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~~SECRET~~  
FBSUCCESS / RYBAT

*9 May 1954*

Chief of Station, Guatemala

INFO: FBSUCCESS, Headquarter

KUGOWN  
Propaganda on Economic Issues

*E*  
(for HEGARCH)

With reference to our previous communications on the subject, we are sending you herewith a clipping from the New York Times 1 May 1954, giving detailed information on the intended Latin America Trade Conference in Moscow next September. Please use in connection with our complaint against the ARBENZ regime that they are switching Guatemalan products to the Soviet Orbit.

JEROME C. DINIAR

JCD/ EFL/ agw  
9 May 1954

- Distribution:
- 2 - GUAT (w/att)
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*See HUK A-793,  
PT-11/op  
last letter*

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FBSUCCESS / RY AT

*PT-17/Econ/  
Pres/*

## SOVIET BIDS LATINS TO TALKS ON TRADE

Promises Tempting Terms in  
Moscow to U. N. Group—  
Asians Also Invited

Special to The New York Times.  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

April 30—The Soviet Union today invited all the Latin-American states to send representatives to Moscow for talks in September on wider trade.

Semyon K. Tsarapkin gave the invitation at the final meeting of the Economic and Social Council's spring session. He offered inducements.

The Soviet Union, he said, would accept delayed payment for goods purchased and would agree to using the currencies of the Latin-American purchasers. Russian organizations would pay all costs for two or three delegates from each country. The visiting officials would be able to spend a month in the Soviet Union, to travel to different cities and to familiarize themselves with the latest developments in Soviet industry and agriculture.

### Bid Termed Propaganda

There was no immediate reaction to the proposal from the eighteen delegates around the conference table. Outside the Council, however, Dr. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo of Cuba—one of the four Latin-American members—commented that he regarded the invitation as "an act of Soviet propaganda."

The Cuban delegate, who has clashed repeatedly at this session both with the Czechoslovak and Soviet members, said he would, of course, transmit Mr. Tsarapkin's invitation to his Government.

Walter Kotschnig of the United States said after the meeting, that the use of "dramatic gestures" such as the invitation served only to point up again that the existence of the Iron Curtain made normal commerce impossible. He added: "If a business man in any other country seeks trade with the United States, he comes here to arrange it, there is no difficulty."

The Soviet Union, Mr. Tsarapkin told the council, has made a similar offer to Asian states and also invited them to send representatives to Moscow in September or October. This was done, he said, in Ceylon at the last meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The new invitation, he said, would also include officials of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

which took the position that it was impossible to try to fix the prices of basic commodities and goods on an international level.

### Lebanon and Soviet in Pact

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 30 (AP)

—The Lebanese Foreign Ministry today announced the signing of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union. It involves goods valued at 10,000,000 Lebanese pounds (more than \$3,000,000). Sixty per cent of Lebanese exports to Russia will be citrus fruits.

### Cites Argentine Pact

Mr. Tsarapkin confined his remarks to a tempting account of the recent trade agreement signed with Argentina under which Moscow will supply oil, coal, metallurgical products, pig iron, steel, chemicals and mechanical equipment and will take in turn Argentine beef, butter, wool and other traditional exports.

A little earlier, however, Jiri Nosek of Czechoslovakia, drove home the point that the Soviet states wanted to emphasize that their offers were far more favorable to the Latin Americans than to the North Americans.

Mr. Nosek took the line that the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America—one of the last items on the council's agenda—had pointed up the desperate need of the Latin-American states for favorable trade agreements.

The Soviet campaign for "normalized" trade suffered a setback later when the council refused to give separate debate at its summer session to a Soviet-sponsored item on the "removal of obstacles to international trade."

The council, rushing to end its seventeenth session, took these other decisions:

¶It approved a recommendation urging countries seeking foreign capital to work toward creating a favorable investment climate by eliminating burdensome taxation on foreign enterprises.

¶The council decided to set up a new International Commodity Trade Commission. Its main job would be to seek means of keeping a "just and equitable relationship" between the prices of primary commodities and manufactured goods. The commission was sponsored by Argentina but opposed by the United States