



COMMUNIST STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

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THE success of Communism in Cuba has been a powerful stimulus to all Communists in this hemisphere, and even a casual reader of newspapers is aware of the increase in their activities throughout Latin America. Their ability to deceive the Catholic Church in Cuba, the government of the United States, and the majority of this country's mass media during the process of their capture of power in Cuba testifies to the efficiency of their propaganda and the gullibility of their audience, and success has only strengthened their belief in the invincibility of their movement and the inevitability of its victory.

The announced aim of Latin American Communists is first the encirclement of the United States and then the takeover of the whole hemisphere. To accomplish this aim they have adopted the strategy and tactics of revolution originally devised by Lenin and refined by his successors. Lenin's plan of attacking imperialism through its "weakest link," as presented to the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920, has been the theoretical foundation of Communist-led revolutions in Latin America, as it has been in Asia and Africa. According to this plan, since the possibility of revolution in advanced industrial countries is very slight, the Communists will have to concentrate on gaining ground and spreading their power in the dependent and underdeveloped areas on this globe, the "weakest links" in the imperial system. And since Latin America, according to the Communists, is the weakest link in the United States' system, it is obviously the first target in the hemisphere.

The technique Lenin outlined for subverting the weakest links is known as "boring from within," that is, capturing control of already existing organizations. Wherever in colonial, former

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