to be held next year in Brazil. Also, in January, 1962, there will be held a 'progressive' Lawyers Congress in Rio de Janeiro.

"Finally, in March, 1962, the various Latin American Communist Parties will meet in Brazil."

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~~

FBI

Date: 12/19/61

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

[Handwritten signature]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "REQUEST OF ABE CHAPMAN, FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT, NOW RESIDING PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATES OF WIFE AND CHILDREN".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/ /61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

[Handwritten signatures and initials: G. A. ...]

1 cc + 1 enc 808RB, 1 enc destroyed

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

RWH:Plb
(5)

REC-70

100-428091-1806

17 DEC 21 1961

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

cc. Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 11 1962

[Handwritten stamp: ENCL. 3]

[Handwritten notes: mg, ft, Enc, ft]

57
len



DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

12/27/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

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

Re NY letter of 12/7/61, which dealt with financial transactions of [redacted] CP Headquarters, NY.

This communication will deal with subsequent financial transactions of [redacted]

As the Bureau is aware, [redacted] CP Headquarters, NY on 11/30/61, visited the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, 28th St., and Broadway, NYC, and presented one \$10.00 note and sixteen \$20.00 notes requesting a \$90.00 bank personal money order and notes of smaller denominations.

Comparison of the above notes against the index of CP and Soviet bloc received espionage money maintained in captioned case reflected that 5 \$20.00 notes (\$100) were identical with \$20.00 notes given to CG-5824-S* for use of the CEUSA in approximately February, 1960. On the latter date CG-5824-S* received a total of \$12,500 in \$20.00 notes for the CP, USA.

It is not known how [redacted] or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining 11 \$20.00 notes (\$220.00) or the one \$10.00 note. They are not identical with any notes known to have been furnished the CP, USA via NY 694-S* or CG-5824-S*.

- 4 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
- (1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
- (1 - 100-3-63) (CP, USA FUNDS)
- 1 - New York (100-134537) (SOLO)
- 1 - New York (100-74560) (CP, USA, FUNDS)
- 1 - New York (100-8033) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (65-17696)

b6
b7c

LM:ang
(8) JAN 10 1962

100-423091-
NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 3 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-1102

NY 65-17696

On 12/7/61, [redacted] again visited the aforementioned bank and gave five \$50.00 notes and four \$20.00 notes in payment of 8 personal bank money orders.

Comparison of the five \$50.00 notes against the index effected no identification.

Comparison of the four \$20.00 notes against the index reflected them to have been contained in the \$30,000 in \$20.00 notes furnished NY-694-S* on 10/23/61, for use of the CP, USA.

b6
b7c

On 12/7/61, [redacted] while at the aforementioned bank also presented forty \$20.00 notes for conversion to notes of smaller denomination.

Comparison of the forty \$20.00 notes reflected that 32 were contained in the \$30,000 in \$20.00 notes furnished to NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, for use of the CP, USA.

It is not known how [redacted] or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining eight \$20.00 notes.

Comparison of all of the above money against the list of money known to have been issued to the Soviets in NY and WFO, failed to effect an identification.

The above information concerning comparison against the index is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without Bureau authority.

REQUEST OF [REDACTED] FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT, NOW RESIDING PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATES OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

In early December, 1961, [REDACTED] a former United States resident, now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who is employed by a Czechoslovakian University, met with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). At this time [REDACTED] requested that efforts be made by the CP, USA, to procure birth certificates for his wife [REDACTED] and his two children. In connection with his request, he made available the following information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>
[REDACTED]	Manhattan	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Manhattan	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Manhattan	[REDACTED]

b6
b7c

During the same meeting, the following information was learned concerning the [REDACTED] children who reside with their parents in Prague:

[REDACTED] who is proficient in both the Czechoslovakian and Russian languages, had been intending to become an industrial chemist but recently was involved in a serious accident in the laboratory in which she was working. She now has recovered but has a new job.

[REDACTED] the oldest of the [REDACTED] children, is presently making plans to be married during the summer of 1962 to a Czechoslovakian citizen.

100-428071 - 106
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

W.C.S.
 Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG-5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, October 2, 1961, as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission December 5, 1961. Chicago airtel furnished the following pertinent data.

An "official identification badge" was presented by the CPSU to each delegate to the 22nd Congress, CPSU. Each delegate was also able to secure several of each, medallions, pins, stamps, et cetera, which were distributed at this Congress with the exception of the official badge. Source pointed out that in most cases all of the items prepared as souvenirs of the Congress pertained to current scientific achievements of the Soviet Union.

In regard to the official badge, only one such item was provided to each delegate and without this badge the delegate was unable to gain admission to the Palace of Congress where the 22nd Congress was held in Moscow.

An album of stamps was made available for purchase by various delegates. These stamps were prepared especially for the Congress and some bore a special cancellation mark which stated "Mails of the USSR, 4 kopecks."

Informant made these items available to the Chicago Office in order that they might be observed by the Bureau. Source stated that all of these items, with the exception of the official identification badge to the 22nd Congress, could be retained by the Bureau. The latter item will be returned to Chicago so that it may be kept available for the source.

The inscription on the medallions and pins was translated from the the Russian and these pins were mounted in a folder by the exhibit section with the exception of the official identification badge. This folder is attached hereto.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE

For information.

100-428091

Enc. 6
LTG:bgc (8)

JAN 19 1962

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

INVESTIGATION

REG-71 100-428091-1807

00

00

FBI

Date: 12/27/61

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS - C

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Blum (last)
Blum
K...
P...

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Inquiry by Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Regarding an American Couple Now in Prague, Czechoslovakia, by the Name of (First Name Unknown) [redacted]"

b6
b7c

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

Handwritten notes:
W
Solo
1/18/62
with 5/2/62
"Indefinite pending"

- 1cc + 1 enc 808RB 5 enc destroyed GALE
- 3-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) (AMSD)
- 1-New York, (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
- 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1808

17 DEC 29 1961

Handwritten signatures and stamps:
FEB 7 1962
EX-113

cc. Wick

50 JAN 12 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten initials and stamp:
EX-113



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

INQUIRY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
REGARDING AN AMERICAN COUPLE NOW IN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY THE NAME
OF (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED]

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early December, 1961, Ladislav Kocman (phonetic),
a member of the International Department of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), and
(first name unknown) Sobatka, a member of the International
Department, Central Committee, CPCZ, who is in charge of
relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries,
advised a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)
that the CPCZ is extremely puzzled about the young American
couple by the name of [REDACTED] from Seattle, Washington,
who had recently arrived in Czechoslovakia and indicated
that they desired asylum. The CPCZ knows nothing about these
people and would like the CP, USA to furnish them some infor-
mation regarding the (first name unknown) [REDACTED] as soon
as possible so that they might take some action in this
matter.

b6
b7c

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.

100-428091-1488 ~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

W
+
2
3

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

REC-3
encl
HARRIS
MCCARTHY
RUBENSON
T. COOPERMAN
p. 1, 2, 3
L. J. ...
L. J. ...

SOLO
IS - C

Remyairtel dated 12/19/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Establishment of Contact Between Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA, Mexico City, Mexico."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9 and 18/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In regard to the individuals referred to in the enclosed informant's statement as "PAUL" (LNU) and "PETER" (LNU), information concerning descriptions and/or identification appears in reCGairtel.

GALE

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

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-3

COAKLE
100-428091-1898
B. J. ...
P. J. ...

25 DEC 27 1961

EX-113

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 JAN 15 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF
CONTACT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MEXICO CITY,
MEXICO**

It will be recalled that over a period covering the months of October and November, 1961, Morris Childs participated in a total of five meetings with individuals identified only as "Security people" who were believed to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Present at all five such meetings was "Paul" (last name unknown) and present at two of these meetings was "Peter" (last name unknown). Of the total number of meetings between Childs and the "Security people", three were held in the Central Committee, CPSU, hotel room assigned to Childs in Moscow, Russia. One of these meetings occurred sometime during the period October 17 to 20, 1961, and both Paul and Peter were present. In order that this meeting might be held, Childs had been called away during a recess from the proceedings of the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU and taken by automobile to his hotel room.

Paul, who appeared to be senior in rank, stated that the purpose of the discussion would be to establish a new additional method of contact between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). During the ensuing discussion, Paul made the following comment:

If the need should arise and it is found necessary that there be a contact with a representative of the CPSU at a place outside of the United States, Childs should prepare and mail a letter addressed as follows:

~~Senor Carlos Laguna Zavala~~
~~Col. Max Mediterranean #123~~
Mexico City, D.F.

The envelope was to carry any return address but should, in all cases, bear the name "S. White" as the sender.

100-420091-1011

When a letter is being submitted to the above address and a meeting in Mexico City is desired, an open letter should be written which is innocuous as to content; however, some place within the text of the letter there should be made a reference to a date. The date is important since by subtracting two days from date set forth, the date for the desired meeting has been established. For example, if the date mentioned in the letter is the 20th of the month, it will be immediately known that the meeting is desired on the 24th.

On the prescribed date for the meeting, Childs is to proceed at 1200 o'clock to the following address in Mexico City, Mexico:

Gran Teatro Royal
Corner of Cuajuto in the
Roma Region of Mexico City

Childs is to carry visibly on his person a "Time" Magazine. "Time" Magazine will be suitable for identification purposes because it is a magazine of general circulation in the area and frequently noted in possession of individuals in the area. The password for the meeting is "White." If the person making the meet appears, he will inquire, "How is Mr. White?". In response to this signal, Childs is to reply, "I am Mr. White." Recognition thereafter will be complete and the individuals will proceed to a place to carry out their meeting. If Childs should desire to send a substitute person in his place to Mexico City to carry through such a meet, this can be done. If such an individual is a male, he will follow the same procedure and exchange the same recognition signal. If the substitute is a female, she will in response to the question "How is Mr. White?" state "I am Mrs. White."

If no meeting materializes on the designated date which had been established by the letter, Childs or his substitute is to appear at the designated point on the following Monday at the appointed time. This is then to be followed for three successive days if there is no recognition.

If all efforts should fail, then a second letter may be addressed indicating the desire for such a meeting.

In connection with this letter, Childs or his substitute should again appear in accordance with the above-described plan.

In order to establish whether this new channel of communication remains open to the CPCU and CP, USA contact and for the purpose of verifying the fact that the address given is still valid, Childs was instructed to submit, on approximately a one-month basis, a letter to the address furnished. Since this letter would be only for the purpose of determining the continued operation of this channel of communication, the contents thereof should have no material significance.

Since the CPCU representative in Mexico City may have need at some occasion to be in contact with a representative of the CPCU and also may desire to have a method of establishing the continued availability of the communication channel, a request was made for the identity of drops to which communications could be sent to Childs. Accordingly, Childs furnished the following names and addresses as those to which such communications could be sent; the preference as to their utilization by the CPCU representative is noted in the manner in which they are set forth below:

1) ~~Max Weinstein~~
491 East 32nd Street
Chicago, Illinois

This letter may bear any return address but in all cases will bear the name "Mr. Jones" as the sender.

2) ~~Matt Cavola~~
Clifford, Wisconsin

This letter may bear any return address but in all cases will bear the name "Mr. Brown" as the sender.

3) ~~Ernest H. Lake~~
Box 1019
Old Post Office
Chicago, Illinois

This letter may bear any return address or any name.

When this meeting was about to be concluded, Paul pointed out that the reason such new arrangements were being set up by the CPCJ was so that the CP, USA would have a means of contact with the CPCJ other than by utilization of the Canadian Communist Party or other Canadian contacts. Paul intimated that the situation in Canada was difficult at the present time, but he did not give any further explanation as to why additional and future contacts in Canada should be discontinued.

The remaining two meetings held by the "Security people" with Childs occurred in the early part of October, 1961. Paul participated in both meetings while Peter was present at only one. Both of these meetings were very general in nature and related to information concerning certain precautionary measures which Paul desired should be made known to the CP, USA and in general related to investigative techniques which might be utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with that organization's activities against the Party.

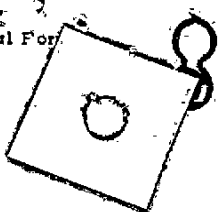
Some of the highlights raised by Paul at this time were as follows:

It is not always possible to detect an FBI surveillance of the individual. For example, the FBI has radio equipment which can be utilized in subways. Through this equipment, it is possible to communicate with surface vehicles which can be dispatched by radio to cover the various subway exits when a subway rider might leave this means of transportation.

The FBI is at the present time also using a radio net which can be attached to an automobile capable of sending out a radio beam from which the car's travel may be established and placed under FBI surveillance.

Party members should also be aware of the use by the FBI and other intelligence organizations of certain chemicals, invisible by nature, which can be placed on the front doorsteps of homes, on cars, or on sidewalks. Through these chemicals, the FBI may be able later to trace the individual and make an identification. Don't overlook the obvious. For example,

if you see a man or a woman taking a dog for a walk, it could be that they may have the dog out to follow your scent or that of another Party person. Such a scent may have been previously picked up unknowingly at points similar to those being utilized in connection with the invisible chemicals. Don't always feel that an area is safe if no one is visibly present. Such means as television from a distance through utilization of a magnifying lens is entirely possible and they can cover meetings and other activities.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: **FBI, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)**

Date: **January 4, 1962**

SOLO
Re: **IS - C**

Handwritten mark resembling a heart or '2'.

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **100-428091**
Lab. No. **PC-68318 DE**

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York**
Reference: **Letter 12/22/61**
Examination requested: **Chemical Analyses**
Remarks:

On 12/28/61, Special Agent J. William Magee of the Laboratory was in Chicago and he gave Q5 to Special Agent Richard Hanson of your office. After any one of the key pages in Q5 has been used and is ready for discard, it should be submitted to Laboratory for examination.

Specimen Q5 contained 68 leaves when received. One leaf near the front was removed in Laboratory. On 12/28/61, Special Agent Magee advised Special Agent Hanson and CG5824-S* regarding the leaves in Q5.

Handwritten mark resembling a 'C'.

REC-38 *100-428091-1812*

MAILED 4
JAN 4 1962
COMM-FBI

EX-105
Giffey
813 RB

19 JAN 8 1962

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

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - New York (100-134637) (134-91) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
JWM-NFK
JAN 11 1962
(6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

3

REPORT
of the

8



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: **FBI, Chicago**

Date: **January 4, 1962**
FBI File No. **100-428091**
Lab. No. **PC-68318 DE**

Re: **SOLO**
IS - C'

Specimens received **12/26/61**

Q5 One "Easyrite" notebook, 8 1/2" x 11" spiral bound, yellow front cover, tan back cover, 72 leaves, No. 8-2772-NM

Results of examination:

Test messages were made from certain pages in Q5. These tests are being retained in the Laboratory for future study. On the event any information of value is developed, you will be advised.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JWM:NFK (6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RECORDED
12/26/61 KO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: SOLO
IS - C

File # 100-428091-1812
Lab. # PC-68318 DE

Examination requested by: FBI, NEW YORK (100-134637) Letter 12/22/61

Examination requested: Chem. Anal. (Secret Writing) Date received: 12/26 per del

Result of Examination:

Examination by: MAGEE

68 leaves in book - not 72

I removed 1 leaf & advised Solo re
missing pages on 11/28/61. There remain 67
leaves in book.

4 test messages from each page of 3, 4, 5 from rear,
front + back ^{each page} - Also tests from misc. clau

Specimens submitted for examination

Pages on controls.

5
Q One "Easyrite" notebook, 8 1/2" x 11" spiral bound,
yellow front cover, tan back cover, 72 pages leaves, ~~etc.~~

No. 5 - 2772 - NM

del ret. personally by Magee in Chicago, 12/28/61
to SA Richard Hanson.

Lab. rpt.
1/4/62
JWM:wdj

ATT.: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FBI LABORATORY

12/22/61

SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CHICAGO)

ReNYairtel 12/20/61, reflecting VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY stated on 12/19/61 that he would furnish secret writing material to NY 694-S* for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

Attached may be found a package containing a pad of paper. It is understood from communications received from the Chicago Office, based on information received from CG 5824-S*, that pages 3, 4 and 5, starting from the back are chemically treated for secret writing. This material is being transmitted to the Bureau for appropriate analysis. After completion, it is requested that it be forwarded to the Chicago Division for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

(3) - BUREAU (100-428091) (1 ENCL.) (RM)
(1 - Att. - FBI Laboratory)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (NY 694-S*)
1 - NY 100-134637 (#41)

WTM:DJG
(6)

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

Handwritten notes:
1/27/62 (last)
S. [unclear]
[unclear]

Handwritten notes:
St
ah
[unclear]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the fraternal delegation of the CP of El Salvador to the CP, USA, fraternal delegation, among others, in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held during 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN and a photostatic copy was forwarded to the Bureau for translation. A copy of the completed translation was furnished to Chicago by Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

EX-105 REC-75 100-428091-1813

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

GALE

Handwritten list:
1- [unclear] (5 encs)
1- [unclear] (5 encs)
1- [unclear] (5 encs)
1- [unclear] (5 encs)

17 DEC 29 1961 12/26/62

RWH:P1b

50 JAN 1 1962

Handwritten: ENCLOSURE [unclear]

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Handwritten: 777 [unclear]
[unclear]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the course of the 22nd Congress, Communist
Party, Soviet Union, held in Moscow, Russia, during October,
1961, the fraternal delegation from the Communist Party of
El Salvador received authority from the Central Committee of
the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), to print and
distribute to fraternal delegations from other Communist
and Workers Parties at the Congress, a document relating
to the internal situation in their country. Set forth below
is the text of the document prepared by the Communist Party
of El Salvador:

"FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR

"TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador
we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your
activities in the interests of your respective nations and
of the whole international communist movement. We would also
like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude

~~TOP SECRET~~

100 - 428091 - 1813
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

"FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR

"TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your activities in the interests of your respective nations and of the whole international communist movement. We would also like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude

100-428091-1813

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

which our Party feels for the actions of solidarity which you have carried on, on several occasions, in favor of the struggles of our Party and our people.

"At this time when the people of El Salvador are engaged in a bitter struggle against the military tyranny implanted on January 25 of this year - a tyranny in which arbitrary actions, searches, assaults upon union and democratic organization offices, murder, exile and kidnaping and jailing are the order of the day - we should like to request an especially broad campaign for the cessation of terror, for the return of exiled politicians (which number in the hundreds), for the cessation of the persecution of democratic organizations and leaders and for the freedom of political prisoners. The most outstanding leaders who have been arrested and for whom we request an international campaign of solidarity, are:

"Luis Felipe Cativo: Secretary General of the General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), in prison since March of this year.

"Carlos Gallardo and Carlos Guirola: Professors, leaders of the Teachers' Front of El Salvador (a democratic and nongovernmental teachers' organization), in prison since July 18 of this year.

"Besides these, there are other political prisoners, but the tyranny has shown special bitterness with regard to the named comrades. The condition of these comrades and other

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

political prisoners is very serious. They are being held incommunicado. It is supposed that they are in the Barracks of the National Guard of San Salvador, but every time relatives of these prisoners request to see them, they are transferred to other jails in the interior of the Republic. Their relatives cannot give them money, food or clothing. It has been discovered that they are very ill and we are extremely worried in this regard.

"The organizations which are under daily attack and whose leaders are bitterly persecuted are:

"The Communist Party of El Salvador (clandestine since 1932).

"The General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), whose headquarters have been searched on several occasions and finally closed by the police, who stole the furniture and other union belongings.

"The Democratic University Student Movement (The General Association of University Students)(AGEU). However, other democratic student organizations are also persecuted, such as the AEU (University Student Action) and the FUC (University Central Front).

"The Teachers' Front of El Salvador.

"The April and May Revolutionary Party (PRAM).

"The United Front for Revolutionary Action (FUAR), a large organization in which the most advanced sectors of the

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

people are unified in the struggle against tyranny and which
is, therefore, the only front combating the present dictatorship.

"All these organizations, and others (youth, farmer,
etc. organizations) are waging an intense daily struggle against
the tyranny, organizing the people, mobilizing the people in
work centers, in the streets and squares and in frequent mass
demonstrations. Each organization has its own clandestine
press and this produces a very combative incentive for the
struggle.

"We are sure that your Party will mobilize the
democratic forces of your respective countries in solidarity
with our political prisoners and with the struggles of our
people. We are also sure that when these struggles achieve
some significant victory in the heroic battle against imperialism
and international reaction, the solidarity of sister nations will
help to frustrate imperialist revenge.

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we
express our appreciation for this fraternal help and solidarity
on the part of your Party.

"Revolutionary greetings,

"s/ The Delegation of the Communist
Party of El Salvador to the XXII
Congress of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union.
October 31, 1961"

~~SECRET~~



~~Code Room~~
1 - Mr. Gurley

CODE

1-8-62

TELETYPE

URGENT

w

TO SAC, CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

o SOLO, IS-C. RECGAIRTEL FOURTH INSTANT REGARDING POSSIBILITY MEETING KENNEDY AND KHRUSHCHEV THIS YEAR. DETERMINE FOLLOWING FROM INFORMANT: SPECIFIC AREA OR SPHERE OF DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN US AND USSR MENTIONED BY SOVIETS. MEANING OF TERMINOLOGY QUOTE CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE CHANGED UNQUOTE; THAT IS, WILL CIRCUMSTANCES BECOME BETTER OR WORSE AND REASON FOR SUCH BELIEF. BASIS FOR SOVIET BELIEF IT WILL BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR THESE TWO LEADERS TO MEET. DISSEMINATION TO WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITHHELD PENDING YOUR REPLY. SUTEL EXPEDITE.

C

081937

W

LTG:dew
(3)

REC-100-428091-181451-
CS

JAN 9 1962

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 8 - 1962
3:27P JA

FBI - POLICE
REC'D - SULLIVAN
JAN 8 15 00 PM '62

MAIL ROOM
JAN 15 1962

TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

2-Orig. & 1
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Donehue
1-Mr. Gurley
1-Mr. Phillips
1-Yellow

1/2/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46, sub B)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-423091) - 1815

SOLO
IS-C

EXT 13

Reur airtel 12/26/61, reporting comments made by CG 5824-S* relating to Americans now residing in socialist countries. You furnished these comments for the Bureau's information with the thought that the Bureau might decide to make them known to some other government agency, particularly the US State Department.

Before making a decision as to any action which the Bureau should take in this matter it will be necessary to thoroughly analyze all aspects, pros and cons, and so forth. In order to do this it will first be necessary for you to furnish additional details which should be obtained from the informant as well as your personal observations and recommendations.

Informant suggested that State Department installations in socialist countries should cultivate Americans residing in such countries, particularly those representing the CPUSA press. An example was given as John Pittman, the Moscow correspondent for "The Worker." Does the informant have any other examples in mind? Informant referred to contacts he has had with at least a dozen Americans residing in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Have informant furnish the identities of specific individuals he has in mind and his observations concerning each of them. Informant stated that individuals like Pittman have access to a large quantity of "top secret" material, inferring that such highly classified data emanates from the USSR. Although Pittman is a correspondent for "The Worker" and his loyalty undoubtedly is pro-Soviet it nevertheless would not appear likely that he would have access to such highly classified information as is inferred. Query informant for specifics in this regard.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SFP:cb
(8)

JAN 2 - 1962

NOTE: Re airtel set out comments and a suggestion made by CG 5824-S* who had recently concluded a Solo mission. It was to the effect that the Bureau might have the State Dept. attempt to cultivate Americans residing in socialist countries. An example was given as John Pittman of "The Worker" with the thought that because he has access to "top secret" material the US Government could "trade" with him. Also

Note continued on page 2.

51 JAN 15 1962

TELETYPE UNIT

7 B

Airtel to Chicago
SOLO
100-428091

It is desired CG 5824-S* be contacted at the earliest time possible for more specific data along the lines set forth above and for as much additional data as he may be able to supply in justification for his suggested course of action. In addition, your reply should include your own observations and recommendations and, if you agree with the suggestion of the informant, you should include your own thoughts as to the means of implementing this suggestion.

For your future guidance, the Bureau desires that whenever CG 5824-S*, or for that matter any informant, furnishes your office observations and a suggested course of action your office include in your communication to the Bureau your own observations and recommendations,

You are instructed to reply to instant airtel by communication to reach the Bureau no later than January 9, 1962.

Note continued:

suggested that Americans in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are homesick and if they could be assisted in returning to the US they might cooperate with the US Government. Inasmuch as reairtel lacks sufficient specifics, sufficient justification for the suggestion, and lacks any comment by the SAC, it is believed that Chicago should be requested to furnish additional data and the SAC's observations and recommendations so that the Bureau will be in a better position to analyze this matter.

FBI

Date: 12/26/61

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 - CGA
 - F. J. [Signature]
 - Goody (last)
 - Blair
 - Wagoner
 - Douglas
 - Drayton
 - DeLoach

In connection with his recently concluded Solo mission, CG 5824-S* on 12/21/61 made a number of comments and remarks to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN relating to Americans now residing in Socialist countries. This information is being set forth for the information of the Bureau and in view of the possibility that the Bureau might desire in some way to make the thought set forth known to some other government agency, particularly the United States Department of State.

The comments of CG 5824-S* were as follows:

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as well as other U.S. Embassies and Legations in Socialist countries, appears to be making a mistake in not attempting to cultivate the few Americans residing in such countries, particularly those Americans representing the CP, USA, press. For example, JOHN PITTMAN, the Moscow correspondent of "The Worker," an East Coast Communist publication, bitterly complained during October-November, 1961, that the U.S. Embassy had never once invited him to a press conference, even to press conferences which involved only topics in which the U.S. was concerned.

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

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-36/100-428091-1815

EX-113

17 DEC 29 1961

Handwritten notes:
 - Airtel to Chicago 1/2/62
 - C. O. Wick
 - SFP:cl

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46, Sub B

Individuals like PITTMAN have access to a lot of "top secret" material and receive all official dispatches of Tass, the official USSR news gathering agency, and also have numerous contacts among Soviet as well as representatives of CP press from other countries. PITTMAN, for example, the source felt, might on a reciprocal basis for certain favors from time to time furnish information of possible interest to established American facilities in Moscow.

That over a period of several months, contact was had in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia with at least a dozen Americans residing in those locations. Many of these Americans indicated a longing for the U.S., regardless of the reason for which they originally had left it. The ability to come on infrequent occasions to U.S. Embassies represents to these individuals the possibility of contact with a "bit of American soil." Many of these people actually indicated some desire to return to the United States and if such return could be made possible, each such returning individual would represent a definite and clear-cut victory for our way of life as it would signal a complete rejection by such individual of the "Socialist paradise." In some cases, it is entirely conceivable that some of these individuals if allowed to return and were properly treated in the U.S. might even after a period cooperate with the U.S. Government and be able to furnish information of vital interest to the nation.

GALE

FBI

Date: 1/2/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

Referenced Bureau airtel to Chicago, copy New York, requested Chicago to advise what steps had been undertaken to identify "PAUL" and "PETER" with whom CG 5824-S* had met in Moscow, Russia, during 10-11/61.

The matter regarding the individuals identified as "PAUL" and "PETER" has been discussed at length with CG 5824-S*. One individual, probably "PETER", according to CG 5824-S*, may be identical with an individual depicted in a photograph which had been displayed to him in approximately 1960 by Bureau Agents in New York City.

A review of Chicago files reflects the following information regarding past efforts to identify Unsubs with whom CG 5824-S* had been previously in contact in Moscow, Russia, where security people were present.

In New York airtel 8/3/60, captioned as above, there was set forth details concerning a meeting in Russia with 2 members of the "secret department" of the CPSU held during 6/60. At this time, CG 5824-S* met with one individual identified as "IVANOV" and a second individual who acted as an interpreter.

REC-1

100-428091-1816

By New York airtel 8/5/60, captioned as above, it was noted that "IVANOV" had been identified from a photograph by CG 5824-S* as one BORIS S. IVANOV.

- ③ - Bureau (RM) *ICC 808RB*
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- RWH:dlb

25 JAN 4 1962

EX 100

(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 JAN 6 1962

CG 134-46 Sub B

By New York airtel 8/10/60, captioned as above, CG 5824-S* viewed photographs and identified one SERGI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV as possibly being identical with the second individual he had met in Moscow during 6/60. *referred to*

This same New York airtel also noted that from photographs of Soviet citizens known to have been in New York City during 1958, CG 5824-S* had selected a photograph of one PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV as possibly being identical with one of the members of the "secret department" of the CPSU whom he had met on a prior trip to the U.S.S.R. *to London*

The New York Office is requested to attempt to locate in its files photographs of BORIS S. IVANOV, SERGI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV, and PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV in order that they may once again be displayed to CG 5824-S* in an effort to determine if any of these individuals might be identical with either "PAUL" or "PETER". *referred to*

In regard to the inquiry whether "PAUL" or "PETER" may be identical with "PYOTR" LNU, also known as PAUL, PETER, PETROV identified by NY 694-S* as PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV who NY 694-S* met in Moscow, 6/61, CG 5824-S* advised on 12/29/61, that to date, he has had no opportunity to discuss this matter in detail with NY 694-S*. However, CG 5824-S* intends to discuss this matter with NY 694-S* at the first available opportunity.

On 12/28/61, CG 5824-S* advised that in regard to the female Russian who had actually conducted the training in secret writing, the best possible description he could give of her is as follows:

A typical Russian female; age 35-40; blue eyes; snub nose; blonde hair, possibly dyed; approximately 5'2"-4".

CG 5824-S* stated that this female is "so Russian" that he did not believe he could identify her unless he might again come face to face with her. During his contact with

CG 134-46 Sub B

her, there was no indication that she had been in the United States although she did speak good English and possessed some background information on the country.

This matter is being followed closely by Chicago and every effort will be made to identify these Unsubs.

GALE

F B I

Date: 1/3/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

*REPLY
Brown
Blythe*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies each and for the New York Office 1 copy each of the 4 separate photographs prepared by the CPSU of individual CP, USA, fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, CPSU.

The enclosed copies were made from original photographs which had been furnished by the CPSU to CG 5824-S* who in turn made them available to the Chicago Office on 12/11/61. The originals of these photographs of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, JAMES E. JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, and GEORGE MEYERS had been prepared by an official CPSU photographer assigned to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, and served as the official fraternal delegates' identification photograph.

In view of the fact that these photographs were prepared by the CPSU and knowledge regarding them is very limited, they should not be disseminated outside the Bureau nor should they be utilized in connection with any investigative matter since to do so would seriously jeopardize this highly placed source. These photographs are being furnished to the Bureau and New York solely for information purposes.

The negatives and 1 copy each of the enclosed photographs are being maintained by Chicago in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B.

REC-7

GALE

100-428091-1817

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 4) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

20 JAN 8 1962

RWH:Plb
(5)

SECRET
EX-115

ENCLOSURE

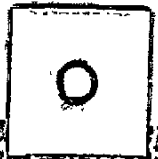
Approved: _____ Sent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

C. A. Wick

83 JAN 1962

INDEXED



1 - [redacted] U
1 - Lt. [redacted]

12-21-61

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (113-7-210)

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS - CUBA. LEX-QMS QUOTE

[redacted] AS STATING CUBAN DELEGATION
AT TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION BOASTED THAT LAUNCHING PLATFORMS COMPLETED
IN CIENAGA DE ZAPATA, CUBA, AREA WITH ALL MISSILES AILED
AT MIAMI. ALSO, THAT CUBANS ARE READY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES
IF UNITED STATES ATTACKS OR SUPPORTS INVASION OF CUBA.
EXPEDITIOUSLY CONTACT CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR-S ASTERISK FOR
CONFIRMATION AND ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS KNOWN. SUREL.

b7D

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
60 DEC 29 1961

RAM:mp
(6)

1 - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)

NOTE:

Teletype necessary since data most significant
and confirmation by CG 5824-S* would greatly enhance validity
of data. He as well as [redacted] attended Congress and CG 5824-S*
has already furnished considerable data concerning Congress
but made no specific reference to this information. Separate
memorandum and dissemination letter being prepared.

113-7-210-764

ORIGINAL FILED IN

yellow duplicate

AN 5 1962

b7D

FBI

Date: 12/27/61

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

W. Kelly (last)
S. [unclear]
[unclear]

St
all
sent
1/1/62

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the Campaign to Free Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the CP of Peru to the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, had been furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This document was subsequently transmitted to the Bureau for translation and copies of the completed translation were furnished to Chicago by Buairtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

REC-8 GALE EX-103

100-428091-1818

17 DEC 29 1961

50 JAN 5 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Let to state (enc 5)
1-Clk (enc 5) 1/2/62
1-om (enc 5)
1-om (enc 5) 777: [unclear]
1-acc (enc 5)

INDEXED



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU.

RUSSIA

Cuba

"To the Communist and Labor Parties represented
at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union.

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally
and wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for
the interests of your people and for the cause of peace,
progress, socialism and communism in your respective
countries and in the whole world.

"May we take this opportunity to show you our
gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal
Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and,

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-1818

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓ INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

✓ A source, who has furnished reliable information
✓ in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

X During the course of the Twenty-Second Congress
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held
in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, the fraternal
delegation of the Communist Party of Peru prepared, with
the consent of the CPSU, and delivered to other Communist
and Workers Parties' fraternal delegations in attendance
a document relating to the campaign of the Communist Party
of Peru to free Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary
General of the Communist Party of Peru. The contents of
this document were as follows:

"To the Communist and Labor Parties represented
at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union.

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally and
wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for the interests
of your people and for the cause of peace, progress, socialism
and communism in your respective countries and in the whole
world.

"May we take this opportunity to show you our
gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal
Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and,

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1818

ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"especially, the action taken in the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of our Party, and for the denunciation of that repressive law, Law No. 13488, imposed by North American imperialism and by the traitorous oligarchy which is governing our country.

"We believe, dear comrades, that this battle is of greater importance at the present time because our people, like most of the peoples of Latin America, are faced with a strengthened anti-democratic offensive on the part of external and internal enemies. Resistance in the face of this offensive is an indispensable condition for victory over these enemies throughout Latin America.

"The case of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru, shows very clearly that the policy of intervention and aggression and neo-colonization of North America is inextricably connected with the process of the development of fascism in each one of the governments that serve North America. As you comrades will remember, our Secretary General, Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, was arrested at the end of 1960, a victim of an infamous provocation trumped up by the agents of North American imperialism. A group of these agents, organized within the so-called 'Cuban Revolutionary Front,' had attacked the Cuban Embassy in Lima weeks earlier and met with disgraceful impunity on the part of the authorities of Peru. These agents announced that among the documents taken in the attack was a letter from the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru to the Ambassador of Cuba, thanking him for a supposed aid grant. In order to increase the appearance of authenticity, the official newspapers of the government published a Photostatic facsimile of the gross falsification they had manufactured. Among the documents presumably stolen were papers naming many other persons who were opposed to the government, who were 'compromised' in this same manner.

"The first result of this intrigue was the imprisonment of Comrade Acosta. However, soon afterward, using the

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"same pretext, the ultra-reactionary and traitorous government of Prado-Beltran broke relations with the Republic of Cuba and had Law 13488 approved by a parliamentary majority, cynically calling it a 'defense of democracy.' This law declared the Communist Party of Peru illegal and threatened all other popular opposition parties with the same fate. North American imperialism had ordered one of its lackeys to break relations with the Revolutionary Government of Cuba on the basis of a monstrous falsification which was later to justify direct aggression, after the previous breaking off of relations with Cuba on the part of all other governments subjected to the will of North American imperialism. However, in order to take this step, it was also necessary to increase the repression of the people of Peru and to make the Communist Party illegal.

"The struggle for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta and for the abolition of the repressive law is, for us, tightly connected with solidarity with Cuba and with the campaign to re-establish relations with that Republic. If the freedom of Comrade Acosta were achieved, the whole monstrous fabrication of mystery and intrigue which served imperialism well by creating a pretext for aggression against Cuba would automatically collapse.

"Our Party has understood this and the people of Peru have, from the very beginning, resolutely faced the repressive law and unmasked the farce. So far, popular pressure has forced the government attorney involved in this case to declare that freedom on bail was in order for Comrade Acosta in view of the fact that no proof exists of his guilt. Up to the present time, the government has not been able to produce the original 'letter' incriminating Comrade Acosta. Only a Photostatic copy of such a letter has been produced. This fact favors the campaign we have undertaken. Equally favorable is the proof of the falsity of the 'documents' which were trumped up in Argentina by the same group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, headed by Diaz Silveira, that trumped up this supposed 'letter' in Lima.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"In its position as the puppet of North American neo-colonialism and its plans for intervention, the Government of Peru has, during the last weeks, carried out a new attack against democratic liberties with the intention of repressing - with blood and fire if necessary - the struggles and claims of our people. On October 23, the police massacred, with rifles and machine guns, a group of popular demonstrators who were demonstrating in Plaza Bolivar in support of the demand for an increase in salary on the part of 56,000 teachers. A worker who was also a student, was assassinated there. Hundreds of demonstrators were wounded. This massacre increases the record of the assassination of workers, farmers, students and teachers committed by the repressive government of Pedro Beltran and Manuel Prado and the leaders of the APRI Party (sic). Likewise, that very same night, the government suspended most of the Constitutional guarantees and arrested many union and political leaders and persons militant in the popular opposition against the government either as leaders of labor and farmer organizations, leftist parties, the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum, the Association of Democratic Jurists, the Movement of the Partisans of Peace, etc. In spite of this new repressive blow, the people of Peru and our Party are continuing their advance in the struggle for national independence, progress and democracy. The teachers' strike, which was begun at the beginning of October, has spread throughout the whole country and is supported by the university students and by important sectors of the working class and farmers. Even with the Constitutional guarantees suspended, great street demonstrations are taking place demanding the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet, the repealing of the Repressive Law, the freedom of Comrade Acosta and other leaders and militants of the popular opposition who were jailed lately, etc.

"The first result of these struggles was the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet. However, there is danger that a similar Cabinet will take its place, maintaining the repressive law and the suspension of guarantees. The government of Prado intends, in this way, to perpetuate itself by fraudulently imposing its candidates in the general elections in 1962. On

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"the other hand, the military ministers and the higher hierarchy of the armed forces are preparing a coup in complicity with the resigning Minister Pedro Beltran. This latter is the main instrument of neo-colonialism and North American intervention.

"We repeat, therefore, dear comrades, that it is most urgent that we now intensify the international campaign for:

- "1. The freedom of Comrade Acosta, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru;
- "2. The repealing of the repressive Law 13488;
- "3. The freedom of all political and social prisoners;
- "4. The returning of all Constitutional guarantees in Peru.

"We shall appreciate everything done towards this end and we include the following addresses for the sending of cables and letters containing these demands:

"President of the Republic, Government Palace, Lima, Peru.

"President of the Chamber of Senators, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

"President of the Chamber of Deputies, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

"Newspapers: 'El Comercio' ('Commerce'), 'Expreso' ('Express'), 'Libertad' ('Liberty'), '1961,' Lima, Peru.

"Fraternally yours,

s/ "Jorge del Prado *Ruiz*
For the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Peru
to the XXII Congress of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union"

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"REPORT ON SOME OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CAPTURED AND CHARGED
ON OCTOBER 23, AS A RESULT OF THE MASSACRE OF PLAZA BOLIVAR

"Union Leaders:

"Rolando Guevara, Defense Secretary of the Federation
of Workers of Civil Construction of Peru.

"Humberto Damonte, Secretary General of the Federation
of Bank Employees. PERU

"Rafael Lira, Leader of the Federation of Shoemakers
of Peru.

"Juan Miranda and Apolinario Rojas, Leaders of the
Union of Printers, Lima. PERU

"Felipe Villasante, Leader of the Federation of
Chauffeurs of Peru.

"University Leaders:

"Oscar Macedo, Internal Secretary General of the
Federation of Students of Peru.

"Gustavo Espinoza, Secretary General of the Federation
of Students of the Teachers' College.

"Rodolfo Diaz, Secretary of the Center for Students
of Odontology.

"Jose Rossini, Secretary General of the Federation
of the Students of the Catholic University.

"Persons:

"Dr. Alberto Caballero Mendez, Leader of the
Association of High School Teachers and President of the Peru-
China Cultural Institute.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

P. 21
"Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, Leader of the National
Front for the Defense of Petroleum and of the Association of
Democratic Jurists.

"Genaro Carnero Checa, Director of the Review '1961'
and the Ex-Director of the Federation of Journalists of Peru
and of the Peru-Soviet Association."

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS - C

*Baumgardner
Fitzgibbon*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Future Aid From The Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U. S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE GALE
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-113
EX-113
*Ltr to S.J. with
1 enc 1/10/62*

9 JAN 9 1962

50 JAN 15 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 26, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING FUTURE AID FROM
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows in December, 1961:

In the latter part of November, 1961, V. Korianov, ^{U.S.S.R.} a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, and Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, ^{U.S.A.} noted that every organized Communist Party of Latin America with the exception of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico had been represented at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU by fraternal delegations.

Both of these individuals noted that until such time as the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) actually goes to Puerto Rico and reorganizes that Party, the CPSU will stop giving further aid to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to be administered by the CP, USA. These people were of the opinion that the CPSU can not give substantial aid in the form of money to a Party which now consists of less than 25 people.

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.

100-428091-1819
~~TOP SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: January 4, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan *Branigan*
- 1 - Mr. Farr
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following.

U.S.A. Informant and George Meyers, CPUSA official, met with L. N. Soloviev, Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions (ASFTU), in Moscow 11/4/61. The meeting was informal and brief. Soloviev noted that the problems were many and the contacts were few in regard to any dealings between the ASFTU and the organized trade-union movement in the United States.

Soloviev noted that the ASFTU would like to see arranged and sent to the Soviet Union a United States trade-union delegation consisting of five or six individuals who might be able to visit the Soviet Union for a period of several weeks around May Day, 1962.

U.S.A. It was pointed out to Soloviev that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, had suggested that it might be a good idea for the ASFTU to invite some conservative trade-union leaders to visit the Soviet Union. It was also pointed out to Soloviev that Hall had suggested that the Soviet Union might desire to give consideration to extending an invitation to James Hoffa, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to visit the Soviet Union in the near future.

Soloviev evidenced a definite interest in these matters. He did not make any specific comment or recommendation regarding them at that time but left the impression with the informant that the Soviet Union would be receptive to such delegations and/or the visit of James Hoffa. At the conclusion of the discussion, Soloviev

Enc. *sent* 1-5-62

100-428091

LTG:kmc

50 JAN 15 1962

EX-113

9 JAN 9 1962

RECEIVED - OFFICE

Sullivan
5/2/62

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

expressed readiness on behalf of himself and the ASFTU to do anything which might be of assistance to the CPUSA in the trade-union field and to the trade-union movement in general in the United States.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letter under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification be sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

JS
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten checkmark]

GR
[Handwritten mark]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Gurley

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10-2-61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this mission 12-5-61. Chicago airtel discloses the following pertinent data.

Source advised that a beige-colored plastic zippered briefcase was delivered personally by the Soviets to each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress. According to source, this briefcase represented one of the items which assisted the security personnel of the Soviet Union in identifying the various fraternal delegates to this Congress. Each briefcase contained a calendar, ballpoint pens with refills and a supply of writing paper.

Informant made the briefcase and its contents, with the exception of the paper, available to the Bureau in order that it might be observed by the Bureau.

Color photographs of this briefcase have been made by the Laboratory. Chicago has requested that the briefcase be returned to that office so that it may be made available to source. This will be done promptly.

100-428091-1821

EX-113

REC-75

9 JAN 9 1962

ACTION:

For information.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

WCS
RWC
J

LTG:dew

(6)

FIVE

INTERNAL SECURITY

64 JAN 12 1962

F B I

Date: 1/5/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS - C

~~REC-7~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) GUERRERO, A CUBAN, OBSERVED IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA; OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

*Do not lose
my files*

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (100-134637) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

100-428091-1822

RWH:Plb

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE

51 JAN 15 1962

FBI - REC-7
REC'D - 31
EX 104

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

[Handwritten signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING (FIRST NAME
UNKNOWN) GUERRERO, A CUBAN; OBSERVED
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information CUBA
in the past, during January, 1962, advised as follows: RUSSIA

During October, 1961, (First Name Unknown) Guerrero, a male Cuban who in the past has served as the assistant to Delunde Anibal Escalante, Executive Secretary of the Peoples Socialist Party of Cuba, was observed in the city of Moscow, Russia. Although the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) was in session in Moscow at this time, Guerrero was not an accredited Cuban fraternal delegate to this Congress nor was he known to have attended any sessions thereof.

CUBA

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~~

100-428091-1822

ENCLOSURE



FBI



Date: 1/5/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

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

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION REGARDING SHORTAGE OF COOKING OILS AND FATS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The United States citizen furnishing the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum to CG 5824-S* was ABE CHAPMAN who now resides in Prague.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- 1cc + 1 enc 808 RB 5 pms destroyed GALE*

RWH:Plb
(5)

REC-124

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE 51 JAN 16 1962 EX 100

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

TOP SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION REGARDING SHORTAGE OF
COOKING OILS AND FATS IN PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during January, 1962, advised as follows:

During late November, 1961, a United States citizen residing and working in Prague, Czechoslovakia, made reference to the fact that there had been and still was a serious shortage of cooking oils and fats in Prague. This shortage had resulted from the buying up of all available supplies of these items by the civilian population. The mass purchases by the civilian population of these cooking oils and fats commenced about the time when the Soviet Union commenced resumption of their nuclear bomb tests and reportedly resulted from a story being circulated in the country at that time that those individuals who had a lot of fats in their body systems would absorb less radiation.

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~~

100-428091-1823

ENCLOSURE



SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

January 9, 1962

Director (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - C

Reurairtel dated 12/29/61.

In accordance with your request, the briefcase submitted with your airtel of 12/29/61, is attached.

AWO

Enclosure

NOTE: This is being handled in this manner per agreement with Mr. Gurley, Room 808 RB, 1/8/62.

1 - Mr. Gurley, Room 808 RB (sent direct)

MAILED 10
CONFIDENTIAL

716832

Boge
TH:jl (6)

REC-135

100-428091-1824

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

F146
JAN 16 1962

EX-108

13 JAN 10 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo



TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: January 5, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On January 3, 1962, CG 5824-S* made available to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN a copy of a semi-official publication of the U.S.S.R. in the Russian language entitled "World Economy and World Affairs", Issue No. 10, 1961. Source advised that this particular publication on Page 3-13 carried a lead article entitled "The Banner of Progressive Mankind" by V. KORIANOV, a Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union. Because of the current position of KORIANOV and the appearance of his writing as a lead article, the source thought the Bureau may desire to translate and review this item. Accordingly, there is enclosed herewith for the Bureau, two photostats each of the cover page, title pages, and pages 3-13, of the above noted publication.

One set of photostats of this item is being maintained in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B.

*This subject
to Internal Security
S. Brown
St. Louis
Chicago - home U. S. zone*

REC-91

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

100-428091-1825

JAN 8 1962

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

Two (2) photostats each of the cover page,
title pages, and pages 3-13 of semi-official
publication of U.S.S.R. in Russian language
entitled "World Economy & World Affairs".

Re: SOLO
IS - C

Bureau File No. 100-428091
Chicago File No. 134-46 Sub B

Letter dated 1/5/62

МИРОВАЯ
ЭКОНОМИКА
И
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ
ОТНОШЕНИЯ

10 · 1961

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
ИНСТИТУТ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ
И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

М
ИРОВАЯ
ЭКОНОМИКА
И
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ
ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Октябрь 10

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРАВДА» • МОСКВА • 1961

К ОБСУЖДЕНИЮ ПРОЕКТА ПРОГРАММЫ КПСС

ЗНАМЯ ПРОГРЕССИВНОГО ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА

В. КОРНОНОВ

Если капитализм насаждал свое господство огнем и мечом, то социализм не нуждается в войнах для распространения своих идеалов. Превосходство над старым строем в организации общества, в государственном строе, в экономике, в подъеме жизненного уровня и духовной культуры — вот его оружие.

Из проекта Программы КПСС.

Глубочайшего смысла исполнены процессы, происходящие в мире в наши дни. В летописях человечества события лета и осени 1961 г. займут особое место. 1961 год войдет в историю прежде всего как год XXII съезда Коммунистической партии Советского Союза — съезда, знаменующего вступление советского народа в полосу развернутого строительства коммунизма.

Золотыми буквами на скрижалях истории будет записан документ, который примет XXII съезд КПСС, — новая Программа Коммунистической партии Советского Союза. Подобно тому, как наши космические корабли, поднимая высоко над материками и океанами первых советских космонавтов, позволили им окинуть взглядом всю нашу планету, так и выдающийся документ современности — проект третьей Программы КПСС — открывает взору каждого пройденный и грядущий путь советского народа и других народов, поставивших своей целью прийти к новой жизни.

Прошло без малого шесть десятилетий с тех пор, как большевистская партия приняла в 1903 г. свою первую Программу, провозгласив в ней неизбежность гибели капитализма и торжества социализма. Кто решится сказать, что мировое развитие за эти десятилетия происходило не так, как его представляли себе марксисты-ленинцы?! Великая Октябрьская социалистическая революция, построение социализма в СССР, разгром фашистских агрессоров в Великой Отечественной войне, последовавшие затем социалистические революции на огромных территориях Европы и Азии, создание мировой социалистической системы, крушение колониальной системы империализма... Найдутся ли в истории освободительного движения человечества события, равные этим?!

Теперь каждый непредубежденный человек видит, что человечество уже совершило решающий поворот в своем развитии: от рабства и угнетения к новой жизни — жизни без эксплуататоров и поработителей, без насилия и войн.

Благодаря гигантской теоретической и практической деятельности партии, выпестованной Лениным, наш народ стал ведущей силой преобразования мира на началах социализма. В Россию в начале XX века переместился центр мирового революционного движения. В России был осуществлен первый прорыв фронта империализма. В нашей стране впервые в истории построен социализм. Советский народ сокрушил фашистское чудовище. Наша Родина первой открыла эру использования атомной энергии в мирных целях. Советский человек первым в истории начал штурм космоса. Знаменательно, что первыми космонавтами стали коммунисты Юрий

Гагарин и Герман Титов. Еще более показательно то, что именно советский народ под водительством своей родной партии первым начал прокладывать человечеству путь в мир коммунизма.

Историческое значение XXII съезда КПСС будет состоять в том, что он подведет итог титанической деятельности ленинской партии и практически определит пути, которые дадут советскому народу возможность взять следующий рубеж — построить коммунистическое общество в нашей стране.

Со страниц проекта Программы, которую примет XXII съезд КПСС, во всем величии предстает пред нами мир коммунизма, мир, где люди получают наконец возможность навсегда забыть о гнете и несправедливости, насилии и войнах. В лаконичных строках проекта Программы мы ясно видим очертания того строя, где изобилие материальных и культурных благ подьется потоком для всех членов общества. Этот замечательный теоретический и политический документ нашей эпохи определяет также сроки решения поставленной задачи: коммунистическое общество в СССР будет построено в основном в течение двух предстоящих десятилетий.

Только Коммунистическая партия могла создать такой документ. Разработав его, ленинская партия еще раз подтвердила, что именно она стояла и стоит в самом фокусе великих освободительных процессов, меняющих облик современного мира.

Вновь и вновь ленинская партия демонстрирует, насколько последовательно и успешно осуществляет она свой долг перед советским народом, перед всеми народами. «Коммунизм, — говорится в проекте Программы КПСС, — выполняет историческую миссию избавления всех людей от социального неравенства, от всех форм угнетения и эксплуатации, от ужасов войны и утверждает на земле Мир, Труд, Свободу, Равенство и Счастье всех народов».

* * *

Опубликование проекта Программы КПСС вызвало во всем мире исключительной силы резонанс. Причина этого прежде всего в том, что проект дает ответ на самые кардинальные проблемы современности.

Главный среди них — вопрос о путях дальнейшего развития общества.

Человечество веками искало ответ на этот вопрос. Основным содержанием борьбы между классами всегда было стремление угнетенных ликвидировать эксплуатацию, несправедливость, насилие, грабительские войны. Но как решить эту задачу? Самые светлые умы билась над тем, чтобы найти путь к освобождению человечества. Характерно, что большинство этих мыслителей приближалось к одному ответу: только на путях коммунизма человечество найдет правильное решение проблем войны и мира, устранения всех форм социального и национального угнетения и других вопросов, веками водноавших миллионы людей. Этот вывод выразительно сформулировал, например, еще в конце XVIII столетия один из сподвижников Бабефа — Антонель: «Коммунизм — это единственно справедливая и единственно нормальная форма общежития; вне его немислимо существование мирного и действительно счастливого общества»¹.

Однако лишь основоположники научного коммунизма Маркс, Энгельс и Ленин определили верные пути движения народов к коммунизму, создали стройное учение об этой высшей фазе развития человеческого общества. Они не только раскрыли историческую миссию пролетариата, но и вооружили его знанием путей, методов и средств, дающих возможность рабочему классу в союзе со всеми трудящимися успешно выполнить роль могильщика капитализма и строителя коммунизма. С этого времени коммунизм из утопии превратился в науку.

¹ «Предшественники современного социализма в отрывках из их произведений». М., 1928, стр. 203.

Через все испытания истории пронесло прогрессивное человечество мечту о светлом коммунистическом завтра, где не будет гнета и войн, неравноправия и порабощения. Советские люди вправе гордиться тем, что они под руководством своей ленинской партии превращают эту мечту в явь.

Неисчислимы лишения и трудности, которые пришлось перенести нам на этом пути. Но жертвы были не напрасны. «В результате самоотверженного труда советского народа, теоретической и практической деятельности Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, — говорится в проекте Программы КПСС, — человечество получило реально существующее социалистическое общество и проверенную на опыте науку о построении социализма. Столбовая дорога к социализму проложена. По ней идут уже многие народы, по ней рано или поздно пойдут все народы».

В течение десятилетий враги коммунизма направляли свои усилия на то, чтобы внушить трудящимся мысль: капитализм вечен, его царству не будет конца, коммунистический же «эксперимент» обречен на неминуемую гибель. Вспомним хотя бы Уинстона Черчилля, который в самом начале существования Советского государства заклинал: «Пусть большевики отбросят коммунизм. Пусть откажутся от навязывания этой противоестественной системы, которая парализует человеческие усилия и иссушает источники предпринимательства и богатства. Если они этого не сделают, ничто не спасет города России или экономический и научный аппарат страны. Мы скоро будем свидетелями полного развала всех форм жизни в России...»².

Как смешно и нелепо выглядят в наши дни подобные пророчества идеологов антикоммунизма! Человечество стало свидетелем не «развала всех форм жизни в России», а такого подъема, при виде которого прорицателям из стран капиталистического Запада приходится все чаще открывать рот от изумления. Огромные достижения Советского Союза и других социалистических стран наглядно подтверждают, что с возникновением социализма человечество перешло «к новой, несущей необыкновенно блестящие возможности стадии развития»³.

В конце 1960 г. в Западной Германии вышла книга директора Кильского института экономики профессора Фрица Бааде «Соревнование к 2000 году». Автор этой книги отнюдь не симпатизирует коммунизму. Наоборот, он явно боится его окончательной победы. Но тем характернее выводы, к которым он приходит, трезво оценивая ход соревнования двух систем. Вот как в представлении Бааде выглядят перспективы этого соревнования через несколько десятилетий:

«...На целом ряде этапов гонки к 2000 году Восток, бесспорно, обгоняет Запад.

Численность населения нынешних стран коммунистического блока в 2000 году неизбежно будет превышать численность населения нынешнего «капиталистического» мира по меньшей мере вдвое.

Далее, не подлежит сомнению, что страны коммунистического блока смогут прокормить свое столь стремительно растущее население, более того, смогут обеспечить каждому своему обитателю лучшее, чем сейчас, питание.

Число промышленных рабочих в странах коммунистического блока неизбежно превысит число промышленных рабочих капиталистического мира тоже по меньшей мере в два раза.

И, наконец, не подлежит сомнению, что эта гигантская армия промышленных рабочих будет столь же хорошо обеспечена энергией и инвестированным капиталом (в форме оснащенных самым современным оборудова-

² Цит. по «Labour Monthly», May 1961, p. 201.

³ В. И. Ленин. Соч., т. 33, стр. 456.

нием шахт, заводов, фабрик и мастерских), как и уступающие ей по численности армии рабочих западного мира»⁴.

Книга Бааде — отнюдь не исключение. Более того, она характерна для современного состояния умов на Западе. Не случайно в США и в других империалистических державах, руководители которых вот уже свыше четырех десятилетий ведут яростную борьбу против социалистического мира, в последние годы наблюдается весьма необычное явление: ведется тщательнейшее изучение Советского Союза, его возможностей, особенно экономических. Цель подобных исследований — определить, сколько еще времени мир капитализма сможет устоять в соревновании с социализмом. Все реже слышны голоса, доказывающие неспособность социализма одержать победу в таком соревновании. Теперь спор идет по преимуществу о том, через сколько лет или десятилетий эта победа станет фактом.

Подобные признания весьма знаменательны. Факты жизни оказываются сильнее измышленной идеологией антикоммунизма. Действительность нагляднее любых слов свидетельствует, что в строе, рожденном в огне и буре социалистических революций, заложены поистине богатырские силы.

Но достигнутые социализмом успехи, сколь бы величественными они ни были, являются все же лишь преддверием еще более гигантских побед. Советское общество вступает в самый зрелый и многообещающий период своего развития — период развернутого строительства коммунистического общества. Победа советского народа на этом пути составит наиболее славный этап в развитии нашего государства, всей мировой социалистической системы, всего прогрессивного человечества. Наступает время, когда сотни миллионов людей во всех концах земного шара получают возможность наиболее объективно и безошибочно оценить сущность и возможности коммунизма.

Один из главных выводов, к которому уже пришло большинство человечества, состоит в том, что социализм одерживает победы благодаря преимуществам нового общественного строя в области экономики, культуры, роста благосостояния масс, а не с помощью навязывания силой своих идеалов.

Общезвестно, сколько усилий приложили идеологи антикоммунизма для того, чтобы вбить в сознание людей провокационную идею: коммунизм приносится в страны извне, он «экспортируется Москвой». Один из основных итогов теоретической и практической деятельности Коммунистической партии и народов Советского Союза состоит в том, что этот важнейший опорный столб антикоммунизма распатан. И это вполне закономерно. Злостная выдумка антикоммунистической пропаганды об «экспорте революции» находится в непримиримом противоречии с самой жизнью, со всем ходом исторического развития. Общественные формации нельзя создавать по заказу.

Идеи коммунизма коренятся в самой природе рабочего класса, они порождаются условиями его жизни, его положения в капиталистическом обществе. Миллионы людей труда приходят к коммунизму, так как они видят в нем строй, способный решить коренные проблемы, стоящие перед человечеством. В самом капиталистическом строе зреют и мужают силы, способные сами, без какого-либо несуществующего «экспорта революции» отправить этот строй на свалку истории. Вся система мирового капитализма созрела для перехода к социализму.

Коммунизму нет никакой нужды «экспортировать» свое влияние в страны, где властвует капитал. Французский писатель Пьер Шатэ в изданной им в 1959 г. книге «Советский феномен» замечает по этому поводу: «Всякий достаточно сильный народ пытается распространить свои идеи».

⁴ Fritz Baade. Der Wettlauf zum Jahre 2000. Unsere Zukunft: Ein Paradies oder die Selbstvernichtung der Menschheit. Oldenburg, 1960, S. 250.

Проблема состоит лишь в том, как это сделать. Германия, например, до сего времени не знала иных средств, кроме войны, однако подобного обвинения никто не может предъявить России. Ей совершенно чужда мысль о том, чтобы распространять коммунистические идеи по всему миру с помощью Красной Армии». Думать, что коммунистические партии мира являются искусственными организациями, созданными и руководимыми Москвой, заявляет Патэ, это значит «снова подменить историю мелодрамой, уподобляясь тем, кто объяснял всю Французскую революцию какими-то темными махинациями герцога Орлеанского и нескольких франкмасонов»⁵.

Тем на Западе, кто до сих пор уныло твердит о «советском экспорте революции», невдомек, в какое смешное положение они себя ставят, когда сами же во всеуслышание признают превосходство идей коммунизма и одновременно констатируют неспособность капитализма противопоставить этим идеям что-либо равное по силе воздействия.

Для современной буржуазной идеологии характерно бессилие выдвинуть идею, способную увлечь массы. Американский социолог Роситер сокрушается: «У нас... нет учителя, которого мы почитали бы как глашатая истины». Ему вторит небезызвестный Джеймс Рестон, который заявляет: «Коммунисты ясно видят перед собой цель и стремятся к достижению этой цели. У нас же такой цели нет».

О чем свидетельствуют подобные высказывания? Прежде всего о духовной нищете капитализма. Нищета же эта не случайна. Она представляет собой естественное следствие глубокого кризиса капитализма, поразившего все здание этого строя сверху донизу. Сколько бы ни призывала реакционная американская печать, как это делает, например, «Лайф», создать «мощную оперативную группу», способную разработать такую же «великолепную стратегию, долгосрочный план, который охватывает как прошлое, так и будущее», подобно тому, как это сделано в проекте Программы КПСС, империализм и его идеологические прислужники не способны сделать это. Не может обреченный, умирающий строй выдвинуть живую идею.

Журнал «Нью стейтсмен» довольно выразительно заметил в одном из майских номеров за этот год: «...Попытка Америки экспортировать ее формулу демократии предпринимательства столкнулась с почти неизменной неудачей. На феодальный скелет была приштампана плура капитализма, и этот безобразный и неэффективный гибрид, жизнь в котором поддерживается лишь путем постоянных впрыскиваний долларов и оружия, пожирает демократию для того, чтобы выжить».

А вот заключение одного американского автора: «На протяжении значительной части нашей истории мы смело смотрели в будущее, в котором наша собственная форма экономической организации, капитализм, была господствующей и ведущей формой экономической и социальной организации всего мира. Ныне это уже неверно. Сегодня и в предвидимом будущем традиционный капитализм в большей части мира отброшен на оборонительные позиции и сомнительно, чтобы он когда-либо оправился. Как капиталистическая нация, мы идем теперь не вместе с мировыми течениями экономического развития, а против них»⁶.

Подобные признания говорят сами за себя. Они красноречиво свидетельствуют, что источник внутренней неустойчивости капитализма лежит в нем самом. Но если это так, то спрашивается: зачем же коммунистам «экспортировать революцию» в другие страны?

Сила, которая неумолимо подмывает и разрушает капитализм, — это всемирная история. Народы рвут с империализмом и делают свой выбор

⁵ Pierre-C. Pathé, Essai sur le phénomène soviétique (Le démiurge du XXe siècle). Paris, 1959, pp. 133—134.

⁶ Robert Heiboner, The Future as History. New York, 1960, p. 94.

достоянием мировой общественности. Поэтому эти документы не имеют тех демагогических пропагандистских прикрас, которые неизменно присущи текстам, подготовленным официальным Вашингтоном. Что же увидел мир в этих откровенных документах? Самые детальные планы развязывания губительной термоядерной войны не только на территории СССР, но и в странах, входящих в СЕНТО. Оказывается, в штабах этого ответвления НАТО уже детально спланировано создание вдоль южных границ СССР сплошной зоны смерти и опустошения. «Стратеги» агрессивных империалистических блонов наметили нанести более 40 атомных ударов по территории «своих» же стран — Ирана и Пакистана. На смерть и разрушение они обрекли в своих чудовищных планах иранские города Тебриз, Хамадан, Пехлеви и другие, ряд городов Пакистана. «Зоны смерти» охватывают также территорию нейтрального Афганистана, в том числе район Кабула.

Нужно ли более красноречивое свидетельство того, что может дать народам Азии, Африки, Латинской Америки «цивилизованный» Запад? И нет ничего удивительного в том, что народы этих обширных районов изгоняют чужеземных порабитителей, берут свою судьбу в собственные руки!

* * *

Каждый день приносит народам все новые подтверждения справедливости той истины, которую неустанно повторяют коммунисты: пока существует империализм, человечество не может быть спокойно за свое будущее. Идеи коммунизма властно пробивают себе путь к сердцам всех народов мира. Это понятно: коммунизм несет народам подлинный мир, свободу и процветание.

Коммунизм не нуждается в насилии для распространения своих идеалов. Если становление нового мира происходит в муках, то лишь потому, что силы обреченного общества пускают в ход самые кровавые, самые изуверские средства, чтобы продлить свое господство и помешать народам осуществить свою волю. Насилие есть повивальная бабка истории постольку, поскольку силам, переустранивающим общество на началах прогресса, приходится отбивать яростные атаки тех, кто стремится сохранить свои привилегии и награбленные богатства, кто вооруженными средствами пробует остановить поступательное движение человечества.

В капиталистических странах во все больших размерах происходит замена даже кучей, урезанной буржуазной демократии ничем не замаскированной диктатурой финансовой олигархии. В то же время в Советском Союзе идет процесс небывалого в истории по своей широте и глубине развития демократии, закладывающий предпосылки постепенного превращения органов государственной власти в органы общественного самоуправления. Советское государство, которое возникло как государство диктатуры пролетариата, превратилось в общенародное государство, в орган выражения интересов и воли всего народа.

Коммунизм — общество созидания самых передовых и совершенных форм жизни. Это целиком относится и к области международных отношений.

Исторической заслугой Ленина является то, что он и созданная им Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза первыми в истории указали человечеству принципиально иной, новый путь международных отношений в эпоху раскола мира на две противоположных общественных системы. Если капитализм, по существу, не видит иных средств для решения международных вопросов, кроме войны, рассматривая последние как «естественный» и «законный» метод, то коммунизм решительно отвергает этот путь. Ленин учил, что противоречие между социалистической и капиталистической системами — основное противоречие современной эпохи — может и должно быть разрешено не посредством войны, а на путях мирного

в пользу коммунизма потому, что им все яснее становится антинародная, человеконенавистническая природа империализма. Сама жизнь убеждает народные массы, что на путях капитализма нельзя найти решения ни одной из коренных проблем, волнующих человечество.

В самом деле, что несет империализм любому классу или слою населения современного общества?

Рабочий класс развитых капиталистических стран требует гарантированной работы, улучшения условий труда. Но современное капиталистическое общество не способно дать ему это.

Жестокая эксплуатация для тех, кто еще имеет работу, принудительная безработица для миллионов, выброшенных за ворота предприятий, — таков удел рабочего класса капиталистических стран. Автоматизация в условиях капитализма вырывает кусок хлеба у рабочего, доводит до предела интенсификацию труда, снижает реальный жизненный уровень народных масс.

В условиях существования мировой социалистической системы и растущего давления рабочего движения буржуазия, боясь революции, вынуждена идти на частичные уступки рабочему классу в отношении заработной платы, условий труда, социального обеспечения. Но то, что буржуазия вынуждена давать одной рукой, она отбирает другой. Взвинчивая цены, расширяя масштабы инфляции, буржуазия сплошь да рядом сводит на нет свои вынужденные уступки.

С развитием общества возрастают материальные и культурные потребности рабочего и его семьи. Но заработная плата отстает от этих потребностей. Вывод очевиден: несмотря на отдельные успехи экономической борьбы рабочего класса капиталистических стран, в целом его положение ухудшается.

Такова же в условиях капитализма и участь крестьянства. Империализм до конца развеял легенду об устойчивости мелкого крестьянского хозяйства. В сельском хозяйстве творят произвол те же силы, что и во всей экономике современного капитализма, — монополии. Общеизвестны факты и цифры, свидетельствующие о разорении миллионов фермеров и крестьян в странах, где еще властвует капитал. Естественно, что аграрное движение, как это наглядно видно, скажем, на примере Франции, принимает все более широкий размах.

Крупный капитал пускает ко дну еще один весьма многочисленный слой современного общества — мелкую буржуазию города.

Все более неприглядной становится и участь интеллигенции. Величайший научно-технический переворот, свидетелем которого является человечество, открывает перед интеллигенцией невиданные возможности. Но империализм использует технический прогресс преимущественно в военных целях. Работать на войну, торговать своими талантами во имя обогащения магнатов смерти или влачить жалкое существование — вот выбор, который предоставляет империализм людям умственного труда.

В результате развала колониальной системы приступил к активному историческому творчеству новый огромный отряд человечества — народы бывших колоний. Дальнейший прогресс общества в значительной степени будет зависеть от того, по какому пути пойдут страны, сбросившие иго колониализма. Что может предложить им империализм? Красноречивым ответом на этот вопрос служит современное положение в Алжире, Анголе, во многих других странах, где колонизаторы рекою льют кровь борцов за национальную свободу. Штык, бомба, напалм — вот что несет миллионам людей, жаждущим независимости, пресловутый «свободный мир».

Напомним о преданных гласности в Советском Союзе секретнейших документах агрессивного военного блока СЕНТО (бывший Багдадский пакт). Те, кто разрабатывал эти документы, — представители военной США и стран, попавших в зависимость от Вашингтона, — разумеется, не думали, что планы и схемы, составляемые в глубочайшей тайне, станут

экономического соревнования, в ходе которого социализм неизбежно докажет свое полное преимущество над капитализмом.

Это, говорил Ленин, «состязание двух способов, двух формаций, двух хозяйств — коммунистического и капиталистического. Мы докажем, что мы сильнее... Конечно, задача трудная, но мы говорили и говорим: «Социализм имеет силу примера». Насилие имеет свою силу по отношению к тем, кто хочет восстановить свою власть. Но этим и исчерпывается значение насилия, а дальше уже имеет силу влияние и пример. Надо показать практически, на примере, значение коммунизма»⁷.

Такой подход к решению первостепенной проблемы современности — свидетельство величайшего гуманизма и миролюбия коммунизма. Коммунизм и мир нераздельны. Именно в условиях мира коммунизм получает возможность наиболее полно развернуть все свои силы. Очевидна, таким образом, органическая связь между политикой мирного сосуществования государств с различным общественным строем и политикой мирного экономического соревнования двух систем, последовательно проводимой ленинской партией. Только коммунистам прогрессивное человечество обязано тем, что оно имеет теперь ясную, цельную внешнеполитическую концепцию, обеспечивающую возможность решать проблемы, затрагивающие судьбы миллиардов людей, мирным путем, в интересах народов.

Проект Программы КПСС подчеркивает, что единственным источником военной опасности был и остается империализм. Справедливость этого вывода подтверждают как весь ход мирового развития, так и отдельные факты международной жизни. Достаточно посмотреть хотя бы на опаснейшую возню вокруг Западного Берлина, которую развернули в последнее время влиятельные круги США. Администрация Кеннеди, подогреваемая Пентагоном и Вонном, грозит разжечь мировую войну из-за того, что СССР предлагает заключить германский мирный договор, и на этой основе нормализовать обстановку в Западном Берлине. Агрессоры, не получив вовремя должного отпора, могут ввергнуть человечество в пучину термоядерной катастрофы. Естественно, что перед лицом такой угрозы Советское правительство не может не принимать необходимых мер для поддержания своей обороноспособности на должном уровне.

Советский народ, народы всех социалистических стран, все прогрессивное человечество поддерживают эти мероприятия СССР. Простые люди всей земли понимают вынужденный характер ответных мер Советского правительства, которое делает все от него зависящее, чтобы не допустить новой войны.

Избавить человечество от гнета и насилия, нищеты и страданий, исключить войны из жизни общества — вот в чем видит коммунизм свою историческую миссию. Этим и объясняется тот факт, что основное оружие коммунизма — сила примера, демонстрация своих неизмеримых преимуществ перед капитализмом. В этом «секрет» того, что коммунизм привлекает на свою сторону все новые и новые сотни миллионов людей, становится властителем дум всего передового человечества.

Ход общественного развития подтверждает ленинское предвидение о том, что главное свое воздействие на развитие мировой революции страны победившего социализма оказывают хозяйственным строительством. При капитализме решающим условием обогащения властвующей элиты было и остается ограбление и разорение подавляющей массы трудящихся. Коммунизму этот путь чужд по самой его сущности. Забота о человеке, о максимальном удовлетворении здоровых потребностей всех членов общества — таков высший принцип коммунизма. Этой цели посвящает свою деятельность Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза. В успешном хозяйственном строительстве на благо народа партия видит путь, ведущий к достижению ее идеалов.

⁷ В. И. Ленин. Соч., т. 31, стр. 426.

Богатырская сила социализма, его гранитная внутренняя устойчивость подтверждены ходом истории. В годы пятилеток в Советском Союзе социализм доказал свою способность в кратчайший исторический срок вывести страну из отсталости. На полях сражений второй мировой войны социализм доказал свое превосходство в военном отношении. Вырвавшись первым в космос, обогнав капитализм во многих важнейших отраслях науки и техники, социализм продемонстрировал свое превосходство и в этой области.

Экономическое соревнование — главное поле, где сегодня развернулась битва между капитализмом и социализмом. Существование нынешнего этапа соревнования двух систем состоит в том, что социализм выигрывает в интересах народов битву с капитализмом в решающей сфере человеческой деятельности — сфере материального производства. Крути, определяющие политику империалистического лагеря, все более начинают сознавать, что победа социализма в этой области будет иметь для капитализма роковые последствия. Если идеологическим оруженосцам империализма еще удастся удерживать под своим влиянием определенные слои населения, то во многом это объясняется тем, что миф о том, что якобы только капитализм способен обеспечить наиболее высокий жизненный уровень, еще не развеян до конца.

Миф этот покоится на двух основных устоях. Во-первых, в качестве главного доказательства высокого жизненного уровня при капитализме берется горстка империалистических держав, обогатившихся за счет эксплуатации сотен миллионов людей в других странах. Жизненный же уровень населения остального капиталистического мира, особенно населения колониальных и зависимых стран, доведенных до крайней нищеты, при таком «анализе» игнорируется. Во-вторых, в качестве витрины высокого жизненного уровня при капитализме выставляются Соединенные Штаты Америки, причем и здесь для «доказательства» берется жизненный уровень преимущественно лишь верхушки общества и тех слоев, которые сознательно допускаются этой верхушкой к «пирогу». Положение десятков миллионов низкооплачиваемых тружеников, чей заработок составляет всего от одной трети до половины прожиточного минимума, в расчет вообще не принимается.

Несостоятельность мифа о капиталистическом образе жизни как наиболее обеспеченном для всех слоев населения, очевидна. И если этот миф кое-где продолжает еще существовать, то прежде всего потому, что социализм до последнего времени не имел реальной возможности полностью раскрыть все свои преимущества. Достаточно напомнить, что примерно одна треть времени существования первого социалистического государства ушла на отражение вооруженных нашествий империалистов и ликвидацию тягчайших последствий этих нашествий.

Ныне социалистическое общество в СССР достигло такой силы и зрелости, что получило возможность в качестве непосредственной практической задачи поставить осуществление великого идеала человечества: от каждого — по способностям, каждому — по потребностям.

Победной песнью коммунизма звучит каждая из цифр, намеченных проектом Программы КПСС. В течение ближайших 10 лет Советская страна увеличит объем своей промышленной продукции примерно в два с половиной раза и превзойдет современный уровень промышленного производства США; в течение 20 лет объем промышленной продукции СССР увеличится не менее чем в шесть раз и оставит далеко позади нынешний общий объем промышленного производства США. Объем продукции сельского хозяйства за 10 лет намечено поднять примерно в два с половиной раза, а за 20 лет — в три с половиной раза. Уже в первом десятилетии СССР перегонит США по производству основных сельскохозяйственных продуктов на душу населения.

Так будет решена задача всемирно-исторического значения — обес-

печить в Советском Союзе самый высокий жизненный уровень по сравнению с любой страной капитализма.

Неистовый шум, который подняли вокруг проекта Программы КПСС реакционеры в США и других странах, выдает с головой животный страх вдохновителей этой кампании. Кричат о «советском вызове» Западу. Да, такой вызов брошен. Но это не военный вызов. Мы «угрожаем» противникам коммунизма не оружием, а тем, что хотим превзойти по уровню производства на душу населения самую развитую капиталистическую страну — Соединенные Штаты Америки. КПСС считает целью своей деятельности, своим долгом перед советским народом обеспечить для него самый высокий жизненный уровень, какой только возможен. Но разве это угроза для трудящихся капиталистических стран? Если кому и «угрожают» такие цели, так только реакционным монополистическим кругам, которые стремятся вечно держать народы в тисках капиталистической эксплуатации.

«Бурное развитие нашей экономики, — указывает Н. С. Хрущев, — это самое сильное оружие в наших руках для завоевания на сторону идей коммунизма новых миллионов людей в капиталистических странах. Вот почему в проекте Программы такое большое внимание уделяется экономическому развитию нашей страны, обеспечению ее безусловного превосходства над всеми главными капиталистическими державами. Намечается бурный рост всех отраслей народного хозяйства. Наряду с тяжелой промышленностью, то есть отраслями, непосредственно удовлетворяющие запросы населения. И это закономерно. Ведь что главное в коммунистическом обществе? Человек. Поэтому физические и умственные усилия, материальные средства должны быть направлены на лучшее удовлетворение потребностей человека и всего коммунистического общества в целом. Эта главная цель нашей партии получила дальнейшее яркое отражение в проекте Программы»⁸.

Непоколебимая уверенность советских людей в том, что наша страна в короткие исторические сроки выиграет мирное экономическое соревнование с капитализмом, представляет собой одну из основ неизменного миролюбия Советского государства. Мы уверены в экономической победе нашего общественного строя. Зачем же нам навязывать этот строй другим народам да еще тем более силой оружия? Коммунистическая партия и правительство Советского Союза говорят руководителям государств империалистического лагеря: давайте предоставим народам, истории решать спор о том, какой строй, социализм или капитализм, более жизнеспособен и прогрессивен. Народы сами сделают свой выбор в пользу того строя, который сумеет лучше удовлетворять материальные и духовные запросы людей.

Вся внешнеполитическая деятельность Коммунистической партии Советского Союза олицетворяет воплощение уверенности советского народа в непроборимости сил социалистического строя. Эта уверенность еще раз нашла свое выражение в проекте новой Программы партии. Уже сам факт опубликования этого документа представляет новый, исключительный по своей важности вклад в дело укрепления всеобщего мира.

Советские люди знают: то, что провозглашает ленинская партия сегодня, завтра станет явью. Не пройдет и двух десятилетий, как наша Родина станет самой экономически развитой державой мира. Советский Союз, обогнав все развитые капиталистические государства, уже наступает на пятки лидеру капиталистического мира — Соединенным Штатам Америки. Пройдет немного времени, и советские люди скажут им: посторонитесь, господа, мы выходим вперед. А это значит, что капитализм, который уже сейчас находится в глухой обороне, будет принужден к отступлению по всему фронту. Его участь будет исторически решена.

⁸ «Правда», 25.VI.1961.

Таковы горизонты, которые открывает перед советским народом, перед международным рабочим классом, перед всем прогрессивным человечеством партия созидания нового мира — великая ленинская партия. Построив социализм, мы поднялись на такие высоты, что весь мир восторгается делами нашего могучего народа — неутомимого строителя коммунизма. Завтра человечество станет свидетелем еще более грандиозных свершений. Нынешнее поколение советских людей будет жить при коммунизме!

Силы антикоммунизма не способны остановить неумолимый бег истории. Монополистическая буржуазия не может отстреляться даже ядерным оружием от непреложного хода исторического развития. Мир социализма неуклонно расширяется, мир капитализма неотвратно сужается. Социализм неизбежно придет повсюду на смену капитализму. Таков объективный закон общественного развития. А обмануть законы истории никому не дано. Не дано это и капитализму. Самые лучшие, самые возвышенные свои надежды народы связывают с коммунизмом. Миллионы людей тянутся к коммунизму так же, как тянутся растения к солнцу. В этом гарантия того, что будущее за коммунизмом!

Советский народ, народы всех стран социалистического содружества, великая армия мирового коммунистического и рабочего движения, все прогрессивные люди на земле твердой поступью идут по единственно верному пути к достижению своих заветных целей. Этот путь проложен марксизмом-ленинизмом, он проверен и подтвержден опытом Советского Союза, других социалистических стран. Этот путь приведет все народы нашей планеты к вечному миру, счастью и процветанию.



F B I

Date: 12/20/61

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

7013
Bank of America
1/20/62

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING ADMISSION OF AMERICAN NEGRO STUDENTS TO THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

EX-115

GALE

REC-72

100-428091-18

- ③ 1 cc + 1 enc - 5 enc destroyed
- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

20 DEC 23 1961

RWH:Plb

(5)

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

cc. Wick

99

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

65 JAN 12 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING ADMISSION OF
AMERICAN NEGRO STUDENTS TO THE PATRICE
LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES
UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the latter part of November, 1961, the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on the question of admission of United States students to the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, was formally raised by a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) with Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU; and his assistant; Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin. Only after the direct question was placed to them as to "Will you take American Negro students", were these individuals forthcoming with a direct reply. Their response in this regard was that the "CPSU does not now want American students at the university". The reason they stated was because the university's facilities are being utilized fully for the training of Negro personnel from backward countries. However, Mostovets subsequently qualified the statement by noting that the foregoing was the policy for the present year and what the policy may be in the future is unknown.

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~~

100-428091-1826

ENCLOSURE

REC-72

SAC, New York

January 5, 1962

100-427091-1827

Director, FBI

EX-115

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For completion of your records, copies of the plain text, cipher text and work sheet pertaining to message beginning "04490..." are enclosed. This message was encrypted per telephone call from Supervisor [redacted] on 1/3/62 and cipher text furnished to him telephonically on 1/4/62.

b6
b7c

Enclosures (2)

PWP
PWP:mjm
(11) *mjm*

B9
[Handwritten signature]

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED
JAN 8 - 1962
COMM-FBI

1962
[Handwritten initials]

CD
[Handwritten initials]

65 JAN 17 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 1/3/62, Supervisor [redacted] New York Office, telephonically furnished us the following plain language message which he requested that we encipher in the informant's cryptosystem.

TO REFEREE: GRASS HAS NOT RECEIVED ROYALTIES YET. IS IN DIRE NEED. PLEASE EXPEDITE. HUB

"REFEREE" is the code name for National Committee or Central Committee; "GRASS" is the code word for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; "HUB" is the code name for Morris Childs.

b6
b7c

On 1/4/62, Mr. [redacted] advised telephonically that the colon after "REFEREE" should be changed to a period and the sentence "IS IN DIRE NEED." should be dropped.

The cipher text of the revised message was telephonically furnished to Mr. [redacted] at 10:30 A.M. on 1/4/62. Copy of cipher text attached. Confirmatory letter and copy of work sheet being forwarded to New York separately.

ACTION: For information.

EX-115

REC-72 100-428091-1827

Enclosure

20 JAN 11 1962

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention Inspector J. A. Sizoo, Supervisor Frederick F. Fox)

PWP:mjm

(8) mjm

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC. [Handwritten initials]

Plain Text.

TO REFEREE. GRASS HAS NOT RECEIVED ROYALTIES YET. PLEASE
EXPEDITE. HUB

Cipher Text.

04490 44931 99093 23103 61262 61538 90772 41543 18538 03221
99265 14791 82404 19013 72811 92468 49144 61227 95591

100-428091-1827

ENCLOSURE

Legal Attache, Ottawa

December 29, 1961

Director, FBI (64-200-243)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

116

There are enclosed the original and one copy of a letterhead memorandum which states that John Weir has replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune."

The original of this memorandum should be furnished by you to appropriate officials of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in Chicago airtel 12/21/61.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) (Enclosure)

1 - 100-423091 (Solo)

LTG:bgc/kmo.
(9)

YELLOW
DEC 28 1961
MAILED

100-423091-
NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 3 1962

ENCLOSURE

64 JAN 9 1962

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-200-243-1005



USE YELLOW FILE COPY

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

December 29, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

JOHN WEIR

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the following information:

John Weir, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, has replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune," the organ of the Communist Party of Canada. Weir is now in Moscow. According to these sources, Weir's mother and sister were already residents of Moscow at the time Weir received this assignment.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

Original to by letter to Legat Ottawa 12/29/61.
One copy to Legat Ottawa by letter 12/29/61.

b7D

LTG:bgc (9)
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

~~SECRET~~

100-428091

USE AS YELLOW FILE COPY

ENCLOSURE



F B I

Date: 1/5/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN FRANCISCO-MOSCOW PEACE WALK, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was received during personal discussion in Moscow, Russia, during 11/61, between CG 5824-S* and JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow correspondent, "The Worker".

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

REC-8

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE

50 JAN 16 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CC - WICE

TOP SECRET

J.A. GALE
Blair
Bingon
Doan
Klein
Hoff



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN
FRANCISCO-MOSCOW PEACE WALK, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in January, 1962, advised as follows:

When the San Francisco to Moscow peace walkers arrived in Europe during the late summer of 1961, to continue their trek to Moscow, Russia, the official word reportedly was issued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to leave the peace walkers alone and to allow them to enter the socialist countries. At the same time, however, the peace walkers were to be warned that they must not go near or photograph any military installation in the various socialist countries through which they would pass.

As the peace walkers progressed toward Moscow, additional orders reportedly were issued to the main Soviet peace organization that the peace walkers should be met by members of the group and that all of their personal needs should be taken care of. When the peace walkers reached a point approximately seven miles from the city of Moscow, the CPSU through this same peace organization, issued instructions that John Pittman, Moscow correspondent, "The Worker", and his wife Margaret as well as Ogden Dennis, Moscow correspondent of the London "Daily Worker", proceed to meet the peace walkers. The Pittmans and Dennis had been selected to meet the walkers because they spoke the same language and were citizens of the countries forming the largest portion of the peace walkers group. Their instructions reportedly were to talk to the group and give them, based on their "own personal experience" as foreigners in Moscow, information as to how and as to what kind of treatment they

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1828

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN
FRANCISCO-MOSCOW PEACE WALK, 1961

should expect. These individuals were cautioned, however, not to leave the impression with the peace walkers that they in any way might be acting in an official capacity for the U. S. S. R.

"The Worker" is an East Coast
United States Communist newspaper.

In accordance with their instructions, the Pittmans and Dennis drove to the outskirts of Moscow in an automobile provided by the CPSU and met the peace walkers. When they arrived, they found that representatives of the Soviet peace organization were already present as well as Mrs. Nikita S. Khrushchev, wife of the First Secretary of the CPSU.

Prior to the peace walkers' arrival in Moscow, the CPSU had decided to allow them, within limits, complete freedom of action to do anything they wanted during their stay in the Soviet Union. The responsibility for the handling of this group was placed in the hands of L. F. Ilyichev, then Head of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee, CPSU. With the supervision of their stay under the jurisdiction of Ilyichev, the group reportedly went through their entire stay in the Soviet Union without serious difficulty or any clash having arisen between them and officials of the Soviet Union.

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~~



FBI

Date: 12/29/61

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

Duffin

SOLO
IS - C

384217 *Bar*
Pro

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a beige colored plastic zippered briefcase furnished by CG 5824-S* to the Chicago Office.

According to CG 5824-S*, an identical briefcase was delivered personally to each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held in Moscow during 10/61. This briefcase represented one of those items which assisted the security personnel to identify the various fraternal delegates. In addition to the contents actually appearing in this briefcase such as the calendar, ballpoint pens, and refills, there was also enclosed a supply of writing paper which is not presently available.

CG 5824-S* felt that this item should be made available to the Bureau in order that they might have the advantage of any future intelligence benefits therefrom.

Enclosed - negative of photos of briefcase made by lab.

SUGGESTION TO THE BUREAU

In view of the fact that each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress received the above described plastic briefcase, the Bureau may desire to examine its contents and photograph this item. The Bureau may also feel that the information concerning this item might be utilized as a possible means of identifying fraternal delegates to this Congress and that this information might be of sufficient importance to disseminate to other intelligence agencies.

*Spec. Retain in lab temporarily
1-3-62
1-5-62
LTJ*

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RMBC)
- 1 - Chicago

100-428091-1829

JAN 16 1962

REC-3

8 JAN 2 1962

ENCLOSURE
G C Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SEVEN

INDEXED

INDEX IN FILES

CG 134-46 Sub B

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

It is requested that when the Bureau has completed examination of the enclosed briefcase and taken any desired action, it be returned to the Chicago Office so that it may be made available to CG 5824-S*.

GALE

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) **REC-45**

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

SOLO
IS - C

Baumgardner

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted] FORMER AMERICANS, NOW RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA".

b6
b7c

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

U.S.A.

GALE

G.W. [unclear] (ent)

T. Callahan

S. [unclear]

100-428091-1830

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM) **REC-45**

1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)

1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

1-11-62
7 DEC 29 1961

EX-108

C. E. WICK

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

09 JAN 16 1962
PLV 417

b6
b7c

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FORMER AMERICANS, NOW RESIDING
IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early December, 1961, a number of conversations were held with [REDACTED] a former American now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia. During these conversations, the following was learned:

[REDACTED] still holds his position as a specialist in American literature at the Czech Academy of Science in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and now has received a doctorate degree. Recently he gained considerable prestige upon the completion of a translation into Czechoslovak of a book on the life of Walt Whitman. In addition, he is now preparing to take an examination for a Candidate of Science Degree, a highly sought degree which will carry with it recognition of a higher scholastic achievement than the doctorate degree which he now holds. For the purpose of examination regarding this degree, [REDACTED] will be examined by a group of professors being brought into Prague from the provinces by the Academy.

[REDACTED] in reminiscing about earlier events which resulted in his coming to Czechoslovakia, noted that when he and his wife first left the United States, they had gone to Mexico. In Mexico, they lived on a farm for approximately six months and as far as he was concerned, [REDACTED] noted he would have been content to have stayed there. However, at the request of the Soviets he had gone to Moscow. In Moscow, he was separated from his wife, isolated from everyone, and actually felt like a "prisoner". Finally he and his wife were brought into Czechoslovakia where the Soviets insisted that they live and act as Czechoslovak citizens. Papers were even drawn up for purposes of identity wherein his father was listed as a Czech citizen. This the Soviets noted was being done for his own protection. When the Soviets and Czechs were at a later time asked why such papers had been prepared, they had responded, "Look, you are a Czech citizen, if you don't want this we will get you for falsification of these papers, lock you up and throw the key away". Actually, according to [REDACTED] he has never been granted Czech citizenship although they now have taken him into the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7c

160-42511-13
ENCLOSURE

From all appearances, the [redacted] and his wife [redacted] live quite well in Prague. They have many material things and their living quarters are well above normal, with sufficient additional space provided so they may do research work in their home.

b6
b7c

The [redacted] indicated they miss their families in the United States and [redacted] has not forgotten the initial treatment he received from the Soviets, [redacted] is obviously not good and her personal appearance indicates that she is not physically well.

F B I

Date: 1/4/62

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

*Miss Elizabeth F. ...
1-11-62
Bandy ...
Blair ...*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING MIKE AND ELIZABETH GOLD AND VISIT TO SOVIET UNION AND CHINA, 1961".

MR & MRS

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/2/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

*Hansen
100-428091-183*

*EL-114
REC-3*

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

1 JAN 6 1962

RWH:Plb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

63 JAN 16 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MIKE AND
ELIZABETH GOLD AND VISIT TO SOVIET
UNION AND CHINA, 1961**

When Mike Gold and his wife Elizabeth departed from the United States to travel abroad during the fall of 1961, they paid their own passage. Their first stop-over was in France where they visited a number of Elizabeth Gold's relatives. Subsequently, they proceeded to the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union, the Golds were hosted by the Soviet Writers Union and were the specific guests of a (First Name Unknown) Lurie (phonetic), a female official of the Union whose major interest lies in American literature.

In the Soviet Union, the Golds, because of a recommendation of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), were treated as Party people; however, in this regard, it is to be noted that the CP, USA, can neither prove that they are currently active Party people or Party members in the strict sense of the word. The recommendation given by the CP, USA, regarding the Golds' Party status and the willingness of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) to accept this characterization was based on the fact that Gold himself has some popularity as a political writer and is well known as an individual. In addition, some of Gold's works have been translated and circulated within the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries.

A major part of the Golds' stay in the Soviet Union was spent in various hospitals. Mike Gold himself is a sick, old man well over 70 years of age who suffers from diabetes and must constantly utilize insulin.

Although originally the Golds had intended to travel to Rumania from the Soviet Union, they changed their

15-12-2691-31

ENCLOSURE

plans when the Chinese invited them to China. Their visit to China was not motivated by any sympathy for the Chinese position but arose out of the challenge and romantic aspects that such a visit carried. The Golds felt that few people had been to China and that they wanted to see the contrast of the present and the past.

Although the Soviet doctors recommended against such a trip on the part of the Golds to China for health reasons, they decided to and did travel to China. While in China for a period of approximately two months, all of Mike Gold's time with the exception of a two week period, was spent in hospitals. Reportedly during his hospitalization in China, the Chinese provided him with top facilities and the best of medical services and doctors. During the two week period not hospitalized, the Golds took several tours but actually saw very little of China.

Following the Chinese visit, the Golds returned to the Soviet Union. Mike Gold had originally intended to remain in the Soviet Union for a period of one year and write a book on American literature of the 1930s. However, because of the extremely cold weather in Moscow and his inability to withstand this cold, Mike Gold's physical condition became constantly worse. When the officials of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, learned of his poor physical condition based on reports from Soviet doctors, they felt that it would be best for Mike Gold to leave the Soviet Union, fearing the possibility of his death in that country.

In view of Mike Gold's poor health and the decision of the officials of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, the Golds made plans to and did depart from the Soviet Union by air on November 20, 1961. They planned to stop in France in order to handle matters relating to the estate of Elizabeth Gold's mother. However, prior to this departure, it was reportedly agreed to by the Soviet Writers Union that Gold would prepare a 120 page item which would serve as a possible outline for a future symposium on American literature to be held in the Soviet Union by the Soviet Writers Union. In connection with the preparation of

this item. Gold indicated there might be some reimbursement to him for the time and effort spent but he gave no indication of the amount of money he was to receive or by whom it was to be paid.

On a number of occasions while in the Soviet Union, Mike Gold indicated some dissatisfaction with what he had seen and experienced. He frequently commented on the bureaucracy existing in the Soviet Union. In addition, he was continually homesick for his family and, therefore, was not unhappy with the final decision to return to the United States.

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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 captioned, "Information Concerning A Four-Day Delay of Morris Childs in Prague, Czechoslovakia, During Period of November 29 to December 2, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 12/7 and 19/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

- 100-428091-1832
- 3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
- 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
- 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-70

100-428091-1832

17 DEC 26 1961

EX-108

51 JAN 16 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

dw
Sp
X

Doyle
Brown
J. A. [unclear]
Bluff

[Handwritten initials]
LIC-100

**INFORMATION CONCERNING A FOUR-DAY DELAY
OF MORRIS CHILDS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DURING PERIOD OF NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER
2, 1951**

On Wednesday, November 20, 1951, Morris Childs, who had been one of the Communist Party, USA fraternal delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, departed from Moscow, Russia, by plane enroute to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Upon arriving in Prague, Childs was met by a (first name unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the individual in charge of relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, and by Ladislav Kocman (phonetic), a member of the International Department. At this time, Childs was informed that the "Russians" had advised them to inform Childs that he was "to stay put" in Prague until further notice. Neither Kocman nor Sobatka could give any reason as to why these instructions might have been issued.

Childs at this time, because of the identity under which he was travelling, had neither a passport nor visa or any other material in his possession which could serve as means of identification. As time passed, anxiety on the part of Childs began to increase due to the lack of any clarification of the "Russian" instructions regarding his stay in Prague.

Although during the period in Prague, Childs was allowed to travel freely in the city and carry on meetings with officials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as well as with Americans there, no information could be developed from any source as to why his departure was being delayed. Various thoughts entered the mind of Childs that the Communist Party, USA may have instructed the Russians to order him to remain as a reserve leadership of the American Party or perhaps the Soviets might have information unfavorable to him. In view of this, Childs on December 1 and 2, 1951, began to review all the various material in his possession including notes and documents as to their content. In many

100-4488-11-1532

ENCLOSURE

instances these documents were destroyed, always in the presence of a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia official in order to remove any question of doubt as to why this was being done.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., Saturday, December 2, 1931, Childs received a call at his hotel room in Prague from Kocman. The message was that he was to immediately proceed to the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and meet with Comrade Dorogovlay Lazpovichka (phonetic), head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Upon arrival at Lazpovichka's office, Childs was informed that a Soviet representative was present and had a message for him from the Communist Party, USA. In delivering this message, the unidentified Soviet noted that this message had been received through channels by Moscow and relayed to Prague. In order that this message might be delivered to him, it had been requested that his departure from Prague be delayed and that this was the sole basis for the delay order which had been relayed to him by the Czechs.

The message's content, which had been coded, was not known to either the Soviet representative present or to any representative of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It was from the Communist Party, USA, and set forth the authority of Gus Hall for Childs to eliminate additional, tentatively planned steps in Socialist countries in connection with his current trip if a satisfactory response had been received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to financial assistance requested by the Communist Party, USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

F B I

Date: 12/20/61

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

~~86-18400V~~
Classified by 3042 ADT/STK
Declassify on: OADR 9/21/87
~~Reviewed entered~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

On 12/20/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows: (U)

Pursuant to telephonic arrangements previously made, NY 694-S* met VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the area of the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens, NYC, at 7 P.M. on 12/19/61. When BARKOVSKY observed the informant leaving the aforesaid restaurant at 7 P.M., he walked to the Sutphin Ave. station of the 8th Ave. Subway, the informant following him there. (U)

BARKOVSKY initiated conversation on the subway station platform, complaining about the inclemency of the weather, and that he had to be out on such a bad night. He then instructed NY 694-S* to be "available" on Fridays and Mondays for the next few weeks, and said that, before contacting NY 694-S* at the latter's office on a Friday, or a Monday, he would telephonically

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM) *see 808 RB*
- 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM) (U)
- 1 - NY (134-91) (Inv) (41)
- 1 - NY (65-15026) (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
- 1 - NY (100-134637) (41) (u)

ACB:mfd (#41)
(9)

See memo to Council 1/20/61

8 DEC 21 1961

50 JAN 17 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Classified by _____
Exempt from automatic declassification
Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

0-75 9/1/64 copy airtel 11-19-75

EX 104

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL TO BUREAU

NY [100-134637] (S) (U)

[contact the informant between 12 noon and 2 P.M. to ascertain whether "all was clear". If anything should be wrong, NY 694-S* should state that the individual to whom BARKOVSKY would request to speak was not in.] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Mentioning CG 5824-S* by his given name, BARKOVSKY said that he expected to have some "material" for the latter, and that CG 5824-S* should bear in mind "that his pages will be 3, 4 and 5." (Apparently BARKOVSKY was referring to a chemically treated paper pad to be used for secret writing.) ~~(S)~~ (U)

BARKOVSKY then stated "we don't want the dentist (Dr. GREGORY VALENTINE BURTAN). I don't know the details, but we will re-imburse him for his travel expenses." ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-S* at this point handed BARKOVSKY, for transmittal to Moscow, a small package containing microfilm. The messages on the said microfilm will be described hereinafter. ~~(S)~~ (U)

At this point a subway train came into the station, and as the doors opened BARKOVSKY said, "By the way, you have skipped a hundred cipher groups. That's very bad!" Before NY 694-S* could make any reply, BARKOVSKY told the informant to board the train, saying "I'll see you later." NY 694-S* believed that BARKOVSKY desired him to ride to the next station (Parsons Boulevard) and to wait there for him. The informant waited at the Parsons Boulevard station for about three quarters of an hour, but BARKOVSKY never arrived there. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The microfilm contained the following messages which had been converted first to open code and then ciphered: ~~(S)~~ (U)

(1) "To the Central Committee of the CPSU from GUS HALL - Press in USA gave wrong and distorted picture of tactical legal ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY [100-134637] (S)(u)

~~SECRET~~

maneuvers of CPUSA. Some executive positions dissolved but in reality no basic changes. Leadership and duties remain same. National Executive Board and all other committees continue. Only few work in the National Office. The rest orbit around it. Atmosphere more favorable for CPUSA. Popular support growing. Washington officials hesitating in order to gain time by moving slowly on prosecutions." ~~(S)~~ (u) Russia

(2) "To Central Committee of CPSU from GUS HALL - Most urgent that HENRY WINSTON remain in Moscow as reserve cadre. Since WINSTON already there for medical treatment and rest, reserve cadre of paramount importance. Therefore he remain until such time as the N.E.B. and HALL get clearer picture of legal actions against the CPUSA. Each month we will review this situation and keep WINSTON fully informed through this channel." ~~(S)~~ (u)

Jan 10 P
Lead
(3) "GUS HALL requests answer his message of October regarding MORTON SOBELL (suggestion that Soviets try to arrange an exchange of 'political prisoners')." U.S.

(4) "MORRIS CHILDS has arrived safely in USA."

(5) "ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in new residence now. New address Madison Square Garden Hotel, c/o sister, Mrs. HANNA."

(6) "Still no mailing address from you for JACK CHILDS."

The aforesaid microfilm also contained the following message, converted into open code, from HALL to the Soviets:

"When FLYNN returned from the 22nd Congress in Moscow

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY [100-134637] (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Wine
[She was criticized very severely and challenged by JIM ALLEN and WILLIAM WEINSTONE for condemning Albania, as KHRUSHCHEV did, when she spoke on behalf of CPUSA in the Congress. They did not accept her report fully here. They are of the opinion merely to condemn Stalin and to exhume his body is not sufficient to guarantee that this will not happen again. ALLEN claims that Soviet young people at the UN express similar sentiment. ALLEN and WEINSTONE seem to be dominated by the Togliatti line. Is it possible for such young people from the USSR to talk that way and if so, why to such comrades as ALLEN?] (S) (U)

The microfilm also contained a CPUSA report (previously furnished to the Bureau and San Juan) regarding a meeting in NYC between CPUSA functionaries and "a person from Puerto Rico" (believed to be JUAN SANTOS RIVERS, President of the CP of Puerto Rico), at which Puerto Rican economic and political questions were discussed. (S) (U)

(U) NY 694-S* expressed concern about BARKOVSKY's allegation that 100 cipher groups had been skipped. The informant was assured that in view of the manner in which ciphering of his messages to Moscow is handled, BARKOVSKY's allegation could not be true, and that in all likelihood the Soviets here had failed to transmit one of the informant's messages to Moscow. The NYO will attempt to ascertain which message this might be. The NYO also will refresh the informant's recollection regarding the general content of all ciphered messages given by him to BARKOVSKY so that he may inquire of BARKOVSKY whether the latter actually transmitted all these messages to Moscow. The informant was instructed to take a firm position regarding this matter in any further discussion thereof with BARKOVSKY. (S) (U)

*All cipher
not being
documented
for in
NYO report
12/28/61
Paw/imm*

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: December 20, 1961

On 12/18/61, ASAC Donald E. Roney of the New York Office telephonically furnished the text of three messages NY 694-S* was to transmit and requested assistance in the encryption of them. The plain language texts are as follows. Code words are followed by true meanings underlined and in parenthesis.

#1
TO REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) FROM BIRCH (Gus Hall). PRESS IN COVE (United States) GAVE WRONG AND DISTORTED PICTURE OF TACTICAL LEGAL MANEUVERS OF BOXER (Communist Party, USA). SOME EXECUTIVE POSITIONS DISSOLVED BUT IN REALITY NO BASIC CHANGES (repeat) NO BASIC CHANGES. LEADERSHIP AND DUTIES REMAIN SAME. TRAINOR (National Executive Board) AND ALL OTHER COMMITTEES CONTINUE, ONLY A FEW WORK IN REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) OFFICE, THE REST ORBIT AROUND IT. ATMOSPHERE MORE FAVORABLE FOR BOXER (Communist Party, USA). POPULAR SUPPORT GROWING FAIR (Washington) OFFICIALS HESITATING TO GAIN TIME BY MOVING SLOWLY ON PROSECUTIONS.

#2
DECEMBER 18 TO REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) FROM BIRCH (Gus Hall). MOST URGENT THAT LAST (Henry Winston) REMAIN IN HOTEL (Moscow) AS RESERVE CADRE SINCE LAST (Henry Winston) ALREADY THERE FOR SUN (Medical Treatment or Rest). RESERVE CADRE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THEREFORE HE REMAIN UNTIL SUCH TIME TRAINOR (National Executive Board) AND BIRCH (Gus Hall) (repeat) TRAINOR (National Executive

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Inspector J. A. Sizoo, Supervisor Frederick F. Fox)

EX 104

REC-91

100-42891-1834

JAN 10 1962

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

PWP:mjm (8)

JAN 17 1962

EX-104

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Solo
Internal Security - C

Board) AND BIRCH (Gus Hall) GET CLEARER PICTURE OF LEGAL ACTION AGAINST BOXER (Communist Party, USA). EACH MONTH WE WILL REVIEW THIS SITUATION AND KEEP LAST (Henry Winston) FULLY INFORMED THROUGH THIS CHANNEL.

#3

BIRCH (Gus Hall) REQUESTS ANSWER HIS MESSAGE OF OCTOBER REGARDING MORTON SOBELL (repeat) REQUEST ANSWER. (Space) HUB (Morris Childs) RETURN HOME ALRIGHT. (Space) GRASS (Elizabeth Gurley Flynn) IN NEW RESIDENCE NOW. NEW ADDRESS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN HOTEL, C/O SISTER, MRS. HANNA. (Space) STILL NO MAILING ADDRESS FROM YOU FOR BROOKS.

The enciphered text furnished telephonically to ASAC Roney at approximately 6:00 P.M., 12/18/61. Copy of enciphered text attached.

ACTION:

For information.

NOTES
Auto - stat copy of keep work sheets
and cipher text for attached messages
and also copies - messages to alert
furnished to [unclear] Management,
M. G. office
WIN
12/26/61

#1

92340	50474	79048	27155	13500	02524	47442	02819	29296	17057
65724	66460	15569	06325	10808	74029	26288	25491	76809	56173
34700	69679	68172	70564	92935	38575	73479	46731	63563	35404
22203	37506	48081	43706	35348	10699	18759	91053	55736	75943
96166	26799	78373	10153	91400	76180	04617	11515	53818	91479
15579	55750	90064	33019	95303	16834	15209	18129	41412	22683
67353	48980	26364	92679	24908	23695	20084	57141	60688	84532
75671	53614	00611	13772	09171	88460	94532	91404	77916	79157
56509	44450	40193	25327	37082	70247	98109	95912	45030	90981
09286	12768	83681	20428	90846	61368	56333	57303	13365	58889
37318	78813	98145	89283	05176	70388	99127	06311	48838	61740
82411	37617	21542	59656	91898	33648				

100-428091-1834

ENCLOSURE

#2

48238	65578	90615	02059	24922	00032	23996	06520	06131	36047
99560	42431	03219	60193	99957	79211	32112	36095	33207	15779
15818	02853	81434	45591	13814	17053	13110	42324	88812	75719
19615	54309	43983	21749	11304	41285	91906	75892	03780	35140
05524	73334	85295	08110	78161	09944	18207	48952	56331	38410
27913	53666	09452	04785	42063	50062	40148	41421	60547	84572
90052	71969	84313	00527	69979	67106	05591	72548	01148	60444
73685	55415	02067	13228	17333	66529	94489	12257	67226	86096
13554	67042	30466	14567	97622	81216	60099	68535	94136	95889
05298	53849	78160	80503	50034	02576				

100-428091-1834
ENCLOSURE

#3

80130	81555	24166	44708	95658	72672	50336	66387	00686	41094
18667	96470	28031	95675	17452	71692	11861	01821	58331	72236
49866	05436	65782	62389	12193	58669	85465	13456	34329	61679
67378	94920	78488	76853	57070	89376	41786	57587	72238	68568
72315	23283	61523	07750	11942	17667	64116	98431	98065	65391
40257	68159	60705	21574	03182	32035	72939	99345	95514	03361
36287	41761	24320	29641	32785	52195	50974	23964		

100-428091-1834
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 1/4/62

Jaw
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

Records of the NYO reflect that, as of 12/31/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows.

Credit

On hand 12/1/61	\$71,333.00
Received from a foreign source on 12/22/61	<u>150,000.00</u>
Total Credit	\$221,333.00

Debit

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of "The Worker" 12/6/61	\$ 10,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CPUSA National Office 12/6/61	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total Debit	\$ 15,000.00
Balance	\$206,333.00

SOLO FUNDS

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

- 2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) *100-10888*
- 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
- 1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-29

16 JAN 5 1962

Wm. J. ...
1/9/62
EX-108

IMP. STIC

65

1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, San Juan (100-20)

January 10, 1962

Director, FBI (64-200-48)

**PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

There is enclosed for San Juan one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/26/61 entitled "Information Concerning Future Aid From The Communist Party Of The Soviet Union To The Communist Party Of Puerto Rico."

This information was furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* which informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

This information, even in paraphrased form, should not be set forth in a report unless substantiated by other sources. In the event this information is substantiated by other sources, it should be reported as emanating from such sources.

Enclosure

1 - New York

① 100-428091 (Solo)

LTG:blw:cad
(6)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
185. JAN. 10 1962

F140
62 JAN 15 1962

105-1
64-200-48
ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Gurley

January 9, 1962

Airtel

~~SECRET~~

To: SAC, New York (100-1696)

From: Director, FBI (100-1287)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ReBulet to Chicago 12-29-61 entitled "Solo, IS - C,"
wherein Chicago and New York were requested to determine the
method by which Flynn receives royalties from Russia for
articles written by her in that country. ~~S~~ (U)

Further reference is made to the telephone call of
ASAC Roney to a representative of the Bureau Laboratory 128262
indicating that subject has received some of this money. ~~S~~ (U)

Immediately advise the method by which Flynn receives
this money, amount and all information in connection therewith.
Expedite. ~~S~~ (U)

- 1 - Solo (100-428091)
- 1 - Communist Party Funds (100-3-63) ~~S~~ (U)

LTG:jmc.
(7)

~~2/3/84
Classified by [unclear] RPP/RB
Declassify on: OADR~~

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JAN 9 - 1962
MAILED

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
98 JAN 10 1962

~~SECRET~~

58 JAN 12 1962
FIVE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1287-811

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: January 5, 1962

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

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

J.P. [unclear]
chp/k

Re mylet 11/30/61.

Bureau letter dated May 4, 1960, instructs the Chicago office to set out the details of disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and that such information be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of Funds in Possession
of CG 5824-S* as of 12/1/61

\$52,548.00

During the past month there have been no disbursements of funds from this account, hence the balance remains the same - \$52,548.00 - as of December 31, 1961.

- ② - Bureau (RM) *1888 RB*
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- RWH:LMS
(4)

EXP. PROC.

me

REC-29

100-428091-1836

JAN 8 1962

Memo Copy made to Sullivan

1/9/62

65 JAN 19 1962

FBI - CHICAGO
JAN 8 1962

[Signature]
LINE 2 SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 1/8/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReBulet, 12/29/61, captioned as above, copy to Chicago, particularly page 3, paragraph 2, wherein appears a request that the Chicago Office question CG 5824-S* concerning whether JOHN GRAY of Prompt Press would go to Russia to care for HENRY WINSTON.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to NYairtel, 12/12/61, captioned "GUS HALL; IS-C," copy to Chicago, in which on page 2, paragraph 3, NY 694-S* reported that according to GUS HALL, the latter had decided that HENRY WINSTON was to remain in Moscow instead of returning to the US, which would solve the problem of sending someone to the Soviet Union to bring WINSTON home.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to NYairtel to Bureau, 12/15/61, captioned "JOHN MATTHEW GRAY; SM-C" (Bufile 100-41747), wherein it is reported that NY 694-S* advised on 12/14/61, that GUS HALL subsequently mentioned that JOHN GRAY had originally been contacted to travel to the Soviet Union to assist WINSTON, but had vigorously refused to accept the assignment. NY 694-S* advised also that in view of this, the whole idea had been abandoned.

- cc 908RB
- 2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-109247 (JOHN MATTHEW GRAY) (422)
- 1-NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (415)
- 1-NY 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON) (415)
- 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

REC-29

100-428091-1837

13 JAN 12 1962

EX-108

INVEST.

65 JAN 17 1962

Vertical stamp on the right side of the page, possibly a routing or filing mark.

Handwritten signature or initials on the right side.

Handwritten initials or signature on the right side.



Gurley

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub b)

January 11, 1962

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReCGlet 1/4/62 enclosing issues number 42, 43 and 44 of "Ogonek," a Russian-language publication circulated in the USSR.

Pursuant to your request, the above three copies of this magazine are being returned herewith.

Enclosures - 3

LTG:bgc
(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

These magazines were circulated among the various sections; none desired translations of them.

MAILED 2
JAN 10 1962
COMM-FBI

REC-105

100-428091-1838

19 JAN 11 1962

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

JAN 16 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Vertical stamp on the right edge of the document, partially obscured and difficult to read.

F B I

Date: 1/4/62

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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 captioned, "Information Concerning Conversation with Justas Paleckis, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, October, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

1cc 1 enc 808 RB - 1cc 1 enc destroyed
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

100 - 428091 - 1839

REC-9

JAN 6 1962

JAN 18 1962

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

W
st

U

O O

**INFORMATION CONCERNING CONVERSATION WITH
JUSTAS PALECKIS, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR, OCTOBER,
1961**

Justas Paleckis, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, was among the official Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegates in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, October 17-31, 1961. During the course of this Congress, Paleckis spoke briefly to a member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegation to the Congress and made inquiry concerning Phillip Donosky. According to Paleckis, Donosky, who is a Lithuanian by origin although American born, recently had written a long book which the Lithuanian SSR has translated and is now circulating in that Republic. The title of this recent work of Donosky is believed to be "The Fern."

100-478071-158

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

SOLO
IS - C

HCB
[Handwritten signatures]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMATION OF A NEW UNIVERSITY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PATTERNED AFTER THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

GALE

Lito Rush, memo,
AG + PAA
12/29/61
[Handwritten initials]

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) 100-428091-1840
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

20 DEC 23 1961

RWH:Plb

50 JAN 17 1962

CC - Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

INT. SEC.

[Handwritten notes and signatures]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMATION OF A
NEW UNIVERSITY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PATTERNED AFTER
THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE
PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early December, 1961, Ladislav Kocman (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and a (First Name Unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who is in charge of relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, advised as follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia currently has under consideration a plan for the opening of a new university in Czechoslovakia for foreign students. The new university would function in the same way as the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow but it will not be restricted to Negro students. At the present time it is contemplated that the student body at this new university will initially consist of 400 students.

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~~

100-428091-1840
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

Frank

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

Handwritten notes:
H. H. [unclear]
R. [unclear]
H. H. [unclear]
D. [unclear]
P. [unclear]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11 and 18/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

Handwritten notes:
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Handwritten note:
See cl. not all
under view for file
6-19-62
John

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

GAZ
100-428091-1842

20 DEC 23 1961

RWH:Plb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

SEC.

cc - Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*
65 JAN 24 1962
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

In late November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, met with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was then in Moscow. This meeting was held for the purpose of presenting to the CP, USA, representative a final briefing in order that this individual might be prepared to relate to the CP, USA, on behalf of the CPSU, certain requests and other information relating to current policies of the CPSU. Included among the various requests and other matters raised at this time by Mostovets and Grechukhin were the following:

The CPSU would like to receive from the CP, USA, as much material and information as possible relating to the present legal actions taken against it by the United States Government.

The CPSU is very interested in the response of the American people, in general, to the exclusive interview which had been carried on by Aleksei Adzhubei, the editor of "Izvestia", with President John F. Kennedy in the United States.

Information as to the type of activities for peace that the American people are participating in is desired.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1842

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

The CPSU has a definite interest in the activities carried out in the United States by the "progressives" and "left elements" in connection with the fight for peace.

According to the capitalist press, which is available to the CPSU, such papers note that the rank and file will not register under the McCarran Act (Internal Security Act of 1950) but will instead leave the Communist Party. In view of this information, the CPSU is interested in determining factually the reaction of the membership of the CP, USA, to this Act. The true reaction of the rank and file in this matter is important.

The International Department of the Central Committee has not seen copies of the new "Midwest Edition", "The Worker", and would like to have copies sent to it immediately. In addition, the CP, USA, is requested to submit subsequent issues of this publication on a continuing basis.

The CP, USA, should immediately take up the matter relating to the replacement of John Pittman, Moscow correspondent, "The Worker". Discussions in this regard should be handled formally and plans for replacement should be legally laid. In connection with this replacement, the Communist Party might desire to consider the possibility of sending two correspondents, one representing "The Peoples World" and the other representing "The Worker" in Pittman's place. However, should there be a decision by the CP, USA, to attempt to send two correspondents to Moscow, it must be borne in mind that both individuals cannot bring their families because of the cost involved. At the latest, a decision in regard to the Pittman replacement must be made by the spring of 1962. When the replacement has been decided upon, a formal communication should be submitted to the CPSU wherein it is noted that Pittman's replacement is

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

being requested and it should be emphasized at that time that Pittman is being replaced because of assignment to new work in the CP, USA. Any suggested replacement or replacements should be identified and full detailed background information set forth in the communication.

The International Department suggests that the CP, USA, give serious consideration to the sending of several students to the Higher Party School for International Students, Moscow, which up to now has had no representation from the United States. If necessary, to accommodate American students, the course of study at the school which is regularly three years, could be reduced to two years or even 18 months. In this regard, the CP, USA, might find that by placing several students in this school they have set up a reserve leadership for the future.

In regard to the question of non-Party delegations to the CPSU, the CP, USA, may go ahead with plans to send over such delegations to the Soviet Union in 1962. The CPSU would prefer to have the Party send over trade union delegations but consideration may be given to the farm delegation which has been previously discussed. From the CPSU's point of view, it is preferable that any such non-Party delegation visit the Soviet Union during the summer months.

The CPSU views it very desirable and the CP, USA, should give consideration to the possibility of sending over a delegation consisting entirely of Communist Party members in 1962. In connection with such a Party delegation or any other delegation to the Soviet Union, the CP, USA, should send at least a two month advance notice of such delegation together with a detailed biographical sketch on each individual who will participate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

In regard to the matter of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, the CP, USA, should make plans to send someone down to Puerto Rico to re-organize that Party. When the CP, USA, makes its plans for its next official Party delegation to the Soviet Union, a member of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico should be included among such a delegation. By this means, the CPSU can establish direct contact with the Puerto Rican Party.

When these discussions were concluded, Mostovets noted that the CPSU will not argue in any way with the policies of the CP, USA, put forth by Gus Hall. Hall is to be personally informed that the leadership of the CPSU, the Presidium, wants to help him and his leadership in any way possible.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

"The Peoples World" is a West Coast Communist publication.

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~~

FBI

Date: 1/3/62

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

via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-102

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

SOLO
IS - C

Please advise if you desire copies
S. G. Anshov
Central Records

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the originals of 8 items received by the Chicago Office on 12/27/61 through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*.

In regard to the above enclosures, CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61 advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that he had mailed to his Chicago mail drops, prior to his departure from the Soviet Union on 11/29/61, a number of packages of printed material received during the course of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, 10/61. This material had been sent to Chicago mail drops in order to avoid the necessity of the source carrying this material on his person at the time of his arrival in the U. S.

On 12/29/61 CG 5824-S* advised that the above-noted eight items had been included among that material previously mailed by him from the Soviet Union. These items had been provided to the CP, USA fraternal delegation at the 22nd Congress by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Indonesia for transmission to the leadership of the CP, USA. In turn, these items were given to CG 5824-S* who was given the responsibility of delivering them to the U. S.

Enc. returned Chicago 1/3/62
1cc 808 RB
3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

100-428091-1843

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

20 JAN 5 1962

Returned to Chicago by routing slip 1/12/62

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 JAN 17 1962

EX-108

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b6 b7c

CG 134-46, Sub B.

Of the eight items received, six were official publications of the CP of Indonesia and two were publications issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia.

The description of the items received and enclosed herewith is as follows:

1) A 69-page booklet printed 1958 and captioned, "Indonesian Society and the Indonesian Revolution."

2) A 43-page booklet captioned, "Aidit Accuses Madiun Affair."

3) A 59-page booklet printed 1961 and captioned, "Ever Forward to Storm Imperialism and Feudalism, Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

4) A 139-page booklet captioned, "Material for the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

5) A 123-page booklet captioned, "Documents of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

6) A 30-page pamphlet, apparently in Dutch, printed 1959 and captioned, "Tentang Pengalaman Perdjangan Klas Di Hongaria."

7) A 38-page pamphlet printed in 1955 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, captioned, "The Question of West Irian."

8) A 507-page bound, hard cover book captioned, "The Question of West Irian in the United Nations, 1954 - 1957."

While all of the above material is to be ultimately furnished to the CP, USA, the Party is not presently aware of its arrival in this country and, therefore, CG 5824-S* felt that the Bureau may desire to review these items prior to their actual delivery to the Party.

In view of the fact that the possibility exists that the Bureau may already possess much of this material, the Chicago Office has made no effort to prepare individual photostats

CG 134-46, Sub B

of these items. They are, however, being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information and review. If it is found that any of these items have not previously been available or might be of some intelligence value, the Bureau may desire to prepare photostats of such items.

Request of the Bureau

When the Bureau has completed its review of the enclosed items, it is requested that they be expeditiously returned to Chicago so that they may be turned over by the source to the proper CP, USA official.

GALE

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - SULLIVAN
JAN 2 10 40 AM '65



FBI

Date: 1/3/62

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

via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-1 P2,3

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

SOLO
IS - C

*note P314
Indicates if
you don't
copy
Center
Brooklyn*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the originals of 21 printed pamphlets, booklets, and folders received through a Chicago mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* on 12/27/61.

In regard to the above, CG 5824-S* had previously advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN on 12/11/61 that prior to his departure from the Soviet Union he had, in his possession a large number of pamphlets and other miscellaneous material which he did not desire to carry back to the U.S. on his person. Accordingly, CG 5824-S* had packaged and sent to Chicago mail drops several packages, one of which consisted mainly of pamphlets relating to trade union material currently in circulation in the USSR and prepared in the English language.

On 12/29/61 CG 5824-S* advised that the items received through the Chicago mail drop on 12/27/61 had been one of the several packages mailed from the Soviet Union. While this material ultimately is to be made available to the CP, USA, the Party has no present knowledge of its receipt in this country nor as to the exact nature of the material. In view

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 21) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Chicago

REG-1 100-428091-1844

FBI - NEW YORK
REC'D - 20 JAN 5 1962

RWH:MDW
(5)

21 ENCLOSURE

*Enc. Ref to Ch...
by alt 1-15-62*

*Photostats of enc. 1-15-62
files 100-3-86*

INT. SEC.

65 JAN 17 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

*1-15-62
LTG, cell*

CG 134-46, Sub B

of this, CG 5824-S* felt the Bureau might desire to review these items prior to their actual delivery to the CP, USA.

The items received on 12/27/61 were as follows:

- 1) A 60-page booklet entitled, "Rules of the Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R." published in 1959.
- 2) A 63-page booklet entitled, "The Soviet Trade Unions Advance the Welfare of the Working People."
- 3) A 16-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Trade Union Committees and Production Conferences in the U.S.S.R. Powers and Functions."
- 4) A 26-page pamphlet printed 1960 and captioned, "Trade Unions and the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the U.S.S.R."
- 5) A 22-page pamphlet printed 1960 and captioned, "Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R.: Organizational Structure, Forms and Methods of Work."
- 6) A 16-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Soviet Trade Unions and Wages."
- 7) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Role of Soviet Trade Unions in Production."
- 8) A 88-page booklet printed 1960 and captioned, "Factory Trade-Union Organization."
- 9) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Cultural and Educational Work of Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R."
- 10) A 32-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "How Labour Disputes are Settled in the Soviet Union."
- 11) A 56-page booklet printed 1959 and captioned, "Report on the Work of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Tasks of the Soviet Trade Unions Arising Out of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. Delivered at the 12th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions March 23, 1959."

CG 134-46, Sub B

- 12) A 48-page booklet captioned "Labour in U.S.S.R."
- 13) A 28-page pamphlet captioned "Pension System in the U.S.S.R."
- 14) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "The Role of Trade Unions in Housing and Everyday Services."
- 15) A 66-page booklet captioned "How Soviet Workers Take Part in Production Management."
- 16) A 100-page bound book printed 1960 captioned, "Women in the U.S.S.R."
- 17) A 54-page booklet captioned "The Soviet Union's Foreign Trade."
- 18) A 32-page pamphlet captioned "Soviet Union Abolishes Taxes."
- 19) An approximately 22-page booklet published 1954 captioned, "Palace of Learning."
- 20) A 48-page booklet captioned "Education in the U.S.S.R."
- 21) A hard cover folder depicting 23 Moscow scenes captioned, "Mockba Moscow."

In view of the fact the possibility exists that the Bureau may already possess much of this material, the Chicago Office has made no effort to prepare individual photostats of these items. They are, however, being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information and review. If it is found that any of these items have not previously been available or might be of some intelligence value, the Bureau may desire to prepare photostats of such items.

CG 134-46, Sub B

Request of the Bureau

When the Bureau has completed its review of the enclosed items, it is requested that they be expeditiously returned to Chicago so that they may be turned over by the source to the proper CP, USA official.

GALE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3
Page 78 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 79 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 265 ~ Referral/Direct