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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Noted by Mr. Gray

EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)>25Yrs



Mr. Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs



Dear Mr. Gray:

[redacted] information on discussions which [Latin American] delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU had with Soviet officials in Moscow and Prague and with Chinese leaders in Peiping. I am certain that this report, a copy of which is attached, will be of interest to you.

Soviet leaders showed sensitivity to Free World propaganda exposing their control of the international Communist movement. It was decided that Communist literature would no longer make reference to CPSU leadership and direction, or the need to defend the Soviet Union, although the Soviets of course remain in control.

Both Soviet and Chinese officials gave high priority to the support of Communist activities in Latin America. The Chinese, indeed, believe that Chinese tactics can be fruitfully applied to the underdeveloped countries of that area. Leaders of both nations were encouraged by the success of the Castro revolt in Cuba, but Mao Tse-tung cautioned that Castro's tactics should not be mechanically imitated. Legal tactics should be tried first, and an increased capacity to manipulate nationalist, anti-U. S. elements should be obtained.

[redacted] Latin American Communists developed a common action program emphasizing campaigns against U. S. bases and missions. Soviet officials advocated that "U. S. imperialism" be attacked in its own backyard, and pledged continued aid.

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Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese leaders, unlike Khrushchev, found time to talk at length with the Latin American delegates. The Chinese contended that international tension benefits the Communists; exploitation of such tensions forces the "imperialists" to spread themselves thin. Chinese attacks on the offshore islands following U.S. landings in Lebanon were cited as an example of the successful diversion of "imperialist" forces. Mao claimed that the United States considered Chiang Kai-shek a liability and was ready to overthrow him.

An interesting development was Mao's request that thought be given to the union of several small Latin American countries in one national entity, in order to strengthen the fight against "imperialism". There is no indication that the Soviets raised this matter with the Latin American delegates.

Plans were made to intensify the Chinese training program for Latin American Communist leaders; tentative arrangements to establish a network of correspondents of the New China News Agency in Latin America were worked out. The Latin American delegates were favorably impressed by the Chinese, probably because of the efforts made to receive them well, and appeared receptive to Chinese advances.

I shall appreciate it if you will restrict access to this sensitive report.

A copy of this report has been furnished to the Vice President; the Acting Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as to General Goodpaster.

Sincerely,


C. P. Cabell
General, USAF
Acting Director

1 Attachment

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