

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

*China in the Eyes
Of the F.B.I. Director*

Mao Tse-tung, the Red Chinese dictator, is some 6,000 miles from the United States. But the shadows of pro-Peking subversion are daily becoming a more serious problem in this country.

First, there is a variety of pro-Maoist groups in the United States, such as the Revolutionary Union and the Progressive Labor Party, which although often in dispute over the tactics of bringing about the revolution, are working zealously for the Red Chinese cause.

Second, this nation today is the target of a growing Red Chinese espionage campaign designed, among other things, to gather confidential data for Peking.

Third, Red China desperately wants to make contact with and influence our rising generation, both college and high school students as well as youthful workers employed in industry.

Let's examine in more detail these Maoist thrusts.

The two main pro-Maoist groups, highly competitive with each other, are the Progressive Labor Party and the Revolutionary Union. Each has its own program, origins and, on occasion, feuds with the other. But both are fanatically loyal to Mao doctrines.

PLP's chief contribution to the Red Chinese cause has been the "pulling off" of an almost unbelievable revolutionary feat — that of not only influencing, but ideologically capturing a sizeable number of America's most militant and radical youth!

Here is a pro-Maoist group, active on campuses, which says, among other things:

"We see that millions are awakening to the need to seize power and set up a dictatorship of the working class . . ." Resist the military; fight ROTC and veterans organizations. Agitate inside the armed forces if drafted: "There are many ways of resistance within the Army, literature, discussions, organized rebellions, sabotage." Disrupting the courts: "Carry the struggle to the courts — turn the court into a political forum . . ." Hate the law of the land and the law enforcement officer. Indoctrinate the workers in industry with Maoist Communism. Make the university an agency for propagandizing the revolution.

Membership of the parent PLP group is not large, running over 300. However, through the WSA-SDS, the pro-Maoist organization is able to reach thousands of young people, especially on campuses.

The second major Maoist group's emphasis is on violence. The Revolutionary Union believes guerrilla warfare is essential to revolutionary action:

"We recognize the need for organized armed struggle against the power of the state . . ." "The people must be armed . . ." "The organized repressive violence of the state (police) must

be met with the organized revolutionary violence of the people."

As one observer commented, RU's policy is "g before p" — guns before politics!

Membership is not large, perhaps several hundred. Adherents have come from former members of the Communist Party, USA. At the same time, RU has been successful in attracting both high school and college activists.

Red Chinese intelligence in the United States, as compared with Soviet Russia's, has a major handicap in that Peking is not recognized diplomatically by this country nor is it a member of the United Nations. This deprives the Red Chinese of a legal base from which to operate spies.

Peking is attempting espionage in a variety of ways. One is to endeavor to introduce deep cover intelligence agents into the United States, trained Peking agents who clandestinely enter this country using false identities and identifications and attempt under the cover of being an American to conduct spy operations.

Third countries are used as bases of attack against the United States. The New China News Agency, an agency of Communist China, has an office in Canada. Though claiming to be a legitimate news-gathering organization, it is obvious that the New China News Agency serves as Red China's chief propaganda outlet abroad and has the potential of supplying Peking with intelligence of all types.

Penetration of Chinese ethnic groups in the United States is also tried. The overwhelming majority of Chinese Americans are loyal to this country, and only a very small percentage are sympathetic to Peking.

The shadow of Mao Tse-tung can be seen and felt in the United States today. We can expect the subversive danger to grow as time passes. The only way to meet it is to be prepared. This the FBI is doing through its investigations and the training of its personnel. For example, we are giving instruction to FBI agents in the various Chinese dialects. In this way, our agents are capable of conversing in the native tongue, and the FBI will be able to handle present and likely future contingencies.

These the excerpts from "Mao's Red Shadow," an article written by the F.B.I. Director for the Veterans of Foreign Wars Magazine. Mr. Hoover had planned a reprinting and wider distribution of the article, but said recently that he had decided not to "for budgetary reasons."

Mao's Red Shadow



Mr. Hoover, in a 1957 portrait by Y. Karsh.

Handwritten notes: "JUN 25 1971"