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COMMUNISM

SINO-SOVIET BLOC PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

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1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959

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SINO-SOVIET BLOC PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959

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ERRATA

Page 78, line 19 ... for "in only eight" read "in only seven."

Page 101, line 14 ... for "HVA (Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung)"
read "HVA (Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung)."

Page 109, line 1 ... for "non-Bloc press" read "non-Bloc
CP press."

ANNEX 4b, Summit Conference Campaign ... renumber the
chart to read "ANNEX 4-B" in the upper right corner.

ANNEX 5a, Israeli General Staff Campaign ... renumber the
chart to read "ANNEX 5-A" in the upper right corner.

ANNEX 7c, Ceske Slovo Campaign ... for the last line of the
third block in the extreme right column of the chart read
"list which was stolen 15 June."

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I - INTRODUCTION

This paper is based upon investigations of the modus operandi and organization of covert Sino-Soviet bloc political action and psychological warfare operations in countries of the Free World. The term "covert political action and psychological warfare" as used here refers to clandestine operations which are conducted for the purpose of influencing public and/or governmental opinion in the target countries along the lines desired by the Bloc. It does not apply to activities and propaganda which are overtly attributable to Communist parties or front groups, or to operations conducted solely for the purpose of collecting intelligence on behalf of Bloc governments.

One of the classic tools of covert psychological warfare is black propaganda of the type known as "deception" or "misinformation". A device used for this purpose is the forged document which offers seemingly incontrovertible evidence of a "fact" or set of "facts" which the forger wants his target audience to believe. It is to this aspect of covert Bloc psychological warfare--propaganda by forgery-- that the present study is devoted. Propaganda by forgery is not by any means new in Bloc operations, but a noticeable increase in its use in 1957 and 1958 led to an intensive investigation of the subject. This study covers internationally-distributed forgeries only. It does not touch upon the equally important subject of propaganda forgeries which are targeted at a single country and are surfaced and replayed within that country only. Such forgeries appear from time to time in various parts of the world. West Germany, in particular, has been flooded with them during the past few years.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] black propaganda in the field of foreign affairs (as distinguished from ideological CP propaganda) is a function of the foreign intelligence services of the Bloc countries, closely directed by high-echelon units of the Communist Party. The skill with which recently noted internationally-distributed forgeries have been delivered to their target audiences and the highly complex pattern of overt, covert, and semi-covert and official media used to deliver these materials make it evident that such international campaigns are centrally directed and raise the possibility that a single, central unit plans and prepares these forged documents. More information on this point is needed, however, before definite conclusions can be drawn.

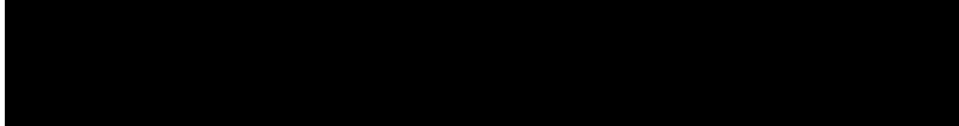
As this study is written, what seems to be a breakthrough in our knowledge of Soviet covert political action and psychological warfare operations, including propaganda forgeries, has been actualized. [REDACTED]

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II - CASES OF DISCOVERED FORGERIES

In the period of 1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959, a total of thirty-six forgeries of known or apparent Soviet bloc origin were distributed to targets outside the countries in which they first appeared. Annex 1 lists these documents, in chronological order of surfacing. As indicated therein, the thirty-six forgeries appeared as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
1st quarter	3	2	3
2nd quarter	0	6	<u>1</u>
3rd quarter	6	7	
4th quarter	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	
	12	20	4 (first half of year)

A. Multiple-Forgery Campaigns

1. An odd characteristic of the 1957-59 forgeries is that they rarely come singly. Of the total of thirty-six known forgeries, thirty were clearly established by their content (and frequently by Bloc editorial comment as well) as preludes to or "confirmation" of other forgeries. Following these lines of interconnection, these thirty individual forgeries emerge as the component parts of ten separate multiple-forgery campaigns. The campaigns are listed in tabular form in Annex 2.

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2. The Berry Letter Campaign

The method in which a multiple-forgery campaign is developed is illustrated by the Berry Letter Campaign, which began with a series of remarks made by Nikita Khrushchev in November 1957. By the time of its final replay in December 1958, it had involved the surfacing of no less than seven separate forgeries. (Whether the Khrushchev role was planned as the first step in the campaign or whether his statements were simply drawn upon by the Berry Letter writer as idea material is unknown.)

Prelude

In the TASS release quoting Khrushchev's interview of 22 November 1957 with three American journalists (William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Frank Conniff and Robert Considine), Khrushchev was quoted as saying: "I would like to express my views with regard to statements made by certain representatives of military circles and published in the press. It was reported that, allegedly, a part of the American bomber force, with hydrogen and atomic bombs, is constantly in the air and always ready to strike against the Soviet Union. Reports have it that one-half of the planes are in the air. This is very dangerous. Such a situation serves as an illustration of the extent of the military psychosis in the

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United States. When planes with hydrogen bombs take off that means that many people will be in the air piloting them. There is always the possibility of a mental blackout when the pilot may take the slightest signal as a signal for action and fly to the target that he had been instructed to fly to. Under such conditions a war may start purely by chance, since retaliatory action would be taken immediately. Does this not go to show that in such a case a war may start as a result of sheer misunderstanding, a derangement in the normal psychic state of a person, which may happen to anybody? Such a horrible possibility must be excluded. It may be that both sides will be against war, and yet war may still start as a result of the military psychosis whipped up in the United States.... Even if only one plane with one atomic or one hydrogen bomb were in the air, in this case, too, it would be not the Government but the pilot who could decide the question of war." (Underlining supplied to indicate statements on which the Berry Letter was apparently based.)

Basic Forgery: The Berry Letter

Some five months after the above interview, on 7 May 1958, the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a letter purportedly written by Assistant Defense Secretary Frank B. Berry

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to Defense Secretary Neil McElroy. The letter stated that 67.3 per cent of all U.S. Air Force flight personnel had been found to be psychoneurotic, a condition which led to all sorts of phobias, unaccountable animosity and other irrational behavior. It mentioned excessive drinking, drug-taking, sexual excesses and perversions and constant card-playing as further evidence of the general breakdown, adding that "moral depression is a typical condition of all crew members making flights with atomic and H-bombs." Annex 3 is a copy of the Berry Letter as surfaced in Neues Deutschland of 7 May 1958.

First Supplement: The Morgan Crash (True)

Having thus provided "official evidence" that Khrushchev's "pilot who could decide the question of war" was, in two-thirds of all cases, mentally unstable, the planners of the Berry Letter methodically supplied "examples". The first was a plane crash in England, reported as a news item on 17 June 1958 and tied with the Berry Letter by Radio Moscow on 18 June. (The crash, which actually occurred, is one of the rare instances in which a current news story has been picked up for use in replay of a previously-launched forgery. It involved an American plane mechanic named Vernon Morgan, who had managed to get into the air in a non-operational U.S. Air Force bomber which he was neither authorized nor qualified to fly. The plane crashed shortly after takeoff, killing Morgan. The incident had been reported in the press on 14 June, but was not picked up for Soviet propaganda use until three days later, as above.)

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Second Supplement: The U. S. Pilot Letters
(Four Forgeries)

The next step in the campaign was taken on 3 July 1958, when the Soviet Embassy in London released to the Western press and the British Foreign Office a letter purportedly written by a U. S. Air Force pilot stationed in England, in which the pilot threatened to drop an atomic bomb in the North Sea near England, in order to alert English opinion to the dangers of an accidentally-triggered nuclear war. On 4 July Radio Moscow tied the letter to the Berry Letter and the Morgan crash. The letter and the fact that it had been released by the Soviet Embassy attracted extensive comment in the non-Communist press throughout the Western world. No doubt in the hope of repeating this delightful burst of publicity, the Soviet Embassy in London released two more "U. S. Pilot Letters" (along the same lines as the first but varying in detail) on 9 July, and still another on 15 September 1958. These were virtually ignored by the press.

Third Supplement: The Power Order (Forgery
in Allegation Form)

On 2 October 1958 the campaign was given another push when Neues Deutschland published an article claiming that the indiscretion of a USAF officer stationed at Kaiserslautern, in

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West Germany, had disclosed the recent issuance of a secret order by Strategic Air Command (SAC) chief, General Power , forbidding any flights over U. S. territory by planes carrying atomic or hydrogen bombs. Bloc replay promptly tied this (non-existent) order to the Berry Letter.

Fourth Supplement: Content of the Forged Schlagzeug Envelope

In December 1958 the Berry Letter campaign received what seems to have been its final replay, in a booklet mailed "black" in West Germany. Forged copies of the mailing envelopes used by a bona fide West German periodical named Schlagzeug were mailed in West Germany, to an estimated 4, 000 addressees. They were accurate forgeries of the real Schlagzeug envelope except for one detail: they carried a West Berlin return address which, on investigation, proved to be a vacant lot. The envelopes contained an overt East German propaganda booklet, with the address of the Kulturverlag der Deutschen Jugend (Publishing House for German Youth) in East Berlin. The booklet was devoted to a suggested "culture program", giving songs, skits, and the like, for use as an amateur theatrical performance. One of the songs, printed complete with score for piano accompaniment, was a direct tribute to the Berry Letter. Freely translated, it ran:

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The Flying Psychoneurosis

by Werner Braunig

There flies Jim from Alabama,
there flies Jack from Tennessee
high above the city
wearing heated pants,
with the bomb aboard
and the psychoneurosis,
and on the automatic pilot is printed: Liberty.

And what can happen--
how does that concern us?

That does not concern us at all!

There flies Jim from Alabama
high over the State of Wisconsin
and there is a city
and people walk in rows,
and there is a (psychoneurotic) crack
and he shoots them up--
there were a few people killed

And if such a thing can happen--
doesn't this concern someone?

Doesn't this concern us at all?

There flies Jim from Alabama
Over you, and over me.
With death in his head,
and then he sees red,
and he pushes the button
and it's over for you and for me!

And because that can happen tomorrow,
it does concern us!

Mankind! It even concerns you!

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3. The ten multiple-forgery campaigns show some indication of a pattern of annual targeting for 1957 and 1958. As shown by the content and the emphasis in replay of each campaign, they have been targeted primarily as follows:

<u>Target</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Worldwide	1	1
Middle East/Africa	1	2
Asia	1	1
Europe	1	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

Thus, of the total of ten campaigns surfaced in the period 1957-59, five have been targeted at Middle Eastern and Asian audiences and two at worldwide audiences, making a total of seven of the ten campaigns targeted wholly or in part at audiences in the industrially underdeveloped areas of the world, while five of the six single forgeries were targeted at Asian and African audiences. During this period there has been occasional replay of propaganda forgeries to audiences in North and Latin America, but no forgeries have been reported as surfaced in or targeted primarily at countries of the Western Hemisphere.

B. Single-Forgery Campaigns

Of the six forgeries which were launched singly, one (the O'Shaughnessy Letter) was established by its subject and by certain operational details as part of

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a known East German IS operation. The other five were overtly launched and thereafter died on the vine, with little or no subsequent replay.

C. Forgeries in 1959

No new forgery campaigns appeared during the first half of 1959, although three new forgeries were surfaced in continuance of two of the 1958 campaigns and one new single forgery was launched. Replay on certain of the campaigns begun in 1957 and 1958 also continued during the first half of 1959, as shown in the final column of Annex 2.

D. Descriptions of Specific Forgery Campaigns

The known propaganda forgeries which were internationally distributed during the period of this study are described, by target area, in Annexes 4 through 7.

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III - THE TECHNIQUE OF SOVIET BLOC FORGERIES

A. Political Objectives

The political objective of the 1957-59 forgeries, viewed as a whole, can be defined simply: creation of a climate of Governmental and public opinion which will tend to (a) break up the Western Alliance and (b) discredit the West in general and the United States in particular.

The specific objective of each of the propaganda forgeries has been readily identifiable by its content and timing, and often by accompanying Bloc editorial comment, as an effort to supply "documentary confirmation" of propaganda charges which were being made at the same period through conventional Bloc media. The Berry Letter, for example, "proved" the unreliability of individual U. S. pilots in the midst of a Bloc propaganda campaign against the flights of the Strategic Air Command (SAC). The Rockefeller Letter "confirmed" chronic Bloc charges of U.S. imperialistic aims, while its Dulles Memorandum supplement "proved" that the recently announced Eisenhower Doctrine on the Middle East -- a major current target of conventional Bloc propaganda -- was simply a local step in implementing the worldwide U.S. imperialist policy.

As the content descriptions in Annexes 4 through 7 show, the specific propaganda objectives of the 1957-59 forgeries have included:

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"Confirmation" of:

- a. U.S. imperialistic aims (Rockefeller Letter Campaign);
- b. Charges made in the chronic "U.S. plots" and "Western plots" propaganda (Taipeh Cables, Frost Letter and Rountree Circular campaigns and several of the single forgeries);
- c. Current propaganda charges concerning the SAC flights as a danger to world peace (Berry Letter Campaign);
- d. U.S. plans for large-scale military aggression (U.S. Soldier in Lebanon Campaign);
- e. Efforts of a belligerent U.S. to sabotage plans for a Summit Conference (Summit Conference Directive);

Bloc efforts to:

- a. Fan U.S. and Arab distrust of France and Israel (Secret Strategic Plan Campaign);
- b. Fan French and British distrust of the U.S. and, secondarily, of West Germany (Hoover Letter Campaign and the O'Shaughnessy Letter);

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- c. Discredit anti-Communist emigre leaders and the U. S. in particular, and the West in general, in the eyes of Bloc nationals and emigres (Ceske Slovo Campaign).

Presentation of the propaganda message within each of the forged documents is far from subtle. An example is the Hoover Letter. The forgery itself is a long, rambling document, but its message appears succinctly in the opening paragraphs, which (a) establish that the writer is offering the addressee a job and is making the offer on behalf of the U. S. Government, and (b) define the job: "You will never persuade me that we might find a better person to work on the project. Do you seriously believe that there is someone else who would know how to grab and hold on to the good old Sahara Desert the way you would? They think highly of you in Washington and give your abilities full credit. I don't have to tell you about the importance of African oil."

To avoid any possibility that target audiences might miss the point, replay comment usually explains it again and as bluntly as possible. Continuing with the Hoover Letter as an example, Radio Moscow explained in replay that the letter showed "the desire of the U. S. monopolies to seize control of oil wherever it is found in the Middle East, and that the State Department gives them all possible aid." The content of the letter itself made its primary targeting at France clear, but to be sure the message was not lost on this audience, Radio Moscow broadcast a comment in French citing the letter as proof that

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"the United States desires to prevent France from settling her disputes in North Africa in order that the U. S. may take over the resources there."

Another example of editorial lily-gilding is provided by Bloc comment on the Rockefeller Letter. The forgery itself was purportedly a plan for achieving U. S. domination of the world, in part through military alliances but primarily through economic aid programs. In surfacing the letter on 15 February 1957, Neues Deutschland supplied its own paragraph headings for the various sections of the letter. These included:

"American Prestige Catastrophically Fallen"
"What Is Good for Standard Oil Is Good for U.S.A."
"Iranian Foreign Policy under U. S. Control"
"Economic 'Help' Draws Military Pacts after It"
"Forcing Neutral States in Direction of U. S. Wishes"
"Bring Colonies of Others under U. S. Control"
"Re 'Selflessness' of U. S. Assistance".

Comment in a later replay by the East German press agency ADN was equally forthright in explaining the ideas the forgery was expected to convey: "Rockefeller's letter to Eisenhower is causing a stir throughout the world. Indignation at the plans for brutal enslavement and oppression, hidden behind what is termed aid, is running particularly high in the countries receiving U. S. economic 'aid'."

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Radio Moscow, in a broadcast in Indonesian to Southeast Asian audiences, also removed all danger that its listeners might miss the propaganda point, by explaining that the Rockefeller Letter "shows that the imperialist interests of Rockefeller and other U. S. billionaires decide the direction of the foreign policy of the U. S. Government, which is the fascistic executor of their wishes."

B. The "Secret Documents" Used

1. Form in Which Surfaced

A propaganda forgery may be surfaced in any of three forms:

- a. Facsimile reproduction. Annexes 3 (copy of the Berry Letter) and 9 (copy of the Rountree Circular) are examples of this form of surfacing. Used in twenty-two of the thirty-six forgeries.
- b. Verbatim quotation of the text of the alleged documents, with no effort at facsimile presentation. Annex 8 (copy of the Dulles Memorandum) is an example. Used in six of the thirty-six forgeries.
- c. Allegation only, i. e., disclosure of the details of the alleged document, with no attempt at either facsimile reproduction or verbatim quotation. Annex 10 (copy of the Bishop Directive) is an example of this type. While

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an unsupported allegation is not, strictly speaking, a forgery, the surfacing and relay system used for these forgeries-by-allegation is the same as for the other two types. Allegation of the existence of the document in question is sometimes a prelude to surfacing in one of the other two forms, while in other cases the campaign may run its full course on the basis of the allegation alone. Used in eight of the thirty-six forgeries.

2. Types of "Secret Documents" Fabricated

Of the thirty-six separate forgeries, twenty-seven were supposedly written by or to U. S. nationals:

Twelve (cables, dispatches, letters) pur-
porting to be correspondence between the
State Department and its diplomatic
missions abroad (O'Shaughnessy Letter,
Bishop Directive, the five Taipeh Cables,
Bruce Letter, Summit Directive,
Rountree Circular, Directive on UAR
and the Murphy Letter)

Two purporting to be internal U. S. Govern-
ment letters or memoranda (Dulles
Memorandum to President Eisenhower
and Berry Letter to Defense Secretary
McElroy)

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Two semi-official letters by former U.S. Government officials (Rockefeller Letter to President Eisenhower and Hoover Letter to a U.S. oil company executive)

Four letters or other correspondence between U.S. officials and foreign nationals (Kishi/Dulles Pact, Sjamsuddin Letter to Ambassador MacArthur, Frost Letter to the Indonesian rebel leader Kawilarang, and Chiang Kai Shek Letter to President Eisenhower)

Seven letters or verbal indiscretions of U. S. military personnel abroad (four U. S. Pilot Letters, "John H" Letter, Powers Order and U. S. Paratrooper Cables).

Of the remaining nine forgeries, five have purported to be internal documents of other Western and pro-Western Governments (French/Israeli General Staff Plan; Secret Strategic Plan of the Israeli Army; Erhard Letter to West German Chancellor Adenauer; Sudan Government Documents and Welensky Document).

The other four were the three forgeries comprising the Ceske Slovo Campaign (one forged issue of an emigre newspaper and two series of letters purportedly written by the editor of the same periodical) and the forged Schlagzeug (West German periodical) mailing envelope which carried the last known replay on the Berry Letter.

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C. Source Materials

A typical Bloc propaganda forgery consists of two distinct sets of source material: a framework of overt fact, used to give verisimilitude to the forgery, and the fictional statements which convey the propaganda message.

1. Fact. The factual material may include any or all of several kinds of data:

Names and titles of the purported writer, the addressee and any other persons who may be mentioned in the document. A frequent practice is the inclusion, either in the forgery itself or in accompanying editorial comment, of the full name and title of the purported writer and addressee. Thus, a NCNA (Chinese Communist press agency) news release replaying the Frost Letter begins, "Bintang Timur today published a letter sent by Rear Admiral Laurence Frost, Chief of the U. S. Naval Intelligence Bureau, to Kawilarang, one of the ringleaders of the rebel clique," and then explained that "Kawilarang was the former Indonesian Military Attache to Washington." In surfacing the Power Order (allegation only), Neues Deutschland identified "General Thomas Power, Commander of the Strategic Air Command of the United States," as originator of the order. The Berry Letter is signed "Frank B. Berry, M. D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical);" etc.

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Place names and names of organizational units.

The Berry Letter refers to USAF bases on Midway Island and to the Patuxent River and Cooke bases. The "John H" Letter identifies its purported writer as a member of the 79th Engineers. The Rockefeller Letter mentions "the discussions at Camp David which resulted in my resignation;" etc.

Official format, if the forgery is presented as a Government cable, dispatch or memorandum. (See Annex 11, which is a copy of one of the Taipei Cables as surfaced in Blitz, and Annexes 3, the Berry Letter, and 9, the Rountree Circular.)

References to recent news items, used in the body of the forged document or in accompanying editorial comment. The "John H" Letter states, "I arrived from Munich July 27 by Globemaster with a group of the U. S. Army." (The forgery itself was based upon the landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon, and the world press of the period was full of details of their transportation by air from West Germany.) In surfacing the Dulles Memorandum, Neues Deutschland explained editorially that the document had been written "in the last half of December 1956, just after the NATO meeting in Paris". (NATO had held a widely publicized meeting in Paris at that time. The Camp David talks between President Eisenhower and Nelson A. Rockefeller, mentioned in the Rockefeller Letter, had taken place and had been reported in the press.)

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Statements the purported writer has actually made in speeches, press conferences, magazine articles, etc., or statements published by other individuals which might plausibly be attributed to him. An example of this occurs in the Rockefeller Letter. On 5 December 1955 the New York Times carried a front-page article in which this paragraph appears:

"Although economic and technical aid in the underdeveloped countries has been running at more than one billion dollars a year, more than half has been concentrated in three places where military-political, rather than economic factors are controlling. These are South Korea, Formosa and South Vietnam."

The Rockefeller Letter, surfaced 15 February 1957, contained this paragraph:

"Although, for instance, economic and technical aid to underdeveloped countries last year amounted to more than one billion dollars, more than half of this sum was actually devoted to three countries in which military and political rather than economic considerations were the determining factors. These countries were South Korea, Formosa and South Vietnam."

Names and addresses needed for operational use.
Still another type of factual data used is, of

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course, the names and addresses of target individuals when the forgery is to be surfaced by covert mailing rather than by overt means. Target addresses for use in "black" mailing of psychological warfare material are known to be obtained by the East German IS (and, presumably, by the Soviet IS as well) through overt research facilities--telephone directories, diplomatic lists, names and addresses culled from local newspapers, overt directories of government units, from lists of foreigners visiting Bloc countries, etc. Others are known, in the case of East Germany, to be obtained from East German intelligence agents travelling in the West. In the one known Czech intelligence operation discussed in this paper (the Ceske Slovo Campaign), mailing addresses were obtained by burglarizing the offices of the real Ceske Slovo and making off with its subscription list.

The overt material used in Bloc forgeries is culled from an enormous supply of research material: newspapers, books and periodicals of all nations, diplomatic lists, telephone and other published directories, overt information hand-outs of Western official units, and so forth. The extent of Bloc overt-materials research facilities is established not only by the factual detail used to embellish the propaganda forgeries but also by the content of conventional Bloc radio and printed propaganda. Books such as The State of Israel--Its Situation and Policies (see paragraph

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C-9 of Section IV) are built by stringing together quotations--usually out of context and occasionally false--from a fantastic number of published non-Bloc sources ranging from the world's major newspapers to obscure local books and brochures. [REDACTED] the overt evidence in itself leaves no room for doubt as to the method and extent of Bloc research of this type [REDACTED]

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25X1C5b
25X1C5b

2. Fiction. The fictional statements which constitute the raison d'etre of any forgery obviously have the writer's own imagination as their immediate source. The ideas which these statements are intended to convey, however, are those of the Bloc propaganda themes of the period.

An interesting note on the general guide lines which give rise to specific Bloc forgery texts was provided by an editorial comment in the Neues Deutschland article in which the Rockefeller Letter was surfaced: "Lenin made the important remark that one of the tasks of Communists in dealing with questions of international politics is to reveal the secret of the origin of wars to the masses. We were guided by this remark when we published the text of the secret letter of Nelson Rockefeller to Eisenhower. From the pen of the scion of the blood-stained Rockefeller

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dynasty the world learns the secret of how people are robbed of their national sovereignty and independence and brought under the sway of the U.S. monopolies in order to help in a U.S. - instigated war for world domination." With the substitution of "we wrote" for "we published", this statement furnishes a succinct explanation of the thinking which produces a specific Communist propaganda forgery.

In the interest of verisimilitude, fictional embellishments are frequently added in the editorial comment which accompanies overt surfacing and replay of the forgeries. One example of this was the Blitz article on the worries of Ambassador Rankin, which served as prelude to the Taipeh Cables series (see Annex 6). Another was the "news item" supplied in a Delhi Times replay of the Berry Letter and subsequently included in a TASS English-language release. The comment read: "As is always the case in such circumstances, an intensified search is being carried on to find the source of leakage of the information which is so unfavorable to U.S. strategic aviation. Judging from rumors circulating in Washington, Berry remains beyond suspicion and will keep his post, but there is every possibility of somebody from the Defense Department being forced to leave Government service."

Still another kind of fictional embellishment was noted in at least one of the 1957-59 forgeries:

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the use within a forgery of statements from non-Bloc psychological warfare programs which happen to be untrue but which have been published frequently enough within the primary target area that the audience might be expected to regard them as fact. The instance noted was the following statement, in the Hoover Letter: "Now as to your doubts on the political side of this matter and primarily the attitude of the French to all this business, I must say that they proved far more conciliatory than we expected as regards our participation in exploiting Sahara oil. Though the row that occurred last fall, because they managed to seize some documents compromising ARAMCO, made Paris more capricious in selecting partners, it did not, however, close the Sahara to us. (Editorial note: In the fall of 1956, a plane carrying five leaders of the Algerian national liberation movement was detained by the French authorities. Searches made of the five Algerians, who were subsequently arrested, revealed documents exposing the intrigues of U. S. oil trusts, especially that of the Arabian American Oil Co.)."

The statement that the five Algerian leaders were arrested is true, and overt. The editorial statement that search of the five "revealed documents exposing the intrigues of U. S. oil trusts, especially that of ARAMCO," and the reference in the forgery itself to "the row that occurred last fall, because (the French) managed to seize some documents compromising

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ARAMCO" are not true. The arrest of the five Algerians was a cause celebre in France and North Africa in 1956, and the heated French press comment on the subject included a bit of psychological warfare misinformation on the part of the French nationalist Right in the form of a report--published in several Paris newspapers of the Right and Extreme Right--that documents compromising ARAMCO had been found on the Algerians. There was, however, no "row" between the U. S. and French Governments on the subject, since the documents found on the men contained nothing which compromised ARAMCO. In view of the excellent psychological warfare facilities available to the French ultra-nationalist groups which had promoted the ARAMCO story, there is no reason to assume that the report itself had been a Bloc product, and the Bloc writer may even have used the tale in the Hoover Letter on the assumption that it was true.

D. Crudities and Errors

There is no single clue which will lead infallibly to identification of an alleged secret document as a forgery. The forgeries which have been surfaced in facsimile or verbatim-text form, however, have all contained errors or evidences of operational carelessness which have been of definite assistance in spotting them as forgeries. The errors are not usually of a kind that would make the forged character of the document obvious to a lay reader and some--

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such as use of a German-made typewriter for a "U.S. Government" document -- require specialized analysis. No one error has been found to be common to all of the forgeries, but the errors and carelessness have fallen into certain categories.

1. Mistakes in Fact

The factual errors have been on points which would not normally have appeared in the press and would therefore be known to the agency in which the document purportedly originated but not to either the target audience or the overt-materials researcher.

Examples:

The Berry Letter was based upon an examination supposedly given to all USAF flight personnel and the statistics compiled as a result of that examination. Fact: No such examination was given.

The Berry Letter was supposedly signed by Dr. Berry on 27 March 1958. Fact: Dr. Berry was away on an official trip on that date and could not have signed the letter even if he had written it.

The Rockefeller Letter (see Annex 12 for copy) contains many errors which would in themselves be sufficient to establish the document as fraudulent in the

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eyes of anyone who was familiar with Mr. Rockefeller's own correspondence practices. The forgery is a slipshod typing job, with ragged margins and several strikeovers, contains several errors in punctuation, spelling (such as "allienation") and grammar, and displays a rather uneven typing touch. As it happens, Mr. Rockefeller's letters, public or private, are always written on an executive type electric typewriter and thus display a mechanically even touch. The copy is always clean, with no strikeovers, and particular care is taken in punctuation, spelling and grammar. It also happens that Mr. Rockefeller dislikes frequent use of the pronoun "I"--a fact of which the writer of the forgery was obviously unaware.

2. Mistakes in Format

Each of the purported State Department and U. S. Embassy cables has looked more or less like the real thing. None of them, however, has been a good enough forgery of the cable form itself to pass even a casual inspection by anyone familiar with the forms in question.

Examples:

The Taipeh Cables (see Annex 11) show ignorance of the use of a "Control Number", and placing of the message numbers

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is incorrect. The text is written in a leisurely, chatty style which might be found in a dispatch but would be unusual in a cable.

The Rountree Circular (see Annex 9) did a little better on the "Control Number" but managed to include an impressive number of errors of its own:

The document was dated 17 April 1958, and classified "CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION". This classification was discontinued on 10 November 1953.

It purported to be a cable, but its text called it a "circular letter". The Department uses a form of correspondence called a "circular instruction", but such correspondence is not transmitted by cable. There is no such thing as a "circular letter" in Department nomenclature.

The purported numbering bears no relationship to the numbering series used at that time for State Department communications to diplomatic and consular posts abroad. The forgery was numbered "Circular 11", and dated "April 17, 1958". Under the State Department system, the numbers begin anew with each fiscal year.

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The real Circular 11 for the period of 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1958 was sent on 20 July 1957.

The document was typed on a blank form of a type which had actually been in use until August 1955, but was replaced at that time by a new form. The post-1955 form was headed "Incoming Telegram - The Foreign Service of the United States of America", and the location of the Embassy had to be typed in. The form on which the forgery was typed bore the printed legend: "Incoming Telegram - - American Embassy, Baghdad."

Official messages transmitted to U. S. diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are signed in the name of the Secretary of State and not by other officials. The Rountree Circular was 'signed' by William Rountree, who at the time was an Assistant Secretary of State.

Letters and memoranda purportedly written by U. S. Government officials run afoul of the same problem of format. In the Berry Letter, for example, the paragraphs are not numbered in accordance with established procedures, the pages are improperly numbered and the salutation and closing are not consistent with established correspondence format. In the Rockefeller Letter the salutation is indented to align with the paragraph indentations and not, as in American practice, with the left margin of the text.

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3. Use of British Spelling in Documents Supposedly
Written by Americans

The most common error in the forgeries so far discovered has been the use of British spelling in the words in which British and American spelling differ. The Rockefeller Letter, for example, uses the words "favour", "economising", and "emphasising", and the Hoover Letter speaks of "reorganisation". It should be noted, however, that this error has not occurred in all forgeries, and was not consistent even in the Rockefeller and Hoover letters. The Rockefeller Letter, while using "emphasising", also uses "emphasize". The Hoover Letter uses "reorganisation" but also "unfavorable". While use of British spellings alone would indicate that the writer is not American it would not, of course, mean that he is necessarily English, since it is British and not American English that is taught in most schools outside the U. S. Use of both spellings in the same document, however, suggests the possibility that the writer (or writers) may have learned English as a single language, without mastering the differences between the British and American versions that a native of either country recognizes on sight.

4. Use of British Expressions as American

Examples: The Rockefeller Letter refers to the idea that "the Flag follows trade" as an American tradition, while in fact it is a phrase used by

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political scientists to describe British colonial tradition.

The Rockefeller Letter also says, "the hooked fish needs no bait", which is British rather than American. Still another example, in the same document, is the expression "ramming home" (of an idea), which an American would be more apt to write as "driving home".

5. Use of Expressions Which Are Foreign in Usage, or Bad Translations from a Foreign Language

Examples: The Rockefeller Letter, in making a statement, refers to "my friends" as supporting authority. In German, "meine Parteifreunde" or "politische Freunde" is often used to give weight to an argument, but this would be an odd practice in U.S. Government correspondence.

An instance which seems to be poor translation also occurs in the Rockefeller Letter. This document begins, "I am reluctant to revert to that lengthy and tiresome discussion." An American would not be apt to refer to a discussion with the President as "tiresome" in a letter to the President. The word used in the German text of the letter, however, is ermudende, which can with equal validity be translated as "tiring". In view of the fact that the President, at the time of the Camp David meeting, was still convalescing from his heart attack, reference to a "long and tiring discussion" would be plausible.

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The Berry Letter uses the expression, "during the medical examination progress", which can only be a poor translation from another language.

6. Mistakes in U. S. Military Terminology and Usage

Examples: The "John H" Letter is addressed "To American Officers and Other Ranks" -- a salutation a Briton might use but an American would not be apt to. The same letter used the term "79th Engineering" rather than "79th Engineers". It also contained fifteen spelling errors and several mistakes in abbreviating military terms.

The Berry Letter, purportedly written by a USAF official, contains the following errors in usage:

- "Internal Zone" for "Zone of Interior"
- "Air Force Command" and "AFC", which are not used by USAF in referring to the United States Air Force
- "psychostenia" is an obsolete psychiatric term not commonly used by American medical personnel
- "a group of experts" is mentioned as authority. In such a letter, the "group of experts" would be identified and not inferred by a general term
- "the Patuxent River AFB (Md)" should be "Patuxent River Naval Air Station" and use of parentheses to set apart State

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abbreviations is not an accepted practice. The same errors occur in "the Cooke AFB (Calif)". Still another error occurring in both is use of the article "the", which would be correct in any of several other languages but is not an American practice.

Use of vague generalities such as "further improvement of aircraft equipment, brighter lights of the ground signal systems and beacons, installation of additional direction signs. " These terms are so obscure as to defy interpretation and certainly would be identified specifically if referred to in a letter to the Secretary of Defense, especially if, as this document states, they were "proposed by experts".

7. Operational Carelessness in Referring to Dates

Examples: The Rockefeller Letter was purportedly written in January 1956, but the writer says "If I am not mistaken the Bill obtained your approval following Sir Anthony Eden's visit to Washington." Anthony Eden arrived in Washington on 30 January 1956 and remained until 2 February.

When Blitz replayed the Berry Letter on 30 August 1958, it explained editorially that "A photostat of this confidential letter dated March 27, 1958, was published early this month in the German newspaper Neues Deutschland." It was

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true that the forgery had been surfaced early in the month--the 7th, to be exact--but the month was May and not August. This error is of some interest in itself, since it suggests that the replay copy, complete with editorial comment, may have been sent out at about the time the letter was surfaced and either received late by Blitz or allowed to lie around the Blitz offices for some time and then published without editorial reading.

The Rountree Circular Campaign provided an interesting collection of conflicting dates (and explanations of origin). On 9 April 1958, the clandestine Our Radio, in East Germany, broadcast to Turkey a news item which began, "Report from Cairo: The American State Department has sent a secret directive to its envoys in the Middle East with a view to overthrowing the UAR." The item continued with a brief description of the "directive", which did not mention the name Rountree but was otherwise an excellent summary of the Rountree Circular. The Rountree Circular itself was dated 17 April 1958, i.e., a week after the East German broadcast, but was not surfaced until 26 July (twelve days after the Baghdad coup d'etat). The document "had been sent to the American Embassy in Baghdad in April of this year." When Blitz replayed the forgery on 2 August, it was under an introduction which began, "With the storming of Baghdad, the citadel of the Baghdad Pact, by the forces of Arab nationalism, Americans have

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been caught with their pants down. The snakepit that it was, Baghdad in Republican hands has yielded a mass of secret documents which expose the pretensions of American imperialism, showing up Washington as the arch enemy of Arab unity and laying bare its conspiracy to destroy the United Arab Republic. One such incriminating document was sent by the State Department on April 17, 1958, to all its diplomatic missions in the Middle East... and continued with quotations from the Rountree Circular. Thus, the cable described by Our Radio in Leipzig on 9 April did not, according to the August implication in Blitz, come to light until "the storming of Baghdad" on 14 July.

8. Operational Carelessness--Using Typewriters Which Betray the Forgery

Examples: It has been determined that the machine used in typing the Rockefeller Letter was not of American manufacture, and was probably made before World War II by Rheinmetall V.E.B., which is located at Sommerda bei Erfurt, in Thuringia, East Germany.

Analysis indicates that the Berry Letter was typed on either an unknown foreign machine or a rebuilt combination of different typewriter machine parts, possibly of American origin.

The typewriter used in addressing the O'Shaughnessy Letter to its target was found, on later analysis, to have been used a few weeks earlier in another East German intelligence operation (see paragraph C-1 of Section VII).

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IV - SURFACING AND REPLAY TECHNIQUES

A. Areas and Operational Methods Used in Surfacing

1. 1957. The twelve propaganda forgeries known to have been surfaced in 1957 made their first appearance as follows:

Surfaced within the Soviet Bloc - 2
both overtly, in East Germany

Surfaced outside the Bloc - 10
all unattributable

West Germany	1
France	1
India	8

Of the 1957 total of twelve forgeries, two were surfaced overtly in Bloc propaganda media, two covertly in West Europe and all the rest by unattributable publication in the newspaper Blitz in India--a total of only four surfacing channels in four countries.

2. 1958-59. The 1957 simplicity of surfacing areas and methods was not repeated in 1958 and the first half of 1959. In that period, twenty-four forgeries were surfaced, using fourteen countries--only two of them within the Bloc--as surfacing points. Five of the twenty-four were surfaced in overt Bloc media and four others

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overtly by the Soviet Embassy in London. The other fifteen were given unattributable surfacing in a total of eleven non-Bloc countries. The Indian newspaper Blitz, which had surfaced eight of the twelve forgeries of 1957, surfaced only one in 1958-59 although the paper was heavily used in 1958 replay of forgeries surfaced elsewhere. The areas used were:

Surfaced within the Soviet Bloc - 5

East Germany	4
Hungary	1

Surfaced outside the Bloc - 19
all but 4 unattributable

Middle East (6)

UAR	3
Iraq	1
Lebanon	1
India	1

Europe (8)

West Germany	3
France	1
England (series of 4)	4
(by Soviet Embassy, overtly)	

Asia (2)

Burma	2
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Simultaneously in several areas (3)

West Germany & Austria	1
Lebanon & Iraq	1
Turkey, Iran & Sweden	1

B. Replay - Methods of Delivery to Target Audiences

Once a forgery has been surfaced, it is delivered with remarkable precision to its target audience. The means of delivery may range from a single covert action (e.g., mailing the forged document "black" to a single individual), through overt third-country replay to a single target country, to a complicated series of operations involving a large number of Bloc assets in several countries, with extent and methods of replay depending upon the kind of target audience at which the forgery in question is aimed.

1. An example of the simplest covert delivery was the O'Shaughnessy Letter, targeted at the French Government and mailed "black" to the French Ambassador to West Germany. No overt surfacing and no replay were ever reported.

Another illustration, not mentioned elsewhere in this paper because distribution was within a single nation only, was a letter on a forged State Department letterhead, addressed to Ambassador Chapin in Iran and signed "John Foster Dulles", which was transmitted (means unknown) to the Shah of Iran in late February 1958. The letter, dated 8 October 1957, consisted of statements which were highly derogatory to the Shah. So far as known the letter was never used in any other way.

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2. An example of surfacing outside the Bloc, followed by a single replay by overt Bloc media into a specific target area, is provided by the Taipeh Cables series. The first two forgeries in this campaign were the Rankin Cables, "proving" that the U. S. Government was plotting to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek. The two cables were surfaced in Blitz, in India, on 21 September 1957 and, on 30 December, replayed by Radio Peking, in Mandarin, to Taiwan. No other replay was ever reported. (It is interesting to note that, while replay on the forged document itself was thus limited, the theme was not dropped. In late February and early March 1959 a group of Latin American CP representatives visited Peking on their way home from the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. While in Peking they heard talks on international affairs by Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese CP leaders. One of the "facts" communicated to them in the course of these talks was that "the U.S. realized that Chiang Kai-shek is an obstacle (to its plans) and is trying to eliminate him by means of a coup d'etat to be effected by a Chinese officer who studied in the U.S. The U.S. has a secret Provisional Government in readiness.") Similarly, the final cable in the Taipeh series was a purported State Department cable on U.S. plans for subversion in the SEATO area, in Southeast Asia. The cable was surfaced in Blitz on 12 October 1957 and a few weeks later was reprinted in the newspaper La Patrie, in Bangkok, Thailand (i. e., in the capital of the only country on the Southeast Asian mainland which is a member of SEATO). No other replay was ever reported.

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3. At the other end of the replay scale was the Rockefeller Letter campaign, targeted at a worldwide audience and replayed accordingly. The Rockefeller Letter was surfaced in the East German Party daily Neues Deutschland on 15 February 1957, and replayed by:

Radio Moscow, which picked it up within twenty-four hours of surfacing and replayed it in repeated broadcasts (some at normal speed and others at dictation speed) to Vietnam, Greece, the Middle East (in Arabic), Iran (in Persian), Turkey (in Turkish), Yugoslavia (in Serbocroat), Indonesia (in Indonesian), Latin America (in Spanish), on 16 and 17 February; to foreign audiences in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish (Latin America), Japanese, Korean and Mandarin on 18 February; a total of twenty-one broadcasts, worldwide, including the United Kingdom, France, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Hungary, Rumania, Albania and Finland, between 19 and 22 February. On 10 March the Dulles Memorandum was surfaced (also in Neues Deutschland) as a Middle Eastern supplement to the Rockefeller Letter. Radio Moscow thereafter replayed the two forgeries, sometimes separately but usually together, to the Middle East (in Arabic), Iran (in Persian), Turkey (in Turkish) and to an unspecified number of other foreign audiences on 11 March; twenty-six commentaries, mostly in Arabic, from 13 to 17 March; to the Middle

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East in Arabic, on 18 March 1957 and again on 4 November 1958 (this time in connection with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon); a total of more than eighty separate broadcasts from February 1957 through November 1958 (plus replay, in the first three days only, by Pravda, TASS and Soviet Russia to audiences in USSR).

East German media (press agency ADN, radio Deutschlandsender and newspaper Neues Deutschland) in eight comments to East and West Germany.

Czech media (press) to Czechoslovakian audiences.

Rumanian media (Radio Bucharest and Party daily Scinteia) to Rumania.

Chinese Communist media (Radio Peking and press agency NCNA) to Communist China.

Assets outside the Sino-Soviet bloc (newspapers Al Qabas in Damascus, Blitz in India and unidentified newspapers in New Delhi and Cambodia) to their readers in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Covert replay by an East German representative in Cairo to the Arab League member governments.

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By the time the campaign ended, nine months after surfacing of the first of its two forgeries, more than one hundred instances of replay had been reported, some eighty per cent consisting of Radio Moscow broadcasts to audiences all over the world.

The replay used in each of the ten multiple-forgery campaigns of 1957-59 is shown in detail on the attached charts, as follows:

- Annex 4-a. Rockefeller Letter Campaign
- " 4-b. Summit Conference Campaign
- " 5-a. Israeli General Staff Campaign
- " 5-b. Rountree Circular Campaign
- " 5-c. U.S. Soldiers in Lebanon Campaign
- " 6-a. Taipeh Cables Campaign
- " 6-b. Frost Letter Campaign
- " 7-a. Berry Letter Campaign
- " 7-b. Hoover Letter Campaign
- " 7-c. Ceske Slovo Campaign

C. Combined Use of Overt and Covert Assets in Surfacing and Replay

Once surfaced, three of the ten multiple-forgery campaigns of 1957-59 (the Taipeh Cables, Frost Letter and Summit-Directive campaigns) ran their full replay course in overt press and radio media. Each of the other seven was run through a combination of overt and covert replay operations, often through assets situated in widely separated parts of the world.

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An example of this overt/covert replay system is the Israeli General Staff Campaign, which began as a rumor in France in early 1957, traversed the Mediterranean in false-intelligence form, appeared in India in published form and received its latest known replay in a book published in Moscow in the spring of 1959.

The Israeli General Staff Campaign

1. Rumor Campaign - France - Spring 1957 -
French/Israeli General Staff Plans

In mid-March 1957 (six months after the Israeli and French/British military action against Egypt) rumors began circulating in official and diplomatic circles in Paris that the French and Israeli General Staffs were working together on a plan for joint Israeli/French action against Egypt. The rumors were traced through all pertinent sources. It was learned that in the first place they had no foundation in fact, and in the second all traceable tales on the subject ran back to a single local point of origin: a Paris journalist [REDACTED] who was notorious both for his role as a pro-Soviet propagandist and for his penchant for cultivating acquaintances in Government and diplomatic circles. By the first week in April, the rumors had died out [REDACTED]

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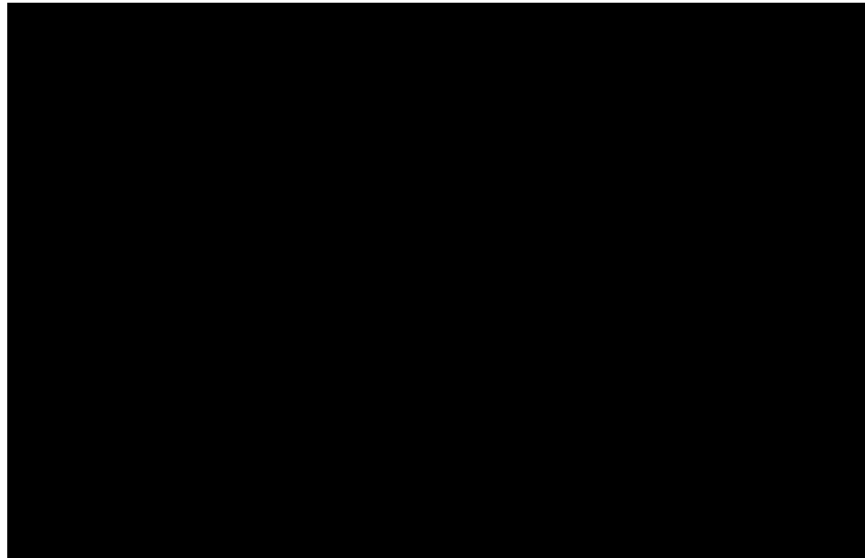
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2. Diplomatic Report - Lebanon - Spring of 1957

During the first week in April 1957, a Western diplomat stationed in Beirut cabled to his Government that a high Lebanese official had just informed him that "France was launching a plot in cooperation with Israel."

3. False Intelligence Report - Italy - Spring of 1957

A report (information date April-May 1957 -- no source description or evaluation given)

 stated that "France apparently intends to use the small port of Nahariya, north of Haifa and a few kilometers from the Lebanese border, as a naval base for French intervention in the event that Middle East

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tension should worsen" and that France was "financing an Israeli radar installation to protect the Nahariya base". The report added, "The Israeli press has not mentioned the matter, but details are being talked about in public."

4. Press Allegation - India - Fall of 1957 - Secret Strategic Plan

On 12 October 1957 Blitz, in India, carried a long article headed "Israel Plans to Dismember Arab States and Organise an Israeli Empire!" The article reported that "a Blitz correspondent in a West Asian country had an opportunity of getting acquainted in detail with a secret strategic plan of the Israeli General Staff. We may be able to publish the plan in full in future." The article gave details of the "Plan", which "envisages military operations against the countries bordering on Israel.... In general, the Plan provides for the annexation of the territory bounded by the Suez Canal, the River Litani and the Persian Gulf...." Blitz added editorially that "the scheme takes into account the circumstance that Israel will not be able to rely on victory if she acts alone. In this connection, assistance on the part of the U.S.A., Britain and France is envisaged beforehand. The Plan especially emphasizes that "the U.S. is interested in a clash between Israel and the Arab States" and that "the U.S. interest in the strategic points of the Middle East is explained by the striving to strengthen her positions in this oil-rich area."

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5. "Secret Strategic Plan" Forgery Surfaced - India - Fall of 1957

In November 1957 Blitz director R. K. Karanjia fulfilled the promise of his October newspaper article by publishing a 78-page booklet entitled Dagger of Israel. The booklet was a vehicle for surfacing the purported "Strategic Plan of the Israeli Army for 1956-57 - Translated from the original in Hebrew". This document, an obvious fraud, is a rambling, badly written tract with the details given in the Blitz article quoted just above as its propaganda climax. In his introduction, author Karanjia placed the date of beginning work on the book as March 1957, i.e. the period in which the "French/Israeli General Staff" rumors had appeared in France. (The book is dedicated to President Nasser of Egypt, and closes with a reprint of an interview Nasser had given to the Cairo daily Al Ahram. It opens with a foreword by Haj Amin el Husseini, former Grand Mufti of Palestine, whose autographed photograph is used as frontispiece. Karanjia gives credit for the title, Dagger of Israel, to "my brilliant friend Colonel Serraj, Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Syrian Army, who took pains to explain to me for over an hour the aggressive strategy of Israel supported by her British, French and American parents and allies.")

6. Soviet "Whisper" - France - Spring of 1958

On 4 April 1958 Mikhail Stepanovich Rogov, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, told

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a Western diplomat that his Government was currently "worried about increased French/Israeli political and military cooperation", a worry which the diplomat promptly reported to his own foreign ministry. (Rogov was identified [REDACTED] as a Colonel in the service now known as KGB, and was later identified [REDACTED] as a key figure in Soviet clandestine political action operations in France.)

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7. Press Replay on "French/Israeli Plan" - India - Spring of 1958

On 5 April 1958 Blitz, in Bombay, carried an article, "Israel Plotting Preventive War!" The article, datelined Beirut, began: "Diplomatic circles at Tel Aviv report that the Israeli Armed Forces command is elaborating jointly with the French Army General Staff a so-called 'Plan of Preventive Hostilities' against the UAR" and concluded with the statement, "Meantime, Israel is frantically seeking other alliances.... The Americans are now helping her to an alliance with the anti-Arab NATO member Turkey."

8. Blitz Replay Ties French/Israeli General Staff Plan with Secret Strategic Plan - India - April 1958

On 19 April 1958 another Blitz article, "Dulles Openly Supports Israel's War Plans", reported that Secretary of State Dulles "has

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announced (in a closed session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives) that the United States would support the demands of the Ben Gurion Government on enlarging the territory of Israel at the cost of the Arab lands." Under the subhead "Secret Talks with France", the article revived the year-old rumors of secret joint planning of the French/Israeli General Staffs for military action, and stated that the U.S. Government had been kept fully informed of the plan by both the French and Israeli Governments.

9. USSR Adopts the Secret Strategic Plan - Fall of 1958

In October 1958 the forgery originally surfaced in Dagger of Israel was reprinted, in the form of a ten-page excerpt, in a 147-page book published by the State Publishing House for Political Literature, in Moscow. The book, entitled The State of Israel - Its Situation and Policies, is a vicious propaganda attack, of the misinformation variety, upon the State of Israel and all of its political parties except the Israeli CP, and against "the Zionist bosses", the "important representatives of Jewry", the United States in particular and the West in general. It is presented as a history of Israel and the Zionist movement and, on internal evidence, seems to have been designed for use in Communist study groups since it assumes a "Marxist-Leninist" viewpoint on the part of the

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reader. Except for this assumption, its similarity with the less comprehensive and more generally-targeted Dagger of Israel is great enough to present the possibility that both manuscripts were prepared in the same place, if not written by the same individual.

The Secret Strategic Plan forgery is strikingly reminiscent of the hoary propaganda forgery known as the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. This was a crudely forged "plan for Jewish world conquest" prepared by the Czarist secret police at the turn of the century and given worldwide distribution by anti-Semitic groups through the 1920's. The rise of Nazism in Europe gave it a fresh lease on life in the 1930's, and it was heavily used in Nazi propaganda -- including Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf -- until the end of World War II. Exposed and thoroughly discredited by that time, little was heard of it until September 1958, when it was re-launched by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] R. K. Karanjia of Blitz. This forgery would be an awkward property for Soviet propagandists to attempt to promote, and it may be that the Blitz-surfaced and Soviet-replayed Secret Strategic Plan, with its purported proof of Zionist plans to conquer all of Israel's neighbors, was adopted (written?) by the Soviets in an effort to find an equally durable substitute which would not be vulnerable to the charge of Czarist origin. The phrase "Elders of Zion" was reiterated in supporting propaganda for the

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Protocols, during the early years of this century, until the phrase itself took on a connotation of hidden, conspiratorial evil in the ears of people who had never seen the forgery in which the term originated. The course of the "Israeli General Staff" campaign so far suggests that its promoters may be trying to repeat this propaganda coup by building the phrase "Israeli General Staff" into an emotionally-charged term with the same aura of hidden but familiar threat that the term "Elders of Zion" held in the propaganda of the preceding half century. The reference to foreign support, in the Secret Strategic Plan, is sufficiently ambiguous to permit editorial comment allying the "Israeli General Staff" with any Western or Western-allied country in later charges of cooperation on plans for aggression in the Middle East.

10. Press Replay - India - Fall of 1958

The November 1958 edition of the book Arab Dawn (q.v. also in Annex 4-a, for its role in replay of the Rockefeller Letter Campaign), published by Blitz, in India, states that "In Beirut, at the beginning of October, this author was told of the latest in the series of Anglo-American plans to 'cut Nasser down to size', which France has since endorsed." The alleged plan, "scheduled to take place next spring or earlier", provided for Western action against Lebanon, Iraq and the Sudan. The author added, however, that "a supplementary plan has been

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attached to the main project. The supplementary document introduces the latest plan of the Israeli General Staff to take over the West Bank of the Jordan River by means of a swift blitzkrieg.... The Israeli plan, which apparently has the approval of the CIA, the British Ambassador in Beirut and the U. S. Ambassador in Tehran... is built around the possibility of either the flight or the assassination of King Hussein of Jordan in the near future. According to CIA Chief Eveland in Beirut, Middleton (British Ambassador) and (Loy) Henderson (of U. S. State Department), said to be the three co-authors of the Plan, the net result of the show organized for the Western imperialists by their Israeli puppets would be to demolish...Nasser...by demonstrating Arab impotence to deal effectively with the Israeli action."

11. Press Replay - USSR - Spring of 1959

The "Israeli General Staff" canard, now enshrined in an official Soviet publication, will no doubt continue in its role as a perennial in the Bloc psychological warfare collection. Its latest appearance, in the Soviet periodical Red Fleet, was protested by the Turkish Foreign Ministry in a radio broadcast from Ankara on 13 April 1959: "The Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement - The Moscow magazine Red Fleet has published a report that the Chief of the Israeli General Staff came to Ankara toward the end of

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last month and held secret talks (in which) the question of Turkey's support of Israel for an attack against the Arabs, especially against the UAR, in the near future, was discussed. There is no doubt that such reports, which are frequently seen in Communist newspapers, and aim at harming the relations of Turkey with its neighboring, brotherly countries, are without any foundation whatsoever."

D. Types of Operation Used in Covert/Semi-Covert Surfacing and Replay

The covert and semi-covert operations observed in the 1957-59 forgery campaigns have fallen within the following categories:

1. False Intelligence Reports

1957. Lebanon. See subparagraph C-2 above for appearance in April 1957 of the French/Israeli General Staff Plan as a report cabled by a West European diplomat in Beirut to his European headquarters.

Italy. See subparagraph C-3 above for April-May 1957 report on the appearance of the French/Israeli General Staff Plan as a clandestine intelligence report in Italy.

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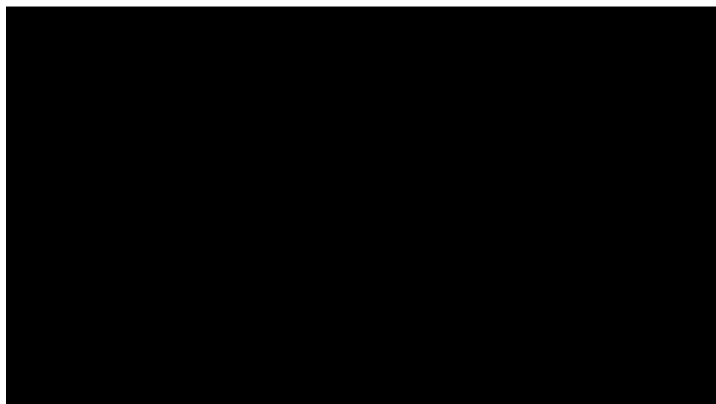
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1959. UAR. In January 1959, [REDACTED] UAR military attaches in Ankara, Stockholm and Tehran had recently cabled to Cairo that they "had obtained documentary evidence of State Department briefings to those posts to the effect that current U.S. policy is to undermine UAR/USSR relations and when that is accomplished, to finish off Nasser." (This is an obvious continuation of the Rountree Circular itself, q.v. in Annex 5. Since the Rountree Circular itself was promoted by the Bloc and UAR jointly, it is difficult to judge whether the military attaches, if they actually received such reports, were being used as targets of a Bloc action or as channels for a UAR contribution to what may still have been a joint UAR/Bloc operation.)

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2. Rumor Campaigns and "Whispers"

1957. France. See subparagraph C-1 above for March 1957 surfacing of the French/Israeli General Staff Plan as a rumor, by a Soviet propaganda agent in Paris.

1958. France. See subparagraph C-6 above for 4 April 1958 report of the "whisper" by Mikhail Rogov of the Soviet Embassy to a Western diplomat that his Government was "worried about increased French/Israeli political and military cooperation." In the context of the year-old French/Israeli General Staff rumor which, as it happened, was to be replayed overtly in India the next day, this might serve as an illustration of a point made a year earlier in an article in the April 1957 issue of the French military periodical, Revue Militaire d'Information. The article, "La 'Persuasion' des Consciences, Methodes de Propagande Sovietique", stated that "The auxiliaries of Soviet

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propaganda also hold a large sector in day to day operations. Propaganda is not satisfied with tracts, newspapers, brochures and radio broadcasts; it grants a large share to human contacts which can be classified here into two distinct groups, those which produce 'whispering propaganda' and those which produce 'display propaganda'. As to the first, groups or single individuals belonging to Embassy circles or the TASS Agency, repeat in brief conversations the principal themes developed in the USSR or the Peoples' Democracies, and assure them a rather wide diffusion."

3. Mailing "Black"

Dropping an anonymous letter or a letter with a fictitious return address into a mail box is, in itself, a simple operation. The 1957-59 propaganda forgery campaigns in which this device has been used, however, have usually been anything but simple:

1957. West Germany. The O'Shaughnessy Letter.

On 5 July 1957 a letter was mailed in Munich, addressed to the French Ambassador to West Germany. Having thus been delivered to its single target--the French Government--the letter was never published or replayed in any way.

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The document, mailed so simply, was a forged letter addressed to the State Department in Washington and carrying the typewritten 'signature' of Elim O'Shaughnessy, Chief of the Political Division of the American Embassy in West Germany. It called the attention of "the State Department" to the activity of reactionary ultranationalist groups in West Germany, and advised that the U. S. Government support these groups and use them. In the context of the period in which it was mailed, the forgery was obviously expected to suggest to the French Government that the U. S. Government viewed with favor "West German ultranationalist groups" like the one that was currently receiving extensive publicity in the French press. One of the biggest news stories of the summer of 1957 in France was the terrorist murder of Mme. Tremeaud, the wife of the Prefet de Police at Strasbourg. Mme. Tremeaud had been killed, on 17 May 1957, by a bomb mailed to her husband in the guise of a gift package of cigars, and the French press over the following weeks emphasized the growing conviction of the investigating authorities that there was a connection between this covertly-mailed bomb and a flood of particularly vicious hate

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letters mailed at the same time (and in the same Paris post office) to various French officials and private individuals in Paris and in Alsace-Lorraine. The letters carried the 'signature' of a purported West German neo-fascist group calling itself the Kampfverband fuer ein Unabhaengiges Deutschland and demanding that Alsace-Lorraine be returned to Germany. (Other letters in the series had been sent, at various times, to Americans stationed in Germany -- including Elim O'Shaughnessy.) It has since been established that the Kampfverband is a phantom organization, existing only as a signature placed on letters and leaflets which are prepared by the East German foreign intelligence service HVA, and mailed in France and West Germany by couriers sent from East Germany for that purpose (see paragraph C-2 of Section VII below). Bloc cooperation in promotion of psychological warfare campaigns was pointed up in connection with this campaign when, in May 1958, a long Radio Moscow broadcast to France, in French, warned its listeners against the nefarious activities of the "West German" Kampfverband fuer ein Unabhaengiges Deutschland and strongly implied that this "West German neo-fascist organization" was secretly supported by the West German Government.

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1958. France. In February 1958 the Bruce Letter (never surfaced overtly) was mailed to addressees in France and England, from France. The identity and number of addressees are unknown, except for the fact that they included two very prominent London journalists.

West Germany and Austria. The Ceske Slovo Campaign. Ceske Slovo is a bona fide Czech emigre newspaper, published by Czech emigres in Munich. In June 1958 a forged newspaper purporting to be the July 1958 issue of Ceske Slovo went into circulation. The forged edition carried anti-Western propaganda, including the claim that Ceske Slovo was going out of existence because its editors were disillusioned with the West. It was an accurate duplicate of the format and style of the real Ceske Slovo. The forged issues were mailed "black" from Munich and Vienna to some current and some former subscribers of the real newspaper, through use of two genuine mailing lists. One of these was an out-of-date list obtained several years earlier by means unknown. The other was up-to-date, and had been obtained through a recent burglary of the offices of the real Ceske Slovo. The fact that the burglary and forgery were a Czech intelligence operation has since been confirmed.

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The Ceske Slovo forgery proved to be the first in a series of forgeries designed to harass the publishers of Ceske Slovo and injure the morale of its readers. It has since been followed by:

First Supplement: In July 1958, several forged letters (total number unknown) purportedly written by the editor of the real Ceske Slovo were mailed in Munich to various organizations in West Germany and the United States. They were designed to create bad feeling between the Ceske Slovo editor and the addressee organizations.

Second Supplement: In April 1959 another series of forged letters, again ostensibly written by the editor of the real Ceske Slovo, was sent to individual Czech emigres and people of Czech descent in the United States, Sweden and Canada. The letters were individually written and varied in detail, but most of those whose content is known informed the recipients that the writer was discontinuing his work in exile.

West Germany. In December 1958 an estimated 4,000 copies of the forged Schlagzeug mailing envelope carrying

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the final replay in the Berry Letter Campaign, q.v. in paragraph A-2 of Section II, were mailed in West Germany. The mailing list used was an obsolete one, containing the names of several individuals who had long since died or moved to other areas. Investigation of the history and interests of individual addressees showed no 'common denominator' to account for their inclusion in an East German propaganda mailing list. So far as known, the envelopes were not mailed to any of the individuals who were on the mailing list of the real Schlagzeug.

1959. Iraq. In March 1959, a high official in the Iraqi Government was known to have received a photocopy of the Murphy Letter (q.v. under Rountree Letter Campaign, in Annex 5), which he said "someone had mailed" to him.

Lebanon. In March 1959 the Murphy Letter was also transmitted -- presumably by direct mail -- to an unspecified number of Beirut newspapers, and to members of the Lebanese Parliament.

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4. Hand-to-Hand Distribution

1957. Egypt. In late March 1957 an official East German representative in Cairo mailed a letter to the East German Trade Delegation in Damascus. The letter contained several enclosures, including:

(a) A report dated 25 March 1957, signed "Aulbach", which was apparently an information copy of a report which Aulbach had just cabled to Berlin. Aulbach reported that the Arab League had arranged to have the Rockefeller Letter translated into Arabic and distributed to the Governments of the Arab League member states, "with instructions to follow the same procedure with the Dulles Memorandum". (The same report discussed an interview granted to Aulbach by Ahmed Shoukiry, Deputy Secretary General of the Arab League and representative of Syrian President Kuwatli.)

(b) A copy of a replay article on the Dulles Memorandum, from an unidentified English-language newspaper in Egypt.

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1958. Morocco. The Hoover Letter was replayed by the official Chinese Communist press agency NCNA (Hsinhua News Agency or, in English, New China News Agency), which reprinted it in full in its Daily Bulletin of 25 January 1958. The Hsinhua Daily Bulletin is an overt daily press bulletin, mimeographed in English and issued by the Prague offices of NCNA. Its masthead gives the editorial address of the publication as Korejska 5, Praha 6-Bubenec, Czechoslovakia, and carries a list of subscription prices. The report which disclosed the Hoover Letter replay, however, stated that the publication "is delivered daily and free of charge by persons unknown to Al Alam, principal Arabic-language organ of the Istiqlal Party, in Morocco". (No other reports of free delivery have been received, but in view of the propaganda purpose of the bulletin it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Morocco newspaper is not the only non-Communist recipient of such informational largesse.)

Lebanon. On 15 August 1958 (i.e., ten days before it was surfaced in the outlawed Beirut Al-Masaa), a bundle of mimeographed copies of the "John H" letter was found in Ras Beirut, a section of

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Beirut in which many well-to-do foreigners and foreign diplomats live. Origin and intended destination are unknown.

5. Clandestine Newspaper as Surfacing Point

1958. Lebanon. The newspaper Beirut Al-Masaa, in which the "John H" Letter was surfaced on 25 August 1958, became overt when the new Lebanese Government came into power in the fall of 1958. At the time of the "John H" surfacing, however, it was outlawed and anyone caught with it (or other banned newspapers) in his possession was liable to a six-month jail sentence. The paper's political line was that of violent Arab nationalism, but according to an October 1958 report, "it is reputed to have Communists among its employees and close ties with the Cairo Al-Masaa (a daily which was noted for its heavy proportion of pro-Bloc propaganda items), and it publishes much material from TASS and other Soviet bloc news agencies." In other words, another newspaper to which the type description given in paragraph B-5 of Section VI applies: not a CP paper, but a chronic purveyor of pro-Bloc propaganda.

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6. Covert Planting in Overt Non-CP Newspapers

See Section VI, paragraph B, for discussion of this technique and the newspapers so used.

7. Clandestine Radio

1958. East Germany (into Turkey). The summary of 9 April 1958 which proved to be the prelude to the Rountree Circular was broadcast by Our Radio, also known as Bizim Radio. This is a clandestine station which broadcasts only in Turkish to Turkey and claims to be an opposition radio located somewhere within Turkey. It is located at Leipzig, East Germany.

Rumania (into Spain). The Power Order (q.v. in description of the Berry Letter Campaign, in paragraph A-2 of Section II above), surfaced overtly in the East German daily Neues Deutschland on 2 October 1958, was replayed into Spain the next day by the clandestine radio España Independiente, which claims to be located in Spain but is actually in Rumania.

8. Semi-Covert: Official Distribution by Diplomatic Missions (UAR)

1958. West Germany, India and Czechoslovakia. During the last week in July and the first week in August 1958, the Rountree

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Circular (surfaced 26 July 1958 in the Cairo daily Al Ahram) was transmitted officially to the West German Foreign Minister by the Egyptian Ambassador in Bonn, and was distributed to foreign diplomatic missions in Prague and New Delhi by the UAR Embassies in those capitals. (See also Overt Bloc Assets, paragraph B of Section V, the overt distribution of four U. S. Pilot Letters by the Soviet Embassy in London.)

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V - ASSETS USED IN SURFACING AND REPLAY - OVERT

The overt (attributable) Bloc assets observed in use in surfacing and replay of the internationally distributed forgeries in 1957-59 are:

A. Located within the Sino-Soviet Bloc

USSR. The overt role of the USSR in surfacing propaganda forgeries has been limited to its appearance in the Berry Letter (prelude supplied by Nikita Khrushchev) and the four U. S. Pilot Letters surfaced by the Soviet Embassy in London. In overt replay, however, Soviet propaganda media have played by far the preponderant role in distributing the forgeries to target audiences throughout the world. The media thus used in 1957-59 were:

Radio Moscow. Replayed nine of the ten forgery campaigns (i. e., all except the Ceske Slovo campaign, which was a Czech IS operation) to audiences in the USSR and throughout the world.

TASS. Replayed six of the ten campaigns to its outlets throughout the world and to the Soviet press. Volume and frequency of TASS replay, however, were far less than for Radio Moscow.

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Publications within the USSR which were also used for replay included:

Pravda (replayed three of the ten campaigns);

Izvestia (replayed two of the ten campaigns);

Daily Review of the Soviet Press (published in English, in Moscow; replayed the "John H" Letter);

Moscow News (replayed the Summit Directive);

Soviet Fleet (replayed the Israeli General Staff Campaign);

Book, The State of Israel, Its Situation and Policies, published by the State Publishing House for Political Literature, in Moscow, in 1958 (replayed the Israeli General Staff Campaign).

Communist China. No forgeries surfaced in Chinese Communist media have so far been reported. In overt replay to audiences outside its own territory, the role of Chinese Communist propaganda media has been second only to that of Soviet media although the volume of replay in each instance was much lower than that of the USSR:

NCNA (Hsinhua Agency, or, in English, New China News Agency) was used for replay in eight of the total of ten forgery

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campaigns: distributed the Allison Cables and the Rountree Campaign to Europe, the "John H" Letter to North Korea, and the Rockefeller Letter, Berry Letter, Hoover Letter, Frost Letter and Summit Directive campaigns to audiences within Communist China.

Radio Peking replayed the Rockefeller Letter campaign to Asian as well as Chinese audiences, while the only replay given to the Rankin Cables after their surfacing in India was their broadcast to Taiwan, in Mandarin, by Radio Peking. (The Rankin Cables, a part of the Taipeh Cables campaign, concerned alleged U. S. plans to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek.)

East Germany. Overt German media have surfaced six of the total of thirty-six forgeries, but their role in replay has been that of replay to East and West German audiences only, through the following media:

Deutschlandsender (official East German radio) replayed four of the ten campaigns.

ADN (official East German press agency) replayed four of the ten campaigns.

Neues Deutschland (official Communist Party--SED--daily newspaper) replayed three of the ten campaigns.

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Czechoslovakia.

CTK (official press agency) picked up the single forgery, the Sudan Government Documents, from "the Cairo press" in 1959 for replay to its press outlets and, in 1958, replayed to Europe, in English, the Summit Directive which had just been surfaced by Rude Pravo.

Rude Pravo (official CP daily, in Prague) replayed two of the ten campaigns.

Rumania. Radio Bucharest replayed one campaign to Europe and another to local audiences only.

Agerpress (official news agency) replayed one of the ten campaigns.

Sci nteia (official CP daily, in Bucharest) replayed two of the ten campaigns.

Hungary. MTI (official press agency, in Budapest) in 1959 surfaced the Welensky Document, which is the first of the forgeries that has concerned Africa below the Sahara. This is the only instance in which Hungarian media have come to our attention in either surfacing or replay of internationally-distributed forgeries.

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Other Bloc Countries. No other members of the Sino-Soviet bloc have so far been reported as aiding in the distribution of the forgeries.

B. Assets Located in Countries of the Free World

Official Bloc Installations. The only overt (attributable) use of Bloc diplomatic or other official assets in the distribution of propaganda forgeries in the period 1957-59 was during the summer of 1958, when the Soviet Embassy in London officially released to the British Foreign Office and the press the series of four U. S. Pilot Letters which were one phase of the Berry Letter Campaign.

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VI - ASSETS USED IN SURFACING AND REPLAY -
COVERT AND SEMI-COVERT

The listing below refers to covert use of assets which may in themselves be either overt or covert.

A. Assets Located Within the Sino-Soviet Bloc (Covert)

Rumania. Clandestine Radio, España Independiente.

See paragraph D-7, Section IV above, for use of this radio in replaying the Power Order into Spain. (España Independiente is the oldest of the Bloc clandestine radios. It began broadcasting in 1941 or earlier from somewhere within the USSR. In January 1955 it ceased operation briefly, then resumed broadcasting from the Bucharest area, in Rumania. It is controlled by the Spanish Communist Party in Exile, for which it acts as spokesman, and broadcasts only in Spanish, to Spain.)

East Germany. Clandestine Radio, Our Radio aka

Bizim Radio. See paragraph D-7, Section IV above, for use of this radio in broadcasting the prelude to the Rountree Circular into Turkey on 9 April 1958. Our Radio has been broadcasting since 2 May 1958, through a transmitter located at Leipzig, East Germany. It claims to be located in Turkey, and broadcasts only in Turkish, to Turkey. Unlike España Independiente, but like the rest of the clandestine Bloc radios in current use, Our Radio does not broadcast ideological

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Communist propaganda. In a broadcast on 7 August 1959 the station summed up its own propaganda approach as follows: "Our Radio does not belong to international Communism. It is the voice of our people. Our Radio makes no distinction between Communists, democrats, republicans, or between workers, peasants and intelligentsia.... It is the source of faith of all those who have united together to throw the Americans out of our country and to create an independent, peace-loving and democratic Turkey.... It is our freedom in action -- our freedom which sooner or later will triumph over the Inonus, Mendereses and the democratic sultans."

B. Assets Located in Countries of the Free World

Subparagraph D, of Section IV above, lists the known instances of covert and semi-covert distribution of propaganda forgeries through Bloc assets located in countries of the Free World. In only eight of these operations has there been any identification of the assets so used. These seven, however, have provided enough detail to shed some light on Bloc methods of operating in the psychological warfare field, and enough to establish the fact that identification of the individuals concerned in local handling of propaganda forgeries is in itself an important step toward identification of Bloc intelligence service clandestine assets in the locality concerned. The assets known to have been used in the covert and semi-covert phases of surfacing and replay outside the Bloc in the period 1957-59 are:

1. Soviet Assets

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Soviet Embassy, Rangoon, Burma. KGB

Rezidentura. [REDACTED]

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25X1X6
25X1X6
25X1X6

[REDACTED] Vladimir Us and
Boris Anatolievich Galashin of KGB, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in the political intelligence
offices of the KGB rezidentura in Rangoon.

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[REDACTED] Soviet officials in Rangoon as mem-
bers of the [REDACTED] "political
intelligence section", i.e., as working under
the direction of Ivan Mikhailovich Vozniy on
collection of political intelligence and on
covert political action and psychological war-
fare operations. The full list is outside the
scope of this paper, but the following partial
list gives an idea of the range of cover
designations used by KGB political intelli-
gence officers.

Ivan Mikhailovich Vozniy. Overt title: First
Secretary, Soviet Embassy. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] probably
chief of the Burmese rezidentura of KGB.

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Boris Anatolievich Galashin. Overt title:
Attache, Soviet Embassy.

Ivan Nikolayevich Rogachev. Overt title:
Member of the Soviet Commercial repre-
sentation as representative of Sovek-
sportfilm, Soviet Embassy.

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Igor Rostislavovich Trushkovsky. Overt title: Second Secretary in charge of cultural affairs (i.e., VOKS representative). Actually, [REDACTED] Trushkovsky was Vozniy's second in command in the "political intelligence" section or, more accurately, in the KGB rezidentura.

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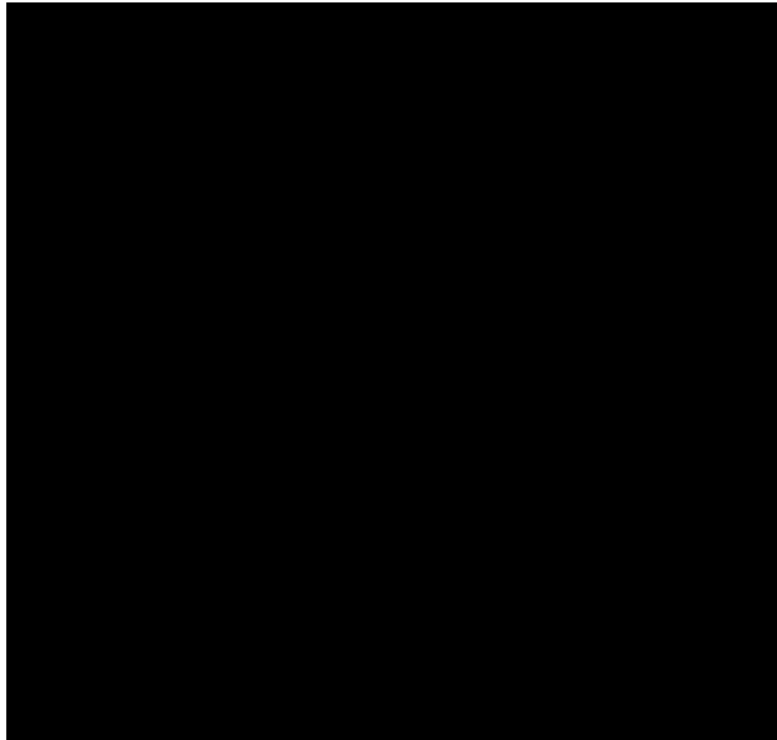
The psychological warfare operations of the rezidentura included subsidies to several Burmese newspapers for publication of unattributable anti-American and anti-Western propaganda, which the newspaper concerned usually identified as "From Our Correspondent in _____" another country (Japan, Indonesia, etc.). [REDACTED] the rezidentura had "direct control" of the People's Journal, "lesser though close control" of The Mirror and Botataung, and, "in addition, often used Pyidaungsu, the New Light of Burma and The Burman." (All of these newspapers were closed by the Burmese Government during the spring of 1959.) The anti-American articles were written in Moscow and sent as photocopies, in Russian, to the rezidentura in Rangoon.

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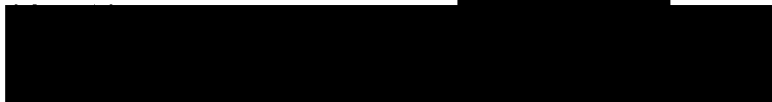
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25X1X6

Soviet Embassy, Paris. See paragraph C-6 of Section IV, above, for the role of Mikhail Stepanovich Rogov, Counselor of Embassy, in promoting what seems to have been a part of an international rumor/whispering chapter in the Israeli General Staff propaganda forgery campaign. (Rogov is known to be a highly placed member of the KGB

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Soviet Propaganda Agent, Paris.

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25X1X6

Soviet Embassy, Beirut. See paragraph D-1 of Section IV above for a report (reliability uncertain) that the copy of the forged Murphy Letter which was channeled covertly into the Jordanian Government had as its local point of origin an Armenian employee in the Press Section of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut.

2. East German Assets

East German Trade Delegations, Cairo and Damascus. See paragraph D-4 of Section IV above for report on the role of the unidentified fnu Aulbach, presumably of the East German Trade Delegation in Cairo, in covert replay of the Rockefeller Letter Campaign to the Arab League member governments.

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East German IS Couriers Travelling in West Germany. See paragraph D-3 of Section IV above and paragraph C-1 of Section VII below for evidence that the O'Shaughnessy Letter was probably mailed "black" by an HVA courier sent into West Germany for that purpose.

3. Czechoslovakian Assets. See paragraph D-3 of Section IV above for the role of Czech intelligence in West Germany and Austria in running the Ceske Slovo Campaign.
4. Chinese Communist Assets. See paragraph D-4 of Section IV above on anonymous distribution of the overt NCNA daily press bulletin (in this instance, containing replay of the Hoover Letter) to the non-Communist press in Morocco.
5. Non-CP Press Assets Used in Covert (Unattributable) Surfacing and Replay of Bloc Propaganda Forgeries.

Bloc forgery campaigns have frequently been picked up for comment by the Western press services, but always with some sort of warning that the material is probably false, and always with the inclusion of any official denials the victims may have issued. Comment of this type is not considered as "replay", since it does not present the forgery as a document of unquestioned authenticity. It has occasionally

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happened, before the period of this study, that a forgery has been planted by a Bloc propaganda agent in a newspaper which had no CP or Bloc connections. Only one instance of this is known to have occurred in the period of this discussion: the Damascus newspaper Al Qabas replayed the Rockefeller Letter in March 1957. Al Qabas was later infiltrated by a local pro-Communist writers' group and began running a high proportion of pro-Bloc material, but this was not its usual practice in March 1957.

All other known instances of surfacing and replay of Bloc forgeries during 1957-59 concerned local newspapers to which a "type" description can be given: newspapers of relatively small circulation, having no official connection with the local CP but noted in every case for their consistent role as vehicles for Bloc propaganda, particularly of the "misinformation" variety (i.e., plot and atrocity charges against the West, etc.). There is not sufficient information available on the operational relationships of these newspapers with the various Bloc diplomatic missions to warrant placing any one of them exclusively as an asset of a single Bloc mission. The list of non-CP newspapers known for their role in distribution of propaganda forgeries during the period of this study, however, includes:

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India

Blitz, a weekly newspaper published in Bombay, surfaced the entire Taipeh Cables series in September and October 1957, the Bishop Directive on 12 July 1957, the Kishi-Dulles Pact on 12 October 1957 and the Chiang Kai-shek/Eisenhower Letter on 13 December 1957. It replayed the Rockefeller Letter on 23 March 1957, the Dulles Memorandum on 13 April 1957, the Rountree Circular on 2 August 1958, the Berry Letter on 30 August 1958, the Power Order on 29 November 1958 and the Israeli General Staff Campaign on several occasions in 1957 and 1958. The same newspaper published the prelude to the Frost Letter Campaign on 22 March 1958, and in the course of 1958 published two books (Arab Dawn and Dagger of Israel) which were also surfacing and replay media for forgeries.

Blitz is directed by an Indian national named R. K. Karanjia. In 1947 Karanjia stated that he had once been a CP member but had left the Party. He has since denied ever having been a member. He has consistently used Blitz, however, as a vehicle for pro-Soviet (and pro-Nasser) propaganda. Blitz regarded the local Communist Party and its affairs with a faintly

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jaundiced editorial eye until about mid-1957, when it began to move in the direction of approval of Indian Party actions. It still criticizes the Party from time to time, but was a consistent and violent propagandist on behalf of the Communist government of Kerala. In the summer of 1958, Karanjia made his first step toward official identification with Communist-sponsored organizations as such when he attended the meeting of the World Peace Council in Stockholm and was elected to membership in the Council. On the return journey to India, he stopped in London, Paris and Cairo. Karanjia and his paper still have no official connection with the Indian Communist Party, but the role of both as propagandists for the countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc is frank and violent. The role of the paper and its director in propagandizing on behalf of President Nasser has been equally frank for the past four or five years, and the coup d'etat in Iraq on 14 July 1958 added the new Iraqi government (temporarily at least) to the list of Blitz propaganda beneficiaries. The UAR/Iraq quarrel of late 1958 and early 1959 and the propaganda clash, during the same period, between UAR and USSR, put Karanjia and his paper in an awkward

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position. During the first half of 1959 he travelled to Cairo, Baghdad and Moscow and interviewed Nasser, Kassim and Khrushchev in a well-publicized effort to end the two sets of propaganda quarrels. During the same period Blitz also dropped its role as surfacing and replay vehicle for propaganda forgeries, although its anti-Western, pro-Bloc propaganda line did not change.

In addition to a small staff of correspondents in various parts of India, Blitz maintains a London correspondent, Paula Wiking. The paper claims a circulation of 80,000.

The Delhi Times. Replayed the Berry Letter in June 1958. This newspaper, described in a recent report as "a second-rate imitation of Blitz", is a weekly, published in New Delhi. The paper is not connected with the Indian Communist Party, but is a chronic purveyor of Bloc propaganda, including perennial "plot charges" against the West. According to a 1958 report [REDACTED], the paper has a press run of 3,000 to 5,000 copies and regular buyers include:

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Soviet Embassy, New Delhi..600 copies
Chinese Communist
Embassy, New Delhi.....150 copies

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UAR Embassy, New Delhi..100 copies
Other Embassies (mostly
East European & Asian)..600 copies

Total Embassy
Circulation..... 1450 copies

News Agency circulation figures
for the paper in India total 1300 copies
(300 to North India, 500 to Kerala and
Andhra, 300 to West Bengal and 200
to Kashmir).

A report [REDACTED] of July
1959 described a recent briefing of
East German journalists on the prob-
lems confronting East German
propaganda in India. The East German
official who gave the briefing men-
tioned his own efforts to place articles
on East Germany in the Indian press,
remarking that certain newspapers had
expressed interest in receiving such
material, but that "The Delhi Times,
on the other hand, will only accept East
German articles in return for
compensation."

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Indonesia

Berita Minggu, weekly published in
Djakarta, ran an article on 6 April
1958 "confirming" the authenticity of

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the Allison Cables (which had "proved" U. S. efforts to overthrow Sukarno) as surfaced in Blitz several months earlier in the Taipeh Cables series. Until 1956, Berita Minggu was a spokesman for the Parti Nasjional Indonesia, a nationalist party, described as "secular, rather middle of the road but a little closer to the Right than to the Far Left." In 1956, however, the paper was sold to an individual who reportedly fronts for the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), and it has since followed the Communist propaganda line.

Bintang Timur, published in Djakarta, replayed the Frost Letter Campaign on 20 June 1958. The paper is a chronic vehicle for Bloc 'plot charges' and other anti-Western propaganda. It has been variously reported as "a small far-left but not officially Communist Indonesian-language newspaper", a "Chinese-owned pro-Communist newspaper", and "a paper subsidized by the Indonesian CP".

Burma

The Mirror (Kyemon), Burmese-language daily published in Rangoon. The Mirror surfaced the two propaganda

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forgeries (the Sjamsuddin Letter on 15 May 1958 and the Frost Letter on 8 June 1958) which made up the Frost Letter Campaign and for which the prelude had been supplied on 22 March 1958 by Blitz, in India. The Mirror has no official connection with the Burmese Communist Party but has been a vehicle for pro-Bloc propaganda since its establishment in March 1947. See paragraph B-1 above concerning the Soviet relationship with The Mirror and Soviet origin of the Frost Letter.

Late in 1958 U Thaung, editor of The Mirror, became acquainted with a Western diplomat stationed in Rangoon, and apparently began for the first time to gain some understanding of the Western viewpoint on various controversial issues. On one occasion the Western diplomat showed U Thaung a Chinese Communist geography text carrying Chinese Communist territorial claims in Burma. U Thaung was so incensed by these claims that he published a front-page denunciation of Communist China. He also began at about that time to run an occasional Western press handout. In April 1959, The Mirror was closed by the Burmese Government because of an article which the Government regarded as distorting

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statements made by General Ne Win. U Thaung, in panic because he had heard he was about to be arrested, appealed to his Western diplomat acquaintance for asylum. The appeal was unsuccessful, U Thaung was not arrested, and The Mirror is still closed as of the date of this study.

Thailand

La Patrie. Weekly published in Bangkok. A late 1957 issue (date not given in report) carried as its cover illustration a photographic reproduction of the State Department Cable which had originally been surfaced in Blitz as part of the Taipeh Cables Campaign. Described as a "very leftist, pro-Communist, violently anti-U. S. publication", La Patrie from time to time publishes editorials, anti-Western plot charges, etc., which are played to Southeast Asian audiences via Radio Hanoi (Communist North Vietnam). There is no Communist Party connection so far as known.

United States

Svobodne Ceskoslovensko. Pro-regime Czech-language monthly which has been published in Chicago, Illinois, for about

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ten years. Its circulation is approximately 1200 copies. The paper and its publishers are not connected with the Communist Party but consistently follow the propaganda line of the Czech Communist regime. The publisher is the Czech American National Alliance in Chicago. In August 1958, the paper replayed, as authentic, material from the forged issue of Ceske Slovo.

(Comment: See paragraphs C-1 and D-5 of Section IV for mention of the newspapers La Tribune des Nations and Beirut Al-Masaa, respectively. Neither paper belongs in the above list--La Tribune des Nations because it is not known to have surfaced or replayed any of the propaganda forgeries of 1957-59, and Beirut Al-Masaa because at the time it surfaced one of the forgeries it was not an overt publication--but the type description given at the beginning of the "Non-CP Press" Section applies to both.)

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VII - NOTES ON CENTRAL PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
OF FORGERY CAMPAIGNS

A. Possible Soviet Origin of Internationally-Distributed
Forgeries

The elaborate orchestration of overt, covert and official Bloc assets, particularly those of the USSR, East Germany and China, through which each of the internationally-distributed propaganda forgeries of 1957-59 has been delivered to its target audience, would have been impossible without central planning of some sort. There have been occasional fragmentary, unconfirmed reports which suggest that the forgeries for international distribution may all be written in the USSR, but no definite statements can be made on this point without more reliable, detailed information.

One such report was a statement made in June 1958 [REDACTED] that the forgeries surfaced in Neues Deutschland had been "planted on the East Germans by the Soviets". The writer of the report commented, "The Soviets may not want to lower the prestige of Pravda or Izvestia but are naturally unconcerned about Neues Deutschland, although from the East German standpoint it is the most important East German paper." The fact that most of the overt surfacing of forgeries has been handled through satellite-country media and most of the overt replay through Soviet media lends weight to this comment.

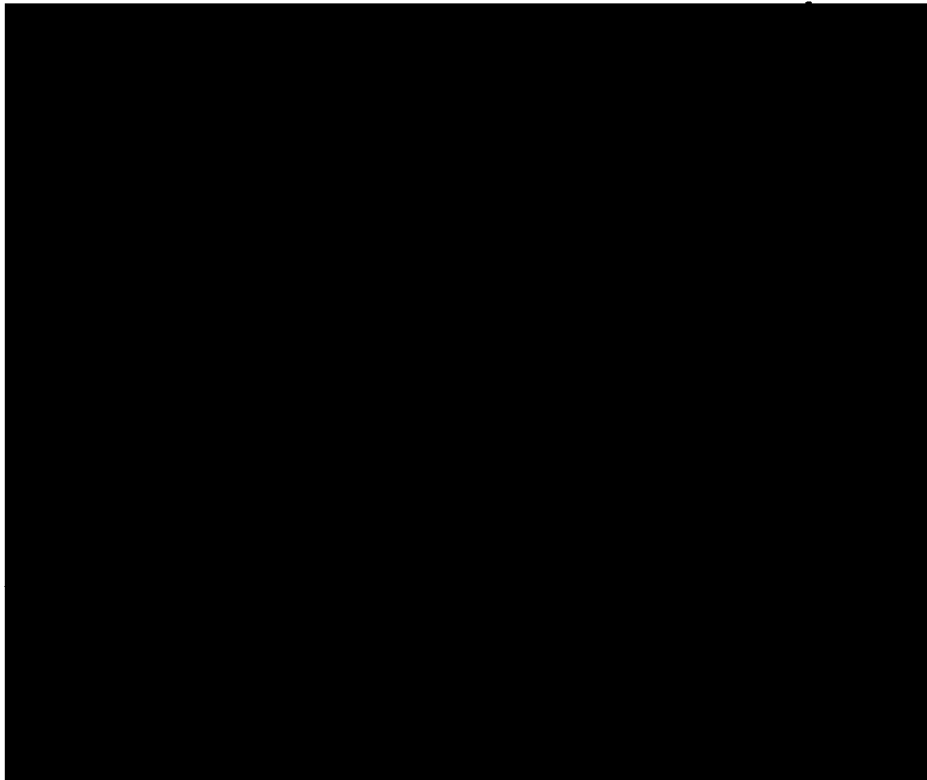
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B. The Soviet Center

1. [redacted] reports [redacted] up to early 1952 have mentioned specific "misinformation" units within the Comintern, GRU, MVD and KI. [redacted] experience in Soviet intelligence services [redacted] beyond the dissolution of the KI in 1951 and [redacted] 1954, however, have stated that the RIS [redacted] in 1951-54 did not distinguish organizationally between

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misinformation and other political/psychological warfare operations or between this field of operation and intelligence collecting.

2. A [REDACTED] (Soviet Military [REDACTED] official [REDACTED] [REDACTED] made the following statement in mid-1958 concerning organizational responsibility in the USSR for the conduct of black propaganda and psychological warfare operations outside the Communist bloc. This comment is the [REDACTED] projection of the situation as he knew it into terms of present conditions within the USSR:

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"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) directed and still directs political, black-propaganda and psychological warfare operations through various channels. These channels, depending on time and place, would be

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ambassadors and other top-echelon Soviet diplomats, and the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);

TASS;

the Soviet press;

the political departments of the Soviet armed forces and KGB;

operational units of GRU and KGB;

individual Soviet writers and propagandists;

the Soviet General Staff.

"It must be assumed that the direction of this activity is well planned and organized by the CPSU

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itself. However, it would be wrong to assume that the Department of Propaganda and Agitation (Agitprop) of the Central Committee of the CPSU is charged with this function. It would be more correct to assume that one of the close lieutenants of the CPSU's boss (Nikita Khrushchev at present, for example) who is at the same time a member of the Presidium (formerly the Politburo) is charged with this function. This individual would then be responsible to Khrushchev (in present-day terms) and direct the whole job. This individual would coordinate the political, black propaganda and psychological warfare operations among the various channels mentioned above."

3.

[REDACTED] "Official Soviet propaganda originates within the Central Committee, probably in the Foreign Directorate, and is distributed abroad through VOKS, the Soviet Information Bureau and TASS."

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[REDACTED] "Special or unusual propaganda and psychological warfare assignments which cannot be handled through the above channels are sometimes given to the MVD. In all cases the Central Committee is the originator and/or the final arbiter of propaganda and psychological warfare material.... The Soviet intelligence services often support or subsidize

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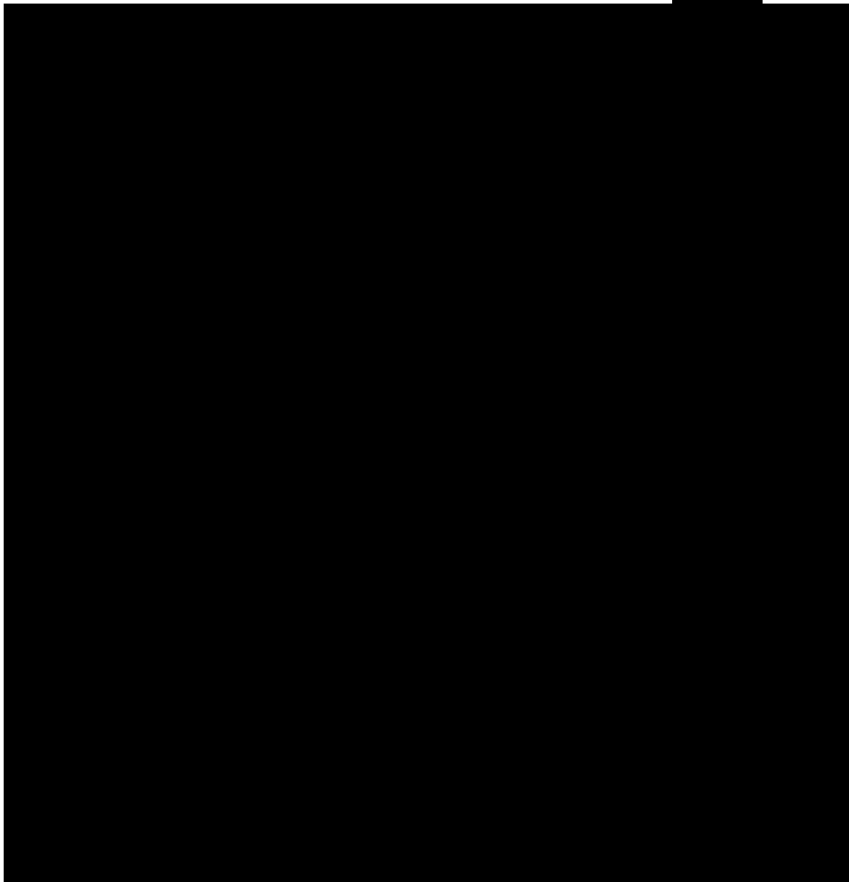
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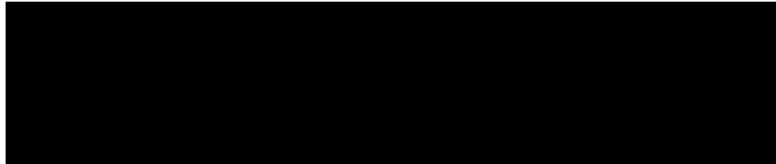
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anti-American publications. Assignment of such tasks as support of anti-American publications comes to the Soviet intelligence service from within the Central Committee, CPSU." 



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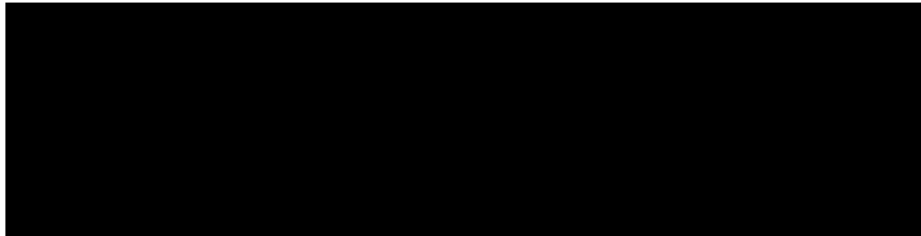
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On the basis of the 1957-59 reports [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the operational responsibility for covert psychological warfare operations, including propaganda forgeries, is divided as follows:

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1. Political targets in West Germany and France are reached through covert operations run by the East German equivalent of the Soviet KGB. This is HVA (Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung), which is the foreign intelligence branch of the Ministry of State Security (MfS) and is also a unit in the structure of the Communist Party of East Germany (SED). The organization works with a Soviet adviser. While HVA conducted psychological warfare operations prior to 1957, it was only in January of that year that psychological warfare was officially announced within HVA as a major operational responsibility of that organization, and HVA began exerting pressure on its personnel to increase the number of such operations and to keep their volume high. One unit within HVA is responsible for control and coordination of psychological warfare operations, and for evaluation and dissemination of overt and covert information and information requirements. The objectives of HVA psychological warfare operations are:

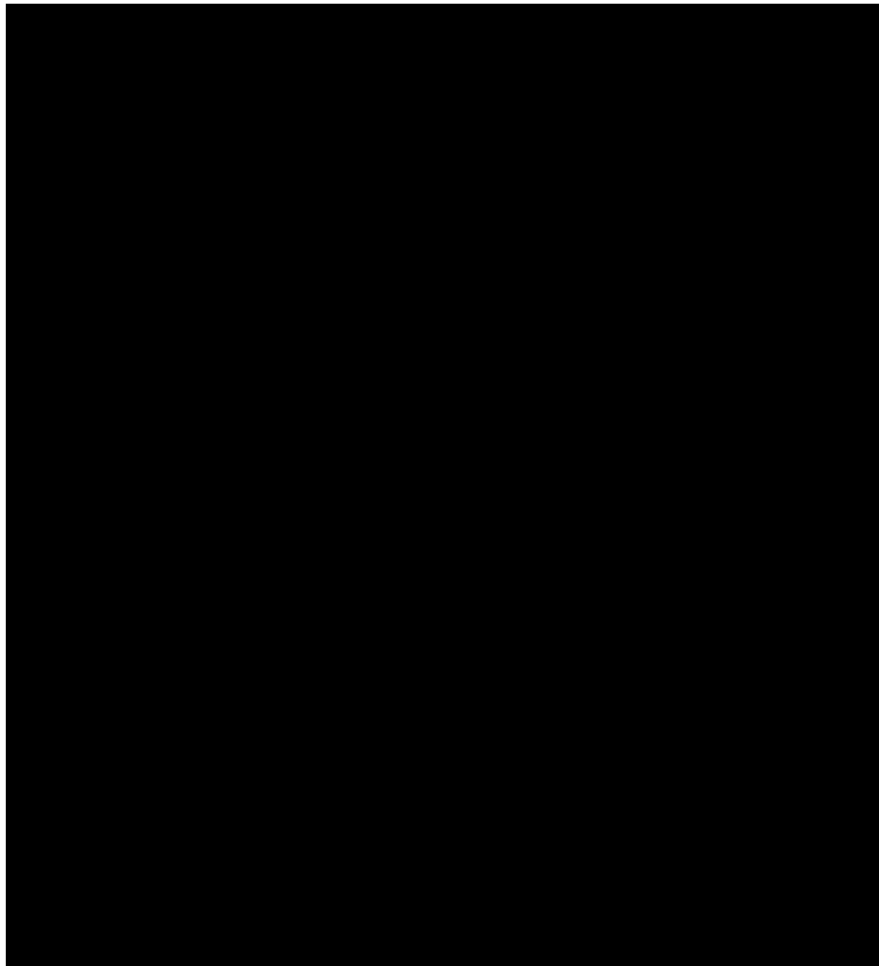
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- (a) to create antagonism among the Western Allies;
- (b) to mislead and frighten the populations of the target areas;
- (c) to channel misinformation into the hands of Western intelligence organizations.



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VIII - ROLE OF UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (UAR) MEDIA IN DISTRIBUTION OF BLOC FORGERIES

During 1958, the disturbances in the Middle East and the coincidence of the UAR and Bloc anti-Western propaganda policies brought the UAR into close cooperation in surfacing and replay of the Bloc propaganda forgeries which were targeted at Middle Eastern audiences. (It should perhaps be noted that during 1958 several other forgeries in the anti-Western and anti-Israel campaign were surfaced and replayed through UAR media only and are therefore not included in this discussion.) The role of UAR media in distribution of the 1958 Bloc forgeries included:

Press. The Cairo daily Al Ahram surfaced the Rountree Circular on 26 July 1958, and the Cairo press agency MENA picked it up the same day for replay to the UAR and the Middle East. The next day the rest of the Cairo press replayed the story. The Sudan Government Documents forgery (allegation form) was replayed by the Czech press agency CTK on 4 December 1958 in a story crediting "the Cairo press" with original publication.

Radio. Radio Cairo replayed the Rountree Circular at the time of surfacing, and on 6 December 1958 revived the story for further replay on the occasion of Mr. Rountree's visit to the Middle East.

Official UAR Missions Abroad. In late July and early August 1958, the UAR Embassies in West Germany, India

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and Czechoslovakia distributed the Rountree Circular, as an authentic document, to other diplomatic missions in those countries. In Bonn, the Egyptian Ambassador personally transmitted the document to the West German Foreign Minister.

Except for Radio Cairo, the only non-Bloc distribution of propaganda forgeries of known or apparent Bloc connection was the surfacing (allegation form only) of the U.S. Paratroopers' Cable in a news broadcast on Radio Baghdad on 11 August 1958, i. e., about three weeks after the Iraq coup d'etat.

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IX - ROLE OF THE CP PRESS IN FORGERY DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE THE BLOC

Investigation of non-Bloc press handling of internationally distributed Bloc propaganda forgeries has so far extended only to checking on the appearance of the Berry Letter and its U.S. Pilot Letters follow-up in the London Daily Worker and the French CP daily l'Humanite. Both papers limited their coverage to publication of the non-Communist press agency releases, complete with the warning adjective used in the original releases. Neither made any effort to elaborate upon the press-agency releases or to sell the propaganda theme to their own audiences as authentic. The only instance in which an internationally distributed propaganda forgery has been reported as receiving propaganda play in CP newspapers outside the Bloc has been in the forgery of the Czech emigre newspaper Ceske Slovo. In the promotion of this campaign articles from the forged issue were quoted as authentic in two Communist Party newspapers in Graz, Austria (Neue Zeit and Wahrheit) and in the CP newspapers Volkstimme of Vienna and Zeitung of Luxembourg, as well as in the non-Communist Party but pro-regime Chicago paper Svobodne Ceskoslovensko and the Prague Communist Party daily Rude Pravo. In this connection, it may possibly be more than coincidence that the Ceske Slovo Campaign was the only one of the ten forgery campaigns of 1957-1959 which received no replay by Radio Moscow or in any other Soviet media.

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X - EFFECTIVENESS OF FORGERY CAMPAIGNS

The effectiveness of a given forgery depends largely upon the area at which it is targeted. In politically sophisticated areas such as Western Europe the forged "secret document" has been so heavily used by generations of secret police and political extremists (e.g., the faux Henry of the Dreyfus case in France, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion of Czarist Russia, the products of the Hitler propaganda machine in Germany, etc.) that any "disclosure of secret documents," true or false, is apt to be greeted with public scepticism. Thus, public acceptance of the forgeries launched in obvious propaganda instruments much as the East German Neues Deutschland is so slight that Western installations in West Germany have decided in several cases that counteraction would be superfluous. (As noted elsewhere in this study, the forgery technique has been used on a saturation scale by the East German intelligence units operating against West Germany and, to a lesser extent, against France. This particular use must be regarded as a harassment device rather than as a propaganda instrument per se, since the number of forgeries, the regularity with which their falsity has been exposed, and the fact that many of them are self-exposing -- e.g., letters inducing their recipients to travel to non-existent meetings, parties, etc. -- makes clear their objective as nuisance rather than as propaganda.)

In the underdeveloped areas, however, the level of political sophistication is low and the forgeries undoubtedly find some acceptance as "confirmation" of the propaganda charges which are constantly on the Bloc (and in some cases UAR) airwaves. That the individuals who plan and direct the forgery operations agree with this thesis is suggested by the persistence with which the forgeries are replayed into the underdeveloped areas of the world.

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Another type of forgery whose possible impact is particularly dangerous is the "secret document" which is never published or replayed but is transmitted -- officially or by planting in covert intelligence channels -- to a Western or pro-Western government in an effort to incite mutual suspicion among the Western Powers and their pro-Western Allies. Forgeries handled in this way have posed at times a threat of genuine damage to the relationships of the governments thus victimized.

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ANNEX 1

INDIVIDUAL FORGERIES SURFACED

1 JANUARY 1957 TO JULY 1959

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INDIVIDUAL FORGERIES SURF/
1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959
(Listed in Chronological Order of Surface)

FORGERY	CAMPAIGN OF WHICH THIS FORGERY IS A PART	PURPORTED DATE OF ORIGIN	DATE
<u>Surfaced 1957</u>			
ROCKEFELLER LETTER	ROCKEFELLER LETTER	Jan 1956	15 Feb 1957
DULLES MEMORANDUM	ROCKEFELLER LETTER	Dec 1956	10 Mar 1957
FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN	ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF	Mar 1957	Mar 1957
O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER	None (but is part of an East German psychological warfare operation)		5 July 1957
BISHOP DIRECTIVE	None		13 July 1957
RANKIN CABLE - I	TAIPEH CABLES	4 Apr 1957	21 Sep 1957
RANKIN CABLE - II	TAIPEH CABLES	9 Apr 1957	21 Sep 1957
ALLISON CABLE	TAIPEH CABLES	18 Mar 1957	28 Sep 1957
ALLISON CABLE	TAIPEH CABLES	26 Mar 1957	28 Sep 1957
STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE	TAIPEH CABLES	21 Mar 1957	12 Oct 1957
KISHI/DULLES PACT	None		12 Oct 1957
STRATEGIC PLAN OF ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF	STRATEGIC PLAN OF ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF		Nov 1957
<u>Surfaced 1958</u>			
HOOVER LETTER	HOOVER LETTER	18 Oct 1957	22 Jan 1958
BRUCE LETTER	HOOVER LETTER	10 Nov 1957	Feb 1958
BERRY LETTER	BERRY LETTER	27 Mar 1958	7 May 1958
SJAMSUDDIN LETTER	FROST LETTER	15 Mar 1958	15 May 1958
ERHARD LETTER	SUMMIT CONFERENCE		22 May 1958
STATE DEPARTMENT ON SUMMIT CONFERENCE	SUMMIT CONFERENCE	Mar 1958	7 June 1958
FROST LETTER	FROST LETTER		8 June 1958
CESKE SLOVO	CESKE SLOVO		15 June 1958
U. S. PILOT LETTER (1)	BERRY LETTER	28 June 1958	3 July 1958
CESKE SLOVO LETTERS (1st series)	CESKE SLOVO		July 1958
U. S. PILOT LETTER (2)	BERRY LETTER		9 July 1958
U. S. PILOT LETTER (3)	BERRY LETTER		9 July 1958
ROUNTREE CIRCULAR	ROUNTREE CIRCULAR	17 Apr 1958	26 July 1958
U. S. PARATROOPER CABLE	U. S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON		11 Aug 1958
"JOHN H" LETTER	U. S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON	Between 27 July and 15 Aug 1958	25 Aug 1958
U. S. PILOT LETTER (4)	BERRY LETTER	11 Sep 1958	15 Sep 1958
POWERS ORDER	BERRY LETTER	May 1958	2 Oct 1958
SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	None		1 Dec 1958
CHIANG KAI SHEK LETTER	None		13 Dec 1958
SCHLAGZEUG ENVELOPE	BERRY LETTER		Dec 1958
<u>Surfaced 1959</u>			
STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE ON UAR	ROUNTREE CIRCULAR	"Current"	Jan 1959
MURPHY LETTER	ROUNTREE CIRCULAR	4 Dec 1958	Mar 1959
WELENSKY DOCUMENT	None		4 Mar 1959
CESKE SLOVO LETTERS (2nd series)	CESKE SLOVO		5 Apr 1959

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ANNEX 2

MULTIPLE FORGERY PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS

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 MULTIPLE
 PROPAGANDA FO
 1 January 1957
 (Listed in Chronological)

CAMPAIGN	PRIMARY TARGET AREA	DISTRIBUTION METHODS USED	
<u>Surfaced 1957</u> ROCKEFELLER LETTER (2 - Rockefeller Letter Dulles Memo)	World	Overt and Covert	
ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF (2 - French/ Israel Plan Secret Strategic Plan)	Mid-East	Overt and Covert	
TAIPEH CABLES (5 - 2 RANKIN 2 ALLISON 1 State Department)	Asia	Unattributable surfacing and overt replay	
BERRY LETTER (7 - Berry Letter 4 U. S. Pilot Letters Powers Order <u>Schlagzeug</u> Envelope)	Europe	Overt, Covert and Diplomatic	
<u>Surfaced 1958</u> HOOVER LETTER (2 - Hoover Letter Bruce Letter)	Europe	Overt and Covert	I I
FROST LETTER (2 - Sjamsuddin Letter Frost Letter)	Asia	Unattributable surfacing and overt replay	I
ROUNTREE CIRCULAR (3 - Rountree Circular State Dept. Directive on UAR Murphy Letter)	Mid-East	Overt, Covert and Diplomatic	I I
SUMMIT CONFERENCE (2 - Erhard Letter State Dept Directive)	World	Overt	I I
CESKE SLOVO (3 - Ceske Slovo 2 letter series)	Czech nationals and emigres	Overt and Covert	V A
U. S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON (2 - U. S. Paratrooper "John H" Letter)	Mid-East	Overt and Covert	I I

SINGLE FOI

<u>Surfaced 1957</u> O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER (part of an East German IS operation)	French Government	Covert	V
BISHOP DIRECTIVE	Asia	Unattributable surfacing	I
KISHI/DULLES PACT	Asia	Unattributable surfacing	I
<u>Surfaced 1958</u> SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	Africa	Unattributable surfacing (?)	I
CHIANG KAI SHEK LETTER	Asia	Unattributable surfacing	I
<u>Surfaced 1959</u> WELENSKY DOCUMENT	Africa	Overt	I

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ANNEX 2

FORGERY
FORGERY CAMPAIGN
7 to 17 July 1959
(Order of First Appearance)

SURFACING AREA	LOCATION OF REPLAY CHANNELS	DURATION OF CAMPAIGN (DATE OF 1st MENTION TO LATEST KNOWN REPLAY)
East Germany	<u>Mid-East:</u> India, Syria, Egypt <u>Bloc:</u> USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China	21 months (15 Feb 1957 to 4 Nov 1958)
France and India	<u>Mid-East:</u> Lebanon, UAR, India <u>Europe:</u> France and Italy <u>Bloc:</u> USSR	2 years (Mar 1957 to Apr 1959)
India	<u>Asia:</u> Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, USSR, China	7 months (14 Sep 1957 to 6 Apr 1958)
East Germany West Germany England	<u>Mid-East:</u> India <u>Bloc:</u> USSR, East Germany, Rumania, China	13 months (22 Nov 1957 to Dec 1958)
East Germany France	<u>Bloc:</u> USSR, East Germany, China	1 month (22 Jan 1958 to late Feb 1958)
Burma	<u>Asia:</u> Indonesia <u>Mid-East:</u> India <u>Bloc:</u> USSR, China	3 months (22 Mar 1958 to 1 July 1958)
JAR Lebanon	<u>Mid-East:</u> India, UAR, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and allegedly, Turkey and Iran <u>Europe:</u> West Germany and allegedly Sweden <u>Bloc:</u> USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and China	1 year (9 Apr 1958 to mid-Mar 1959)
Czechoslovakia East Germany	<u>Bloc:</u> USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China	1 1/2 months (22 May to 7 July 1958)
West Germany Austria	<u>Europe:</u> Luxembourg, Austria <u>WH:</u> United States <u>Bloc:</u> Czechoslovakia	10 months (15 June 1958 to April 1959)
Iraq Lebanon	<u>Bloc:</u> USSR, China	2 weeks (11-28 Aug 1958)

SERIES

West Germany	None	5 July 1957
India (Blitz)	None	13 July 1957
India (Blitz)	None	12 October 1957
Egypt (press)	<u>Bloc:</u> Czechoslovakia	1-4 Dec 1958
India (Blitz)	None	13 Dec 1958
Hungary	None	4 Mar 1959

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ANNEX 3

BERRY LETTER

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rozent, das heßt mehr
ten an Psychoneurose
satzungen jener Flug-
rstoffbomben an Bord
reisen, von der Arktis
r Sowjetunion fliegen
em Alarm aufsteigen.
atssekretär Perry er-
ur unzureichend in der
ontrolle zu halten.
folgenden Wortlaut:

ng der Fälle von chroni-
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Piloten und Navigatoren
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ren, die zu einem der-
geführt haben, folgende
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nd systematischer Genuß
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uß narkotischer Drogen
Opium- und Marihuana-
xuelle Ausschweifungen
en; extreme Müdigkeit als
idigem Kartenspiel. Zu-
ische Depression ein typi-
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Atom- und Wasserstoff-
ehmen (siehe auch Seite
bzialkapitel des beigefüg-

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ie DDR gerichtet ist.
pricht in seinem Artikel
hkeit eines „Ugarn“, also
volutionären Putsches in
er Konterrevolution, fügt
zu, werde zunächst die
wehr „zu Hilfe eilen, aber
Truppen über die Grenze
werden, worauf Streit-
ntikpaktes eingreifen“.
ungen, es könne sich bei
erlichen Erklärungen nur
te einiger Journalisten han-
die „Welt“ selbst mit der
lese Lehre vom begrenzten
beginne „die herrschende
Vestens zu werden. Auch
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reign Affairs“ in „Die Lehr-
möglichst begrenzten Atom-
ht“.
erzigen Erklärungen, so
nd in Kopenhagen erklärt,
h warum Bonn eine Ope-

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to inform you that the medical examination carried out in accordance with your instructions of all USAF officers and airmen stationed overseas and in the Internal Zone has been completed. I enclose herewith the detailed report on this matter prepared by a group of experts.

Availing myself of the opportunity I wish to make several personal observations in this connection and draw your attention to the following:

According to the estimates made by the experts, 67.3 per cent of all crew members that have undergone the examination suffer from psychoneurosis. It is an impressive figure and cannot fail to cause alarm. The report indicates that the situation is especially adverse among the officers and airmen serving overseas as well as among those in the Strategic Air Command of the Internal Zone. (My further observations will deal only with the latter category.)

2. Most striking in general is the condition of psychostenia which in majority of cases finds its expression in excessive impressionability, in actions inadequately controlled by the subject's will, in all sorts of phobias, particularly in "flight phobia" as well as hysterical syndromes and fits of unaccountable animosity.

3. After an additional thorough study of the data on this problem we have ascertained that the accidents that have occurred during the last six months on Midway Island, at the Cooke AFB (Calif.) and at the Patuxent River AFB (Md.) as well as opening of fire on the civil population (Wisc.) and a number of similar cases have occurred not so much for the reasons of technical failures as due to psychic deficiency of the crew members.

4. The study of the cases of the chronic overstrain of the nervous system among the pilots and navigators of the Strategic Air Command indicates that the chief factors conducive to such a condition are the following: a great strain particularly due to intercontinental flights; excessive and systematic use of alcohol (quite often even in flight); use of narcotic drugs (particularly cigarettes containing opium and marihuana); sexual excesses and perversions; extreme fatigue due to constant card playing. At the same time moral depression is a typical condition of all crew members making flights with atomic and H-bombs. (See p.p. 17-24, special section of the enclosed report.)

5. During the medical examination progress my colleagues and I consulted a number of representatives of the Air Force regarding the means on how to improve the physical condition of pilots and navigators. These representatives insist that the flight personnel must be thoroughly renewed. I believe you will agree, however, that this is practically impossible to do.

Our repeated attempts since early 1953 to raise the physical requirements of persons entering the USAF have encountered the resistance of the Air Force Command. The AFC fears, and I believe not without reason, that in that case the number of USAF personnel would be far below the necessary minimum of officers and airmen. Moreover the number of young men entering flying schools, as you are aware, has drastically decreased lately and the tendency is continuing.

6. I am no expert in aviation technique and engineering, yet I hold that certain measures proposed by experts i.e. further improvement of aircraft equipment, brighter lights of the ground signal systems and beacons, installation of additional direction signs, etc. will no doubt decrease to some extent the number of accidents. On my part I would ask for more time to think over suggestions on how to improve medical service in the USAF. I must admit with all sincerity, however, that the proposed engineering measures as well as any possible measures concerning medical service will not solve the problem of radical improvement of the physical condition of the USAF personnel as a whole which according to the data supplied by the last medical examination is far below the contemporary requirements.

I would deem it expedient to acquaint the USAF Chief of Staff, the Commanders of Strategic and Tactical Air Commands, the USAF Commanders in Europe and the Pacific Zone as well as Commanders of the Units with the report of the experts and particularly with their conclusions and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Berry, M.D.
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Health and Medical)

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mit dem des Jal
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Marx-Stadt und S
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der Brikettfabrik
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werke zu liefern
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deutet aber wenige
um für den Wohl
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ANNEX 4

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

WORLDWIDE TARGETS

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ANNEX 4

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES -
WORLDWIDE TARGETS

1. 1957. One multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The multiple-forgery campaign was:

The Rockefeller Letter Campaign

Basic forgery: The Rockefeller Letter

On 15 February 1957 the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a letter purportedly written by Nelson A. Rockefeller to President Eisenhower, outlining a plan for U.S. domination of the world through the use of economic and military assistance pacts. The letter, which the newspaper explained had been written "in January 1956," stressed the need to play up the economic rather than the military aspect of U.S. aid programs.

Supplementary forgery: The Dulles Memorandum

On 10 March 1957, in the Neues Deutschland article which constituted that newspaper's final comment on the Rockefeller Letter, the Dulles Memorandum was surfaced. This was allegedly a secret memorandum written by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles to President Eisenhower, stating that the real objective of U.S. policy in the Middle East was to suppress national independence

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movements and to establish the U.S. in the colonial role previously occupied by France and Britain. The surfacing article ended, "It is clear... that the memorandum met with the agreement of the National Security Council and served as a basis for the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine." Thus, the basic Rockefeller Letter was supplemented by another forgery which served to adapt it for specific use in replay to Middle Eastern targets in connection with the chief Bloc propaganda target of the moment in that area: the Eisenhower Doctrine.

For details of surfacing and replay of the Rockefeller Letter Campaign, see Annex 4-a.

2. 1958. One multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The multiple-forgery campaign was:

The Summit-Directive Campaign

Preliminary forgery: The Erhard Letter

On 22 May 1958 the official Czech CP daily Rude Pravo, in Prague, published a letter allegedly written by Ludwig Erhard, West German Minister of Economics, to Chancellor Adenauer, reporting that "the highest representatives of the West German armament industry support Adenauer's policy of remilitarization without reserve and emphatically ask Adenauer to frustrate all attempts toward a

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relaxation of international tension, to prevent the convening of the Summit Conference, and to reject, along with the U.S., the policy of peaceful coexistence."

Basic forgery: The U.S. Directive on Prevention of a Summit Conference

On 7 June 1958 the official East German news agency ADN published an alleged German translation of the original text of a "secret instruction from the U.S. State Department, sent to the Chiefs of U.S. foreign missions abroad," explaining the U.S. policy of sabotaging negotiations for a Summit Conference.

For details of surfacing and replay of the Summit Conference Campaign see Annex 4-b.

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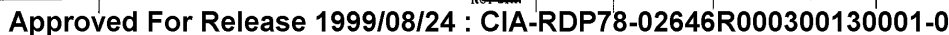
~~NOT FORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 4a

ROCKEFELLER LETTER CAMPAIGN

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~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 4b

SUMMIT CONFERENCE CAMPAIGN

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ANNEX 5

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

MIDDLE EASTERN AND AFRICAN TARGETS

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ANNEX 5

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES -
MIDDLE EASTERN AND AFRICAN TARGETS

1. 1957. One multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The multiple-forgery campaign was the Israeli General Staff Campaign, which is described in Para C-1 of Section IV of the accompanying study. For details of surfacing and replay, in chart form, see Annex 5-a.
2. 1958. Two multiple-forgery campaigns and one single forgery:

- a. The Rountree Circular Campaign (multiple-forgery)

Prelude:

"Our Radio" aka "Bizim Radio" is a clandestine transmitter, claiming to be located in Turkey but in fact broadcasting from Leipzig, East Germany, in Turkish to Turkey. On 9 April 1958 "Our Radio" broadcast the following 'news item': "Report from Cairo: The American State Department has sent a secret directive to its envoys in the Middle East with a view to overthrowing the UAR. The directive points out that Soviet influence in the Arab countries has increased owing to Soviet recognition of the UAR and urges the envoys to use every means to spoil Soviet-Egyptian relations."

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Basic forgery:

On 26 July 1958 the Cairo daily Al Ahram surfaced a document purporting to be a State Department circular which had been cabled on 17 April 1958 to U.S. diplomatic missions in the Middle East. It was 'signed' by Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree, and stated that one of the principal aims of U.S. policy in the Middle East was to split the UAR into its original Syrian and Egyptian components, to stop the growth of Egyptian influence, and to spoil Soviet-UAR relations.

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25X1X6

Second supplement - The Murphy Letter

In mid-March 1959 photostatic copies of a forged letter were mailed to several Beirut newspapers and to certain members of the Lebanese Parliament. [REDACTED]

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25X1A6a

[REDACTED] the document was also transmitted (means unknown) to the Iraq Government. [REDACTED]

25X1X6

25X1X6

25X1X6

[REDACTED] The letter, on a forged U. S. State Department letterhead, was addressed to Ambassador Robert McClintock, in Beirut, and was "signed" by Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy. The letter, dated 4 December 1958, was headed "Personal and Secret." It stated, "Your fears that we might somehow enhance the spirit of Nasserism among the Arabs are groundless. I assure you that Nasser is not the man we shall support. You are right to note that we have nothing in common with Nasser and his kind.... However, I disagree with you that swords should be drawn ahead of time, particularly when our goals can be attained without

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resorting to arms. You certainly are aware of what I have in mind when I say that after the snakes devour each other, the jungle becomes safer!..." Having thus neatly fanned the distrust of both the UAR and Iraqi "snakes" concerning U.S. activities in the Middle Eastern "jungle," the letter assured Ambassador McClintock that "Mr. Rountree, on behalf of the Secretary of State, will be on hand to help you overcome the doubts that assail you."

The letter was not published by any of its recipients. For details of surfacing and replay, see Annex 5-b.

- b. The "U.S. Soldiers in Lebanon" Campaign (multiple-forgery)
Preliminary forgery (allegation only): The U.S. Paratroopers' Cable

On 11 August 1958, a domestic broadcast on Radio Baghdad carried the following news report: "In Lebanon, Saeb Salam has received a cable from four American paratroopers expressing their desire to volunteer in the people's forces."

Basic forgery: The "John H" or "Johnson" Letter

On or about 15 August 1958 a bundle of mimeographed copies of a letter was found in Beirut by an individual who turned it over to American officials stationed there. The letter was a forgery, signed by "John H," an officer in the 75th U.S. Engineer Battalion, and addressed

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to members of the U.S. Army Task Force in Lebanon. The writer explained, "I arrived together with a group of American officers from Munich on 27 July in a Globemaster aircraft.... A few days ago we received orders to remain in Lebanon for 15 months to insure U.S. security and tranquility. In addition to this, it is intended to carry out large-scale technical work in Lebanon for turning the Riyah and Al-Qualyat airports into bases for American planes with atomic weapons. Five sites for the launching of rockets will be built on the Syrian-Lebanese frontier.... From all this it is not difficult to understand that all these preparations will, in the final count, lead to the annihilation of millions of Arabs struggling for their national independence. Such are the reasons which have prompted me to address you, my friends, urging you to demand that our command immediately evacuate us from Lebanon to the United States."

On 25 August 1958, the letter was surfaced by publication in the newspaper Beirut Al-Massaa, which at that time was outlawed and received only clandestine distribution.

For details of surfacing and replay, see Annex 5-c.

c. The Sudan Government Documents (single forgery)

On 1 December 1958, the official Czechoslovakian press agency CTK, in Prague, sent out a release crediting "the Cairo press" with publication of a report that the new Sudanese Government had found secret documents of the old Government, showing U.S. bribery of high Sudanese officials. No further replay has been reported.

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~~NOFORN~~

3. 1959. The Welensky Document (single forgery)

On 4 March 1959, the first of the forgeries to be targeted primarily at audiences in Africa below the Sahara appeared, in a press release sent by the official Hungarian press agency MTI, in French, to its outlets in Europe. The press release carried the text of a document which it claimed had "emanated from the office of the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky," and "carries the following signatures: Alfred Finsent, Head of the European organization of Central Africa, and Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

The text stated that it had been officially decided that African nationalist prisoners were to be transferred "to another concentration camp where all those who would not express their resolution to break with African nationalism would be exterminated." Editorial comment added that the "other concentration camp" in question was the Hola camp in Kenya, and that "the African prisoners involved number about 80,000. If, after interrogation, they refuse to disown the Nationalist movement they will be thrown into ditches called 'poison wells' filled with poisoned water. Within a few days the poisoned water will penetrate the body and kill." The comment added that "The Cairo Bureau of the Kenya African Association states that according to their knowledge, 35 Africans have already been exterminated 'experimentally' by this procedure," etc.

No replay has been reported.

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 5a

ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF CAMPAIGN

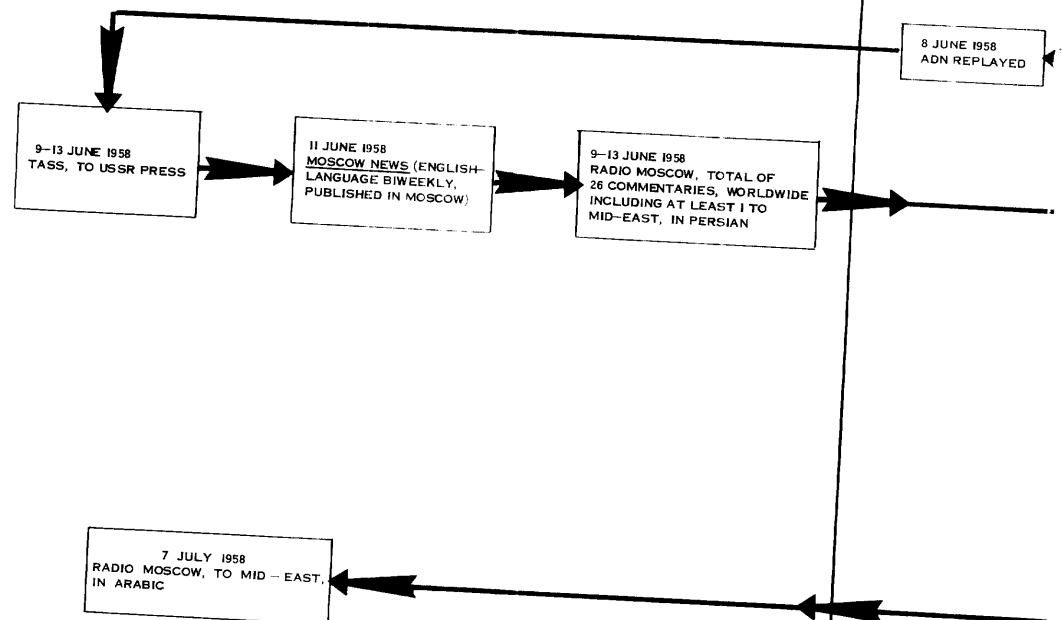
~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

(ERHARD LET

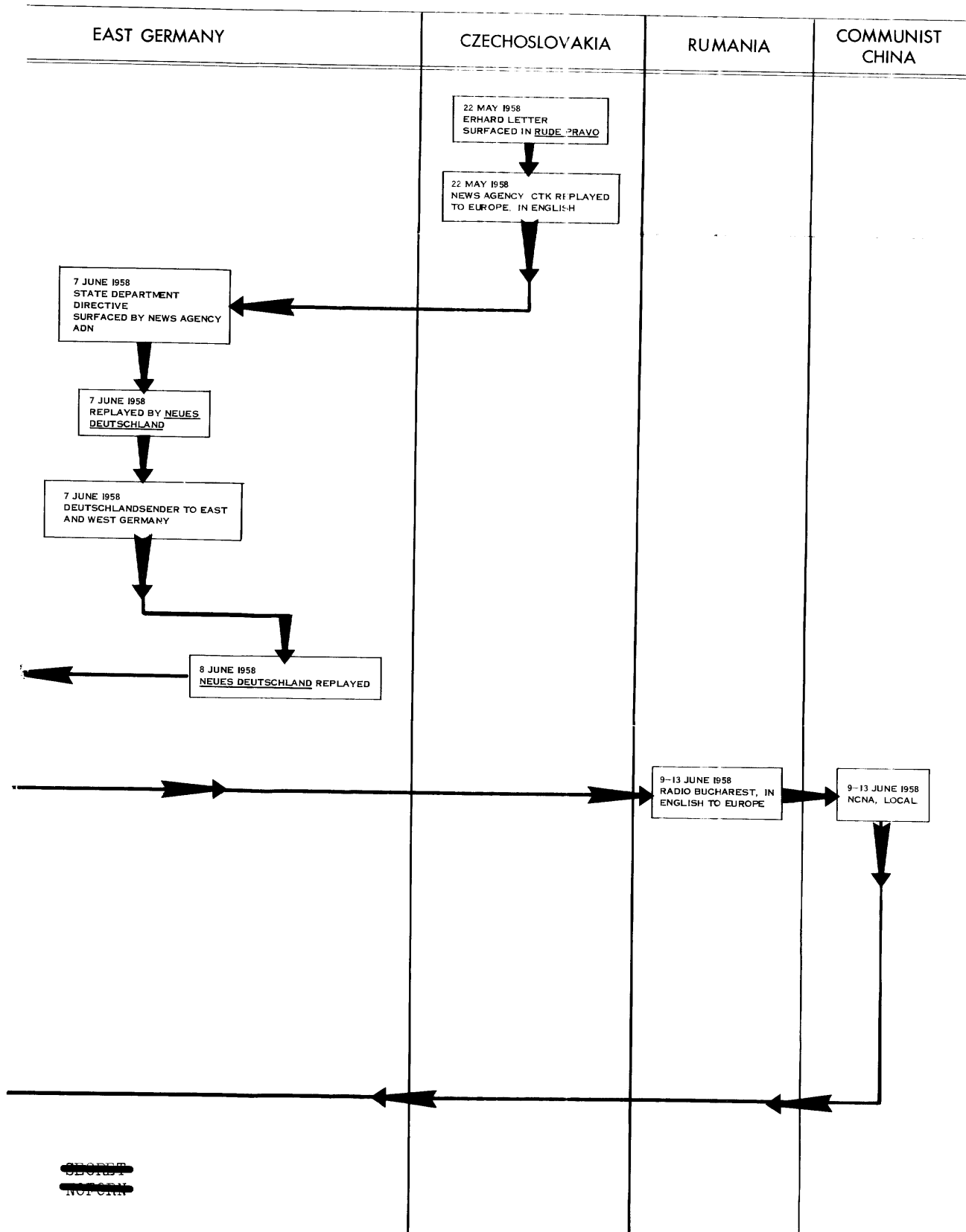
SURFACED A

U S S R



ANNEX 5 - A

ND REPLAYED IN OVERT SINO-SOVIET MEDIA ONLY



~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

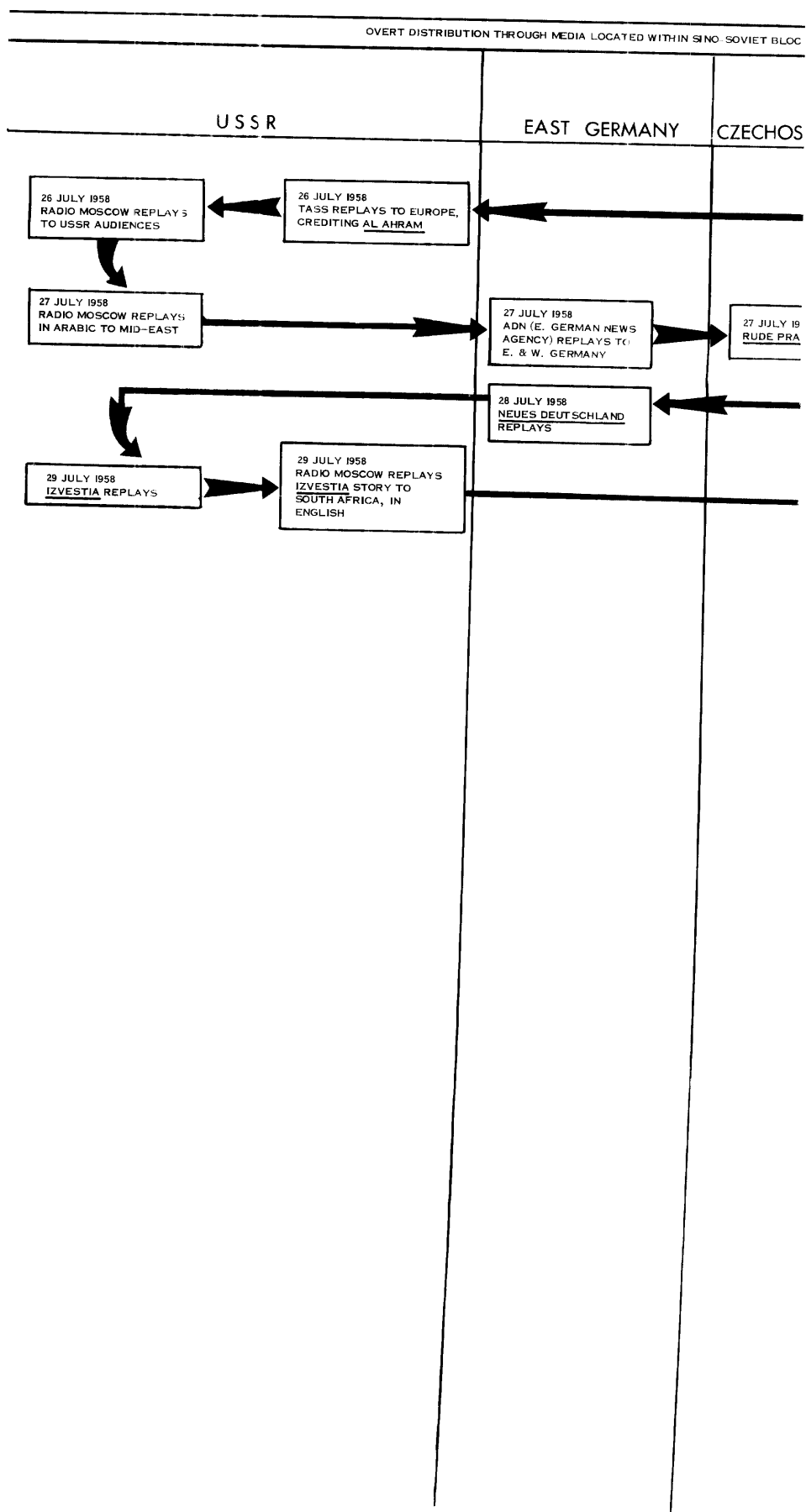
ANNEX 5b

ROUNTREE CIRCULAR CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

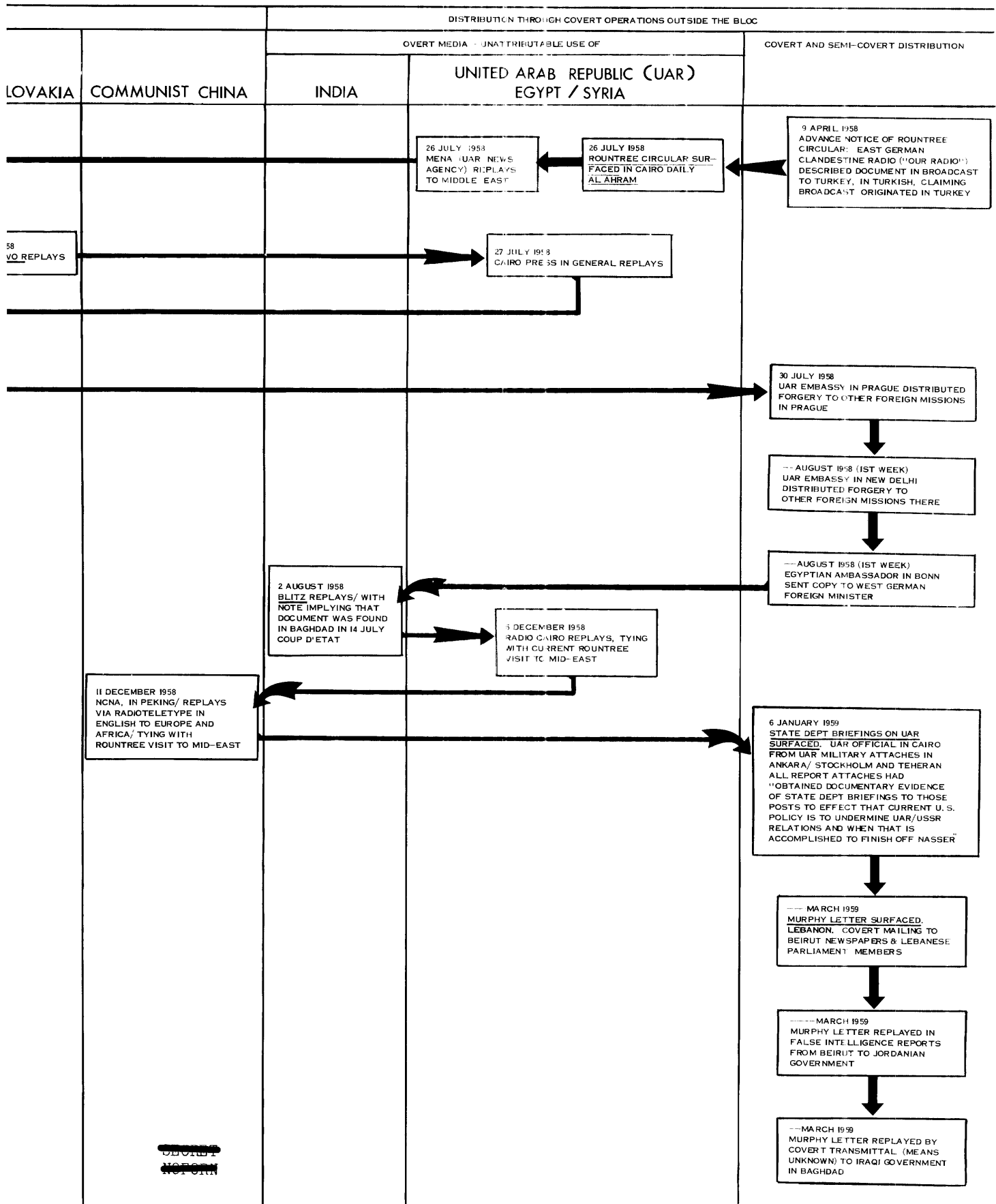
(RC)



~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

ANNEX 5 - B

ROUNTREE CIRCULAR CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
UNTREE CIRCULAR/ STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFINGS ON UAR, AND MURPHY LETTER)
9 APRIL 1958 TO MID-MARCH 1959



~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 5c

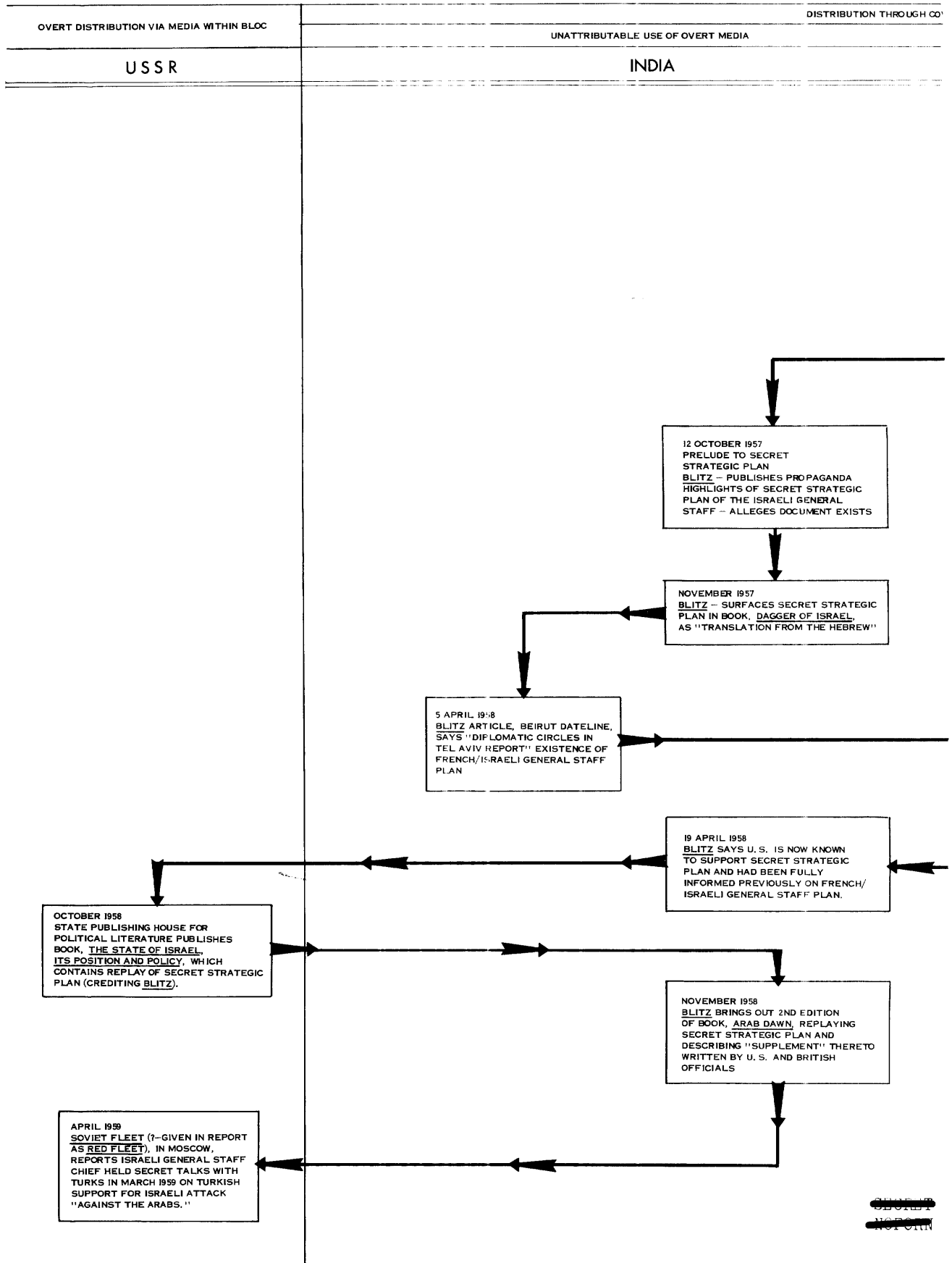
U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF CAMPAIGN - SI
MARCH 19, 1957 TO APRIL
("FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF" RUMOR CAMPAIGN)



~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

ANNEX 4 - B

JRFACING AND REPLAY
19, 1959
IN, AND SECRET STRATEGIC PLAN)

COVERT OPERATIONAL CHANNELS OUTSIDE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

COVERT CHANNELS

FRANCE

ITALY

LEBANON

15-20 MARCH 1957
"FRENCH/ISRAELI
GENERAL STAFF"
RUMOR CAMPAIGN - LAUNCHED
VERBALLY BY KNOWN PRO-SOVIET
PROPAGANDA AGENT, ALLEGING
JOINT FRENCH/ISRAELI GENERAL
STAFF PLANNING FOR ATTACK
ON EGYPT

25X1X6

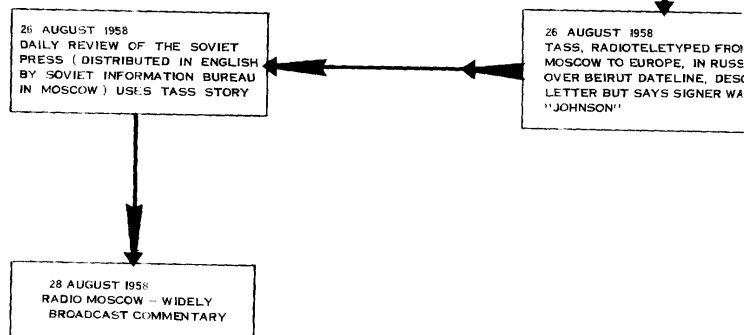
25X1X6 25X1X7

25X1X6

5 APRIL 1958
SOVIET EMBASSY, PARIS.
COUNSELLOR OF EMBASSY TELLS
[REDACTED] DIPLOMAT HIS
GOVERNMENT IS "WORRIED ABOUT
INCREASED FRENCH/ISRAELI
MILITARY AND POLITICAL
COOPERATION"

OVERT DISTRIBUTION VIA MEDIA WITHIN SINO-SOVIET BLOC

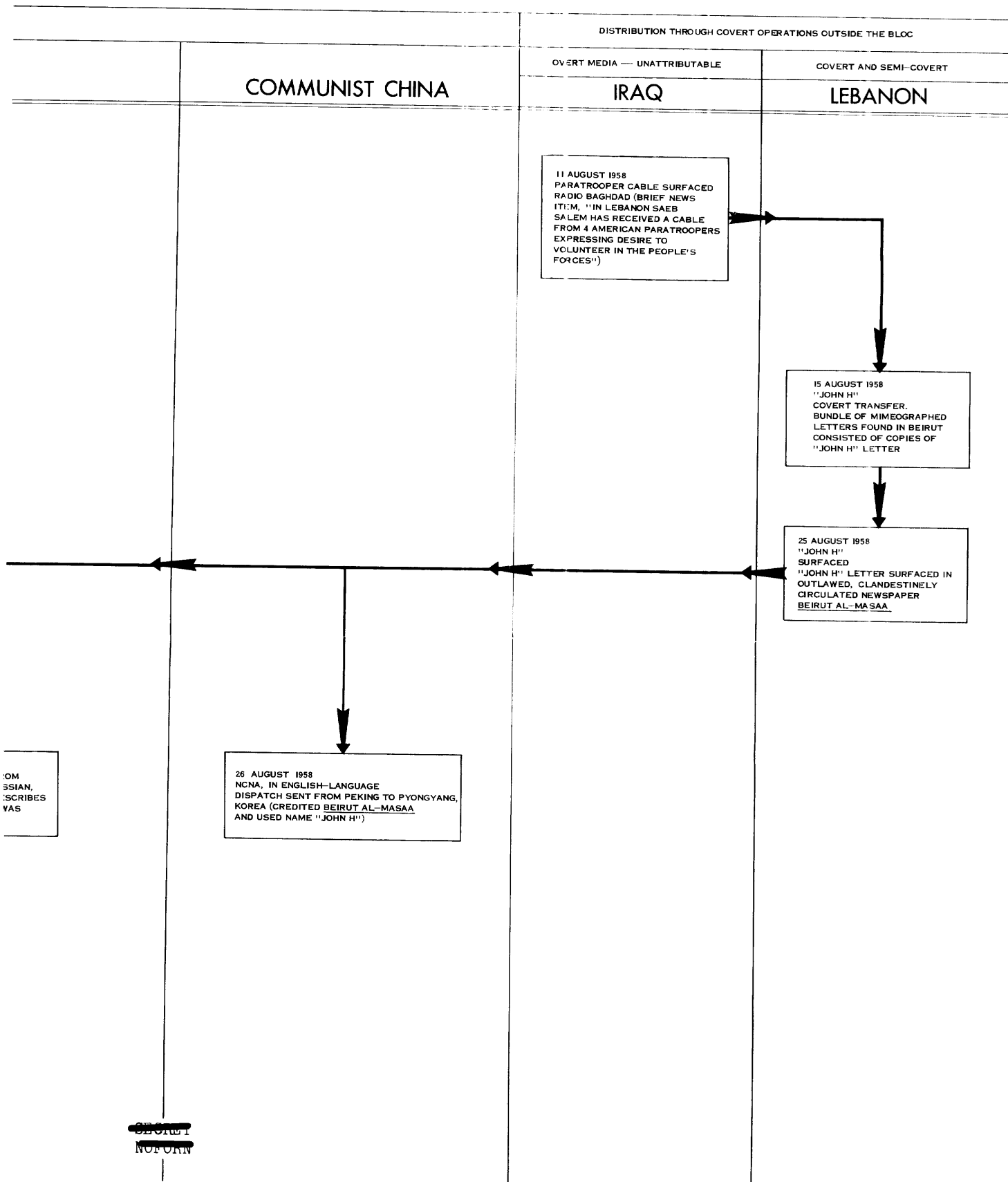
USSR



~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

ANNEX 5 - C

"U. S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON" CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
11 TO 28 AUGUST 1958
(U. S. PARATROOPERS' CABLE AND "JOHN H" LETTER)



OM
SSIAN,
SCRIBES
VAS

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 6

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

ASIAN TARGETS

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

ANNEX 6

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES -
ASIAN TARGET

1. - 1957. One multiple-forgery campaign and two single forgeries:
 - a. The Taipeh Cable Campaign (multiple-forgery)

Prelude:

On 14 September 1957 Blitz, in Bombay, published an article entitled "U.S. Ambassador in Fix over Loss of State Secrets during the Taipeh Riots." The article, datelined "Hong Kong," read: "Rumours of Mr. Karl Rankin's proposed dismissal from his post of U. S. Ambassador to 'Nationalist' China have been confirmed here. In the opinion of Formosan circles, one of the main reasons for the Ambassador's trouble is the loss of highly important secret documents by the U.S. Embassy in Taipeh during the May riots. These documents, including some from the top-secret Cipher Department, are believed to involve the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon in a conspiracy of counter revolution against China and subversion of the freedom of independent countries of South and East Asia. The documents were lost during the anti-American disturbances in Taipeh on May 24, when infuriated Chinese crowds raided the Embassy premises." (Note: The anti-American riot to which the last sentence refers did take place, and was reported in the press throughout the world.)

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

First two forgeries - The Rankin Cables

On 21 September 1957 Blitz published two forgeries, purporting to be cables from U.S. Ambassador Rankin in Taipei to the Secretary of State (see Annex 11 for copy). They discussed methods of assassinating Chiang Kai-shek and included a recommendation by Ambassador Rankin that "Version 3" - murder disguised as accident -- be used.

Third and Fourth forgeries - The Allison Cables

On 28 September 1957 Blitz surfaced two more forged cables, purportedly sent by U.S. Ambassador Allison, in Indonesia, to the U.S. Embassy in Taipei. The first reported on "the necessity of increasing military aid" to the rebel forces in Indonesia, while the second was a "progress report" on U.S. efforts to overthrow President Sukarno. This document closed with a note on details of packaging arms shipments for smuggling to the dissident Darul Islam leaders in Indonesia.

Fifth Forgery - State Department Cable

On 12 October 1957 Blitz completed the Taipei Cables series by publishing another forged cable. This one had ostensibly been sent by the State Department to the U.S. Embassy in Taipei. It stated that "control over the armed forces of the Asian members of SEATO remains our prime objective," and outlined the subversive steps to be taken in the SEATO area to achieve this aim.

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN~~

See Annex 6-a for details of surfacing and replay of this campaign.

b. The Bishop Directive (single forgery)

On 13 July 1957 Blitz published an article alleging the existence of a secret State Department directive to Ambassador Bishop, in Thailand, ordering him to use all local U. S. intelligence facilities "to screen the loyalties of the King and his Government members." No replay was reported.

c. The Kishi/Dulles Pact (single forgery)

Blitz of 12 October 1957 carried an article alleging the existence of a secret pact between Japanese Premier Kishi and Secretary of State Dulles "to permit use of Japanese troops anywhere in Asia."

2. 1958. One multiple-forgery campaign and one single forgery

a. The Frost Letter Campaign (multiple-forgery)

The rebellion in Indonesia, beginning early in 1958, gave the Sino-Soviet bloc propagandists an opportunity to switch their general charges of U. S. subversion in Indonesia to specific and heavily-played charges that the U. S. had planned and was covertly lending military support to the rebellion. The new charges were promptly "confirmed" by the Frost Letter Campaign.

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

Prelude

On 22 March 1958 Blitz carried an article, "American Bases in Sumatra." The article, over a Bangkok dateline, read: "According to sources close to the U.S. group at SEATO headquarters, the latter have received instructions from the Pentagon to submit immediately their opinion on the proposal to construct U.S. atom bases in Sumatra. It is known here that a Top Secret agreement has been concluded by the Indonesian separatists with the SEATO and American groups, which provides for both SEATO and U.S. bases in 'free' Sumatra. This agreement was finalised after secret talks which took place recently in Tokyo between Col. Sumunal, representing the 'Separatist Government' of the Ussain-Shafruddin rump, and representatives of the U.S. Embassy."

Preliminary forgery: The Sjamsuddin Letter

On 15 May 1958 the Burmese-language newspaper The Mirror, in Rangoon, surfaced a letter allegedly written by Indonesian rebel leader M. Sjamsuddin to U.S. Ambassador MacArthur, in Tokyo. The letter began, "Your phone call proved to be real magic. The meeting... was very useful. We have agreed practically on all the details. Now, I hope, ties will remain permanent and we will receive all necessary materials without delay...."

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

Basic forgery: The Frost Letter

(Background: By early summer of 1958, the U.S. Government had opened official and widely-publicized negotiations with the Indonesian Government concerning supplying U.S. arms to Indonesia, and had announced that the U.S. Government regarded the Sumatra rebellion as an internal Indonesian problem only. Since these measures tended to deflate the Bloc propaganda campaign on U.S. support for the rebels, a new forgery was launched to 'document' continuation of the campaign on the charge that the U.S. negotiations with Indonesia were simply camouflage for continued support to the rebels.)

On 8 June 1958, The Mirror, in Rangoon, surfaced the Frost Letter, allegedly written by Rear Admiral Laurence Frost, Chief of U.S. Naval Intelligence Bureau, to Indonesian rebel leader Kawilarang. The letter told the rebels "not to despair just because the U.S. issued statements expressing, on the surface, 'no interference' in the Indonesian civil war," and added, "We will continue giving assistance to you through Taiwan and the Philippines and other channels."

See Annex-6b for details of surfacing and replay of this campaign.

- b. Chiang Kai-shek letter to President Eisenhower (single forgery)

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

On 13 December 1958 Blitz informed its readers that Chiang Kai-shek had recently written a letter to President Eisenhower, warning that "every third soldier" in the Chinese Nationalist Army was disloyal. No replay has been reported.

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

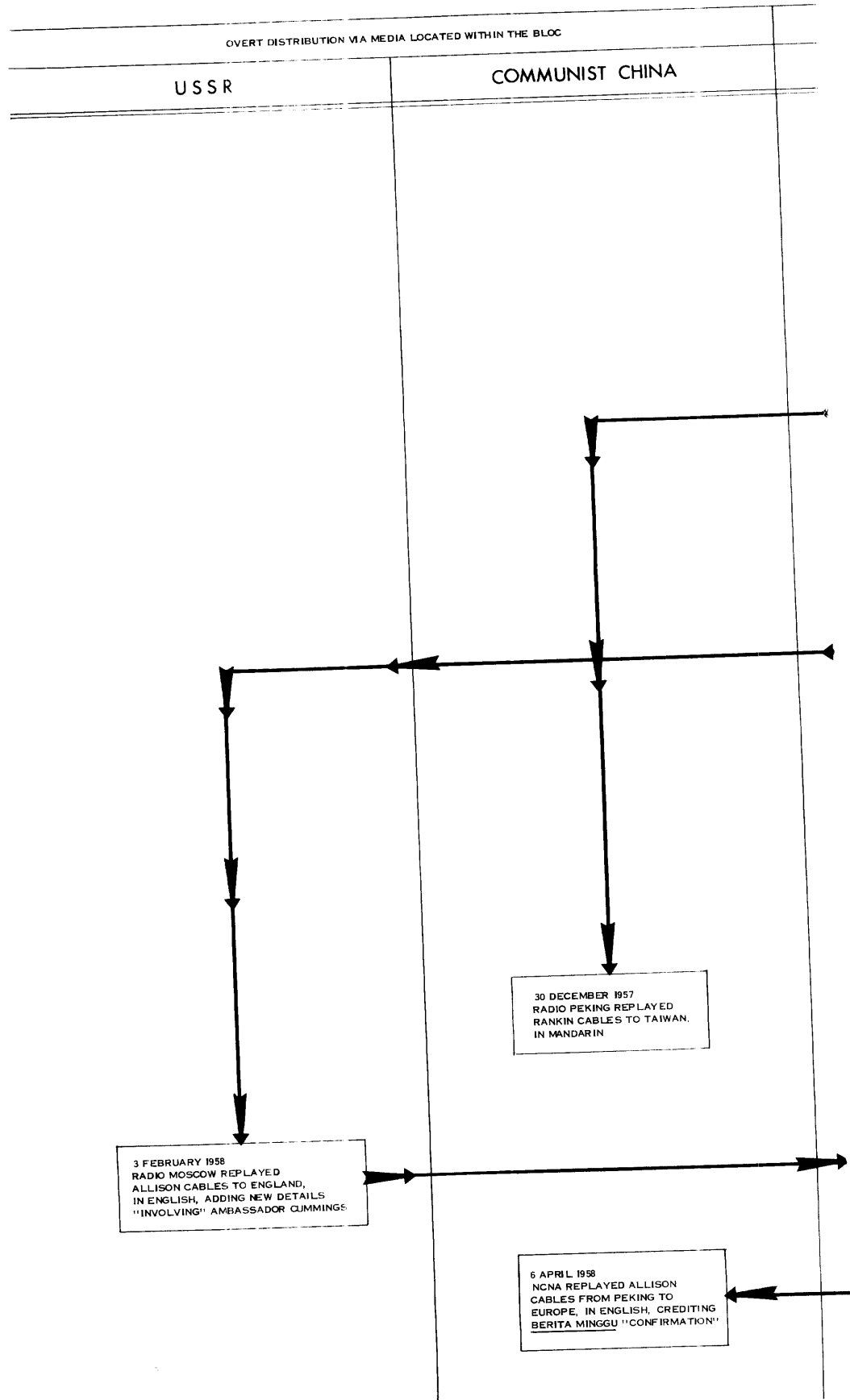
ANNEX 6a

TAIPEH CABLES CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

TAIPE:
(2 RANK)

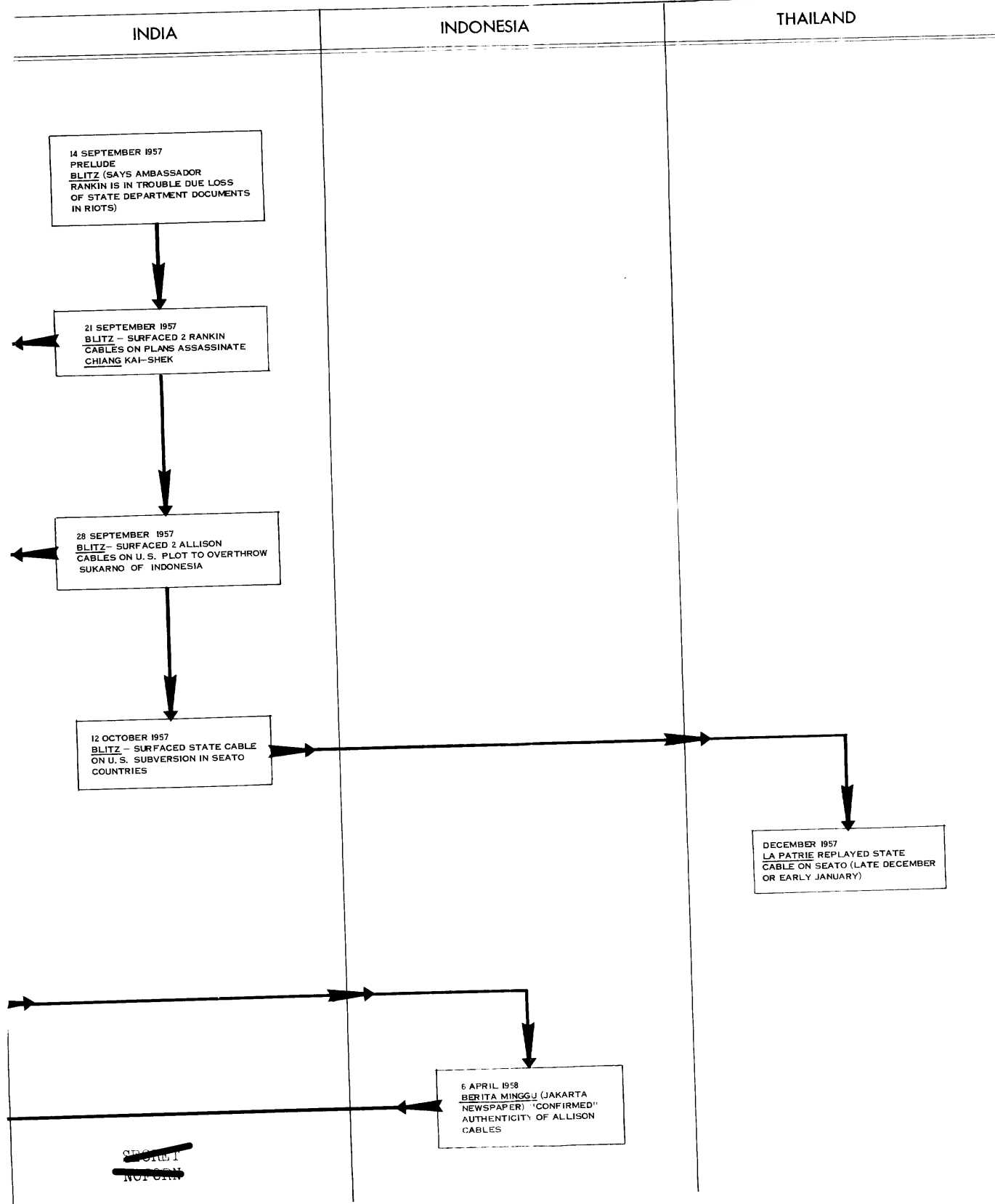


~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FORN~~

ANNEX 6 - A

4 CABLES CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
14 SEPTEMBER - 1957 TO 6 APRIL 1958
N CABLES, 2 ALLISON CABLES, 1 STATE DEPARTMENT CABLES)

UNATTRIBUTABLE USE OF OVERT MEDIA OUTSIDE THE BLOC



~~SECRET~~

~~NOT FORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 6b

FROST LETTER CAMPAIGN

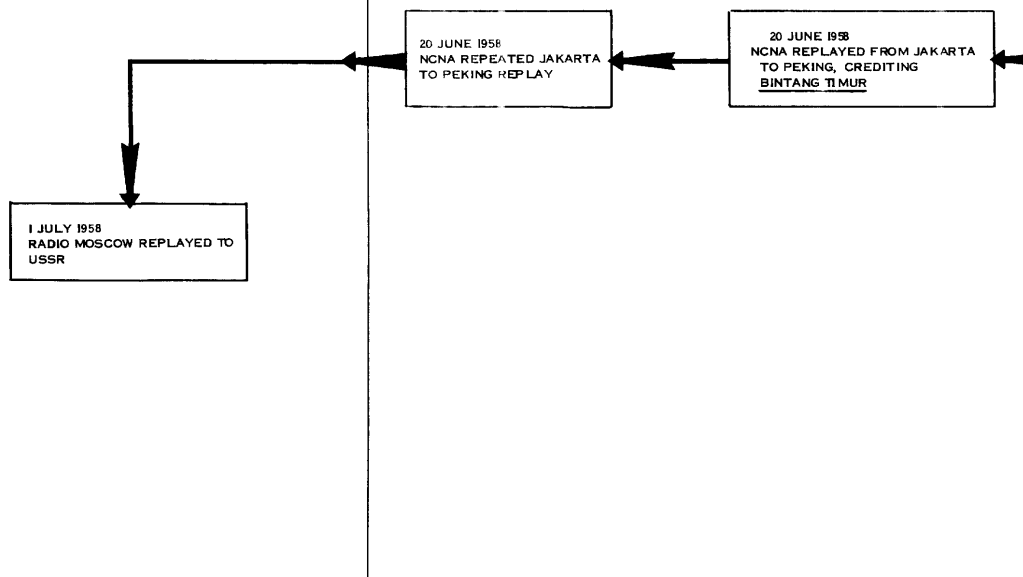
~~SECRET~~

FROST LETTER C2
22 MAR
(SJAMSUDDIN L

OVERT DISTRIBUTION VIA MEDIA LOCATED WITHIN THE BLOC

U S S R

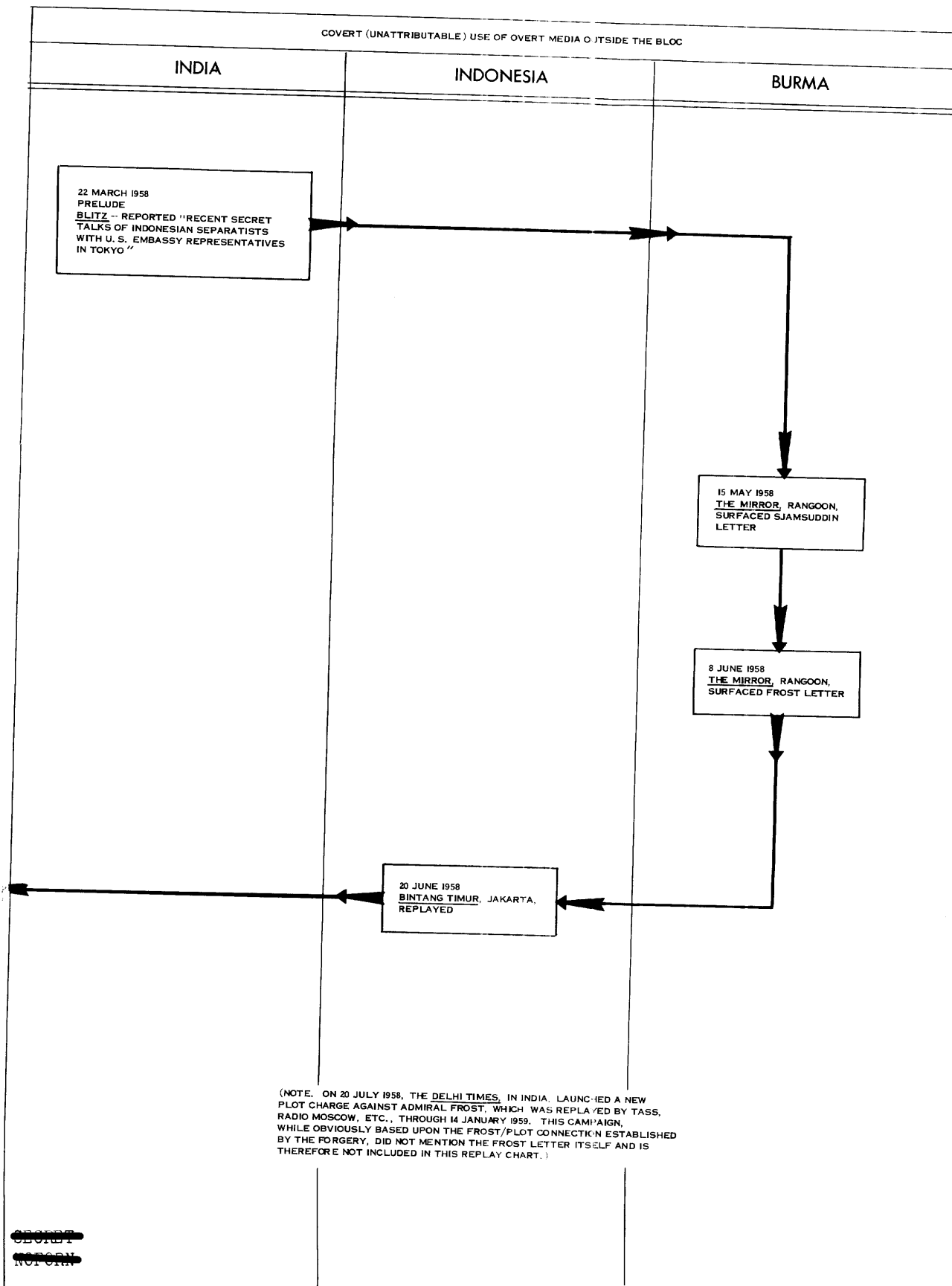
COMMUNIST CHINA



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FORN~~

CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
FROM 1 JULY 1958
(LETTER AND FROST LETTER)

ANNEX 6 - B



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 7

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

EUROPEAN TARGETS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

ANNEX 7

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES -
EUROPEAN TARGET

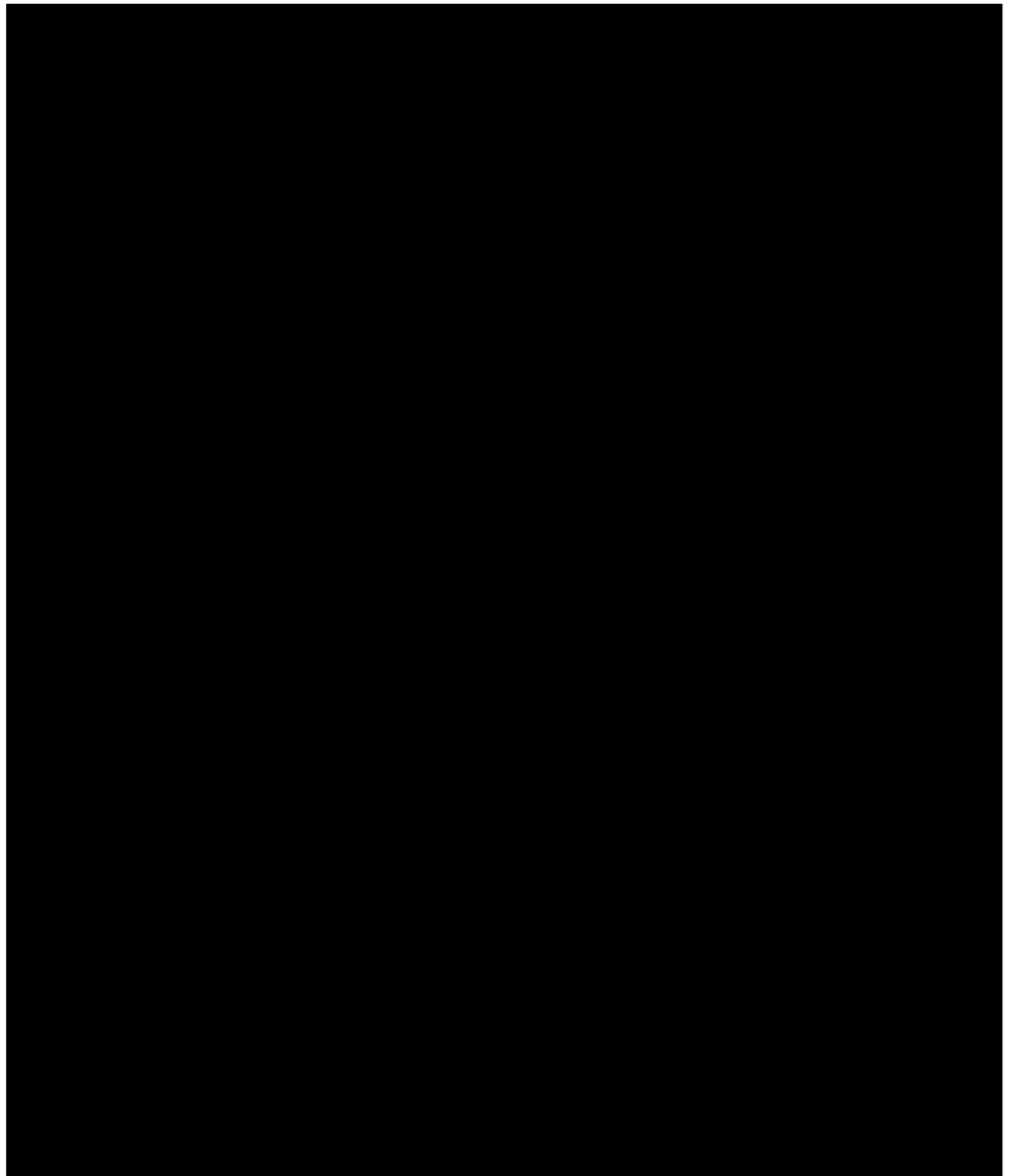
1. 1957. One multiple-forgery campaign and one single forgery.
 - a. The multiple-forgery campaign was the Berry Letter Campaign, described in Para 2 of Section II of the accompanying study, and, for replay details, in Annex 7-a.
 - b.  25X1X6
2. 1958. Two multiple-forgery campaigns and no single forgeries.
 - a. The Hoover Letter Campaign (multiple-forgery)
Basic forgery: The Hoover Letter

On 22 January 1958, the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a forged letter, purportedly written by former U.S. Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr. In the surfacing article, Neues Deutschland explained editorially that the letter had been written to "the American capitalist Curtis, who is now in Venezuela." The letter purported to be a confidential offer to Curtis of the job of directing the U.S. Government program for wresting control of the Sahara oil fields away from France and obtaining ownership for U.S. oil companies instead.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

25X1X6



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

b. The Ceske Slovo Campaign (multiple-forgery)

For a description of the Ceske Slovo Campaign, see Para D-3 of Section IV of the accompanying study and Annex 7-c.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 7a

BERRY LETTER CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

SECRET
NOFORN

(BERRY)

OVERT DISTRIBUTION THROUGH MEDIA LOCATED WITHIN SINO - SOVIET

USSR

22 NOVEMBER 1957
ADVANCE NOTICE
PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV INTRODUCES THEME
IN INTERVIEW WITH 3 U. S. JOURNALISTS

8 MAY 1958
RADIO MOSCOW, DOMESTIC AND
FOR EIGN NEWSCASTS

8 - 17 MAY 1958
RADIO MOSCOW - 13 COMMENTS ABROAD
PRIMARILY TO WEST BUT INCLUDING YUGOSLAVIA,
RUMANIA AND CHINA ALSO.

9 JUNE 1958
IZVESTIA REPLAYS,
CREDITING DELHI TIMES

9 JUNE 1958
TASS, TICKER IN ENGLISH TO ABROAD,
CREDITING DELHI TIMES

17 JUNE 1958
(MORGAN THEME)
TASS, RADIOTELETYPE TO EUROPE
IN RUSSIAN, REPORTS CRASH OF U.S.
PLANE IN ENGLAND DURING UNAUTHORIZED
USE BY USAF MECHANIC (TRUE STORY)
AS NEWS ITEM

18 JUNE 1958
PRAVDA REPLAYS MORGAN CRASH

18 JUNE 1958
RADIO MOSCOW REPLAYS
TO EUROPE, IN ENGLISH,
TYING MORGAN CRASH WITH
BERRY LETTER

4 JULY 1958
RADIO MOSCOW, IN ENGLISH TO
EUROPE, TIES U.S. PILOT LETTER
WITH BERRY LETTER AND MORGAN
CRASH

5 JULY 1958
TASS REPLAYS PILOT
LETTER TO EUROPE,
IN ENGLISH

5 JULY 1958
RADIO MOSCOW, TO NORTH AMERICA
(PILOT LETTER)

7 JULY 1958
RADIO MOSCOW REPLAYS BERRY
LETTER TO DOMESTIC AUDIENCES

2 OCTOBER 1958
TASS REPLAYS POWERS
ORDER TO PRESS 17 JUNE

2 OCTOBER 1958
RADIO MOSCOW REPLAYS
POWERS ORDERS TO
ENGLAND, TYING IT WITH
BERRY LETTER

20 NOVEMBER 1958
RADIO MOSCOW, IN ARABIC,
TURKISH AND JAPANESE TO
MID-EAST, TURKEY AND
JAPAN, TYING BERRY
LETTER TO POWERS ORDER

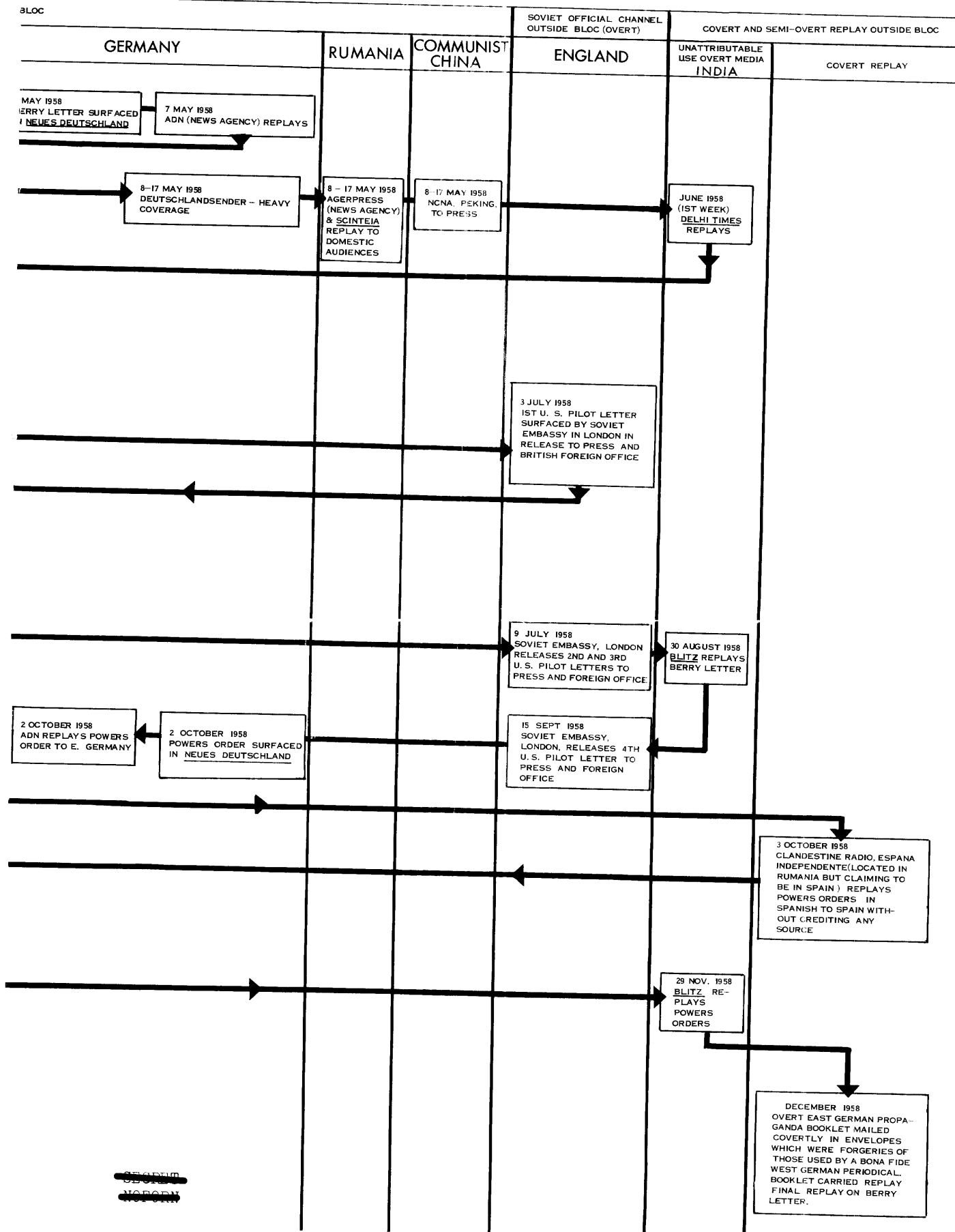
21 NOVEMBER 1958
RADIO MOSCOW, TO MID-EAST IN
ARABIC, ON "PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES
AMONG U. S. AIRMEN" BUT
WITHOUT MENTIONING DOCUMENTS

BERRY LETTER CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY

22 NOVEMBER 1957 TO DECEMBER 1958

LETTER, U. S. PILOT LETTERS (4), POWERS ORDER AND FORGED SCHLAGZEUG ENVELOPES

ANNEX 7 - A



~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 7b

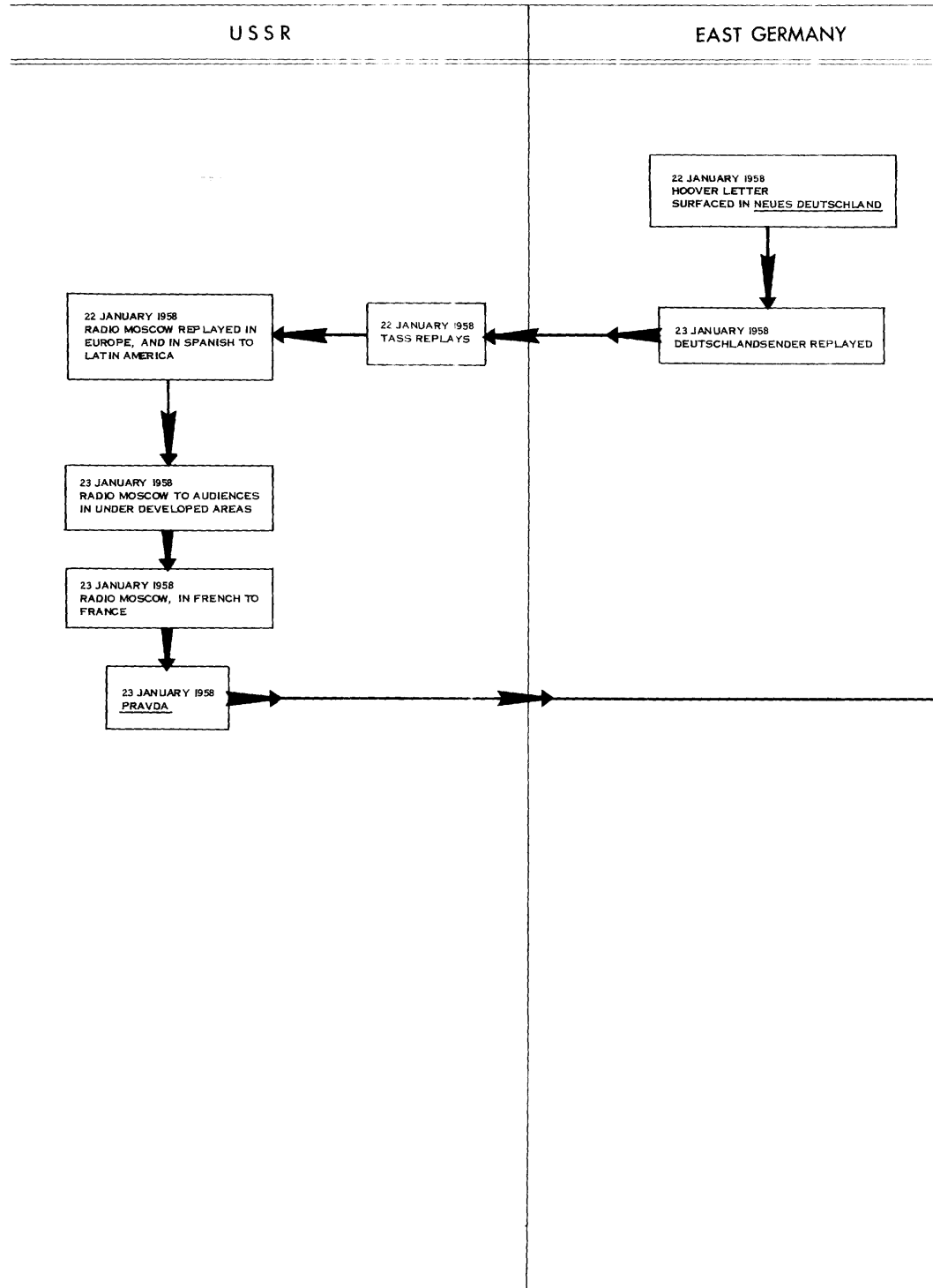
HOOVER LETTER CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

HOOVER

OVERT DISTRIBUTION VIA MEDIA LOCATED WITHIN SINO-SOVIET



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FOR~~

ANNEX 7 - B

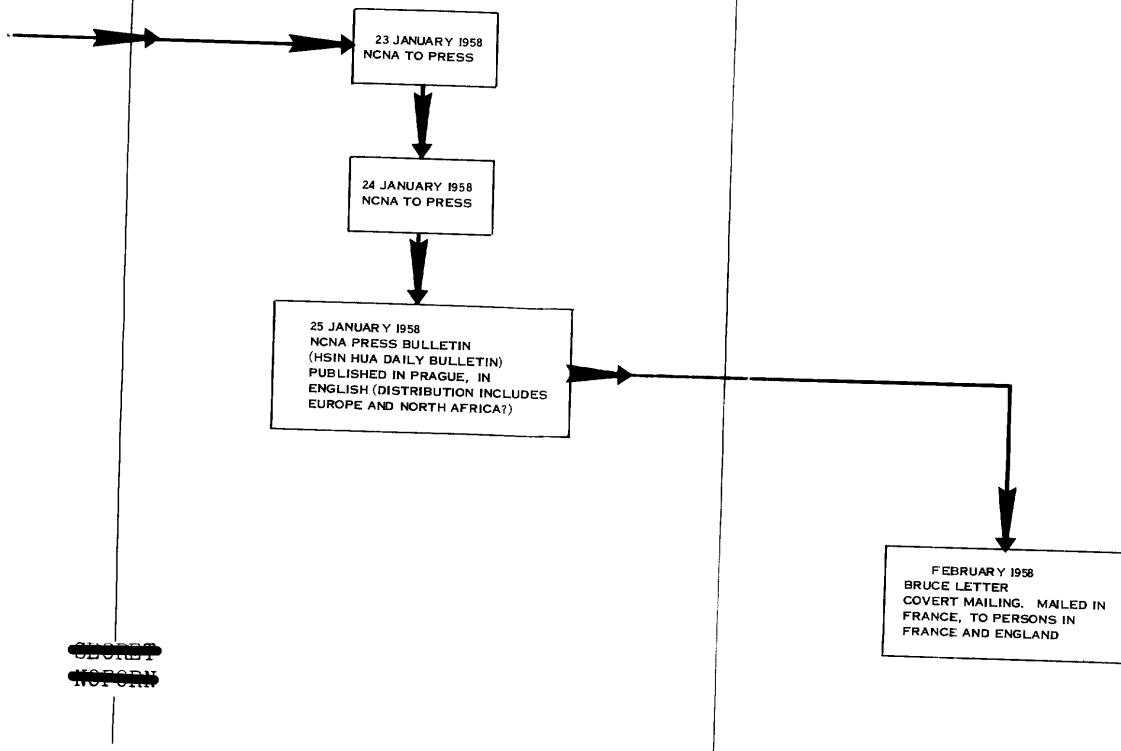
LETTER CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
JANUARY TO LATE FEBRUARY 1958
(HOOVER LETTER AND BRUCE LETTER)

ET BLOC

DISTRIBUTION VIA COVERT CHANNELS OUTSIDE BLOC

COMMUNIST CHINA

FRANCE



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FOR~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

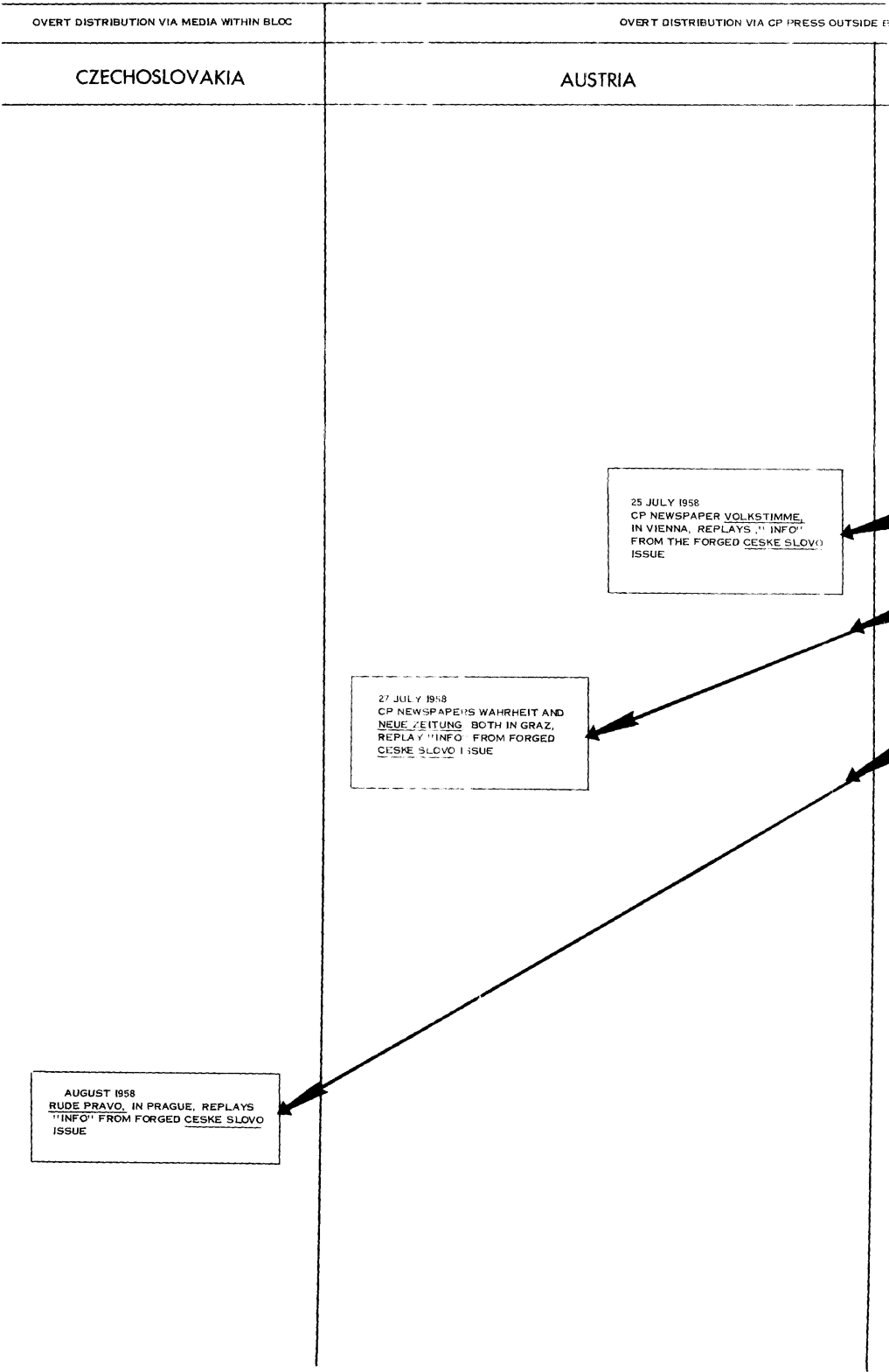
ANNEX 7c

CESKE SLOVO CAMPAIGN

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

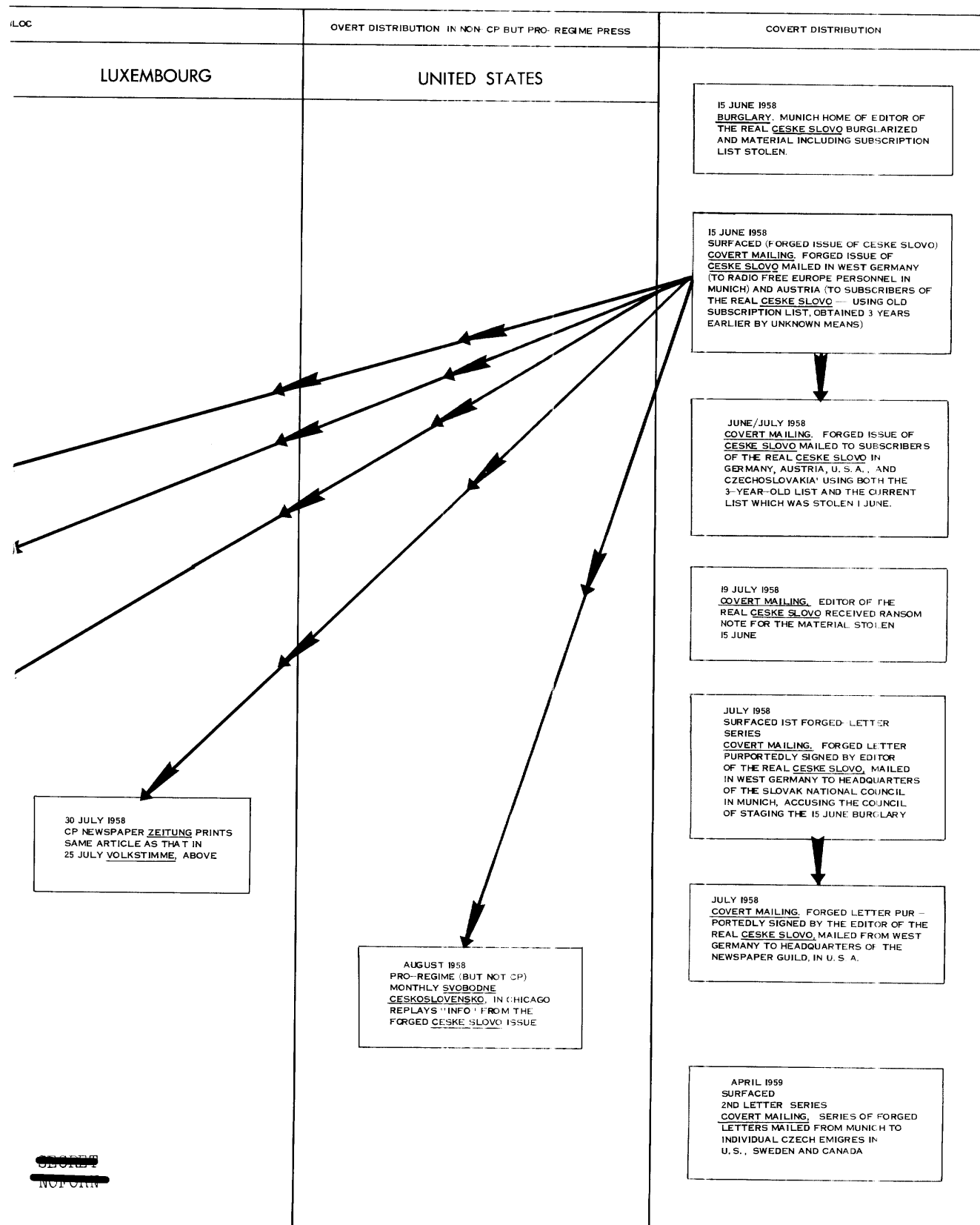
CESKE SLOVO
18 JUNE
FORGED ISSUE OF CE



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FORN~~

ANNEX 7 - C

CAMPAIGN - SURFACING AND REPLAY
1956 TO APRIL 1959
SKE SLOVO, 2 SERIES OF FORGED LETTERS, 1 BURGLARY



~~SECRET~~
~~NOT FORN~~

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT FOR CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 8

DULLES MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT FOR CONTINUED CONTROL~~

CPYRGHT



NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

ORGAN DES ZENTRALKOMITEES DER SOZIALISTISCHEN EINHEITSPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS

Berliner Ausgabe „Vorwärts“

Berlin, Sonntag, 10. März 1957

12. (68.) Jahrgang / Nr. 60 / Einzelpreis 15 Pf

Unsere Bauern haben eine gesicherte Zukunft

Heute treten die Delegierten, Bauern und Gärtner unserer Republik zu dem V. Deutschen Bauerntag in Güstrow zusammen. Er wird die Bilanz der Entwicklung unserer Landwirtschaft seit dem IV. Deutschen Bauerntag ziehen und erneut beweisen, daß in der DDR alle Bauern und Gärtner eine gesicherte Zukunft haben. Die Bauern werden berichten, wie sie die Bundesverpflichtungen gegenüber der Arbeiterklasse erfüllt haben und Maßnahmen festlegen, die darauf gerichtet sind, unsere Arbeiter- und Bauern-Macht weiter zu festigen, den Aufbau des Sozialismus in der Landwirtschaft zelebrierend fortzuführen und die Brutto- und Marktproduktion weiter zu steigern. Sie werden auch darüber berichten, wie die VdGB (BHG) mitteilen kann, daß von der 90. Tagung des Zentralkomitees vorgeschlagenes Programm zur Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands zu einem Staat ohne Monopole, Junker und Militaristen zu verwirklichen.

Während der Vorbereitung des V. Deutschen Bauerntages wurde in der VdGB (BHG) eine große Arbeit geleistet. In Tausenden Versammlungen der Ortsvereine der VdGB (BHG), auf Kreis- und Bezirksbauerntagen, berieten die Bauern reger über die neuen Aufgaben ihrer Organisation beim Aufbau des Sozialismus und diskutierten über Wege, wie die Marktproduktion allseitig und schnell gesteigert werden kann. Das Charakteristische der Diskussionen bestand darin, daß sich die große Mehrheit der Bauern offen zu unserem Staat und zum Aufbau des Sozialismus in der Landwirtschaft bekamen.

Die werktätigen Bauern und ihre Organisation, die VdGB (BHG), können auf große Erfolge bei der Entwicklung der sozialistischen Landwirtschaft zurückblicken. Sie haben mit Unterstützung der MTS große Anstrengungen bei der weiteren Steigerung der pflanzlichen und tierischen Produktion unternommen. So stieg die Marktproduktion 1956 gegenüber 1954 für Milch um rund 240.000 t, bei Lebendvieh um 35.000 t und bei Eiern um 283,9 Millionen Stück. Trotzdem — und das ist ein erster Mangel — wurden nicht alle Positionen unserer Pläne in den letzten zwei Jahren erfüllt. Auf vielen Kreisen und Bezirksbauerntagen wiesen die Bauern

Die VdGB (BHG) trägt nicht nur

gemein auf diese Art die Vorteile der gemeinschaftlichen Arbeit. So konnte die ständige Arbeitsgemeinschaft in Karlshof, Kreis Stettin, durch die Gemeinschaftsarbeit ihre Marktleistungen je Hektar 1956 im Verhältnis zu 1954 bei Pflaumen um 80 kg, bei Milch um rund 360 kg und bei Eiern um rund 100 Stück erhöhen. Die Delegierten sollten prüfen, wie diese Vorteile der Gemeinschaftsarbeit allen Bauern zugemessen werden können, damit die Zahl jener Bauern, die aus Unkenntnis oder Eigenwillen tagelohn- und zusätzliche Einnahmen verzichteten, immer geringer wird.

Dem V. Deutschen Bauerntag ging die V. Konferenz der Vorsitzenden und Aktivisten der LPG in Ploßberg voraus. Sie bewies und wiederlegte die Stärke der sozialistischen Großproduktion und damit die Richtigkeit des von der Partei der Arbeiterklasse gewiesenen Weges zur Entwicklung unserer Landwirtschaft. Es ist daher selbstverständlich, daß der V. Deutsche Bauerntag auch darüber beraten wird, wie die VdGB (BHG), insbesondere die Bäuerlichen Handelsgenossenschaften und die Molkegenossenschaften (inzwischen um die LPG tatkräftig zu unterstützen, die VdGB (BHG) sollte dazu beitragen, weitere Zehntausende Mittelbauern für den freiwilligen Eintritt in die landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsgenossenschaften zu gewinnen.

Die Delegierten werden auch über die neuen Aufgaben der BHG beim Aufbau des Sozialismus Klarheit schaffen müssen. Die Bäuerlichen Handelsgenossenschaften haben selbstverständlich das Dorf mit Produktionsmitteln und anderen Bedarfsgütern zu versorgen. In verstärktem Maße als bisher aber müssen sie Organisatoren der gemeinsamen Produktion werden, indem sie gemeinschaftliche Trocknungsanlagen, Dampfkochmaschinen, Klebereisen usw. anschaffen und richtig ausnützen.

Die BHG übernehmen damit Produktionsaufgaben, helfen bei der weiteren Mechanisierung der Landwirtschaft und geben den werktätigen Einzelbauern wie auch für die Genossenschaftsbauern eine wertvolle Hilfe.

V. Gesamtdeutsche Arbeiterkonferenz proklamiert:

Weg und Ziel der deutschen Arbeiterklasse

1300 Betriebs- und Gewerkschaftsfunktionäre aus ganz Deutschland wenden sich an alle deutschen Arbeiter

Deutscher Imperialismus bedroht den Weltfrieden / Für Aktionseinheit gegen Großkapital und Militarismus

Reale Schritte für die Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands als demokratischer und fortschrittlicher Staat

Leipzig (ND). Am Sonnabend fand in Leipzig die V. Gesamtdeutsche Arbeiterkonferenz statt, auf der 1300 Betriebs- und Gewerkschaftsfunktionäre aus ganz Deutschland über Weg und Ziel der deutschen Arbeiterklasse berieten. Nach eingehender Diskussion nahmen die Delegierten ein Dokument von historischer Bedeutung an, das auf die Gefahr der imperialistischen und militaristischen Entwicklung in Westdeutschland für die Arbeiterklasse die Nation und den Weltfrieden hinweist. Es wird hervorgehoben, daß die Veränderung der Verhältnisse in Westdeutschland, die Aufhebung der Wehrpflicht, der Austritt aus der NATO, die Entmachtung der Monopolkapitalisten, Militaristen und Faschisten unabdingbare Voraussetzungen für eine Lösung der deutschen Frage im Interesse der Mehrheit unseres Volkes sind.

Die Arbeiterklasse habe die Kraft, diese Forderungen durchzusetzen, wenn sie einig ist und entschlossen handelt. Für die Arbeiterklasse könne es nur ein widerverfeindliches Deutschland geben, das friedliebend, demokratisch und fortschrittlich ist, in dem alle Macht vom Volke ausgeht und in dem die Arbeiterklasse den entscheidenden Einfluß besitzt.

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Die Konferenz begrüßte mit stürmischem Beifall die Vertreter der

SED und des FDGB, an der Spitze die Genossen Walter Ulbricht, Friedrich Ebert, Otto Buchwitz, Prof. Dr. Hermann Dunker und Rudi Kirschner, die der Einladung gefolgt waren und die, so betonte der Sprecher, damit beweisen, daß es ihnen mit der Verständigung, der Zusammenarbeit und dem gemeinsamen Handeln aller deutschen Arbeiter bisher ernst ist.

Die gegenwärtige Situation verlange geradezu gebieterisch die Darstellung des Standpunktes der deutschen Arbeiterklasse, die programmatische Festlegung ihres Weges und ihres Zieles. Deshalb habe der Ständige Ausschuss gemäß dem Auftrage der letzten gesamtdeutschen Konferenz ein Dokument über Weg und Ziel der deutschen Arbeiterklasse entworfen.

Der sozialdemokratische Genosse erklärte, daß die Arbeitsgruppe zur Ausarbeitung des Dokumentes die Lage in beiden deutschen Staaten sorgfältig untersucht habe. Sie kam zu der Schlussfolgerung, daß die Grundforderungen der Arbeiterklasse in der DDR bereits verwirklicht wurden. Die Macht ist in den Händen der Arbeiter, und gestützt auf diese Macht schufen sich die Arbeiter der DDR soziale Errungenschaften, für die wir in der Bundesrepublik zu kämpfen gezwungen sind.

Die Konferenz begrüßte mit stürmischem Beifall die Vertreter der

In der Bundesrepublik sei die Macht dagegen nach wie vor in den Händen der Großkapitalisten, die sie brutal und rücksichtslos gegen die Arbeiter einsetzten. Es komme also darauf an, die Verhältnisse in der Bundesrepublik zu ändern und eine Wende in der Politik Westdeutschlands herbeizuführen.

Einheit nur ohne Imperialisten. Die Diskussion zu den Rechenschaftsberichten und zum Dokument wurde durch das Auftreten der westdeutschen Arbeiter beherrscht, die durch ihre Schilderungen der wachsenden Ausbeutung und der immer schlimmer werdenden

Schluß mit der Hetze gegen die DDR. Um zu diesem Ziel zu gelangen forderten die westdeutschen Delegierten von der Führung der SPD (Fortsetzung auf Seite 2)

den Diktatur der westdeutschen Konzerne und Militaristen die Notwendigkeit der Forderungen im Programm über Weg und Ziel der deutschen Arbeiterklasse unterstrichen. Nur die deutschen Werktätigen, so sagte ein Arbeiter, können es nur eine friedliche Zukunft geben, wenn die Monopolen und Militaristen entmachtet werden sind.

Schluß mit der Hetze gegen die DDR. Um zu diesem Ziel zu gelangen forderten die westdeutschen Delegierten von der Führung der SPD (Fortsetzung auf Seite 2)

„Neues Deutschland“ veröffentlicht Geheim-Memorandum von Dulles

Feststellungen des amerikanischen Außenministers Dulles über die schwere Niederlage des Imperialismus im Nahen Osten, über das gestiegene Ansehen der Sowjetunion bei den arabischen Völkern, seine Vorschläge an Präsident Eisenhower:

Wie sich die USA die Herrschaft über die Erdölvorkommen des Nahen Ostens sichern, wie sie neue, mit Atomwaffen ausgerüstete militärische Stützpunkte im Nahen Osten errichten und durch propagandistische Winkelzüge die Öffentlichkeit der arabischen Länder irreführen sollen, sind in einem geheimen, von Dulles dem USA-Präsidenten unterbreiteten Memorandum enthalten.

Eine inhaltliche Wiedergabe dieses Geheimmemorandums, in dem sich Dulles die Vorschläge des von uns veröffentlichten Rockefellerbriefes zu eigen macht, veröffentlichen wir auf Seite 3 unserer heutigen Ausgabe mit dem Titel „Der Feind der arabischen Freiheit“.

Bisher Exportverträge für 562 Mill. DM

Besucher aus 70 Ländern in der Messestadt eingelassen



Leipzig (ND). Auf der internationalen Pressekonferenz des Leipziger Messeamtes gab Hauptabteilungsleiter Walther Lange am Sonnabend Mitteilungen und auf die Deutsche Bundesrepublik 69 Millionen DM. An Import- und Einkaufsverträgen wurden bis zum sechsten Messtag Geschäfte in Höhe von 110 Millionen DM abgeschlossen. Davon entfallen für 52 Millionen DM auf die sozialistischen, das übrige auf die kapitalistischen Länder einschließlich des innerdeutschen

und Schweden mit 313 Besuchern vor. Den Charakter internationaler Handelsaktivität, der der Leipziger Messe in hohem Maße eigen ist, unterstreichen auch umfangreiche Verträge, die unter ausländischen Handelsunternehmen und Einzelkäufern abgeschlossen wurden. Die zahlreichen Kontaktaufnahmen und Verhandlungen zwischen den

CPYRGHT

Der Feind der arabischen Freiheit

Geheim-Memorandum von Dulles enthüllt Nahost-Politik der USA Der amerikanische Außenminister auf den Bahnen Rockefeller

Wir veröffentlichten am 15. Februar dieses Jahres das Memorandum von Nelson Rockefeller, das die wahren Ziele der amerikanischen Politik hinsichtlich der industriell schwach entwickelten Länder Asiens und Afrikas enthüllt.

Diese Veröffentlichung fand in der Weltpresse breitesten Widerhall. Die syrische Zeitung „Al Kaabas“ zum Beispiel bemerkte in einem Leitartikel, daß die in dem Schreiben Rockefeller unterbreiteten Vorschläge darauf gerichtet sind, die Bestrebungen der Völker zur Festigung ihrer internationalen Unabhängigkeit zu zunichte zu machen. „Al Kaabas“ betont, daß die „USA die Mäkte abwerfen und ihre Zähne zeigen, um durch die Dollarhilfe den schwach entwickelten Ländern eine neue Form des Imperialismus aufzuzwingen, wobei die damit rechnen, daß sie die Völker und die Bewußtsein mit Hilfe des Dollars kaufen könnten.“

Die Veröffentlichung des Rockefellerbriefes hat in den Regierungskreisen der USA eine tiefgehende Verwirrung hervorgerufen. Bezeichnend dafür ist, daß keiner von den Amerikanern, die mit der Grundlinie der Außenpolitik der USA gut vertraut sind, es wagte, den Inhalt dieses Dokumentes in Zweifel zu ziehen.

Heute sind wir in der Lage, ein für Präsident Eisenhower bestimmtes Memorandum von Dulles zu veröffentlichen, das uns absolut zuverlässiger Quelle zugegangen ist und nochmals bestätigt, daß die in dem Schreiben Rockefeller herüberbrachten Gedanken die Grundlage der amerikanischen Regierungspolitik bilden und in der sogenannten Eisenhower-Doktrin ihren Ausdruck finden.

Schwache Verbündete

Das nachstehend inhaltlich wiedergegebene Memorandum wurde dem Präsidenten in der zweiten Dezemberhälfte, gleich nach der Pariser Tagung der NATO, vorgelegt. Auf Anweisung Eisenhower wurden Kopien an die Mitglieder des Nationalen Sicherheitsrates der USA und an die Leiter einiger Ämter der USA zur Klärung ihrer Meinungen über die angesprochenen Probleme versandt.

Das Memorandum beginnt mit einer Bemerkung von Dulles, daß die Vereinigten Staaten in ihrer Politik von den folgenden drei grundlegenden Faktoren ausgingen, die in der letzten Zeit herangerückt sind:

Als erstes ist eine ernste Schwächung der Verbündeten der USA, Großbritanniens und Frankreichs, eingetreten. Die Kriegshandlungen im Nahen Osten haben deutlich die Verunsicherung der außenpolitischen Position Englands und Frankreichs sowie die wirtschaftliche Instabilität und militärische Schwäche dieser Länder aufgezeigt.

Der Krieg in Ägypten hat das Prestige Englands und Frankreichs in Asien und Afrika untergraben.

Zweitens, so schreibt Dulles, ist es notwendig, die alarmierende Rolle Rußlands, die es in Verbindung mit den Ereignissen im Nahen Osten spielt, besondere Aufmerksamkeit zuzuwenden.

Der von Dillon zum Ausdruck gebrachte Standpunkt, daß die Noten Bulgariens England und Frankreich gezwungen haben, die Kriegshandlungen einzustellen, wird, so bemerkt Dulles, besonders aufmerksam zu betrachten.

Dulles schließt die Möglichkeit einer Invasion der Russen in dieses Gebiet aus. Er ist aber der Meinung, daß die von ihnen den arabischen Ländern erwiesene aktive Unterstützung die Araber in ihrem Kampf „gegen den Kolonialismus“ befähigt.

• Dulles fürchtet Bund arabischer Länder

Ein dritter wichtiger Faktor ist nach Meinung Dulles die unaufhaltsame Entwicklung der arabischen Länder zur Selbstbestimmung und Unabhängigkeit, die zum Erstarken des arabischen Nationalismus führt. Das Ausmaß dieses Nationalismus und seines Einflusses auf andere Länder Asiens und Afrikas könne man sich zur Zeit gar nicht vorstellen.

Dulles schließt nicht die Möglichkeit aus, daß diese Bewegung letzten Endes zur Bildung eines arabischen Bundes im Mittleren Osten führen kann.

In Weiterführung dieses Gedankens weist Dulles darauf hin, daß das Erstarken des arabischen Nationalismus im Zusammenhang damit steht, daß die Araber die Niederlage Großbritanniens in Ägypten als den wichtigsten Faktor in der Geschichte ihres Kampfes gegen den Kolonialismus ansehen, der sich zu einem „großen Unglück“ entwickelt. Nach den Worten Dulles besteht gerade darin, die hauptsächlichste Bedrohung für den Westen.

In Auswirkung der genannten Faktoren, so erklärt Dulles, hat sich im Nahen Osten eine völlig neue Lage herausgebildet. Einerseits ist hier infolge der Niederlage Großbritanniens und Frankreichs ein gewisses Vakuum entstanden, und Großbritannien und Frankreich sind niemals mehr in der Lage, der Lage in diesem Gebiet Herr zu werden. Andererseits beginnen Ägypten und die arabischen Staaten zu begreifen, daß sie ihre Angelegenheiten selbst entscheiden können und sie versuchen, sich von der ihnen verfallenen Vormundschaft der Westens zu befreien.

Dulles ist der Meinung, daß sich der arabische Osten, wenn die Dinge sich in der bisherigen Weise entwickeln, bald in etwas Ähnliches wie

Indien verwandeln wird, und daß die Westmächte gezwungen sein werden, ihre Beziehungen zu den arabischen Ländern auf eine völlig neue Grundlage zu stellen. Deshalb, so bemerkt er, ist die Lage eine solche, daß es erforderlich ist, schnelle Entscheidungen zu treffen. Wenn sie nicht heute getroffen werden, wird es morgen zu spät sein.

Lockende Ölvorkommen

Diese Entscheidungen müssen nach Dulles darauf gerichtet sein, daß die USA, ohne Zeit zu verlieren, die erforderlichen Maßnahmen zur Ausführung des sich bildenden Vakuums ergreifen. Diese Maßnahmen sind um so notwendiger, bemerkt Dulles, als es sich um ein Gebiet handelt, in dem zwei Drittel der bekannten Erdölreserven konzentriert sind. Ein freies Eurasien und Afrika hängen, bemerkt Dulles, von der Ölversorgung fast völlig von Nahost ab. (Im weiteren führt er die üblichen Ziffern über den wirtschaftlichen Schaden an, den der Westen infolge der Schließung des Suezkanals und der Unterbrechung der Erdöllieferungen über die Ölleitungen erlitten hat.) Zusammenfassend meint Dulles: „Darum Amerika, wenn es nicht sofort entschieden handelt, niemals die ihm vorausbestimmte hohe Mission der Führung der freien Welt erfüllen.“

Die USA und der Bagdadpakt

Auf Grund des oben Dargelegten schlägt Dulles vor, einen neuen Kurs der amerikanischen Politik im Nahen Osten festzulegen. Hauptaufgabe dieser Politik ist, das Erstarken des arabischen Nationalismus zu überwinden und das Vakuum, das sich im Nahen Osten herausgebildet hat, auszufüllen.

Dazu, so bemerkt Dulles, ist es vor allem notwendig, bestimmte juristische, politische, wirtschaftliche und militärische Voraussetzungen zu schaffen, die die USA das Recht und die Grundlage zur Verwirklichung der erwähnten Aufgaben im Nahen Osten geben.

Im einzelnen untersucht Dulles die Frage eines möglichen Beitritts der USA zum Bagdadpakt. In der gegebenen Etappe würde das nicht die Frage lösen, sondern die Lösung erschweren, da der Bagdadpakt in Anbetracht dessen, daß Großbritannien sich ihm angeschlossen hat, von gewissen arabischen Ländern mit dem westlichen Kolonialismus gleichgesetzt wird. Deshalb müßte der Bagdadpakt zwar gestiftet werden, wobei in Zukunft ein möglicher Beitritt der USA nicht ausgeschlossen bleibt, zur Zeit aber ein neues Herangehen an die Fragen des Nahen Ostens ausarbeiten wäre.

Dulles schlägt vor, den „Präsidentenfall Formosa“ auszunutzen und einen Beschluß des Kongresses herbeizuführen, der dem Präsidenten das Recht

einklinkt, „im Falle einer Bedrohung seitens des internationalen Kommunismus“, nach eigenem Ermessen amerikanische Truppen im Nahen Osten einzusetzen.

Auf der Suche nach militärischen Stützpunkten

Nachdem er dann andere Aspekte der amerikanischen Politik im Nahen Osten streift, schlägt Dulles vor:

Erstens: Kurs zu nehmen auf die Bildung eines „afrikanischen Verteidigungspaktes“, dem Libyen, Tunesien, Marokko und später auch Algerien angehören sollten. Dieser Pakt sei mit der NATO zu koordinieren.

Zweitens: Maßnahmen zu beschleunigten Stärkung der militärischen Positionen der USA im Nahen Osten dadurch zu ergreifen, daß einigen arabischen Ländern militärische Hilfe gewährt wird, ferner durch ein erweitertes Programm der Errichtung von Luftstützpunkten und schließlich durch Bildung und Stationierung sogenannter Abteilungen für Spezialeinheiten, die möglicherweise auch das beschleunigte Studium der Frage der Errichtung ständiger Marinestützpunkte für die 6. amerikanische Flotte im Mittelmeer.

Großbritannien und Frankreich sind abgemeldet

Nach Dulles besteht der Hauptvorteil der vorgezeichneten Politik darin, daß bei Verwirklichung eines solchen Programms sich der Nahe Osten und Nordafrika in der Sphäre der „strategischen Verantwortlichkeit“ der USA befinden würden, womit die Möglichkeit geboten wäre, ohne Konsultierung der traditionellen Partner Großbritannien und Frankreich, in diesem Gebiet entsprechende Maßnahmen durchzuführen.

Dulles hebt in seinem Memorandum hervor, daß bei der Verwirklichung des hier dargelegten Kurses und den damit verbundenen Teilaufgaben die Vereinigten Staaten im Auge haben müssen, daß die offene Proklamierung der Notwendigkeit einer „Ausfüllung des Vakuums“ im Nahen Osten unangenehm empfunden werden würde.

Auf Grund der sich daraus ergebenden schwierigen Aufgaben für die amerikanische Propaganda hält Dulles es für unbedingt notwendig, spezielle Methoden für die Propaganda auszuwickeln, einschließlich der Entsendung von Spezialmissionen in die arabischen Länder. Die Grundthese dieser Propaganda müsse der Antikommunismus sein.

Nach seiner Meinung ist jedoch diese Propaganda, wie geschickt sie auch immer sein möge, noch nicht ausreichend, um die arabischen Länder zu veranlassen, dem neuen Kurs der amerikanischen Politik zuzustimmen. In Verbindung damit, bemerkt Dulles, müsse das gesamte militärische Programm nach Möglichkeit von der Ankündigung eines größeren, Programms wirtschaftlicher Hilfe begleitet sein.

Dulles will Beziehungen zur Sowjetunion verschlechtern

Den Schlußteil seiner Aufzeichnungen widmet Dulles einer Analyse der aktuellen Einstellung anderer Länder zu diesem Kurs der USA. Er hält es für unumgänglich notwendig, zu berücksichtigen, daß der neue Kurs im Nahen Osten zu einer „Verslechterung der Beziehungen zu Rußland“ führt. Die Vereinigten Staaten werden auch bei einer Reihe asiatischer Länder auf Ablehnung ihrer Politik stoßen, meint er. Offensichtlich erfordert das ein eingehendes Studium solcher Stimmungen unter den Asiaten und Wege zu ihrer Neutralisierung ausfindig zu machen. Schließlich wird die Aktivität der USA, nach Meinung Dulles, unbedingt in London und Paris eine eifrigste Reaktion hervorrufen, worauf besonderes Augenmerk zu richten wäre.

Dulles nimmt an, daß im Ergebnis des Verlustes ihrer Positionen im Nahen Osten und in Afrika und aus Furcht vor einer Verstärkung des westlichen Einflusses in Europa Großbritannien und Frankreich versuchen könnten, gute Beziehungen zu Rußland zu suchen, rechnet jedoch damit, daß der traditionelle Antikommunismus der Briten und die Verpflichtungen Großbritanniens und Frankreichs gegenüber der NATO Grund genug sind, diese Möglichkeit nur in einer sehr entfernten Perspektive in Betracht zu ziehen.

Zum Abschluß weist Dulles darauf hin, daß nach seiner festen Überzeugung die von ihm dargelegten Gedankengänge „voll und ganz mit den nationalen Interessen“ der USA übereinstimmen. Er gibt der Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß sie nach der Billigung durch den Nationalen Sicherheitsrat als Grundlage für ein programmspezifisches Dokument dienen, das dem Amerikanischen Kongreß vorgelegt werden kann.

Soweit der Inhalt des Memorandums von Dulles an den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten, bekanntlich wurde sich Eisenhower am 5. Januar dieses Jahres mit einem Schreiben an den Kongreß, in dem er den neuen Kurs der Politik der Vereinigten Staaten im Nahen Osten verkündete. Daraus ergibt sich, daß das von Dulles vorgelegte Memorandum die Zustimmung des Nationalen Sicherheitsrates gefunden und als Grundlage für die sogenannte Eisenhower-Doktrin gedient hat.

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 9

ROUNTREE CIRCULAR

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

لماذا صعد نداؤ السلام في دمشق والقاهرة؟

تحقیق صحفی
یکتہ

بقية الفتور في الصفحة الاولى

ابن ، ولو انها سحلت له ، انه فتن بعدها
فرصة لبقية ، لذلك ان الاسامير على الارض
ستنظمه ، وان يبقى على هذا الكوكب الا
الامم والدماء

الصورة قبل . . وبعد

وبعد الفطارة التي كتبت نقل الرئيس
معمل بين انصار من موسيقي الوحداني اجري
ولم يخلو ارضه الفرصه الى الجبهة
الامم وكان الخطر . . هناك بين من حرت -
من بحرس من الفطارة البعيدة
وهم ذلك ، هما اكثر الفطارة ، الذي جعلته

١ - ان أمريكا وبريطانيا
خرجتا الى العمل المسلح علنا
٢ - ان الامم المتحدة ، لم
تعد الا ربة ، تستعمل حين
تدفع ، اما حين تتسارع مع

٢ - أن النزول في لبنان
والإثنين عجلت لما ما يهمل

انها ليست الا دؤوس جسود
نومع ، لتكون قواعد لحركة
أوسع

الرسمي ! - بأن القوات التي
احتلت الاردن ظلت اليه عبر

له ما وراءه
٥ - ان تحريك الاساطيل
في البحر الاسفلى ، وفي الخليج

الغاري ، وأصح الدلالة
٦ - إن الهدف هو حرب ثورة
المرائي ، وبعد ثورة العيراني ،

وجعلوا - في نظر الضرب -
نجاحها ممكنا ، بل قيامها -
من الأصل - ممكنا

وكان ذلك كله مبنياً على أساس واحد :
 " أن الاتحاد السوفيتي ، طبقاً
 لطلبات المخابرات الأمريكية ، تشير

مليلة ، وأنه إذا ضرب الغرب ، وضرب
بشدة ، وأظهر أن عضلاته من حديد ،
فإن ذلك سوف يقضي على القوسية

الوطنية ، وبهدف كل تصرفات
الوطنية بعيدا من النخبة العربية ،
وبجعل روسيا ، فوق ذلك كله ، تلزم
مع دارها لا تطرح منه »

كيفية أصبحت بعدها ؟

ان الاتحاد السوفيتي لن يثق سائلا
وبصرف النظر عن المواقف ، وصلات
المصادقة والسود ، فإنه اذا سقط الشرق

النظام الجديد للقبول بال

الإعدادي وكان في المائدة، وفي سنوات
المدرسة الإعدادية، فيكون قد وصل إلى

يدين هم أقل من هذه السن دخلوا المدرسة
الإنشائية أصغر من السن القانونية ولهم من
مدرسة الطفولة والضمرة الشخصية ما مكتمل

من الغالب متقنون نسبيًا . والتلاميذ الذين هم أكبر من سن ١٤ سنة ربما يكونون قد حلوا المدرسة الابتدائية أكبر من السن

والله اعلم
بما
يخفى
عن
الغيب

م يتخلص انخفاضا نسبيا . وهذا يدل على
ان ارتفاع متوسط الجسوع من الرابعة عشرة
سنة الى الخامسة عشرة يرجع الى تقسيم

لذلك يجب أخذ متوسط مجموع سن

من الرابعة عشرة ومئتين مجموع سن
الخامسة عشرة والنصف
وهي هذا الأساس وضع نظام القبول

والله اعلم
وهذا النظام عبارة عن الممثلة التي تحدد
التي تسترط في العيول وهي -

٢ - ويقسم التلاميذ إلى ٢ مجموعات حسب
معارفهم على النحو التالي:

جاء الذين تريد منهم على ذلك

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اقرأوا هذه الوثيقة واحكموا

تحقيق صحفي يكتبه محمد حسين هيكل

ولقد أتبع لي، قبل أن تغادر الاتحاد السوفيتي، في الطريق إلى دمشق، أن ألقى نظرة سريعة على القواعد الروسية، التي كانت قد تعرّكت، وتحفّزت للعمل لا يستطيع أن يسمي القاعدة. ولا أرضي - أكراماً لاسرارها - أن أطلق العنان لقلبي، وأرسم ويصف خلاصة ما رأيته، أنني بعيني، بلذني، وجدتني وجها لوجه أمام الحرب العالمية الثالثة في أحد المطارات، كنت أستطيع أن أعد أكثر من ألف طائرة. كلها من نظم النوع الاستراتيجي، السليبي يستطيع أن يحمل امتى القنابل وأخطرها، ثم على الأقل من لمح البصر يلقها حيث يتعين عليها أن تهوى وفي أحد الطرق، كانت الحشود تتدفق، دبابات على القنارات ومدافع، وحاملات جنود مصفحة، جحافل لا أول لها ولا آخر وفي أحد المكاتب رأيت ماريشالات، وجنرالات، ولقد أحسست أن أصابعهم على الأزرار، وأنه إذا جاءت الإشارة بالعودة - في اللحظة التي تصل إلى البشرية كلها إلا تجيء - فإن لمسات خفيفة على هذه الأزرار، وسوف تطلق من عقابها قوى مدمرة لا يستطيع خيال على الأرض أن يتصور مدى آثارها وقال لي أحد جنرالات الجو وهو يشير إلى دأورية من الطائرات تصعد إلى السماء كأنها الصواريخ:

- أن الطائرة الواحدة منها، تستطيع أن تحمل من التفجيرات ما يوازي في قوته، جميع ما ألقى من القنابل في الحرب العالمية الثانية كلها وهو الجنرال رأسه باسي وقال: - هل تصور؟ قلت بصوت مخنوق: - أجل أتصور وأدرك الرجل مشاعري، وقال: - تق أنه ما من أحد يتمنى أن تجيء الدقيقة التي تستعمل فيها هذه الأسلحة، سوف نبقي إلى آخر لحظة نتملق بأمال السلام وكان الجو مغنياً، مروعا كانت رائحة الحرب في الهواء وبدأ لي كان الموتى وألف على رؤوس الجبال القرمية، يستلغر، ينتظر فرصة مبررة، فرصة لم تسنح له على هذا المدى الواسع من البقية صفحة ٣ عمود ١

ما قلّ ودلّ

حظا أن من يرى مصائب الناس تهون عليه مصيبتهم! .. فلقد فشل تأميم الطب في إنجلترا إلى حد بعيد. وبمعظم ما كان عدد الذين يعانون من أنفسهم علاجاً خاصاً لدى الأطباء بأجر كبير لا يتجاوز منذ عشر سنوات مائة ألف نسمة أصحها اليوم يتجاوزون المليون! .. ولبت أن هناك من يدفعون أجوراً طائفة للأطباء أحمد الصاوي سجد

ING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BAGHDAD

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

TO: (2)

CONTROL 2279

RECD: April 18, 1958
10 40 AM

FROM: WASHINGTON

ACTION: BAGHDAD, CIRCULAR 11 April 17, 5 30 PM

This circular letter is being sent by the State Department to all U.S. diplomatic representatives in the Middle East on the subject of the United States' policy in regard to the United Arab Republic.

The State Department reaffirms that the basic objectives of the U.S. policy in relation to the U.A.R. remain unchanged. It stresses anew that expansion of Egypt's sphere of influence is counter to the Joint Resolution of the Congress on the Middle East, strengthens Arab nationalism, encourages anti-Western and particularly anti-American tendencies in the Middle East and Africa, undermines the Baghdad Pact, an important link in the strategic network of the free world, and impairs the position of Israel the interests of which the U.S. can in no way ignore.

2. The fact that actual control over the transportation of Middle East oil to Europe both through the Suez Canal and via all the pipelines to the Mediterranean is now concentrated in Cairo seriously endangers American interests in this area. The U.A.R. is now in a position to exert pressure upon the U.S. and other western powers. This possibility can become a formidable weapon in the hands of President Nasser if he happens to fall back on the Soviet bloc in the future.

الاهرام - ١٩٥٨/٧/٢٦ - ٣

والقاهرة؟

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

- 2 - DEPT, Circular 11 April 17, 5 30 PM CONTROL 2279

4. Under present circumstances continuation of the former course towards the U.A.R. can only embitter the Arabs and throw them into the arms of the Soviets. This necessitates certain changes in the methods of pursuing our policy. The question is of some "liberalization" of our relations with the U.A.R. No fundamental reappraisal of our policy is implied, of course; it is a temporary, tactical deviation prompted by necessity. Accordingly, release of Egyptian funds blocked in the U.S., a slackening of the restrictions on trade with the U.A.R., and other measures are being contemplated at the present time.

If we succeed in impressing upon Nasser that the United States has reconciled itself to his rule and is now willing to accept his terms, the inevitable result will be a cooling off of the U.A.R.'s relations with the Communist bloc. That such a development is possible is evident from the many statements made in Egypt (even by Nasser himself) to the effect that the close contacts between Egypt and Russia have their roots in the refusal of the West to co-operate with Egypt on Egyptian terms. An improvement in the relations between the United States and the U.A.R. is bound to cause suspicion in the Kremlin and can, in the long run, weaken or even completely disrupt the U.A.R.-Soviet relations.

6. It is imperative that the efforts to discredit the idea of the Syrian-Egyptian union with a view to driving a wedge between the two countries should continue unabated, for separation of Syria from Egypt remains our chief objective in the area. Both the internal forces which share the Western ideals and the external forces which can, at an opportune moment, interfere into any possible events in the U.A.R. must be untiringly consolidated. It should be remembered that disintegration of the U.A.R. will not only seal the fate of Nasser's Egypt but will also make it easier to fight back Arab nationalism, whatever shape or form it may take in the Middle East.

7. Our efforts will obviously be more successful if the U.A.R. is isolated from the rest of the Arab world. In view of this the task of the U.S. diplomatic and propaganda services in the Arab countries is to spread the general belief that the U.A.R. constitutes a direct threat to the present Arab regimes. In the monarchies it must be forcefully explained that the strengthening of the U.A.R. may result in a downfall of the reigning dynasties; in the republics, the fear to be swallowed up by the Cairo junta must be stressed by all means. Finally, utmost advantage must be taken of every opportunity to set the Iraqi-Jordanian federation, that will have continuous U.S. support, against the Syrian-Egyptian union.

8. The present circular provides general orientation for the U.S. diplomatic representatives in the Middle East. More detailed instructions will be forwarded separately to respective representatives.

MOUNTREX

صورة زكوغرافية بلوتيفة الخطيرة السرية من سفارة امريكا في بغداد

قلت لحدثي :
- هل رأيت ؟
وظل صامتا لا ينطق بحرف !
وقلت :
- ومع ذلك .. صدر نداء بالسلام
من دمشق .. وصدر نداء بالسلام من
القاهرة
لماذا ؟
لأننا وان كنا على استعداد للقتال ..
لأننا وان كنا على ثقة من موقفنا ..
فاننا ، في نفس الوقت ، نشعر بمسئوليتنا
نجاه البشرية كلها
ان الدنيا لم تصل فقط ، الى حافة الهاوية
التي يريدنا دالاس ، وانما هي قد خطت بعد
الحافة خطوات
والآن ، همسة واحدة تم لا تكون في الكون
كله قوة تمنع الارض ، هذه الكرة الضائعة
المرمقة ، من ان تندرج .. الى الفراغ ..
وسكت لحظة ثم قلت :
- اليس هذا واضحا ؟ !
ولم يقل شيئا
واستمرت :
- ولكن دعني اكرر لك : لم يعد
في الوقت متسع للجيل ، والخدع ،
والضاد
الآن ، في هذه اللحظات ، والبشرية
كلها معلقة بخيط رفيع .. الآن ينبغي
عليكم ان تبحثوا في أعماقكم ، عما
بقي من الضمير !
محمد حسنين هيكل

نشرح بقوة
لتحدة ، قد
بوت الحكمة ،
والخوف من
وريات
انتهاز كل
اد العراقي
يستمر في
الولايات
السوري
نصورا عاما
دبلوماسية
بعثة منها
مكانها
داوتري

(٦) رأيت الدنيا
على حافة الهاوية
تحقيق معنى يكتبه
محمد حسنين هيكل
غداً

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

ANNEX 10

BISHOP DIRECTIVE

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

Approved For Release 1999/08/24 : CIA-RDP78-02646R000300130001-0

CRISIS OF AMERICAN COLONIALISM

Taipeh Fires Spread Far And Wide Across Asia

●From BLITZ's Special Correspondent

NEW YORK: Recent developments in Formosa caught the U. S. State

Department by surprise. American officials are perturbed in regard to the international consequences of the anti-American uprising and its influence on other countries of Asia, which may demand that U.N. should investigate the American Military Command's actions in Taipei and the violation of sovereignty by American troops of such countries as Japan, South Vietnam, South Korea, Thailand and in South-East Asia.

According to fresh information available from sources close to UN, Mr. Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the UN, took an evasive position on this question and did not go into the possibilities of a discussion of the Formosan uprising and status of American military forces on the territories of other Asian countries by the Security Council.

Concern Of Asian Nations Admitted

He admitted, however, that many representatives of Asian nations in the UN had expressed to him their concern over the stationing of American personnel in their countries and about the brutality with which the popular uprising on Formosa had been crushed by the KMT and American troops.

Asian representatives in the UN were shocked by Senator Knowland's statement to the representative of the New York

World Telegram and Sun on the Taipei bloodshed, which approved military actions and described Chiang Katshek's atrocities on Formosa as one more proof of his devotion to the traditional friendship between Nationalist China and USA.

Meanwhile, American military and diplomatic authorities are busy making out measures aiming to stop the spread of anti-American feelings in Asia.

Quite recently, an emergency meeting was called by Mr. Dulles, US Secretary of State, and representatives of US Joint Chiefs of

Staff. At this meeting, Mr. Dulles formulated his general policy in connection with growing anti-Americanism in Asian countries where US forces are stationed. According to him, the main problem now facing the American command is to cope with the situation on Formosa before nationalist opinion in other Asian countries forces the UN to discuss this question in the Security Council.

Contrary to the advice of military experts, he advocated urgent measures leading to substantial increase of American military personnel in Japan, the Philippines, Korea and South Viet Nam, which, according to him, can prevent reputation of Formosa events in these countries too.

U.S. Troops Stationed In 72 Countries

He admitted that the US has stationed its troops in 72 foreign countries and that "some degree of bitterness" existed in a number of them regardless of how friendly the governments may be to the United States. Mr. Dulles justified, however, the presence of American troops in those countries by the defensive needs of his "Free World."

The meeting failed to reach any conclusion on the future of American troops in Far Eastern countries. Foreign correspondents in the UN describe this as a serious crisis of American military policy in Asia.

U. S. Ambassador Ordered To Screen Loyalties Of Thai King & Government

BANGKOK: Reliable sources here disclose that Max Bishop, US Ambassador

received a confidential directive from the State Department to utilize all American intelligence men and other agents of the Embassy in the SEATO bodies for close watch over the activities of the members of political and social organizations of Thailand with the object of screening their loyalties.

Ambassador Bishop is to pay special attention to the sentiments of King Pumphon Adunyadet, Marshal Sarit Tanarat and Pin Chubhayan, Director of Police Department Pao Selvanon, Foreign Minister Phol Sanggrao, and leader of the Democratic Party

Abhayong and others, according to the confidential order.

It is proposed that the US Ambassador should immediately inform the State Department in order that preventive action may be taken to avoid a repetition in Thailand of the Formosa tragedy because that would completely undermine US prestige in Asia and destroy the SEATO system.

Kuomintang Unrest In Burma

Circles close to the SEATO Council here say that the Command of the Chinese Nationalist troops in Burma, informed by radio from the head of the U.S. military advisers in Thailand, Major-General Richard Partridge, that anti-American riots in Formosa have greatly influenced nationalist troops stationed in Burma.

One group of officers and men intend to surrender to the Burmese authorities and another think that it is time to capitulate to Communist China. As there is no direct communication with Formosa, the Command of the Chinese nationalist troops had asked the Americans for instructions and assistance.

In this connection, Mr. Bishop and Major-General R. Partridge urgently formed a special group consisting of American and Chinese nationalist intelligence officers working in the SEATO Council and rushed it to Burma to study the situation and take the necessary measures.

The group is headed by Mr. Ben Garland, Air Attache, the U.S. Embassy and Mr. George Wilson, Counsellor.

The mission is directed to transfer the dissatisfied soldiers and officers of the nationalist troops in Burma to Thailand. Later, they will be sent to Formosa for trial before a court martial.

Call To UNO For Action!

★ BACKED by reports of increasing Afro-Asian revolts against American occupation, BLITZ invites the UNO to institute an investigation into the US military interventions in Formosa and other countries in violation of their sovereignty.

INDONESIAN STUDENTS & PEASANTS CHALLENGE AMERICAN COLONIALISM

HONGKONG: American newspapers recently published many reports fearful of the spread of anti-American fires over the countries of South-East Asia. The New York Telegram and Sun published reports from its correspondent that the USA must accept responsibility for the anti-American attacks on Formosa "because Formosa militarily and economically has been little more than an American colony." The report pointed out that the Formosa uprising is not an isolated episode, but shows how deep the latent Asian hostility is.

The Wall Street Journal editorially suggests that the anti-American demonstration on Formosa raise questions regarding the entire policy of the US in South East Asia. The article says that the Formosa colonization rapidly spread anti-American feelings over Japan, Thailand, the Philippines and specially Indonesia.

USIS Lecturer Forced To Withdraw

News from Indonesia confirms this conclusion of the American press. The other day, USIS held a lecture in one of the colleges of Jakarta dedicated to US-Indonesia relations. More than 200 Indonesian students and teachers were present. The USIS official who read this lecture failed to explain to his listeners the US position on the question of Western Irian. He justified American military efforts in Asia and the aggressive alliances sponsored by

the Dutch the US support in the dispute over Western Irian, the lecturer tried to give an evasive reply, which showed to those present that the US does not want to end Dutch colonial rule over the disputed territory.

Indonesians could not help expressing their resentment, and compelled the lecturer to leave the hall. He narrowly escaped open abuse on the part of the students who after his retreat held an anti-American meeting in front of the college which was well attended by Indonesians. The meeting passed a resolution condemning American and Dutch colonialism and demanding the liberation of Western Irian.

Another episode is reported from South Sumatra, near Palembang. The local peasants submitted an application to the American oil company, Stanvac, requesting Americans to pay compensation for damage to their oil fields. The company refused to pay compensation for a big oil pipeline in

this district. The American authorities, supported by the rebellious Indonesian local council, guard, which contrary to the Central Government's order took power in South Sumatra, refused to yield to the peasants' appeal.

Peasants' Attack On STANVAC

The Stanvac authorities treated Palembang district as an American colony. They financed the Garud and assisted the establishment of this illegal council, which ignored the Central Government's rule and committed serious crimes against Indonesian sovereignty.

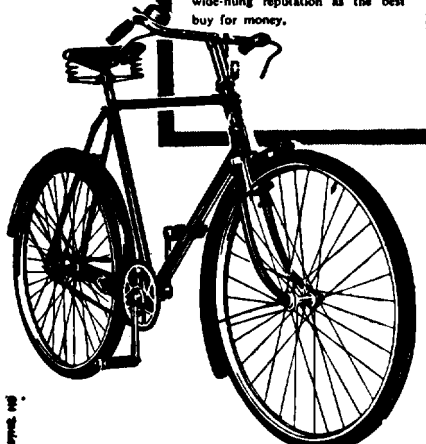
The peasants' resentment and bitterness took a form similar to the Formosa uprising. They attacked Stanvac stations and dismantled the oil pipeline. Soldiers who have been sent by the Garud to punish the peasants refused to take action against them, and demanded that the Central Government should intervene in this dispute on the side of the peasants.

Contrary to the propaganda campaign which gives an entirely false picture of relations between the Americans and inhabitants of those South-East Asian countries occupied by them, these relations are no different from the established colonial practices. Almost without exception American families in South-East Asia are the beneficiaries of the former



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ANNEX 11

TAIPEH CABLES

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1957.

BLITZ Newsmagazine

PAGE SEVEN

WORLD TIDES

The Black Record

By **RAMESH SANGHVI**

BLITZ'S FOREIGN COMMENTATOR

THE Prime Minister and the Defence Minister deserve to be complimented for the timely warning they have delivered to the Western powers on the question of Pakistani aggression.

The unequivocal statement that no foreign army, under whatever flag, shall be permitted on our soil and the categorical and blunt challenge that none shall be allowed to monkey with our national sovereignty with a bundle of votes have come too soon.

Bid To Foist Foreign Army On Kashmir

A very serious situation exists now, created by the Western Powers and their Pakistani allies. In the background of cruel and cowardly terror campaign of bombing to death little boys launched by Pakistani agents in Kashmir, the Security Council is to meet to discuss the Jarring Report.

WE HAVE RELIABLE INFORMATION TO SUGGEST THAT THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE PREPARED A RESOLUTION TO FOIST A FOREIGN ARMY IN OUR TERRITORY.

Since from the beginning of the war in Kashmir, this has been a Western plan. In the name of holding a plebiscite, time and again, now in a friendly tone, now by way of threats, the politicians of Western cold war, have made fruitless efforts to occupy Kashmir. The indomitable determination of the Indian people and their Government and often the friendly assistance of the Soviet Union have stood in their way all these years.

When Soviet Union Rescued India

In January 1955, at the Security Council meeting in Paris, the United States delegation was about to move a resolution for a so-called UN army to be foisted in Kashmir. Eye witnesses can never forget the drama which followed the speech of Jacob Malik of the U.S.S.R. denouncing any such move. Malik's outspoken denunciation unnerved the Western delegates and for a few minutes there was a dead silence. It was only the sure agility of Jebb, of Britain, which saved the situation for the West. Jebb moved an adjournment and the sinister resolution was shelved.

Five years and more have passed since then. A lot has happened since. Mr. Jarring described it as "changing political, economic and strategic factors" and "the changing pattern of power relations in West and South Asia". This is the most polite manner in which the black record of the West can be described.

Aggressor's Abettor Is Aggressor!

Often in our country we are shocked at the attitude of the United States and Britain in the Security Council to what appears to us to be truth. In fact, this attitude is only a consequence of their policy outside the United Nations. Let us face facts and realise that during the last five years, the United States has singularly followed a policy in relation to Pakistan which comes very near to being identical to us.

It is an elementary principle of international law that those

who militarily assist aggressors are de facto aggressors and enemies of the nation against whom aggression is committed. It is sometimes forgotten that we are still at war with aggressors and about half of our territory in Jammu and Kashmir is under enemy occupation.

The United States has, on her own admission, poured arms in Pakistan, sent hundreds of military advisers to train Pakistani troops—the troops of the invaders. Further, she has maintained and strengthened the war economy of the enemy country. Almost the same charges which the U.S. levelled against China at the time of the Korean war can be levelled against her in relation to the Kashmir war.

Indian Traitors Abuse Freedom

Take the broader aspect of this American policy. The arming of Pakistan has forced us to prepare our national defences better. It has meant diversion of our resources to military purposes at a critical juncture in our efforts to build up our economy. In reality, these efforts have been sabotaged by the U.S.A. Little consolation we can draw from the loans which the U.S. states has given as when it has driven us deeper and deeper in economic difficulties.

Surely, at least our own nationals must appreciate all this. And yet, we find the press and the "Times of India" sold to untiring eulogies of American aid. We have some odd individuals who attack our leaders and defend and praise the black record of a foreign power which arms invaders of our soil, economically bolsters them and in objective reality creates grave political and economic problems for us. IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THEY WOULD BE TREATED AS TRAITORS.

U. S. Ambassador In Fix Over Loss Of State Secrets During The Taipei Riots

From BLITZ's Correspondent
HONGKONG: Rumours of the dismissal of Mr. Karl Rankin, post of US Ambassador to Taiwan confirmed here. In the line of the main reasons for the loss of highly important Embassy in Taipei during the May riots.

These documents, including some from the top-secret Cipher Department, are believed to in-

War Against Neutrality

KARACHI: According to reports from Washington, among questions discussed by President Eisenhower and Suhrawardy at talks in mid-July was the policy to be pursued towards the so-called neutralist countries. The President, who described neutralism as "an immoral phenomenon against which every means must be used", advised coordinated action by the Baghdad Pact and ANATO countries to that end.

Yankee Swagger Over Syria

From BLITZ's Staff Correspondent PAULA WIKING

LONDON: Working late a few nights ago, I became aware of faint tremors in the floor and walls and a humming sound that grew quickly louder.

Opening the window I found the sky filled with the drone of a steady stream of aircraft head-

ing South. For most of the night this went on, bringing back chilling memories of heavy bombing during the last war. Next morning's news of American air-lift towards Syria from Europe, North Africa and USA gave the explanation of what it must have been.

The Middle East crisis, deepened by reckless American show of force, is causing the gravest an-

xiety here and is widening the rift between Britain and America. Though a British Foreign Office spokesman after about 48

hours' delay, gave the British Government, blessing the Washington action, it was notably half-hearted and coupled with the declaration that Whitehall saw no need to assist USA.

The British press is almost unanimous in condemning American action which is universally sneered at here as "highly dramatized."

Syria's firm stand, fully supported by Egypt and followed even by Washington's own protégé, the Jordan Foreign Minister Rafat, who declared there was no justification for interfering in Syria's internal affairs, have badly shaken American public opinion.

According to reports reaching London, many Washington personalities, including Mr. Adlai Stevenson, and leading Democratic Senators view the American air-lift as a dangerously short-term policy. Economic aid, in their opinion, would have been much more effective buttress against "subversion."

Trouble - Shooter Henderson

Many felt that Mr. Loy Henderson, whom they describe as "trouble - shooter", would have been better advised to stop off Cairo and listen to President Nasser's opinion.

Some Senators also felt Nehru's services should have been enlisted last week. Since he has again said he wants peaceful solution it may still not be too late to appeal to him now.

With the consensus of opinion even among its own Allies against it, it is regarded as unlikely that Washington will go beyond threats. However, President Eisenhower's weekend, intemperate to Syrian people to "act", interpreted here as a call to overthrow their Government, alarmingly recalls similar incitement of Western sources to the Hungarian people during the crisis last autumn.

British and American governments, taken back by the boom-erang effect of American policy, are both now concerned to bridge their differences and seek greater cooperation in the Middle East.

Soviets Wanted India On Disarm Talks But The West Refused

From BLITZ's Staff Correspondent PAULA WIKING

LONDON: The Soviet Union has proposed no fewer than 14 times that the United Nations Subcommittee on Disarmament in London should hear an Indian representative. Not till the fourteenth time did the Western powers reply that this was an inadmissible procedure.

It was at a private luncheon given by the London Indian Journalists' Association to Mr. Zorin, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Sub-committee, that the latter pointed this out. The Soviet Union, he said, had continued to hold consultations with India on major questions of disarmament. When Menon was last here they had several meetings and many discussions.

Indian Proposals Go Unheeded

The Soviet Union was most anxious that the Subcommittee should pay regard to the Indian views, particularly the Indian proposals to end the Hydrogen Bomb tests.

Yet Stassen and Moch, the American and French representatives, several times during the five-month long talks, went to the Continent to consult the NATO Council and other European powers.

They had no hesitation in taking the advice of those who obstruct disarmament but would not listen to India and others who want disarmament.

This was one important reason, Zorin continued, why

he is convinced that the Western powers really had no desire to disarm. In all these 5 months the Soviet Union has repeatedly (March 18, April 13, April 30, June 14 and August 27) made practical proposals including the reduction of armed forces, reduction of military budgets, cessation of R. Bomb tests, abolition of nuclear weapons, even accepting controls and inspection insisted on by the West—agreed on all of which would have reduced world tension.

The Soviet Union made many concessions but the Western powers made no move to take even one simple practical measure of unconditional cessation of nuclear tests as a first step and by insisting on tying up tests with the whole range of other questions in the so-called "package proposals" the West was in fact making agreement impossible.

Zorin gave as an example of the Western argument that nuclear weapons could not be banned because each nation must have the right to use them in self-defence. This amounts, in fact to the sanctioning the use of such weapons any time, any country claimed it was attacked.

For instance, he continued, Pakistan could say India had attacked her and would then be free to use nuclear weapons.

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tern cold war, have made fruitless efforts to occupy Kashmir. The indomitable determination of the Indian people and their Government and often the friendly assistance of the Soviet Union have stood in their way all these years.

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It is an elementary principle of international law that those

the loans which the U.S. states has given us when it has driven us deeper and deeper in economic difficulties!

Surely, at least our own nationals must appreciate all this. And yet, we find the papers like "The Times of India" sold to untiring eulogies of American aid. We have some odd individuals who attack our leaders and defend and praise the black record of a foreign power which arms invaders of our soil, economically bolsters them and in objective reality creates grave political and economic problems for us. IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THEY WOULD BE TREATED AS TRAITORS.

Go Unheeded

The Soviet Union was most anxious that the Subcommittee should pay regard to the Indian views, particularly the Indian proposals to end the Hydrogen Bomb tests.

Yet Stassen and Moch, the American and French representatives, several times during the five-month long talks here, went to the Continent to consult the NATO Council and other European powers.

They had no hesitation in taking the advice of those who obstruct disarmament but would not listen to India and others who want disarmament.

This was one important reason, Zorin continued, why

nuclear weapons could not be banned because each nation must have the right to use them in self-defence. This amounts in fact to the sanctioning the use of such weapons any time, any country claimed it was attacked.

For instance, he continued, Pakistan could say India had attacked her and would then be free to use nuclear weapons.

interpreted here as a throw their Government recalls similarity of Western source of Western source garian people during last autumn.

British and American, taken aback by the effect of American are both now concealing their differences and co-operation in the

U. S. Ambassador In Fix Over Loss Of State Secrets During The Taipeh Riots

From CHINA'S Correspondent
HONGKONG: Rumours of Mr. Karl Rankin's proposed dismissal from his post of US Ambassador to "Nationalist" China have been confirmed here. In the opinion of Formosan circles, one of the main reasons for the Ambassador's trouble is the loss of highly important secret documents by the US Embassy in Taipeh during the May riots.

These documents, including some from the top-secret Cipher Department, are believed to involve the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon in a conspiracy of counter-revolution against China and subversion of the freedom of independent countries of South and East Asia.

War Against Neutrality

KARACHI: According to reports from Washington, among questions discussed by President Eisenhower and Suhrawardy at talks in mid-July was the policy to be pursued towards the so-called neutralist countries. The President, who described neutralism as "an immoral phenomenon against which every means must be used," advised coordinated action by the Baghdad Pact and other countries to that end.

The U.S. authorities are naturally anxious to conceal the loss and recover the documents.

The documents were lost during the anti-American disturbances in Taipeh on May 24, when infuriated Chinese crowds raided the Embassy premises.

A special commission is reported to be working now to establish what documents are missing and in what hands they are. While the U.S. Ambassador has been asked to take action to recover them.

OTTO DILBAHAI

"So different..
So exciting..!"

says: *K. Jayanthimala*
idol of Bharat Natyam

Once you
fine perfume
your choice,
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aring it!



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1957

Air Surcharge: 4 Naye Paia

REGD. NO. B. 4512

US PLOT TO MURDER CHIANG

BLITZ

ASIA'S FOREMOST NEWSMAGAZINE
EVERY SATURDAY PRICE 25 NAYE PAISE

TELEGRAM SENT

To: SECSTATE
WASHINGTON

Date: April 4, 1957

No. 508

Code: OTF

Charged to: Embassy

508, April 4, 5 p.m.

MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 1348 of April 2, 1957.

At the present moment it would be rather difficult to carry out version No. 1, which you apparently prefer, owing to the lack of people in Gimmo's entourage whom we could trust completely. There is also no certainty that at the last moment some of the successors will not lose heart and tell Gimmo everything.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Chiang Ching-kuo continues to retain complete control of the secret service. Preparations for version No. 1 might, therefore, be discovered by his agents. Chiang Ching-kuo's uncompromising character makes it likely that he would take immediate countermeasures and ruin the entire enterprise.

I consider therefore version No. 3 preferable, although its details must be more carefully worked out. Its execution will depend on proper timing if all suspicion is to be avoided. In any case I agree that a final decision should be taken as soon as possible.

Rankin

TELEGRAM SENT

To: SECSTATE
WASHINGTON

Date: April 9, 1957

No. 561

Code: OTF

Charged to: Embassy

561, April 9, 5:30 p.m.

MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Latest reports from very reliable sources on the attitude of Gimmo's entourage indicate that the plan outlined in your telegram No. 1348 does not solve the problem.

In my opinion, it is necessary to go further and, besides my last report, take similar measures against the persons mentioned in the old guard might seriously interfere with our plans. Representatives of the special services here fully share this view.

Meanwhile we shall continue to "screen" officers and ensure the appointment of reliable individuals to positions in the Army and the Air Force. This has to some extent been done in the Navy already.

In view of the general opinion prevailing here I have drawn up certain measures to be taken before carrying out the actions authorized in your telegram No. 1348.

Rankin

Rankin to Washington indicates a plan to liquidate Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and members of his Old Guard. "Version No. 1" indicates an organized accident, while "Version No. 3" indicates an organized accident.

Coup... VERSION 3: Murder By Accident

HONG KONG: Further to the news (BLITZ, September 14, Page 7) that Mr. Karl Rankin, U.S. Ambassador in Formosa, was in a crisis following the loss of highly important States documents by the U.S. Embassy in Taipei during the May riots. BLITZ is now in a position to expose some of his documents of a sensationally conspiratorial character.

The first of these documents — photocopies of which are published above — are the official US Embassy copies of Telegrams Nos. 508 and 561 which apparently refer to an American plot to liquidate Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of "Nationalist" China, either by means of a palace coup ("Version No. 1") or by murder camouflaged as an accident ("Version No. 3").

These documents, including secret material from the Cipher Department, were lost during the anti-American disturbances in Taipei on May 4, when infiltrated Chinese mobs raided the Embassy premises.

The Associated Press of America, in a dispatch dated June 16, 1957, admitted the fact that during the riots, secret documents had been lost and that the US State Department was conducting a special investigation into the loss.

Gangster-Diplomacy Of USA

A recent issue of LIFE Magazine again admitted that during the recent anti-American riots in Taipei, secret documents were found missing.

Some of these papers have since been handed over to BLITZ's correspondent by a responsible British authority for publication in order to show the lengths to which the traditional gangster diplomacy of the USA can go to achieve its objective.

INSIDE PAKISTAN

●SEE PAGE 3

PLAN TO BRING GOA INTO SEATO

●From BLITZ's Intelligence In Goa

MARGAO (Goa): According to the present plans of the Portuguese Government, Goa will become a full-fledged member of SEATO in March 1958.

The plan that is now being placed before influential Goa politicians here is that by December 1957, Goa will be granted a great measure of autonomy with only Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications remaining in the hands of Lisbon.

In the new Legislative Assembly, under the autonomy, there will be an elected majority and

only four ex-officio Government members, the Secretary General of the Goa Government and the Service Chiefs.

The rest of the administration will be entirely in the hands of the Assembly chosen by the Legislative Assembly, which, according to a formula agreed upon between the Government and political leaders, will make a demand for autonomous Goa's membership of SEATO.

The Portuguese have been toy-ing with the idea of Goa's membership of SEATO since 1964, when Canada and some other members of NATO made it clear

●SEE PAGE 3

US PLOT TO MURDER CHIANG

Approved For Release 1999/08/24 : CIA-RDP78-02646R000300130001-0

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ASIA'S FOREMOST NEWSMAGAZINE
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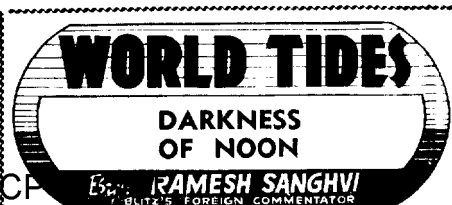
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1957

BLITZ New magazine

PAGE SEVEN



NOBODY ever accused Sir Feroze Khan Noon of the political brilliance and legal acumen of Sir Mohamed Zafarulla Khan. However his latest tirade against India in the Security Council this week has surpassed his previous performances in political dishonesty and abject devotion to falsehoods.

There is nothing new in the long speech which Noon made on the submission of the Jarring Report. Having committed aggression on Indian territory, having occupied half of the former State of Jammu and Kashmir, and having continued to build up military forces on the Indian borders, Pakistan now comes to the Security Council in the garb of an injured innocent and asks it to condemn India and put the clock back in Kashmir exactly ten years.

UN Agents Recognised The Aggression

The fact of Pakistani aggression is patent. Who can deny that half of the territory of the Indian federal unit of Kashmir is under Pakistani occupation? But for those who insist on being blinded to these stark realities and who wish to see what some outsiders have said about it, we have this fact recorded by Sir Owen Dixon, the Chief Justice of Australia.

Sir Owen was not very friendly to India and in fact he burdened himself with the self-inflicted obligation of not going into the principal charge with which India went to the Security Council. Said Sir Owen: "I cannot go into this question of aggression. I am not going into it, but I respect of it. I say that there has been a violation of international law when they (Pakistani forces) crossed this territory."

Appeal To Equity Must Be Clean

Even the UNICP resolutions, by which Pakistan avows today, underlined the fact that: "As the presence of the troops of Pakistan in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan has agreed to withdraw its troops from that state." (Emphasis supplied).

Then the central question to which the Security Council must apply their minds is this: "Have the troops been withdrawn? Has the aggression been vacated?" If not, Pakistan has no locus standi in the matter. As anyone, guided by a sense of fairplay, and justice would say: "He who comes to equity must come with clean hands." As for the hands of Pakistan, they are not only unclean, but are dripping with the blood of the people of Kashmir.

Every Provocation For War

The story of murder, pillage and rape, of inhuman brutalities and abduction of women, of the days of the actual military aggression, can never be forgotten by the people of this country. Those who committed these crimes and those who abetted them can never be forgiven. But the criminal tendency and propensity of the rulers of Pakistan has not diminished even today. Having failed in all their other attempts to browbeat the people of Kashmir they have let loose a terror campaign against them.

Yet today, nine times Pakistan agents have exploded bombs in the quiet valley and

the little were not spared. killed some of the industrious and peace-loving people of Kashmir. Two young boys were chosen as the victims by these hirelings of Karachi. In the territory of our land which they have grabbed and continued to occupy, they have been terrorising the people. Lathi charges and shootings, indiscriminate arrests and deportations have been the order of the day. The utter terror regime in occupied Kashmir was condemned on the eve of this Security Council debate by the Pakistani weekly, "Insaf" from Rawalpindi. "Insaf" wrote about the NINE governments foisted by Karachi on this territory while all the time screaming about the so-called plebiscite against India.

Limit To Humbug And Hypocrisy

There is a limit to hypocrisy and humbug. The medieval depots of Pakistan are bleeding the people of occupied Kashmir and yet they wish to grab by military alliances and power-politics what they have failed to aggrandise by force of arms. Those who believe that they can succeed in this must be absolutely blind.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon appears to have even a shred of honest understanding. It seems that all is well in him.

British Atrocities In Oman

• From A Correspondent

CAIRO: The British Military Authorities in Bahrain have forbidden foreign correspondents to communicate any information about British troops in Oman.

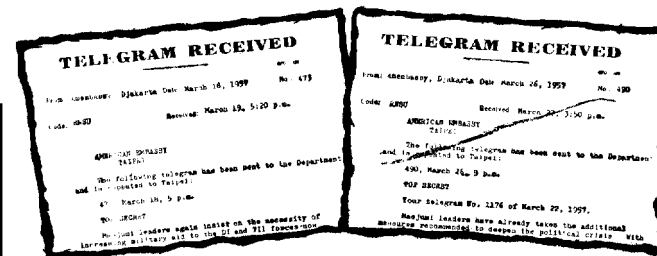
In spite of British reports that they succeeded in suppressing the revolt in Oman, facts show that the Omani Arabs are continuing their struggle against the colonialists.

Using rockets and napalm bombs, British planes are bombing inhabited points which have no rebels in them. A great number of small villages as well as the towns of Bulha and Rada have been obliterated. The enemy are destroying palm groves in the oases situated in the valley of Mour Gebellahdar.

British troops taking part in the military operations and the troops of the Sultan of Muscat which are under the British command, are torturing prisoners of war, the wounded and the innocent as well as the civilians. In one of the villages, the British gathered the wounded rebels taken prisoners, placed them in the scorching sun, without drinking-water and kept them there for a whole day without water and food. The rebels mounted to 50 degrees. Centigrade in the shade on that day, the wounded perished.

In the village Ekl, which is 10 miles to the South-east of Nizwa, the British show about a hundred civilians taken as hostages. In the village Kersha, 11 miles to the south of Nizwa, and in some other villages the British mined the approaches to sources of water. As a result of this, many women, children and old people perished from thirst and mines in the uninhabited valley of Semalle, the British killed all males, even the old

American Plot To Overthrow Sukarno



PROOF POSITIVE FROM TAIPEH DOCUMENTS

HONGKONG: The machinations of American gangster-diplomacy which has made concerted bids to overthrow the government of President Sukarno in Indonesia and replace it by military and communal stooges early this year were reported in BLITZ at that time.

Now irrefutable proof comes to hand in the shape of documents which were lost by the United States Embassy at Taipei following the drop in May (Photo) copies of the documents relating to the US plot to liquidate Chiang Kai-shek were published last week in BLITZ—Editor.

The first of these is a copy of the telegram from the American Embassy in Djakarta to the State Department which was sent to the American Embassy in Taipei. The telegram is No. 473 of March 18, 1957 received in Taipei on March 19 at 5:30 P.M. Its text is as follows:—

The following telegram has been sent to the Department and is repeated to Taipei.

473, March 18, 5 p.m.

Masjumi leaders again insist on the necessity of increasing military aid to the DI and TII forces now operating in Sumatra, West Java and elsewhere in Indonesia. In view of the grave deterioration in the position of these forces they request that such aid should not be limited to the delivery of arms and ammunition and suggest the transfer of units from Formosa to help the DI forces.

Can our Ambassador in Taipei ascertain if it is possible to expect a favourable decision on this question?

ALLISON.

* * *
The second telegram is No. 490 of March 26, 1957:

The following telegram has been sent to the Department and is repeated to Taipei: 490, March 26, 9 p.m.
Your telegram No. 1176 of March 22, 1957.

Masjumi leaders have already taken the additional measures to deepen the political crisis. With the support of the individual already known to you (This appears to be a reference to Dr. Mohomed Hatta—Editor), Natsir was able to secure a definite refusal from his party's central executive to join the new government. Natsir has guaranteed full support for the Masjumi by the PSI both in overthrowing the National Party and in forming a new government under the control of the Masjumi and their supporters, and also in the move to discredit Sukarno. As already reported, a joint consultative

committee to unify and co-ordinate the Masjumi forces in Djakarta in the very near future. It will include representatives of the central executives of the PSI and Masjumi.

I think that with the help of his agents in the armed forces Natsir will be able to get control of the army and replace Natsir by Subroto, Simbolon is suggested as Deputy Chief of Staff. In my view, assistance to the military councils in Sumatra must be increased through the available channels. In the event of the Masjumi's failure to seize power, a Samatran government could be formed which would then break with the central government. The individual known to you will on my advice visit Sumatra next month to establish personal contacts with the leaders of the Bunteng and Garuda military councils of the DI and TII forces. He was supplied with additional money for this purpose.

Please inform the appropriate quarters of the Darul Islam leaders' request that arms sent to them from Formosa and Malaya must carry no trade mark and should be used in containers used locally for agricultural machinery, textiles, canned food and the like.

ALLISON.
These copies of the telegrams speak for themselves. Not only does US diplomacy seek to subvert the government of Indonesia by buying off stooges, but by "transfer of units from Formosa to help the DI forces." Even such a minor detail as the camouflage to be used for packing American arms is not omitted.

OTTO DILBAHAR

"So different... So exciting...!"

says: *Kajayanthimala*

Idol of Bharat Natyam



ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BOMBAY 2

American Plot To Overthrow Sukarno

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From A Correspondent

a British

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Ambassador, Djakarta Date: March 18, 1957 No. 473

Code: RNSU

Received: March 19, 5:20 p.m.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
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473, March 18, 5 p.m.

TOP SECRET

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Ambassador, Djakarta Date: March 26, 1957 No. 490

Code: RNSU

Received: March 27, 3:50 p.m.

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The following telegram has been sent to the Department
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490, March 26, 9 p.m.

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 1176 of March 22, 1957.

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measures recommended to deepen the political crisis. With

PROOF POSITIVE FROM TAIPEH DOCUMENTS

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SATURDAY OCTOBER 12, 1957

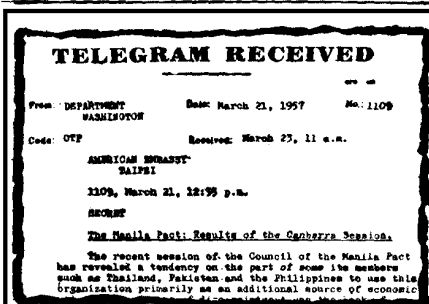
BLITZ Newsmagazine

PAGE SEVEN

★ Honourable Double Talk, Double Deal & Double Cross

Kishi Coos Of Peace To Nehru, Signs War Pact With Dulles

●From BLITZ's Staff Correspondent PAULA WIKING



Proof Of Subversion In Taipeh Document

International Gangsterism Of American Embassies

HONG KONG: "We must

strengthen the positions of our friends in local governments and support those who are being less affected by nationalist ideas" directs a telegram from the State Department of the United States to its embassies in Asian countries.

The copy of this telegram No. 1108 dated March 21, which was sent by the American Embassy during the riots in Taipeh last May, shows the extent to which diplomatic privilege is being abused.

Military Nature Of Treaty

The other four important points the instructions make are:

- 1: "the strengthening of contacts with leaders of the opposition parties who show understanding of the tasks facing the free world,"
- 2: "impress upon those in power that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States,"
- 3: "break down any vaccination by local governments over the formation of a joint SEATO armed force and joint command," and
- 4: "oppose the tendency of SEATO members to confine themselves merely to seeking economic aid through U.S. aid."

The whole purpose of the telegraphic instructions are to prevent the undermining of the military nature of the Treaty. Here is its text:

AMERICAN EMBASSY
TAIPEH
2100, March 21, 12:35 p.m.
SECRET.

The Manila Pact Results of the Canberra Session.
The recent session of the Council of the Manila Pact has revealed a tendency on the part of some of its members such as Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines to use this organization primarily as an additional source of economic aid. Another source of disappointment was the lack of understanding by the

●OVERLEAF

LONDON: Startling information has reached London that Japanese Premier Kishi and U.S. Secretary of State Dulles signed a secret military agreement during Mr. Kishi's visit to Washington in last June.

I can reveal exclusively to BLITZ that the agreement allows use by mutual consent of Japanese armed forces in military operations in any part of the Far East.

The U.S. in return, threw a sop to the Japanese Government by agreeing to the establishment of a joint security organization between the two

The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 20th, but I understand the embargo on such a fact had been going on many months before. Probably this agreement is

what Mr. Dulles had in mind when he said at a press conference soon after Mr. Kishi's visit, that results of the talks were "much more" than those mentioned in the joint communiqué. Japan's recent election to the United Nations Security Council under American patronage, in violation of the "gentlemen's agreement" by which one of the Central European countries should have had a seat, suggests an American reward for Japan's good behaviour.

Any such agreement would reflect a parallel for Asia to the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, bringing an increased threat to the entire Asian continent. It is also an extension of the current American policy to substitute its own influence at Britain's cost.

The recent visit to London of Mr. Fujiyama got a very bad press here, in spite of his declaration of the purpose of the visit being to foster Anglo-Japanese friendship and cooperation. Britain is keeping a wary eye on Japanese protestations of friendship, as should India.



WORLD TIDES

Beginning Of A New Epoch

By: RAMESH SANGHVI

BLITZ'S COMMENTARY

THE SOVIET BABY MOON, revolving round our earth at nine hundred kilometers in the virgin space and completing each revolution in approximately ninety-six minutes heralds a new age in the history of human race. With the firing of the rocket which sent the Baby Moon in the outer space an epoch ended. A long, long age when humans were bound to the earth has passed away.

The glory of this epochal achievement goes generally to the vitality and vigour of human hand and human mind. However, particularly it is to the eternal credit of the Soviet science and engineering, of the countless men and women in the Sovietland that this dream of the Vedic and Upanishads has come true. It will be only the prejudiced and perverse who will not see the basis of this unprecedented progress in the Soviet system.

Unlimited Possibilities For Progress

Forty short years ago — when Mahatma Gandhi came on the Indian scene from South Africa — the Sovietland was a backward, primitive, poor country, where modern science was conspicuous by its absence. Today, it has shown the world how scientific progress can be achieved. Three of the most major advances of our century — the first atomic energy station wedded to the power full use, the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and now the Baby Moon — have been recorded in the Sovietland. There is little doubt that this historic speed of progress can only be possible within the Soviet system.

What are the wider implications of the Baby Moon?

Futility Of Human Arms Race

Secondly, and for immediate importance, the Baby Moon has finally closed the era of current "modern" armaments. As Mr. Khrushchev said, "The world is entering on a period when fighters and bombers will be confined to museums." All current armaments have now become out of date with the machine controlled rockets. Such a rocket can travel from Moscow to New

●OVERLEAF

UP-TO-DATE ELEGANCE

Here is a modern, manly, masterpiece of precision — the SANDOW 'DAYMATIC' — automatic with date, 17 jewels, waterproof, shockprotected and antimagnetic.

Model 3543 all steel case — Rs. 300/-
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INDIAN MASTERPIECES ON SHOW AT PEKING



The biggest ever Indian Exhibition to be held abroad was opened in Peking on September 19 by Vice-Chairman of People's China Chu Teh in the presence of Vice-President Radhakrishnan. Covering a floor area of 10,400 square metres, 48,000 exhibits, ranging from heavy industrial machinery to handicrafts, are on show in five sections. Pic on left shows the imposing structure which houses the Exhibition. Pic on right shows Vice-Chairman Chu Teh cutting the ribbon to declare it open while Vice-President Radhakrishnan, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and other distinguished Chinese and Indian guests applaud, backed by vast throngs of people waiting to see the Exhibition. Inset: Mrs. R. K. Nehru (wife of the Indian Ambassador) explains the finer points of Indian textiles to Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Chu Teh.

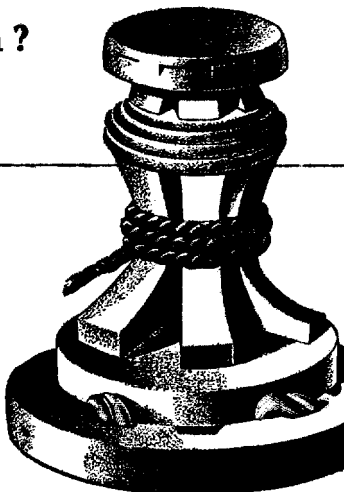
CPYRIGHT

What is a Capstan ?

'A Capstan', says the dictionary, 'is an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor on board ship'.

Not a word about the cigarette !

To most people today, the fame of Capstan cigarettes has overruled the dictionary and the 'upright machine' is familiar because it appears on every tin and packet of Capstan cigarettes. It stands for smoking pleasure at its very best. Better buy Capstan, they're blended better.



US Stooges To Get More Military Less Economic Aid

• Continued From Page 7

Council of our proposed course with regard to Communist China. There is an obvious desire on the part of some members of SEATO to develop economic and political relations with Peking though they try to conceal this fact. Information in our possession shows that these tendencies have become quite widespread in SEATO countries as a result of the foreign policy pursued by India, Burma and Indonesia.

2: In view of the above the inadequacy of the efforts made to check these tendencies should be looked into. Among other things, Embassies and people engaged in special services are not being sufficiently energetic in carrying out Departmental Circular No. 292 of April 17, 1956. We must strengthen the positions of our friends in local governments and support those who bring less affected with nationalist ideas are more likely to carry out the tasks facing SEATO.

More energy must also be shown in implementing previous instructions on the importance of strengthening contacts with leaders of the opposition parties who show understanding of the tasks facing the free world. Efforts must be continued to impress upon those in power that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States.

Military Aid Is The Only Aim

3: Control over the armed forces of the Asian members of SEATO remains our prime objective. Nothing must be left undone, therefore, to break down any vacillation by local governments over the formation of a joint SEATO armed force and a joint command. It should be remembered that the United States is planning to have decisions to that effect passed at the SEATO Council in 1958.

4: We must strongly oppose the tendency of SEATO members to confine themselves to seeking merely economic aid through U.S. aid and whenever possible prevent the emergence of projects to establish economic organisations within SEATO. These would only undermine the military nature of the Treaty. For your guidance, military aid will continue to be the main form of U.S. assistance to the Asian members of SEATO while economic aid is to be considerably reduced.

5: As before, you should act...

The lower portion of the second page of this telegram was torn off during the riot.

Soviet Moons Open New Era

• Continued From Page 7

York within fifteen minutes and hit a target — say the Fifth Avenue — with the precision of a dart.

This underlines, more than ever, the futility of the present insane arms race and of the web of military pacts and blocs and bases. In fact, the Baby Moon has been the most potent and powerful argument for peaceful co-existence, for Panch Shila and for immediate disarmament.

The Soviet leaders have expressed their readiness to reach an immediate accord on disarmament in contrast to the US position when the US had monopoly over the atomic weapons. Mr. Khrushchev has offered to include the Baby Moon within the control system of the disarmament scheme. What is more, he has offered to disband the army, keeping only a small police force for internal purposes. This amazing offer not only reveals the destructive capacity of the new invention but also the fact that it is within the control of men who fortunately are wise and interested in the survival of the human race.

The Baby Moon has charted a new course. Much more is to follow. At the same time, it has placed two alternatives before mankind: One is the obvious road to progress, co-operation and Panch Shila. The other is to the deluge, destruction, extinction.

The first reactions from the United States are not very helpful. However, there are more parties to the question of the survival of our earth than the USSR and the USA. If the overwhelming majority of mankind, which has no control but which has a life and death stake in the correct choice, moves into action, we would have entered the Golden Era in our history.

CPYRGHT

TELEGRAM RECEIVEDFrom: DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

Date: March 21, 1957

No: 1109

Code: OTP

Received: March 23, 11 a.m.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
TAIPEI

1109, March 21, 12:35 p.m.

SECRET

The Manila Pact: Results of the Canberra Session.

The recent session of the Council of the Manila Pact has revealed a tendency on the part of some of its members such as Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines to use this organization primarily as an additional source of economic aid.

LONDON: Startling information has reached London that Japanese Premier Kishi and U.S. Secretary of State Dulles signed a secret military agreement during Mr. Kishi's visit to Washington in last June.

I can reveal exclusively to BLITZ that the agreement allows use 'by mutual consent' of Japanese armed forces in military operations 'in any part of the Far East'.

The U.S., in return, threw a sop to the Japanese Government by agreeing to the establishment of a U.S.-Japanese Joint Security Commission to supervise military cooperation between the two countries.

The actual signing of the agreement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Kishi took place on June 20th, but I understand discussions on such a pact had been going on many months before.

Probably this agreement is

what Mr. Dulles had when he said at a press conference soon after Mr. Kishi's visit that results of the talks were "much more" than those mentioned in the joint communiqué. Japan's recent election under American patronage, a violation of the "agreement" by which Central European countries should have had a seat on an American reward for good behaviour.

Any such agreement reflects a parallel for the Eisenhower Doctrine in the Far East, bringing an end to the threat to the entire Asian continent. It is also an extension of the current American policy of containment. Its own infirmity is Britain's cost.

The recent visit to the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama got a very warm reception in spite of his opposition to the purpose of the talks to foster Anglo-Japanese friendship and co-operation, keeping a wary eye on the protestations of India.

Proof Of Subversion In Taipeh Document

International Gangsterism Of American Embassies

CPYRGHT

CPYRGHT

HONG KONG: "We must strengthen the positions of our friends in local governments and support those who are being less affected by nationalist ideas" directs a telegram from the State Department of the United States to its embassies in Asian countries.

The copy of this telegram No. 1109 dated March 21, which was lost by the American Embassy during the riots in Taipeh last May, shows the extent to which diplomatic privilege is being abused.

Military Nature Of Treaty

The other four important points the instructions make are:

1: "the strengthening of contacts with leaders of the opposition parties who show understanding of the tasks facing the free world,"

2: "impress upon those in power that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States,"

WORLD TIDES

**Beginning Of A
New Epoch**

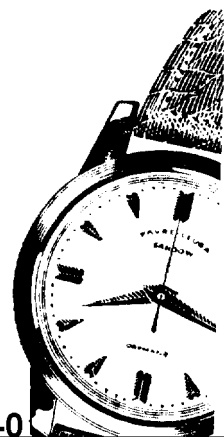
By: RAMESH SANGHVI
BLITZ'S FOREIGN COMMENTATOR

THE SOVIET BABY MOON, revolving round our earth at nine hundred kilometers in the virgin space and completing each revolution in approximately ninety-six minutes heralds a new age in the history of human race. With the firing of the rocket which sent the Baby Moon in the outer space an epoch ended. A long, long age when humans were bound to the earth has passed away.

The glory of this epochal achievement goes generally to the vitality and vigour of human hand and human mind. However, particularly it is to the eternal credit of the Soviet science and engineering, of the countless men and women in the Sovietland that this dream of the Vedas

First, mankind has broken the chains binding it to the earth. The unknown space beyond is now within its reach. We have speculated about the cosmic world, given names to the various planets and, on the basis of meagre and indirect evidence, formed certain beliefs.

UP-TO
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ANNEX 12

ROCKEFELLER LETTER

~~SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

Geheimes Zeugnis imperialistischer

Berlin. „Neues Deutschland“ ist in der Lage, heute unserem Volke und der Weltöffentlichkeit den authentischen Text eines geheimen Schreibens zur Kenntnis zu bringen, das der Erbe des größten amerikanischen Öltrusts, Standard Oil Corporation, Nelson A. Rockefeller, im Januar 1956 an den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, Dwight D. Eisenhower, gerichtet hat. Der Text, der uns in englischer Originalfassung und in vollem Wortlaut vorliegt, stammt aus einer unbedingt zuverlässigen Quelle.

Der amerikanische Ölmilliardär Rockefeller gibt in diesem Präsidenten der USA Empfehlungen, wie die unabhängigen der ganzen Welt sowie die Kolonien der alten Kolonialmächte britannien, Frankreich, Portugal, Belgien und Holland über „Hilfe“, wirtschaftliche Abhängigkeit, politische Abhängigkeit durch Militärpakte unter amerikanische Kontrolle gebrachte Kriege für amerikanische Interessen gestürzt werden sollen.

Rockefeller legt in dem Geheimdokument dar, wie dieses Reich in Westeuropa mit Hilfe des Marshallplans „unter Anwendung von Druck“ zur Schaffung des NATO-Kriegspaktes geführt worden ist. Die offenerzogene Schilderung des amerikanischen Herren, daß das amerikanische Außenministerium unter der Leitung John Foster Dulles mit Hilfe des SEATO-Paktes beabsichtigt Krieg gegen die Volksrepublik China zu provozieren.

Das Dokument enthüllt die Herrschaft des amerikanischen Kapitals im Iran. Dazu bemerkt Rockefeller: „Gegenwärtig wagt der Schah noch nicht einmal, irgendwelche Veränderungen im Kabinett durchzuführen, ohne unseren Botschafter zu konsultieren.“

Als Politik gegenüber Ägypten empfiehlt Rockefeller, dem amerikanischen „Hilf“ bei der Durchführung solcher Bauvorhaben auf die seine Kräfte übersteigen und es dadurch in amerikanische Abhängigkeit zu bringen. Rockefeller fährt fort: „Ich erwarte es als logische Art der Zusammenarbeit auf andere Länder auszudehnen.“ In der Türkei, die bereits zuverlässige „antikommunistische“ Nationalgarde haben, sollen bei der Kreditgebung nach dem Prinzip „Der geangeneigte Fisch braucht keinen Köder.“

In den Kolonien der alten Kolonialmächte sollen die nationalen

My dear Mr. President,

I am reluctant to revert to that lengthy and tiresome discussion which took place in Camp David in connection with my proposal regarding a bolder program of aid to under-developed countries. However, recent political developments have shown that our discussion was not a sterile one and that the time has now come when I should state some points that have occurred to me which though they do not pretend to be original may all the same be of some help in approaching one of the most important problems of our foreign policy.

First of all I would like to express my deep satisfaction with the new Bill increasing the allocation for aid to underdeveloped countries. If I am not mistaken the Bill obtained your approval following Sir Anthony Eden's visit to Washington. The Bill was well timed, particularly in the light of Ambassador Cooper's recent reports emphasizing the catastrophic drop in American prestige in India especially after Mr. Dulles' statement that Portugal should keep Goa.

I am sorry to have to point out that my arguments in favour of expanding our economic measures were misinterpreted. I have not, and never have had, any fundamental differences with the Administration as regards the general line of our foreign policy. I appreciate as much as anybody does the importance of military alliances, but I believe that they call for an approach different from that of the State Department so far. We should not shut our eyes to the fact that military alliances are becoming increasingly unworkable.

Ausschnitt aus dem vertraulichen Schreiben Rockefellers an Eisenhower

Bonn fürchtet Wiedervereinigungsprogramm der SED

Bonn (ND). In zunehmendem Maße wird in westdeutschen bürgerlichen und Adenauertreuen Zeitungen gefordert, im Wahlkampf nicht die Frage der Wiedervereinigung zu behandeln. Das Stichwort für die CDU-Zeitungen gab das Klerus-Blatt „Christ und Welt“ am 9. Februar. In einem ausführlichen Kommentar zu den Deutschlandvorschlägen des

gramm für die Sicherung einer friedlichen Zukunft Deutschlands und die demokratische Wiedervereinigung besitzt. Das ist inzwischen auch vom Ausland her bestätigt worden, nicht zuletzt durch die Botschaft Bulganins an Adenauer. Gerade durch die Konfrontierung des Programms der SED mit der zur gleichen Zeit im Bundestag

Offensive gegen Militar

Beratung des Präsidiums des Nationalrats / Erklärung einmütig

Berlin (ND). Das Präsidium des Nationalrats der Nationalen Front führte am 13. Februar unter Vorsitz von Prof. Dr. Dr. Correns eine Beratung über die Lage in Deutschland und die Aufgaben der Nationalen Front durch. Prof. Albert Norden machte in einem

Loch, Erich Mückenberger, ktratischen Wilhelm Koenen, Karl Na-mokel und Dr. Dr. Gericke das Wort ergriffen.

Im regen Meinungsaustausch ergab sich die einmütige Auffassung, daß die durch die 30. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED unter-

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To put the problem in a nutshell - our policy must be both "global" i.e. embrace every part of the world and also "total" i.e. include political, psychological, economic, military and special methods integrated into one whole. In other words the task is to hitch all our horses in a single team. To illustrate my point of view better I want to attempt some analysis - even if it is a superficial one - of some aspects of our foreign policy as it has been conducted in Europe and Asia.

In Europe we started with economic aid. It is quite possible that without the Marshall Plan we would have found it much more difficult to form NATO. What in fact happened in this case was that a coordinated foreign policy, using every kind of pressure, resulted in the creation of what we hoped was a solid military union. Even critics within NATO itself say that it suffers from undue emphasis on the military aspects at the expense of the economic factors which played such a big role in its formation.

In Asia our efforts were far less successful. The principal reason for this can, I believe, be clearly stated: the conception of force was too nakedly shown, too much stress was laid on the military side while we largely ignored the importance of preliminary economic preparation for the alliances we wished to make.

This underestimation of the vital economic aspects on the part of the State Department has led to the creation of SEATO and the Baghdad pact on a foundation of sand. And I would prefer to see the sand cemented. The American tradition has been that "the flag follows trade". In spite of this wise tradition all our energy was directed to building up the military side of SEATO. It is hardly plausible, however, that the members of SEATO would want to be involved in a war against communist China, with the US backing Chiang Kai-shek. Yet this apparently was the State Department's calculation.

2. In order to strengthen and, if possible, to broaden these alliances we must draw up a program of economic development extensive enough for us to have in Asia, Africa and other underdeveloped areas a political and military influence as great or greater than that we obtained through the Marshall Plan in Europe. That is why the main flow of our economic allocation for underdeveloped countries should be channelled through bodies set up to serve our military alliances. This should serve to make the alliances themselves more attractive. If necessary, certain changes in the form of these alliances should be considered.

In other words, wherever possible we should, emphasize the economic aspects of our alliances. We should widely and wisely make use of economic aid to those countries which we intend to draw into alliance with us, but we should do it more flexibly and carefully than hitherto. In the past we have sometimes tied up the provision of economic aid with demands to join one or other of our alliances in such a crude manner that many potential allies were alienated. It is necessary for us to act carefully and patiently, and in the early stages confine ourselves to securing very modest political concessions in exchange for our economic aid (in some exceptional cases - even without any concessions in return.) The way will then be open to us, but at a later stage, to step up both our political price and our military demands.

You seemed to be ruled by these considerations when you agreed to offer economic aid to Egypt to help it with the construction of the Aswan Dam. If the Nasser Government accepts this aid a situation will be created in which Egypt will inevitably become bogged down in over-ambitious construction and will need our support for a long period of time. I think it logical to extend this type of co-operation to other countries. And in particular never to forget the theory of cumulative rather than immediate political demands on which it is based.

3. In line with this I suggest that those countries to which economic aid is to be extended, should be divided into three groups, different methods and forms of economic co-operation being applied to each of these groups.

First of all, we should pick out the countries with anti-communist Governments friendly to us, which are already bound to the U.S. through

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First of all, we should pick out the countries with anti-communist Governments friendly to us, which are already bound to the U.S. through stable long-term military agreements. In this case Governmental subsidies and credits may take the form mainly of military appropriations. The hooked fish needs no bait. Here I agree with the State Department, that the allotment of extensive economic aid, say, to Turkey, might under certain circumstances bring results exactly the opposite of those intended, might, that is, strengthen its tendency to independence and to weakening its existing military alliances. Such countries may be

in a nationalism so strong as to escape not only from the control of the old colonial powers but also from our own control.

Extensive economic aid to all three groups of countries should always be presented as the expression of a sincere and disinterested desire on the part of the US to help and cooperate with them. We cannot afford to economise in running home by every propaganda means available to us the disinterested nature of US policy as regards aid to underdeveloped countries. We do not economise on our anti-communist work. Meanwhile our investors, our technical experts, and other specialists should make it their business to penetrate every branch of the national economy of backward countries, and to develop them with due respect for our own interests and encouraging the national ambitions of those native businessmen whose political loyalty is not in doubt.

It seems to me that provided all these recommendations are carried out the result should be not only to strengthen the international position of the US as a whole but would also considerably facilitate the fulfillment of any military tasks that may confront us in the future by strengthening existing military arrangements and breathing new life into them.

I would not have written this letter and I certainly would not have written at such length, if I had not been confident of your sympathy with the ideas expressed here, and if I did not hope that these ideas would help us in shaping our policy along sound lines.

Approved For Release 1999/08/24 : CIA-RDP78-02646R000300130001-0

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