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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN ACTION

1. The complex international Communist apparatus is buried in every Communist party and Front organization. It performs basically three functions:

- a. international co-ordination and control;
- b. espionage, and covert (non-attributable) political action and propaganda;
- c. support of Communist organization through provision of secret funds, training facilities in the Bloc, supplies ranging from printing equipment to military material when needed.

2. During the Stalin period, particularly in his last years, emphasis was on the requirements of Soviet espionage services, and the international apparatus was largely controlled by the Soviet intelligence services. Co-ordination and control of the international Communist movement was conducted and controlled by Stalin and his confidants.

3. Khrushchev is now attempting to organize the international apparatus to better serve the political requirements of the USSR and the Bloc, in addition to the requirements of Soviet espionage services. From available evidence it appears that Khrushchev is revitalizing that function of the international apparatus which is concerned with the control, co-ordination and support of the Communist movement in the Free World. This does not mean a decrease of Soviet espionage activities abroad. It means, however, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is increasing its direct contacts with the Communist parties abroad, in order to strengthen them as viable instruments of subversion. Khrushchev has an internationalist outlook and believes, more than Stalin did, that Communism and Communist parties as well as fronts abroad can eventually take over.

4. At the Moscow meetings of Communist leaders from all parts of the world, in November 1957, the groundwork was laid for the revitalization of the international control and co-ordination apparatus. Emerging principal features are:

- a. The Soviet Communist Party and its Moscow apparatus remain the organizational center. Evidence shows that the CPSU has been expanding the Foreign Section of its Central Committee which performs the routine work of international co-ordination. Subsequent to the November meetings--in January 1958--the major front organizations announced a well co-ordinated,

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ambitious program for 1958. A large delegation of top Soviet CPSU experts on propaganda was scheduled to leave for Rome, probably to assist CP Italy with its election campaign. A top Soviet trade union organizer was despatched to Cairo probably to spark-plug Communist penetration of labor unions in the Middle East and Africa. The trend shows definitely that CPSU is attacking the problem of co-ordinating the movement with new vigor.

have been instructed to

- b. The CPSU will convokelocal meetings of the international Communist leadership once a year. Similarly, regional meetings will be called in the Bloc when need arises.
- c. Communist parties in the Free World will increase regional consultation and co-ordination with each other.
- d. Communist parties in Europe and International Front organizations in general support more effectively liberation movements in underdeveloped countries. This means, for example, more support for the Algerian rebels. It also means support for non-Communist rebels (such as Castro in Cuba), if they can be persuaded to accept it.
- e. CP China will probably increase its co-ordinating and support function vis-a-vis CP's in South Asia, on behalf of, and in concert with, the CPSU. Reliable evidence shows that the Chinese CP has training facilities for foreign Communists.
- f. Other East European CP's will share some aspects of international control, particularly the CP's of East Germany and Czechoslovakia.
- g. At Moscow in November it was agreed that an international publication would be issued to clarify problems of doctrine and ideology. This publication, which will serve to spread the propaganda campaigns and theories of Moscow and Peking throughout the world, began distribution in late August. It is published at Prague in 14 different languages. The English-language edition is entitled World Marxist Review, with the subtitle (which is the main title of most of the other editions), "Problems of Peace and Socialism."
- h. Training of foreign Communists in the Bloc will increase over the next two to three years. One Communist party leader expects to have all leading functionaries trained

in Moscow by 1960. International front organizations will probably also expand training facilities. The WFTU, e.g. is subsidizing a program of regionalized training schools abroad.

1. Funds for CP's abroad will probably be furnished by CPSU and Bloc parties on an increasing scale. Indications are that a greater percentage of the funds will go to Communist parties and organizations in underdeveloped countries.
5. With specific reference to Latin America, it is reliably reported that a conference of all Latin American delegates was held in Moscow, November 1957, under the chairmanship of the Soviet specialist for Latin American affairs of the CPSU, and attended by Chinese delegates. The conference permitted the representatives of significant Communist parties to discuss their area problems. The Soviet chairman laid out a specific action program for the Latin American Communist parties which was accepted. The program included requests for:
  - a) increased efforts to fan and exploit anti-U.S. sentiment;
  - b) revival of the Communist controlled peace movement through a Latin American peace conference. (This was held in Argentina in May 1958);  
to
  - c) /support the Communist movement in Cuba by organizing a week of solidarity with the people of Cuba;
  - d) renewed efforts to attack the Organization of American States through a Communist controlled cultural conference to coincide with the next OAS conference;
  - e) to promote the Soviet economic offensive by organizing a Communist controlled economic conference. (A conference now scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in December 1958 may combine both the cultural and economic objectives.)
6. The chairman also requested that the Latin American Communist parties improve and intensify the co-ordination of their activities.
7. At the conference the Confederation of Workers of Latin America (CTAL) came in for some criticism, and ways and means of strengthening or reorganizing the CTAL were discussed.

8. The case of the Latin American conference illustrates the thoroughness with which Communist area problems were discussed in Moscow. It also illustrates the fact that the preparatory work was under the control of the CPSU and the Bloc parties, which in this fashion assumed policy making powers. According to the account of Friedrich Ebert, politburo member of the East German Communist Party (SED), the "sister parties from the capitalist countries" i.e., from the Free World, were only "consulted" at this stage, even though these discussions centered around the drafting of the Twelve-Party Declaration, which contains a general directive for Communist parties in the Free World.

9. In 1958 the international Communist apparatus has concentrated on:

- a. developing and increasing the activities of the international Communist front organizations in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and in Africa, through exploitation of the idea of Afro-Asian and anti-colonial solidarity.
- b. increasing the subversive potential of Communist parties largely through legal, parliamentary means and united front tactics.

10. Concerning the subversive potential of the international Communist front organizations, it is noted that evidence on the activities of Soviet agents within them is increasing. For example, a Japanese front figure, identified as a Soviet agent, was reported to be active in organizing a mass reception for Sukarno upon the latter's arrival in Japan. A former Soviet agent who was involved in the assassination attempt on the life of Trotsky in May 1940, has been involved in organizing an anti-US front which extends throughout Latin America. At the Afro-Asian Solidarity conference in Cairo in December 1957 several delegates with records of Soviet agent activity were noted. International Communist front organizations also maintain their capability for subsidizing Communist-controlled publishing firms in the Free World although the headquarters of most of these fronts have been pushed back behind the Iron Curtain.

11. Concerning the emphasis on legal, parliamentary methods, this tactic will probably prevail most strongly in the underdeveloped countries which are the main targets of the Soviet diplomatic and economic offensive. Communist parties in these areas will increasingly attempt to legalize themselves in cases where they are underground, and attempt generally to merge with the political streams of nationalism in order to exacerbate nationalist tensions and frictions with the West. CP Brazil, for example, has initiated a legalization drive. Local election successes of the

Communist political front in Singapore further illustrates the trend. But this legal method is only effective when it is successfully combined with the infiltration of other parties or government organizations by the concealed Communist. This too is being worked on by the parties in Afro-Asia and Latin America. In some countries, where the CP's are illegal, subversive action to overthrow or help to overthrow an existing anti-Communist government may be a prerequisite to legalization and the adoption of parliamentary tactics.