

JPRS: 3498

July 8, 1960

THE PENETRATION OF LATIN AMERICA BY THE  
CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION  
JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE  
Building Tempo E  
Adams Drive, 4th and 6th Streets, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20443

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

19990112 128

## F O R E W O R D

This publication was prepared under contract for the Joint Publications Research Service as a translation or foreign-language research service to the various federal government departments.

The contents of this material in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U. S. Government or of the parties to any distribution arrangement.

### PROCUREMENT OF JPRS REPORTS

All JPRS reports may be ordered from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. Reports published prior to 1 February 1963 can be provided, for the most part, only in photocopy (xerox). Those published after 1 February 1963 will be provided in printed form.

Details on special subscription arrangements for any JPRS report will be provided upon request.

All current JPRS reports are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications which is available on subscription at \$4.50 per year (\$6.00 foreign) from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Both prices include an annual index.

All current JPRS scientific and technical reports are cataloged and subject-indexed in Technical Translations. This publication is issued semimonthly by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information and is available on subscription (\$12.00 per year domestic, \$16.00 foreign) from the Superintendent of Documents. Semi-annual indexes to Technical Translations are available at additional cost.

## THE PENETRATION OF LATIN AMERICA BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

[Following is a translation of a Chinese-language monograph by Ming Chen-hua entitled Chung-kung Tui La-ting Mei-chou ti Ch'en-t'ou (Penetration of Latin America by Chinese Communists), Taipeh, September 1959, 50 pages.]

## I. Brief Introduction of Latin America

1. General Description

Latin America refers to the area colonized during the 16th-19th centuries by the Latin speaking countries, of which Spain occupied the largest area including Mexico between North and Central Americas; Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama in Central America; Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile in South America; Cuba and Dominican Republic in the West Indies; the Portuguese former colony, Brazil; and the French colony, Haiti, in the West Indies. There are now 20 countries in what is known today as Latin America.

Geographically, Latin America is also known as Central and South America. Central America occupies an area of 560,000 square kilometers with a population of about 10 million. South America is south of North America bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the East, the South Pacific Ocean in the south, the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Caribbean and Isthmus of Panama in the north, totaling 18,141,000 square kilometers in area with a population of 130 million. The West Indies is situated southeast of the North American continent, extending like an arch, and consisting of thousands of large and small islands, totaling 236,000 square kilometers. Central America and the West Indies are in the tropics, and the larger part of South America is in the tropics and part in the sub-tropic zone. Major crops of this area are sugar, coffee, cocoa, corn, coconuts, rubber, bananas and palms. Its industry is not highly developed.

The Latin American countries have many things in common due to their geography and history. They had long been colonies but later became independent nations. They are mostly agricultural countries with agricultural products being their major exports. The exception is Venezuela which is famous for its petroleum resources. They are Catholic countries. Their common language is Spanish except Brazil which uses Portuguese, and Haiti which uses French as the official language. However, English has now become popular in these countries. As to their ethnic origin, negroes account for 90 percent

of the population of Haiti; no Indians are found in Uruguay. In all other countries, the population consists of whites of European origin, Indians, mixture of whites and Indians, negroes, and a minority of naturalized Orientals.

Under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine announced by President Monroe in 1823, these countries were able to escape interference or annexation by European powers and gradually became independent. On the other hand, they gradually became dependent on the United States, particularly since the Twentieth Century. Economically they depend on the United States for assistance. They are influenced by the US in world politics. During the last two World Wars, Latin America did not suffer any damages and enjoyed stability. In fact, Latin America was a heaven on earth to the mind of many people. Although these countries have taken concerted actions as a group in world politics, frictions and conflicts exist among them. Even since 1890, these countries have held conferences, once every 4 years, to discuss their common problems. They have formed the Pan-American Union. It was decided at the eighth session of the Pan-American Union conference held in 1938 that a foreign ministers' meeting would be called in case the security of one country is threatened. This was the origin of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference. At the third session of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, the Western Hemisphere Defense Pact was signed. At the ninth session of the Pan-American Conference in 1948, it was decided to combine the Pan-American Union and the Western Hemisphere Defense Pact nations into the Organization of American States, consisting of 22 states in North and South America, except Canada. This organization has been used for mutual consultation and discussion of their common problems (see appendixes 1 and 2). [Appendix 1 illegible.]

## 2. Overseas Chinese in Latin America

Chinese migration to Latin America began early in 1810 when the Portuguese contracted with several hundreds of Chinese workers to plant tea in the capital of Brazil. This is the earliest record of Chinese migration to Latin America. Cha is the word for tea in Portuguese. This word represents a transliteration of the Chinese equivalent for tea. In 1844, the British colony of Quayana contracted with Chinese workers. It was followed by Peru, Chile and Cuba. More Chinese were employed as a substitute for the black slaves who were then in short supply. Treatment of the Chinese workers became worse and worse as the number of Chinese increased. They were treated also like the negro slaves. Only about one hundred of the 4,000 Chinese migrant workers brought in to the Yin-cha Island (south of Lima) survived the severe treatment between the period 1851-1860. This treatment did not stop until 1874 when, upon being notified by the sympathetic United States Government, the Ching Government sent missions to Cuba and Beru and negotiated with the Spanish. The overseas Chinese in Latin America today are largely descendants of this group of hardluck Chinese.

The Chinese in Cuba, Peru and Chile were hostile to the colonial powers of that time and shared the aspiration for national independence of the countries in which they resided. For instance, during the Cuban revolution, the Chinese voluntarily joined the fight against the Spanish rulers. Many of them were heroes of the Chinese Taiping Rebellion. According to Cuban archives, the Chinese revolutionary heroes include Colonel Shang, Colonel Lai Hua, Lieutenant Hu Teh and hundreds of others. After they returned to civilian life, they even declined monetary rewards and pensions. In 1879, it was the participation of Chinese that led to the Chilean victory over the joint invasion by Peru and Bolivia. Since then the Chilean people have been very grateful to the Chinese. More and more Chinese then migrated to Chile and received special treatment by the government and people of that country.

Available data indicate that Chinese are found in all Latin American republics except Paraguay. The total number is 94,556. The number of Chinese exceeds 25,000 in Cuba; 20,000 in Peru; 10,000 in Panama and Mexico; 3,000-5,000 in Guatemala, Ecuador and Nicaragua; 1,000-3,000 in Costa Rica, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia; and under 1,000 in other countries. Bolivia has the least Chinese amounting to only 78. Most of these Chinese come from Kwangtung, mainly from the Chiu-chiang district of Nan-hai, and from Pan-yu and Shan-teh. Chinese in Latin America are mostly operators of groceries, restaurants, cafes and other small businesses. Some countries like Panama refuse business licenses to non-citizens. Others, including Mexico, stipulate that when one Chinese is employed, 4 natives must also be on the payroll. Provisions such as these have handicapped the economic development of the Chinese. As to the sex ratio, males quietly outnumber females. The male to female ratio in some countries is as high as 370 to one. Hence, about 70 percent of the Chinese males are married to natives with their descendants becoming non-Chinese. Actually, the overseas Chinese are not willing to marry foreigners. There are some Chinese schools scattered in Latin America. But there are no schools for the Chinese in many areas. Many young overseas Chinese cannot write or even speak Chinese. There are 10 Chinese daily newspapers, 4 weekly magazines, one semi-monthly and 4 monthly magazines. Facilities at these Chinese publications need to be improved and a wider circulation must be promoted. All except one or two Chinese publications are anti-communist. The overseas Chinese community is convinced, through bitter experience, that unity means strength. Thus, Chinese communities in all Latin American Republics except Argentina have a headquarters of Chinese Merchants Association. There are many local organizations organized by profession, by native hometown, by clan, by cultural interest or by religion. There are 50 such organizations for the Chinese in Havana alone. The Kuomintang has offices wherever there are Chinese, a majority of which operate openly. These organizations of the Kuomintang generally work for the improvement of Chinese welfare in

cooperation with local Chinese organizations. An overwhelming majority of the overseas Chinese are anti-Communist and pro-Nationalists. They have established anti-Communist organizations and contributed funds for use in entertaining Chinese troops, in honor of the birthday of Chiang Kai-shek, and in support of the battle front. These Chinese are generally in support of the local government's anti-Communist and anti-Soviet policy and loyal to the Republic of China.

## II. Recent Disturbances in Latin America

The political situation in Latin America is changing rapidly under influences from within and without. Causes of the disturbances are: (1) economic backwardness, (2) rise of nationalism, (3) expanding influences of Communism, and (4) the international Communist conspiracy.

### 1. Numerous Riots

Most of the 20 Latin American Republics are backward nations, lacking the necessary capital and techniques to explore their otherwise rich resources. Foreign capital controls most of the export commodities of these countries but contributes little to the national economy of the host country. For instance, Cuba's coffee and sugar and Venezuela's oil are controlled by foreign interests. Furthermore, all countries in Latin America, except a few such as Mexico and Guatemala, suffered from inflation because of unfavorable world markets for the farm products and raw materials they exported. Economic growth in these countries is very slow, with a per capita national income of about \$300. In some nations, the average per capita income was only US \$100 (such as in Bolivia). In recent years the population pressure in these countries has increased. American aid has seldom satisfied the people. Hence, an anti-US feeling is widespread. Such feeling is also attributed to the US support of some Latin American dictatorships, a support given on account of the anti-communist policy of such dictatorships. It is also attributed to the insufficient understanding toward the new forces and nationalist aspiration of the Latin American countries on the part of the United State Government. Since 1954, nationalism has risen and the revolutionary force has been gaining in strength. This is evidenced by the overthrow of Peron in Argentina, Jimenez in Venezuela and Batista in Cuba.

In the past year the Communist parties of the various countries have been developing rapidly. The situation has been complicated by the subversion of international communism. The result has been a series of disturbances such as the following: (1) Vice President Nixon being embarrassed by Communists when visiting Peru and Venezuela, (2) the anti-government riot in Haiti in July 1958, the capital of Argentina in January 1959 and the riot of 3 April 1959, (5) the railroad workers' strike in Mexico in March 1959, (6) the invasion of Panama by radicals in April 1959, (7) the bombing of the US Embassy and electric power plant in Guatemala by terrorist on 21 July 1959; (8) the rebellion at Argentina's three naval bases leading to the

resignation of the Chief of the Argentine Navy on 24 July 1959; (9) the anti-government demonstration on 4 August 1959 by some 3,000 demonstrators in Venezuela, (10) the arrest of 2,000 army officers by the revolutionary government of Cuba on 8 August 1959, (11) the capture of an airplane which invaded Cuba from Dominican Republic on 13 August 1959, and (12) the landing of a task force from Cuba in southern Haiti on 15 August 1959. Riots in Latin America are still in the making.

## 2. Expansion of Internal Communist Influences

The Communist Internationale established its organizations in Latin America in 1919. The Communist organization in Mexico is one of the earliest, being established in 1919. During the past three decades Communist organizations have spread all over Latin America. Many of these organizations take different names, some of which have changed several times to conceal their identity. They include, for instance, the Labor Party in Guatemala, the Socialist Party in Nicaragua, the People's Front Party in Costa Rica and the Socialist People's Party in the Dominican Republic. Although the Communist Internationale has set up its organizations in Latin America, it has not gained rapid growth for the three reasons described below.

(a) People in Latin America are mostly Catholics and since the number of Communists are few, they cannot get enough electoral votes to organize a government.

(b) Communist activities are restricted by local governments. Although the Communist Party is legally allowed to exist, it is either outlawed or its leaders are arrested and its activities prohibited when its policy is proved contrary to the established national policy or when its activities threaten the security of the state.

(c) The Organization of American States has kept constant surveillance on Communist activities in Latin America. Exchange of information on Communist activities among members of the organization has been a deterrent to Communist expansion.

However, the Communists in Latin America have intensified their activities under the support of Sino-Soviet Communists. For instance, the incidents encountered by Nixon in his visits to Peru and Venezuela were inspired by the Communists. The strike in January 1959 at the capital of Argentina and the riot in the city area of the same capital on 3 April 1959 were also inspired by Communists. In December, 1958, Communists from Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay gathered in the capital of Chile and issued a joint declaration denouncing military bases and area defense pacts. The objective of the gathering was anti-United States. All this indicates the strengthening of Communist activities in Latin America in recent years.

According to data compiled by the United States Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee, Communist membership in Latin America has increased 5 percent from 200,000-215,000 in 1957 to 209,000-239,000

in 1958. The distribution is as follows: Argentina, 70,000-80,000; Brazil, 50,000; Venezuela, 30,000-35,000; Chile, 20,000-25,000; Cuba, 12,000; Peru, 6,000; Columbia and Mexico, 5,000 each; Bolivia, 4,000; Uruguay, 3,000; Guatemala, 1,000; other countries, under 500; minor numbers found in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. At present, Sino-Soviet Communists are infiltrating Latin American countries. It is conceivable that the Communist party organization and membership are increasing.

### 3. Effect of Cuban Revolution

Cuban Communists have been active. The Cuban Communist Party was outlawed by Batista about 6 years ago. Since then the Communists have joined the rebel force. The new Cuban Government which was founded in January 1959 is nationalistic and radical. Since the "July 26th" movement received support from the Communists, the Communists have been very active in the new government since its founding. In a period of two or three months, the Communists have succeeded in infiltrating the labor unions, schools, armed forces, radio stations and the press and various government agencies. Several years ago Raul Castro, now the general commander of the armed forces and brother of Fidel Castro, paid visits to the Soviet Union and Peking. Che Guevara (an Argentine citizen who took part in Guatemala revolution), Jimenez, leader of the "March 13" University Revolution Advisory Committee, and Sanchez, Minister of the Army, are all pro-Communists. Hence, Communist influences in Cuba are like a forest fire and are spreading relentlessly. Moreover, Prime Minister Castro has more than once expressed his tolerance of Communist activities. He advocated radical measures. For instance, about 2,000-3,000 former government officials were arrested, about 500 of these were put to death. The government is now continuing to liquidate the properties owned by former government personnel, carry out land reform, nationalize labor (by issuing some 50 work rules) and provide measures to increase wages by 20 percent and cut short work hours. The government also reduced rent by 50 percent, compelled businesses to pay taxes for the preceding two years, and took over the management of the Cuban Telephone Company, a United States investment. New tariff was introduced to protect domestic industry. Measures taken in the past several months were clearly calculated to curb foreign, particularly United States, investments. Anti-Americanism has been indicated in Castro's daily speeches and announcements. Most recently Castro threatened to resign in order to force the President out of office and to pursue his pro-Communist policy. All this has encouraged Communist subversion in Latin America. The Chinese Communist Premier declared at the Second Session of the People's Congress: "After a long armed struggle, the people of Cuba have finally overthrown dictator Batista who had risen under the support of United States imperialism, thus marking a new height for the nationalist, democratic movement in Latin America." According to a quotation of

Radio Peking on 14 July 1959, Raul Castro was reported to have told a Chinese Communist press delegation that "Mao Tse-tung is among the personalities that command the highest admiration of Latin American youths." There is no doubt that the success of the recent Cuban revolution has given the Communists a chance to infiltrate and expand their subversive activities.

### III. Chinese Communist Infiltration of Latin America

International communism has long desired penetration into Latin America. As a major instrument of international communism, the Chinese Communists have intensified their activities in Latin America. Since the Latin American countries have not fully understood the menace of communism and have underestimated the seriousness of Communist underground activities despite the fact that the Communist Party was outlawed in several countries, international Communists have been able to give support to the local communist groups in their subversive activities for the overthrow of the government. On the other hand, the Chinese Communists have employed various devices to communize Latin America, including trade, propaganda, exchange visits, and infiltration of the popular organizations of the overseas Chinese. A description of these methods is given below.

#### 1. Development of Trade Relations

The Chinese Communists established trade relations with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, and Uruguay in 1959. The value of Red China's direct trade with Latin America increased from US 7 million dollars to 13.5 million dollars in 1958. In April, 1959, Red China purchased 3 million dollars of woolen goods from Uruguay and also 2 million pounds of black tea from Chile. The tea purchases were obviously designed to take over the tea market from Free China.

In October, 1958, the Soviet Union signed trade agreements with Argentina, giving US 100 million dollars of credit to the latter for the purchase of oil refinery facilities. The Soviet Union also bartered one million dollars of petroleum for Brazilian coffee and cocoa. Eastern European satellites purchased cocoa from Brazil and sold the latter coal, rails and machinery. Rumania, Hungary and others purchased sheep wool, hide, rapeseed oil and other items from Argentina as part of Soviet trade strategy.

According to available data, the value of Soviet bloc trade with Latin America amounted to \$160,000,000 in 1958, up about 30 percent from 1957.

#### 2. Development of Red Propaganda

(a) Red China's broadcasts to Latin America have been on a weekly basis since October, 1958. The hours of broadcasting increased from 7 hours in the past to 14 hours at present. The content of the broadcast varies with each country. Recently, Radio Peking has stepped up its propaganda designed to exaggerate the conflicts among the Latin American countries so as to divide them. Spanish, English and Portuguese are the languages used.

(b) Recently, Communist China planned to establish a Chinese daily newspaper in Havana. It has already established an office for the Hsin-hua News Agency. Kung O and P'an P'ing-yen are in charge. This office of the Hsin-hua News Agency is the base of the Chinese Communist propaganda network. It is distributing news on Cuba to other Latin American countries.

(c) Chinese Communists have established the so-called "friendship" associations in 7 Latin American countries among the pro-Communists. There are 20 such associations: 7 in Argentina, 2 in Cuba, 6 in Chile one each in Uruguay, Bolivia and Colombia, and 2 in Mexico. Of these associations, 12 were founded in 1958 and 3 in 1959. They are instruments of Communist propaganda utilizing various media, such as art exhibits, movies, evening parties. The Chinese Communists use motion pictures extensively.

The Soviet Union has constantly sent propaganda materials to the Latin American countries through the mail. It is estimated that the amount of materials reaches 365,000 volumes annually in one postal route alone. The Soviet Embassy in Cuba is largely responsible for the distribution. Provocative broadcasts in Spanish to Latin America from the Soviet Union amounts to 100 hours weekly.

### 3. Exchange of Visits

(a) Communist China has sent various missions to visit the Latin American countries. Last September an artist group led by Chou Erh-fu toured Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay for about 10 months, making 151 performances attended before 400,000 people, it was declared. In addition, the touring missions gave receptions and exhibits to strengthen their relations with local Communists.

A cultural mission was sent by Communist China in September 1958 to Argentina for the establishment of economic, cultural and diplomatic relations. In May, 1959, a reporters group led by Yao Chin toured Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Cuba. This group's tour was not ended until 28 July 1959 when it left Cuba by air for the Communist mainland. (For Communist China's missions abroad, see Appendix 4 at end of article).

(b) People from foreign countries were invited to visit Communist China. According to available data, such invitations were extended to all Latin American countries except Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, totaling 89 separate invitations. These invitations were extended to the Communist leaders in 12 countries; former government officials; delegates of the Communist Youth League, students, trade unions, women's organizations, parliamentary leaders, professors, writers, reporters, physicians and singers. These visitors were received by ranking Communist officials. They were taken to see important cities in the mainland. The Chinese Communists often took advantages of the meetings with the foreigners and waged propaganda calculated to agitate their relations with the United States. The Chinese Communists paid special attention to

disseminate their experience of subversion. For instance, in receiving visitors from 12 countries on 3 March 1959, Mao Tse-tung expressed his active support of the struggle of Latin American people against the United States. It was agreed that they must strengthen their economic and cultural relations. (For a summary account of the visits of Latin American delegates to Communist China, see Appendix 5.)

#### 4. Infiltration of Overseas Chinese Organizations

In view of the new Cuban government's tolerance of the Communist Party, the Chinese Communists reactivated the New Democratic League of Cuban Overseas Chinese. In March 1959, this organization began to operate openly. A declaration was issued calling the overseas Chinese to join the organization and to create problems for the Chinese community. Although its membership consists of scores of persons, its activities are a matter of great concern under the support of Cuban Communists. At present, various Chinese Communist propaganda materials are entering the Havana office of the Hsinhua News Agency and the new Chinese daily newspaper in large quantities. In Chile, the Chinese Communists have relied mainly on the Sino-Chilean Friendship Association to expand their activities, the association consisting of about 10 Pro-Communist Chinese and some Pro-Communist natives. Although the Chinese Communists have not been able to operate openly in other countries, they are using pro-Communist Chinese to agitate and divide the overseas Chinese. Pro-Communists are active in Venezuela. At present, the Chinese Communists have only weak control over the overseas Chinese in Latin America. But it is the Communist design to utilize the overseas Chinese as an instrument of Communist world domination. In fact, the Communist policy towards overseas Chinese is subservient to the Soviet aggressive policy. Mao Tse-tung has said: "The overseas Chinese can achieve real freedom, equality and perpetual peace only when the local people are actually liberated." Since the Chinese Communists reach out to win the support of the Latin American countries, including the pro-Communists there, they naturally attempt to infiltrate the overseas Chinese organizations.

#### 5. International Communist Conspiracy

(a) The Soviet Union maintains diplomatic relations with only three countries in Latin America: Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico. The Soviet Embassies in these three countries have become the base of international Communist subversion. For instance, the Mexican Government uncovered evidences showing that the railroad workers strike in March, 1959, was under the direction of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. As a result, the Soviet military attache Hsi-hsin-lu-fu and the second secretary of the Embassy, Ni-mi-su-fu, were ordered to leave the country within 48 hours. The Argentine Government also found that the workers strike in April, 1959, in the Argentine capital, was directed by the Soviet Embassy. Consequently, it ordered the Soviet consular Nicholas Lu-zu to leave within 48 hours. The government also

declared, on 8 April, 1959, that the first secretary of the Embassy, Ti-mi-tui-ti Hsi-kang-nov-yuan-shih-tan-ting, and also Mu-la-ko-fu-ho-pa-hsi-li and I-fan-shiao-fu, persona non grata and ordered them to leave the country.

(b) In early 1959, the 21st Party Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR convened in Moscow. Communist delegates from 18 Latin American countries were invited to attend the congress. Speeches by 11 of these delegates at the Congress were given special attention by the USSR Communist Party. Proposals made by these delegates were given preferential consideration. Krushchev expressed his welcome of what the delegates called the "anti-American struggle" in Latin America. At the end of the Congress, these delegates left Moscow for Peiping and received a red carpet welcome from Mao Tse-tung, who assured them of "continued friendly support."

(c) According to the announcement of 21 August, 1959, by the assistant chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Cabell, the Soviet Union has trained an increasing number of Latin American Communists for the establishment of a Communist dictatorship in their countries. He said that in May, 1959, Moscow sent an intelligence officer named White K'o-te-chin-chin to Cuba under an assumed name. This officer went to Cuba as a member of the Soviet trade delegation, but his actual purpose was to give instruction to Cuban Communists on how to penetrate the Castro government.

(d) According to a report released on 28 August 1959, by the Dominican Army Chief of Intelligence, A-pi-ssu, Raul Castro, brother of Fidel Castro, has conspired with Soviet spies to overthrow the governments of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic and Colombia. A fund amounting to US 25 million dollars was reported to have been transferred from Switzerland to Havana to finance the operation.

#### IV. Analysis of Chinese Communist Conspiracy and Our Necessary Vigilance

##### 1. Analysis of Chinese Communist Conspiracy

All the facts mentioned above indicate that the Chinese Communists are actively penetrating Latin America for the purpose of creating a vast foundation for world revolution. According to an analysis by the United Press, the penetration of Latin America by the Chinese Communists has three objectives, as follows: (a) to prove it has the ideology and ability to interfere in international affairs although it is not a member of the United Nations; (b) to create Communism in the Latin American countries so as to assume the leadership in world Communist movement; and (c) to frighten the United States, mainly by destroying the United States' efforts of improving the economic conditions of these countries. This analysis is generally correct although it is not comprehensive enough to arouse a sense of urgency among the American people and us. A more comprehensive analysis is given below.

(a) The Chinese Communists are active in Latin America because they have received support from the Communists of these countries and from pro-Communist organizations. However, the Chinese Communists have largely capitalized on the anti-American feeling generated by local political and economic disturbances. They availed themselves of this anti-American sentiment to win the support of the people of Latin America. This strategy was well indicated by a speech given by the Mayor of Peiping in welcoming the former President of Mexico. He said: "Today US imperialists are still occupying our territory Taiwan. The Chinese people and the people of Latin America have a common interest in their struggle against imperialist aggression, for national independence and for world peace."

(b) The Chinese Communists have tried to win the support of Latin American countries in recent years because these countries represent a powerful bloc at the UN. This bloc has been a powerful support to the UN membership of the Republic of China. In order to replace the Republic of China as a member in the UN, the Chinese Communists are trying to penetrate Latin American countries.

(c) None of the Latin American countries has recognized Red China. The purpose of the Chinese Communist activities in Latin America is to gain the recognition of one Latin country so as to improve its international position. The Communists could easily achieve this objective if there are internal disturbances and revolutions within each country. The West must increase its vigilance in view of current developments in the Cuban political scene and the rumors claiming that Brazil and Venezuela are going to establish diplomatic relation with the Soviet Union and probably giving recognition to Red China.

(d) The penetration of Latin America has been one of the important steps of world Communism. Hence, the purpose of all Communist activities in Latin America has been the strengthening of the Communist relation with Latin American Communist parties and pro-Communist organizations, encouraging these parties and organizations to overthrow their own government and isolating the United States by weakening the latter's leadership in Latin American countries. The ultimate purpose is to create Communist governments in Latin America.

## 2. Vigilance Needed

To cope with the intensified Communist activities in Latin America, the governments of the Latin American countries must take effective, emergency measures. These measures must be oriented for the prevention of the infiltration of Communists and fellow travelers. These governments should strengthen their cooperation and work for greater stability. The United States should revise its Latin American policy in the light of the economic problems and political crisis of that area. The new policy must serve to eliminate the anti-American feeling of the Latin American people. All this would eliminate the possibility of being taken advantage of by Sino-Soviet Communists.

Secretary Herter pointed out at the Foreign Ministers Conference in Santiago, Chile, on 13 August 1959, that "the United States has shown grave concern over the development in the Caribbean area in the past several months." He also said: "We have reasons for being concerned over the situation because, first of all, we cannot escape the consequences resulting from an emergency situation in the Caribbean area and secondly, as a member of the Organization of American States, we believe that the destruction of peace and friendly relations among the American states will have an adverse impact on the whole American community." In a conference held the next day, Herter stated: "The recent invasion and disturbances in the Caribbean area are giving international Communism a long sought after chance to undermine the democracy of the American countries." All this indicates the uneasiness and grave concern of the Caribbean developments on the part of the United States. Since we also are deeply concerned about the penetration of international Communism in Latin America, we wish the conference of foreign ministers of the American states success. We have reasons to hope and believe that the United States will take effective measures to influence the American states in their traditional anti-Communist stand and to preserve a free democratic society in Latin America.

As for China itself, we must take various effective measures to preserve its international interest and deal a blow to world revolution by international communism. Some of the suggestions are discussed below.

(a) The 20 Latin American republics have been the main supporter of the Republic of China in international affairs. They constitute half of 40 votes cast in the UN in support of China. The Chinese Communists are trying to strengthen their economic and cultural relations so as to establish diplomatic relations with these countries. Hence, we must continue to establish friendship and cooperation with the governments and people of the Latin American countries. We should also strengthen mutual political, cultural and economic relations. We must not only maintain present diplomatic relations but also develop a long and sincere friendship with them.

(b) There is a popular demand for land reform in Latin American countries, for they are agricultural countries. In addition, the need for land reform has been accentuated by international communism for propaganda purposes. The land reform policy postulated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proved to be the only effective policy of its kind. The rent reduction policy practiced in Taiwan and other policies contributing to the dispersion of rural land ownership and general improvement can be of great value to the American countries. We should therefore invite the high government officials, members of congress, the press, industrial leaders and scholars of these countries to visit Taiwan and provide them a chance to observe the progress in Taiwan.

(c) In recent years the Chinese Communists widened their invitation to cover a great number of people from various walks of life to visit the mainland. They organized the reception for these visitors according to carefully made plans. As a result, these visitors often got a distorted picture of the real situation in the mainland. The impact is especially great on left-wing writers and politicians who readily succumb to Communist propaganda. This means we must make clear the Communist conspiracy and alert the Latin American countries of the Communist menace. We must thoroughly expose the crimes of the Communist dictatorship on the mainland, including that of religious persecution. We must keep the people of Latin America informed of the real face of the Chinese Communists so that they will never again be beguiled by Communist propaganda.

(d) Chinese Communists conduct their activities in Latin America through local Communists and through local left-wing groups. Actually, there are many far-sighted democratic people and anti-Communist groups in these countries. Besides, Catholicism is a state religion in Latin America. We must therefore strengthen our cooperation with Latin American anti-Communist organizations and with the Catholics to counter the expansion of communism. We should organize non-government organizations comprised of anti-Communists of these countries.

(e) The overseas Chinese now living in the various Latin American nations have a clear understanding of the Communist dictatorship on the China mainland. They are patriotic and keen supporters of the Republic of China. They can stop the overseas Chinese organizations from going Communist. They can also play an important role in helping the local government to check the subversive activities of the Chinese Communists. Hence, we must take effective measures to bring the Chinese in Latin America into one anti-Communist organization that will play an active part in the anti-Communist movement.

#### Appendices

Appendix II. Political Governments of Latin American Countries					
<u>Country</u>	<u>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population Chinese</u>		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Head of Gov.</u>
Mexico	1,986,330	22,000,000	10,000	Mexico City	Adolfo Lopez Mateos
Guatemala	117,720	3,600,000	4,500	Guatemala City	Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes
Honduras	153,227	1,200,000	630	Tegucigalpa	Dr. Ramyn Villeda Morales
El Salvador	36,260	2,000,000	480	San Salvador	Lt. Col. Jose Maria Lemus
Nicaragua	149,099	1,400,000	3,000	Managua	Col. Luis A. Somoza D.
Costa Rica	59,570	850,000	2,400	San Jose	Lic. Mario Echandi Jimenez
Panama	74,009	650,000	15,000	Panama City	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.

Country	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Chinese	Capital	Head of Gov.
Cuba	114,285	5,840,000	26,000	Havana	Oswaldo Dorticos Torrado
Haiti	26,418	3,200,000	207	Port de Prince	Dr. Francois Duvalier
Dominican Republic	29,210	2,100,000	684	Trujillo	Gen. Hector Baicovenido
Venezuela	912,050	3,500,000	742	Caracas	Sr. Ramulo Betancourt
Colombia	1,150,647	9,500,000	1,007	Bogota	Alberto Lleras Camargo
Brazil	8,482,250	48,000,000	4,480	Rio de Janeiro	Sr. Juscelino Kubitschek
Ecuador	444,185	3,200,000	3,155	Quito	Er. Camilio Ponce Enriquez
Peru	1,295,000	8,000,000	21,763	Lima	Dr. Manuel Prado
Bolivia	1,520,000	3,300,000	78	La Paz	Sr. Hernan Siles
Chile	741,766	5,400,000	1,054	Santiago	Jerge Alessandri Rodrigues
Paraguay	452,817	1,000,000	0	Asuncion	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner
Argentina	2,778,412	20,000,000	242	Buenos Aires	Arturo Frondizi
Uruguay	186,480	2,300,000	150	Montevideo	Martin Echegoyen
TOTAL		148,020,000	94,556		

Appendix III. Communist Parties in Latin American Countries

Country	Name of the Party	Year founded	Membership	Chief
Mexico	Mexican Communist Party	1919	5,000	En-hsi-na
Guatemala	Guatemalan Labor Party	Founded in 1949; changed name in 1952	1,000	Ho-sai Man-lu-ai- erh li-te-ni
Honduras	Honduran Communist Party	1927	500	
El Salvador	El Salvadoran Communist Party	1930	500	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Socialist Party		200	
Costa Rica	Costa Rican People's Pioneer Party	1930 founded; changed name in 1943	300	Man-li-t'o-hsing- mo-la
Panama	Panamanian People's Party	1948	500	P'i-t'o
Cuba	Cuban Socialist People's Party	1925	12,000	Pu-la-ssu-lo-chia

Country	Name of the Party	Year founded	Membership	Chief
Haiti	Haitian Socialist Party		few	
Dominican Republic	Socialist People's Party of the Dominican Republic	1946	few	
Venezuela	Venezuelan Communist Party	1931	30,000-35,000	Peng-pai-yo-ma-k'-ai-ssu
Colombia	Colombian Communist Party	1930	5,000	Hsi-erh-pai-te-ai-la
Brazil	Brazilian Communist Party	1922	50,000	Louis Chia-lu-ssu-pu-lei-ssu-te-ssu
Ecuador	Ecuadorian Communist Party	May 1926	1,000	Sa-te
Bolivia	Bolivian Communist Party	1920	4,000	A-erh-ma-la-ssu. Po-nei-erh-yu-pai-lei-i-wei
Peru	Peruvian Communist Party	1929	6,000	La-wu-erh-a-ko-ssu-ta
Chile	Chilean Communist Party	1922	20,000-25,000	Louis K'o-erh-pa-erh
Paraguay	Paraguayan Communist Party	1930	500	K'o-lai-i-te
Argentina	Argentine Communist Party	1920	70,000-80,000	K'o-t'u-wei-ya
Uruguay	Uruguayan Communist Party	1920	3,000	Lo-te-ni A-li-ssu-men te
TOTAL			209,500-239,500	

The Uruguayan Communist Party held its 17th party congress on 14 August 1958; the Columbian Communist Party held its 8th party congress on 4 November 1958; the Chilean Communist Party held its first party congress on 18 November 1958; the Mexican Communist Party held its 73rd party congress on 11 January 1959 and the Bolivian Communist Party held its first party congress on 13 March 1959. Meetings of these party congresses all received telegrams of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Appendix IV. Activities of Chinese Communist Delegations in Latin America

(Covering January 1958 to August 1959)

Area	Name of Mission or Individual	Major Activities	Remarks
Argentina	Chinese Variety Show Group,	Arrived and performed on 21 September 1958 in Argentine capital; movie reception for 2,000 on 5 October; visited totaling 54 members of Sino-Argentine Cultural Association and presented gifts	

<u>Area</u>	<u>Name of Mission or Individual</u>	<u>Major Activities</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Brazil	Chinese Variety Show Group, led by Chou Erh-fu, totaling 54 members	Arrived on 20 October at Rio de Janeiro and gave performances. Given publicity by the press before arrival. Gave farewell reception on 10 November at the capital to some 400 persons, including members of congress, representative of Defense Minister, lawyers, artists and secretary of the Communist Party of Brazil	
Chile	"	Performed in Santiago on 15 February 1959. Police arrested two Chilenas distributing propaganda materials during the performance. Gave an exhibit depicting mainland China in the name of Sino-Chilean Cultural Association. Accompanied by the acting director of the Sino-Chilean Cultural Association and House Representative Martin Chu-ssu Kang-pu-ssu, the delegation visited the President of the House on 26 February. Visited and gave performances in central and southern Chile on 17 March. Completed the visit at the end of April.	
Uruguay	"	Flew to Uruguay on 28 and 30 April 1959 in two groups and left for Peiping on 3 July 1959.	
Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba	"	Accepted invitation of Caracas Federation of Labor Unions for a fund raising performance but were refused entry permit by Venezuelan Foreign Minister; approved for entry by Mexican and Cuban governments but later were refused entry on account of protests by the Republic of China.	
Argentina	Committee of Chinese Cultural Mission	Gave a reception on 25 September 1958 at Argentine capital to some 200 persons, including political and cultural leaders. Attendants were urged to sign petitions favoring the establishment of economic, cultural and diplomatic relations.	

<u>Area</u>	<u>Name of Mission or Individual</u>	<u>Major Activities</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chile	Press Delegation (led by Yao Chin, secretary of the Chinese Press Association, including Kao Hsi, editor in chief of Ta Kung Pao, Cheng chi-ch'ing, assistant editor of international edition of People's Daily, and Yang En-jui, interpreter)	Arrived the capital of Chile by plane on 14 May 1959 and gave a reception to the press next day at the Chilean Press Club. Was received by Chilean Press Bureau.	
Uruguay	"	Arrived on 25 May 1959 and visited the Congress on 2 June and was received by the president of the House.	
Brazil	"	Arrived from Uruguay on 18 June and visited the president of the House. TV interviewed with the press on 19 June stressing the importance of trade with Brazil	
Venezuela	"	Landed in Venezuela on way to Cuba on 4 July but refused for overnight stay by Venezuelan authorities.	
Cuba	"	Accepted invitation from Cuban Federation of the Press and arrived Cuba on 4 July. The delegation wrote a letter to the Cuban President applauding the development of Sino-Cuban relations. Visited Chairman of the Cuban Socialist People's Party Hu-an Ma-li-wei-lo who had just visited China. Left for China from Havana on 28 July 1959.	
Cuba	Two reporters of Hsin-hua News Agency, Kung O and Pan P'ing-yen	Entered Cuba on April 1949 to establish office of the Hsin-hua News Agency	

Notes: The Chinese Communist delegations or missions made ten visits to Latin American countries covering Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Cuba.

Appendix V. Activities of Latin American Delegations  
 Visiting Communist China  
 (Covering January 1958 to August 1959)

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Argentina, Chile and Venezuela	Students		Arrived Peiping on 3 and 8 April 1958 in groups on invitation from Chinese Federation of Students	
Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela	Labor unions		Arrived on 30 April 1958 to take part in May Day celebration	
Brazil	Radio and TV Artists led by A-erh-pai-to-chia-mo	14	Arrived in Peiping on 7 August 1958 on invitation from Chinese Foreign Cultural Relations Association and gave performances in Chinese cities	
Brazil	Member of Federation of Newspapers, Lei-lo Ma-lo-chin and woman reporter of the Popular Daily, Tu-te-lei		Visited China after participating in the International Peace Conference	
Argentina	Radioactive specialist Tso-li-la	1	Visited China after taking part in the International Peace Conference	
Peru	Ai-erh-nei-ssu-to-mo-erh	1	"	
Venezuela	Pai-lun-sheng-hu-an	1	"	
Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay	Took part in the 5th session of the International Students League, including Guatemalan student Sai-ku-la and		Toured China and took part in the celebration of Chinese national holiday after the convention of the International Students League held on 4 September 1958 in Peiping.	

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Major Activities</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Colombian student Man-nu-ai-erh-sai-pai-ta, and others			
Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela	A Delegation of lawyers		Attended a reception by Tung P'i-wu, chairman of the China Government and Law Association, on 18 September 1958	
Mexico	Delegation of Medical Workers led by Lun Chia-wei-su	17	Arrived in Peiping on 28 September on invitation from China Medical Association	
Cuba	Individuals (Tennis champion Chia-li-to)	1	Visited and played on 26 October 1958	
Chile	Individual (Tennis Champion A-chi-jui)	1	"	
Bolivia	Individuals (Editors of Bolivian Communist Press)	2	Arrived in mid-November 1958	
Argentina	Medical workers (led by professor Chia-mi-ssu)		Arrived Peiping for visit in late November 1958	
Brazil	Pai-nan-shih-ko mayor, Mr. and Mrs. Hsi-te-sang-pa-yo and an assistant	3	Invited by Foreign Cultural Relations Association and visited Peiping on 9 January 1959	
Mexico	Former President of Mexico, Gen. La-sa-lo-chia-te-na-ssu	4	Invited by Committee for Safeguard World Peace and arrived in Peiping on 20 January 1959 accompanied by son, Mexican professor Chia-li-lu, engineer Pu-en-lo-ssu-te-lo. Board special train for Hong Kong on 27 January 1959.	

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Uruguay	People's Herald reporter Ai-te-che-pa-lieh	1	Arrived Peiping in February, 1959, for a visit.	
Venezuela	Venezuelan Communist Party delegation (secretary Peng-pei-yo-ma-kai-ssu, member of Political Bureau A-lun-so Ao-erh-te-chia-chi-a-ssu, committee members Chi-yeh-erh-mo and Chi-a-erh-ting)	4	Arrived in Peiping on 18 and 19 February, 1959	
Chile	Delegation of Chilean Communist Party (secretary Louis Ching-erh-pa-lan)	1	Delegates from Communist Parties of Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina and Brazil, from the People's Pioneer Party of Costa Rica and from the Cuban People's Socialist Party left China on 6 March 1959 after a visit of one-half month. Delegates from Bolivia, Panama and Paraguay stayed for about one month and left China on 21 March.	
Peru	Delegation of Peruvian Communist Party (secretary La-wu-lan, A-ko-ssu-ta and committee member Kuo-erh-hai Te-erh-pu-la-to)	2		
Paraguay	Communist delegate	1		
Ecuador	Communist delegate (Member of executive Committee Ai-li-a-ssu-mu-nui-ssu)	1		
Argentina	Communist delegate (Treasurer of Central Committee Fu-li-pai Ta-ssulo-te-ai-k'o)	1		
Colombia	Communist delegate (General secretary Hsi-erh-pai-te Wei-ai-la and Political Bureau member and editor-in-chief of party organ Hou-a-chin Mao-lieh-no Chi-a-ssu)	1		

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Bolivia	Member of Bolivian Central Political Bureau wong-pai-t'o Lami-lei-ssu)	1		
Brazil	Communist delegate	1		
Cuba	Member of Cuban People's Socialist Party (organization secretary for Las Villas)	1		
Panama	Delegate from the People's Party	1		
Costa Rica	Delegate from People's pioneer Party	1		
Chile	President of the Newspaper "Last One Hour" Ma-te Alexander			Arrived in mid-February 1959 for Peiping visit
Argentina	Argentine Association for Trade Promotion official No-fa-so-fu-ssu-chi	1		Accepted invitation from Foreign Trade Committee and arrived Peiping 31 March 1959
Chile	Professor and writer Lo-ha-ssu	1		Arrived Peiping on 3 April 1959 on invitation from Foreign Culture Association
	Unity Compact Delegate of St. Paul Trade Union	1		Arrived on 26 April 1959 for celebration of May Day on invitation
Brazil	Delegation led by Unit Compact Chairman Sa-erh-wa-t'o Lo-man-no Lo-sa-k'o)	1		"
Chile	All Chilean Federation of Unions (led by Chi-yeh-mo Pai-te-lei Lo ssu)			"

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Uruguay	Union representative Ao-ssu-chia Po-yo-wu-t'i		Arrived on 26 April 1959 for celebration of May Day on invitation	
Colombia	Union delegation (led by Union executive member Ha-ssu Ai-tu-a-erh-t'o Tai-ssu-k'o)		To take part in May Day celebration on invitation	
Venezuela	Labor Union delegation (led by Construction Workers Union president K'o-lu-ssu P'i-lieh-chia-ssu)		"	
Chile	Former Education Minister and wife Ao-te-chia, assistant secretary of Socialist Party A-erh-wa-lai-ssu and wife and former mayor of Kung-sai-pu-shen Sr. La-pen-lai-ssu.	5	Arrived on 10 May 1959 on invitation from Foreign Relations Association	
Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela	Delegates of Communist Youth League,	4	Arrived Peiping on 12 May 1959 on invitation of Chinese Communist Youth League	
Cuba	Chairman Hu-an Mali-nai-lu of Cuban People's Communist Party	1	Arrived 29 May 1959 for touring China	
Peru	Members of congress (led by House Representative Ai-erh-nai-ssu-t'o Maurice)	26	Invited by People's Foreign Relation Association, arrived on 4 June and left on 26 June 1959	
Bolivia	Bolivian medical workers (led by T'ien-ha T'o-lei-ssu-kuo-i-ti-ya, a doctor)	6	Arrived Peiping on 8 June 1959 on invitation from China Medical Association	

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Colombia	Congressional delegation (led by Dr. Ao-la-hsi-ao-lo-te-li-ke-ssu Pu-la-ta)	16	On invitation from the People Safeguarding World Peace Conference, arrived on 15 June 1959. Some of the delegates left for North Korea and others left for home on 22 June 1959	
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador	Student delegates	11	Arrived on invitation on 6 and 10 June 1959 and left Peiping for home on [July].	
Venezuela, Chile, Uruguay	Woman delegates (chiefs of missions: A-ha-li-ya for Venezuela, Eleanor Pai-te-la-sa for Chile, Wu-li-a-shuo-wa-lo Te-lo-chi for Uruguay). Seven persons each from Chile, Uruguay, 3 from Venezuela, total 17	17	Invited by All-china Women Federation, arrived Peiping on or before 8 June. Visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Dairen, Mokden and Anshan. Venezuelan and Uruguayan delegates left on 27 June and Chilean delegates on 30 June 1959	
Haiti	Writer A-lieh-k'o-hsi-ssu	1	Arrived Peiping in early July 1959	
Brazil	Woman writer Mo-la-i-ssu	1	Arrived Peiping on 19 June 1959 for visit	
Brazil	Chairman of Saint Paul State Committee Pa-ta-k'o Wei-tso-t'o	1	Arrived Peiping on invitation on 10 July 1959	
Uruguay	Woman singer Chia-ssu-te-lo	1	After the visit left Peiping on 19 July 1959	
Mexico	Woman delegates (led by Nu-nai-ssu)(Nunez)	4	Arrived Peiping on 10 July 1959	
Cuba	Woman delegates (led by Chia-sa-erh)	6	"	

Country of Origin	Delegation	Number of Persons	Major Activities	Remarks
Bolivia	Dance Group of Fang-ta-hsi-ya	32	Invited by People's Foreign Relations Association and arrived in Peiping on 25 July 1959. Gave performance on 28 July	
Chile	Writer La-wu-ta-lo-yang-chia-ssu and wife	2	Invited by Foreign Relations Association and arrived on 28 July 1959	
Mexico	Movie actors mission and economist Mo-pi-sai-ssu		Arrived Peiping on 12 August 1959	
Venezuela	Congressmen and Communists	5	Arrived Peiping on 24 August 1959	
Cuba, Chile, Argentina	Youth delegates	8	Arrived Peiping on 25 August 1959	

Notes: Delegates from 16 Latin American countries (all countries in Latin America except Honduras, El Salvador, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua) were invited to visit China in recent years. Number of visits: 89.

5076

-END -